

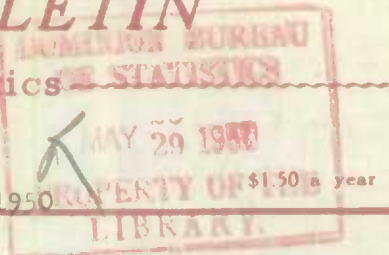
D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS in April were valued at \$205,500,000 as compared with \$237,800,000 in the corresponding month last year. Exports to the United States rose in the month to \$137,792,000 from \$110,654,000, but shipments to the United Kingdom fell to \$25,795,000 from \$63,049,000.

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ESTIMATED TOTAL OF SALARIES AND WAGES and supplementary labour income in February was \$625,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the January figure of \$620,000,000, and \$20,000,000 or three per cent above the February, 1949 estimate of \$605,000,000.

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SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES between Canada and other countries in March amounted to \$54,400,000, the highest monthly total since June last year. In February, sales and purchases aggregated \$35,900,000, and in March last year totalled \$28,400,000.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES paid to hourly-rated wage-earners employed by leading Canadian manufacturing establishments reached a new peak figure of \$43.10 during the week ending March 1, showing an increase of 42 cents over the February 1 average of \$42.68, and a gain of \$1.13 over the March 1, 1949 figure of \$41.97.

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DOLLAR VOLUME OF WHOLESALE SALES in March this year advanced 20 per cent over February and was four per cent above the same month last year. Sales in the first quarter of this year were practically unchanged from a year earlier.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES during the week ending March 13 decreased one per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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VALUE OF INVENTORIES held by Canadian manufacturing establishments at the end of March was slightly above the February level but below March last year. The March index, on the base 1947=100, was 126.8 compared with 125.4 in February and 133.7 in March, 1949.

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CARS OF REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED at Canadian points during the week ending May 13 totalled 75,343 cars, up from 73,928 in the preceding week, and 1,239 cars or 1.7 per cent above the same week last year.

EXPORTS AGAIN RISE TO UNITED STATES
BUT OVERALL TOTAL LOWER IN APRIL

Canada's domestic exports to the United States again increased substantially during April over a year earlier for the sixth successive month, and were also higher to Latin American countries. But these gains were more than offset by sharp decreases in the value of shipments to the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries and to Europe, partly attributable to the late opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence system.

Exports to all countries during April were valued at \$205,500,000 as compared with \$237,800,000 in April last year. March exports showed a gain over the previous year, but January and February values were also lower and the aggregate value for the four months ending April fell to \$854,400,000 as against \$896,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1949.

Domestic exports to the United States moved up in April to \$137,792,000 from \$110,654,000 a year ago, showing a gain of nearly 25 per cent, and accounting for approximately 67 per cent of the month's total as against 47 per cent in April, 1949. Aggregate value for the four months ending April rose to \$551,800,000 as compared with \$455,804,000 for the like 1949 period, an increase of 21 per cent.

There were increases from a year ago in the month's exports to the United States in six of the main commodity groups, the exceptions being agricultural and vegetable products, iron and its products, and miscellaneous commodities. Largest gains were shown by the wood and paper group, up to \$71,524,000 from \$51,085,000; non-ferrous metals and products at \$20,343,000 as against \$15,276,000; and animals and animal products at \$14,513,000 compared with \$11,894,000. The agricultural and vegetable products group declined to \$8,466,000 from \$12,548,000, the other decreases being slight, but there were general declines in April in most groups from recent peak levels reached in March.

April shipments to the United Kingdom fell to less than half the value of a year earlier, being recorded at \$25,795,000 as compared with \$63,049,000, while the value for the four months was \$134,896,000 as against \$202,484,000 last year. Decreases were recorded in the month's exports of all main commodity groups, the largest declines being from \$30,139,000 to \$15,421,000 for the agricultural and vegetable group, in which the main component is wheat, and from \$17,385,000 to \$5,884,000 for the non-ferrous metals and products.

