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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

DOLLAR VOLUME OF WHOLESALE SALES was two per cent higher in September than in the same month last year, and five per cent in excess of August, 1949.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES ROSE ONE PER CENT in October over the corresponding month last year, gains in the three Prairie Provinces and British Columbia more than counterbalancing declines in Ontario and Quebec.

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COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES WERE LOWER for seven of the eight regional cities at October 1 as compared with September 1. The index for Edmonton remained at 156.8 when lower prices for foods were balanced by increases for clothing and miscellaneous items.

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VOLUME OF HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ENTERING CANADA from the United States in September -- excluding Newfoundland -- showed little change from the corresponding month last year.

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FARM PRICES OF CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS moved downward in September, the decrease being the third successive monthly decline and the ninth in 12 months.

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CANADA'S TOTAL WHEAT CROP this year is now placed at 367,400,000 bushels, some 26,000,000 bushels below the 1948 crop of 393,300,000 bushels and 4,200,000 bushels under the Bureau's September estimate.

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SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES during September sustained the high rate of increase of the previous eight months this year, with gains of 43 per cent in number and 46 per cent in value. Both new passenger cars and trucks contributed to the large increases.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on November 11 amounted to 52,434,000 pounds as compared with 30,726,000 on the corresponding date last year. Increased holdings were recorded by seven of the nine centres.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORE or in transit in North America at midnight on November 3 amounted to 177,496,300 bushels as compared with 179,080,500 on October 27 and 184,416,300 on the corresponding date last year.

NOVEMBER FIELD CROP ESTIMATE

Canada's total wheat crop this year is now placed at 367,400,000 bushels by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its November estimate of the production of Canada's 1949 grain, forage and root crops. This is some 26,000,000 bushels below the 1948 crop of 393,300,000 bushels and 4,200,000 bushels under the Bureau's September estimate.

Production of coarse grains this year is down markedly from last year's levels. Oat production is estimated at 316,600,000 bushels, 42,200,000 bushels below the 1948 crop; barley at 120,400,000 bushels, down 34,600,000; and mixed grains at 55,700,000 bushels, a decrease of 6,200,000 bushels. The combined outturn of spring and fall rye is put at 10,000,000 bushels as compared with the 1948 crop of 25,000,000 bushels, while the flaxseed crop at 2,300,000 bushels is far below last year's near-record of 17,700,000 bushels. The only crops showing increases over the 1948 production are dry beans, soy beans, shelled and fodder corn, and sugar beets.

With the exception of fall wheat, flaxseed and mixed grains, the November estimates for principal grains are moderately lower than the estimates issued in September. In the case of the all wheat estimate, declines in Saskatchewan and Manitoba are partially offset by slight increases in other parts of Canada. The indicated production of mixed grains is up 4,000,000 bushels but the estimates for oats and barley are down 5,400,000 and 4,700,000, respectively, while rye is 400,000 bushels below the level indicated in September. The flaxseed estimate for all Canada remains unchanged.

In the Prairie Provinces the wheat crop is now placed at 337,000,000 bushels as compared with the unrevised estimate for 1948 of 363,000,000. The estimated average yield of wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year is 12.7 bushels per seeded acre, with Manitoba averaging 18.0, Saskatchewan 11.6 and Alberta 12.8 bushels per seeded acre. The Prairies crop contains a small proportion of fall wheat, which is grown chiefly in Alberta and is included for this estimate under the spring wheat classification. The estimated production of wheat in the remaining provinces of Canada is 30,400,000 bushels, of which 24,700,000 is Ontario fall wheat.

This year's acreage seeded to oats was up slightly but was insufficient to offset considerably reduced yields. Acreage as well as yield of the 1949 barley crop was down from last year's level. Average production of barley for the 10-year (1939-48) period was 159,100,000 bushels. Poor yields and a greatly decreased acreage together account for the sharp drop in the rye crop. The small flaxseed crop is attributable to very sharply reduced sowings along with relatively low yields per acre.

