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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS in the main industrial divisions showed continued though slight improvement at November 1. The gain in employment was accompanied by increases in payrolls and average weekly earnings, both of which were also at new peak levels.

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DOLLAR SALES OF WHOLESALERS in October fell one per cent below the volume for the same month last year and were two per cent less than in the preceding month.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose 15 per cent during the week ending December 15 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits in November totalled 75,000, representing an advance of 10 per cent over the same month last year.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 9 totalled 177,008,000 bushels, slightly under the total for December 2, but 32,488,000 bushels in advance of last year's corresponding total.

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COAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA during November amounted to 1,837,500 tons, an increase of 88,800 tons over the 1,748,700 tons produced in the corresponding month last year.

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OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS showed an increase of 21 per cent in September over the same month last year, rising to 7,987,000 barrels.

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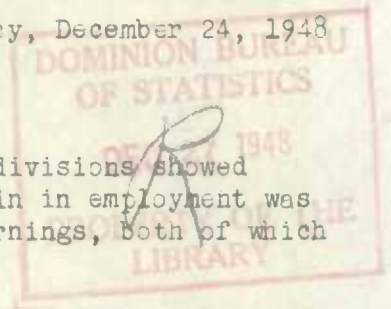
CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ending December 11 amounted to 76,100 cars compared with 81,300 in the preceding week and 78,900 in the corresponding week last year.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on December 17 amounted to 25,693,000 pounds as compared with 32,208,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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PRODUCTION OF PORTLAND CEMENT rose to a record total of 1,400,000 barrels in October, 13 per cent above both September this year and October last year.



NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, INCOME
AND EXPENDITURE, 1938-47

A complete system of balancing national income and expenditure accounts for Canada is presented for the first time in a bulletin released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This system divides the economy into four separate parts or sectors: the business sector, the personal sector, the government sector and the non-residents sector. The flow of income and expenditure through each of these sectors is summarized in a way which matches each item of expenditure with the corresponding item of revenue to which it gives rise. The presentation of national income statistics in this new form improves their usefulness for business forecasting and economic analysis.

A separate operating account for business enterprise as a whole, both private and public, shows the main sources of business operating revenue on the one hand, and the main items of business expenditure on the other.

The sources of business revenue shown separately are: sales to persons, sales to government, sales on capital account and sales to non-residents (exports). In 1947 approximately 54 per cent of business revenue came from sales of \$8,516 million of consumer goods and services for personal use, four per cent from sales of \$585 million to government and 18 per cent from sales of \$2,384 million of capital goods such as plant, equipment, inventories and housing. Sales of \$3,554 million to non-residents accounted for 23 per cent of business revenue.

Business expenditure is also divided into main categories. In 1947 salaries and wages of \$5,362 million paid by business accounted for 34 per cent of total business expenditure, net income of agriculture and other unincorporated business of \$2,354 million for 15 per cent, and corporation profits and other investment income of \$2,486 million for 16 per cent. Depreciation allowances and similar business costs were \$928 million or six per cent of total expenditure and indirect taxes less subsidies \$1,572 million or 10 per cent. Purchases from non-residents (imports) included in operating expenditure amounted to \$3,048 million or 19 per cent.

The accounts cover the years 1938 to 1947. It is therefore possible to study not only the relation of the different items to each other and to the total but also the changes in their importance from one year to the next. It must be noted, however, that a major feature of the presentation is the fact that each revenue and expenditure item in one account can be traced to other accounts. Thus the personal income and expenditure account, which summarizes transactions of individuals and private non-commercial institutions, shows as an item of revenue the \$5,362 million of salaries and wages paid by business. This accounted for 52 per cent of personal income. Net income of agriculture and other unincorporated business of \$2,354 million is also shown as an item of revenue and accounted for 23 per cent of personal income. Other items of personal income shown separately are: interest, dividends and net rental income of persons, salaries and wages paid by government, and transfer payments such as family allowances and unemployment insurance benefits.

Approximately 83 per cent of personal income, \$8,516 million, was spent on purchases of goods and services from Canadian business and reference to the business operating account itself indicates that a substantial proportion of these goods and services came from abroad. About two per cent of personal income was spent abroad directly by persons, eight per cent was absorbed by personal direct taxes and six per cent was saved.