Total exports to other Commonwealth countries also declined in value to \$15,830,000 in April from \$27,114,000 in April, 1949, the cumulative total for the four months amounting to \$57,095,000 this year as compared with \$95,292,000 last year. Lower values were recorded for exports in the month to all main areas. Exports to the British West Indies and British Guiana declined to \$2,289,000 as against \$3,604,000 a year earlier, with largest decreases in sales to Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Shipments to African countries fell off to \$3,824,000 from \$5,792,000, which was mainly accounted for by a decrease in exports to the Union of South Africa from \$5,412,000 to \$3,603,000. Sales to Commonwealth countries in Asia dropped in value to \$5,261,000 as against \$11,308,000, exports to India declining to \$2,746,000 from \$8,676,000 last year and to Pakistan to \$581,000 from \$1,384,000, but increasing to the Federation of Malaya. Reversing some previous gains, exports were also moderately lower to Australia and New Zealand, reducing the total for the Oceania group to \$3,115,000 as against \$4,388,000.

Shipments to Latin American countries were valued at \$11,937,000 as compared with \$10,154,000 a year ago, with increases to 10 of the 16. Largest gains were to Argentina, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela, and the largest decreases to Brazil and Panama. Aggregate value of exports for the four months was moderately below last year at \$33,151,000 as against \$36,592,000.

Exports to European countries as a whole fell sharply in value in April to \$6,059,000 from \$18,949,000 last year, but for the four months were down less steeply to \$40,905,000 from \$62,051,000. Decreases were recorded in April shipments to most leading European markets, except Italy. In contrast, the value of April exports to other foreign countries was slightly higher at \$7,160,000 compared with \$7,101,000 and practically unchanged from last year for the four months at \$31,106,000.

Six of the nine main commodity groups were lower in the month, including three of the four largest in value. Agricultural and vegetable products declined to \$37,385,000 from \$62,400,000 for April last year, due mainly to reduced values for exports of wheat, other grains, wheat flour, rubber and products, and seeds. The non-ferrous metals group dropped to \$28,545,000 from \$38,528,000, aluminum and products being higher but nickel, copper, lead, zinc and their products all lower. The iron and products group was valued at \$19,485,000 as against \$27,408,000, with decreases in ferro-alloys, rolling-mill products, farm and other machinery, automobiles and railway cars and parts, but higher figures for locomotives and parts, automobile parts, and pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.

Largest in value, the wood and paper group rose to \$75,839,000 as compared with \$64,453,000 last year, bringing the total for this group in the four months to \$298,666,000 as against \$263,688,000. Exports of newsprint increased in value in the month to \$39,039,000 compared with \$32,393,000; planks and boards to \$16,792,000 as against \$10,912,000; and wood pulp to \$13,283,000 from \$12,929,000. The animals and animal products group increased slightly to \$20,181,000 compared with \$19,341,000, with gains in cattle, fish and fishery products, and meats other than bacon and hams. A sharp rise in asbestos shipments over last year's strike-reduced exports increased the non-metallic minerals group to \$7,422,000 from \$3,913,000.

The chemicals group was lower in April at \$6,953,000 compared with \$7,977,000, mainly due to lower shipments of fertilizers; while the miscellaneous group declined to \$8,458,000 from \$12,198,000 as the result of decreases for ships and vessels and aircraft and parts. (1)

LABOUR INCOME HIGHER IN FEBRUARY

Estimated total of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income in February was \$625,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the January figure of \$620,000,000, and \$20,000,000 or three per cent above the February, 1949 estimate of \$605,000,000. During the first two months of this year, estimated labour income rose to \$1,245,000,000 from \$1,212,000,000 in the similar period of 1949, or by three per cent.

Labour income in manufacturing advanced to \$216,000,000 from \$213,000,000 in February last year; in utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade to \$166,000,000 from \$159,000,000; and in finance and services to \$141,000,000 from \$131,000,000.

