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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

VALUE OF CANADA'S TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS advanced in December to \$379,300,000 from \$289,900,000 in December, 1950, and estimated total imports increased to \$273,400,000 from \$266,300,000.

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GENERAL INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 237.6 in December as compared with 239.1 in November, and 225.2 in December, 1950.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES of hourly-paid employees in manufacturing as a whole advanced 58 cents during the week ending November 1 as compared with the week of October 1.

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ESTIMATED VALUE OF INVENTORIES held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of November was \$3,523,000,000, down one per cent from the revised October total of \$3,570,000,000, but was more than 32 per cent above the November, 1950 value of \$2,659,700,000.

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ESTIMATED DOLLAR SALES OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS in November totalled \$906,700,000, nine per cent above the November, 1950 sales of \$831,840,000. In the first 11 months of 1951, sales rose to \$9,439,950,000, up 11 per cent as compared with January-November 1950, and approximately equal to the total for the full year 1950.

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VALUE OF WHOLESALE SALES rose eight per cent in November over the corresponding month of 1950, while cumulative results for the first 11 months of 1951 show sales 11 per cent above those of a year earlier.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the seven-day period ended January 14 amounted to 77,977 cars, down slightly from the 78,708 cars loaded in the week ended January 13 last year.

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INDEX OF FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, on the base 1935-39=100, was 277.3 in November against 278.9 in October, and 264.0 in November, 1950.

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OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations in November rose to 4,936,303,000 kilowatt hours from 4,457,930,000 in November, 1950.

WHOLESALE PRICES LOWER IN DECEMBER

General wholesale prices moved downward in December for the fifth successive month, according to price index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The general index number of wholesale prices, on the base, 1935-39=100, fell to 237.6 in December from 239.1 in November, 239.6 in October, 240.1 in September, 241.5 in August, and 244.2 in July. At the December level, the index was the lowest since January, 1951 when it stood at 232.3. In December, 1950 it was 225.2. The index number of Canadian farm product prices was 260.2 as against 258.4 in November, and 243.3 in December, 1950.

Among the sub-groups comprising the general index, there were advances in three, declines in four, and no change in one. The sub-group index for vegetable products rose from 220.9 to 221.0, non-metallic minerals from 170.7 to 171.3, and chemical products from 187.7 to 188.0. The animal products index declined from 289.4 to 285.8, textile products from 270.6 to 268.8, wood products from 299.0 to 295.2, and non-ferrous metals from 185.3 to 183.4. The iron products index was unchanged at 216.8. (1)

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE IN DECEMBER

A summary of foreign trade figures for December released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows a rise in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to \$379,300,000 from \$289,900,000 in December, 1950, and an increase in estimated total imports to \$273,400,000 from \$266,300,000.

Domestic exports to the United States fell slightly to \$190,000,000 from \$191,500,000, and to the United Kingdom advanced to \$63,100,000 from \$39,600,000. Estimated imports from the United States amounted to \$203,500,000 as compared with \$182,300,000, and from the United Kingdom totalled \$19,400,000 compared with \$32,000,000.

December import figures are only preliminary and therefore subject to revision; final and detailed figures of imports will not be available for about three weeks. Those for exports will be issued in a few days.

The preliminary figures on the month's foreign trade are summarized in the following table:

	<u>December, 1950</u>		<u>December, 1951</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	39.6	0.4	63.1	1.6
Other Commonwealth countries ..	17.0	0.2	22.3	0.4
United States	191.5	2.8	190.0	3.2
Other foreign countries	<u>41.8</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>103.9</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total, all countries	<u>289.9</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>379.3</u>	<u>5.6</u>

	<u>December, 1950</u>		<u>December, 1951</u> ^{xx}	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
<u>Imports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	32.0		19.4	
Other Commonwealth countries	19.6		13.4	
United States	182.3		203.5	
Other foreign countries	<u>32.4</u>		<u>37.1</u>	
Total, all countries	<u>266.3</u>		<u>273.4</u>	

^{xx} Estimate only. Subject to revision.

NOVEMBER FOREIGN TRADE PRODUCED
EXPORT BALANCE OF \$58,800,000

Canada had an overall import balance on foreign trade account with all countries of \$233,500,000 in the first 11 months of 1951 as compared with \$44,400,000 in the same period of 1950. November trade produced an export balance of \$58,800,000 -- largest in almost two years -- as compared with an import balance of \$31,500,000 a year earlier.

