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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADIAN OUTPUT OF GOODS AND SERVICES in 1951 was at record levels, according to advance preliminary estimates. The Gross National Product of 1951 is placed by the Bureau at \$21.2 billion, a rise of 18 per cent from 1950. Of this rise, between five and six per cent is accounted for by increases in real output of goods and services and 11 per cent by price increases.

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CANADA'S COST-OF-LIVING INDEX increased 0.2 per cent from 191.1 to 191.5 between December 1, 1951 and January 2, 1952. Changes in each of the six main group indexes were slight, with four increasing, one decreasing, and one remaining unchanged.

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CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS soared to an all-time high record value of \$3,914,500,000 in the full year 1951, almost 26 per cent above the preceding year's total of \$3,118,400,000. The gain over 1950 was general in character, with particularly large percentage increases to overseas countries in the second half of the year.

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES rose about 14 per cent in the full year 1951 to \$2,297,706,000 from \$2,020,988,000 in the preceding year. Gains were general among the main commodity groups. With marked increases in the last five months of the year, DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM rose in value in the 12 months to \$631,461,000 from \$469,910,000 in 1950, or by 34 per cent.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES reached a new high total of \$901,940,000 in the calendar year 1951, an increase of 3.4 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$872,680,000. With Christmas buying swelling the total, sales in December rose to \$119,770,000 from \$118,870,000 in December, 1950, or by 0.8 per cent.

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VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America on January 24 amounted to 226,757,000 bushels as compared with 222,851,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on February 1 amounted to 24,182,000 pounds as compared with 30,257,000 on January 1, and 17,020,000 on the corresponding date last year.

CANADA'S GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT NEW RECORD LEVEL IN 1951

Canadian output of goods and services in 1951 was at record levels, according to advance preliminary estimates issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Gross National Product of 1951 is placed by the Bureau at \$21.2 billion, a rise of 18 per cent from 1950. Of this rise between five and six per cent is accounted for by increases in the real output of goods and services and 11 per cent by price increases.

Expenditure by business for investment in durable assets and inventories claimed a higher portion of the nation's output than in 1950. Government expenditure on goods and services also absorbed a larger share of the Gross National Product as a result of higher expenditure for defence, while the proportion absorbed by consumers for personal goods and services declined. Personal saving in 1951 was at its highest level since the end of the war; it rose from \$820 million in 1950 to more than double this amount in 1951.

ANALYSIS OF GROWTH AND FLUCTUATIONS, 1926-1950

These figures appear in a supplement to a major report, National Accounts, Income and Expenditure 1926-1950, released by the Bureau, which traces the growth and fluctuations in the Canadian economy during the period 1926 to 1950, and sheds new light on the structural changes which have taken place. Important new statistical information is presented, including a series of constant dollar (deflated) Gross National Expenditure showing changes in the real volume of Canada's production of goods and services after eliminating the influence of price movements. Among the highlights of the new report is the fact that the real volume of Canada's production of goods and services has more than doubled during the quarter-century from 1926 to 1950.

Comparison of Prosperity Years, 1928 and 1950

The Bureau summarizes the highlights of the statistical trends by comparing the years 1928 and 1950, both years of relatively full use of economic resources. The following points are singled out:

1. From 1928 to 1950 the volume of Canada's production of goods and services rose by over 90 per cent. The average annual rate of increase in the physical volume of output was about three per cent per year. Canada's population grew at the rate of approximately 1.6 per cent per year during this period. Thus, on a per capita basis the physical volume of production increased at the rate of approximately 1.3 per cent annually. This increase in output has been achieved with less working time per worker, to the extent that the average number of man-hours worked per week declined during the period.

2. Turning to the manner in which this increase in real production has been utilized, the Bureau notes further that, in real terms, personal expenditure on consumer goods and services rose by 93 per cent between 1928 and 1950. On a per capita basis, Canadians consumed 38 per cent more goods and services in 1950 than in 1928, indicating a very substantial gain in the material standard of living.