The total for agriculture, logging, fishing, trapping and mining declined to \$43,000,000 in February from \$47,000,000 a year earlier, while labour income in construction increased to \$37,000,000 from \$34,000,000. Supplementary labour income in the month amounted to \$21,000,000 compared with \$20,000,000 in February, 1949. (2)

WEEKLY WAGES IN MANUFACTURING
REACH NEW PEAK AT MARCH 1

Average weekly wages paid to hourly-rated wage-earners employed by leading Canadian manufacturing establishments reached a new peak figure of \$43.10 during the week ending March 1. This was 42 cents above the February 1 average of \$42.68, and \$1.13 higher than the March 1, 1949 figure of \$41.97.

Hourly earnings at March 1 averaged 101.4 cents as compared with 100.9 at February 1 and 97.6 cents a year earlier. The average number of hours worked during the week ending March 1 was 42.5 as against 42.3 in the week of February 1 and 43.0 a year ago.

Weekly wages in durable manufactured goods moved up to an average of \$46.77 from \$46.21 at February 1 and \$45.49 at March 1, 1949, while in non-durable manufactured goods the average rose to \$39.57 from \$39.26 at February 1 and \$38.26 last year. The work-week in durable goods was 42.6 hours compared with 42.2 at February 1 and 43.2 at March 1 last year, and in non-durable goods was 42.5 hours compared with 42.4 hours at February 1 and 42.7 at March 1, 1949. (3)

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Sales and purchases of securities between Canada and other countries in March reached a total of \$54,400,000, the highest monthly figure since June last year. In February, sales and purchases aggregated \$35,900,000, and in March last year totalled \$28,400,000. Both sales and purchases showed marked increases during the month, the former advancing to \$29,300,000 from \$17,600,000 in February and \$14,600,000 last year, and the latter to \$25,100,000 from \$18,300,000 in February and \$13,800,000 a year earlier.

The rise in security transactions in March was accounted for chiefly by increases in sales and purchases with the United States, sales amounting to \$28,200,000 and purchases \$22,600,000, resulting in a sales balance of \$5,600,000. Although Canadian stocks and bonds chiefly contributed toward the large volume, most of the sales balance arose from repurchases of United States stocks by United States investors.

Security transactions with the United Kingdom declined in volume, sales amounting to \$500,000 and purchases \$2,100,000. March transactions provided a purchase balance of \$1,600,000, comparable to the purchase balance which existed in February. Both sales and purchases with other countries decreased from February, resulting in net sales of \$300,000. (4)

VALUE OF INVENTORIES HELD BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturing establishments at the end of March was slightly above the February level but below March last year, according to index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The March index, on the base 1947=100, was 126.8 as compared with 125.4 in February and 133.7 in March, 1949.

The consumers' goods industries index -- the largest component of the all-industries total -- increased five points during the month to reach 132.5, but was practically unchanged from a year earlier. In the capital goods industries, the index fell to 92.2, eight points below the February level and was 26 points lower than in March, 1949.

Inventories in the producers' goods industries dropped to an index level of 124.8, down four points from February and 10 points from March last year. In the construction goods industries, the March index stood at 153.1, five points above February, but 16 points below March, 1949. (5)

WHOLESALE SALES HIGHER IN MARCH

Dollar volume of wholesale sales in March this year advanced 20 per cent over February and was four per cent above the same month last year, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from wholesalers representing nine lines of trade. Sales in the first quarter of this year were practically unchanged from a year earlier.

The general unadjusted index, on the base, average for 1935-39=100, stood at 294.2 as compared with 244.6 in February, and 283.4 in March last year. Increases over March, 1949 were registered for all provinces and ranged from one per cent for Quebec to six per cent for British Columbia.

