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

CANADA'S OFFICIAL COST-OF-LIVING INDEX DECLINED from 162.3 at September 1 to 162.2 at October 1. The decrease was caused mainly by declines in foods which more than outweighed increases for coal, coke and gasoline.

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CANADA'S CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE reached an estimated 5,253,000 persons in the week ending August 20 this year, an increase of 144,000 over the estimated total of 5,109,000 in the week ending September 4 last year. Of this year's August total, an estimated 5,155,000 had jobs, an increase of 113,000 over September last year and the largest number of job holders ever recorded in Canada. The number idle and seeking work at 98,000 was 31,000 greater than in September last year.

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THERE WAS A FURTHER UPWARD MOVEMENT IN EMPLOYMENT in the major industrial divisions at the beginning of September, the percentage increase over August 1 being somewhat above normal in the experience of earlier years, and also above the gain indicated at September 1, 1948.

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CANADA HAD A SMALL CREDIT BALANCE IN TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE of \$9,400,000 in September, down sharply from \$64,400,000 in September, 1948. This brought the cumulative credit balance for the nine months ending September to only \$93,100,000 as compared with \$261,600,000 for January-September last year.

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LANDINGS IN THE SEA FISHERIES OF CANADA -- excluding Newfoundland -- were increased 12.5 per cent in September over the corresponding month last year, but were down seven per cent in the first nine months of the year.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES during the week ending October 29 were five per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year. There were decreases of three per cent in the Maritimes and two per cent in Ontario but advances in the rest of Canada.

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CANADIAN OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS was increased almost 10 per cent in June over the corresponding month last year, slightly under the average gain of 11 per cent for the first half-year.

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CANADA'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES had a gross value of production of \$11,800,887,000 in 1948, showing an increase of \$1,720,917,000 or 17 per cent over the preceding year. The 1948 total was an all-time record.

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TRADE BALANCE DOWN SHARPLY  
IN SEPTEMBER, AND NINE MONTHS

With imports of merchandise practically unchanged and exports below the unusually high value of September last year, Canada had a small credit balance in total foreign trade of \$9,400,000 in the month, down sharply from \$64,400,000 in September, 1948. This brought the cumulative credit balance for the nine months ending September to only \$93,100,000 as compared with \$261,600,000 for January-September last year and \$135,000,000 for the like 1947 period.

Canada's imports in September were valued at \$221,600,000 as against \$221,700,000 a year ago, and for January to September totalled \$2,073,900,000 compared with \$1,923,300,000 in 1948. Domestic exports in the month amounted to \$228,400,000 compared with \$283,000,000 last year, and in the nine months to \$2,146,000,000 as against \$2,158,200,000. With exports of foreign produce included, Canada's total trade to the end of September reached the record value of \$4,240,900,000 as compared with the previous peak for the period of \$4,108,200,000 last year.

Imports from the United States in September increased moderately to \$158,000,000 compared with \$152,700,000 a year earlier, while exports fell off to \$113,700,000 from the exceptionally high month's figure of \$162,000,000 last September, thus producing a trade deficit of \$42,600,000 for the month in contrast with the unusual credit balance of \$11,400,000 last year. As a result the debit balance for the nine months this year rose to \$431,700,000, substantially above the aggregate debit of \$265,600,000 for the same period of 1948 but also substantially below that of \$718,300,000 in 1947.

Purchases from the United Kingdom fell off in September from \$24,100,000 last year to \$21,900,000, which is the lowest month's value since March, 1948. On the other hand, domestic exports to the United Kingdom increased to \$56,900,000 as compared with \$47,900,000 in September, 1948. The balance of trade in Canada's favour rose to \$35,500,000 for the month compared with \$24,100,000, but for the nine months remained below the 1948 level at \$288,400,000 as against \$300,100,000.

In trade with all other Commonwealth and foreign countries, Canadian sales exceeded purchases in the month by \$16,500,000 compared with \$28,900,000 in September last year, and in the nine months by \$236,400,000 compared with \$227,100,000.

Net exports of non-monetary gold were slightly lower in September this year than last at \$11,200,000 compared with \$11,900,000, but were higher in the nine months at \$97,800,000 compared with \$87,500,000. (1)

IMPORT TRADE IN SEPTEMBER  
AND JANUARY-SEPTEMBER PERIOD

Canada's total merchandise imports in September increased to \$221,600,000 from \$212,100,000 in August, showing a similar moderate upward trend to September last year when imports were valued at \$221,700,000 compared with \$206,500,000 in the preceding month. The total for the month, however, was the first this year to fall below the corresponding month of 1948, and was considerably lower than the levels characteristic in the first half of this year. Aggregate value of \$2,073,900,000 for the nine months was \$150,600,000 over 1948, making an average monthly gain of \$16,700,000.