3. With reference to the post-war investment expenditure boom, the Bureau notes that in 1950 physical output devoted to gross domestic investment in new construction, machinery, equipment and inventories was 65 per cent greater than in 1928.

4. The smallest percentage increase in physical terms from 1928 to 1950 was shown by both exports and imports, indicative of greater relative dependence on domestic sources of supply and markets at the present time than a quarter-century ago.

5. Important changes in the industrial structure of the economy occurred in the period 1928-1950. Manufacturing became much more important, accounting for almost one-third of the National Income (30.4 per cent) in 1950, compared with 22.8 per cent in 1928. The distributive outlets -- wholesale and retail trade -- also became relatively more important. On the other hand, transportation, storage, communication, and public utilities declined in relative position from 12.9 per cent to 9.8 per cent, and services from 11.8 per cent to 8.2 per cent. Income originating in agriculture, which in the period 1926 to 1929 inclusive averaged 16.4 per cent of the National Income, declined to 12.9 per cent for the period 1947 to 1950. The Bureau notes that the number of persons with jobs in agriculture also declined from 29.3 per cent of the labour force in 1931 (the nearest year to 1928 for which labour force figures are available), to 20.3 per cent in 1950. These declines are associated with the growing mechanization on farms and the increasing industrialization of the economy.

6. Turning to an analysis of Personal Income -- that is income received by Canadians from all sources whether earned or unearned -- the Bureau states that transfer payments from governments (that is, family allowances, veterans' pensions, mother's allowances and so on) have become much more important; in 1950 they accounted for 7.5 per cent of total Personal Income, compared with 1.9 per cent in 1928. On the other hand, interest, dividends and net rental income of persons has shown a relative decline as a source of Personal Income, from 12.9 per cent in 1928 to 9.4 per cent in 1950. Personal Income amounted to \$4,618 million in 1928 and \$13,417 million in 1950, almost three times as great. Personal Income after personal direct taxes, that is personal Disposable Income, was \$4,559 million and \$12,682 million in 1928 and 1950, respectively. On a per capita basis, the increase in personal Disposable Income was from \$464 in 1928 to \$916 in 1950, a rise of 97 per cent. Since average prices of consumer goods and services purchased rose by 46 per cent, a very considerable increase in real personal Disposable Income is indicated.

7. The manner in which Personal Income has been disposed of is also shown by the Bureau figures. Direct personal taxes absorbed a substantially greater share of Personal Income in 1950, amounting to 5.5 per cent, compared with 1.3 per cent in 1928. At the same time, important changes in the pattern of personal expenditure on consumer goods and services have occurred. Comparing 1930 with 1950, the proportion of personal expenditure going to services has declined, mainly due to the influence of the rental component and domestic service. Increased expenditures on durable and non-durable goods have counter-balanced the relative fall in services. The proportion spent on user-operated automobiles has increased from six per cent of the total in 1930 to 10 per cent in 1950. Expenditures on tobacco and alcoholic beverages have also shown a relative increase.

8. Over the 22-year period since 1928 the pattern of revenues and expenditures of all governments together -- federal, provincial and municipal -- has been considerably altered. On the revenue side, direct taxes have become much more important. In 1928 direct personal taxes constituted only 6.4 per cent of total government revenues and direct corporation taxes only 4.9 per cent. In 1950 these proportions had risen to 16.7 per cent and 20.5 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of total revenues derived from indirect taxes has declined substantially, from 74.4 per cent of total revenues in 1928 to 46.7 per cent in 1950. However, this change in the pattern of government revenue has not been a continuous one; since 1945, the direction of the change has been somewhat reversed, with indirect taxes gaining in relative importance and direct taxes declining.

