

D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

MAR 11 1950

Vol. XVIII - No. 10

Saturday, March 11, 1950

\$1.50 a year

--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S OFFICIAL COST-OF-LIVING INDEX increased from 161.0 to 161.6 between January 3 and February 1. This increase of 0.6 points followed an unbroken series of small declines totalling 1.8 points and dating from the August 1949 peak of 162.8. From August 1939 to February 1950, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 60.3 per cent.

. . .

EXPENDITURES OF VISITORS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES in Canada in 1949 aggregated \$288,000,000, while Canadians travelling abroad spent \$191,000,000. Both totals were new high records.

. . .

CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS in January, at \$7,307,000,000, were at a record level for the month. The increase over last year's corresponding total of \$6,929,000,000 was 5.5 per cent.

. . .

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ending February 25 totalled 70,058 cars as against 71,675 in the preceding week and 73,224 in the same week last year.

. . .

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES decreased seven per cent during the week ending February 25 as compared with the corresponding week last year. All provinces shared in the decline except Alberta where sales remained unchanged.

. . .

SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES in January soared to an unusually high total of 26,593 units with a retail value of \$53,715,000, an increase of 131 per cent in number and 118 per cent in value over January 1949. Large increases in sales occurred in all parts of the country, with passenger cars accounting for a major part of the gain.

. . .

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM and natural gasoline in November amounted to 1,915,000 barrels as compared with 2,060,300 in the preceding month and 1,264,500 in November, 1948.

. . .

PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER showed a small increase in February over the corresponding month last year, amounting to 8,494,000 pounds as compared with 8,405,000.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX UP
0.6 POINTS AT FEBRUARY 1

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index increased from 161.0 to 161.6 between January 3 and February 1. This increase of 0.6 points followed an unbroken series of small declines totalling 1.8 points and dating from the August 1949 peak of 162.8. From August 1939 to February 1950, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 60.3 per cent.

The foods index advanced 1.9 points to 201.3 during January, and again largely determined the change in the total index. Increases in beef and lamb prices over-balanced decreases in pork, while increases were registered for eggs, oranges, coffee and sugar. Clothing declined fractionally from 183.3 to 183.0, reflecting slightly lower prices for men's and women's wear. Homefurnishings and services decreased 0.6 points to 166.4 mainly as a result of lower quotations for dishes and soap.

Fuel and light rose from 135.6 to 135.9 due to slightly higher rates for domestic gas and electricity in several cities. The miscellaneous index advanced 0.5 points to 132.1 because of advances in gasoline, theatre admissions and newspapers. Rents were not surveyed during February and the index remained unchanged at 125.0. (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
February 1, 1950	161.6	201.3	125.0	135.9	183.0	166.4	132.1
January 3, 1950	161.0	199.4	125.0	135.6	183.3	167.0	131.6
February 1, 1949	159.5	200.4	121.7	130.8	181.8	167.8	128.1

CHEQUES CASHED AT HIGH
LEVEL IN JANUARY

Cheques cashed against individual accounts in January, at \$7,307,000,000, were at a record level for the month. The increase over last year's corresponding total of \$6,929,000,000 was 5.5 per cent. The advance occurred in the three eastern economic areas, recessions being shown in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

The month's transactions in Ontario rose almost seven per cent to \$3,105,448,000 from \$2,907,239,000 in the corresponding month last year, and in Quebec the total advanced 10 per cent to \$2,284,057,000 from \$2,073,052,000.

The aggregate for the three Prairie Provinces moved down two per cent to \$1,155,839,000 from \$1,180,453,000, and in British Columbia the total was down seven per cent to \$564,567,000 from \$606,523,000. Cheques cashed in the Maritimes and Newfoundland totalled \$197,111,000 (including \$37,036,000 for St. John's Newfoundland) as compared with \$161,244,000 a year earlier. (2)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
DOWN SEVEN PER CENT

Department store sales decreased seven per cent during the week ending February 25 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. All provinces participated in the decline except Alberta where sales remained unchanged. In Saskatchewan, sales fell 18 per cent, Ontario 10 per cent, Manitoba eight per cent, the Maritime Provinces six per cent, British Columbia three per cent, and Quebec two per cent.