While trends varied between the different trades, there were no wide gains or losses. Sales of wholesale grocers and druggists in March were eight per cent in excess of March last year, while an increase of seven per cent was recorded by automotive equipment and tobacco and confectionery wholesalers. Slightly smaller gains of four per cent and three per cent were registered for fruit and vegetable dealers and clothing wholesalers, respectively.

Footwear and hardware wholesalers both reported sales two per cent lower in March than a year earlier, while dry goods wholesalers' sales decreased five per cent. (6)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXESMay 18, 1950May 11, 1950April 20, 1950

(1935-39=100)

Investors' Price Index

(106 Common Stocks)	129.2	128.7	127.2
82 Industrials	125.1	124.3	121.9
16 Utilities	130.8	131.3	133.4
8 Banks	144.8	145.5	144.9

Mining Stock Price Index

(30 Stocks)	91.9	91.8	93.5
25 Golds	73.0	73.0	75.4
5 Base Metals	129.4	128.9	129.2

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
DOWN ONE PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales during the week ending May 13 decreased one per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures.

Sales in Quebec were up six per cent, Ontario four per cent, and the Maritimes two per cent, but were down 25 per cent in Manitoba and 13 per cent in Saskatchewan. In Alberta and British Columbia, sales remained unchanged.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on May 19 amounted to 20,411,000 pounds as compared with 9,287,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were as follows by cities, last year's figures being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 240 (327) pounds; Montreal, 2,226 (3,409); Toronto, 4,688 (2,929); Winnipeg, 8,803 (1,036); Regina, 713 (130); Saskatoon, 215 (186); Edmonton, 2,194 (346); Calgary, 646 (196); Vancouver, 686 (728).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on May 11 amounted to 121,742,100 bushels as compared with 124,778,100 a week earlier, and 105,945,300 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week amounted to 3,628,300 bushels, up sharply from last year's corresponding total of 1,604,600 bushels. Cumulative total for the period August 1 - May 11 was 272,311,300 bushels as against 265,990,800 in the similar 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 May 11, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 861,000 (1,049,100) bushels; barley, 338,100 (1,285,300); rye, 204,800 (131,700); flaxseed, 2,800 (68,900).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending May 11 amounted to 3,907,700 bushels as compared with 6,486,300 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 123,704,700 bushels against 123,637,800 in the similar period of 1948-49. (Mem. 1)

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES LOWER
IN FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1949

Canada's birth rate fell to 27.3 per 1,000 population in the first nine months of 1949 from 27.5 in the corresponding period of 1948. The general mortality rate was also lower at 9.2 as compared with 9.4, the infant mortality rate falling to 42 from 45, and the maternal death rate moving down to 1.4 from 1.5. The rate of natural increase remained at 18.1.

Preliminary figures for the January-September period of 1949 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place the number of live births at 269,151 as compared with 265,162 in the same period of 1948. Deaths at all ages numbered 90,272 as compared with 90,570, and the natural increase in the population was 178,879 compared with 174,592. Marriages totalled 91,181 compared with 92,535, and the marriage rate was 9.3 compared with 9.6.

Stillbirths numbered 5,170 compared with 5,227 in the first nine months of 1948. Deaths under one year totalled 11,310 compared with 11,826, while deaths under one month numbered 6,372 compared with 6,899. There were 381 maternal deaths compared with 394. (7)

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF COAL

Canadian coal production in April this year increased 6.5 per cent over the corresponding month last year, while imports rose 11.4 per cent. During the first four months of the year, production was higher and imports lower.

According to preliminary figures, the all-Canada output of coal in April increased to 1,308,500 tons from 1,228,782 in April last year, and in the four-month period to 6,747,500 tons from 6,458,486. Imports in April advanced to 2,247,941 tons from 2,008,505 a year earlier, but were down in the cumulative period to 4,286,509 tons from 4,377,860.

