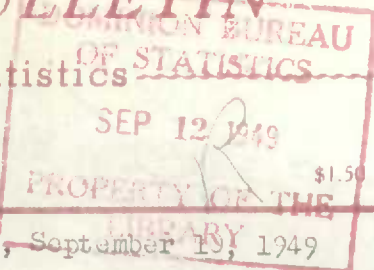




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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S OFFICIAL COST-OF-LIVING INDEX advanced from 162.1 to 162.3 between July 2 and August 1. As in the preceding month, the increase was attributable mainly to higher prices for foods.

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CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN JULY were valued at \$241,300,000, showing a decrease of four per cent from last year's corresponding total of \$250,900,000. The aggregate for the first seven months of this year stands at \$1,665,900,000, slightly above the total of \$1,651,000,000 for the same period of 1948.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ended August 27 crossed the 80,000 mark for the first time this year to reach a total of 86,183 cars compared with 79,171 in the preceding week and 84,995 in the corresponding week last year.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN CANADA in July -- Newfoundland excluded -- were up four per cent over the same month last year.

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FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN-MAKE MOTOR VEHICLES in July decreased 16 per cent from the high level attained in June, but were 68 per cent above July last year.

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PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC TYRE WASHING MACHINES advanced three per cent in June over the corresponding month last year, while output of electric refrigerators rose 30 per cent in the same period.

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RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION was at a high level of activity in the first six months of 1949, completions showing a gain of 30 per cent over the same period of last year, and starts a smaller increase.

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CATCHINGS OF SEA FISH IN CANADA in July, Newfoundland excluded, were down nine per cent from July last year, due for the most part to a sharp decrease on the Pacific Coast.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORE or in transit in North America at midnight on August 25 amounted to 70,667,400 bushels compared with 56,815,400 on August 10, and 41,940,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on September 1 amounted to 49,359,000 pounds as compared with 41,306,000 on August 1, and 31,951,000 on the corresponding date last year. Cheese stocks on September 1 were 13,703,000 pounds as against 13,374,000 on August 1 and 35,331,000 a year ago.

AUGUST COST-OF-LIVING
INDEX MOVED HIGHER

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index advanced from 162.1 to 162.8 between July 2 and August 1, 1949. As in the preceding month, the increase was mainly attributable to higher prices for foods. The index for this series rose two points to 209.2, reflecting substantially higher prices for eggs, coupled with small advances for pork products. These increases overweighted other foods which were mainly unchanged to lower.

The fuel and light index moved from 129.1 to 129.5, due to scattered increases in central Canada for coal and coke. Higher transportation costs at a few centres resulted in a rise of 0.4 points to 128.9 for the miscellaneous index. Two groups were lower; the clothing index declined 0.1 points to 183.2 and the homefurnishings and services the same amount to 167.4. The rent index remained unchanged at 123.4 (1)

 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
August 1, 1949	162.8	209.2	123.4	129.5	183.2	167.4	128.9
July 2, 1949	162.1	207.2	123.4	129.1	183.3	167.5	128.5
August 2, 1948	157.5	202.6	120.9	127.7	175.9	161.4	123.4

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP FOUR PER CENT IN JULY

Department store sales in Canada in July -- Newfoundland excluded -- were up four per cent over the same month last year. All provinces shared in the advance except Quebec where sales were practically unchanged from July a year ago. Increased sales were recorded for all departments with the exceptions of food and kindred products, radios, musical instruments and supplies, smallwares, and men's and boys' clothing and furnishings.

According to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the month's sales were valued at \$49,895,000 as compared with \$48,123,000 in the same month last year. Gains varied from 0.6 per cent in Ontario to nine per cent in Alberta.

Figures for the month show that sales of household appliances and electrical supplies advanced 36.2 per cent, the highest among sales increases for individual departments. Furniture departments ranked second with a gain of 12.3 per cent; women's and children's apparel, 5.8 per cent; piece goods, 5.0 per cent; drugs, toilet articles and preparations, 3.6 per cent; hardware and kitchen utensils, 2.9 per cent; shoes and other footwear, 1.1 per cent; and homefurnishings, 0.1 per cent. Sales of food and kindred products were down 13.2 per cent; radios, musical instruments and supplies, 3.6 per cent; smallwares, 2.6 per cent; and men's and boys' clothing and furnishings, 0.3 per cent.