NEW RECORDS SET IN 1949 IN
INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL EXPENDITURES

Expenditures of visitors from other countries in Canada and of Canadians travelling abroad set new records in 1949, according to the first estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase in expenditures by Canadians over 1948 exceeded those of visitors to Canada, however, resulting in a substantial increase in the credit balance of payments on travel account.

Travellers from other countries spent \$288,000,000 in Canada in 1949, an increase of \$8,000,000 or three per cent over the 1948 total of \$280,000,000. At the same time Canadians spent \$191,000,000 in travel in other countries -- largely in the United States -- as compared with \$134,000,000 in 1948. As a result, the net receipts in 1949 fell to \$97,000,000, showing a decrease of 34 per cent from the record \$146,000,000 the previous year, but being still higher than in any other year.

In travel between Canada and the United States, total receipts were at a new high of \$270,000,000, a gain of one per cent over the previous peak of \$267,000,000 in 1948. Expenditures of Canadians in the United States during the year aggregated \$164,000,000, up sharply from the 1948 total of \$113,000,000, and two and a half times as large as the average for the past 20 years. Canada's credit balance with the United States on travel account was thus \$106,000,000 last year as against \$154,000,000 in 1948.

Expenditures in Canada by travellers from overseas countries in 1949 rose to an estimated total of \$18,000,000 from \$13,000,000 in the previous year in spite of currency restrictions imposed by many countries. Canadian travel expenditures in overseas countries -- including cost of passage paid to non-Canadian carriers -- totalled \$27,000,000 compared with \$21,000,000. The result was a net debit in overseas travel of \$9,000,000 compared to \$8,000,000 the previous year. (3)

SHARP RISE IN MOTOR
VEHICLE SALES IN JANUARY

Sales of new motor vehicles in January this year soared to an unusually high level for that month as most manufacturers introduced new models in large volume. Large increases in sales occurred in all parts of the country, with passenger cars accounting for a major part of the gain. There was also a marked increase in the financing of sales of new and used vehicles during the month.

New vehicle sales numbered 26,593 units with a retail value of \$53,714,978, an increase of 131 per cent in number and 118 per cent in value over January 1949 when there was a curtailment of distribution of passenger cars by most manufacturers resulting in sales of only 11,492 new vehicles with a retail value of \$24,677,689.

New and used vehicles financed in January this year numbered 14,785 with a financed value of \$14,326,070, an increase of 59 per cent in number of vehicles and 54 per cent in amount of financing over January 1949 when 9,292 new and used vehicles were financed to the extent of \$9,278,742.

New passenger car sales rose sharply in January to 20,809 units from 6,216, and the value advanced to \$41,752,682 from \$13,158,649. Truck sales increased more moderately to 5,749 units valued at \$11,243,338 from 5,221 units at \$10,518,670. There were 35 new buses sold for \$718,958 compared with 55 at \$1,000,370.

British Columbia showed the largest increase in sales of new vehicles in January at 202 per cent, followed by Quebec with a rise of 153 per cent, the Maritime Provinces 130 per cent, Ontario 128 per cent, Saskatchewan 111 per cent, Alberta 101 per cent, and Manitoba 88 per cent. (4)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>March 2, 1950</u>	<u>Feb. 23, 1950</u>	<u>Feb. 2, 1950</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	118.3	117.8	118.6
82 Industrials	112.1	111.8	112.7
16 Utilities	126.0	125.0	124.9
6 Banks	142.4	142.4	143.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	91.6	91.7	91.7
25 Golds	73.7	73.4	73.3
5 Base Metals	127.0	127.8	128.2

RELEASES OF CIGARETTES
AND TOBACCO IN JANUARY

Releases of cigarettes and plug tobacco for consumption in Canada increased in January this year over January last year, while releases of cigars, cut tobacco and snuff were lower. Following the usual seasonal trend releases of all were down as compared with last December.

Cigarettes released during the month totalled 1,408,000,000 as against 1,262,000,000 in January, 1949, and 1,425,000,000 in December. Cigars released declined to 14,100,000 compared with 17,500,000 and 16,400,000, respectively. January releases of cut tobacco were down moderately to 1,963,000 pounds from 2,037,000 a year earlier and 2,011,000 pounds in December, while plug tobacco was up to 211,000 pounds as against 193,000 in the corresponding 1949 month but down from the 243,000 in December. Quantity of snuff dropped off to 78,000 against 87,000 pounds in January last year, but was only slightly under the December total of 79,000 pounds.

