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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S OFFICIAL COST-OF-LIVING INDEX RECEDED 0.5 POINTS to 161.7 between October 1 and November 1, 1949. This marked the third successive monthly decline and placed the index 1.1 points below the August peak of 162.8. Easier food quotations again were primarily responsible for the decrease.

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CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME SHOWED A FURTHER RISE in September, reaching the highest monthly figure since September last year when the total was relatively high due to the inclusion of the retroactive portion of the wage increase granted to railway employees. The estimate for September this year was \$662,000,000 as compared with \$658,000,000 in August, and \$663,000,000 in September last year.

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COMMERCIAL FAILURES ROSE SHARPLY in the first nine months of this year, reaching a total of 739 as compared with 606 in the same period of 1948, and the defaulted liabilities rose 34 per cent to \$15,144,000.

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REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED BY CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended November 26 totalled 78,972 cars as compared with 82,950 in the preceding week and 85,313 in the corresponding week last year.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF GOLD ROSE in September to 364,301 fine ounces -- the highest monthly figure since November, 1942.

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PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON, FERRO-ALLOYS, AND STEEL INGOTS moved to lower levels in October, but cumulative totals for the first 10 months of this year were higher than in 1948 for the same period.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN OCTOBER -- excluding Newfoundland -- amounted to \$82,938,000, showing a small increase of 0.8 per cent over last year's corresponding total of \$82,307,000.

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SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES reached a post-war peak of 29,577 units in October as compared with 21,110 in the corresponding month last year. The value was \$59,763,000 against \$41,741,000.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORE or in transit in North America at midnight on November 24 amounted to 169,979,200 bushels compared with 171,165,200 on November 17 and 180,141,900 on the corresponding date last year.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX DOWN
0.5 POINTS AT NOVEMBER 1

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index receded 0.5 points to 161.7 between October 1 and November 1, 1949. This marked the third successive monthly decline and placed the index 1.1 points below the August peak of 162.8. Easier food quotations again were primarily responsible for the decrease, although the clothing index moved down fractionally. From August 1939 to November 1949 the increase in the cost-of-living index was 60.4 per cent.

The food index dropped 1.7 points to 203.3 during October, due mainly to seasonal weakness for meats coupled with lower prices for eggs and fresh and canned vegetables. These outweighed increases for oranges, lemons and coffee. Clothing, the only other group to register a decline, receded from 184.1 to 183.7, due mainly to decreases for men's overcoats and suits and women's topcoats.

Higher quotations for coal and coke imported from the United States were reflected in a further advance in the fuel and light index from 134.1 to 135.1. Homefurnishings and services moved up 0.2 to 167.4 when higher prices for certain furniture items overbalanced decreases for dishes and glassware. The group indexes for miscellaneous items at 130.2 and rentals at 123.9 remained unchanged. (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- laneous
November 1, 1949	161.7	203.3	123.9	135.1	183.7	167.4	130.2
October 1, 1949	162.2	205.0	123.9	134.1	184.1	167.2	130.2
November 1, 1948	159.6	204.7	121.0	129.0	181.5	166.0	124.6

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP SLIGHTLY IN OCTOBER

Department store sales in Canada in October -- excluding Newfoundland -- amounted to \$82,938,000, showing a small increase of 0.8 per cent over last year's corresponding total of \$82,307,000. During the first 10 months of this year, sales were seven per cent above the similar period last year.

Sales of household appliances and furniture departments continued their upward trends in the month, showing increases of 24 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively. Girls' and infants' wear increased eight per cent, showing the only substantial gain in the clothing group over a year ago, while most others in this group recorded decreases of from two per cent to four per cent. Other departments generally reflected the unchanged total trade picture with one exception -- a 16 per cent decline in food sales in department stores.

Sales were as follows by provinces, totals for the same month last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Maritime Provinces, \$5,861 (\$5,861); Quebec, \$12,523 (\$12,910); Ontario, \$29,679 (\$30,346); Manitoba, \$12,975 (\$12,597); Saskatchewan, \$5,202 (\$5,121); Alberta, \$6,304 (\$5,731); British Columbia, \$10,394 (\$9,741). (2)

TRENDS IN CANADIAN EXPORTS
IN THE FIRST 10 MONTHS OF 1949

Several factors in the international situation have threatened the level of Canada's exports this year, notably the severe dollar shortage in the Dominion's overseas markets, business readjustments in the United States, and the development of a supply which approximated the level of world demand in a number of important markets for the first time since before the war. Despite these adverse influences the total value of domestic exports remained above 1948 levels until the end of August, although five of the nine main export groups showed considerable declines. In September, however, exports dipped sharply below the 1948 level for that month, and the cumulative total for the nine months fell \$12.2 million short of that for 1948. October's exports were again lower than those of the corresponding month in 1948, and the cumulative total for the 10 months stands at \$2,415.1 million, \$50 million below last year's 10-month total.