The government account shows some interesting changes in the structure of government revenue and expenditure during the period 1938 to 1947. Whereas 21 per cent of total government revenue of \$1,020 million in 1938 was drawn from direct taxes on persons and corporations, 42 per cent of government revenue of \$3,877 million was drawn from these sources in 1947. While indirect taxes have more than doubled during the same period -- from \$699 million in 1938 to \$1,746 million in 1947 -- their relative importance declined because of this increased reliance on direct taxation.

On the expenditure side of the government account, transfer payments to the private sector, such as family allowances, have increased more in the period 1938 to 1947 than expenditure on goods and services. In 1938 transfers to the private sector were \$353 million or 32 per cent of total government expenditure, in 1947 they amounted to \$1,157 million or 41 per cent of total expenditure. Salaries, wages and military pay and allowances paid by government accounted for 28 per cent of total government expenditure in 1938 compared with 27 per cent in 1947.

The pattern of Canadian foreign trade is set out in a table which summarizes the main transactions on current international account in a way which permits these transactions to be traced to the other accounts. Canadian business imports of goods and services from the United States, excluding interest and dividends, increased from \$519 million in 1938 to \$2,362 million in 1947 -- an increase of 355 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom and other Empire countries increased from \$234 million to \$425 million in the same period, an increase of only 82 per cent.

Figures of interest and dividends paid abroad also indicate significant changes since pre-war years. While interest and dividends paid by Canadian business to the United States rose from \$168 million in 1938 to \$225 million in 1947, interest and dividends paid to all other countries declined from \$69 million to \$55 million in the same period. Interest on Canadian government debt paid to the United States was \$50 million in 1938 and \$49 million in 1947; on the other hand, interest on government debt paid to all other countries declined from \$20 million in 1938 to \$6 million in 1947.

The changing pattern of saving and investment for the years 1938 to 1947 is portrayed in a separate account. In 1938 personal saving amounted to \$178 million, undistributed profits to \$131 million and depreciation allowances to \$560 million. This saving was absorbed for the most part by investment in plant, equipment, inventories and housing. The balance was taken up by investment abroad and the government deficit of \$166 million. In 1944 personal saving reached a peak of \$1,738 million, while business saving stood at \$315 million and depreciation allowances amounted to \$863 million. The huge government deficit of \$2,591 million, which resulted from heavy war expenditures, absorbed the greater part of the saving. Most of the balance was taken up by the relatively small amount of investment in plant, equipment, inventories and housing.

In 1947 the situation was vastly different. Personal saving dropped to \$605 million, while business saving rose to \$665 million and depreciation allowances to \$928 million. In the same year gross home investment reached a record high of \$2,884 million, an amount greatly in excess of total private saving. However, large saving also took place in the government sector as indicated by the record government surplus of the year 1947.

Figures of national income, gross national product and gross national expenditure previously published by the Bureau can be obtained by rearrangement of items in the accounts described above. This is done in a separate table. Thus in addition to portraying the flow of income and expenditure between sectors of the economy, this new presentation shows in greater detail the composition of the main aggregates: national income, gross national product and gross national expenditure.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 9 totalled 177,008,000 bushels, slightly under the total for December 2, but 32,488,000 bushels in advance of last year's corresponding total of 144,520,000 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 9 amounted to 3,439,000 bushels compared with 2,752,000 in the corresponding week last year. Overseas export clearances during the week amounted to 2,036,000 bushels as against 1,200,000 a year ago.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 9, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 1,419,700 (1,663,300) bushels; barley, 992,700 (1,525,300); rye, 194,000 (42,500); flaxseed, 101,800 (44,400).

WHOLESALE SALES LOWER IN OCTOBER

Dollar sales of wholesalers in October fell one per cent below the volume for the same month last year and were two per cent less than in the preceding month, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative sales for the 10 months ending October were four per cent in excess of the dollar sales for the corresponding period of 1947. The general unadjusted index, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 322.6 for October this year, 327.6 for September and 325.5 for October, 1947.