Average monthly releases of cigarettes and plug tobacco were higher in 1949 than in 1948, while those of cigars, cut tobacco and snuff were lower. Last year's monthly averages, with 1948 figures in brackets, were: cigarettes, 1,403,000,000 (1,321,000,000); cigars, 17,400,000 (17,500,000); cut tobacco, 2,101,000 (2,156,000) pounds; plug tobacco, 211,000 (192,000); and snuff, 80,000 (83,000) pounds.

PRODUCTION OF BEER
AND SPIRITS IN JANUARY

Canadian production of beer during January increased to 456,700 barrels as compared with 440,100 barrels in January last year. The month's output, as usual, was sharply below both the December and monthly average production for 1949, which amounted to 560,400 and 604,500 barrels, respectively.

Production of new spirits during the month was reported at 1,940,000 proof gallons compared with 1,960,000 in January and 2,140,000 in December last year, and with a monthly average of 1,770,000 for 1949. Spirits bottled in January totalled 640,000 proof gallons as against 840,000 the previous month and 710,000 a year earlier. Stocks of distilled liquor at the end of the month were up to 76,400,000 compared with 75,540,000 at the end of last year and 70,650,000 proof gallons at January 31, 1949.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on February 23 amounted to 148,818,200 bushels as compared with 149,409,800 on February 16, and 145,454,600 on the corresponding date last year. Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 2,172,300 bushels of wheat during the week ending February 23, sharply above last year's total of 720,800 bushels. This brought cumulative marketings for the crop year to date to 250,529,900 bushels as against 246,307,100 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 February 23, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 471,500 (276,300) bushels; barley, 281,100 (314,100); rye, 58,900 (15,000); flaxseed, 6,100 (63,300).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending February 23 amounted to 1,718,800 bushels as compared with 3,257,700 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 96,971,500 bushels as against 84,824,500. (Mem. 1)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY
HIGHER IN FEBRUARY; CHEESE UP SHARPLY

Production of creamery butter showed a small increase in February over the corresponding month last year, amounting to 8,494,000 pounds as compared with 8,405,000. In the first two months of the year, 18,361,000 pounds were produced compared with 18,235,000 a year earlier.

Cheddar cheese production was up sharply in the month, totalling 1,030,000 pounds as compared with 547,000, bringing the two-month output to 2,677,000 pounds as against 1,271,000.

Ice cream production was lower in the month at 981,000 gallons compared with 1,029,000 a year earlier, and in the two months at 1,871,000 gallons compared with 1,988,000. Production of concentrated milk was down in February to 14,756,000 pounds from 15,291,000, and in the two months to 29,754,000 pounds from 31,743,000. (5)

STOCKS OF DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Stocks of creamery butter on March 1 amounted to 36,578,000 pounds as compared with 46,303,000 on February 1 and 18,769,000 on the corresponding date last year. Cheese stocks totalled 38,613,000 pounds compared with 41,215,000 on February 1 and 27,873,000 a year earlier.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on March 1 amounted to 12,536,000 pounds as compared with 24,079,000 at the beginning of February and 12,621,000 on the same date last year, while the holdings of skim milk powder were lower, totalling 2,940,000 pounds compared with 4,074,000 on February 1 and 6,673,000 a year earlier.

March 1 stocks of eggs, shell and frozen, amounted to 281,000 cases compared with 207,000 on February 1 and 390,000 on March 1, 1949. Holdings of poultry meat decreased to 21,733,000 pounds from 24,998,000 on February 1, but was above last year's March 1 figure of 12,253,000 pounds. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF MARGARINE

Production of margarine in Canada in February rose to 8,646,000 pounds from 7,998,000 in the preceding month and 3,354,000 in the corresponding month last year. This raised the total for the first two months of this year to 16,644,000 as compared with 4,384,000 in the same period of 1948. Stocks of margarine at the beginning of March amounted to 1,700,000 pounds, down nine per cent from the February 1 stocks of 1,874,000 pounds. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS AND WASHING MACHINES IN NOVEMBER

Production of electric refrigerators and domestic washing machines continued to move upwards in November. The month's output of refrigerators reached record levels, while production of washing machines was second only to the all-time monthly peak in March, 1949. Factory stocks of both appliances at the end of the month were higher than a year earlier.