Sales were as follows by provinces in July, totals for the same month last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Maritime Provinces, \$3,743 (\$3,596); Quebec, \$7,102 (\$7,138); Ontario, \$17,223 (\$17,120); Manitoba, \$8,015 (\$7,421); Saskatchewan, \$2,490 (\$2,287); Alberta, \$3,569 (\$3,268); and British Columbia, \$7,753 (\$7,293). (2)

VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS
SLIGHTLY LOWER IN JULY

Canada's domestic exports in July were valued at \$241,300,000, showing a decrease of four per cent from last year's corresponding total of \$250,900,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The aggregate for the first seven months of this year stands at \$1,665,900,000, slightly above the total of \$1,651,000,000 for the same period of 1948.

The lower figure for the month was the result of substantially reduced exports to foreign countries, the value of shipments to Commonwealth countries showing a marked rise. Exports to the United States, the Latin American countries, and Continental Europe were lower, while there were increased exports to the United Kingdom, Union of South Africa, India and Pakistan, Australia and New Zealand.

Exports to the United States in July were valued at \$104,391,000, down 12.3 per cent from last year's July total of \$118,930,000; the seven-month total was \$795,251,000, up \$30,271,000 over the similar period of 1948. Continuing the advance shown in June, shipments to the United Kingdom rose in July to \$70,555,000 from \$56,340,000 a year ago; the seven-month total, however, at \$406,159,000, was \$9,550,000 under that for the similar period of 1948.

July exports to Latin American countries were down to \$7,225,000 from \$11,152,000, but were virtually unchanged in the seven-month period at \$70,297,000. Shipments to Continental Europe were down in the month and cumulative period, the former amounting to \$22,151,000 (\$33,418,000 in 1948), and the latter, \$136,461,000 (\$177,374,000 in 1948).

Among the principal commodities, there were marked increases both in July and the cumulative period in the exports of wheat, newsprint paper, nickel, zinc, copper, farm implements and machinery, cattle, cheese, and locomotives and parts; export shipments of planks and boards, wood pulp, unmanufactured wood, aluminum, fish and fishery products all were lower in both periods. Exports of wheat flour were higher in the month but were down in the cumulative period.

Wheat recorded the largest advance among the commodities in July, replacing newsprint as first in the value list for the second successive month; the July total rose to \$40,760,000 from \$21,613,000 last year, and the seven month figure to \$242,105,000 from \$118,727,000. Newsprint exports rose in July to \$36,037,000 from \$31,026,000, and in the seven months to \$236,713,000 from \$209,182,000.

Planks and boards, third on the value list in July, continued to move to lower levels during the month, being valued at \$12,522,000 compared with \$17,267,000 a year earlier, and in the seven-month period at \$80,431,000 compared with \$111,355,000. Wood pulp, next in order in the month, moved downward to the value of \$12,424,000 compared with \$18,781,000, and in the seven months to \$100,120,000 from \$123,398,000.

Aluminum exports were slightly lower in the month, being valued at \$8,427,000 compared with \$8,533,000 a year earlier, while in the seven months the total fell to \$51,498,000 from \$61,444,000. Lead exports, reversing the trend of previous months, fell to \$2,573,000 in July from \$2,938,000; the seven month total was up to \$24,833,000 against \$16,049,000. Nickel exports rose in the month to \$8,215,000 from \$5,103,000, and in the cumulative period to \$57,133,000 from \$42,991,000. Copper and zinc exports continued to show gains, the former rising in July to \$7,776,000 from \$5,762,000, and the latter to \$4,239,000 from \$2,864,000; seven-month exports of copper were valued at \$50,186,000 (\$43,678,000 in 1948), and zinc \$33,514,000 (\$19,740,000 in 1948).

