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## --- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

VALUE OF CANADIAN GOODS SHIPPED ABROAD in October reached a new peacetime high figure of \$307,000,000. This was \$24,000,000 higher than in September -- the previous peak -- and \$56,200,000 in advance of October, 1947.

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CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS rose to a higher level both in October and in the first 10 months of this year. All five economic areas and the majority of clearing centres participated in the advance.

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INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES between Canada and other countries in September totalled \$39,900,000, just over the monthly average for the current year of \$37,700,000.

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GENERAL INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES, on the base 1926=100, showed a further increase in October, standing at 159.2, the highest since August, 1920.

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VOLUME OF HIGHWAY TRAFFIC crossing the border between Canada and the United States in October was 0.5 per cent lower than in the same month last year.

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA as a whole showed a further fractional gain at October 1 over a month earlier, while average weekly earnings moved up more sharply.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORE or in transit in North America at midnight on November 18 totalled 183,999,000 bushels, showing an increase of 33,136,000 over last year's corresponding total of 150,863,000.

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LANDINGS IN THE SEA FISHERIES of Canada in October were lower than in the corresponding month last year.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on December 1 amounted to 27,706,000 pounds as compared with 32,966,000 on November 1 and 40,128,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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MOTOR VEHICLE SALES were higher in October, moving close to this year's peak established in June, but were still substantially below last year's level.

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PRODUCERS' SALES OF RADIO RECEIVING SETS rose 23 per cent in September to reach the highest monthly total since December last.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AT PEACETIME  
HIGH FIGURE IN OCTOBER

Augmented by sharp increases in wheat, cattle, meats, base metals, and ships and vessels, the value of Canadian goods shipped abroad in October reached a new peacetime high figure of \$307,000,000. This was \$24,000,000 higher than in September -- the previous peak -- and \$56,200,000 in advance of October, 1947.

Aggregate value of merchandise exported during the first 10 months of this year was \$2,465,100,000 as compared with \$2,255,600,000 in the similar period of 1947, a rise of nine per cent.

Exports to the United States again showed a substantial gain in October, rising to \$148,782,000 from \$102,443,000 a year ago. This brought the 10-month total to \$1,189,719,000 as against \$835,399,000 in the corresponding period of 1947. The value of shipments to the United Kingdom in October showed a small decline to \$65,573,000 as compared with \$66,776,000. In the 10-month period the aggregate was down from \$609,403,000 to \$581,723,000.

Latin American countries as a group increased their purchases of Canadian merchandise in the month but the overall total for the 10 months was slightly lower. For the month the total was \$11,209,000 compared with \$8,856,000, and for the 10 months, \$99,293,000 compared with \$103,198,000.

Exports to British countries in America fell from \$11,737,000 in October last year to \$9,341,000, and in the 10 months from \$109,731,000 to \$94,318,000. The month's exports to British countries in Africa rose from \$7,185,000 to \$11,341,000, and in the 10 months from \$71,988,000 to \$75,753,000.

Purchases of Canadian goods by British countries in Asia and Oceania (mainly Australia and New Zealand) were lower both in the month and cumulative period. The month's total for the former group was \$6,824,000 compared with \$8,482,000, and in the cumulative period, \$43,253,000 compared with \$59,370,000. Oceania's figure for October was \$3,318,000 compared with \$7,406,000, and in the 10 months, \$41,118,000 compared with \$77,779,000.

Shipments to European countries were up substantially in October but were lower in the 10 months. The October total, at \$38,043,000 as against \$26,782,000, mainly reflected sharp increases to France and Italy. In the 10 months the group total was \$260,554,000 as compared with \$286,497,000, shipments being higher to France, Germany, Greece, Italy and Switzerland, and lower to Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

After the United States and the United Kingdom, the following were the leading destinations of Canada's exports in October, totals for October last year being in brackets: Newfoundland, \$4,448,000 (\$5,861,000); Union of South Africa, \$10,650,000 (\$5,213,000); India and Pakistan, \$2,906,000 (\$5,312,000); Australia, \$2,097,000 (\$5,272,000); Venezuela, \$2,235,000 (\$918,000); Belgium, \$2,740,000 (\$4,149,000); France, \$20,189,000 (\$9,928,000); Italy, \$6,411,000 (\$1,951,000); Netherlands, \$2,339,000 (\$4,066,000); Egypt, \$3,519,000 (\$533,000).