Production in Alberta in April rose to 515,500 tons from 503,695 a year earlier, and in Nova Scotia to 499,500 tons from 463,960. Output in British Columbia was down to 142,500 tons from 160,188, but higher in Saskatchewan at 115,000 tons compared with 71,632. New Brunswick's output in the month was 36,000 tons compared with 28,846. (8)

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
AND NATURAL GAS IN FEBRUARY

All-Canada output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in February this year amounted to 1,954,634 barrels as compared with 1,926,867 in the preceding month and 1,443,006 in February, 1949. During the first two months of this year, 3,881,501 barrels were produced, a rise of 38 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 2,799,489 barrels.

Alberta accounted for 1,847,107 barrels in February as compared with 1,352,129 a year earlier. Leduc's output increased to 845,993 barrels from 735,149 in February last year, Redwater to 547,783 barrels from 184,253, and Lloydminster to 61,060 barrels from 41,386. Crude output from Turner Valley declined to 285,566 barrels from 299,091.

The month's output from wells in Saskatchewan amounted to 73,201 barrels as compared with 51,942 in February, 1949; Ontario, 19,941 barrels compared with 17,372; Northwest Territories, 13,074 barrels compared with 19,981; and New Brunswick, 1,311 barrels compared with 1,582.

Production of natural gas was lower in February, totalling 6,645,237 M cubic feet, down from the all-time high of 9,571,840 M reached in January, and 7,127,366 M a year ago. Despite the decline in the month, cumulative output for the first two months of the year increased to 16,217,077 M cubic feet from 15,038,385 M in the similar period of 1949. Production in Alberta amounted to 5,691,515 M cubic feet as compared with 8,526,930 M a month earlier; Ontario, 858,275 M (933,263 M); Saskatchewan, 64,587 M (77,018 M); and New Brunswick, 30,860 M (34,629 M). (9)

REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTION
INCREASED 10 PER CENT IN 1949

Canadian output of refined petroleum products in 1949 was 10 per cent higher than in the preceding year, increases being recorded in the year's production of motor gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil. Output of all petroleum products during the year was 89,243,000 barrels as compared with 80,969,000 in 1948.

During the year, 95,959,000 barrels of crude petroleum were received at Canadian refineries, an increase of seven per cent over the preceding year's total of 89,275,000 barrels. Receipts of imported crude moved down to 45,449,000 barrels from 77,336,000 the year before, while the supply from Canadian sources rose sharply to 20,510,000 barrels from 11,939,000. Domestic crude accounted for 21 per cent of the total in 1949 as against 13 per cent in 1948.

Venezuela and the United States accounted for the bulk of Canada's crude oil imports in 1949, but the amounts from these countries fell during the year. Imports from Arabia, however, showed a sharp rise, while the supply from Trinidad was smaller. Iraq came into the picture as a source of supply during the year.

Imports from Venezuela in 1949 amounted to 34,361,000 barrels as compared with 37,567,000 in 1948; United States, 29,652,000 barrels compared with 33,071,000; Arabia, 8,928,000 barrels compared with 3,643,000; Trinidad, 2,197,000 barrels compared with 2,357,000; Iraq, 310,700 (nil); Iran, nil (484,900); and Mexico, nil (213,300). (10)

SHIPMENTS AND EXPORTS OF ASBESTOS HIGHER IN MARCH

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in March amounted to 68,356 tons, more than five times last year's corresponding total of 11,770 tons. In the first three months of this year, 183,489 tons were shipped, sharply above the 36,790 tons in the similar period of 1949. Last year's shipments were reduced by labour disputes.