Stocks in the hands of wholesalers at the end of the month were valued 12 per cent higher than on the same date last year, with six of the nine trades surveyed contributing to the gain. Grocery, hardware, tobacco and confectionery, and dry goods wholesalers reported substantial increases in value, ranging between 16 per cent and 18 per cent. Automotive equipment dealers' inventories increased seven per cent in value and drug wholesalers, four per cent. Footwear, clothing, and fruit and vegetable wholesalers, continuing the trend of the past several months, showed lower inventory values.

Three trades were responsible for the general sales index registering a decline. Sales of footwear wholesalers were nine per cent below last year's level, while grocery wholesalers' sales dropped 10 per cent, and fruit and vegetable dealers by 17 per cent. On the other hand, sales of automotive equipment wholesalers rose 20 per cent above October a year ago, reaching the highest dollar sales volume on record. A gain of 15 per cent over 1947 was registered by dry goods wholesalers, while increases of nine per cent, six per cent and five per cent occurred, respectively, in the hardware, clothing, and tobacco and confectionery trades.

On a regional basis, the Prairie Provinces, with a gain of eight per cent over October last year was the only region to record an increase in dollar sales. In Quebec, the volume of sales was unchanged, while a decline of two per cent was recorded for British Columbia, six per cent for Ontario, and seven per cent for the Maritimes.

RETAIL FOOD SALES CONTINUE
UPWARD IN OCTOBER

Dollar sales of 975 chain store units operated by 28 chain companies in the food retailing field were 29 per cent higher in October than sales of 974 stores operated by 28 firms in October last year, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Increase amounted to more than 25 per cent in all regions of Canada except the Maritime Provinces, where the gain was 15 per cent. Average sales per store was \$34,489 in the month compared with \$26,682 a year ago.

Sales of independent food stores, based on the sample reporting to the Bureau, were seven per cent higher in October this year than in October, 1947. Except in Manitoba, where the gain was 16 per cent, the results in the various regions did not vary appreciably from the country-wide average.

WHOLESALE GROCERY AND FRUIT
SALES DOWN IN OCTOBER

Dollar sales of both wholesale grocers and wholesalers of fruits and vegetables were down in October from September levels and from the dollar volume of October last year.

Grocery wholesalers' sales during the month dropped 10 per cent below the dollar volume of the same 1947 month and were three per cent below September this year, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 72 of the larger wholesalers across the country. The only region showing an increase in volume over a year ago was the Prairie Provinces, where sales were up two per cent. The following decreases were recorded in the other regions: British Columbia, nine per cent; the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, 11 per cent; and Ontario, 17 per cent. With the October decrease, the cumulative gain for the 10 months compared with the first 10 months of 1947 declined to six per cent from 8.5 per cent for the nine months January-September.

Dollar sales of fruit and vegetable wholesalers in October were 16 per cent lower than in September and 17 per cent below October last year, according to statements by 48 of the larger wholesalers. Cumulative sales for the first 10 months were 16 per cent below the dollar volume for the corresponding period of 1947. The decline in October was more marked in eastern than western Canada. Sales dropped nine per cent in the four western provinces, 23 per cent in Ontario and 24 per cent in the Maritimes and Quebec combined.

Wholesale grocers' inventories at the end of October were valued 18 per cent higher than at the same date a year ago and 11 per cent higher than at the first of the month. Inventories at the beginning of October are normally 17 per cent in excess of sales in that month, based on the average of 1935-42, while at the beginning of October this year stocks were valued one per cent lower than the sales volume for the month.

INCREASE OF 15 PER CENT IN
DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

Department store sales rose 15 per cent during the week ending December 15 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Alberta led the Dominion in percentage rise with a gain of 28 per cent, followed by Saskatchewan with an increase of 17 per cent, Manitoba 16 per cent, the Maritimes 15 per cent, Ontario 14 per cent, and Quebec 10 per cent.

INVENTORIES HELD BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

No change or possibly a very slight rise in the total value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturing industries at the end of October is indicated by advance information received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Data for the end of September showed a small decrease from August.

Of the main industry groupings, consumers' goods inventories at the end of October appear to have increased somewhat in value after a decline in September, and stocks of producers goods to have increased slightly more than in the previous month. On the other hand, inventories of capital goods have declined slightly. Construction goods inventories appear to have fallen considerably.