Six of the nine main commodity groups registered increases in October, largest absolute gains being shown for agricultural and vegetable products, animals and animal products, miscellaneous commodities, and non-ferrous metals, in the order listed.

Mainly reflecting a sharp upswing in wheat and other grain products, the agricultural group rose from \$51,173,000 in October last year to \$73,228,000. Wheat exports rose from \$15,745,000 to \$33,374,000, other grain from \$2,969,000 to \$7,122,000, and seeds from \$889,000 to \$3,984,000. Wheat flour exports fell from \$17,639,000 to \$14,619,000. Group total for the 10 months ending October was lower at \$478,376,000 compared with \$550,733,000.

Further increases in exports of cattle and meats swelled the total for the animals and animal products group from \$30,313,000 in October last year to \$48,140,000. Cattle exports were valued at \$14,005,000 compared with \$1,285,000, bacon and hams \$2,734,000 compared with \$1,823,000, and other meats, mainly fresh beef, \$8,812,000 compared with \$1,088,000. Fish and fishery products fell from \$9,657,000 to \$7,341,000, and shell and processed eggs from \$6,858,000 to \$5,873,000. Group aggregate for the 10 months was \$356,995,000 compared with \$265,016,000.

The non-ferrous metals and products group rose from \$26,435,000 in October last year to \$37,326,000. Gains were almost general throughout the group list, with aluminum, copper and zinc outstanding. In the cumulative period, the group value was \$325,060,000 as against \$249,214,000.

Ships and vessels, valued at \$16,341,000 as against \$4,347,000 in October last year, raised the miscellaneous group from \$10,174,000 to \$21,490,000. Cumulative group total for the 10 months was \$109,797,000 as against \$69,900,000, ships and vessels accounting for \$59,149,000 as compared with \$16,198,000.

The wood and paper group of exports fell from \$90,067,000 in October last year to \$82,031,000. Planks and boards, down from \$23,700,000 to \$17,377,000, accounted for a major part of the decline. Wood pulp exports moved up from \$16,703,000 to \$17,217,000, but newsprint fell from \$33,528,000 to \$32,966,000. For the cumulative period the group total was \$790,991,000 compared with \$722,117,000.

With ferro-alloys, rolling mill products and farm implements and machinery accounting for a large part of the rise, the iron and its products group rose moderately in the month from \$23,375,000 a year ago to \$25,898,000. In the 10 months the group total was down slightly from \$226,191,000 to \$221,481,000.

Fibres and textiles were exported in October to the value of \$3,735,000 compared with \$4,693,000, and in the 10 months, \$39,200,000 compared with \$41,406,000. October exports of non-metallic minerals amounted to \$9,415,000 as against \$7,449,000, bringing the 10-month total to \$75,901,000 compared with \$61,146,000. Chemicals and allied products group in October was valued at \$5,703,000 compared with \$7,078,000, and in the 10-month period, \$67,314,000 compared with \$69,921,000.

WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE  
INDEX HIGHER IN OCTOBER

The general index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1926=100, showed a further increase in October, standing at 159.2, the highest since August, 1920, when it was placed at 160.2. The record high figure for this index is 164.3 registered for May of that year.

The current index stands one point above September and 19.9 points above October last year. Six of the eight sub-group indexes show increases in October over the preceding month. Most marked gains were shown for wood products and non-ferrous metals.

Sub-group indexes were as follows, those for September being in brackets: vegetable products, 139.0 (138.5); animal products, 177.5 (178.4); textile products, 160.7 (159.8); wood products, 193.8 (189.3); iron products, 165.3 (165.0); non-ferrous metals, 159.9 (155.8); non-metallic minerals, 137.3 (137.1); chemical products, 126.2 (126.8).

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS  
STILL HIGHER AT OCTOBER 1

Industrial employment in Canada as a whole showed a further fractional gain at October 1 over a month earlier, while average weekly earnings moved up more sharply, according to the advance compilation of monthly data collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Bureau's index of employment in the leading industrial divisions, based on 1926 as 100, was 0.4 per cent higher at October 1 than at September 1, standing at 202.6 as compared with 201.8 on the earlier date, the increase being slightly below the seasonal average. At October 1 last year it stood at 194.8. Gains over September 1 were recorded in four provinces -- Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan -- the trend being generally unfavourable in the other five. The most noteworthy advance was 1.2 per cent in Ontario, where manufacturing and logging afforded more employment, and largest losses were 1.1 per cent in British Columbia and one per cent in Alberta.