Imports were higher in value both in September and the nine months from the United States, European countries as a whole, and the British West Indies, lower in the month but higher in the nine months from the United Kingdom and the Oceania group of Commonwealth countries, and lower both in the month and cumulative period from Commonwealth countries in Africa and Asia, and from Latin America and the remaining foreign countries.

September purchases from the United States at \$158,000,000 increased substantially over the August value of \$143,600,000 but the gain over September last year was the smallest for any month this year. The cumulative total for the nine months amounted to \$1,470,600,000, about 11 per cent above the comparable total of \$1,322,700,000 for 1948 but only slightly exceeding the 1947 aggregate of \$1,468,200,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom in September declined for the first time this year to \$21,900,000 from \$24,100,000 but the nine-month aggregate remained above last year at \$240,700,000 compared with \$217,300,000, both figures being substantially above the 1947 total of \$133,000,000.

Among Commonwealth countries, imports from the British West Indies amounted to \$6,449,000 in September compared with \$4,413,000 a year earlier, raising the cumulative total to \$46,435,000 as against \$31,592,000. Most of the nine-month gain was due to increased purchases of sugar from Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and British Guiana. On the other hand, imports from African countries decreased to \$1,756,000 from \$2,027,000 in the month and to \$14,752,000 from \$24,152,000 in the nine months with sharply lower imports of cocoa from the Gold Coast and Nigeria and reduced imports of tropical fibres from British East Africa; while those from countries in Asia declined in the two periods to \$3,858,000 from \$5,508,000 and to \$46,677,000 from \$53,866,000, the latter drop resulting mainly from decreases from India and British Malaya. Purchases from Australia were down in the month but up in the nine months at \$17,626,000 as against \$17,107,000, while from New Zealand they were lower in both periods.

Shipments from Latin America fell off again in September to \$16,725,000 compared with \$18,506,000, the nine-month total standing at \$135,231,000 as against \$167,267,000 and largest decreases in purchases of sugar from Cuba and the Dominican Republic, and of cotton from Mexico. Continuing their small but steady advance, imports from European countries moved up in the month to \$6,341,000 from \$5,289,000 last year to bring the nine-month total to \$63,500,000 compared with \$43,321,000. Largest increases over the January-September period were for Belgium and Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

Increased imports over last year were recorded in the nine months for each of the nine main commodity groups except non-metallic minerals, the iron and iron products group showing the most marked gain. Reduced imports of coal and petroleum products accounted for most of the decrease in the non-metallic minerals. Lower group totals were shown in September for fibres and textiles as well as non-metallic minerals, while the other seven groups were moderately higher.

Purchases in the iron group reached a high total of \$703,584,000 in the nine months, more than 22 per cent above last year's corresponding total of \$575,048,000. In September the group value was \$69,136,000 compared with \$62,805,000. Major gains in the month and nine months were in rolling-mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, farm machinery, mining and metallurgical machinery, automobiles and automobile parts, and engines and boilers. But imports of most of these commodities were well below peak levels earlier in the year.

Second largest, the non-metallic minerals group declined in the nine months to \$394,536,000 from \$448,149,000, and in the month to \$51,212,000 from \$65,965,000. Coal imports were down in the cumulative period to \$107,075,000 from \$133,978,000, and petroleum products to \$61,710,000 from \$86,588,000.

Imports in the agricultural and vegetable products group rose in the nine months to \$261,199,000 from \$246,672,000, largest increases being for fruits, vegetables, tea, and alcoholic beverages. For September, the value was up slightly at \$28,370,000 compared with \$27,682,000. The animals and animal products group was almost unchanged at \$55,666,000 against \$55,471,000 in the cumulative period, increases for raw hides and skins and unmanufactured leather offsetting declines in furs and oils and fats.

Fibres and textiles, down in September, increased slightly in the nine months to \$259,700,000 as against \$259,200,000, advances in raw cotton and cotton products, silk, wool products and artificial silk counterbalancing declines in flax, hemp, jute and products, and raw and unmanufactured wool.

The non-ferrous metals group was higher in the month and nine months, the cumulative total rising to \$124,100,000 from \$112,000,000 with gains in aluminum, brass and copper, tin and electrical apparatus. Imports of chemicals and allied products moved similarly, the nine-month total rising to \$93,537,000 compared with \$86,658,000 with moderate increases in most main items. The small wood and paper group also increased in the month as well as nine months, the cumulative total reaching \$62,907,000 as against \$54,722,000.