The trends apparent in the export figures for the first 10 months of this year will not necessarily be continued in future months. The September currency revaluations, including the devaluation of the Canadian dollar on September 19, may be expected to have some important effects on trade which have not yet had time to reveal themselves.

In making comparisons with 1948 statistics it is important to note that in the last four months of that year Canadian exports showed much more than the usual seasonal increases. In those months exports of agricultural and vegetable products and of animals and animal products rose sharply, while exports of iron and its products and base metals also moved upwards. One of the most important factors in the high level of exports in the Fall of 1948 was the removal in August of the embargoes on the export of beef and beef cattle to the United States. The meat shortage then existing in that country, with the resulting high prices for beef and cattle in its markets, called forth heavy shipments of these products from Canada to the United States. Exports of beef cattle and meat have continued this year at a high and steady rate, but are not up to the post-embargo rush.

Exports in three of the nine main export groups -- agricultural and vegetable products, iron and its products, and non-ferrous metals and their products -- bettered their 1948 cumulative totals in the first 10 months of this year. But in all three cases exports in October 1949 were lower than in October 1948. The only group to surpass the value of exports recorded for the month of October last year was the wood, wood products and paper group, which has fallen short of the corresponding 1948 value in every other month of this year and is \$77.4 million below last year's cumulative total for the first 10 months. Chiefly responsible for this group's gain last month was a revival in exports of planks and boards. These averaged about \$4.5 million below 1948 values in each of the first nine months of this year but in October rose above the October 1948 level by \$1.8 million. Newsprint the only major item in this group which, except for one month, has consistently bettered 1948 export values.

The world dollar shortage affects almost all overseas markets; from the Canadian point of view the most important market so affected is the United Kingdom. The severity of that country's exchange problems was emphasized by its recent currency devaluation of about 30 per cent relative to the United States dollar. Despite this situation, Canadian exports to the United Kingdom have been above 1948 levels in each month this year from June till the present, and since August the cumulative totals have been above those of 1948. To some extent, this is due to the increase, effective in August, 1948, in the contract price for wheat. There has also been an exceptionally heavy volume of wheat exports to that market -- 100.5 million bushels in the first nine months of this year as compared with 83.8 million bushels in the corresponding period of 1948. Exports of base metals for industry have also been heavy. But any increase in total exports to the United Kingdom is remarkable in view of the \$50.9 million drop in exports of bacon and hams to that market, and also of the fact that that country's import controls exclude a wide range of imports from Canada.

There has been a downward trend for some months in Canada's exports to the rest of the Commonwealth, although this trend has been countered by especially heavy exports to India, Pakistan, and the Union of South Africa. India and South Africa have this year made large expenditures on Canadian wheat, \$23.0 million and \$17.7 million respectively in the nine months ending September. Neither country customarily buys Canadian wheat in comparable amounts, and no Canadian wheat was sold to either country in 1947 or 1948. Both countries have also spent heavily on Canadian railway equipment this year, \$5.6 million in the former case and \$13.7 million in the latter in the first nine months. In this period India also received delivery of Canadian locomotives to the value of \$15.4 million, representing the filling of orders on which work has been proceeding for some time. To the end of September these exceptional items accounted for 75 per cent of Canadian exports to India and 50 per cent of those to the Union of South Africa. Pakistan's purchases in Canada in the same period included ammunition and firearms to the value of \$7.8 million, and ships to the value of \$0.6 million, these purchases accounting for about 70 per cent of Canada's exports to that country.

Excluding these special items, the total of exports to Commonwealth countries is this year substantially below last year's total. Exports to most individual countries in the group are falling, and exports to the Union of South Africa, due to reductions in the special exports referred to above and to the imposition of new import controls, began in August to share in this trend, although the total to the end of October is still slightly above that for last year. Exports to India in October fell sharply below the 1948 level.