Average weekly earnings in the eight major groups rose to \$41.79 at the first of October, a new all-time peak, as compared with \$40.86 at September 1 and \$37.39 at October 1, 1947. The Bureau's index number of payrolls rose 2.7 per cent in the month, bringing it to 16.2 per cent above the figure recorded for October 1 last year.

In manufacturing as a whole, the advance index number of employment was 209.9 at October 1 as compared with 209.5 at the beginning of September and 203.6 at October 1, 1947. The increase of 0.2 per cent in the month was accompanied by a rise of 3.4 per cent in weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the plants from which data were received. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$42.78 as compared with \$41.46 a month earlier and \$38.04 a year earlier.

CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST  
INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS

Cheques cashed against individual accounts rose to a higher level both in October and in the first 10 months of this year. All five economic areas and the majority of clearing centres participated in the advance, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total for the month was \$7,653,589,000 as compared with \$7,208,951,000 in October last year, an increase of 6.2 per cent. The 10-month aggregate was \$64,865,374,000 as compared with \$60,913,966,000 a year ago, a gain of 6.5 per cent.

The increase in the Maritime Provinces during the 10-month period was 11.3 per cent, the advances in the three centres ranging from 10 per cent to 13.7 per cent. With a total of \$16,941,000,000, Montreal showed a decline of one per cent, while marked increases were shown for Quebec and Sherbrooke. Ottawa, where government financing is an important factor, was the only centre in Ontario to show a decline. The increase in Toronto was 9.6 per cent with a total of \$18,141,000,000.

Advances were general in the 10 clearing centres of the Prairie Provinces, the aggregate for the area rising nearly 13 per cent. Brandon and Edmonton showed advances in excess of 17 per cent. The gain in Winnipeg was 13.7 per cent, the total in the first 10 months amounting to \$6,620,000,000. A considerable percentage increase was shown in New Westminster while the advances in Vancouver and Victoria were 5.8 and 6.8 per cent, respectively.

Ten-month totals were as follows by economic areas, those for the same period last year being in brackets (thousands): Maritime Provinces, \$1,591,042 (\$1,429,055); Quebec, \$19,205,553 (\$18,954,541); Ontario, \$26,791,943 (\$24,924,618); Prairie Provinces, \$11,575,535 (\$10,251,769); British Columbia, \$5,701,302 (\$5,352,982).

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES  
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

International transactions in securities between Canada and other countries in September totalled \$39,900,000, just over the monthly average for the current year of \$73,700,000. The month's total was 58 per cent above that for August, which was the lowest monthly total for the year. There was a purchase balance of \$900,000 on the month's trade as compared with \$3,400,000 in August and \$2,500,000 a year ago.

Sales to all countries in September were valued at \$19,500,000 as compared with \$10,900,000 in August and \$13,400,000 a year ago, while purchases totalled \$20,400,000 compared with \$14,300,000 in August and \$15,900,000 in September, 1947.

In the nine months, sales aggregated \$160,600,000 as compared with \$152,700,000 in the similar period last year, while the purchases totalled \$179,000,000 compared with \$164,600,000.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AT CANADIAN  
BORDER POINTS IN OCTOBER

The volume of highway traffic crossing the border between Canada and the United States in October was 0.5 per cent lower than in the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The aggregate number of border crossings was 726,500 as compared with 730,000 a year ago.

American vehicles entering Canada in the month totalled 515,000, up 0.5 per cent over last year, but the Canadian traffic returning from the United States was 2.7 per cent lower at 212,000 vehicles. The number of foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in October was 128,000, showing an increase of 1.5 per cent over last year.

