

D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN



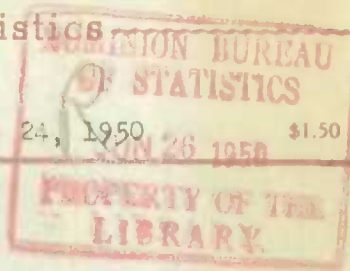
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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS in May rose to \$287,000,000 from \$273,000,000 in May last year, while estimated total imports advanced to \$290,100,000 as compared with \$250,500,000 a year earlier.

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CANADA'S RETAIL TRADE was down four per cent in April as compared with the same month last year, but rose three per cent in the first four months of the year, gains being recorded for each of the first three months.

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DOLLAR VOLUME OF WHOLESALE SALES was lower in April, declining five per cent from March, and four per cent from April last year. Cumulative sales for the first four months of the year were one per cent lower than in the same period of 1949.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased six per cent during the week ending June 10 as compared with the corresponding week last year, gains being recorded in all sections of the country except Saskatchewan.

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VALUE OF INVENTORIES held by Canadian manufacturing establishments at the end of April was about one per cent above March, but down two per cent from the April, 1949 level.

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CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS in May totalled \$7,989,758,000, showing a rise of 15.5 per cent over last year's May figure of \$6,914,381,000.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits in May totalled 144,589, showing a decline of six per cent from last year's May figure of 153,988.

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COMPLETIONS OF NEW DWELLING UNITS in March numbered 6,578 as compared with 6,388 a year ago, and starts totalled 4,169 as compared with 3,585. In the first quarter, completions totalled 17,873 as compared with 17,826, and the starts numbered 9,015 as compared with 8,396.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ending June 10 climbed to 80,017 cars, showing an increase of 936 cars over the previous week, and a gain of 7,253 cars over the same week last year.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

A summary of foreign trade figures for May released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows a rise in total domestic exports to \$287,000,000 from \$273,000,000 for May 1949, and an increase in estimated total imports to \$290,100,000 as compared to \$250,500,000 a year earlier. Domestic exports to the United States rose to \$175,300,000 as against \$121,200,000, but to the United Kingdom declined to \$48,600,000 as compared to \$72,400,000. Estimated imports from the United States amounted to \$196,400,000 as compared to \$172,100,000 and from the United Kingdom to \$35,700,000 as against \$29,500,000.

The import figures are only preliminary and therefore subject to revision. Final and detailed statistics of imports will not be available for about three weeks. Those for exports will be issued in a few days.

The preliminary figures on the month's foreign trade are summarized in the following table:-

	<u>May, 1949</u>		<u>May, 1950</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	(Millions of Dollars)		(Millions of Dollars)	
<u>Exports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	72.4	0.5	48.6	0.15
Other Commonwealth countries	32.9	0.2	24.1	0.1
United States	121.2	1.8	175.3	1.9
Other Foreign countries	46.5	0.2	39.0	0.4
Total, all countries	<u>273.0</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>287.0</u>	<u>2.6</u>

	<u>May, 1949</u>		<u>May, 1950 **</u>	
	(Millions of Dollars)		(Millions of Dollars)	
<u>Imports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	29.5		35.7	
Other Commonwealth countries	20.2		24.1	
United States	172.1		196.4	
Other Foreign countries	28.7		33.9	
Total, all countries	<u>250.5</u>		<u>290.1</u>	

** Estimate only. Subject to revision.

CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS

Cheques cashed against individual accounts in May totalled \$7,989,758,000, showing an increase of 15.5 per cent over last year's May figure of \$6,914,881,000. This raised the cumulative total for the first five months of this year to \$36,469,576,000 from \$33,954,061,000 in the like period of 1949, or by 7.4 per cent.

Gains were recorded in the month in each of the five economic areas, largest percentage increases being shown in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces. In the five-month period there were advances in all areas except the Prairie Provinces where the decline was one per cent.

Totals for the month were as follows by areas, those for May, 1949 being in brackets: Maritimes and Newfoundland, \$211,732,000 (\$193,650,000); Quebec, \$2,170,156,000 (\$1,898,619,000); Ontario, \$3,322,174,000 (\$2,907,326,000); Prairie Provinces, \$1,548,516,000 (\$1,319,898,000); British Columbia, \$737,180,000 (\$595,388,000).