Exports of farm implements and machinery were again higher in July, valued at \$8,064,000 compared with \$6,655,000, raising the cumulative total to \$69,356,000 from \$42,735,000. Locomotives and parts were shipped abroad in July to the value of \$4,180,000, and in the seven months ending July, \$12,504,000, both totals being sharply above last year.

Wheat flour exports rose in July to \$7,498,000 from \$6,006,000, but were down in the seven months to \$57,556,000 from \$69,900,000. July exports of fish and fishery products were down slightly, totalling \$7,242,000 compared with \$7,301,000, and in the seven months, \$43,839,000 compared with \$48,879,000. Cattle exports were again higher in July, being valued at \$4,691,000 compared with \$3,027,000, raising the seven-month total to \$27,948,000 from \$15,513,000. Boosted by heavy shipments in July, cheese exports rose sharply in the month to \$5,363,000, bringing the seven-month total to \$9,236,000.

Canada's 10 leading markets, next to the United States and the United Kingdom were as follows in July and the seven months, totals for 1948 being in brackets: Union of South Africa, \$9,582,000 (\$6,620,000) and \$50,249,000 (\$41,052,000); India and Pakistan, \$9,368,000 (\$4,301,000) and \$60,635,000 (\$15,940,000); Belgium and Luxembourg, \$7,225,000 (\$2,671,000) and \$27,508,000 (\$17,250,000); France, \$3,898,000 (\$15,144,000) and \$26,714,000 (\$47,233,000); Australia, \$3,538,000 (\$1,949,000) and \$20,177,000 (\$19,560,000); Germany, \$3,188,000 (\$1,350,000) and \$20,681,000 (\$8,200,000); Norway, \$2,044,000 (\$805,000) and \$10,888,000 (\$13,144,000); New Zealand, \$1,548,000 (\$1,086,000) and \$8,073,000 (\$10,332,000); Switzerland, \$1,478,000 (\$1,445,000) and \$15,214,000 (\$10,899,000); and Palestine, \$1,377,000 (\$193,000) and \$6,677,000 (\$1,029,000). (5)

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS IN JULY

Reversing the upward movement shown since the beginning of this year, factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in July decreased 16 per cent from the high level attained in June, but were 68 per cent above July last year. During the first seven months of this year, shipments advanced 15 per cent as compared with the similar period of 1948.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shipments for the month amounted to 25,383 units as compared with 30,096 in June and 15,106 in the same month last year. The cumulative total for the seven months ending July stood at 165,498 units as against 144,288 in the like 1948 period.

Of the month's total, shipments for sale in Canada numbered 22,849 compared with 27,183 in June, and 12,220 a year ago, and in the seven months, 148,111 compared with 116,221. Shipments in July of vehicles for export amounted to 2,534 units compared with 2,913 in June and 2,886 a year earlier, the seven-month total standing at 17,387 against 28,067 in 1948.

July shipments of passenger cars totalled 17,324 compared with 20,008 in the preceding month and 9,509 in July last year, bringing the seven-month total to 104,794 units compared with 83,688. Commercial vehicle shipments amounted to 8,059 compared with 10,088 in June and 5,597 in July last year. In the seven months, 60,704 commercial vehicles were shipped against 60,600 in the like period of 1948. (4)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 25 amounted to 70,667,400 bushels compared with 56,815,400 on August 18, and 41,940,800 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 19,757,200 bushels of wheat during the week ending August 25 as compared with 10,442,800 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 32,122,400 bushels against 15,006,900 in the like period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending August 25, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 2,242,600 (1,431,500) bushels; barley, 3,138,500 (2,046,800); rye, 681,100 (1,726,900); flaxseed, 16,100 (21,100).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending August 25 totalled 4,019,800 bushels compared with 1,641,500 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 13,709,600 bushels against 7,897,100. (5)

FEED SUPPLY SITUATION Current indications are that supplies of both feed grains and fodder in 1949-50 will be somewhat below the 1948-49 level when supplies were adequate to meet domestic requirements and to leave substantial quantities for export and carry-over, according to the quarterly review issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The first estimate of the probable outturn of oats this year was placed by the Bureau at 317,300,000 bushels and barley at 126,500,000 bushels. Since these estimates were based on conditions at July 31, when harvesting of spring grains had not yet become general in the major producing areas, they may be subject to considerable revision as the harvesting season progresses.