In trade with the United States there was an 11-month import balance of \$469,100,000 as compared with \$92,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1950. Import balance in November was \$11,900,000 -- smallest of the year -- as against \$19,700,000 in November, 1950. Export balance in trade with the United Kingdom in the 11 months was \$169,400,000 as against \$60,400,000, and in November it was \$25,700,000 as against a small import balance of \$1,400,000 in November, 1950.

Merchandise imports from all countries in the 11 months were valued at \$3,811,800,000 as against \$2,908,000,000 in the similar period of 1950, a gain of 31 per cent, but in November there was a slight decline to \$325,700,000 as against \$327,900,000 a year earlier.

Domestic exports rose 25 per cent in the January-November period to \$3,535,100,000 from \$2,828,500,000 in the same period of 1950, while the November value increased almost 30 per cent to \$379,500,000 as against \$292,700,000. Foreign exports in the 11 months were valued at \$43,300,000 as against \$35,100,000, and the November value was \$5,000,000 as against \$3,700,000.

Gains in both volume and prices contributed to the rise in the overall value of domestic exports in November from a year earlier. Prices advanced 12 per cent and volume increased 16 per cent in the 12 months. There was a rise of seven per cent in prices of imports in the year, but a drop of similar proportions in volume. Import prices, however, were on average 2.2 per cent lower than in October and 6.6 per cent below the peak in June.

Commodity imports from the United States in the 11-month period advanced to \$2,609,900,000 from \$1,948,200,000 in the same period of 1950, accounting for almost three-quarters of the gain from all countries. The November value was \$224,700,000 against \$214,800,000. Cumulative value of domestic exports was \$2,107,700,000 against \$1,829,500,000, and in November it totalled \$209,300,000 against \$192,000,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom in the January-November period were valued at \$401,600,000 as against \$372,200,000 in the corresponding period of 1950, and in November were valued at \$33,300,000 against \$40,200,000. Eleven-month value for exports was \$568,300,000 against \$430,400,000, and for the month it was \$58,000,000 against \$38,600,000.

Imports by Countries

Imports from Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom rose in value in the 11 months to \$292,634,000 from \$221,849,000 in the corresponding 1950 period, but were down in November to \$17,952,000 from \$29,974,000. Advances were shown in the 11 months for all groups of countries except those in Africa, but declines were general in November. Largest import totals in the 11 months were shown for Barbados, British Guiana, India, Federation of Malaya, Australia, and New Zealand.

Chiefly as a result of larger purchases from Venezuela, Costa Rica, Brazil, and Argentina, total imports from the Latin American group of countries rose in value in the 11 months of 1951 to \$252,998,000 from \$197,635,000 in the similar period of 1950. Area total for November was \$24,076,000 as against \$20,270,000.

Larger purchases from most European countries raised the 11-month total area value of imports to \$167,571,000 from \$93,955,000 in the similar period of 1950. There was a moderate gain to \$18,256,000 in November from \$15,116,000 in the similar period of 1950.

There was a moderate gain in value of purchases from all other foreign countries in the 11 months ending November to \$83,150,000 from \$72,041,000 in the corresponding period of 1950, but the November value was slightly lower at \$7,147,000 as against \$7,235,000. In the 11 months, imports were sharply higher from Syria and the Philippines, and slightly higher from Japan, but there were lower totals for Arabia and the Netherlands Antilles.

Values for the month and cumulative period of the 15 leading import commodities in the 11 months of 1951 with corresponding 1950 values in brackets, were as follows: crude petroleum, \$18,163,000 (\$18,790,000) and \$213,065,000 (\$182,987,000); coal, \$16,631,000 (\$17,984,000) and \$156,946,000 (\$162,995,000); rolling-mill products, \$16,058,000 (\$11,213,000) and \$160,198,000 (\$85,619,000); farm implements and machinery, \$12,104,000 (\$9,367,000) and \$183,076,000 (\$153,030,000); other machinery, \$28,209,000 (\$21,916,000) and \$304,464,000 (\$207,284,000); engines and boilers, \$8,868,000 (\$4,318,000) and \$79,425,000 (\$50,417,000); automobiles, \$2,289,000 (\$10,118,000) and \$69,413,000 (\$80,796,000); automobile parts, \$13,342,000 (\$14,456,000) and \$182,780,000 (\$144,636,000); electrical apparatus, \$9,593,000 (\$8,297,000) and \$111,686,000 (\$75,353,000); raw cotton, \$10,543,000 (\$10,820,000) and \$28,375,000 (\$78,572,000); cotton products, \$5,418,000 (\$6,533,000) and \$82,586,000 (\$61,375,000); raw and unmanufactured wool, \$2,026,000 (\$5,996,000) and \$92,761,000 (\$49,264,000); wool products, \$3,529,000 (\$4,390,000) and \$64,950,000 (\$48,504,000); fruits, \$7,517,000 (\$8,385,000) and \$87,369,000 (\$83,862,000); sugar, \$5,771,000 (\$11,190,000) and \$82,138,000 (\$80,392,000). (2 and 3)