The acreage seeded to dry peas in 1949 declined from 1948 and, with lower yields, production dropped to 900,000 bushels as compared with the 1948 crop of 1,500,000. Production of dry beans reached 1,800,000 bushels in 1949, a slightly increased acreage and higher yields being responsible for the gain over the 1948 crop which was placed at 1,600,000 bushels.

Production of soy beans in Canada this year is again at a record level with the crop estimated at 2,600,000 bushels in comparison with the 1948 production of 1,800,000. Increased acreages and higher yields are jointly responsible for the higher 1949 outturn. The 1949 production of shelled corn is placed at 13,600,000 bushels, up 1,200,000 from the 1948 crop. With the exception of 550,000 bushels in Manitoba, Ontario accounted for the entire 1949 crop of this grain.

Canada's 1949 potato crop is now estimated at 54,300,000 cwt., only 1,000,000 below last year's near-record production. The current estimate is up some 4,700,000 from the previous estimate made before all the late varieties had been dug. Excellent weather prevailed during October in the major potato areas and, on digging, the late tubers were found to be unusually large. In central Canada and the Maritimes the potato harvest considerably exceeds the earlier estimates, but in Manitoba and Saskatchewan outturns were below earlier indications.

Production of the major forage crops is down quite steeply from last year. The hay and clover crop is placed at 12,200,000 tons as against 16,100,000 for 1948. The alfalfa crop is estimated at 2,600,000 tons, down 406,000, while grain cut for hay in Alberta and British Columbia at 900,000 tons is well below last year's 1,200,000. Fodder corn, however, at 5,500,000 tons is up from last year's crop of 5,100,000.

Lower yields more than offset an increase in mixed grain sowings, resulting in a 1949 crop of 55,700,000 bushels as compared with last year's level of 61,900,000. The buckwheat harvest of 3,500,000 bushels, down 500,000 from 1948, reflected both reduced acreage and lower yields. A substantial increase in sugar beet acreage occurred in 1949, and with yields holding up well, production is currently estimated at a record 855,000 tons. Production of field roots for live-stock feed, excluding the Prairie Provinces for which data are not available, is placed at 19,600,000 cwt., down 3,200,000 from 1948.

The area sown to fall wheat this year is estimated at 966,000 acres, an increase of 119,000 or 14 per cent as compared with the 1948 area of 847,000 acres, and the condition at October 31 was reported at 106 per cent of average as compared with 80 per cent in 1948. Fall rye sowings are estimated at 843,000 acres, a decrease of 337,400 acres or 29 per cent as compared with 1,180,400 acres sown in 1948.

Following are the November estimates of 1949 grain crops for all Canada, in bushels, with the 1948 production in brackets: wheat 367,406,000 (393,345,000); oats 316,558,000 (358,807,000); barley 120,383,000 (155,018,000); rye 10,011,000 (25,340,000); flaxseed 2,262,000 (17,683,000); peas 934,000 (1,477,000); dry beans 1,780,000 (1,641,000); soy beans 2,605,000 (1,824,000); buckwheat 3,530,000 (4,031,000); mixed grains 55,710,000 (61,947,000); shelled corn 13,650,000 (12,417,000).

Estimates of root and fodder crop production are as follows, with the 1948 figures within brackets: potatoes 54,318,000 cwt. (55,260,000 cwt.); field roots 19,605,000 cwt. (22,807,000 cwt.); hay and clover 12,240,000 tons (16,073,000 tons); alfalfa 2,606,000 tons (3,022,000 tons); fodder corn 5,510,000 tons (5,051,000 tons); grain hay 914,000 tons (1,204,000 tons); sugar beets 855,000 tons (629,100 tons).