The current year has brought higher total entries on traveller's permits in all months except June and August, raising the total for the first 10 months to 1,702,000 as compared with 1,558,000 in the same period last year. The rate of gain over the preceding year was greatest in the early months, reaching a maximum of 35 per cent in March. Increases were shown for all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>November 25</u>	<u>November 18</u>	<u>October 28</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks) ...	116.2	117.8	117.5
76 Industrials .....	111.5	113.6	113.0
16 Utilities .....	120.5	120.5	122.6
8 Banks .....	132.9	132.6	130.3
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks) .....	80.7	81.4	83.0
25 Golds .....	58.2	59.2	61.9
5 Base Metals .....	126.5	126.7	125.7

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN FEED  
GRAIN SITUATION INDICATED

With 1948 production of the major feed grains substantially greater than in 1947, a marked improvement in the feed grain supply situation is indicated. Perhaps equally significant is the more even distribution of the 1948 production -- with central Canada turning out an excellent crop of coarse grains in contrast to the near failure experienced in that area in 1947.

On a country-wide basis the net supplies of feed grains available per grain-consuming animal unit after allowing for estimated exports, carry-over stocks, seed and other uses, stand at 0.68 tons, about 25 per cent above the 1947-48 level. In only two years since 1941-42 have net feed grain supplies per grain-consuming animal unit exceeded the 1948-49 figure. The relatively satisfactory level of net supplies per animal unit for the current crop year may be attributed to two factors -- one being a decline in the number of grain-consuming animal units and the other a feed grain crop exceeding last year's by some 136 million bushels.

Supplies of forage should be adequate in nearly all sections of the country this season. The all-Canada hay and clover crop is down slightly from the 1947 level but this decrease is more than offset by a larger crop of alfalfa. Fodder corn production, too, is sharply higher than in 1947. The outlook for millfeed supplies for domestic feeding depends on the output of the milling industry and the extent to which millfeeds are exported. Production during the first quarter of the current crop year has amounted to 201,626 tons as against 260,909 tons during the comparable period of 1947-48. So far, the removal of export restrictions on millfeeds has not resulted in significant outward movements, only 6,100 tons having moved into export channels during August and September of this year.

The supply outlook for protein feeds is rather uncertain. Oilseeds are generally in good supply. The 1948 crops of soy beans, rapeseed and sunflower seeds were at record levels while the flaxseed crop was the largest since 1943 -- but whether crushers will operate at or near capacity in processing these crops is dependent on several factors, one of the most important of which is the availability of foreign markets for linseed oil. Hence, unless crushers can be assured of a market for linseed oil it appears unlikely that supplies of linseed oilcake and meal will increase in 1949.

Production of other classes of oilcake and meal should be at least equal to that of 1948 but the supplies of all types of oilcake and meal available to domestic feeders will be further affected by the extent of exports and imports. In view of the upward trend in malt production, some increase may be anticipated in the supplies of those vegetable protein feeds, which are derived from the malting and brewing industry. In the animal protein feed group, production of tankage and meat scraps is expected to remain near 1948 levels unless unforeseen changes in livestock slaughterings occur. The fishmeal situation is most difficult to forecast as it depends on the catch of fish which is extremely variable from year to year. Considerable quantities of fishmeal have also been exported during 1948 and the foreign market may have an appreciable effect on the level of domestic supplies available during the coming year.

SALES OF FLUID MILK AND  
CREAM LOWER IN SEPTEMBER

Sales of fluid milk and cream were again lower in September, the month's total being almost six per cent below last year. In the nine months ending September the decline in combined sales was about four per cent. September sales amounted to 320,562,000 pounds, and the nine-month aggregate, 3,007,666,000 pounds.

ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION  
OF SEED CROPS

Hay and pasture seed crops are generally larger this year than last year, while the production of most field-root and vegetable seeds is lighter. The alfalfa and clover crops are particularly heavy with sweet clover reaching an all-time record level. Among the grasses, production of timothy, Canadian blue grass and bent grasses is lighter than in 1947, but brome grass, crested wheat grass, western rye grass, Kentucky blue grass and creeping red fescue are all larger crops.

Production of hay and pasture seeds this year, by types, with comparable data for 1947 in brackets: alfalfa 14,737,000 (10,723,000) pounds; alsike clover 6,524,000 (3,071,000); red clover 11,492,000 (5,476,000); sweet clover 21,192,000 (12,210,000); timothy, 6,512,000 (11,170,000); brome grass 7,935,000 (7,594,000); crested wheat grass 632,000 (575,000); western rye grass 115,000 (105,000); Kentucky blue grass 580,000 (300,000); Canadian blue grass 250,000 (475,000); creeping red fescue 1,525,000 (562,000); bent grasses 2,000 (3,000).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF  
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on November 18 totalled 183,999,000 bushels, showing an increase of 33,136,000 bushels over last year's corresponding total of 150,863,000.