VALUE OF INVENTORIES HELD BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturing establishments at the end of April was about one per cent above March, but down two per cent from the April, 1949 level, according to index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The April index, on the base 1947=100, stood at 128.0 as compared with 126.8 for March and 130.2 for April last year.

The consumers' goods industries index -- the largest component of total inventory value -- increased 0.9 points between March and April to reach 132.6, but remained practically unchanged from a year earlier. In the capital goods group, the index rose to 94.6, a gain of 1.7 points over March, but a decline of 14 points from April, 1949.

Inventories in the producers' goods industries advanced to an index level of 128.3, up four points from March, but 6.8 points below April last year. In the construction goods group, the April index was 156.9, down 1.8 points from March, but 6.9 points above April, 1949. (1)

WHOLESALE SALES LOWER IN APRIL

Dollar volume of wholesale sales was lower in April, declining five per cent from March, and four per cent from April last year. Cumulative sales for the first four months of this year were one per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1949. The general unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 278.9 for April, 293.6 for March, and 291.7 for April last year.

Decreases from a year earlier were recorded in sales for all regions of the country. Sales in British Columbia were only slightly below April last year with a decrease of one per cent, while declines of four per cent were registered for Ontario and five per cent each for the Maritimes and the Prairie Provinces. Quebec's sales were seven per cent below April last year.

Fruit and vegetable dealers, with sales up two per cent in April, had the only increase among the nine trades as compared with a year earlier. Grocery wholesalers' sales were practically unchanged, small gains in Quebec and British Columbia being offset by declines in the Maritimes and Prairie Provinces.

Automotive equipment wholesalers recorded a decline of six per cent, while hardware wholesalers' sales were seven per cent below April, 1949. Sales of tobacco and confectionery wholesalers were also seven per cent below a year ago, while decreases of 10 per cent and 12 per cent were recorded for drugs and dry goods, respectively. Clothing wholesalers' sales were 17 per cent lower, and footwear sales fell 19 per cent. (2)

RETAIL TRADE IN APRIL
BELOW 1949 LEVEL

Canada's retail trade was down four per cent in April as compared with the same month last year, with 15 of the 21 trades reporting lower figures for the month. Total sales for the first four months of this year, however, increased three per cent over the corresponding 1949 period, gains being recorded for each of the first three months.

Among the six trades reporting increases in April, only two -- motor vehicle dealers and coal and wood dealers -- had gains of any size. Sales of motor vehicle dealers rose 14 per cent, continuing the steady record of gains; but this increase was moderate compared with the sharp advances of preceding months which have brought the gain in cumulative sales for the four months to 41 per cent. The smaller rise in April is attributable to curtailment of distribution caused by a strike in the United States plants of one of the larger companies. Coal and wood dealers' sales were up 40 per cent, reflecting generally cold April weather in most parts of Canada. Food store sales showed a slight increase of one per cent, with chain food stores recording a marked gain of seven per cent, while sales of independent food stores dropped 11 per cent. Sales of appliance and radio stores and tobacco stores also increased moderately.

Among the trades reporting lower sales than a year earlier, 10 showed decreases in excess of 10 per cent. Largest declines were in sales of family clothing stores, which fell 19 per cent; jewellery stores, 20 per cent; and women's clothing stores, 27 per cent. All trades in the apparel group continued the downward trend which has been in evidence for some months. Department store sales dropped 10 per cent from April last year and country general stores 11 per cent.

Changes in sales volume in the different regions varied little from the average decrease of four per cent for Canada as a whole, with one exception. In Saskatchewan there was a decline of 20 per cent and almost all trades shared in this decrease. (3)

CHAIN STORE SALES AND
STOCKS IN APRIL

Sales of grocery chain stores showed an increase in April over the corresponding month last year, while decreases were registered in sales of women's clothing chain stores, shoe stores, hardware stores, drug stores and variety stores. Stocks held by each of the six types of chains were higher in April than in the same month last year.