Production of grain in the Prairie Provinces is now estimated, in bushels, as follows, with the 1948 figures within brackets: three provinces -- wheat 337,000,000 (363,000,000); oats 190,000,000 (224,000,000); barley 109,000,000 (142,000,000); rye 7,550,000 (22,350,000); flaxseed 2,050,000 (16,830,000). Manitoba -- wheat 57,000,000 (57,000,000); oats 53,000,000 (60,000,000); barley 40,000,000 (45,000,000); rye 750,000 (1,950,000); flaxseed 1,100,000 (9,040,000). Saskatchewan -- wheat 183,000,000 (191,000,000); oats 85,000,000 (89,000,000); barley 33,000,000 (42,000,000); rye 4,400,000 (10,500,000); flaxseed 650,000 (4,740,000). Alberta -- wheat 97,000,000 (115,000,000); oats 52,000,000 (75,000,000); barley 36,000,000 (55,000,000); rye 2,400,000 (9,900,000); flaxseed 300,000 (3,050,000). (1)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on November 3 amounted to 177,496,300 bushels as compared with 179,080,500 on October 27 and 184,416,300 on the corresponding date last year.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 6,026,700 bushels of wheat during the week ending November 3 compared with 6,628,200 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 199,981,500 bushels as against 201,429,700 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 November 3, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: oats, 2,468,000 (2,570,100) bushels; barley, 1,135,800 (1,829,700); rye, 166,200 (211,700); flaxseed, 27,200 (221,300). (2)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on November 11 amounted to 52,434,000 pounds as compared with 30,726,000 on the corresponding date last year. Increased holdings were recorded for each of the nine centres except Quebec and Vancouver.

Stocks were as follows by cities on November 11, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 3,389 (4,279) pounds; Montreal, 19,901 (10,890); Toronto, 10,816 (4,353); Winnipeg, 10,626 (4,729); Regina, 1,139 (386); Saskatoon, 354 (173); Edmonton, 3,385 (2,390); Calgary, 1,408 (1,239); Vancouver, 1,416 (2,287).

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND
VEGETABLES ON NOVEMBER 1

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, held in cold and common storage, were lower on November 1, amounting to 33,178,000 pounds as compared with 34,518,000 on October 1 and 41,111,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks of vegetables, frozen and in brine, increased slightly to 12,710,000 pounds from 12,607,000 on October 1 and 12,477,000 a year ago.

Stocks of Canadian potatoes were up from 8,127 tons a year ago to 29,386, beets from 1,011 tons to 1,046, and celery from 264,562 crates to 332,804. Stocks of onions fell from 22,961 tons to 15,956, carrots from 7,109 tons to 2,876, cabbages from 1,695 tons to 1,537, and parsnips from 465 tons to 383. (3)

STOCKS OF FISH ON NOVEMBER 1

Cold storage holdings of fish were higher on November 1, amounting to 52,989,000 pounds as compared with 48,519,000 on October 1 and 47,242,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks on November 1 this year comprised 50,045,000 pounds frozen fresh and 2,944,000 pounds frozen smoked.

Figures on the stocks of fish in Newfoundland, showed 3,197,000 pounds of frozen fresh sea fish, and 40,000 pounds of frozen smoked sea fish. These figures are not included in the all-Canada total. (4)

STOCKS OF MEAT AND LARD

Stocks of meat held by packers, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on November 1 amounted to 66,763,000 pounds as compared with 50,748,000 on October 1 and 71,106,000 on the corresponding date last year. Lard stocks totalled 2,058,000 pounds as against 1,350,000 on October 1 and 1,503,000 a year ago. (5)

FARM PRICES IN SEPTEMBER BELOW
AUGUST AND YEAR EARLIER

Farm prices of Canadian agricultural products moved downward in September, according to the index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the decrease being the third successive monthly decline and the ninth in 12 months. It brought the index to the lowest level since May last year.