9. Distinct changes have also occurred in the pattern of government expenditure since 1928. In that year, expenditure on goods and services constituted 71.5 per cent of total government expenditures, compared with 60.4 per cent in 1950. This decline in relative position is a reflection of the large increase in transfer payments (e.g. family allowances, veterans' pensions, old-age pensions), and subsidies which has occurred since 1928. While government expenditure on goods and services increased from \$597 million to \$2,314 million during the period, transfer payments and subsidies increased from \$238 million to \$1,518 million.

Economic Fluctuations, 1926-1951

The Bureau's historical document gives a statistical picture of the vigorous boom of the late twenties, the serious depression of the early thirties, and the subsequent hesitant and somewhat uneven revival; the war years; the post-war period of readjustment; and the present high levels of employment and business activity.

From 1929 to 1933 the Gross National Product dropped from \$6,166 million to a depression low of \$3,552 million, a decline of 42 per cent. Since prices also declined during this period the drop in the volume of output was 29 per cent. Thereafter business activity moved steadily upward, apart from an uneven period in 1938, and by 1939 the Gross National Product in current dollars was \$5,707 million or seven per cent below the 1929 level; but in constant dollars it was six per cent above the 1929 level. However, it is apparent that recovery in 1939 was not as yet complete. Thus, one-half a million persons constituting 11 per cent of the labour force, were unemployed in June, 1939.

During the war years production expanded enormously and in 1944 the Gross National Product in current dollars was more than double that of 1939, while in constant dollars it was 72 per cent greater. This large growth in national output was accompanied by a radical shift in the pattern of expenditures. Government expenditure on goods and services rose to \$5,022 million, or 42 per cent of Gross National Expenditure compared with \$735 million or 13 per cent of Gross National Expenditure in 1939. On the other hand, personal expenditure on goods and services declined from 68 per cent of Gross National Expenditure in 1939 to 52 per cent in 1944, despite an increase in personal spending from \$3,904 million to \$6,187 million. Gross domestic investment by business in construction, machinery, equipment and inventories also declined as a proportion of Gross National Expenditure, from 16 per cent in 1939 to seven per cent in 1944.

The two years following 1944 were marked by some levelling off in total output, but from 1947 to 1950 the Gross National Product continued to rise both in constant and current dollars.

During the post-war period from 1946 to 1950, the Gross National Product rose by 50 per cent in current dollars. The expansion in the real volume of output was about 12 per cent, while the price level rose by 34 per cent. Both gross domestic investment and consumer expenditure were at high levels during this period and accounted for proportions of Gross National Expenditure characteristic of pre-war prosperous years. The relative position of government expenditure on goods and services after the year 1946 was similar to that of the late thirties.

In 1951, however, according to the Supplement, the relative position of government expenditure began to rise again, as a result of the heavier defence expenditures noted earlier. The Supplement also states that imports of goods and services exceeded exports in 1951 by nearly \$600 million. This large negative balance was, however, only 2.7 per cent of Gross National Expenditure. In 1929, the last pre-war boom year, the negative balance on international account was \$313 million, or 5.1 per cent of Gross National Expenditure. (1 and 2)

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX UP 0.2 PER CENT
BETWEEN DECEMBER 1 AND JANUARY 2

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index increased 0.2 per cent from 191.1 to 191.5 between December 1, 1951 and

January 2, 1952. Changes in each of the six main group indexes were slight, with four increasing, one decreasing and one unchanged.

Foods moved from 249.3 to 250.0 as increases in meats, vegetables and dairy products overbalanced decreases in eggs and fats. The fuel and light index advanced from 150.8 to 151.2 in response to higher coal prices in a number of cities. In the clothing group a decrease in women's wear outweighed small increases in men's work boots and wool piece goods.

Small and scattered increases throughout the homefurnishings and services group were sufficient to raise this index from 200.6 to 201.1. The miscellaneous series advanced from 144.9 to 145.7, following advances concentrated for the most part in the health index. Rents were not surveyed during January and the index remained at 144.8.