A breakdown of the larger groupings shows that in the consumers' goods group, stocks in the food industries appear to be up, after declines in each of the three previous months. Inventories held by sugar refiners, and slaughterers and meat packers have increased. Butter and cheese declined; though total stocks are lower than last year, the October decrease does not appear to have been as large as in 1947. Inventories in the tobacco and beverage group have risen, mainly due to a large increase in tobacco warehouse stocks, though stocks of raw tobacco held by packers continued their seasonal decline. Feed and flour, and pulp and paper inventories both increased, following their regular seasonal pattern. Inventories in most of the semi-durable consumers' goods industries, consisting of clothing, textiles, rubber and leather goods, appear to have declined slightly, but no figures are yet available for leather tanneries, where stocks have probably increased. Durable consumers' goods inventories have fallen, led by the electrical apparatus and supplies industry.

The majority of industries in the capital goods industries registered slight decreases in inventory values, largest being in the railway rolling-stock and shipbuilding industries. These were balanced to some extent by small increases in the machinery and agricultural implements industry. In the construction goods group also, most industries showed declines, led by the bridge building and structural steel industry. The railway rolling stock, shipbuilding, and structural steel industries are all somewhat special cases, since inventories here include almost the entire value of current production up to the point where major deliveries are made. Increases in inventory values were general among all industries in the producers' goods group.

FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES UP
10 PER CENT IN NOVEMBER

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in November totalled 75,000, representing an increase of 10 per cent over the same month last year. In November last year traffic dropped below the corresponding figure for 1946. Increases were recorded in traffic entering through ports in all provinces except British Columbia.

During the first 11 months of this year the number of vehicles entering Canada on permits was 1,777,000, an increase of nine per cent over the same period in 1947, and 22 per cent over the same period in 1946. All provinces shared in the rise over 1947, except British Columbia.

COAL PRODUCTION INCREASED IN NOVEMBER

Coal production in Canada during November amounted to 1,837,500 tons, an increase of 88,800 tons over the 1,748,700 tons produced in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative output for the first 11 months of this year totalled 16,507,500 tons as against 14,100,300 a year earlier.

Production of coal in the month was higher in all areas with the exception of Saskatchewan. Nova Scotia's output amounted to 573,500 tons compared with 546,700 a year ago, New Brunswick 49,500 tons compared with 44,900, Saskatchewan 124,800 tons compared with 205,600, Alberta 927,500 tons compared with 803,700, and British Columbia and the Yukon 162,200 tons compared with 147,900.

Imports of coal during November declined from November, 1947, amounting to 3,064,900 tons as against 3,188,600. During the 11 months ending November, 29,767,500 tons were imported compared with 28,049,100 in the same months last year.

COKE PRODUCTION HIGHER IN OCTOBER

Reaching the highest monthly point since March 1944, Canadian production of coke from ovens and gas retorts in October amounted to 348,000 tons as compared with 327,000 in the preceding month and 280,000 in the corresponding month last year. The March, 1944 output was 356,000 tons. This brought the cumulative total for the 10 months ending October to 3,261,000 tons as compared with 2,881,000 in the similar period last year.

Producers' stocks of oven and retort coke, excluding breeze, at the end of October totalled 132,000 tons, of which 39,000 tons were located in the eastern provinces, 87,000 tons in Ontario, and 5,000 tons in the western provinces. Stocks of breeze amounted to 125,000 tons, the eastern provinces accounting for 11,000 tons, Ontario for 109,000, and the western provinces for 4,000 tons.

CONSUMPTION, PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF RUBBER

Consumption of rubber was slightly higher in October, total for the month standing at 14,223,000 pounds as compared with 13,642,000 in September, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Natural rubber consumption amounted to 7,889,000 pounds compared with 7,534,000, synthetic 3,702,000 pounds compared with 3,607,000, and reclaim 2,632,000 pounds compared with 2,500,000.