The Bureau's all-Canada index, on the base 1935-39 equals 100, is tentatively estimated at 249.3 as compared with 253.2 for August and 261.5 for September a year ago. The index stood at 247.5 in May, 1948. The estimated level for September is also below the annual average of 252.5 for 1948 but substantially above the average of 212.5 for 1947.

As compared with September last year, prices were lower for grains, livestock, and dairy products and higher for potatoes, poultry and eggs. Compared with the preceding month, September prices were lower for grains, livestock and potatoes and higher for dairy products, poultry and eggs.

In September, indexes were lower than in August, for all provinces except Manitoba where a slight rise was recorded. Indexes for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Alberta showed marked decreases, while the declines in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia were more moderate. Decreases from last year were common to all provinces with the exceptions of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. (6)

WHOLESALE SALES INCREASED
TWO PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER

Dollar volume of wholesale sales was two per cent higher in September than in the same month last year and five per cent in excess of August, 1949 volume, according to statements submitted by 371 wholesalers representing nine lines of trade. During the first nine months of this year, sales were four per cent above the dollar sales in the corresponding period of 1948.

The unadjusted index of sales, on the base, average for 1935-39=100, stood at 333.2 for September, 327.0 for September, 1948, and 318.1 for August this year.

The Prairie Provinces with an increase of five per cent, showed the largest percentage gain over 1948. Sales of wholesalers in Ontario were up three per cent and in the Maritime Provinces, one per cent. Decreases of one per cent and three per cent were registered for Quebec and British Columbia, respectively.

Drug wholesalers, with an increase of 10 per cent in sales, and hardware wholesalers, with a gain of eight per cent, were the only two trades to register any marked improvement in dollar volume of business over September last year. Sales of automotive equipment wholesalers showed the smallest gain over 1948 of any month this year at one per cent.

Tobacco and confectionery wholesalers' sales were up three per cent from September a year ago and grocery wholesalers reported an advance of one per cent. Sales of fruits and vegetables were down three per cent in the month, showing the first drop so far this year. Footwear sales were unchanged, while decreases were recorded in dry goods and clothing trades. (7)

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES FOR EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES ON OCTOBER FIRST

at 156.8 when lower prices for foods were balanced by increases for clothing and miscellaneous items.

Cost-of-living indexes were lower for seven of the eight regional cities at October 1 as compared with September 1. The index for Edmonton remained

At other centres, declines in foods outweighed increases for other groups, notably clothing, and miscellaneous items. At eastern centres, fuel costs were substantially higher, reflecting mainly the establishments of a premium on the United States dollar. This was reflected in increased prices for imported anthracite coal and coke. Homefurnishings and services index changed only slightly.

Composite city index decreases between September 1 and October 1 were as follows: Vancouver, 0.7 to 162.8; Halifax, 0.6 to 155.0; Saint John, 0.4 to 159.0; Winnipeg, 0.4 to 156.2; Saskatoon, 0.4 to 162.4; Montreal, 0.3 to 165.4; and Toronto, 0.3 to 157.9.

The following table comprises the latest city and Dominion cost-of-living indexes:

	<u>October 1, 1948</u>	<u>September 1, 1949</u>	<u>October 1, 1949</u>
	(August 1939=100)		
Halifax	152.2	155.6	155.0
Saint John	156.4	159.4	159.0
Montreal	163.1	165.7	165.4
Toronto	155.4	158.2	157.9
Winnipeg	152.8	156.6	156.2
Saskatoon	161.8	162.8	162.4
Edmonton	153.9	156.8	156.8
Vancouver	161.3	163.5	162.8
Dominion	158.3	161.0	160.9

The city indexes show changes in living costs for each city and compare the extent of the rise or fall between cities. They do not, however, compare actual level of living costs. Indexes shown in this table do not yet include data covering Newfoundland.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES HIGHER

Department store sales rose one per cent in October over the corresponding month last year, gains in the three Prairie Provinces and British Columbia more than counterbalancing declines in Ontario and Quebec. There was no change in the Maritimes.