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

Average weekly wages of hourly-paid employees in manufacturing as a whole advanced 58 cents during the week ending November 1 as compared with the week of October 1, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average for durable goods rose 60 cents, and non-durable goods 53 cents, while there was a slight rise of one cent in services.

There were minor recessions of 51 cents in mining, 23 cents in electric and motor transportation, and 74 cents in buildings and structures, due in each case to a shorter work-week, since average hourly earnings for those industries advanced fractionally.

During the 12 months from November 1, 1950 to November 1, 1951, weekly wages in manufacturing rose 12.8 per cent, while those in the durable goods group increased 13.0 per cent, in non-durable goods 12.1 per cent, and in mining 10.8 per cent. In each of the industries for which data are recorded in the accompanying table, except buildings and structures, the average hours of work have declined. (4)

**Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending
November 1, 1951 and November 1, 1950**

Industry	Average Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Wages	
	Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
	no.	no.	¢	¢	\$	\$
Manufacturing	41.8	43.0	123.5	106.4	51.62	47.75
Durable Goods	42.1	43.1	133.2	115.2	56.08	49.65
Non-Durable Goods	41.6	43.0	113.0	97.5	47.01	41.93
Mining	43.5	43.9	138.3	123.7	60.16	54.30
Electric and Motor						
Transportation	45.4	..	120.5	..	54.71	..
Buildings & Structures .	40.8	40.4	134.6	117.1	54.92	47.31
Service ^x	42.4	42.5	71.2	67.6	30.19	28.73

^x Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

.. Not available.

**INVENTORIES AND SHIPMENTS BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

Estimated value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of November was \$3,523,-000,000, a slight decline of one per cent from the revised October total of \$3,570,000,000. If this estimate is substantiated by later returns, it will be the first decline in total inventory value since August, 1950. The gain over the November, 1950 value of \$2,659,700,000, was more than 32 per cent. Value of shipments declined six per cent in November from October, but rose almost seven per cent over the corresponding month in 1950.

The index number of inventory values for November, on the 1947 base, stood at 139.6 as compared with 192.2 in October and 143.1 in November, 1950, while the index number of the value of shipments on an all-industry basis was 174.1 against 184.3 in October, and 162.9 a year earlier.

Consumers' goods inventories fell in value in November to \$2,129,600,000 from \$2,176,700,000 in October, producers' goods to \$677,200,000 from \$679,800,000, and construction materials to \$238,500,000 from \$250,100,000. Value of capital goods inventories rose to \$477,700,000 from \$463,300,000. (5)

**WHOLESALE SALES UP EIGHT
PER CENT IN NOVEMBER**

Value of wholesale sales rose eight per cent in November over the corresponding month of 1950, while cumulative results for the first 11 months of 1951 show sales 11 per cent above those of a year earlier. All regions contributed to the increase both in the month and 11 months. The unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 354.0 for November as compared with 375.4 for October, and 326.9 for November, 1950.

Fruit and vegetable wholesalers' sales showed the greatest percentage gain in November, rising 20 per cent above those of a year earlier. All other trades registered increases except hardware and dry goods wholesalers, sales in those trades falling two per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. (6)

RETAIL SALES UP NINE
PER CENT IN NOVEMBER

Retail establishments had estimated dollar sales of \$906,-700,000 in November 1951, a nine per cent increase compared with November 1950 sales of \$831,840,000. In the first 11 months of 1951, sales rose to \$9,439,950,000, up 11 per cent as compared with January-November 1950 sales of \$8,491,050,000, and approximately equal to the total of \$9,467,400,000 for the full year 1950.