The United States market for Canadian exports has shown some weak spots in recent months, although sales to that market as a whole remain at a high level. In the first seven months of this year exports of beef cattle and beef, at a high level this year and completely lacking in the preceding year, kept the monthly totals above 1948 levels despite declines in many important items, such as lumber and wood pulp, and asbestos (due to disturbances to production last spring). September's exports to the United States this year were \$113.7 million, 29.8 per cent below the 1948 level for the month, and the cumulative total to the end of September dipped \$16.6 million below last year's mark, reaching \$1,024.3 million. October exports were close to 1948 levels, but failed to recover completely. In view of the downward trend of sales of many items to the United States, the strength of exports of newsprint, base metals and agricultural machinery is noteworthy -- these have been particularly important in maintaining a high level of exports to that country this year. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products to the United States were also above 1948 levels in the first nine months.

Exports to Europe have been below 1948 values all year. The most notable exceptions to this trend are Switzerland and Belgium and Luxembourg, the countries with the strongest currencies in the European area, which have increased purchases from Canada quite considerably this year. Germany is rapidly recovering her pre-war position as a leading European market for Canadian products. However, a majority of European countries have reduced their purchases of Canadian goods, sales to France, Italy and the Netherlands showing the severest drops in the western European market, and all countries in eastern Europe having sharply cut their buying.

The cumulative total of exports to Latin America has remained above 1948 levels in the first 10 months of this year, although several countries in the group, most notably Argentina and Brazil, have been forced by exchange problems to reduce their purchases from Canada. The countries chiefly responsible for the increase are Cuba, Panama, Peru and Venezuela. Cuba has greatly increased her imports of Canadian wheat flour and Peru her imports of Canadian wheat. But the increased exports to Panama and Venezuela, which account for the greater part of the cumulative increase, represent chiefly the purchase by these countries of Canadian ships, a form of exports which is not likely to recur regularly. If ships are removed from Canadian exports to Latin America in the first nine months of 1948 and 1949 (commodity details are not yet available for October this year), the totals become \$81.5 million and \$76.3 million respectively, showing a declining trend in sales of the items which recur in Canadian exports to this area in most years. Including ships, the export value for the first 10 months of 1948 is \$99.3 million and for this year \$102.0 million.

Exports to China have been reduced by the disturbances produced by the civil war in that country. On the other hand, since the restoration of peace in Palestine, Canadian exports to that market (including gifts and donations) have almost tripled. Large purchases of wheat flour made by the Philippine Islands this year have raised exports to that country well above last year's levels, and exports to Turkey have been increased by large purchases of wheat.

The trend evident in the reduction of sales in a majority of Canada's export markets in the first 10 months of this year has likewise affected a majority of the export commodity items. A few items which have largely escaped this trend are therefore playing a more than usually important role in maintaining exports at a high level. Wheat accounted for 14.5 per cent of all exports in the first 10 months of this year as compared with 7.4 per cent in the corresponding period last year, newsprint for 14.7 per cent as compared with 12.6 per cent, the leading base metals (aluminum, copper, lead, nickel and zinc) for 12.8 per cent as compared with 11.1 per cent, and farm machinery and implements for 3.4 per cent as compared with 2.5 per cent. Together these items account for 45 per cent of exports rather than 34 per cent -- a considerable increase in the commodity concentration of exports.

A similar trend is evident in exports to Canada's two main markets. In the first nine months of this year the same base metals accounted for 12.5 per cent of exports to the United States and 20.5 per cent of exports to the United Kingdom. The corresponding percentages last year were 9.5 per cent and 16.4 per cent, respectively. Newsprint has accounted for 27.2 per cent of exports to the United States in the same period of this year rather than last year's 23.8 per cent, wheat and flour for 45.6 per cent of exports to the United Kingdom rather than 34.6 per cent.

In other lines of exports, declines in the first 10 months of this year were as notable as these increases. Exports of bacon and hams were reduced from \$65 million last year to \$15 million this year. Declines in demand reduced both the price and the volume of exports of planks and boards, their value falling from 1948's 10-month total of \$167 million to \$128 million, and exports of wood pulp fell from \$176 million to \$140 million. Even sales of ships, still at a level unlikely to be maintained in other years, dropped sharply below last year's 10-month total.

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER

Canadian labour income showed a further rise in September, reaching the highest monthly figure since September last year when the total was relatively high due to the inclusion of the retroactive portion of the wage increase granted to railway employees. The estimate for September this year was \$662,000,000 as compared with \$658,000,000 in August, and \$663,000,000 in September last year.

The aggregate for the first nine months of this year was \$5,664,000,000 as compared with \$5,234,000,000 in the corresponding period last year, an advance of eight per cent.

Increased employment and payrolls in the manufacture of textiles and rubber products contributed to a \$2,000,000 September gain in total manufacturing. Both retail and wholesale trade also recorded increases with retail trade showing the greater advance. Increased labour income in construction was largely due to higher earnings in building construction. Decreases in salaries and wages and supplementary labour income occurred in services. Agriculture and fishing recorded losses of a seasonal nature.