Sales in Canada as a whole during the week ending November 5 were up six per cent over the same week last year. Sales in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were lower, but were advanced in the other provinces.

In the month there was a sales advance of three per cent in Manitoba, two per cent in Saskatchewan, 10 per cent in Alberta, seven per cent in British Columbia, and declines of three per cent in Quebec and two per cent in Ontario.

SALES AND FINANCING OF
MOTOR VEHICLES IN SEPTEMBER

Sales of new motor vehicles during September sustained the high rate of increase of the previous eight months this year, with gains of 43 per cent in number and 46 per cent in value. Both new passenger cars and trucks contributed to the large increases.

A total of 27,182 units were sold for \$54,899,245 in the month as compared with 19,007 vehicles sold for \$37,720,406 in September last year. Sales of new passenger cars numbered 19,502 with a retail value of \$39,795,600, an advance of 47 per cent in number and 53 per cent in value over a year earlier. New truck sales were up 36 per cent in number and 42 per cent in value, totalling 7,673 units with a value of \$15,046,441.

Aggregate sales for the first nine months of this year stood at 205,655 vehicles with a retail value of \$427,629,812, surpassing the 1948 number and value for the same period by 32 per cent and 38 per cent, respectively. Passenger models were responsible for the major part of the cumulative gain, 141,304 units being sold for \$292,127,237 compared with 99,732 units retailed for \$194,100,744 last year, making increases of 42 per cent in number and 51 per cent in value. Truck sales in the period totalled 63,908 units at \$127,336,945, up 14 per cent in number and 19 per cent in value.

A total of 19,821 new and used motor vehicles were financed to the extent of \$18,502,357 in September, an advance of 52 per cent in number and financed value over the 13,024 vehicles financed for \$12,141,169 a year earlier. During the nine months ending September, 172,534 vehicles were financed for \$161,887,452, accounting for a 49 per cent increase in number and a 51 per cent gain in value over the comparable period last year.

Sales of 7,155 new passenger and commercial vehicles were financed for a total of \$10,086,049 in September, showing an increase of approximately 70 per cent both in number and value over September last year. Of the month's total, 4,637 were passenger cars financed for \$6,228,087 and 2,518 commercial vehicles at \$3,857,962. In the cumulative period, 77 per cent more passenger cars were financed for 88 per cent greater dollar volume than in the same month last year, and 27 per cent more commercial vehicles for 21 per cent higher financed value.

Used vehicles financed in September numbered 12,666 with a financed value of \$8,416,308 as against 8,815 units financed to the extent of \$6,197,523 a year ago. In the nine months there were 114,176 units financed for \$78,666,513, of which 942,252 were passenger cars. Trucks and buses showed only minor increases over the same period in 1948. (8)

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AT CANADIAN
BORDER POINTS IN SEPTEMBER

The volume of highway traffic entering Canada from the United States in September -- excluding Newfoundland -- showed little change from the corresponding month last year. Foreign traffic declined by four per cent, a drop in non-permit or local vehicles more than offsetting a gain in vehicles entering on traveller's vehicle permits. Canadian vehicles continued to return from the United States in increased volume but the gain in September was smaller than in most other months of the year.

The aggregate number of border crossings was 1,000,600, consisting of 743,000 foreign entries and 257,600 Canadian vehicles returning. Of the foreign inflow, 264,500 vehicles entered on traveller's vehicle permits, 456,500 were non-permit or local entries and 22,000 were commercial vehicles. The Canadian traffic comprised 43,300 units remaining abroad for more than 24 hours, 198,200 staying for shorter periods and 16,100 commercial vehicles. (9)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

Nov. 10, 1949 Nov. 3, 1949 Oct. 13, 1949

(1935-39=100)

Investors' Price Index

(106 Common Stocks)	118.3	116.3	114.3
82 Industrials	113.0	110.5	107.9
16 Utilities	121.9	121.4	122.6
8 Banks	141.6	141.8	138.7

Mining Stock Price Index

(30 Stocks)	95.0	97.2	91.0
25 Golds	76.4	79.5	74.2
5 Base Metals	131.5	131.6	123.8

COAL PRODUCTION ADVANCED
FIVE PER CENT IN OCTOBER

Production of coal in Canada was five per cent higher in October than in the corresponding month last year, and was up two per cent in the first 10 months of the year. Imports were down 78 per cent in the month and 37 per cent in the cumulative period.