The food store group had sales totalling \$41,189,000 as compared with \$38,438,000 in April, 1949, a rise of 7.2 per cent, while sales of variety stores fell to \$11,722,000 from \$12,089,000, or by three per cent.

Women's clothing store chain sales decreased 13.8 per cent, amounting to \$2,998,000 as compared with \$3,479,000, and shoe store sales fell to \$2,881,000 from \$3,445,000, or by 16.4 per cent. Drug store sales were four per cent lower at \$2,194,000 compared with \$2,285,000. Hardware stores recorded a decline of 4.1 per cent, standing at \$796,000 as against \$830,000. (4)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP SIX PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales increased six per cent during the week ending June 10 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Gains were recorded in all sections of the country except Saskatchewan where sales declined two per cent. Sales in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta each rose 10 per cent, followed by the Maritimes and British Columbia with advances of two per cent each, and Quebec one per cent.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC DECREASED
SIX PER CENT IN MAY

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in May totalled 144,589, showing a decline of six per cent from last year's May figure of 153,988.

Decreased entries were recorded in all provinces except New Brunswick and Newfoundland. Despite the decline in the month, the cumulative total for the first five months of this year rose to 354,549 from 352,074 in the similar period of 1949.

Entries into Ontario totalled 87,335 in May as compared with 95,817 in May last year, Quebec 25,556 compared with 26,298, British Columbia 17,166 compared with 17,757, and New Brunswick 11,461 compared with 8,938. Alberta's total was 1,290 (1,371 in May, 1949), Saskatchewan 1,107 (1,337), Manitoba 617 (2,393), Yukon Territory 49 (72), Newfoundland 8 (-), and Nova Scotia - (5). (Mem. 1)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>June 15, 1950</u>	<u>June 8, 1950</u>	<u>May 18, 1950</u>
		(1935-39=100)	
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	133.7	131.6	129.2
82 Industrials	128.7	126.8	125.1
16 Utilities	139.0	134.6	130.8
8 Banks	150.4	150.7	144.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	91.0	92.0	91.9
25 Golds	70.2	71.9	73.0
5 Base Metals	132.4	132.0	129.4

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 8 amounted to 108,228,100 bushels as compared with 108,464,500 a week earlier, and 85,191,900 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week rose sharply to 4,248,300 bushels from 1,842,000 a year ago. The cumulative total for the period August 1 - June 8 totalled 283,991,000 bushels as against 273,268,700 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 June 8, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 850,000 (819,200) bushels; barley, 356,300 (678,700); rye, 75,200 (231,500); flaxseed, 5,200 (121,700).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending June 8 amounted to 2,848,000 bushels as compared with 3,465,900 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 138,254,100 bushels as against 142,625,200 in the similar period of 1948-49. (Mem. 2)

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES Conditions in Alberta remain very dry with rainfall received since April 1 now only one-half of normal. Crops are holdings in fair condition as yet in most areas but deterioration has started in central and south-central sections. Crop growth has been generally satisfactory in Saskatchewan as a result of warmer weather and some rain during the past week. Moisture conditions are favourable in the south-eastern and south-central districts but elsewhere rainfall has been light and is needed in parts of south-western, central, and west-central and northern regions. In Manitoba moisture is ample to excessive and all seeded crops, hay and pastures are growing rapidly. Some seeding is still being done in areas where heavy rains and flooding delayed operations.

In Manitoba the crop outlook is promising. Moisture is in ample supply and at some points excessive. Growth of grain crops and hay and pastures has been rapid during the past week. Some seeding remains to be done in areas where heavy rains and flooding delayed operations. Grasshoppers are hatching freely on lighter soils on both sides of the Red River but control operations are under way.

Crop growth has been generally favourable in Saskatchewan as a result of warmer weather and recent rains. Generous rains occurred in the south-eastern and south-central districts during the past week and moisture conditions are satisfactory in these areas. Elsewhere in the province rainfall was light and in parts of the south-western, central, west-central and northern districts rains are needed for proper plant development. Wheat stands average five inches in height, while coarse grains are about four inches above ground. Wireworm damage to crops is reported to be severe in the open prairie areas of the province. Grasshoppers are continuing to hatch in all forecast areas and, while damage from this source has been negligible so far, it is expected to increase.

