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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S CREDIT BALANCE IN NOVEMBER in commodity trade with all countries was the largest of any month in 1949, amounting to \$55,900,000 as compared with \$37,400,000 in October and an average of \$13,000,000 for the 10 months January to October.

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CANADA HAD A CREDIT BALANCE IN TRADE with the United States in November of \$10,900,000 in contrast with the customary large debit balances in the previous months of the year.

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COMMODITY IMPORTS IN NOVEMBER were valued at \$239,600,000, showing a moderate rise over the October total of \$234,300,000, and a small gain over the November, 1948, value of \$238,200,000.

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SALARIES AND WAGES AND SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR INCOME reached an all-time monthly high total of \$663,000,000 in October, showing an increase of \$1,000,000 over the preceding month and a rise of \$30,000,000 over the October 1948 total of \$633,000,000.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES paid to hourly-rated wage-earners employed by the larger manufacturing establishments in Canada showed a further rise at November 1, reaching an all-time high figure of \$42.59 as compared with \$42.40 a month earlier, and \$41.16 in the corresponding week of 1948.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits rose to a new record total of 1,990,595 in 1949, increasing nine per cent over the previous high reached in 1948.

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MORE THAN 72,000 DWELLING UNITS WERE COMPLETED in Canada during the first 10 months of 1949, an increase of 13,600 or 23.4 per cent over the same period of 1948. Starts were down slightly, totalling 76,800 as compared with 78,600, a decline of 2.2 per cent.

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OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY BY CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS in November amounted to 3,914,482,000 kilowatt hours, down two per cent from October, but up eight per cent over November, 1948.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF COAL rose to an all-time high annual total of 19,092,000 tons in 1949, up 3.5 per cent over the preceding year's output of 18,450,000 tons.

NOVEMBER TRADE BALANCE
LARGEST OF 1949

With exports the highest of the year by a substantial margin and imports only slightly above the average of the previous 10 months, Canada's credit balance in November in commodity trade with all countries was the largest of any month in 1949, amounting to \$55,900,000 as compared with \$37,400,000 in October and an average of \$13,000,000 for the 10 months January to October. The November balance was slightly below that of \$58,200,000 for November, 1948, but more than double the figure of \$26,900,000 for November, 1947.

For the 11 months ending November, the cumulative credit balance was \$186,400,000 as against \$385,800,000 in 1948 and \$161,100,000 in 1947.

Domestic exports in November were valued at \$292,300,000 as compared with a monthly average of \$241,500,000 for the January-October period, and re-exports at \$3,200,000 as against an average of \$2,360,000; while imports amounted to \$239,600,000 compared with an average of \$230,800,000 for the previous 10 months. For the 11 months ending November, the aggregate value of domestic exports was \$2,707,400,000, re-exports \$26,800,000, and imports \$2,547,800,000.

In contrast with the customary large debit balances in the previous months of the year, Canada had an export balance of \$10,900,000 in November trade with the United States. This resulted from a record value of \$171,300,000 for exports, while the value of imports at \$162,700,000 was slightly below the average of \$163,800,000 for the earlier months. For the 11 months, the debit balance with the United States on commodity account aggregated \$438,500,000 compared with \$273,700,000 in 1948 and \$884,200,000 in 1947.

Due to a rise over October in imports from the United Kingdom and a drop in exports, Canada's credit balance with that country fell off in November to \$30,700,000 from \$53,300,000 in October but was slightly above the balance of \$28,600,000 for November, 1948. For the 11 months the credit balance was moderately higher at \$372,400,000 compared with \$365,200,000 for January-November, 1948.

The reduction in the size of Canada's export balance from trade with all countries in the 11 months is mainly the result of the higher level of Canadian imports which was characteristic of the first seven months of the year, the 11-month total of \$2,547,800,000 comparing with \$2,405,000,000 for the like period of 1948. Domestic and foreign exports during the period were only slightly less than in 1948.