Swelled mainly by increased Canadian tourist purchases, higher imports of aircraft and parts and scientific equipment, the miscellaneous group rose in September to \$14,750,000 from \$8,933,000 and in the nine months to \$118,669,000 compared with \$85,435,000. Tourist purchases in September rose to a new record of \$4,590,000 for a single month, and totalled \$21,090,000 in the nine months this year. (2)

#### COST-OF-LIVING INDEX DOWN ONE-TENTH OF A POINT AT OCTOBER 1

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index declined from 162.5 at September 1 to 162.2 at October 1. This placed the index

2.6 points above the level of a year ago, as contrasted with an advance of 17.4 points between October 1, 1947 and October 1, 1948. From August 1939 to October 1949 the increase in the cost-of-living index was 60.9 per cent. The decline of one-tenth of a point during September was caused mainly by decreases in foods which more than outweighed increases for coal, coke and gasoline. The latter followed the establishment of a premium on the United States dollar.

The food index decreased from 207.0 to 205.0 as slight price reductions were registered for beef, lamb, pork, eggs, oranges and both fresh and canned vegetables. These overbalanced small increases in butter, lard, coffee, and lemons. The only other group index to show a decrease was homefurnishings and services, which moved from 167.4 to 167.2, principally due to a decline in the average price of radios.

Higher prices for United States anthracite coal and coke were sufficient to raise the fuel and light index four points from 130.1 to 134.1. The clothing index advanced 0.6 points to 184.1, increases in men's winter overcoats and rubbers being largely responsible. The index of miscellaneous items moved from 128.9 to 130.2, reflecting increases in gasoline and Montreal street car fares. The rent index remained unchanged at 123.9. (3)

CANADA'S CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE  
AND JOB HOLDERS AT RECORD LEVELS

Canada's civilian labour force reached an estimated 5,253,000 persons in the week ending August 20 this year, an increase of 144,000 over the estimated total of 5,109,000 in the week ending September 4 last year. Of this year's August total, an estimated 5,155,000 had jobs, an increase of 113,000 over September last year and the largest number of job holders ever recorded in Canada. The number idle and seeking work at 98,000 was 31,000 greater than in September last year.

These figures are based upon the quarterly sample survey of households by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the purposes of this survey, the civilian labour force includes all persons 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were at work, had a job at which they did not work because of illness, temporary layoff or other reasons, or who did not have a job and were looking for work. The group at work includes both those who worked for pay or profit or did unpaid work that contributed to the running of a farm or business.

The rise of 144,000 in the labour force from September last year to August this year is the largest shown for the time of year in the four years of the quarterly surveys. It compares with an increase of 28,000 from 5,081,000 in August 1947 to 5,109,000 in September last year, and of 104,000 from 4,977,000 in August 1946 to August 1947. During this period the total non-institutional civilian population 14 years of age and over has risen from an estimated 8,792,000 in August, 1946, to 9,343,000 in August this year. From September last year the non-institutional population had expanded by 183,000 in August last.

A breakdown of the latest estimate shows 4,522,000 persons working 35 hours or more during the survey week as against 4,449,000 in September, 1948; 312,000 working 15 to 34 hours compared with 314,000; and 92,000 working under 15 hours compared with 102,000. There was a total of 229,000 with a job but not at work as against 177,000. In connection with the latter figure, the Bureau reports that the August surveys have consistently shown a relatively large number in this category due to the prevalence of vacations at this time. Thus, of the 229,000 in August last, 176,000 were reported on vacation and 40,000 absent from work because of temporary illness.

The gain in number at work in August this year over September a year ago was due entirely to a rise in non-agricultural employment, which increased from 3,795,000 to 3,920,000, while agricultural employment fell off moderately from 1,247,000 to 1,235,000. Regionally, there were decreases in agricultural employment in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and the Prairie Provinces that more than offset a rise in Ontario, no change being recorded for British Columbia. On the other hand, there were increases in non-agricultural industry in all regions, most of the total gain being due to increases from 1,104,000 to 1,154,000 in Quebec and from 1,447,000 to 1,497,000 in Ontario.