Exports in the month increased to 65,716 tons from 12,357 in March last year, bringing the cumulative total for the first quarter of the year to 179,974 tons as against 89,017 in 1949. (11)

STOCKS OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL IN 1949

Dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal were as follows at the end of 1949, totals for the first of the year being in brackets: aluminum, 1,895,516 (1,845,917) pounds; brass and bronze, 7,418,348 (7,351,282); copper, 2,792,253 (3,692,437); magnesium, 9,952 (35,427); nickel, 252,882 (256,562); tin-lead, 4,429,082 (4,281,358); zinc, 602,038 (616,954); and drosses, 1,426,238 (1,449,012). (12)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF IRON CASTINGS AND CAST IRON PIPES

Production of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings amounted to 61,400 tons in March, while shipments totalled 38,400 tons. During the first three months of this year, 180,200 tons were produced and 113,500 tons were shipped. (Mem. 2)

SALES OF RADIO RECEIVING SETS

Sales of radio receiving sets were slightly higher in March and the first quarter of this year. March sales numbered 55,459 valued at \$4,690,775 as compared with 55,283 units at \$4,050,051 a year earlier, while the three-month sales totalled 140,926 units at \$11,827,165 compared with 140,345 at \$10,687,413.

Sales in March were as follows, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: Ontario, 29,603 (33,583) units; Quebec, 9,724 (8,203); British Columbia, 4,104 (2,760); Alberta, 3,556 (3,138); Maritimes, 3,272 (3,470); Manitoba, 3,098 (2,299); Saskatchewan, 1,752 (1,830); and Newfoundland, 350 (-). (13)

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

Consumption of rubber increased five per cent in March, total for the month amounting to 15,097,200 pounds as compared with 14,317,600 in February. Natural rubber consumption increased to 8,772,400 pounds from 8,265,000, synthetic to 3,772,400 pounds from 3,653,900, and reclaim to 2,552,400 pounds from 2,398,600.

Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim rubber moved higher in March, the former advancing to 11,849,600 pounds from 9,732,800, and the latter to 721,300 pounds from 651,800.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber rose to 11,161,900 pounds as compared with 11,119,400 in February, while synthetic declined to 9,206,400 pounds compared with 9,632,000, and reclaim to 3,599,700 pounds compared with 3,796,800. (14)

CANAL TRAFFIC IN APRIL With the season of navigation opening later than last year on the Welland and Sault Ste. Marie canals, the tonnage of freight through all Canadian canals was lower in April at 1,128,751 tons as compared with 2,211,385 in the same month last year, when very early openings were recorded. Vessel passages for all canals numbered 767 compared with 1,753 in April, 1949.

Due to the late opening and ice conditions in Lake Superior harbours, only 144,382 tons of freight passed through the Sault Ste. Marie canals in April -- Canadian and United States locks -- compared with the record total of 12,030,022 reached a year earlier. Very little wheat and grain and no iron ore moved eastbound while the westbound soft coal and other traffic was greatly reduced from April last year. Vessel passages numbered only 88 against 2,513.

Total freight on the Welland Ship canal in April amounted to 817,498 tons as compared with 1,425,684 in April, 1949. The grain movement was limited by the later opening at Sault Ste. Marie and was down sharply from April last year. However, the tonnage of soft coal rose from 433,786 tons to 469,921 as consumers strove to replace strike depleted stocks. Four hundred and twenty-three vessels were locked through as against 712 in April, 1949.

Despite a four day earlier opening, tonnage of freight on the St. Lawrence canals eased from 511,244 tons in April last year to 285,457 with grain off sharply. Coal, petroleum, corn, ores, and other freight showed gains over the volume passing a year ago. Vessels numbered 263 against 546 last year. The smaller canals reported lighter traffic except the Richelieu which showed 618 tons compared with 438 tons in April, 1949. (15)

RAILWAY OPERATIONS IN FEBRUARY Operating revenues of Canadian railways in February were fairly well maintained at \$65,724,122 as compared with \$65,969,979 in the same month last year, mainly as a result of increased freight rates, declines occurring in the volume of both freight and passenger traffic. Expenses fell from \$65,770,543 to \$64,854,156, and the net debit in operating income was reduced to \$1,481,656 from \$2,334,609 a year earlier.