Marketings of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending November 18 totalled 4,799,000 bushels as compared with 4,696,000 in the corresponding week last year, while the amount cleared for export was 2,619,000 bushels compared with 2,981,000.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending November 18, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 2,983,970 (2,116,227) bushels; barley, 1,964,424 (1,524,710); rye, 253,646 (159,748); flaxseed, 141,964 (75,056).

FLOUR MILLS FALL IN NUMBER  
BUT RISE IN CAPACITY

There are 174 wheat flour mills in Canada with a total daily capacity of 107,034 barrels in 24 hours, according to the annual report on the location and capacity of flour mills by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which has just been issued giving 1948 figures.

The current number of flour mills is seven less than last year, but the total daily capacity is 5,500 barrels greater as the result of an expansion in some plants. Out of the total, five mills have not been using their flour-milling machinery but have operated only as feed mills.

Mills in Ontario, numbering 78 as against 83 in 1947, accounted for 48.9 per cent of the total available capacity for all Canada. Numbers in other provinces, with 1947 figures in brackets, are: Alberta, 31 (35); Saskatchewan, 29 (30); Manitoba, 25 (23); British Columbia, 5 (5); Quebec, 5 (4); and Nova Scotia, 1 (1).

By size groups, the number of mills and aggregate capacity of each, is as follows: 5,001 to 13,000 barrels, five mills and 39,100 barrels per 24-hour day; 1,001 to 5,000, 16 and 39,520 barrels; 501 to 1,000, 11 and 8,950; 301 to 500, 14 and 5,840; 101 to 300, 42 and 7,810; 51 to 100, 47 and 4,195; 50 barrels or less, 39 mills and 1,619 barrels.

With production of flour this year below the high levels of 1947 and 1946 for the first time in recent years, some mills were able to close last summer for a period of 30 days to allow for the overhaul and repair of machinery.

BUTTER SITUATION IN OCTOBER

Creamery butter production in October amounted to 23,985,000 pounds, showing a decline of 11 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 27,058,000 pounds, while the estimated dairy butter make was 5,174,000 pounds, or 17 per cent above that of October, 1947. The cumulative production of total butter, creamery, dairy and whey, for the 10 months ending October amounted to 309,917,000 pounds as compared with 316,341,000 in the similar period last year.

The total quantity of creamery, dairy and whey butter produced in October plus stocks at the beginning of the month amounted to approximately 89,000,000 pounds, which represented a decline of about 16,500,000 pounds as compared with the combined total reported in October, 1947.

The domestic disappearance of all butter in the month was 36,250,000 pounds as compared with 33,750,000 in October, 1947. In pounds per capita, the domestic disappearance was 2.83 pounds as against 2.68 a year ago. The cumulative disappearance of 306,250,000 pounds in the first 10 months of 1948 was 15,000,000 pounds greater than that of the January-October period of 1947. On a per capita basis it advanced from 23.16 pounds to 23.86.

STOCKS OF BUTTER, CHEESE,  
IN NINE CITIES ON DECEMBER 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on December 1 amounted to 27,706,000 pounds as compared with 32,966,000 on November 1 and 40,128,000 on the corresponding date last year. The December 1 stocks this year include 2,660,000 pounds of imported butter. Holdings of cheddar cheese on December 1 totalled 25,415,000 pounds as against 28,477,000 on November 1 and 24,612,000 on December 1, 1947.

Stocks of creamery butter were as follows by cities on December 1, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 3,682 (3,139) pounds; Montreal, 10,769 (15,621); Toronto, 3,905 (3,851); Winnipeg, 4,091 (8,383); Regina, 310 (504); Saskatoon, 151 (278); Edmonton, 2,172 (2,623); Calgary, 734 (1,585); Vancouver, 1,892 (4,094).

RADIO SALES HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER

Reversing the downward trend which has been in evidence for some months, producers' sales of radio sets rose 23 per cent in September to reach the highest monthly total since December last. The advance in sales was common to all provinces.