Output of electric refrigerators amounted to 17,066 units as compared with 14,264 in the corresponding month of 1948, raising the total for the first 11 months of the year to 163,781 units from 126,736 in the same period of 1948. The month's production of domestic washing machines rose to 32,583 units from 30,752, and in the 11 months to 322,723 units from 292,075.

Factory stocks of electric refrigerators at the end of November rose to 4,626 units from 2,488 a year earlier, while the stocks of washing machines were up to 8,384 units from 3,105.

Exports of domestic electric washing machines in November amounted to 926 units valued at \$107,449, bringing the 11-month total to 10,628 units at \$1,105,441. During the month, 1,551 complete electric refrigerators and parts were exported to the value of \$158,951, and in the 11 months totalled 12,294 units at \$1,345,091.

Imports of electric washing machines in November amounted to 19 units valued at \$817, raising the 11-month total to 212 units valued at \$20,593. November imports of electric refrigerators -- domestic or store -- totalled 34 units at \$4,266, and in the 11 months, 599 units at \$92,051. (6)

OUTPUT OF LEADING MINERALS

Production of 10 of Canada's 16 leading minerals was increased in November over the corresponding month of 1948, while in the first 11 months of the year, output was higher for 11 of the 16 items.

November production was as follows, totals for the same month of 1948 being in brackets: asbestos, 77,354 (67,426) tons; cement, 1,382,718 (1,311,432) barrels; clay products, \$1,518,478 (\$1,744,340); coal, 2,087,874 (1,892,580) tons; copper, 44,086,495 (40,467,115) pounds; gold, 361,311 (311,399) fine ounces; gypsum, 248,585 (292,209) tons; iron ore, 345,088 (150,806) tons.

Lead production in the month amounted to 26,984,945 pounds compared with 32,061,284 a year earlier; lime, 91,967 tons (97,057 tons in 1948); natural gas, 5,071,338 (5,491,314) M cubic feet; nickel, 19,326,560 (25,510,182) pounds; petroleum, 1,915,028 (1,264,533) barrels; salt, 70,123 (69,577) tons; silver, 1,501,781 (1,235,792) fine ounces; zinc, 49,869,401 (41,915,913) pounds. (7)

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
AND NATURAL GAS IN NOVEMBER

All-Canada production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in November amounted to 1,915,000 barrels as compared with 2,060,300 in the preceding month and 1,264,500 in November, 1948. During the first 11 months of the year, production totalled 19,704,300 barrels as against 11,123,200 in the similar period of 1948.

Alberta accounted for 1,821,300 barrels in November as compared with 1,139,200 a year earlier. Leduc's output amounted to 718,100 barrels compared with 617,200 in November, 1948, and Redwater 631,600 barrels compared with 11,100. Crude output from Turner Valley aggregated 300,200 barrels as against 350,100, and Lloydminster 52,200 barrels against 53,200.

The month's output from wells in Saskatchewan amounted to 60,600 barrels compared with 79,000 in November, 1948, Ontario 25,100 barrels compared with 17,700, North-west Territories 6,700 barrels compared with 26,800, and New Brunswick 1,500 barrels compared with 1,900.

In November, output of natural gas amounted to 5,071,300 M cubic feet as compared with 5,123,100 M in October and 5,491,300 M a year ago. In the 11-month period, 53,969,000 M cubic feet were produced as against 51,494,500 in the same months of 1948. Production in Alberta totalled 4,171,900 M cubic feet compared with 4,311,400 M a month earlier; Ontario, 832,700 M (721,000 M); Saskatchewan, 35,400 M (62,300 M); and New Brunswick, 31,300 M (28,400 M). (8)

CANAL TRAFFIC IN 1949

Freight traffic through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals in the 1949 season of navigation grossed 96,187,769 tons, down 18,706,881 tons from the preceding year. Total east-bound freight was 84,047,570 tons compared with 95,764,029, while westbound volume at 12,140,199 tons declined more sharply from 20,130,621 tons, due to the decrease in soft coal movement. Passenger traffic increased slightly from 112,516 in 1948 to 113,005.