All but two of the 21 trades reported sales in excess of November, 1950, while 11-month sales were higher for all but three trades. A 23 per cent gain in coal and wood dealers' sales was the largest November advance, but 11-month sales were up only 0.8 per cent. Grocery and combination store sales rose 20 per cent in November and 16 per cent in the January-November period. Variety store sales increased 16 per cent in November and 13 per cent in the 11 months, and tobacco store sales rose 14 per cent in November and nine per cent in the 11 months.

All trades in the apparel group showed sales advances both in the month and 11 months. Shoe store sales rose 17 per cent in November and eight per cent in the 11 months, women's clothing eight per cent and 10 per cent, family clothing six per cent and seven per cent, and men's clothing six per cent and seven per cent.

Motor vehicle dealers' sales were up only 0.2 per cent in the month in contrast to an 11-month gain of 19 per cent, while sales of garages and filling stations rose eight per cent in November and 10 per cent in the cumulative period. Hardware sales increased two per cent in November and seven per cent in the 11 months.

Appliance and radio dealers' sales were down 14 per cent in the month and four per cent in the January-November period, while lumber and building materials dropped eight per cent in November but rose four per cent in the 11 months. (7)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN
11 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales fell by an estimated 11 per cent during the week ending January 12 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales were lower in all regions except the Prairie Provinces. Ontario showed the largest sales decline of 28 per cent, followed by the Maritimes with a drop of nine per cent, Quebec six per cent, and British Columbia three per cent. Sales in Saskatchewan were up 19 per cent, Manitoba five per cent, and Alberta one per cent.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES
INCREASED IN OCTOBER

Registrations of births, deaths and marriages were higher in October and the first 10 months of 1950, according to provisional figures.

Births in October totalled 33,532 as compared with 30,243 in October, 1950, and in the 10 months there were 307,804 against 298,333 in 1950. Deaths in October numbered 10,015 compared with 9,573 a year earlier, bringing the 10-month total to 101,405 from 100,404. Marriages in the month totalled 13,971 as against 12,831 in October, 1950, and in the January-October period there were 106,327 compared with 101,049. (8)

OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY
UP 11 PER CENT IN NOVEMBER

Output of electric energy by central electric stations continued to advance in November, the month's total rising 11 per cent to 4,936,303,000 kilowatt hours from 4,457,930,000 in November, 1950. This brought the cumulative output for the first 11 months of 1951 to 52,288,911,000 kilowatt hours, 13 per cent above the 1950 corresponding figure of 46,228,155,000. All provinces except Manitoba shared in the month's gain over a year earlier, while 11-month totals were higher for all areas.

Consumption of primary power -- production, less net exports and secondary power -- rose to 4,470,729,000 kilowatt hours from 4,142,642,000 in November, 1950, and in the 11 months advanced to 47,270,902,000 kilowatt hours from 41,843,245,000. Gross exports to the United States were up in the month to 203,736,000 kilowatt hours from 143,570,000, and in the January-November period to 2,161,033,000 kilowatt hours from 1,747,784,000.

Production in Quebec in November increased to 2,446,088,000 kilowatt hours from 2,304,197,000 a year earlier, Ontario to 1,541,470,000 from 1,241,055,000, British Columbia to 383,997,000 from 373,710,000, Alberta to 94,233,000 from 81,721,000, Saskatchewan to 90,567,000 from 79,543,000, Nova Scotia to 80,136,000 from 69,025,000, New Brunswick to 66,801,000 from 64,539,000, Newfoundland to 12,545,000 from 10,507,000, and Prince Edward Island to 2,106,000 from 1,982,000. Output in Manitoba fell to 218,360,000 kilowatt hours from 231,651,000. (9)

FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTS IN NOVEMBER

Farm prices of agricultural products were slightly lower in November than in the preceding month, but were higher than in the corresponding month of 1950. The decline from October was attributable to lower prices for livestock, grains, poultry and eggs which more than offset substantially higher prices for potatoes. Compared with November 1950, prices were higher for all commodities except grains.

All-Canada index for November, on the base 1935-39=100, was 277.3 as compared with 278.9 in October, and 264.0 in November, 1950. There were advances over October in all provinces except Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while in comparison with a year earlier, gains were recorded in all areas except the Prairie Provinces.