Total sales during the month amounted to 78,228 units as compared with 63,695 in the corresponding month last year, while the December, 1947 sales totalled 86,946 units. During the first nine months of this year, producers' sales amounted to 351,931 units as compared with 544,535.

Provincial totals for the first nine months of this year are as follows, those for 1947 being in brackets: Maritimes, 22,846 (44,780) units; Quebec, 74,106 (115,143); Ontario, 159,696 (236,423); Manitoba, 24,857 (44,289); Saskatchewan, 16,103 (25,794); Alberta, 22,096 (31,650); British Columbia, 32,209 (46,456).

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP FIVE  
PER CENT IN WEEK OF NOVEMBER 20

Continuing their upward trend, department store sales rose five per cent during the week ending November 20 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Largest gain of 13 per cent was recorded in Manitoba, followed by Alberta with 12 per cent, Saskatchewan 10 per cent, Maritimes eight per cent and Quebec one per cent, while sales in Ontario remained at about the same level. Figures for British Columbia are not available.



REDUCED HERRING AND SARDINE  
LANDINGS IN OCTOBER

Landings in the sea fisheries of Canada in October were lower than in the corresponding month last year but the total landed value was higher. The reduced overall catch was due to smaller landings of herring and sardines, landings of other species being at very satisfactory levels, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Catch of all species of fish in the month totalled 114,167,000 pounds as compared with 148,161,000 a year ago, and the landed value, \$6,219,000 compared with \$5,083,000. During the first 10 months of this year, landings aggregated 1,039,722,000 pounds valued at \$53,614,000 compared with 948,006,000 pounds valued at \$40,458,000.

Landings of herring during the month were at a low level as compared with 1947. The opening of the fall herring season on the West Coast produced 37,900,000 pounds as compared with the record catch of 71,300,000 a year ago. On the Atlantic Coast the landings of mature herring at 2,900,000 pounds were 1,300,000 below last October; the catch of immature herring -- sardines -- amounting to 7,900,000 pounds, fell short by 7,500,000 pounds of that of October, 1947. The drop in the total herring catch was 42,200,000 pounds as compared with the same month in 1947.

Among other species of fish, landings of chum salmon increased more than 10,000,000 pounds during October. The landings of groundfish on the Atlantic Coast stood at the 1947 level for the month. There was a drop of 2,100,000 pounds in the catch of cod, but it was compensated for by higher landings of haddock and hake, the latter species showing a sizeable increase to date over last year, and even over 1946. The catch of oysters was higher than last year, having reached a value of \$200,000 in the month.

Exports for September, totalling 49,000,000 pounds valued at \$7,000,000 continued moderately above those for September, 1947 in both poundage and value.

CANAL TRAFFIC IN OCTOBER

Traffic using Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals was lighter in October than a year ago, while the tonnage locked through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals was increased. Cumulative traffic from the opening of navigation to the end of October was heavier for the three systems.

On the Sault Ste. Marie canals freight traffic declined in the month to 14,353,000 tons from 15,165,000 in October last year. Iron ore fell from 10,286,000 to 10,183,000 tons, wheat from 1,288,000 tons to 1,037,000, and soft coal from 2,518,000 to 1,991,000 tons. The cumulative total to the end of October was 102,456,000 tons as against 100,611,000 for the same period in 1947.

Total traffic using the Welland Ship Canal increased to 1,782,000 tons in October from 1,646,000 a year ago. Soft coal increased by 193,000 tons, iron ore by 104,000 tons, flaxseed by 22,000 tons, barley by 10,400 tons, and ore other than copper and iron by 15,100. Wheat shipments declined by 89,400 tons, gasoline by 20,600 tons and petroleum and other oils by 103,700. Total freight from the opening of navigation to October 31 amounted to 11,541,000 tons as against 9,861,000.

On the St. Lawrence canals freight increased to 1,087,000 tons from 988,000 in October, 1947. Wheat declined by 27,100 tons and corn by 8,300 tons, but all other grain showed increases. Sugar declined from 5,200 to 2,900 tons and soft coal from 385,800 to 333,500 tons. Gasoline increased by 50,200 tons, petroleum and oils by 14,800 tons, pulpwood by 22,800 tons, paper by 6,100 tons and iron ore by 10,200 tons. The cumulative total to October 31 increased from 6,174,000 to 6,534,000.