Little change occurred in total industrial employment, the index of employment in nine leading non-agricultural industries advancing from 132.8 on September 1 to 132.9 on October 1, while average weekly earnings for the same group of industries increased from \$43.20 to \$43.50 over the same period. (3)

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN
FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1949

Commercial failures rose sharply in the first nine months of 1949 to reach a total of 739 as compared with 606 in the same period of 1948, and the defaulted liabilities rose 34 per cent to \$15,144,000. All economic areas except the Maritime Provinces had more business failures this year than last.

In the Prairie Provinces the number of defaulting firms rose from 15 a year ago to 23, and in British Columbia from 29 to 44. In Quebec, the number of failures increased from 463 to 571, an advance of more than 23 per cent, while Ontario showed a relatively minor gain, from 84 to 89. There were only 12 failures in the Maritime Provinces compared with 15 last year. (4)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Dec. 1, 1949</u>	<u>Nov. 24, 1949</u>	<u>Nov. 3, 1949</u>
		(1935-39=100)	
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	117.4	118.8	116.3
82 Industrials	112.2	113.7	110.5
16 Utilities	120.7	121.2	121.4
8 Banks	140.6	143.2	141.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	92.1	93.8	97.2
25 Golds	74.4	76.4	79.5
5 Base Metals	127.1	127.9	131.6

BIRTHS AND DEATHS
HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER

Both births and deaths were higher in September than a year ago, and marriages lower, while births were higher and both deaths and marriages lower in the nine months ending September than in the corresponding period of 1948.

Births in Canada in September totalled 30,594 as compared with 29,881. It was the fifth successive monthly increase and the sixth in the year, and it brought the cumulative total for the nine months to 263,371 as against 259,187 in 1948, an increase of 1.6 per cent.

Births showed increases over last year in September in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and the Prairie Provinces, and decreases in the remaining four provinces. The total in the nine months was higher in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. January-September figures by provinces, with 1948 figures in brackets were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 2,141 (2,166); Nova Scotia, 13,823 (13,520); New Brunswick, 13,234 (13,373); Quebec, 84,826 (82,893); Ontario, 79,731 (78,919); Manitoba, 14,829 (14,385); Saskatchewan, 16,266 (16,334); Alberta, 18,100 (17,548); British Columbia, 20,421 (20,049).

Deaths in September increased to 9,511 from 8,830 a year earlier, increases being recorded in all provinces except Quebec and British Columbia. Total for the nine months was lower at 89,023 compared with 89,465, decreases in Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia offsetting increases in the Maritimes, Ontario and Manitoba.

Marriages fell off to 14,154 in the month from 14,591 last year, and were down to 87,582 in the nine months as against 91,891. In contrast to the general trend in the nine months there were increases in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta. (5)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on November 24 amounted to 169,979,200 bushels compared with 171,165,200 on November 17 and 180,141,900 on the corresponding date last year.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 4,383,600 bushels of wheat during the week ending November 24 compared with 4,413,200 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 213,801,900 bushels as against 215,616,000 in the like period of the preceding crop year.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending November 24 totalled 3,391,600 bushels compared with 4,764,800 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 66,188,100 bushels against 44,487,400. (6)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER AND
CHEESE IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on December 1 amounted to 46,914,000 pounds as compared with 53,723,000 on November 1 and 28,269,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks of cheddar cheese were higher at December 1, amounting to 32,551,000 pounds compared with 29,097,000 on November 1 and 25,502,000 a year earlier.

Stocks of creamery butter were as follows by cities, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Quebec, 2,951 (3,682) pounds; Montreal, 16,119 (10,492); Toronto, 9,980 (4,127); Winnipeg, 10,380 (4,175); Regina, 1,069 (310); Saskatoon, 331 (234); Edmonton, 3,140 (2,171); Calgary, 1,375 (1,112); Vancouver, 1,569 (1,966). (7)

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR Stocks of refined cane sugar and beet sugar held by refineries at the end of October were somewhat larger than they were a year ago, while the stocks of raw cane sugar were lower. Smaller quantities of raw cane sugar were received during the month, and the meltings and sales were down. The amount of beet and cane sugar manufactured was substantially higher, but the sales were slightly lower.