From August, 1939 to January, 1952, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 90.0 per cent. (3)

Dominion Cost-of-Living Indexes (1935-39=100)

	Com- bined Index	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth- ing	Home- furnish- ings and Services	Miscel- aneous
January 2, 1952	191.5	250.0	144.8	151.2	215.3	201.1	145.7
December 1, 1951	191.1	249.3	144.8	150.8	215.5	200.6	144.9
January 2, 1951	172.5	220.2	136.4	141.5	187.1	179.8	135.8

WEEKLY WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

The index number for 30 industrial material prices at wholesale, on the 1935-39 base as 100, registered further weakness in January. Between December 28 and January 26 the composite index receded from 284.2 to 279.3, due to decreases for wood-pulp, wheat, oats, steers, hogs, raw rubber, beef hides, raw cotton, raw wool, and copper. Tin ingots moved up in the same interval.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets dropped sharply in January. The composite index closed at 254.5 for January 26 as against 262.1 for December 28. Weakness in animal product prices, notably livestock and eggs, was responsible, and an index for this series declined from 330.7 to 314.3. In the same interval the index for field products stiffened from 193.4 to 194.6, due to strength in potato prices and eastern grains. (3)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES Common stock prices generally recorded continued strength during the first four weeks of January, but eased slightly in the closing week. From a level of 177.1 for the week of December 27th the composite index for 105 representative common stocks rose to 185.1 for the week of January 24th but receded to 183.3 by the 31st.

The index for 82 industrials moved up from 180.3 for December 27 to 189.4 for January 31, while the utilities total index declined from 176.8 to 173.1. The bank series remained unchanged at 144.9. Mining stocks were firmer despite a decline in gold shares. The composite index for 30 representative issues closed the month at 104.7 as against 103.6 for December 27th. The index for 5 base metal issues advanced from 172.6 to 181.7, while that for 25 golds reacted from 73.5 to 71.1. (3)

VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1951 OVER ONE-FOURTH ABOVE 1950 Canada's domestic exports soared to an all-time high record value of \$3,914,500,000 in the full year 1951, almost 26 per cent above the preceding year's total of \$3,118,400,000. Total for December was \$379,300,000, slightly below the monthly high record in November, but 31 per cent above the December, 1950 value of \$289,900,000.

The gain over 1950 was general in character, with particularly large percentage increases to overseas countries in the second half of the year. The rise in exports to the United States was moderate by comparison, yet shipments to that country still constituted nearly 59 per cent of total exports as compared with 65 per cent in 1950.

The volume of exports was more than 10 per cent greater than in 1950 and this was chiefly due to the growth in exports to the United Kingdom and other overseas countries. The remainder of the increase in value was due to higher export prices, which rose steadily during the year until August and remained relatively stable thereafter. In the year as a whole the rise in export prices over 1950 was about 13 per cent.

Substantial gains were recorded in the values of most major commodities in the calendar year 1951. Wheat, other grains, wheat flour, planks and boards, pulpwood, wood pulp, newsprint, nickel, zinc, and asbestos were among the larger gains, while cattle and copper moved lower in value.

Domestic exports to the United States rose about 14 per cent in the full year 1951 to \$2,297,706,000 from \$2,020,988,000 in the preceding year, but the value for December was slightly lower at \$189,971,000 as against \$191,510,000. Gains were general among the main commodity groups in the year but there was a mixture of gains and losses in December.

With marked increases in the last five months of the year, domestic exports to the United Kingdom rose in value in the 12 months to \$631,461,000 from \$469,910,000 in the preceding year, or by 34 per cent. The December value increased to \$63,141,000 from \$39,555,000 a year earlier. Wood and paper products, and non-ferrous metals groups accounted for a major part of the increase both in the month and year.

Shipments to all other Commonwealth countries increased 30 per cent in 1951 to \$240,946,000 from \$185,179,000 in the preceding year, while the total for December increased to \$22,300,000 from \$17,000,000. Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Union of South Africa, India, Australia, and New Zealand, accounted for a large part of the year's increase.