In terms of end-product use, the consumption of rubber in the production of tires and tubes, including tire repair material, increased by 380,600 pounds, and in rubber footwear by 250,000 pounds. In the production of wire and cable, the consumption decreased by 24,100 pounds and in other products by 25,500 pounds.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber was lower in October, amounting to 6,628,000 pounds compared with 9,287,000 pounds in September, while the output of reclaim rose to 786,000 pounds from 771,000.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber rose to 17,270,000 pounds from the September total of 14,860,000. Stocks of synthetic rubber fell from 10,907,000 pounds to 8,517,000, and reclaim from 4,077,000 pounds to 3,922,000.

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board both were higher in November, the former amounting to 19,104,000 square feet compared with 16,152,000 a year ago, and the latter, 16,490,000 square feet compared with 12,298,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

PETROLEUM SUPPLIES IN SEPTEMBER

Canadian output of refined petroleum products showed an increase of 21 per cent in September over September last year, rising to 7,987,000 barrels compared with 6,578,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the nine months ending September, 59,536,000 barrels were produced compared with 54,027,000 in the similar period last year, an advance of 10 per cent.

Receipts of crude oil at the refineries during the month rose to 8,817,000 barrels from the September, 1947 total of 6,844,000, bringing the aggregate for the nine months ending September to 65,739,000 barrels as against 57,149,000. Receipts of domestic crude oil have been increasing in recent months, the September total standing at 1,097,000 barrels as compared with 573,000 a year ago, and in the nine months to 8,427,000 barrels compared with 4,992,000 a year ago. Receipts of imported oil, although higher than a year ago, have risen more moderately. September imports totalled 7,720,000 barrels compared with 6,271,000, and in the nine months, 57,312,000 barrels compared with 52,157,000.

Venezuela this year has replaced the United States as Canada's leading source of supply for crude oil. During the first nine months of this year, crude imports from Venezuela have increased to 28,709,000 barrels from the 1947 figure of 20,859,000, while imports from the United States have fallen to 24,866,000 barrels from 28,561,000. Higher imports were shown for Trinidad, Mexico, Arabia and Iran. None was imported from Colombia, as against 1,701,000 in the nine months of 1947.

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS UP SHARPLY IN SEPTEMBER

Continuing the gains of earlier months, producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays reached an all-time monthly high figure of \$1,734,000 in September as compared with \$1,559,000 in August and \$1,333,000 in September last year. This brought the nine-month aggregate to \$12,274,000 against \$10,107,000 in 1947.

Sales of all categories of clay products, except fireclay blocks and shapes, showed substantial increases in September over last year. The month's sales were as follows, those for September, 1947 being in brackets: building brick, \$971,000 (\$754,000); structural tile, \$221,000 (\$193,000); drain tile, \$105,000 (\$72,000); sewer pipe, \$196,000 (\$165,000); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$27,000 (\$31,000); pottery, \$129,000 (\$67,000); other clay products, \$84,000 (\$51,000).

LEATHER FOOTWEAR PRODUCTION INCREASED IN OCTOBER

Continuing the upward trend of the two preceding months, production of leather footwear in Canada during October amounted to 2,905,100 pairs, the highest monthly total since April this year when production stood at 2,983,600 pairs, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This year's October figure compares with the 2,311,000 pairs produced in September and 2,860,700 in the corresponding month last year.

Aggregate production for the first 10 months of this year amounted to 26,613,900 pairs, a decline of 3,675,000 from the 1947 total of 30,288,900 pairs. Of the 2,905,100 pairs produced in October, 609,200 were soled with materials other than leather.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

Out of 30,663 manufacturing establishments operating in Canada in 1946, nearly 48 per cent were under individual ownership and almost exactly one-third were incorporated companies, according to a special study by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Partnerships accounted for 16 per cent of the total and co-operatives for just over three per cent.

Incorporated companies are by a very wide margin the most important in the employment field. These establishments accounted for 86.5 per cent of the employees, while those operated under individual ownership provided employment for only 7.9 per cent of all employees. Partnerships accounted for 4.7 per cent of the employees, and co-operatives for the remaining 0.9 per cent.