Inventories of refined sugar at the beginning of October amounted to 66,840,083 pounds as compared with 49,019,301 a year earlier. The amount manufactured during the month was 188,752,297 pounds compared with 168,329,430 pounds, while the sales during the period totalled 114,077,453 pounds compared with 114,612,292,

Raw cane sugar stocks at the beginning of the month were 98,450,090 pounds compared with 125,586,473. Receipts during the month amounted to 106,940,524 pounds compared with 130,028,761, while the meltings and sales totalled 114,754,664 pounds as compared with 118,322,681 pounds. (8)

SALES AND FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLES UP SHARPLY IN OCTOBER A new monthly post-war peak was reached in sales of new motor vehicles in October, while the financing of sales of new and used vehicles was maintained at a high level. Cumulative totals for the first 10 months of this year show marked advances in both sales and financing.

In the month, 29,577 new motor vehicles were sold for a total of \$59,762,631 as compared with 21,110 units retailed for \$41,740,931 in October, 1948. New and used vehicles financed in October totalled 22,057 units for a total of \$20,384,390 as against 14,012 units financed for \$12,988,618.

In the 10 months ending October, 235,232 new vehicles were sold for a total of \$487,392,443 as compared with 177,491 for \$352,089,771 in the like period of 1948. New and used motor vehicles financed in the 10 months totalled 194,591 involving \$182,271,842 as compared with 129,988 vehicles financed for \$120,557,918 in the same period of 1948. (9)

GOLD PRODUCTION IN SEPTEMBER CONTINUES UPWARD TREND Continuing the gains of previous months this year over 1948, Canadian production of gold rose in September to its highest monthly point since November, 1942, bringing the cumulative gain for the nine months to 17 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Output advanced in all producing provinces and territories except British Columbia both in the month and first nine months of this year.

The month's total amounted to 364,301 fine ounces as compared with 359,127 in the preceding month and 294,963 in September last year. Production for November, 1942, stood at 365,755 fine ounces. During the nine-month period, 3,012,472 fine ounces were produced as against 2,584,187 in the same months last year.

September production by areas, with figures for the same month last year being in brackets, was as follows: Quebec, 89,964 (64,820) fine ounces; Ontario, 197,587 (171,695); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 20,338 (16,765); British Columbia, 23,578 (23,699); Yukon, 18,448 (7,830); Northwest Territories, 13,635 (10,093). (10)

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND
STEEL LOWER IN OCTOBER

Canadian production of pig iron, ferro-alloys, and steel ingots moved to lower levels in October, but cumulative totals for the first 10 months of this year were higher than in 1948 for the same period.

The month's output of pig iron amounted to 166,020 tons as compared with 186,424 in October last year, the 10-month total standing at 1,825,023 tons compared with 1,779,905 a year ago. The October output of ferro-alloys totalled 15,456 tons compared with 19,489, and in the 10 months, 184,992 tons compared with 147,099.

Production of steel ingots and castings in October amounted to 258,891 tons compared with 281,866 in the corresponding month last year, while the total for the 10 months was 2,663,259 tons compared with 2,643,253 a year ago. (Mem. 1)

PRODUCTION OF COKE IN SEPTEMBER

Production of coke in Canada in September amounted to 309,000 tons as compared with 307,000 in the preceding month and 327,000 in September last year. Output for the first nine months of this year was 2,941,000 tons as against 2,913,000 in the similar period of 1948.

Producers' stocks of oven and retort coke, excluding breeze, at the end of September, amounted to 278,000 tons, of which 104,000 tons were located in the eastern provinces, 167,000 tons in Ontario, and 8,000 tons in the western provinces. Stocks of breeze totalled 123,000 tons, the eastern provinces accounting for 22,000 tons, Ontario for 92,000 tons and the western provinces for 9,000 tons.

Producers disposed of 299,000 tons of coke during the month, bringing the figure for the nine-month period to 2,828,000 tons. Of the month's total, 33,000 tons were used in coke and gas plants, 149,000 tons in producers' smelters, 11,000 tons for domestic use, 45,000 tons for other uses, 49,000 tons sold to dealers for resale, and 12,000 tons for export. (11)

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS
HIGHER IN AUGUST

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were higher in August, being valued at \$1,718,893 as compared with \$1,530,170 in the preceding month and \$1,558,676 in the corresponding month last year. During the first eight months of this year, sales aggregated \$11,388,399 as against \$10,546,463 in the similar period of 1948, a rise of eight per cent.