Lack of adequate rainfall over fairly large sections of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario during the critical germination and growing periods reduced yields considerably in the more seriously affected areas. Yields of spring grains in many sections of Ontario, however, were considerably above earlier expectations and the results of actual harvesting operations in western Canada could change the over-all situation considerably. Based on the August estimate of production, 1948-49 supplies of oats and barley would be 376,000,000 and 156,000,000 bushels, respectively. The second estimate of Canada's 1949 grain production will be released on September 15 when a more up-to-date picture of potential feed supplies for the current year will be available.

Prospective fodder supplies for 1949-50 are well below those of 1948-49. In the first production estimate, the outturn of hay and clover was placed at 11,900,000 tons compared with 16,100,000 tons last year. Lack of adequate pasture has necessitated supplementary feeding of many dairy herds, thus reducing feed supplies intended for the coming winter. In addition, many farmers pastured fields of alfalfa and clover intended for second cutting and this will further decrease winter fodder supplies. One compensating factor, particularly in Ontario, is the generally excellent fodder corn crop which will help to improve the feed situation on many dairy farms. (6)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on September 1 amounted to 49,359,000 pounds as compared with 41,306,000 on August 1 and 31,951,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cheese stocks on September 1 were 13,703,000 pounds as against 13,374,000 on August 1 and 35,331,000 a year ago.

Holdings of creamery butter were as follows by cities on September 1, totals for the same date last year being in brackets, thousands omitted: Quebec, 3,620 (3,913) pounds; Montreal, 18,698 (11,426); Toronto, 10,154 (4,095); Winnipeg, 10,142 (5,611); Regina, 516 (345); Saskatoon, 400 (280); Edmonton, 3,219 (2,118); Calgary, 1,254 (1,612); Vancouver, 1,356 (2,551).

MID-AUGUST ESTIMATES OF FRUIT PRODUCTION There have been some minor adjustments in the estimates of Canada's fruit crops, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its third estimate of production based on conditions at mid-August. While the pear crop is now expected to be slightly larger than was anticipated a month ago, the apple, peach and grape crops will all be somewhat smaller.

The apple crop, which is currently set at 15,736,000 bushels, shows a decline of three per cent since July. However, production this season is still expected to be well above the 1948 level when 13,404,000 bushels were harvested. An upward revision in the estimate of the pear crop brings the figure to 938,000, an increase of 19 per cent over the final total for 1948 of 789,000 bushels.

A downward adjustment has been made in the peach estimates for both Ontario and British Columbia, the crop now standing at 1,933,000 bushels compared with the July estimate of 1,984,000 bushels. This season's harvest, however, is still expected to be 10 per cent larger than that of a year ago. The plum and prune crop remains practically unchanged from a month ago at 780,000 bushels, and compares with the 1948 harvest of 671,000 bushels.

A further decline in the anticipated grape crop occurred in Ontario during the past month while in British Columbia the outlook remains unchanged. The Canadian grape harvest is now set at 47,353,000 pounds, 18 per cent below the 1948 level. (7)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 1948 Agricultural production in Canada in 1948 was higher than in the preceding year, but was down somewhat from the all-time high reached in 1942, according to the first release of a new series of index numbers of agricultural production by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The index of farm production in 1948, on the base 1935-39=100, was calculated at 125.2 as compared with 115.8 in 1947, the gain being accounted for by the increased production of grains, potatoes, tobacco and vegetables which more than offset declines registered by the other commodities.

The high point of the index was 164.2 in 1942. This high level was due in large part to extremely large crops of grain and the wartime expansion of the livestock industry which by that time was well under way. The low point occurred in 1937, when the index dropped to 83.7, largely as a result of extremely small grain crops, particularly in Saskatchewan. (8)

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING
SHOWS INCREASED ACTIVITY

Residential building construction was at a high level of activity in the first six months of 1949, completions showing a gain of 30 per cent over the same period of last year, and starts a smaller increase, according to survey estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The number of dwelling units completed in the period was 39,726 as against the cumulative total of 30,523 for the first half of 1948, while the starts totalled 40,199 as compared with 39,768 a year earlier. The estimated number under construction at the end of June was 56,787, slightly higher than the 56,456 at the beginning of the year.