The November index for Ontario fell to 312.9 from 313.9 in October, Manitoba to 260.1 from 264.8, Saskatchewan to 222.8 from 229.9, and Alberta to 259.0 from 267.1. Quebec's index advanced to 305.4 from 304.8, that for British Columbia to 312.4 from 310.1, Prince Edward Island to 312.7 from 256.8, Nova Scotia to 265.6 from 247.9, and New Brunswick to 320.0 from 267.2. (Mem. 1)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on January 19 rose to 227,861,149 bushels from 224,905,599 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week amounted to 8,472,260 bushels against 3,878,629 a year earlier, while overseas export clearances totalled 2,734,980 bushels compared with 1,511,083. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 18 rose to 25,862,000 pounds from 20,278,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were as follows by cities, last year's corresponding totals being in brackets: Quebec, 2,113,000 (1,181,000) pounds; Montreal, 10,215,000 (5,817,000); Toronto, 4,288,000 (1,552,000); Winnipeg, 3,730,000 (6,473,000); Regina, 201,000 (529,000); Saskatoon, 443,000 (331,000); Edmonton, 1,120,000 (2,835,000); Calgary, 379,000 (287,000); and Vancouver, 3,373,000 (673,000).

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF
COAL SLIGHTLY LOWER IN 1951

Canadian production of coal in 1951 declined three per cent from the preceding year's total, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Imports declined by a closely similar percentage. The all-Canada output for the year amounted to 18,548,000 tons as against 19,139,000 in 1950, and imports totalled 26,505,000 tons against 27,229,000.

Preliminary totals for December place the month's production at 1,715,000 tons as against 1,927,300 a year earlier. Imports amounted to 1,249,500 tons as against 1,410,700.

Mines in Alberta produced 7,643,000 tons of coal during 1951 as against 8,116,000 in the preceding year; Nova Scotia, 6,302,000 tons against 6,478,000; Saskatchewan, 2,213,000 tons against 2,203,000; British Columbia and Yukon, 1,739,000 tons against 1,734,000; and New Brunswick, 650,000 tons against 607,000. (Mem. 3)

COKE PRODUCTION IN NOVEMBER

Coke production was little changed in November and the first 11 months of 1951 as compared with the corresponding periods of 1950. Total for the month was 333,848 tons as against 333,697 in November, 1950, and in the 11-month period amounted to 3,570,341 tons compared with 3,595,269.

Supplies made available for consumption in November were slightly higher at 361,830 tons compared with 357,980 a year earlier, and in the 11 months were 3,980,578 tons against 3,637,276 in 1950.

Imports in the month amounted to 41,298 tons compared with 34,243 in November, 1950, bringing the 11-month total to 553,268 tons against 367,370. Exports in November were up to 13,316 tons from 9,960, but there was a pronounced decline in the 11 months to 143,031 tons from 325,363. (10)

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL

Production of copper and nickel declined in November from the corresponding month of 1950, but there was a gain in the first 11 months of the year over a year earlier. The month's output of new primary copper amounted to 22,093 tons as compared with 23,434 in November, 1950, bringing the 11-month total to 247,225 tons from 241,450 in 1950. Production of nickel in November totalled 11,497 tons compared with 11,912 a year earlier, and in the January-November period, 125,732 tons against 113,340. (Mem. 4)

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
HIGHER IN OCTOBER

Overall receipts of crude petroleum at Canadian refineries were 26 per cent larger in October than in the corresponding month of 1950, and were 24 per cent higher in the first 10 months of the year. October receipts amounted to 12,504,000 barrels as compared with 9,889,000 a year earlier, bringing the 10-month total to 109,534,000 barrels compared with 88,040,000.

Domestic crude receipts were up sharply both in October and the 10 months, while there was a small decline in imports in the month and a moderate gain in the 10 months. Receipts of Canadian crude in October amounted to 5,200,000 barrels as against 2,088,000, raising the 10-month total to 39,246,000 barrels from 21,488,000. Supplies of imported crude in October totalled 7,304,000 barrels against 7,801,000, bringing the 10-month receipts to 70,288,000 barrels as against 66,552,000.