Sales for the month were as follows, totals for August last year being in brackets: building brick, \$959,916 (\$872,209); structural tile, \$251,326 (\$224,012); drain tile, \$116,372 (\$95,049); sewer pipe, \$191,067 (\$162,983); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$24,886 (\$29,468); pottery, \$65,489 (\$103,180); other clay products, \$109,837 (\$71,775). (12)

SALES OF PAINTS, VARNISHES
AND LACQUERS IN SEPTEMBER

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small percentage of total Canadian production, amounted to \$5,954,400 in September as compared with \$5,813,500 in the same month last year. During the first eight months of this year, sales totalled \$62,947,200 as against \$66,160,500 in the similar period last year. (13)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Revenue freight loaded by Canadian railways during the week ended November 26 totalled 78,972 cars as compared with 82,950 in the preceding week and 85,313 in the corresponding week last year. Loadings in the eastern division amounted to 49,977 cars compared with 53,840 one year earlier, while the western volume declined from 31,473 cars to 28,995.

The decline of 6,341 cars or 7.4 per cent from the corresponding week last year in the all-Canada total was caused mainly by decreases in grain, off from 10,589 to 8,663 cars, and in live stock, coal, ores, building materials, pulpwood, woodpulp and paper down 609 cars to 4,077. L.C.L. merchandise shipments dropped from 18,999 to 17,837 cars.

Commodities to show gains over the same week of 1948 included coke, non-ferrous metals, other mine products, lumber, gasoline and petroleum oils, up from 4,135 to 4,661 cars, and fertilizers. (14)

FUR FARM REVENUES UP SHARPLY IN 1947 Fur farm revenues moved up sharply in 1947 to reach an all-time record figure of \$13,092,453 as compared with \$9,284,319 in 1946, despite a decrease in the number of farms in operation. Pelt sales more than doubled during the year, while the average value was generally lower. Sales of live animals were lower both in number and value.

During the year, 757,484 pelts were sold from fur farms as compared with 340,569 in 1946, and the value rose to \$11,717,496 from \$6,784,681. Sales of live animals numbered 28,160 with a value of \$1,374,956 as compared with 40,637 at \$2,499,638. The number of farms decreased from 6,797 in 1946 to 6,147.

Sales of mink pelts -- largest revenue producer -- numbered 581,447 valued at \$8,780,456 compared with 213,810 valued at \$3,571,314 in 1946. Silver fox pelts -- second in order -- numbered 107,575 valued at \$1,482,328 compared with 84,895 at \$1,723,633. Sales of platinum and pearl platinum fox pelts numbered 33,438 valued at \$894,831 compared with 17,381 valued at \$807,581. (15)

PRODUCTION OF CHEMICALS IN 1948 The estimated value of chemicals manufactured in Canada in 1948 was \$142,255,000, showing an increase of 14 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$124,813,000.

The production of acids rose in value from \$9,993,000 in 1947 to \$12,178,000, sodium compounds from \$10,081,000 to \$11,994,000, organic chemicals from \$21,341,000 to \$29,309,000, compressed and liquefied gases from \$14,298,000 to \$15,916,000, fertilizer chemicals from \$35,751,000 to \$40,868,000, and other chemicals from \$16,541,000 to \$18,934,000. Production of calcium compounds fell from \$16,808,000 in 1947 to \$13,056,000. (16)

EMPLOYEE PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a reference paper giving summary data on employee pension and retirement plans in a number of Canadian industries. The paper is based on information contained in 29 booklets which companies forwarded to the Bureau. Ten of the firms have non-contributory plans in operation -- plans where the employees do not contribute to the cost. One company has a contributory plan for salaried employees and a non-contributory plan for employees paid on an hourly basis. Several firms have contributory annuity plans supplemented by company-financed pensions. In one case an annuity plan is financed by employees only, but supplemented by company-paid pensions. (Ref. Paper 1)

FAMILY EXPENDITURE AND INCOME IN FIVE
LARGER CITIES IN YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1948

In the fall of 1948 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey of family expenditures which covered a cross-section of Canadian families and single individuals. Detailed information about income and expenditure in the 12 months ending August 31, 1948, was collected from approximately 6,000 families and single persons across Canada. Since the survey was made in 1948, Newfoundland was not included.

Summary figures from this survey on family budgets in five cities -- Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver have now been released and are presented in tabular form on the following five pages. Reports will be issued later for the provinces and for Canada as a whole, and separate figures will be available for families and single persons.

The families referred to in this report are economic families -- groups of persons who pooled their income and met living expenses from this common fund. In almost all cases this group was the blood family, but if persons who were not members of the blood family shared their income or living expenses they were counted as part of the economic family. Grown sons and daughters who were working and living at home were included in the parents' economic family since their finances, especially living expenses, were almost always mingled, either formally or informally, with those of their parents. The term single person refers not to marital status but to financial independence; a single person here is one whose budget is kept separately from any other person's. The economic family, since it may consist of one person, is on the average much smaller than the conventional family.