Continuing the gains of earlier months this year completions in June rose to 7,275 units from 5,946 in the corresponding month last year. Starts were fewer in number in the month, totalling 10,528 as compared with 13,409.

Ontario completed the largest number of dwelling units during the first six months this year, totalling 14,059 as compared with 11,784 in the like period of 1948, followed by Quebec with 10,756 units compared with 7,688, British Columbia 4,905 (4,543 in 1948), Prairie Provinces 7,693 (5,008), and the Maritime Provinces 2,313 (1,505).

The number under construction in Ontario at the end of June was 21,740 as against 21,112 at the beginning of the year, followed by Quebec with 14,610 compared with 13,848, the Prairie Provinces 9,535 (9,747), and the Maritime Provinces 3,648 (4,020).

Among the larger metropolitan areas there were 8,967 units under construction in Montreal at the end of June (8,746 at the beginning of the year), Toronto 5,153 (4,875), Vancouver 4,160 (4,630), Winnipeg 1,358 (2,084), and Hamilton 1,172 (1,224). (9)

LANDINGS OF SEA FISH
LOWER IN JULY

Landings of sea fish in Canada in July, Newfoundland excluded, were down nine per cent from July last year, due for the most part to a sharp decrease on the Pacific Coast. The catch for the first seven months of this year was almost 15 per cent lower than in the same period last year.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, total catch for the month amounted to 127,511,000 pounds valued at \$7,132,000 compared with 140,243,000 pounds valued at \$8,991,000 in the same month last year. The aggregate for the seven months ending July was 597,331,000 pounds valued at \$27,098,000 as against 685,983,000 valued at \$30,697,000.

On the Atlantic Coast, total landings for the month were 101,333,000 pounds, showing a decrease of 1.3 per cent from July last year. Increases in the catch of herring, halibut, other flatfish, mackerel, swordfish and shellfish, were more than offset by the continued declines in the landings of all species of groundfish, sardines, other pelagic and estuarial fish, and lobsters.

The Pacific Coast fisheries seem to have been affected by the adverse weather conditions prevailing during the month under review. The total catch of 26,128,000 pounds, is 30.3 per cent lower than in July, 1948. Species showing the largest decreases were salmon -- except white spring -- soles, herring, tuna and oysters. (10)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

September 1, 1949 August 25, 1949 August 4, 1949

(1935-39=100)

Investors' Price Index

(106 Common Stocks)	103.1	107.8	106.8
82 Industrials	100.5	100.6	100.2
16 Utilities	122.2	119.6	116.7
8 Banks	134.1	134.2	132.3

Mining Stock Price Index

(30 Stocks)	89.0	89.1	89.6
25 Golds	75.0	75.3	75.4
5 Base Metals	115.9	115.3	116.7

PRODUCTION OF WASHING MACHINES AND
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS IN JUNE

Production of domestic type washing machines advanced three per cent in June over the corresponding month last year, while output of electric refrigerators rose 30 per cent in the same period. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the month's output of washing machines amounted to 29,476 units compared with 28,683 in the same month last year. Production of refrigerators totalled 15,810 in the month compared with 12,187.

During the first six months of this year, 184,120 domestic washing machines were produced as compared with 156,734 in the similar period last year, an increase of 17 per cent. Domestic electric refrigerators advanced 28 per cent in the six-month period, rising to 84,776 units from 66,069 in the like 1948 period.

Imports of all kinds of washing machines and refrigerators -- domestic, store and other -- were higher in June. The month's imports of washing machines numbered 38 units against 20 a year ago, while in the half year imports totalled 140 units, sharply lower than last year's 1,330. Imports of refrigerators rose in June to 86 units from 68 a year before, but declined in the cumulative period to 232 units from 862.

