

BILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY: Canada's pulp and paper industry had another record year in 1951 with new peaks in gross and net values of production, number of employees, and salaries and wages paid, according to the annual industry report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The gross value of production -- the sum of the values of pulp made for sale in Canada, pulp for export, and paper manufactured -- not only passed the billion-dollar mark for the first time but climbed sharply beyond to \$1,237,897,000. This was almost 30 per cent larger than the 1950 value of \$954,138,000. The net value of production -- value added by manufacture -- advanced about one-third to \$679,258,000 from \$511,143,000.

Production of paper and paper boards in 1951 amounted to 7,225,000 tons valued at \$824,030,000, compared with 6,812,000 tons valued at \$710,154,000 in 1950, representing increases of six per cent in tonnage and 16 per cent in value. Output of newsprint in 1951 was the highest ever recorded, reaching 5,561,000 tons valued at \$564,361,000 as compared with 5,319,000 tons valued at \$506,968,000 in 1950. The average value per tons increased from \$95.31 to \$101.48.

Pulp production in 1951 rose about 10 per cent in volume to 9,315,000 tons from 4,473,000, and the value climbed 45 per cent to \$727,880,000 from \$502,584,000. Of the 1951 total, 71 per cent or 6,588,000 tons valued at \$314,049,000 was produced by combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in paper-making, equal to increases of six per cent in tonnage and 21 per cent in value over 1950. Over 24 per cent of the total pulp production was made for export with tonnage 22 per cent and value 74 per cent higher than in 1950.

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CENSUS FACTS: Birthplace figures recently published by the Bureau of Statistics reveal that in 1951--85.3 per cent of the population was Canadian-born as compared with 82.5 per cent a decade earlier -- the proportions of native born decreased steadily across the country from 99 per cent in Newfoundland to 71 per cent in British Columbia--Percentages of Canadian-born were higher than the national average from Quebec east and lower from Ontario west--persons born in the United Kingdom formed the largest group of those born in other countries, but at 912,482 their numbers were five per cent fewer than a decade earlier -- the population born in the United States numbered 282,010, almost ten per cent less than in 1941--persons born in European countries other than the United Kingdom numbered 801,618, up 23 per cent in ten years--the numbers of persons born in the Netherlands, Russia, Poland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia and Belgium were higher than in 1941, while the numbers of those born in Roumania, Austria, Sweden and Norway were lower.

RECORD AUTO REGISTRATIONS: Motor vehicle registrations in Canada increased 10.5 per cent in 1951 to reach an all-time high total of 2,872,420 as compared with 2,600,511 in the preceding year. At the same time the net consumption of taxable gasoline increased almost 11 per cent to 1,540,000,000 gallons from 1,390,000,000.

As a result of the increases in registrations and gasoline sales, revenues of provincial governments of Canada from these sources were boosted to \$252,213,001 from \$222,332,113 in the preceding year. Fees for registrations of motor vehicles, drivers, etc., advanced in total to \$73,707,694 from \$67,185,528, while gasoline taxes increased to \$178,505,307 from \$155,146,585.

Registrations of passenger cars passed the two million mark for the first time, rising 10 per cent from 1,907,169 to 2,097,594 in the registration year. Commercial vehicles increased from 649,672 in 1950 to 731,637 in 1951, while motor cycle registrations declined to 43,189, from 43,670.

All sections of Canada shared in the higher vehicle totals, with increases ranging from five per cent in the Territories and eight per cent in British Columbia and Saskatchewan to over 22 per cent in Newfoundland. Per capita data shows that Alberta has 10 motor vehicles for every 36 persons -- the highest ratio among the Provinces. Ontario leads in passenger cars with 10 for every 48 residents. Newfoundland has the greatest number of persons per vehicle at 18, but the rapid extension of the Province's road network has reduced the ratio from 26 persons in 1949.

The average motor vehicle operated in Canada during the 1951 registration year cost almost \$88 in terms of operating taxes and licences or some \$3 more than in the 1950 period. Lower gasoline tax rates in the five Provinces from Ontario westward helped bring the average in all five below the national average.

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RECORD AUTO ENTRIES: Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in November reached a new high for the month at 88,048. This was 16 per cent greater than last year's November total of 76,040. Cumulative entries for the first 11 months of this year advanced two per cent to 2,214,520 as against 2,165,517 a year earlier.

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CRUDE PETROLEUM UP: Canadian production of crude petroleum advanced 22 per cent in September, amounting to 5,944,288 barrels as compared with 4,882,591 in the same month last year. The cumulative output for the first nine months of 1952 was 43,679,762 barrels, 25 per cent above last year's corresponding total of 34,811,570.