Freight revenues in February totalled \$54,110,233, down \$424,369 from the preceding year, and the tonnage of freight carried during the month dropped 10.6 per cent to 1,307,632 tons. Passenger revenues fell 8.4 per cent from \$5,312,200 to \$4,867,813, while the number of passengers carried during the month was down 16 per cent to 2,321,669. (16)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Cars of revenue freight loaded at Canadian points during the week ending May 13 totalled 75,343 cars, up from 73,928 cars in the preceding week, and 1,239 cars or 1.7 per cent above the same week last year. Volume for the eastern division climbed from 50,352 cars to 52,016 cars, but fell in the western division from 23,752 cars to 23,327 cars. In the eastern division there were increases in grain, vegetables, coal, ores, mine products, lumber, gasoline, automobiles, woodpulp and paper and miscellaneous manufactures. In the western sector, gains were shown in coal, ores, building products, logs, lumber and fertilizers. (17)

CIVIL AVIATION IN JANUARY

Revenues of Canadian airlines during January climbed to a peak for the month of \$2,717,551, an increase of 13.8 per cent or \$329,938 above the corresponding month of 1949. The revenue gain in January was restricted to scheduled carriers which advanced from \$2,074,534 to \$2,488,195, while earnings of other carriers declined from \$313,079 to \$229,356.

Expenses nearly kept pace with the increase of revenues and advanced from \$2,888,256 to \$3,202,495, up \$314,239 or 10.9 per cent. All expense accounts were heavier with operation and maintenance requiring \$2,660,748 against \$2,481,227 one year earlier, while traffic expenses rose over \$100,000 to \$338,626.

Total passenger fares advanced from \$1,298,585 to \$1,634,072, up nearly 26 per cent, mail and excess baggage receipts rose slightly, but freight or goods earned \$162,095 against \$120,154 in January last year. Total revenue passengers carried by all lines advanced from 72,386 to 75,940, a gain of 4.9 per cent. (18)

EXPRESS COMPANIES IN 1949

Gross receipts of express companies in 1949 climbed to a new record total of \$51,966,000 as compared with \$46,809,000 in the preceding year, a gain of 11 per cent.

Operating expenses and express privileges rose quite sharply with increased wage scales. Operating expenses totalled \$32,385,000 compared with \$30,398,000 one year earlier, while express privileges paid to carriers increased from \$18,786,000 to \$21,227,000. After all deductions, net corporate income showed a debit of \$1,833,000 against \$2,698,000 in 1948.

The value of all financial paper handled decreased slightly at \$163,324,000 as against \$164,224,000 in the preceding year. Taxes rose 16 per cent from \$363,000 in 1948 to \$421,000. (19)

OUTPUT OF TOBACCO INDUSTRIES

Output of Canada's tobacco manufacturing industries had a net value -- factory selling values less excise duties and taxes -- of \$107,077,000 in 1948, an increase of 16 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$92,279,000, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The gross value -- selling values plus excise duties and taxes -- amounted to \$307,204,000 as compared with \$283,395,000, a rise of eight per cent.

Production of cigarettes in 1948 amounted to 16,071,779 thousand, showing a moderate increase over the 1947 output of 15,687,127 thousand. The gross value of cigarettes produced during the year was \$240,838,000 compared with \$220,649,000. Output of smoking tobacco rose to 26,337,000 pounds from 25,404,000, and the value to \$46,607,000 from \$42,968,000.

Output of cigars totalled 210,335 M valued at \$14,453,000 (214,745 M at \$14,082,000 in 1947); chewing tobacco, 2,044,952 pounds at \$3,184,000 (2,382,245 at \$3,604,139); and snuff, 992,359 pounds at \$2,109,000 (977,700 at \$2,074,000). (20)

RUBBER INDUSTRY OF CANADA Gross value of products turned out by the rubber industry of Canada in 1948 amounted to \$194,112,000, showing a slight decline from the all-time high of \$196,308,000 reached in the preceding year.