Exports to Latin American countries climbed sharply in value to \$208,024,000 in 1951 from \$143,428,000 the year before, while the December value rose to \$28,383,000 from \$21,962,000. Major gains were registered in the year in the value of shipments to Brazil, Chile and Mexico. There was a moderate rise in shipments to Venezuela, but lower totals for Argentina, Colombia and Panama.

General gains among the larger countries boosted the value of shipments to European countries as a group in 1951 to \$366,867,000 from \$203,750,000 in 1950, and in December to \$54,007,000 from \$23,211,000. Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden were among the larger markets.

Mainly as a result of sharply increased exports to Japan, Syria, French Africa, and the Belgian Congo, total value of domestic exports to the remaining group of foreign countries rose in 1951 to \$152,283,000 from \$79,340,000 in the preceding year. Value for December was up to \$19,445,000 from \$4,330,000 a year earlier. (4)

Values of the 16 leading export commodities in the 12 months of 1951, together with their December values and corresponding figures for the preceding year, are shown in the following table:-

	December		Calendar Year	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
		(figures in thousands)		
Newsprint	\$42,162	\$41,384	\$485,746	\$536,372
Wheat	30,081	63,047	325,614	441,043
Wood pulp	21,244	33,153	208,556	365,133
Planks and boards .	20,806	23,620	290,847	312,198
Nickel	8,359	13,407	105,300	136,689
Other grains	13,469	18,629	53,235	129,214
Aluminum & products	13,161	7,050	106,867	124,779
Fish and products..	9,022	11,422	112,718	117,464
Wheat flour	7,847	6,936	93,839	113,854
Farm implements....	5,824	7,725	87,811	106,438
Copper and products	7,389	12,637	87,587	87,188
Zinc and products .	5,416	7,690	58,893	84,450
Asbestos	5,816	7,478	63,475	81,831
Meats, other than bacon and hams ..	4,235	2,281	46,211	68,812
Pulp wood	3,222	5,382	34,768	68,103
Cattle	7,497	2,241	79,126	63,065

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AT
NEW PEAK IN YEAR 1951

Department store sales reached a new high total of \$901,940,000 in the calendar year 1951, an increase of 3.4 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$872,680,000. With Christmas buying swelling the total, sales in December rose to \$119,770,000 from \$118,870,000 in December, 1950, or by 0.8 per cent.

Sales in the year were higher in all regions except the Maritimes, while in December gains were recorded in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Most marked gain in the year occurred in Alberta with a rise of 7.6 per cent, followed by Saskatchewan with 6.8 per cent, British Columbia 6.2 per cent, Manitoba 5.1 per cent, Quebec 4.3 per cent, and Ontario 1.4 per cent. Sales in the Maritimes fell 4.1 per cent. In December, sales in Saskatchewan were up 9.1 per cent, British Columbia 6.7 per cent, and Alberta 6.0 per cent. Ontario and Quebec each recorded sales declines of 1.6 per cent, Manitoba 0.4 per cent, and the Maritimes 0.2 per cent.

Sales were as follows by regions in 1951, totals for 1950 being in brackets: Ontario, \$329,730,000 (\$325,070,000); Quebec, \$145,670,000 (\$139,630,000); Manitoba, \$137,110,000 (\$130,410,000); British Columbia, \$120,300,000 (\$113,300,000); Alberta, \$63,680,000 (\$59,160,000); Maritime Provinces, \$60,040,000 (\$62,600,000); Saskatchewan, \$45,410,000 (\$42,510,000). (5)

CHAIN STORE SALES
HIGHER IN DECEMBER

Boosted by new peaks in Christmas buying, sales of six types of chain stores -- food, women's clothing, shoe, hardware, drug and variety -- were higher in December than in the corresponding month of 1950. Values of inventories at the beginning of the month were higher for all trades except hardware.