On the Welland Ship canal the movement of freight during the year reached a record total of 13,692,209 tons compared with 13,437,849 in the preceding year, a rise of two per cent. An active season of navigation was also shown for the St. Lawrence system with a total of 7,960,194 tons of cargo against 7,378,010 in 1948. The increase was nearly eight per cent, and the total constitutes a high since the 1939 tonnage of 8,340,165. (9)

CIVIL AVIATION IN NOVEMBER

Revenues of Canadian air carriers in November increased to \$2,800,600, a gain of \$465,300 or almost 20 per cent over the same month of 1948. Receipts from passenger traffic advanced from \$1,331,200 to \$1,786,500, mail from \$571,500 to \$586,000, and freight from \$113,000 to \$158,600.

Expenses again rose more sharply than revenues, jumping from \$2,886,800 to \$3,611,300, an increase of \$724,500 or 25.1 per cent, and the net operating deficit for the month was \$810,700 against a loss of \$551,500 in November, 1948.

Revenue passengers carried by the reporting lines -- domestic and foreign -- numbered 80,100 -- a new high for any November -- against 72,000 one year earlier, an increase of 11.3 per cent. (10)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings of revenue freight reported by the principal Canadian railways totalled 70,058 cars in the week ended February 25 as against 71,675 in the preceding week and 73,224 in the same week last year. Loadings in the eastern division totalled 46,046 cars against 48,742 last year, and the western volume was 24,012 cars compared with 24,482. (11)

PROCESSED FOODS
OUTPUT IN 1949

Canadian food processors last year manufactured increased quantities of plain and fancy biscuits, soda biscuits, chocolate confectionery in bulk and packages, sugar confectionery, foods prepared for infants, and vegetable soups, but turned out less chocolate confectionery in bars, baked beans, jams, jellies, marmalades, pickles and relishes, and canned meat. There was more roasted coffee and blended and packed tea, but less peanut butter produced. Sharply lower quantities of tomato products -- soup and catsup -- were manufactured, but more of other kinds of soup.

Production of ready-to-serve cereals, processed cheese, and salted and roasted peanuts was higher. More canned macaroni was produced but less dry macaroni was manufactured. Baking powders, dried and powdered eggs, sandwich spreads, and jelly powders were also among the decreases, but ice cream powders and pie filling powders increased. Salad dressing and mayonnaise were produced in substantially higher amounts.

Following are preliminary figures for some main processed food items for 1949 (quantities for 1948 in brackets):

Biscuit and Confectionery:-- Soda biscuits, 48,779,005 (46,236,994) pounds; biscuits, plain and fancy, 143,569,457 (140,182,571) pounds; chewing gum, 12,612,669 (13,157,040) boxes; cocoa powder, 9,828,428 (12,506,971) pounds; chocolate confectionery in bars, 51,668,862 (58,014,876) dozen; chocolate confectionery in bulk and packages, 41,414,832 (35,616,717) pounds; sugar confectionery, 74,793,295 (72,205,233) pounds.

Fruit and Vegetable Preparations:-- Baked beans, 74,698,817 (78,726,284) pounds; foods prepared for infants, 26,637,010 (22,136,617) pounds; jams, 63,958,513 (78,833,833) pounds; jellies, 5,380,414 (5,807,680) pounds; marmalades, 16,877,332 (22,146,644) pounds; pickles and relishes, 4,560,628 (4,803,530) gallons; tomato soup, 4,142,642 (8,576,518) dozen tins; vegetable soup, 3,869,875 (3,030,070) dozen tins; tomato catsup, 17,831,405 (45,615,505) pounds; spirit vinegar, 6,505,202 (5,196,598) gallons.

Miscellaneous Foods:-- Baking powders, 10,262,886 (11,593,049) pounds; ready-to-serve cereals, 65,571,545 (59,813,659) pounds; processed cheese, 35,546,249 (34,097,742) pounds; roasted coffee, 77,932,356 (72,515,620) pounds; dried and powdered eggs, 5,763,431 (9,797,404) pounds; dry macaroni, 58,495,362 (82,855,930) pounds; canned macaroni, 24,930,427 (15,508,585) pounds; mincemeat, 5,609,630 (5,608,331) pounds; salted and roasted peanuts, 14,610,655 (12,916,310) pounds; peanut butter, 15,936,810 (17,051,546) pounds; jelly powders, 14,126,677 (16,100,670) pounds; pie filling powders, 5,153,728 (3,605,556) pounds; pudding powders, 7,712,853 (8,888,049) pounds; salad dressing and mayonnaise, 16,173,124 (12,805,840) pounds; sandwich spreads, 4,200,005 (5,094,290) pounds; blended and packed tea, 38,982,758 (37,683,034) pounds; fresh yeast, 21,769,792 (16,941,337) pounds.