Fifty-six establishments were in operation in 1948, furnishing employment to 21,703 persons who received \$48,273,000 in salaries and wages as compared with 60 plants with 23,475 employees earning \$46,614,000 in 1947. Ontario employed over 72 per cent of the persons engaged in the industry and produced over 81 per cent of the entire output, while Quebec accounted for over 27 per cent of the total employment and over 18 per cent of production. (21)

PENSION AND WELFARE PLANS
IN CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

Results of a survey of pension and welfare plans in force in Canadian industries at October 1, 1947, just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show that the largest coverage of employees (excluding establishments operated by railways) was under group life insurance, with next largest under pension plans, followed by plans providing sickness benefits. In many cases, employees were covered by two or more plans.

For the purpose of its survey, the Bureau sent out 17,040 questionnaires to firms or establishments, covering generally those with 15 or more employees, and received replies from approximately 90 per cent covering 1,993,134 employees, representing nearly 97 per cent of the total employment in firms under survey.

Out of 1,799,325 employees in establishments other than railways, 634,575 or 35.3 per cent were covered by group life insurance plans; 472,066 or 26.2 per cent by pension plans; 423,664 or 23.5 per cent by hospital care services; 276,343 or 15.4 per cent by plans for cash benefits for medical and hospital services; and 227,250 or 12.6 per cent by medical care services, some of which provided surgical care only.

Out of 14,452 reporting units (excluding railways), 6,141 with 1,152,208 employees had group life insurance with 634,575 employees covered; 3,425 units with 915,709 employees had pension plans covering 472,066 employees; 4,615 units with 879,561 employees had hospital care services covering 423,664 employees; 2,571 units with 480,198 employees had cash benefits for medical and hospital services covered 276,343 of their working force; and 1,864 units with 419,619 employees had medical care services covering 227,250 employees. There were 6,444 units with 344,785 employees which reported having no pension or welfare plans.

Proportionally, the largest coverage under pension plans was 85.1 per cent in the communications group, followed by finance with 58.3 per cent of employees covered. Largest coverage for group life insurance was 46.7 per cent for finance, with the manufacturing group -- largest in size by far -- next with 42.5 per cent. Manufacturing had also the largest coverage under cash sickness benefits at 20.4 per cent, finance being second at 15.9 per cent. Under medical care service, mining was easily first in coverage with 48.4 per cent, while under hospital care service plans communications was first with 50.7 per cent, closely followed by mining with 50.6 per cent.

The Bureau's report presents detailed data on the results of the survey, which was made in collaboration with the Department of Labour and the Department of National Health and Welfare, to meet the growing demand for information of employee welfare plans in Canada's industries. (Ref. Paper 1)

RELEASED DURING THE WEEK -- (The numbers in this list correspond with those at the end of news items, indicating the report on which an item is based).

Reports and Bulletins

1. Monthly Summary of Domestic Exports, April (20 cents).
2. Estimates of Labour Income, February (10 cents).
3. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings Reports at the First of March (25 cents).
4. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, March (10 cents).
5. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, March (25 cents).
6. Wholesale Trade, March (10 cents).
7. Births, Marriages and Deaths in Canada, Third Quarter, 1949 (10 cents).
8. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, April (10 cents).
9. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Manufactured Gas, February (10 cents).
10. Refined Petroleum Products, December (25 cents).
11. Asbestos, March (10 cents).
12. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, 1949 (15 cents).
13. Radio Receiving Sets, March (25 cents).
14. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, March (10 cents).
15. Summary of Canal Traffic, April (10 cents).
16. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, February (10 cents).
17. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
18. Civil Aviation, January (15 cents).
19. Express Statistics, 1949 (15 cents).
20. The Tobacco Industries, 1948 (25 cents).
21. The Rubber Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
22. Aerated Waters Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
23. Summary Bulletin of Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storages and Other Warehouses, 1949 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
2. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, March (10 cents).

Reference Papers

1. Survey of Pensions and Welfare Plans in Industry, 1947 (75 cents).
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