According to preliminary figures, the all-Canada output in October amounted to 1,900,500 tons as compared with 1,811,500 a year earlier. During the 10-month period, 15,034,800 tons were produced as against 14,717,500 in the same month last year. Imports decreased sharply to 771,700 tons compared with 3,483,500 a year ago, bringing imports for the year to date to 17,036,600 tons against 26,702,600 in 1948.

Mines in Alberta produced 887,000 tons in October as compared with 806,900 in October last year, and in Nova Scotia 545,300 tons compared with 538,400. Total for Saskatchewan stood at 251,200 tons compared with 239,500, British Columbia and the Yukon combined 163,000 tons compared with 173,200, and New Brunswick 54,000 tons compared with 53,500. (10)

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS
HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines were at a high level in September, amounting to 71,963 tons as compared with 68,424 in the corresponding month last year. Output in the first nine months of this year was down to 363,539 tons from 524,620 a year ago as a result of the labour dispute which reduced production in the first half of the year.

Exports of asbestos in September were up to 67,007 tons from 63,898 in the corresponding month last year, but the nine-month total was down to 336,033 tons from 499,711 in the like period of 1948. (11)

SHIPMENTS AND PRODUCTION OF
PORTLAND CEMENT IN SEPTEMBER

Shipments to customers of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers increased to 1,559,000 barrels in September as compared with 1,475,100 in the same month last year. During the first nine months of this year, 12,295,000 barrels were shipped as against 10,675,400 in the similar period last year.

Production during the month amounted to 1,419,600 barrels compared with 1,238,000 in September last year, bringing the total for the nine-month period to 11,952,500 barrels against 10,297,800 in the corresponding period of 1948. (12)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS
OF SALT HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER

Production and shipments of salt both were higher in September. The month's output amounted to 71,200 tons as compared with 64,100 in August and 68,200 in the same month last year, while the shipments totalled 72,600 tons compared with 64,700 in August and 64,700 a year earlier. Production during the first eight months of this year aggregated 547,700 tons compared with 546,500 a year ago, and the shipments, 549,600 tons as against 548,400. (13)

PRODUCTION OF NAILS AND
STEEL WIRE IN JULY

There was a sharp drop in the production of wire nails in July, due to shut-downs by large producers for employee vacations. The month's output was recorded at 4,500 tons as compared with 8,200 in the preceding month and 6,500 in the corresponding month last year. Despite the marked reduction in July, the aggregate for the first seven months of this year was up to 49,700 tons from 47,800 in the like period of 1948.

Production in the month of steel wire was lower at 16,700 tons as against 19,500 in the corresponding month last year, but was higher in the cumulative period at 193,700 tons as compared with 186,100 tons. July output of wire fencing amounted to 1,800 tons, moderately above last year's total of 1,600 tons, bringing the seven-month total to 15,800 tons as against 15,500 tons. (14)

SALES OF PAINTS, VARNISHES
AND LACQUERS IN AUGUST

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small percentage of the total Canadian production, amounted to \$6,819,900 as compared with \$6,995,500 in the same month last year. During the first eight months of this year, sales totalled \$56,992,800 as against \$60,347,000 in the similar period last year. In August, trade sales (exclusive of water paints) accounted for about 53 per cent of the total, industrial sales 35 per cent, water paints one per cent, and unclassified sales 11 per cent. (15)

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

Consumption of rubber increased 28 per cent in September, total for the month amounting to 12,572,800 pounds as compared with 9,789,600 in the preceding month. Natural rubber consumption advanced to 7,298,900 pounds from 5,448,100, synthetic to 3,116,700 pounds from 2,657,500, and reclaim to 2,157,200 pounds from 1,684,000.