Of the total at work in August, 4,012,000 were men, up from 3,932,000 in September last year, and 1,143,000 were women, an increase from 1,110,000. Of the total of 98,000 seeking work, 81,000 were men and 17,000 were women. The latter figures compare with 53,000 and 14,000, respectively, a year earlier. (Mem. 1)

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND WEEKLY  
WAGES HIGHER AT SEPTEMBER 1

There was a further upward movement in employment in the major industrial divisions at the beginning of September, the percentage increase over August 1 being somewhat above normal in the experience of earlier years, and also above the gain indicated at September 1, 1948. Data were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 20,503 leading employers whose working forces rose 0.7 per cent, while their expenditures in weekly payrolls advanced 1.2 per cent from August 1.

The gain in weekly payrolls partly resulted from upward adjustments in the wage rates in some establishments, but was also due in part to the resumption of more normal operations in certain establishments in which the staffs had been on vacation a month earlier. Vacations continued to affect the situation in the period under review, however, and inventory-taking reduced the payrolls in some instances. The per capita weekly wage stood at \$43.27 at September 1 as compared with \$43.05 at the beginning of August, and \$40.86 at September 1, 1948.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment was 201.0 as compared with 199.7 at August 1 and 201.8 at September 1, 1948. This is the second month in succession in which the comparison with 12 months earlier has been unfavourable. Indexes for September 1 this year and last were, however, the highest for that date in the 29 years for which data are available.

There was considerable expansion in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of September. Improvement was also indicated in mining, communications, building construction, and wholesale trade. On the other hand, curtailment of operations as compared with August 1 was noted in logging, highway and railway construction and maintenance, water transportation, hotels and restaurants and laundries, and dry-cleaning establishments. As compared with September 1 last year, there were increases in employment in mining, communications, trade and services. Employment was lower in the remaining major industrial divisions, among which logging showed the greatest decline, the index number in that industry being nearly 73 per cent below the figure in the same period of last year.

Within the manufacturing division, the most noteworthy gain as compared with August 1 was 15.8 per cent in vegetable food processing. Considerable expansion was also indicated in textile plants, with smaller advances in the animal foods, leather, paper products, rubber, tobacco, chemicals, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. There were large declines in the iron and steel, pulp and paper and lumber divisions, with smaller reductions in a few other classes. The general index number of employment in manufacturing was 0.3 per cent lower than at September 1, 1948. (4)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES  
UP FIVE PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales during the week ended October 29 were five per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. There were decreases of three per cent in the Maritimes and two per cent in Quebec but advances in the rest of Canada. The gain in Ontario was four per cent, Manitoba 15 per cent, Saskatchewan 12 per cent, Alberta eight per cent, and British Columbia five per cent.

CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE  
BENEFITS HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER

Claims for unemployment insurance benefits in September numbered 59,080, up over the August figure of 57,750, and above the 33,036 in September last year. Initial and newwual claims, representing mainly new cases of recorded unemployment among insured persons, totalled 51,935 in September against 50,291 in August and 28,143 a year ago.

As compared with September last year, increased claims were recorded in all provinces. Quebec's total was up from 10,686 to 21,288, Ontario from 9,989 to 16,941, British Columbia from 4,641 to 9,482, Nova Scotia from 2,808 to 3,847, New Brunswick from 1,763 to 2,535, Manitoba from 1,502 to 2,050, Alberta from 829 to 1,833, Saskatchewan from 666 to 891 and Prince Edward Island from 157 to 176.

During September, benefit payments amounted to \$3,671,773 as compensation for 1,611,461 benefit days compared with total payments of \$3,717,000 for 1,650,997 compensated days in August and \$1,694,139 for 871,967 days in September last year. (5)

VALUE OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION  
INCREASED 17 PER CENT IN 1948

Canada's manufacturing industries had a gross value of production of \$11,800,887,000 in 1948, showing an increase of \$1,720,917,000 or 17 per cent over the preceding year. The 1948 total was an all-time record. Gains were registered for each of the nine main groups of industries, largest dollar advance being shown by the iron and its products section, while the largest percentage rise was shown by the non-metallic minerals group.

The iron and its products group of industries -- largest of the nine -- had a gross production value of \$2,251,392,000 in 1948, rising 21.4 per cent over the preceding year. Gains were widespread throughout the group, all but one of the 18 individual industries participating in the rise. Marked dollar value increases were shown in agricultural implements, automobiles, machinery, primary iron and steel, railway rolling stock, and sheet metal products.

The wood and paper group -- second in gross value in 1948, and first in 1947 -- had a gross production value of \$2,207,361,000 as against \$1,953,243,000 a year earlier. There were increased production values shown by 26 of the 27 industries making up the group, the single exception being the cooperage industry. Among the industries of the group, there were substantial gains in pulp and paper, sawmills, printing and publishing, planing mills, sash and door factories, and paper boxes and bags.