Exports of washing machines in June amounted to 950 units compared with 911 in June, 1948. During the six-month period, 7,018 units were exported as against 6,306 in the similar period last year. June exports of electric refrigerators advanced to 836 units compared with 701 a year earlier, and in the cumulative period moved up to 7,004 units against 3,534 in 1948. (11)

CIVIL AVIATION IN FEBRUARY

Canadian scheduled air carriers reported revenues of \$1,960,969 in February, a gain of \$336,399 or 20.7 per cent above the total for the same month last year. Expenses jumped from \$2,090,722 to \$2,600,371, or by 24.4 per cent in the same comparison. The advance of \$336,399 in revenue was more than offset by a \$509,649 increase in expenses, and the deficit on operations was \$639,402 compared with \$466,152 in February last year. Revenues for all Canadian operators were reported at \$2,257,351 against \$1,894,103 one year earlier, while expenses rose from \$2,461,612 to \$2,985,652, leaving a deficit of \$728,301 for the month. (12)

GOLD PRODUCTION IN JUNE
CONTINUE UPWARD TREND

Continuing the gains of earlier months this year over 1943, Canadian production of gold rose in June to its highest monthly point since March, 1943. Output was advanced in all producing provinces and territories except Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and the Yukon both in the month and first six months of this year.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the month's total amounted to 344,125 fine ounces as compared with 332,442 in the preceding month and 290,949 in the corresponding month last year. During the six-month period, 1,963,565 fine ounces were produced as against 1,687,221 in the similar period last year, a gain of 15 per cent. Production for March, 1943, stood at 347,591 fine ounces.

June production by areas, with figures for the same month last year shown in brackets, was as follows: Nova Scotia, nine (43) fine ounces; Quebec, 74,149 (61,542); Ontario, 202,052 (170,073); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 20,126 (17,247); British Columbia, 23,978 (25,181); Yukon, 5,712 (3,198); Northwest Territories, 17,793 (7,755). (13)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS
OF CEMENT HIGHER IN JUNE

Production of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers in June was 17 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year, while shipments rose 12 per cent in the same period, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output in the month amounted to 1,415,500 barrels compared with 1,211,000 in June last year. During the first six months of this year, 7,633,600 barrels were produced as against 6,466,500 in the similar period last year, an advance of 18 per cent.

Shipments to customers in June totalled 1,625,900 barrels compared with 1,453,400 a year ago. Cumulative shipments for the year-to-date aggregated 7,562,400 barrels, a rise of 19 per cent over the 6,350,800 shipped in the like period of 1943. (14)

STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES ON JULY 1

Stocks of canned fruits held by canners, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses decreased on July 1, amounting to 1,767,600 dozen containers as compared with 3,072,800 on April 1, and 1,994,900 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Major declines occurred in all apple products as compared with July 1, 1943; peaches were down 652,300 dozen containers, pears 175,600 dozen, and plums 173,700 dozen as compared with April 1 this year.

Holdings of canned vegetables totalled 11,278,100 dozen containers as compared with 14,226,600 on April 1 and 5,423,000 a year ago. Holdings of asparagus and spinach increased approximately 200,000 dozen containers and 128,000 dozen, respectively, compared to holdings at April 1. While the over-all inventory of 4,301,900 dozen containers of peas showed a decrease of 357,400 dozen compared with April 1, it did contain 387,200 dozen of the 1949 pack.

Stocks of principal canned fruits on July 1 were as follows, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: apples, 21,000 (134,100) dozen containers; applesauce, 15,400 (170,400); cherries, 181,000 (50,200); pears, 171,000 (433,900); peaches, 503,900 (370,400); pineapple, 201,400 (7,500); plums, gages, etc., 336,200 (435,800); and strawberries, 136,400 (163,500). Canned vegetables: asparagus, 233,300 (176,700) dozen containers; beans, green or wax, 933,300 (318,900); baked beans, 1,300,100 (1,470,300); carrots, 111,600 (12,700); corn, 717,200 (103,500); peas, 4,301,900 (1,751,500); pumpkin, 217,600 (341,000); spinach, 140,800 (57,800); and tomatoes, 3,007,100 (250,700). (15)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended August 27 crossed the 80,000 mark for the first time this year to reach a total of 86,183 cars compared with 79,171 in the preceding week and 84,995 in the corresponding week last year. The advance over 1948 was 1,188 cars or 1.4 per cent.