Little or no relief from the drought occurred in Alberta this past week. Moisture conditions are still good in the extreme south-west and some rain fell in the south-east corner, but the province as a whole is very dry. Crops are holding in fair condition in most areas except in central and south-central sections. Fall rye is beginning to head in the south and some early fields of wheat are in the shot blade. Hay crops and pastures are poor in central Alberta but fair to good in other areas. (5)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on June 16 amounted to 26,273,000 pounds as compared with 21,397,000 on the corresponding date last year. Increased holdings were recorded in each of the nine centres except Montreal and Toronto. Stocks were as follows by cities on June 16, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 970 (539) pounds; Montreal, 5,935 (8,805); Toronto, 5,323 (5,605); Winnipeg, 8,576 (3,148); Regina, 844 (452); Saskatoon, 359 (323); Edmonton, 2,477 (1,294); Calgary, 646 (412); Vancouver, 1,143 (821).

HOUSING COMPLETIONS AND STARTS HIGHER IN MARCH

There was a small increase of three per cent in the number of new dwelling units completed in Canada in March as compared with the corresponding month last year, while starts rose 16 per cent. In the first quarter of this year completions were at about the same level as in the same period of 1949, but the starts rose seven per cent. The number of units under construction at the end of March was seven per cent above last year.

Completions in March numbered 6,578 as compared with 6,388 a year ago, and starts totalled 4,169 as compared with 3,585. In the first quarter, completions totalled 17,873 as compared with 17,826, and the starts numbered 9,015 as compared with 8,396. At the end of March there were 50,161 units under construction as compared with 46,886 a year earlier.

Completions in Quebec rose sharply in March, advancing to 2,652 from 1,866 a year earlier, bringing the total for the first quarter of the year to 6,509 as against 4,604 a year ago. Ontario's completions were up only moderately in the month at 2,112 against 2,066, but were lower in the quarter at 5,770 against 6,396.

In British Columbia, completions in March were down to 454 units from 731 last year, and in the quarter to 1,471 from 2,769. Completions were also lower in the Prairie Provinces in March, falling to 901 units from 1,248, and in the first quarter to 2,832 from 2,897.

In the Maritimes, March completions totalled 378 as compared with 477, and in the first quarter numbered 1,209 against 1,160. There were 81 completions in March in Newfoundland, for which figures are included for the first time.

From the types of dwelling units constructed during the first quarter of 1950, it is estimated that 28 per cent were for rental purposes, showing no change from the same period of 1949. (6)

PRODUCTION OF LEADING MINERALS

Output of 13 of 16 of Canada's leading minerals was higher in March than in the corresponding month last year, while in the first three months of this year, production was advanced in all but four of the 16 items, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Output was as follows in March, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: asbestos, 68,356 (11,770) tons; cement, 1,233,425 (1,403,336) barrels; clay products, \$1,423,598 (\$1,331,433); coal, 1,896,486 (1,685,130) tons; copper, 45,006,705 (43,794,519) pounds; coal, 383,233 (342,677) fine ounces; gypsum, 136,826 (106,581) tons; and iron ore, 35,384 (-) tons.

Lead production in the month amounted to 26,159,957 pounds (19,640,346 pounds in March, 1949); lime, 85,024 (85,673) tons; natural gas, 6,619,406 (5,896,480) M cubic feet; nickel, 18,501,298 (25,208,542) pounds; petroleum, 2,457,725 (1,748,445) barrels; salt, 61,882 (50,974) tons; silver, 1,767,822 (1,298,189) fine ounces; zinc, 50,042,005 (47,040,951) pounds. (7)

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GASOLINE AT RECORD IN MARCH

Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline rose to an all-time high monthly total in March, showing an increase of 13 per cent over the previous peak reached in September, and was 41 per cent above March last year. The gain in the month was principally due to increased production from the Leduc and Redwater fields of Alberta. Production from Turner Valley was higher than in February, but was below a year ago.

All-Canada output amounted to 2,457,725 barrels in March as compared with 1,954,634 in the preceding month and 1,748,445 in March, 1949. During the first three months of this year, 6,339,226 barrels were produced as against 4,547,934 in the similar period of 1949.