The vegetable products section -- third largest -- had a gross value of production of \$1,903,773,000, up nine per cent over the 1947 total of \$1,743,992,000. There were increases recorded by 15 of the 21 industries making up the group. Largest among the increases were tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, sugar refineries, fruit and vegetable preparations, confectionery, cocoa, and bread and other bakery products.

Gross value of the animal products group was \$1,560,761,000, up 24 per cent over 1947, marked increases being shown in slaughtering and meat packing, butter and cheese, and fish curing and packing. The non-ferrous metals group, at \$1,261,284,000, was 21.9 per cent higher, sharply increased totals being shown for non-ferrous smelting and refining, electrical apparatus and supplies, and brass and copper products.

The textiles and textile products group was increased to \$1,225,238,000 from \$1,062,041,000, non-metallic minerals to \$711,468,000 from \$563,120,000, chemicals and chemical products to \$554,110,000 from \$488,306,000, and miscellaneous industries to \$125,495,000 from \$120,601,000. (Mem. 2)

LANDINGS OF SEA FISH  
UP 12.5 PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER

Landings in the sea fisheries of Canada -- excluding Newfoundland -- were increased 12.5 per cent in September over the corresponding month last year, but were down seven per cent in the first nine months of the year. Landed values were lower in both periods.

Total catch for the month amounted to 121,489,000 pounds valued at \$6,473,000 as compared with 107,968,000 pounds valued at \$6,823,000 a year ago. The aggregate for the nine months ending September was 865,711,000 pounds with a value of \$43,238,000 as against 931,322,000 pounds at \$47,316,000 in the like 1948 period.

On the Atlantic Coast, landings for the month were 79,429,000 pounds, showing an increase of 7.7 per cent over the 73,768,000 pounds in September last year. The largest increase for the month was registered in the sardine catch in New Brunswick, but the total to date for this fishery is still far below that for the same period of 1948. Landings of shellfish -- except scallops -- continue their increase both in value and volume.

On the Pacific Coast the September catch of 42,060,000 pounds was 23 per cent higher than the 34,200,000 caught in the same month last year. There was a sharp increase in the total landings of salmon, a good run of pinks more than compensating for a decrease in the landings of chum. The 1948 catch of whales off Vancouver Island has already been exceeded. (6)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

Nov. 3, 1949      Oct. 27, 1949      Oct. 6, 1949  
(1935-39=100)

Investors' Price Index

(106 Common Stocks) .....	116.3	116.0	112.4
82 Industrials .....	110.5	109.8	105.8
16 Utilities .....	121.4	122.6	120.9
8 Banks .....	141.8	141.4	138.5

Mining Stock Price Index

(30 Stocks) .....	97.2	93.8	90.7
25 Golds .....	79.5	77.0	73.9
5 Base Metals .....	131.6	126.6	123.3



STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF  
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 27 amounted to 179,080,500 bushels compared with 179,863,600 on October 20 and 184,014,100 on the corresponding date last year.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 6,497,100 bushels of wheat during the week ending October 27 as compared with 7,866,500 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 193,954,800 bushels as against 194,801,500 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 October 27, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 2,682,900 (3,807,900) bushels; barley, 1,248,100 (2,896,700); rye, 189,500 (418,700); flaxseed, 44,600 (766,100).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending October 27 totalled 4,182,000 bushels compared with 2,201,800 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 46,920,900 bushels against 29,641,900. (7)

OCTOBER ESTIMATES OF  
TREE FRUITS HIGHER

Mid-October estimates of Canada's late tree fruit crops indicate the harvest will be larger than was anticipated a month earlier. The apple crop is now set at 17,339,000 bushels, an improvement of three per cent since September. The current estimate makes the crop 29 per cent larger than that of a year ago.

The present estimate of the pear crop shows a slight upward revision since last month with production now set at 996,000 bushels. This represents an increase of two per cent since September, and a rise of 26 per cent over the 1948 harvest of 789,000 bushels. The latest estimate of the peach crop also shows a two per cent increase since September, production now being estimated at 2,034,000 bushels, or 16 per cent more than in 1948.