The tables on the following pages summarize the current expenditure and current income of families and single persons in each of the five cities in the 12 months covered by the survey. Purchases or sales of such things as securities or houses do not appear in the tables, nor does cash saving or dis-saving or the reduction or increase of instalment debt. These and other ways of meeting current deficits or using current surpluses will be described and analyzed in a later bulletin.

With the exception of those inset on rent and expenses of owned homes, the figures in the tables are averages for all families and single persons, whether or not they spent on the item under consideration.

It should be noted that the difference between income and expenditure shown in the tables must not be interpreted as an actual cash deficit. There are several reasons why the deficit may be apparent rather than real. The full purchase price of goods bought on the instalment plan appears on the expenditure side, although cash outlay in the year covered may have been a relatively small part of the price. Again, if goods were paid for out of previous savings the amount on the expenditure side would not have a corresponding item on the income side. Life insurance premiums and pension contributions are also included as current expenditures. If they had been treated as savings, as is often done, the deficit would have been smaller by that amount.

Average Expenditure and Income of Families and Single Persons in Vancouver
September 1, 1947 to August 31, 1948

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Food - eaten at home	614	23
- other food and beverages (restaurant meals, board, between-meal food, beer and other alcoholic drinks)	145	5
Housing - rent, expenses of owned home, and other lodging (summer cottage, lodging for persons at school, travelling, or working away from home are included in this total but not allocated in the averages for owners and renters shown immediately below)	271	10
Average expense for families and single persons reporting rent, including the rent of single rooms 269		
Average expense for families and single persons reporting an expense for owned living quarters 233		
Note: 47 per cent of families and single persons in Vancouver were renters .		
Fuel, water, electricity; ice, etc.....	181	7
Furnishings and household equipment	190	7
Clothing and clothing services, (cleaning, etc.)	286	11
Transportation, including the net price of cars	270	10
Medical care	90	3
Personal care	38	1
Recreation, reading, education and gifts	198	7
Personal insurance premiums, taxes, charitable contributions, pension contributions	318	12
Soap, cleaning supplies, tobacco	86	3
Other	36	1
AVERAGE TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,723	100

Income

Money earnings from employment (wages and salaries, net income from self- employment, military pay)	2,046
Other money income (rents, dividends, family allowances, pensions, etc.)	498
Other receipts (large gifts, inheritances, tax refunds, etc.)	50
AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME	2,594

Average Expenditure and Income of Families and Single Persons in Halifax
September 1, 1947 to August 31, 1948

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Food - eaten at home	605	21
- other food and beverages (restaurant meals, board, between-meal food, beer and other alcoholic drinks)	187	6
Housing - rent, expenses of owned home, and other lodging (summer cottage, lodging for persons at school, travelling, or working away from home are included in this total but not allocated in the averages for owners and renters shown immediately below)	297	10
Average expense for families and single persons reporting rent, including the rent of single rooms ...	284	
Average expense for families and single persons reporting an expense for owned living quarters	221	
Note: 77 per cent of families and single persons in Halifax were renters		
Fuel, water, electricity, ice, etc.....	224	8
Furnishings and household equipment	161	6
Clothing and clothing services, (cleaning, etc.)	380	13
Transportation, including the net price of cars	256	9
Medical care	102	3
Personal care	44	2
Recreation, reading, education and gifts	167	6
Personal insurance premiums, taxes, charitable contributions, pension contributions	308	11
Soap, cleaning supplies, tobacco	119	4
Other	26	1
AVERAGE TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,876	100

Income

Money earnings from employment (wages and salaries, net income from self- employment, military pay)	2,168
Other money income (rents, dividends, family allowances, pensions, etc.)	382
Other receipts (large gifts, inheritances, tax refunds, etc.)	25
AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME	2,575

Average Expenditure and Income of Families and Single Persons in Montreal
September 1, 1947 to August 31, 1948

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Food - eaten at home	736	25
- other food and beverages (restaurant meals, board, between-meal food, beer and other alcoholic drinks)	200	7
Housing - rent, expenses of owned home, and other lodging (summer cottage, lodging for persons at school, travelling, or working away from home are included in this total but not allocated in the averages for owners and renters shown immediately below)	352	12

Average expense for families and
single persons reporting rent,
including the rent of single rooms ... 323

Average expense for families and
single persons reporting an expense
for owned living quarters 267