Alberta accounted for 2,330,066 barrels in March as compared with 1,651,012 a year earlier. Leduc's output advanced to 948,679 barrels from 860,336, Redwater to 872,088 barrels from 300,770, and Lloydminster to 69,139 barrels from 48,909. Crude output from Turner Valley dropped to 301,706 barrels from 347,006.

The month's output from wells in Saskatchewan amounted to 79,309 barrels compared with 59,291 in March last year, Northwest Territories 27,581 barrels compared with 17,135, Ontario 19,355 barrels compared with 19,353, and New Brunswick 1,414 barrels compared with 1,654.

In March, output of natural gas amounted to 6,619,406 M cubic feet compared with 6,645,237 M in February and 5,896,480 M a year ago. During the first quarter of the year, 22,836,483 M cubic feet were produced as against 20,934,865 M in the same months last year. Production in Alberta totalled 5,699,606 M cubic feet compared with 5,691,515 M a month earlier; Ontario, 835,255 M (858,275 M); Saskatchewan, 54,336 M (64,587 M); and New Brunswick, 30,209 M (30,860 M). (8)

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF COAL Canadian coal production in May this year increased six per cent over the corresponding month last year, while imports fell four per cent. During the first five months of this year, production was five per cent higher while imports were three per cent lower.

According to preliminary figures, the month's output increased to 1,423,400 tons from 1,341,549 in May last year, and in the five-month period to 8,202,423 tons from 7,800,035. Imports in May declined to 3,211,404 tons from 3,347,099 a year earlier, and in the cumulative period to 7,497,913 tons from 7,724,959.

Production in Nova Scotia rose to 589,100 tons from 558,534, and in Alberta to 574,200 tons from 513,982. Output in British Columbia was down to 145,000 tons from 162,865, but higher in Saskatchewan at 79,700 tons compared with 62,959. New Brunswick's output in the month amounted to 34,600 tons as against 42,562, and the Yukon 800 tons compared with 647. (9)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES IN MAY

Production of asphalt floor tiles was higher in May and the first five months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1949, while domestic sales were lower. The month's output amounted to 1,754,277 square feet as compared with 1,433,713 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the five-month period to 7,904,758 square feet against 6,150,448 in the same months last year. Domestic sales in the month declined to 1,120,615 square feet from 1,365,763 in May last year, and in the five months to 6,302,876 square feet from 6,693,262. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board were lower in May and the first five months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1949. The month's output declined to 17,612,816 square feet from 20,839,857 in May last year, and in the five-month period to 78,127,437 square feet from 105,831,508 in the similar period of 1949.

Domestic sales in May amounted to 18,123,853 square feet as compared with 20,122,788 in the same month last year. During the five months ending May, 75,030,984 square feet were sold, down from last year's corresponding total of 101,329,638 square feet. (Mem. 4)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian Railways for the week ending June 10 climbed to a new peak of 80,017 cars, showing an increase of 936 cars over the previous week, and a gain of 7,253 cars over the same week last year. Gains were shown in the majority of commodities. Eastern division loadings were 54,024 cars against 49,696 a year earlier, while western volume rose from 23,138 to 25,993 cars, despite flood conditions in the Rainy River and Fraser Valley sections. (10)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN 1948

Production of the petroleum products industry in Canada showed a sharp increase of 37 per cent in value in 1948 over 1947, the aggregate value of output by refineries and blending plants amounting to \$394,934,200 as against \$288,500,286 the previous year, according to the detailed report on the industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Output of petroleum refineries was valued at \$387,169,018 in 1948 compared to \$286,573,707 in 1947, and of concerns engaged in blending oils and greases at \$7,765,182 compared to \$1,926,579.

Thirty-three refineries reported operations in 1948; four in Quebec, six in Ontario, three in Manitoba, seven each in Saskatchewan and Alberta, three in British Columbia, and one each in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories. Their aggregate capacity was 315,475 barrels of crude oil per day.