A minor revision in the estimate of the Ontario grape harvest brings the all-Canada total to 34,148,000 pounds. The crop this year is the smallest since 1936 and is 41 per cent lower than in 1948. (8)

STOCKS OF DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Stocks of creamery butter on November 1 amounted to 75,278,000 pounds, slightly under the October 1 total of 75,832,000 pounds, but substantially above last year's corresponding total of 54,008,000 pounds. Cheese stocks were higher in both comparisons, amounting to 45,937,000 pounds compared with 36,658,000 on October 1 and 43,224,000 a year ago.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on November 1 totalled 53,549,000 pounds as against 56,628,000 at the beginning of October and 21,439,000 on the same date last year, while the holdings of skim milk powder were 12,182,000 pounds compared with 12,964,000 on October 1 and 8,947,000 a year earlier.

November 1 stocks of eggs, shell and frozen, amounted to 165,000 cases compared with 387,000 on October 1 and 309,000 on November 1 last year. Holdings of poultry meat increased to 16,373,000 pounds from 11,454,000 on October 1 and 14,218,000 a year ago. (9)

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE IN OCTOBER

Production of creamery butter in October increased two per cent over last year's corresponding total. During the first 10 months of this year, there was a decrease of two per cent in the all-Canada total.

Output in October amounted to 24,843,000 pounds as compared with 24,358,000 in the same month last year, while in the 10 months ending October, 251,800,000 pounds were produced as against 256,052,000 in the similar period last year.

Cheddar cheese production rose 80 per cent in October, amounting to 11,874,000 pounds compared with 6,584,000 a year ago, raising the cumulative total for the 10 months to 101,729,000 pounds from 82,494,000 in 1948, or by 23 per cent.

The month's output of concentrated milk products moved down two per cent, totalling 31,989,000 pounds compared with 32,786,000 a year earlier. In the cumulative period, production aggregated 333,047,000 pounds as against 353,506,000 in the like 1948 period, a decrease of six per cent. (10)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF MARGARINE

Production of margarine in Canada in October amounted to 6,778,000 pounds as compared with 6,890,000 pounds in September and 7,038,000 pounds in August. During the first 10 months of this year, 58,543,000 pounds were produced.

Stocks of margarine at the beginning of November totalled 2,188,000 pounds as against the revised figure of 2,394,000 pounds on October 1.

Holdings were as follows by regions, totals for October 1 being in brackets (thousands omitted): Maritimes, including Newfoundland, 197 (231) pounds; Ontario, 1,047 (1,218); Manitoba, 339 (239); Saskatchewan, 109 (123); Alberta, 207 (256); British Columbia, 289 (327). (Mem. 3)

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR

Refinery stocks of raw sugar were lower at the end of September than on the corresponding date last year, while stocks of refined sugar were higher. Stocks of raw sugar amounted to 98,450,100 pounds as compared with 125,886,500, and refined stocks totalled 66,840,100 pounds as against 49,019,300.

The amount of refined sugar manufactured during the four weeks ending September 30 was 114,318,700 pounds compared with 141,575,900 in the similar period last year. Receipts of raw sugar during the period decreased to 86,977,300 pounds from 151,023,100, and meltings and sales, 108,817,100 pounds against 142,021,200. (11)

STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTION OF FINISHED LEATHER

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of September totalled 407,000, up 4.4 per cent as compared with last year's corresponding total of 389,600. Stocks of calf and kip skins fell from 798,700 a year ago to 692,900, goat and kid skins from 135,200 to 132,400, horse hides from 14,000 to 13,300, and sheep and lamb skins from 55,200 dozen to 34,000.

Production of cattle sole leather amounted to 1,382,300 pounds as compared with 1,625,700 in September last year; cattle upper leather, 3,397,000 square feet compared with 3,364,900; and glove and garment leather, 154,900 square feet compared with 291,600. Production of calf and kip skin upper leather totalled 851,700 square feet compared with 883,500. (Mem. 4)

OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM  
UP 10 PER CENT IN JUNE

Canadian output of refined petroleum products was increased almost 10 per cent in June over the corresponding month last year, slightly under the average gain of 11 per cent for the first half year. Receipts of crude in the month were advanced almost eight per cent, down from the six-month rise of 13.5 per cent.

The month's output amounted to 7,886,000 barrels as compared with 7,176,000 in the corresponding month last year, the half-year total standing at 40,313,400 barrels compared with 36,288,000. Receipts of crude in the month totalled 8,277,000 barrels compared with 7,675,700, and in the six months, 44,570,000 barrels compared with 39,262,500.