Note: 90 per cent of families and single
persons in Montreal were renters

Fuel, water, electricity, ice, etc.....	183	6
Furnishings and household equipment	161	5
Clothing and clothing services, (cleaning, etc.)	390	13
Transportation, including the net price of cars	152	5
Medical care	103	4
Personal care	43	1
Recreation, reading, education and gifts	151	5
Personal insurance premiums, taxes, charitable contributions, pension contributions	327	11
Soap, cleaning supplies, tobacco	134	5
Other	33	1
AVERAGE TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,965	100

Income

Money earnings from employment (wages and salaries, net income from self- employment, military pay)	2,594
Other money income (rents, dividends, family allowances, pensions, etc.)	274
Other receipts (large gifts, inheritances, tax refunds, etc.)	89
AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME	2,957

Average Expenditure and Income of Families and Single Persons in Toronto
September 1, 1947 to August 31, 1948

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Food - eaten at home	721	21
- other food and beverages (restaurant meals, board, between-meal food, beer and other alcoholic drinks)	176	5
Housing - rent, expenses of owned home, and other lodging (summer cottage, lodging for persons at school, travelling, or working away from home are included in this total but not allocated in the averages for owners and renters shown immediately below)	368	11
Average expense for families and single persons reporting rent, including the rent of single rooms ... 364		
Average expense for families and single persons reporting an expense for owned living quarters 292		
Note: 52 per cent of families and single persons in Toronto were renters		
Fuel, water, electricity, ice, etc.....	228	7
Furnishings and household equipment	209	6
Clothing and clothing services, (cleaning, etc.)	375	11
Transportation, including the net price of cars	310	9
Medical care	111	3
Personal care	49	2
Recreation, reading, education and gifts	226	7
Personal insurance premiums, taxes, charitable contributions, pension contributions	478	14
Soap, cleaning supplies, tobacco	114	3
Other	41	1
AVERAGE TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,406	100

Income

Money earnings from employment (wages and salaries, net income from self- employment, military pay)	2,823
Other money income (rents, dividends, family allowances, pensions, etc.)	461
Other receipts (large gifts, inheritances, tax refunds, etc.)	30
AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME	3,314

Average Expenditure and Income of Families and Single Persons in Winnipeg
September 1, 1947 to August 31, 1948

<u>Expenditure</u>	\$	<u>Per cent</u>
Food - eaten at home	609	21
- other food and beverages (restaurant meals, board, between-meal food, beer and other alcoholic drinks)	174	6
Housing - rent, expenses of owned home, and other lodging (summer cottage, lodging for persons at school, travelling, or working away from home are included in this total but not allocated in the averages for owners and renters shown immediately below)	301	11
Average expense for families and single persons reporting rent, including the rent of single rooms ... 287		
Average expense for families and single persons reporting an expense for owned living quarters 260		
Note: 52 per cent of families and single persons in Winnipeg were renters		
Fuel, water, electricity, ice, etc.....	185	7
Furnishings and household equipment	202	7
Clothing and clothing services, (cleaning, etc.)	350	12
Transportation, including the net price of cars	197	7
Medical care	89	3
Personal care	41	2
Recreation, reading, education and gifts ...	182	6
Personal insurance premiums, taxes, charitable contributions, pension contributions	376	13
Soap, cleaning supplies, tobacco	96	3
Other	45	2
AVERAGE TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,847	100

Income

Money earnings from employment (wages and salaries, net income from self- employment, military pay)	2,396
Other money income (rents, dividends, family allowances, pensions, etc.)	300
Other receipts (large gifts, inheritances, tax refunds, etc.)	48
AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME	2,744

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, November 1 (10 cents).
2. Department Store Sales and Inventories, October (10 cents).
3. Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September (10 cents).
4. Commercial Failures, Third Quarter of 1949 (20 cents).
5. Births, Marriages and Deaths, September (10 cents).
6. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
7. Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine Cities of Canada, December 1 (10 cents).
8. Sugar Situation in Canada, October (10 cents).
9. Sales of New Motor Vehicles and Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, October (25 cents).
10. Gold Production, September (10 cents).
11. Coal and Coke Statistics, September (25 cents).
12. Products Made from Canadian Clays, August (15 cents).
13. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, September (10 cents).
14. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
15. Fur Farms of Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
16. Acids, Alkalies and Salts Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
17. Feldspar and Quartz Mining Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
18. Trade of Canada: Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, October and 10 Months Ending October (25 cents).

Memorandum

1. Production of Pig Iron and Steel in Canada, October (10 cents).

Reference Paper

1. Employees Pension and Retirement Plan (10 cents).
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