A large gain over the same week last year was registered in grain which advanced from 9,640 to 12,376 cars, up 28.4 per cent, with early harvesting in many sections. The total for the western division rose to 34,657 cars from 31,617 a year ago, while eastern division loadings were down to 51,526 cars from 53,378, due to lighter loadings of grain, pulpwood, lumber and paper.

The national total for the 34 weeks ending August 27 was 2,478,521 cars as compared with 2,557,550 in the same period of 1948. (16)

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY Gross value of production from motor car manufacturing plants in Canada reached an all-time high in 1948, standing at \$398,056,600 as compared with \$340,918,200 in 1947, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of cars, trucks and buses made during the year was 263,760, the highest for any year except 1941 when 270,191 units were produced.

Passenger car output in 1948 totalled 166,819 units, including 135,316 units made for sale in Canada and 31,503 made for export. Production of trucks amounted to 96,147 units, of which 72,888 units were for the Canadian market and 23,259 for export. Output of buses totalled 794 units, including 694 for sale in this country and 100 for export.

Actual exports of Canadian-made motor vehicles during 1948 totalled 48,178 units valued at \$39,700,000, and imports amounted to 20,612 units worth \$27,300,000. Exports of automobile parts were valued at \$15,300,000 and imports at \$103,800,000. (17)

CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE INDUSTRY Gross factory value of products turned out by establishments comprising the cordage, rope and twine industry of Canada in 1948 amounted to \$17,995,920 as compared with the all-time high of \$18,229,405 reached in 1947. There were 1,470 employees earning \$2,999,745 in salaries and wages compared with 1,607 receiving \$2,837,339 in 1947. Cost of materials used rose to \$11,575,748 from \$11,053,378.

As compared with 1947, a decrease of approximately 10 per cent in the physical volume of production during 1948 was recorded, attributable entirely to a drop of 35 per cent in the production of rope. Slight increases in physical production was registered by binder twine, other twines and yarns made for sale.

In 1948, the output of rope totalled 11,923,627 pounds valued at \$4,017,322; twines for sale, 10,666,099 pounds valued at \$3,140,670; yarns for sale, 3,160,489 pounds valued at \$1,018,941; and all other products had a value of \$272,474. Hard fibres, such as Manila hemp, Mexican and African sisal, etc., constitute the principal materials used by the industry. The amount used in 1948 was valued at \$9,598,299, or almost 83 per cent of the total cost of materials. (18)

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. Price Movements, Preliminary, August (10 cents).
2. Department Store Sales and Inventories, July (10 cents).
3. Domestic Exports, July (10 cents).
4. Motor Vehicle Shipments, July (10 cents).
5. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
6. Canadian Coarse Grains, Quarterly Review (10 cents).
7. Fruit Crop Report (10 cents).
8. Index of Farm Production, 1948 (10 cents).
9. Housing Bulletin No. 10, June (10 cents).
10. Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, July (30 cents).
11. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, June (10 cents).
12. Civil Aviation, February (10 cents).
13. Gold Production, June (10 cents).
14. Cement and Cement Products, June (10 cents).
15. Quarterly Report on the Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, July 1 (10 cents).
16. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
17. Automobile Manufacturing Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
18. Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
19. Motor Carriers, Freight - Passengers, 1947 (25 cents).
20. Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry, 1947 (25 cents).
21. Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Fabric Glove and Mitten Industry, 1947 (25 cents).
22. Anticipated Pelt Production of Fur Farms, 1949-1950 (10 cents).
23. Trade of Canada: Imports Entered for Consumption, June (25 cents).
24. Vital Statistics of Canada, Final Figures, 1947 (25 cents).

Memorandum

1. Acreage and Production of Vegetables, Canada 1940-1948 (25 cents).

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