Of the crude petroleum received during the month, 1,687,400 barrels were from Canadian sources as compared with 1,060,500 a year ago, the half-year figure rising sharply to 9,371,000 barrels from 4,912,800. Receipts of imported crude in the month fell off slightly to 6,590,000 barrels from 6,615,000, but were up in the half-year period to 35,199,000 barrels from 34,350,000. (12)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF  
ASPHALT ROOFING MATERIALS

Shipments of asphalt roofing materials was higher in September than in the preceding month, while all materials produced were higher except mineral surfaced roofing in rolls which showed a slight decline. The output of asphalt shingles rose to 283,900 squares from 262,600, while shipments advanced to 274,300 squares from 263,600. (Mem.5)

CANAL TRAFFIC DOWN TWO  
PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER

Freight passing through all Canadian canals during September amounted to 3,226,900 tons as compared with 3,290,400 in the corresponding month last year, a decline of 63,500 tons or two per cent. The decrease in the month was due to the reduced movement of soft coal, which more than offset gains in wheat and other commodities. There were 3,000 vessels using the canals as against 3,200 in September last year, while passenger traffic was less than half 1948 volume at 7,000 due to reduction in sailings through the Sault canals.

All traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie canals -- Canadian and United States locks -- aggregated 13,004,500 tons in September, a decrease of 2,465,900 tons, or 16 per cent from September last year. Traffic through the Welland Ship canal declined slightly, the tonnage amounting to 1,814,700 tons against 1,838,629, while freight through the St. Lawrence canals totalled 1,142,400 tons, an advance of 4,400 tons over the preceding year. (13)

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON URBAN  
AND INTERURBAN LINES

Passengers carried by Canadian transit companies during July totalled 121,810,000, down 1,785,000 or two per cent from the same month of 1948. Traffic on urban lines receded by 2,204,000 at 111,207,000 for the month, while interurban volume increased 420,000 to nearly 10,603,000 passengers.

Generally widespread fare increases over 1948 resulted in an improvement in revenue despite the decline in total traffic. Urban receipts at \$7,586,000 were up \$211,000 or by three per cent, while passengers declined two per cent. Interurban lines reported \$5,553,000 for the month, an advance of 14 per cent or \$663,000 contrasting with a gain of four per cent in traffic. (14)

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT  
LOWER IN JULY

Canadian railways transported 10,876,000 tons of revenue freight during July, a decline of 1,714,000 tons or 13.6 per cent from the same month last year, and nearly 417,000 tons below June this year. Volume was the highest for any July since 1941. Cumulative totals show that 79,544,000 tons of revenue freight were carried during the seven months ending July, a decline of 6,150,000 tons or 7.2 per cent from the same period of 1948, and 5,879,000 tons below 1947. (15)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended November 5 totalled 83,638 cars, down 2,694 cars from the corresponding week last year, and 3,150 cars below the same week of 1947. The cumulative total for the 44 weeks ended November 5 was 3,323,782 cars, showing a decrease of 3.3 per cent from the same period of 1948. (16)

SHIPPING MORE ACTIVE IN 1948

Canadian ports had one of their busiest seasons last year. The number of vessels arriving and departing exceeded all years since 1940. The aggregate tonnage of cargoes loaded and unloaded was substantially above the high levels of recent preceding years.

The number of arrivals during the year was 106,279 as compared with 101,307 in the preceding year, and 124,453 in 1940, while the departures numbered 106,511 as against 101,454 in 1947, and 125,478 in 1940.

The tonnage of cargoes loaded at Canadian ports during 1948 amounted to 20,029,-190 as compared with 21,246,012 in 1947 and 18,650,823 in 1946, while the cargoes unloaded totalled 36,683,280 tons compared with 32,740,358 in 1947 and 26,306,419 in 1946.

Arrivals of vessels in foreign service were more numerous in 1948 than in any year since 1940. Arrivals during the year numbered 31,138 as compared with 27,868 in 1947, and 46,241 in 1940, while the departures totalled 33,511 compared with 29,776 in 1947, and 47,412 in 1940. In the coasting trade the arrivals and departures were the highest since 1940. The arrivals numbered 75,141 compared with 73,439 in 1947, and 77,603 in 1941, and the departures, 73,000 against 71,678 in 1947, and 76,988 in 1941. (17)

STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS AND  
VEGETABLES ON OCTOBER 1

Stocks of canned fruits held by cannors, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses on October 1 amounted to 4,745,600 dozen containers, up from last year's October 1 stocks of 3,572,600. Peaches, pineapple and raspberries were among the kinds contributing to the increase, showing gains of 1,356,300 dozen, 103,400 dozen, and 161,500 dozen, respectively.