Canned Meats:-- Spiced pork and spiced ham, 15,650,042 (20,875,279) pounds; roast pork and ham, 2,642,770 (2,679,302) pounds; beef stews and boiled dinners, 10,204,539 (10,980,191) pounds; roast beef, 2,650,898 (2,338,385) pounds; weiners, 773,640 (959,070) pounds; meat paste, 3,150,943 (7,433,488) pounds; sundry, 3,949,579 (5,423,400) pounds. Total canned meat, 46,419,548 (62,774,268) pounds. (12)

OUTPUT OF IRON AND STEEL
AND THEIR PRODUCTS IN 1948

Gross factory value of products turned out by Canadian manufacturers of iron and steel and their products rose sharply to \$2,253,777,000 in 1948 from \$1,854,916,000 in 1947, according to final summary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The rise of 21.5 per cent in 1948 over 1947 follows upon a rise of 32 per cent in 1947 from an aggregate value of \$1,405,543,000 in 1946.

All the main industries in this classification showed increases in gross output value in 1948 over the previous year with the exception of shipbuilding, the largest gains being shown for the group of pig iron, ferro-alloys, steel and rolled products, and for farm implements, automobiles, and railway rolling stock. Gross output value for the first-named group rose to \$282,167,150 from \$216,276,000 in 1947; for farm implements to \$146,956,300 from \$89,423,500; for automobiles, to \$398,057,000 from \$340,918,200; and for railway rolling stock, to \$237,382,900 from \$159,283,100.

Output for other leading industries: sheet metal products, \$152,561,000 against \$129,495,000 in 1947; iron castings, \$123,739,000 (\$102,516,000 in 1947); machinery, \$232,606,000 (\$200,895,000); automobile parts, \$140,068,400 (\$131,535,000); bridge and structural steel, \$66,229,600 (\$52,559,300); hardware, cutlery and tools, \$87,665,700 (\$79,536,800); wire and wire goods, \$63,947,700 (\$54,563,600); heating and cooking apparatus, \$53,189,700 (\$44,901,400). The value of shipbuilding declined to \$106,783,300 from \$110,131,100. (13)

OPERATING RESULTS OF
RETAIL CLOTHING STORES

According to the biennial survey of operating results of retail clothing stores by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the four main classes of unincorporated retail clothing stores -- men's, women's, family, and shoe -- operated on similar gross and net profits in 1948. Gross profits ranged from 23.4 per cent of net sales in family clothing stores to 26.6 per cent in shoe stores. Net profit ratios, including proprietors' salaries and income tax, fell between 10.0 per cent in family clothing stores and 11.9 per cent in men's clothing stores. These ratios were consistently lower than those of 1944, 1945 and 1946.

Men's clothing stores had the largest average sales per store, rising from \$57,537 in 1946 to \$68,623. Family clothing stores followed with average sales of \$62,539 as compared with \$54,053, women's clothing stores next with sales of \$51,868 compared with \$38,705, and shoe stores \$49,444 compared with \$44,867. Year-end inventories held by men's clothing stores rose from \$13,205 in 1946 to \$20,167, women's clothing from \$6,836 to \$9,176, family clothing from \$14,238 to \$18,765, and shoe stores from \$12,317 to \$16,946.

Women's clothing stores sold and replaced their stock 4.6 times in 1948, men's and family clothing 2.7 times, and shoe stores 2.2 times. This rate of stock turnover was considerably slower than that of previous years except in women's clothing stores. A greater demand for available goods in 1946 together with a much greater dollar volume of stock on hand in 1948 has, no doubt, been the cause of this drop in rate of stock turnover.