Food chains had the largest advance in sales of 16 per cent, followed by women's clothing stores at 14 per cent, shoe stores 13 per cent, variety stores five per cent, drug stores three per cent, and hardware stores two per cent.

Inventories of food chains were 19 per cent larger than a year earlier, followed closely by an 18 per cent rise for variety stores. Shoe store inventories increased 16 per cent, women's clothing stores 11 per cent, and drug stores four per cent. Inventories of hardware stores dropped about seven per cent. (6)

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE
IN NINE CITIES ON FEBRUARY 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on February 1 amounted to 24,182,000 pounds as compared with 30,257,000 on January 1, and 17,020,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cheddar cheese totalled 18,131,000 pounds as against 19,799,000 on January 1 and 18,092,000 a year earlier.

Creamery butter stocks were as follows by cities on February 1, with last year's totals in brackets: Quebec, 2,064,000 (771,000) pounds; Montreal, 9,734,000 (4,073,000); Toronto, 4,155,000 (1,739,000); Winnipeg, 3,180,000 (5,690,000); Regina, 222,000 (500,000); Saskatoon, 403,000 (319,000); Edmonton, 971,000 (2,508,000); Calgary, 413,000 (721,000); Vancouver, 3,040,000 (699,000). (Mem. 1)

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF
WHEAT FLOUR IN 1951

Canadian production of wheat flour in the calendar year 1951 amounted to 22,983,000 barrels, an increase of slightly more than one per cent over the preceding year's total of 21,023,000 barrels, according to preliminary figures. The December output fell 10.5 per cent to 1,755,000 barrels from 1,959,000 a year earlier, while the total for the first five months of the current crop year was down seven per cent to 9,123,000 barrels from 9,796,000.

Wheat flour exports in the full year 1951 increased to 12,079,000 barrels from 10,095,000 in the preceding year, but the December total fell to 722,000 barrels from 924,000. During the first five months of the current crop year, 3,765,000 barrels were exported as against 4,180,000 in the August-December period of 1950-51.

Wheat used in the manufacture of flour in the calendar year amounted to 104,856,000 bushels as against the revised 1950 total of 93,625,000. In December, 8,065,000 bushels were used as against 8,879,000 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the five months of the crop year to 41,777,000 bushels as against 43,788,000. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on January 24 amounted to 226,757,211 bushels as compared with 222,850,553 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces totalled 3,237,709 bushels as against 3,013,360 a year earlier, and the overseas export clearances aggregated 2,558,513 bushels compared with 2,396,071. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR
DECLINED IN NOVEMBER

Canadian production of leather footwear declined in November from a year earlier for the sixth successive month. Cumulative output for the first 11 months of the year was also below the corresponding period of 1950. The month's output amounted to 2,636,617 pairs as compared with 3,226,600 in November, 1950, and in the 11 months ending November totalled 30,992,666 pairs as against 31,396,567 in 1950. (Mem. 4)

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER
EAST OF THE ROCKIES

Production of sawn lumber east of the Rockies, excluding sawn ties, declined 24 per cent in November from the same month of 1950, while cumulative output for the first 11 months of the year was slightly above a year earlier.

The month's output amounted to 72,261,000 feet board measure as compared with 94,517,000 in November, 1950, bringing the 11-month total to 2,893,763,000 feet board measure against 2,886,970,000 in the similar period of 1950. (7)

PIPE-LINE DELIVERIES OF PETROLEUM

Net deliveries of petroleum through all Canadian pipe-lines in September amounted to 8,328,327 barrels, bringing the cumulative total for the first nine months of 1951 to 64,401,872 barrels. Net receipts were 8,493,493 barrels in September and 64,867,994 in the nine months. Net deliveries in September from trunk lines amounted to 8,084,435 barrels (62,132,933 in the nine months), and from gathering lines, 243,892 barrels (2,268,939 barrels). (Mem. 5)

AERATED WATERS INDUSTRY IN 1950 Gross factory selling value of products manufactured by the aerated waters industry in 1950 -- excluding excise and sales tax -- totalled \$87,139,000, a gain of two per cent over the preceding year's value of \$85,656,000.