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS Electric energy generated by central electric stations increased by almost 51 per cent in the period from 1937 to 1946, while the number of domestic customers served rose by about 40 per cent, according to the annual review of the central electric stations industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average domestic consumption increased considerably along with the installation of electric appliances.

In the 10-year period, revenues have risen from \$143,546,643 in 1937 to \$226,096,273, or by 57.5 per cent. Revenues from domestic or residential use rose from \$55,735,696 in 1945 to \$62,820,120 in 1946 or by 12.7 per cent, from commercial lighting \$32,911,620 to \$37,204,822 and from street lighting from \$5,029,181 to \$5,261,115. Small power users paid \$11,322,392 in 1946 compared with \$10,947,854 one year earlier while large power customers, such as paper mills and smelters, contributed \$109,487,824 as against \$110,481,122, down 0.9 per cent.

Reported expenses, which include only four items -- wages, power purchased, fuel and taxes, increased from \$135,104,091 in 1945 to \$150,750,488. Wages rose from \$39,521,365 to \$46,422,998 with an increase of 3,294 employees, taxes were \$22,169,479 against \$19,125,746 in 1945, cost of purchased power (interchanged between stations) advanced from \$71,353,219 to \$76,572,305 while fuel costs were up nearly \$487,000 at \$5,585,206 for 1946.

Pole line mileage increased considerably during the year at 89,231 miles compared with 83,178 miles in 1945 and with wooden pole mileage advancing from 74,477 miles to 80,759. Customers numbered 2,476,330 in 1946, which was double the number 20 years previous and 143,600 above 1945. Domestic or residential service customers, including farms, represented 2,104,549 or 85 per cent of the national total. The farm customers added during the year aggregated 13,194 with the total 148,272, an increase of 14 per cent against an advance of 5.3 per cent in other domestic service customers.

Total production of all stations amounted to 41,736,987,000 kilowatt hours, of which 2,481,631,000 or 5.9 per cent was exported to the United States. Imports from Boulder Dam by British Columbia stations totalled 8,651,000 kilowatt hours during 1946 while total imports were 9,527,000 kilowatt hours. Commercial stations generated 26,997,716,000 kilowatt hours during the year or 64.7 per cent of the total for Canada while municipal stations contributed 14,739,271,000 kilowatt hours or 35.3 per cent.

However, municipal stations purchased considerable of the output of commercial stations at wholesale and distributed it to their widespread customers. This is particularly true of Western Quebec where commercial stations deliver a large part of their production to the Ontario Hydro Commission's system. Revenues of municipal stations were \$117,427,501 in 1946 compared with \$108,668,772 for commercial stations and the municipal group had twice as many customers as the commercial.

The total capacity of primary equipment in main plants registered a small increase over 1945 rising from 9,666,947 to 9,825,459 horse power. Primary here signifies water wheels and turbines, steam and internal combustion engines used to operate generators which in turn are classed as secondary power equipment.

SAWMILLS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in August decreased 0.8 per cent from the preceding month, but was 6.4 per cent in advance of the corresponding month last year. The month's output amounted to 231,113 M feet as compared with 233,049 M in July and 217,117 M in August last year. Production of coast mills, which account for 70.8 per cent of the total, showed an increase of 17.1 per cent over August, 1947, and interior mills, which produced the remaining 29.2 per cent, declined 12.7 per cent.

SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES IN OCTOBER

Motor vehicle sales were higher in October, moving close to this year's peak established in June, but were still substantially below last year's level. The month's sales totalled 20,541 units compared with 18,654 in September and 23,647 in October last year. In the 10 months of this year, 174,314 units were sold, down 10 per cent from the 191,917 units sold in the same period of 1947.

Value of units sold in October was \$39,795,925 as against \$36,223,309 in September and \$44,867,072 in October last year. The cumulative retail value of \$337,972,704 was about on a par with the \$342,471,519 reported for the January-October period last year.

Passenger car sales in the month totalled 14,520 compared with 15,365 a year ago, while the sales of commercial vehicles amounted to 6,021 as compared with 8,282. In the 10 months, the sales of passenger cars totalled 112,078 as compared with 130,858 in the same period last year, and trucks and buses 62,236 units compared with 61,059.

FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLE SALES STILL RISING

Financing of motor vehicle sales is still rising in Canada. Total volume was moderately higher than both September this year and October a year ago. New vehicle financing showed a reduction from October last year while the increase in used vehicle financing was quite pronounced.

There were 4,524 new vehicles financed in October this year for \$6,221,077, of which 2,921 were new passenger cars. In October last year, 5,148 new vehicles including 3,154 passenger cars, were financed for \$7,219,360.

A total of 9,457 used vehicles were financed to the extent of \$6,767,509 compared with 7,520 units financed for \$4,540,615 in October last year. Used passenger models financed numbered 7,678, 26 per cent higher than the 6,091 financed in the same month of 1947. The gain for used trucks and buses amounted to 25 per cent.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL

Production of both new primary copper and nickel continues above last year's level, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In September the output of copper amounted to 19,688 tons as compared with 18,218 in the preceding month and 17,478 in the corresponding month last year. During the first nine months of this year, 180,212 tons were produced as against 165,439 in the similar period of 1947.

Nickel output in the month was recorded at 9,841 tons as against 9,003 in August and 7,610 in September last year. Cumulative production for the nine-month period was 95,105 tons compared with 85,704 in 1947.

STOCKS OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL

Dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of August were as follows, totals for the first of the month being in brackets: aluminum, 1,529,553 (1,689,433) pounds; brass and bronze, 6,518,702 (7,261,807); copper scrap, 3,531,460 (3,517,775); magnesium scrap, 36,040 (35,057); nickel scrap, 238,826 (220,232); tin-lead scrap, 4,540,543 (4,460,093); zinc scrap, 694,179 (724,913); drosses, 1,246,582 (1,323,823).

SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES  
INCREASED SHARPLY IN OCTOBER

There was a sharp rise in the value of sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers in October. The month's value was \$1,796,518 as compared with \$1,757,565 in the preceding month and \$1,665,614 in the corresponding month last year. During the first 10 months of this year, sales aggregated \$12,626,533 as against \$11,075,650 in the similar period last year.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended November 20 increased to 86,961 cars from 84,198 cars for the preceding week and 86,520 cars for the corresponding week last year. Grain increased from 9,508 cars last year to 11,390 cars, but grain products declined from 3,303 to 2,965 cars, live stock from 3,810 to 3,293 cars and coal from 7,275 to 7,038 cars. Pulpwood also declined from 3,618 cars last year to 3,001 cars, lumber from 4,740 to 3,652 cars and automobiles from 1,122 to 1,009 cars. Ores increased from 2,852 to 3,547 cars, gasoline and oils from 3,785 to 4,121 cars, and wood pulp and paper from 4,147 to 4,357 cars.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Seed Crops, 1948 (10 cents).
2. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
3. Summary of Canal Traffic, October (10 cents).
4. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, October (10 cents).
5. Dealers' Monthly Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, September (10 cents).
6. Radio Receiving Sets, September (10 cents).
7. Advance Statement of Employment and Weekly Earnings, October 1 (10 cents).
8. Pack of Beans, Green or Wax, 1948 (10 cents).
9. Fluid Milk Trade, September (10 cents).
10. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, October (10 cents).
11. Salt, September (10 cents).
12. Copper and Nickel Production, September (10 cents).
13. Central Electric Stations in Canada, 1946 (25 cents).
14. The Inks Industry, 1947 (15 cents).
15. The Adhesives Industry, 1947 (15 cents).
16. Imports Entered for Consumption, September (25 cents).
17. Flour Mills in Canada, 1948 (\$1.00).
18. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
19. Domestic Exports, October (10 cents).
20. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, August (25 cents).
21. Canadian Statistical Review, October (35 cents).
22. Dairy Review of Canada, October (10 cents).
23. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, October (10 cents).
24. Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine Cities, December 1 (10 cents).
25. Canadian Coarse Grains Quarterly Review (25 cents).
26. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, September (10 cents).
27. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, October (10 cents).
28. Natural Gas Industry, 1947 (25 cents).
29. Prices and Price Indexes, October (10 cents).
30. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, October (10 cents).
31. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, September (10 cents).
32. Asphalt Roofing Industry, October (10 cents).

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