During the year, 2,641,208,965 gallons of imported crude oil and 417,958,696 gallons of crude oil and absorption gasoline from Canadian wells, the total amounting to about 83 per cent of the rated capacity, was put through the refineries. Refinery production of gasoline amounted to 1,219,291,343 gallons, and in addition the refineries used for blending about 45,565,922 gallons of imported casinghead gasoline. The gallonage of gasoline made was 13 per cent over 1947 and its refinery selling value was \$192,762,696.

Eleven plants were occupied chiefly in compounding lubricating oils and greases in 1948, eight being located in Ontario, two in Quebec and one in British Columbia. Their output included lubricating oils at \$6,175,403, lubricating greases at \$1,471,170, and soaps or soap powders at \$28,614. Including the greater production from the refineries, the 1948 output of lubricating oils amounted to 65,820,840 gallons, and lubricating greases to 27,363,299 pounds. (11)

CANADIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
SET PEACETIME RECORD IN 1949

Canada's chemical and allied industries achieved a new peacetime record in value of production in 1949, with a gain of 2.6 per cent over the previous peak in 1948, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The year's value amounted to \$594,800,000 as compared to \$579,800,000 in 1948. Last year's figure was exceeded only in the two war years 1943 and 1944, when values were attained of \$653,500,000 and \$730,900,000, respectively, with shell-filling accounting for a large part of the totals.

Ten of the 14 industries in the chemicals group showed substantial gains in output in 1949 as compared with the previous year. Coal tar distillation rose 17.7 per cent to \$9,504,000; polishes and dressings, 15.1 per cent to \$11,606,000; primary plastics, 14.4 per cent to \$18,805,000; medicinals, 11.1 per cent to \$79,685,000; miscellaneous, 8.1 per cent to \$87,678,000; compressed gases, 4.7 per cent to \$11,845,000; fertilizers, 5.9 per cent to \$67,740,000; inks, 5.9 per cent to \$8,778,000; heavy chemicals, 2.6 per cent to \$72,440,000; and paints and varnishes, 1.7 per cent to \$82,648,000. Output from the soaps industry declined 4.9 per cent to \$64,281,000; adhesives, 20.1 per cent to \$6,933,000; vegetable oils, 12.4 per cent to \$55,802,000; and toilet preparations, 1.6 per cent to \$16,877,000.

There were 1,001 plants in operation in 1949 with 40,506 employees whose salary and wage payments amounted to \$95,782,000 as compared with 1,026 establishments employing 39,548 persons earning \$89,327,000 in 1948. Cost of materials used was \$287,871,000 as against \$293,041,000.

Imports of chemicals and allied products rose 10 per cent in 1949 to \$130,600,000, the gains being mainly in drugs and pharmaceuticals, cellulose plastics, fertilizers and in miscellaneous chemicals. Purchases from the United States were worth \$115,000,000 or 88 per cent of the total value, and from the United Kingdom amounted to \$8,400,000 or 6.5 per cent of the total. Imports from France totalled \$1,800,000, Switzerland \$1,100,000, and Germany \$1,000,000.

Exports declined for the third successive year, the value for 1949 being \$70,700,000 compared with \$79,800,000 in 1948 and \$83,800,000 in 1947. Fertilizers at \$39,400,000 accounted for 56 per cent of the total exports. Synthetic resins were next in importance at \$4,900,000, sodium compounds \$4,200,000, medicinals, including penicillin and streptomycin \$3,800,000, acids \$2,700,000, calcium compounds \$1,900,000, and pigments and colours \$1,200,000.

Since 1940 the output value of Canada's chemical and allied industries has increased three-fold, from \$194,000,000 to \$595,000,000. About one-half of this gain, however, has probably been due to increases in commodity prices, the Bureau observes. Over the period, the Bureau's index of volume of production has advanced from 120.1 to 182.2, indicating a physical expansion in output of approximately 51 per cent. (12)

MACHINERY OUTPUT IN 1948
ROSE 20 PER CENT OVER 1947

Total output of industrial, office, household and business machinery (including electrical machinery) by Canadian plants was 20 per cent greater in value in 1948 than in 1947, rising to \$346,146,300 from \$286,238,500, according to the annual report on the machinery industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 1948 advance followed upon a sharp increase of approximately 54 per cent in 1947 from \$185,804,100 in 1946, making an aggregate rise of 86 per cent in production value from 1946 to 1948.