Production of refined petroleum products rose 21 per cent in October to 11,552,000 barrels from 9,519,000 in the corresponding month of 1950, while the 10-month total rose 18 per cent to 98,885,000 barrels from 84,004,000 in the similar period of 1950. (11)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF
PORTLAND CEMENT IN NOVEMBER

Production of Portland cement was higher in November and the first 11 months of 1951 than in the corresponding periods of 1950, while shipments declined in the month but rose in the 11 months. The month's output amounted to 1,440,618 barrels as compared with 1,412,661 in November, 1950, bringing the 11-month total to 15,854,836 barrels as against 15,319,995 a year earlier. Shipments in December aggregated 1,277,226 barrels compared with 1,433,793, and in the 11-month period amounted to 16,081,890 barrels against 15,939,785. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF
RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board both advanced during the calendar year 1951 over the preceding year, while December output and sales fell below December, 1950, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The year's output amounted to 289,363,655 square feet as compared with 227,269,232 in 1950, and the sales totalled 270,101,561 square feet as against 227,196,232. In December, 18,564,822 square feet were produced compared with 24,098,983 a year earlier, and 13,918,771 square feet were sold as against 23,527,306. (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION OF MINERAL WOOL

Production of mineral wool in November comprised 15,728,660 in the same month of 1950, 1,170,983 cubic feet of granulated wool compared with 1,358,162, and 104,363 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool compared with 162,373. In the first 11 months of the year, 143,052,198 square feet of batts were produced as against 140,378,944 in 1950, 9,568,369 cubic feet of granulated wool against 10,131,278, and 1,070,673 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool against 2,921,365. (Mem. 7)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings at Canadian stations during the seven-day period ended January 14 amounted to 77,977 cars, down slightly from the 78,708 cars loaded in the week ended January 13 last year. Heavier loadings of pulpwood, gasoline, implements and fertilizers nearly offset declines in shipments of live stock, coal, ores, lumber, and l.c.l. merchandise. Loadings in the eastern region totalled 50,303 against 51,267 cars one year earlier, while western volume was up from 27,441 to 27,674 cars, due to continued improved grain loadings. Receipts from foreign connections totalled 35,229 cars, up 921 cars over 1951. (Mem. 8)

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS AT NEW PEAKS IN OCTOBER Operating revenues and expenses of Canadian railways climbed to new record totals in October, the former rising to \$99,022,075 from \$92,517,046 in October, 1950, and the latter to \$84,227,369 from \$72,355,021. The resulting operating income in October was \$11,248,198 as against \$15,814,244 a year earlier.

Freight earnings advanced to \$81,124,088 from \$77,109,865 in October, 1950, and passenger fares were up to \$6,967,312 from \$6,005,860. Passengers carried totalled 2,237,756 compared with 2,217,962. Mail receipts were lower at \$1,104,306 compared with \$1,367,891, while express earnings increased to \$3,797,027 from \$3,354,858.

Most expense accounts recorded large gains in October as compared with a year earlier, with maintenance of way and structures rising to \$17,332,299 from \$14,104,501, and equipment charges to \$20,098,783 from \$16,629,507. Traffic expenses were up to \$1,615,130 from \$1,590,800, and transportation to \$39,914,512 from \$35,259,652.

Number of employees in the month totalled 204,186 as compared with 184,817 in October, 1950, and the payrolls amounted to \$53,381,993 as against \$44,851,613. (12)

FERTILIZER SALES IN 1951 Sales of fertilizers for consumption in Canada reached an all-time peak total of 770,507 short tons in the 12 months ended June 30, 1951, slightly above the previous high of 764,581 short tons in 1950.

Sales of fertilizer materials advanced during the year, while there was a decline in the sales of mixtures. Sales of materials were up to 153,933 tons from 145,972, while mixtures fell to 616,574 tons from 618,609.

Exports of fertilizer materials totalled 639,897 tons as compared with 578,997 in 1950, and the exports of mixtures amounted to 26,395 tons as against 20,053. (13)

RUBBER PRODUCTS INDUSTRY Gross factory value of products turned out by the rubber products industry of Canada in 1950 rose to an all-time high of \$239,185,000, a gain of 34 per cent over the preceding year's value of \$178,504,000, and 22 per cent above the previous peak of \$196,308,000 in 1947. Production of rubber tires and tubes had a factory selling value of \$155,896,000 as compared with \$96,672,000 in 1949, rubber footwear \$33,621,000 compared with \$29,760,000, and other products \$69,667,000 compared with \$52,071,000. (14)

CANADIAN BREWING INDUSTRY IN 1950 Total factory selling value of products of the Canadian brewing industry rose to a new high record in 1950 at \$241,343,000, up from the previous peak of \$230,916,000 in 1949. Sales tax and other excise taxes and duties paid to the Dominion and Provincial governments in 1950 totalled \$91,933,000 compared with \$88,516,000 in the preceding year, leaving a net value of production of \$149,409,000 against \$142,400,000.