The report contains details on the operating results for both incorporated and unincorporated stores, and by size of business. Data on the financial structure of incorporated and unincorporated stores is also included. (14)

LUMBER INDUSTRY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN 1948

Gross value of production of the lumber industry in Prince Edward Island in 1948 amounted to \$551,500, showing a decrease of 17 per cent from the preceding year's total of \$661,500. Ninety-two mills were in operation during the year as compared with 97 mills. Output of the industry included 11,035,000 feet board measure of sawn lumber as compared with 13,893,000 in 1947, 3,954,000 squares of shingles compared with 5,398,000, and 395,000 laths compared with 1,765,000. (Mem. 4)

PAPER BOX AND BAG INDUSTRY

The paper box and bag industry established new records in 1948 for the ninth consecutive year. The products of the industry rose in value to \$106,256,000 from \$91,642,000 in 1947, or by almost 16 per cent, and the cost of materials used advanced to \$63,924,000 from \$53,060,000, or by 20.5 per cent. The employees averaged 12,357 compared with 12,227 in 1947, and their salaries and wages aggregated \$22,566,000 compared with \$19,390,000. (15)

HARDWOOD FLOORING INDUSTRY

Gross value of products of the hardwood flooring industry in 1948 was \$11,818,000 as compared with \$10,182,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 16 per cent. Twenty-five establishments were in operation during the year employing 1,536 workers earning \$2,824,000 in salaries and wages as against 23 plants with 1,466 employees receiving \$2,186,000 in 1947. The value added by manufacture totalled \$5,470,000 as compared with \$4,225,000 in 1947, an advance of 29 per cent.

Total quantity of hardwood flooring produced by the industry amounted to 56,640 M feet board measure compared with 47,296 in 1947. Birch accounted for 35,967 M feet board measure of the year's output compared with 20,171 M in 1947, beech 1,165 M compared with 4,188, maple 10,508 M compared with 10,981, white oak, plain cut, 1,067 M compared with 3,144, red oak, plain cut 7,288 M compared with 7,096, and other hardwoods 645 M compared with 1,716. (16)

WOODEN REFRIGERATOR INDUSTRY

Establishments engaged wholly or principally in the manufacture of household and commercial refrigerators, cold storage coolers and ice-cream cabinets constructed of wood, had a gross value of production in 1948 of \$2,967,300, an increase of 16 per cent over the 1947 total of \$2,569,700.

There were 15 establishments in operation during the year with 520 workers earning \$998,900 in salaries and wages as compared with 15 plants employing 539 workers receiving \$849,400 in 1947. The cost of materials used amounted to \$1,331,100 compared with \$1,161,000, and the value added by manufacture totalled \$1,612,100 in 1948 compared with \$1,386,000 in 1947. (Mem. 5)

MISCELLANEOUS PAPER GOODS

Gross value of products turned out by establishments engaged wholly or principally in coating, treating, cutting and otherwise transforming paper and paper board for special purposes -- exclusive of paper boxes and bags and roofing paper -- amounted to \$96,959,000 in 1948 as compared with \$85,220,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 14 per cent. (Mem. 6)

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, February 1 (10 cents).
2. Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts, January (10 cents).
3. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, December, 1948, Including First Estimates of International Travel Expenditures in 1949 (10 cents).
4. Sales of New Motor Vehicles and Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, January (25 cents).
5. Dairy Factory Production, February (10 cents).
6. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, November (15 cents).
7. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, November (10 cents).
8. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Manufactured Gas, November (15 cents).
9. Summary of Canal Statistics for December and Season of Navigation, 1949 (25 cents).
10. Civil Aviation, November (10 cents).
11. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
12. Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, December, 1949 (25 cents).
13. Iron and Steel and Their Products -- Final Summary Statistics, 1948 (10 cents).
14. Operating Results and Financial Structure of Retail Clothing Stores, 1948 (25 cents).
15. The Paper Box and Bag Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
16. Hardwood Flooring Industry, 1948 (15 cents).
17. Cooking and Heating Apparatus Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
18. The Wire and Wire Goods Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
19. Trade of Canada: Imports Entered for Consumption, December, and 12 Months Ended December (25 cents).
20. Quarterly Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, December (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
 2. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, March 1 (10 cents).
 3. Production and Stocks of Margarine, February (10 cents).
 4. The Lumber Industry in Prince Edward Island, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1948 (10 cents).
 5. The Wooden Refrigerator Industry, 1948 (10 cents).
 6. Miscellaneous Paper Goods, 1948 (25 cents).
 7. Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine Cities of Canada, March 1 (10 cents).
-

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729543