Among Canada's 40 leading industries, the production of pulp and paper, the manufacture of automobiles, railway rolling stock, and primary iron and steel, distilling, and non-ferrous smelting and refining, were entirely under incorporated companies. Incorporated companies also accounted for over 90 per cent of the employment in slaughtering and meat-packing, electrical apparatus and supplies, petroleum products, rubber goods, machinery, sheet metal products, cotton yarn and cloth, breweries, biscuits, iron castings, tobacco, paper boxes and bags, hardware, brass and copper, medicinals and pharmaceuticals, and silk and artificial silk goods.

Firms under individual ownership accounted for as much as 15 per cent or cent or more of the employment in only six of the forty industries. These were sawmills with 33.9 per cent, flour and feed mills 16.6 per cent, butter and cheese 15.9 per cent, bread and other bakery products 33.7 per cent, planing mills, sash and door factories 21.9 per cent, printing and bookbinding 17.3 per cent.

Among the co-operatives, those engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese accounted for 24.4 per cent of the employees in this industry, while co-operatives in stock and poultry feeds, accounted for 11.3 per cent of employees in the industry as a whole.

Among the provinces, British Columbia and Ontario had the highest proportion of incorporated companies and Prince Edward Island the lowest. Individual ownership was most common in the Maritimes and least common in British Columbia. The proportion of partnerships was highest in British Columbia and lowest in New Brunswick, while Saskatchewan, Alberta, Quebec and Prince Edward Island had the highest proportions of co-operative ownership.

Individual ownership ranged from a high of 59.4 per cent in Nova Scotia to a low of 35 per cent in British Columbia, partnerships from 22.3 per cent in British Columbia to 11.9 per cent in New Brunswick, incorporated companies from 41 per cent in British Columbia to 19.7 per cent in Prince Edward Island, and co-operatives from 5.8 per cent in Saskatchewan to one per cent in Nova Scotia.

EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY
WAGES AT NEW HIGH LEVELS

Employment in leading establishments in the main industrial divisions showed continued though slight improvement at November 1. As a result, the index number, on the base 1926=100, rose to a new high figure of 203.5, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The gain in employment was accompanied by increases in payrolls and average weekly earnings, both of which were also at new peak levels.

Gains in employment as compared with a month earlier were shown in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. These were generally moderate; the advance of 1.8 per cent in New Brunswick was most noteworthy. The trend of employment in the remaining provinces was downward, there being losses of 1.8 per cent in Saskatchewan, 0.6 per cent in Alberta, and 1.5 per cent in British Columbia.

The fractional rise in the advance index number of employment at November 1 as compared with the first of October was accompanied by an increase of 0.8 per cent in the index number of weekly salaries and wages. The latest figure of payrolls was the highest in the period for which data are available. The advance figure of average weekly earnings in the eight major industrial groups stood at \$42.12, exceeding the previous maximum of \$41.80 at October 1, and that of \$37.79 indicated at November 1, 1947.

In manufacturing as a whole, the advance index number of employment at November 1 was 208.1 as compared with 210.0 at the beginning of October and 205.1 at November 1, 1947. The decline of 0.9 per cent in the month was accompanied by an increase of 0.1 per cent in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$43.26, the highest in the record of over 7½ years. On October 1 the figure was \$42.85, and on November 1 last year, \$38.52.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>December 16</u>	<u>December 9</u>	<u>November 18</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks)	115.7	116.3	117.8
76 Industrials	111.0	111.6	113.6
16 Utilities	119.6	120.5	120.5
8 Banks	132.7	132.9	132.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	85.0	82.5	81.4
25 Golds	64.0	59.8	59.2
5 Base Metals	127.5	128.8	126.7

CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on December 17 amounted to 25,693,000 pounds as compared with 32,208,000 on the corresponding date last year. This year's total included 4,414,000 pounds of imported butter.

Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for 1947 being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec City, 3,242 (2,398) pounds; Montreal, 9,239 (12,075); Toronto, 4,315 (3,373); Winnipeg, 3,203 (6,566); Regina, 260 (398); Saskatoon, 239 (192); Edmonton, 1,539 (2,133); Calgary, 873 (1,289); Vancouver, 2,733 (3,784).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS There were slight increases in the number of births, deaths and marriages registered in Canada in October as compared with the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the 10 months ending October, births and marriages were fewer in number, but deaths showed an increase.