In terms of end-product use, the consumption of all rubber in the production of tires and tubes, including tire repair materials, increased by 2,240,700 pounds, in wire and cable by 18,200 pounds, and in other products by 600,300 pounds. Consumption in rubber footwear declined by 75,900 pounds.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber was lower in September, standing at 8,153,600 pounds compared with 9,959,000, while reclaim rose to 698,900 pounds compared with 681,000.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber decreased to 11,652,500 pounds compared with 11,941,400 in August, synthetic fell to 11,737,600 pounds compared with 13,036,800, and reclaim declined to 3,554,900 pounds compared with 3,588,500. (16)

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER
DOWN FIVE PER CENT IN AUGUST

Production of sawn lumber in Canada east of the Rockies in August is estimated at 172,530,000 feet board measure, down five per cent as compared with 181,449,000 produced in August last year. During the first eight months of this year, output advanced 10 per cent, amounting to 1,215,646,000 feet board measure as against 1,104,321,000 in the similar period last year.

Output for August was as follows by provinces, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 409,000 (152,000) feet board measure; Nova Scotia, 8,297,000 (11,302,000); New Brunswick, 14,675,000 (12,714,000); Quebec, 78,822,000 (78,433,000); Ontario, 61,762,000 (71,326,000); Manitoba, 3,753,000 (3,703,000); Saskatchewan, 100,000 (170,000); Alberta, 4,712,000 (3,649,000). (17)

VALUE OF DAIRY FACTORY PRODUCTION
REACHED ALL-TIME HIGH IN 1947

The value of products manufactured by dairy factories in Canada in 1947 amounted to an all-time record figure of \$352,373,000, up 30 per cent over the previous record established in 1946. There were 2,068 factories in operation during the year, 126 less than in the preceding year, but the employees rose to 22,326 from 21,125, and their salaries and wages to \$35,062,000 from \$30,956,000.

For the milk and cream delivered to dairy factories, 447,302 patrons received \$251,892,000 during 1947 as compared with 424,321 patrons who received \$187,669,000 in the preceding year. Divided by factory groups the payments in 1948 were as follows: to patrons of creameries, \$191,057,000 or 76 per cent of the total; to patrons of cheese factories, \$26,340,000; to patrons of combined factories, \$10,416,000; and to patrons of concentrated milk plants, \$24,079,000.

The milk delivered to all factories in 1947 amounted to 4,860,742,000 pounds, an increase over the preceding year of 32,635,000 pounds or 0.7 per cent, while the butter-fat content of the cream deliveries amounted to 224,405,000 pounds, an increase of 10,113,000 pounds. The average price paid by factories for the milk in 1947 was \$2.63 per 100 pounds, unchanged from 1946, while the price paid for the butter-fat content in cream deliveries was 55 cents as compared with 41 cents. (18)

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
AT HIGH LEVEL IN 1948

Industrial employment and payrolls reached record levels in 1948, according to the annual survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The index number of employment, at 195.8 per cent of the 1926 average, exceeded by 4.2 per cent the 1947 annual average, previously the all-time maximum, and was 6.4 per cent above the wartime peak figure of 184.1 recorded in 1943.

At the beginning of 1948 the index number of employment was seven per cent higher than at January 1, 1947. As the year progressed the rate of increase diminished and by December 1, the index was only 2.4 per cent above that indicated at the same date in the preceding year.

The weekly earnings of the salaried employees and wage-earners averaged \$40.11 during 1948, before deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance contributions, etc., as compared with \$36.15 in 1947, and \$32.38 in 1946. The index number of weekly salaries and wages, on the base June 1, 1941, rose in 1948 to 199.6 from 172.6 in 1947.