Among the larger items showing increases in 1948 over 1947 were household machinery and parts with an aggregate value of \$83,752,500; electric motors and parts, \$29,085,700; pulp-making and paper-making machinery, \$14,197,000; transmission machinery, \$13,157,300; refrigerating and ice-making machinery (excluding household refrigerators and condensing units), \$12,129,700; hoisting machinery, \$10,906,200; freight and passenger elevators, \$10,553,000.

Plants making industrial, household, office and business machinery (exclusive of electrical or agricultural machinery) as their principal products, and classified to the machinery industry by the Bureau, numbered 339 in 1948 as against 322 in 1947. These plants accounted for \$232,605,800 of the total value of Canadian production in 1948, their output showing an increase of 16 per cent over their production value of \$200,894,754 for 1947.

Of these 339 establishments, 207 were located in Ontario, 62 in Quebec, 38 in British Columbia, 14 in Manitoba, six in Alberta, five each in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, and two in New Brunswick. Ontario plants accounted for 63 per cent of the industry's total production, Quebec plants for 28 per cent and those in British Columbia for 5.5 per cent. Together, these plants employed a monthly average of 29,963 workers who received \$69,523,844 in salaries and wages. (13)

COAST LUMBER INDUSTRY
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The gross value of products turned out by British Columbia's coast lumber industry in 1948 was \$183,260,000, down slightly from the preceding year's total of \$185,166,000. There were 511 active coast mills in the year as compared with 413 in 1947, and their employees numbered 18,459 compared with 16,973, with salary and wage payments of \$43,342,000 compared with \$36,720,000. Cost of materials used was \$86,971,000 compared with \$88,615,000.

Production of sawn lumber of all species by these coast mills aggregated 2,122,-742 M foot board measure valued at \$148,697,000 compared with 2,039,948 M at \$135,-337,000 the year before. Output of shingles amounted to 2,745,954 squares at \$23,199,000 compared with 2,825,883 squares at \$23,009,000, and 1,846,017 sawn ties valued at \$3,788,000 as against 2,128,883 valued at \$4,311,000. (Mem. 5)

CONSUMPTION OF SCRAP
IRON AND STEEL IN 1948

Consumption of scrap iron and steel in Canadian industry in 1948 amounted to 2,510,000 net tons, an increase of slightly more than nine per cent over the preceding year's total of 2,295,000. Purchased scrap accounted for 58 per cent of the amount used in 1948, the remainder being produced in manufacturers own plants.

Steel furnaces were the largest consumers of iron and steel scrap in 1948 with a tonnage of 1,833,500 compared with 1,672,000 in 1947, followed by iron foundries with 520,500 tons compared with 463,600. Rolling mills used 64,800 tons (61,300 in 1947); iron blast furnaces, 44,400 (39,500) tons; ferro-alloy furnaces, 30,700 (33,900) tons; and artificial abrasive furnaces, 12,200 (14,300) tons. (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. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, April (25 cents).
2. Wholesale Trade, April (10 cents).
3. Retail Trade, April (10 cents).
4. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, April (10 cents).
5. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
6. New Residential Construction, January 1 to March 31 (25 cents).
7. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, March (10 cents).
8. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Manufactured Gas, March (15 cents).
9. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, May (10 cents).
10. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
11. Petroleum Products Industry, 1948 (30 cents).
12. Chemicals and Allied Products, Preliminary Summary Statistics, 1949 (15 cents).
13. The Machinery Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
14. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, May (10 cents).
15. Travel Between Canada and the United States, April (20 cents).
16. The Glass Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
17. Hardware, Tools and Cutlery Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
18. Miscellaneous Chemical Products Industry, 1948 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, May (10 cents).
 2. Grain Statistics - Week Ended June 8 - (10 cents).
 3. Asphalt Floor Tiles, May (10 cents).
 4. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, May (10 cents).
 5. The Lumber Industry in British Columbia - Operations on the Coast - 1948 (10 cents).
 6. Scrap Iron and Steel, 1948 (15 cents).
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