Production of carbonated beverages in the industry in 1950 -- the principal commodity manufactured -- amounted to 100,844,654 imperial gallons valued at \$72,963,472 as compared with 99,251,488 gallons at \$72,049,318 in 1949. In addition, 1,864,414 gallons valued at \$1,151,934 were produced in the brewing industry in 1950 against 1,936,466 at \$1,094,486 in 1949.

Output of syrups, concentrates and extracts totalled 5,972,700 gallons worth \$13,822,437 against 6,015,231 at \$13,240,733, and production of natural mineral water amounted to 593,430 gallons with a value of \$95,415 compared with 605,010 at \$85,455. (8)

WIRE AND WIRE GOODS INDUSTRY Gross factory value of products manufactured by establishments engaged chiefly in drawing iron and steel wire or in fabricating products from wire amounted to \$86,607,000 in 1950, a gain of 21 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$71,434,000. Sales by wire-drawing plants in 1950 rose to \$47,959,000 from \$43,164,000, and by fabricating plants to \$38,647,000 from \$28,270,000.

Production of steel wire from all industries in 1950 totalled 342,505 tons as compared with 328,062 in 1949, wire fencing 19,927 net tons compared with 22,570, iron and steel wire nails and spikes 1,724,546 kegs compared with 1,770,411, and wire rope and cable 16,519 tons compared with 16,742. (9)

WHITE METAL ALLOYS INDUSTRY Gross selling value of products manufactured by the white metal alloys industry in 1950 totalled \$52,100,000, an increase of 15 per cent over the preceding year's value of \$45,479,000. The year's output included 28,448 tons of refined metals (recovered from scrap) valued at \$9,625,798; 6,448 tons of solders at \$6,008,871; 4,565 tons of type and type metal at \$2,157,457; 1,981 tons of babbit metal at \$1,511,442; die castings at \$6,818,833; 2,438 tons of lead pipe at \$1,076,552; 2,022 tons of lead sheet at \$802,678; and other lines, such as metal foil, moulded shot, collapsible tubes, etc. (10)

INKS INDUSTRY IN 1950 Gross selling value of products turned out by manufacturers of printing and writing inks rose to an all-time peak total of \$10,218,000 in 1950, an increase of 14 per cent over the previous high of \$8,940,000 in 1949.

Production of printing inks in 1950 advanced to 22,557,000 pounds valued at \$8,769,000 as compared with 21,568,000 pounds at \$7,587,000 in 1949, while the value of writing inks declined to \$287,000 from \$317,000. Printers' rollers were valued at \$525,000 against \$504,000, and mucilage and paste at \$109,000 against \$86,000. (11)

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. National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950 (\$1.00).
2. National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary, 1951 (10 cents).
3. Price Movements, January 1, 1952 -- Preliminary -- (10 cents).
4. Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports -- Summary Bulletin -- December (20 cents).
5. Department Store Sales and Stocks, December (10 cents).
6. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, December (10 cents).
7. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, November (25 cents).
8. Aerated Waters Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
9. Wire and Wire Goods Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
10. The White Metal Alloys Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
11. The Inks Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
12. Adhesives Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
13. Trade of Canada: Imports, November -- Detailed Report -- (50 cents).
14. The Wheat Review, January, 1952 (20 cents).
15. Occupations, Industries, Earnings, Employment, and Unemployment, Census of Manitoba, 1946 (50 cents).
16. Housing and Families, Census of Manitoba, 1946 (50 cents).
17. Housing and Families, Census of Saskatchewan, 1946 (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products in Nine Cities -- Advance Statement -- February 1, 1952 (10 cents).
 2. Grain Milling Statistics, December (10 cents).
 3. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 4. Production of Leather Footwear, November (10 cents).
 5. Pipe Line (Oil Statistics), September (10 cents).
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