Beer, ale, stout and porter were the main items of production in 1950 with a total of 171,056,000 gallons valued at \$238,704,000 compared with 173,294,000 gallons at \$228,334,000 in 1949. Other products manufactured were aerated beverages at \$1,152,000 against \$1,094,000, wet and dried grain at \$986,000 against \$1,058,000, and yeast at \$100,000 against \$124,000.

The number of establishments engaged in the production of malt liquors totalled 63, one less than in 1949. Of these, three were located in Newfoundland, two each in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, eight in Quebec, 21 in Ontario, six in Manitoba, five each in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 11 in British Columbia.

Net value of production was as follows by provinces in 1950, figures for the preceding year being in brackets: Ontario, \$60,044,000 (\$56,786,000); Quebec, \$43,109,000 (\$40,210,000); British Columbia, \$12,227,000 (\$11,808,000); Alberta, \$11,562,000 (\$11,511,000); Manitoba, \$8,360,000 (\$7,924,000); Saskatchewan, \$7,817,000 (\$7,977,000); and the Atlantic Provinces, including Newfoundland, \$6,290,000 (\$6,183,000). (15)

DISTILLED LIQUOR INDUSTRY IN 1950 Value of production of the distilled liquor industry of Canada in 1950 was \$88,413,000, an increase of 15 per cent over the preceding year's value of \$76,877,000, according to the annual industry report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Whiskies and other potable spirits produced during the year 1950 and placed in bond for maturing totalled 15,147,000 proof gallons with an inventory value of \$11,499,000 as compared with 14,252,000 proof gallons at \$10,094,000. Production of industrial alcohol amounted to 6,474,000 proof gallons at \$1,913,000 as against 7,535,000 at \$3,204,000.

Net sales of potable spirits -- sales outside the industry to Liquor Boards, export sales, etc. -- amounted to 9,132,000 proof gallons valued at \$68,968,000 as against 8,842,000 proof gallons valued at \$60,761,000 the year before.

Sales of industrial alcohol included 5,502,000 proof gallons of denatured alcohol with a selling value at the factory of \$3,169,000 and 3,549,000 proof gallons of alcohol, not denatured, valued at \$1,463,000. Sales of denatured alcohol included 1,047,000 standard gallons for use as anti-freeze, 1,809,000 gallons for solvents and cleaning fluids, and 980,000 gallons for rubbing alcohol, perfume manufacture, etc.

In 1950 there were 20 establishments engaged in the production of distilled liquor, eight in Quebec, nine in Ontario, one in Alberta, and two in British Columbia. These establishments reported a payroll of 4,121 persons who received \$10,555,000 in salaries and wages. (16)

RELEASED DURING THE WEEK -- (The numbers in this list correspond with those at the end of news items, indicating the report on which an item is based).

Reports and Bulletins

1. Prices and Price Indexes, December (20 cents).
2. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, November (10 cents).
3. Imports for Consumption -- Summary Bulletin -- November (20 cents).
4. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, November (25 cents).
5. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, November (10 cents).
6. Wholesale Trade, November (10 cents).
7. Retail Trade, November (25 cents).
8. Births, Marriages and Deaths, October (10 cents).
9. Central Electric Stations, November (10 cents).
10. Coal and Coke Statistics, November (25 cents).
11. Refined Petroleum Products, October (25 cents).
12. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, October (10 cents).
13. The Fertilizer Trade, July, 1950 to June, 1951 (10 cents).
14. Rubber Products Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
15. The Brewing Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
16. The Distilled Liquor Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
17. Civil Aviation, June (10 cents).
18. Broom, Brush and Mop Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
19. Travel Between Canada and the United States, November (20 cents).
20. Steam Railways, 1950 (50 cents).
21. The Biscuit Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
22. The Leather Tanning Industry, 1950 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, November (10 cents).
 2. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 3. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, December (10 cents).
 4. Copper and Nickel Production, November (10 cents).
 5. Cement and Cement Products, November (10 cents).
 6. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, December (10 cents).
 7. Mineral Wool, November (10 cents).
 8. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 9. Gypsum Products, November (10 cents).
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