The number of births registered in October was 30,118 as compared with 30,061 a year earlier, increases in Ontario, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick being counter-balanced by general decreases in all other provinces. In the 10-month period, 289,305 births were registered as compared with 301,483 in the same period last year, British Columbia alone showing a slight increase of 0.4 per cent.

The number of marriages registered in October was 12,894, a slight gain from the October, 1947 figure of 12,832, with increases in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. For the year to date marriages totalled 104,785, a decline of 3.4 per cent.

Death registrations in October were up slightly, totalling 9,521 as against 9,512. An overall increase of 2.6 per cent was reported for the cumulative period when 98,986 were produced as compared with 96,519 in 1947.

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF
PORTLAND CEMENT IN OCTOBER

Continuing the gains of earlier months, Canadian production of Portland cement rose to a record total of 1,400,000 barrels in October, 13 per cent above both September this year and October last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first 10 months of this year, 11,698,000 barrels were produced compared with 10,014,000 in the like period of 1947, a gain of 16.8 per cent.

Shipments to customers during the month amounted to 1,373,000 barrels compared with 1,475,000 in the preceding month and 1,310,000 in the corresponding month last year. In the cumulative period, 12,049,000 barrels were shipped to customers compared with 10,226,000 in the similar period last year. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of October amounted to 353,000 barrels compared with 232,000 a year ago.

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS IN OCTOBER

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in October amounted to 65,800 tons, showing a decrease of about four per cent from September, but a rise of 16 per cent over October last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first 10 months of this year, 588,500 tons were shipped as compared with 538,700 in the similar period of 1947.

PRODUCTION OF COMMON SALT

Production of common salt in Canada in October was at its highest point since December, 1946. The month's output amounted to 68,254 tons as compared with 64,928 in the same month last year and 71,506 in December, 1946. During the first 10 months of this year, production totalled 614,553 tons as against 634,165 in the similar period last year.

Shipments of salt rose to an all-time high in October, amounting to 69,654 tons as compared with 64,746 in September and 29,749 in October last year. Cumulative total for the year to date was 616,067 tons as against 371,832 in the like period last year.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS The decline in carloadings on Canadian railways was continued during the week ending December 11 when the total was 76,105 as compared with 81,321 in the preceding week and 78,918 in the corresponding week last year. Loadings of live stock declined from 3,110 cars last year to 2,239 cars, fresh meats and packing house products from 984 to 744 cars, coal from 7,339 to 6,638 cars, pulpwood from 4,000 to 2,729 cars, lumber from 4,397 to 3,246 cars, gasoline and oils from 4,012 to 3,790 cars, and miscellaneous freight from 5,643 to 5,297 cars. Ores increased from 2,177 to 2,590 cars, iron and steel products from 1,487 to 1,616 cars, fertilizers from 628 to 836, and l.c.l. merchandise from 18,061 cars to 18,750 cars.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Type of Organization of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1946 (25 cents).
2. Quarterly Report on the Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, September (25 cents).
3. Confectionery, Cocoa and Chewing Gum Industry, 1947 (25 cents).
4. Cement, October (10 cents).
5. Asbestos, October (10 cents).
6. Salt, October (10 cents).
7. Advance Statement of Employment and Weekly Earnings, November 1 (10 cents).
8. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, November (10 cents).
9. Production of Leather Footwear, October (10 cents).
10. Trade of Canada: Articles Exported to Each Country, Nine Months Ending September (25 cents).
11. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
12. Births, Marriages and Deaths, October (10 cents).
13. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, November (10 cents).
14. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, November (10 cents).
15. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, October (25 cents).
16. Products Made from Canadian Clays, September (10 cents).
17. Refined Petroleum Products, September (10 cents).
18. Coal and Coke Statistics, October (10 cents).
19. Acids, Alkalies and Salts Industry, 1947 (25 cents).
20. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
21. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, November (10 cents).
22. National Account, Income and Expenditure, 1938-1947 (50 cents).
23. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, October (25 cents).
24. Wholesale Trade, October (10 cents).
25. Current Trends in Food Distribution, October (10 cents).
26. Sugar Report, October 30 to November 27, 1948 (10 cents).

Copies of these and other Bureau reports may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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