The improvement in employment was generally greater in the non-manufacturing classes than in manufacturing, continuing a trend evident since the termination of hostilities; there were two exceptions -- logging and transportation. In the former, employment declined seven per cent partly as a result of unfavourable weather and partly due to export market conditions, while in transportation, the increase over 1947 amounted to 2.6 per cent as compared with a rise of three per cent in manufacturing as a whole.

In the remaining major industries there were advances in 1948 over 1947 as follows: mining, 9.8 per cent; communications, 7.7 per cent; construction and maintenance, 10.3 per cent; services (mainly hotels and restaurants, laundries, and dry-cleaning establishments), 4.8 per cent; trade, 6.9 per cent; and finance, 4.9 per cent. The general gain in the non-manufacturing classes taken as a whole amounted to 5.7 per cent.

Higher levels of industrial activity were indicated in all provinces in 1948 as compared with 1947. The increases in the index numbers of employment varied from 1.2 per cent in New Brunswick and 2.1 per cent in Saskatchewan, to 6.4 per cent in Alberta, 8.4 per cent in Nova Scotia and 11.3 per cent in Prince Edward Island. The gains in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia amounted to 3.2 per cent, 4.6 per cent, and 4.6 per cent, respectively. In all provinces, the general index numbers of employment in manufacturing slightly exceeded those recorded a year earlier. (19)

SUGAR REFINING INDUSTRY IN 1948

The gross factory selling value of products manufactured by the sugar refining industry of Canada showed a further sharp rise in 1948, reaching the highest annual total since 1920 -- the record year. Both the number of employees, and the amounts paid in salaries and wages were at all-time high levels, while the cost of materials used was exceeded only in 1920.

The value of production in 1948 was \$113,511,000 as compared with \$80,194,000 in the preceding year and \$119,087,000 in 1920. Employees numbered 3,300 as against 3,000 in 1947, and their salaries and wages totalled \$7,662,000 against \$6,309,000. Cost of materials used amounted to \$88,031,000 compared with \$63,883,000.

Production of refined sugar by the industry in 1948 was 1,358,139,000 pounds, sharply above the preceding year's total of 1,084,710,000 pounds. Output of cane sugar was up to 1,182,498,000 pounds from 928,447,000, and beet sugar to 175,641,000 pounds from 156,263,000. Production of syrup amounted to 13,502,000 pounds against 15,500,000, and molasses, 67,704,000 pounds against 65,406,000. (20)

RELEASED DURING THE WEEK -- (The numbers in this list correspond with those at the end of news items).

Reports and Bulletins

1. November Estimates of Production of Principal Field Crops, including Late-Sown Crops, Fodder, Roots and Potatoes. Area and Condition of Fall-Sown Crops (10 cents).
 2. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
 3. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, November 1 (10 cents).
 4. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, November 1 (10 cents).
 5. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, November 1 (10 cents).
 6. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, September (10 cents).
 7. Wholesale Trade, September (10 cents).
 8. Sales of New Motor Vehicles and Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, September (20 cents).
 9. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, September (25 cents).
 10. Coal Production, October (10 cents).
 11. Asbestos, September (10 cents).
 12. Cement and Cement Products, September (10 cents).
 13. Salt, September (10 cents).
 14. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, July (10 cents).
 15. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, August (10 cents).
 16. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, September (20 cents).
 17. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, August (25 cents).
 18. Dairy Factories, 1947 (50 cents).
 19. Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls in Canada, 1948 (20 cents).
 20. Sugar Refining Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
 21. Labour Force Bulletin No. 11, June (25 cents).
 22. Quarterly Report on the Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables on Hand, October 1 (25 cents).
 23. Shipments and Inventories of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, August (25 cents).
 24. The Biscuit Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
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