Holdings of canned vegetables were higher on October 1, totalling 21,881,800 dozen containers as compared with 19,459,100 a year ago. Largest gains were shown for corn which rose by 4,365,900 dozen, tomatoes 454,800, spinach 65,800 and asparagus 45,800.

TELEGRAPH AND CABLE COMPANIES  
SHOW DEFICIT IN 1948

Gross revenues and operating expenses of telegraph and cable companies reached new record levels in 1948, the former increasing five per cent over the preceding year and the latter 17 per cent. Gross revenues during the year were \$19,423,000 as compared with \$18,515,000, and the operating expenses, \$20,292,000 against \$17,360,000.

As a result of the sharp advance in expenses -- due to wage increases and higher costs of materials -- net revenues on the year's operation showed a deficit of \$870,000 as compared with a credit of \$1,155,000 in 1947. This was the first deficit since these annual reports were first compiled in 1917. (18)

COST OF STUDY  
AT CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

Average costs of a year's study at Canadian universities are highest in the faculties of medicine and dentistry, and lowest in the faculties of arts and pure science. Students' cost in engineering and forestry fall between these levels, costs for students in forestry ranging higher than for those in engineering. Costs in similar faculties, of course, also vary considerably between universities.

These general statements are based on the results of a survey, based on the academic year 1947-48, by a committee of the National Federation of Canadian University Students assisted by the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and which have just been released by the Bureau. The survey, conducted in questionnaire form, covered medical and dental expenses, recreation and miscellaneous other expenditures, as well as tuition and other fees, board and lodging, clothing and laundry -- in short, all expenses of study and living. The cost of transportation of students living away from home to attend the university is not included.

Average total expenses for men in arts and science varied between institutions from \$892 to \$1,247 for the year, according to the survey, being above \$1,000 at 10 universities and under that figure at six. The average for women was at a lower range of \$816 to \$1,103, and was above \$1,000 at only four centres.

Engineering students had costs ranging from \$916 to \$1,281, fees being from \$5 to \$117 higher than for arts and pure science courses and textbooks costing more. A year in forestry at the three universities with forestry faculties cost from \$1,182 to \$1,329, fees and expenditure on clothing being higher than in arts.

Fees for dentistry varied from \$10 to \$180 above those for arts and, while the expenditure on textbooks showed little difference, the cost of equipment -- averaged over the full period of the course -- raised substantially the expenditures of students in this faculty. Overall total for a year ranged from \$1,264 to \$1,500.

Medicine appears to be the most expensive for a year -- apart from any greater overall cost due to longer period of study. Fees in 1947-48 varied from \$252 to \$450 between universities with medical schools and the amount required for textbooks and equipment -- although less than for dentistry in the same university -- was \$25 to \$117 more than for arts. Clothing costs in some universities was greater and laundry was higher in all. Altogether, the average total cost for a year varied from a low of \$1,071 to a high of \$1,555. (Ref. Paper 1)

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. Monthly Summary of Foreign, Trade, September (10 cents).
2. Summary of Imports for Consumption, September (10 cents).
3. Price Movements, October 1 (10 cents).
4. Employment Situation at Beginning of September, Together With Payrolls, (20 cents).
5. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, September (25 cents).
6. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, September (20 cents).
7. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
8. Fruit Crop Report -- No. 5 (10 cents).
9. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, November 1 (10 cents).
10. Dairy Factory Production, October (10 cents).
11. Sugar Situation in Canada, September (10 cents).
12. Refined Petroleum Products, June (25 cents).
13. Summary of Canal Traffic, September (10 cents).
14. Transit Report, July (10 cents).
15. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, July (10 cents).
16. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
17. Shipping Report, Year Ended December 31, 1948 (50 cents).
18. Telegraph and Cable Statistics, 1948 (25 cents).
19. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, October (20 cents).
20. Trade of Canada: Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, September and Nine Months Ending September (25 cents).
21. Sand and Gravel Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
22. Aircraft Industry, 1948 (15 cents).

#### Memoranda

1. Labour Force Sample Survey -- Week Ending August 20, 1949 (25 cents).
2. Preliminary Estimate of Manufacturing Production in Canada, 1948 (10 cents).
3. Production and Stocks of Margarine, October (10 cents).
4. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, September (10 cents).
5. Asphalt Roofing, September (10 cents).
6. Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries, 1947 (25 cents).
7. Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments, 1946 (25 cents).

#### Reference Papers

1. Students' Cost of a Year at Canadian Universities (25 cents).
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