Both in 1949 and 1948 a considerable part of the surplus resulted from heavy exports in the later months of the year. Last year the volume of exports in the aggregate appears to have been less than in 1948, while the volume of imports increased appreciably. At the same time average prices appear to have been slightly higher in 1949 than in 1948 in the case both of exports and imports. (1)

NOVEMBER IMPORT TRADE

Canada's commodity imports in November were valued at \$239,600,000, showing a moderate rise over the October total of \$234,300,000, and a small gain over the November, 1948, value of \$238,200,000. The November total was also above the average of \$230,800,000 for the previous 10 months of 1949. The total value of imports in the first 11 months of the year was \$2,547,800,000, up six per cent over the similar period of 1948.

Imports from the United Kingdom and the United States were lower in the month than a year earlier, but higher in the 11 months of the year. Purchases from the rest of the Commonwealth as a whole were down both in the month and cumulative period, while imports from other foreign countries -- except Latin America -- were up in the month and cumulative period. Imports from the Latin American countries were higher in the month but lower in the 11 months.

Imports from the United States declined slightly in November, from \$163,423,000 a year earlier to \$162,727,000. The small decrease in the month -- the first in 12 months -- is in contrast with an average monthly gain of 10.4 per cent in the first 10 months of the year. In the 11 months ended November, purchases from the United States were valued at \$1,800,882,000 as compared with \$1,646,367,000 in the like period of 1948, a rise of 9.5 per cent.

Since the effect of the change in the exchange rate in September is to increase the Canadian dollar value of purchases in the United States by the amount of the premium on United States funds, there was a greater drop in volume in November from a year earlier than indicated by the figures of values, which are expressed in Canadian dollars. There has apparently also been a decline in the volume of imports from the United States from the higher levels of the first half of the year; only a part of the November decline seems to result from the effects of the United States steel strike.

Imports from the United Kingdom in November were valued at \$26,532,000, substantially above the October total of \$19,450,000, but about six per cent under the November 1948 value of \$28,319,000. This indicates, however, a substantial gain in volume over last year, because of the difference in the sterling exchange rate. In the first 11 months of the year cumulative purchases were valued at \$286,695,000 as against \$274,869,000 a year ago, higher by slightly more than four per cent.

Imports from other British Commonwealth countries in November were valued at \$18,600,000 as compared with \$19,900,000 in the corresponding month of 1948, and totalled \$177,400,000 in the 11 months as compared with \$188,700,000 in 1948.

Reversing the trend of earlier months of 1949, imports from Latin American countries in November rose in total from \$16,580,000 in 1948 to \$18,751,000. The cumulative total for the first 11 months of the year was \$171,716,000, down 15 per cent from the 1948 value of \$204,372,000. The gain in the month was due to heavier purchases from Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico.

Imports from foreign countries in Europe were up in November to a value of \$8,340,000 from \$7,784,000, and in the 11 months to \$78,598,000 from \$58,602,000. In the 11-month period, largest increases were in the imports from Belgium and Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland.

Purchases from other foreign countries as a group were up in the month to \$4,451,000 from \$1,837,000 a year earlier, and in the 11 months to \$30,506,000 from \$28,568,000. There were sharp increases in the 11-month purchases from Arabia and Japan, and smaller imports from Egypt, the Netherlands Antilles, and the Phillipine Islands.

Trends in commodity group totals were generally comparable in the month and 11 months. Five of the nine groups were higher and four lower in November, while in the 11 months six moved to higher levels and three were down. The iron products group was the single exception to the consistent showing, being lower in the month but higher in the 11 months. For some months this group has been below peaks occurring in the first half of the year and in November also reflected the effects of the steel strike in the United States.

The following table lists the group totals for November 1948 and 1949, and the 11 months ending November 1948 and 1949:

	November 1948	November 1949	January-November	
			1948	1949
	(Millions of dollars)			
Agricultural, Vegetable Products ..	35.7	45.2	314.9	344.4
Animals and Animal Products	7.9	6.2	69.7	68.7
Fibres, Textiles and Products	32.6	25.4	322.4	308.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	6.3	8.3	67.4	79.5
Iron and Products	70.6	61.4	715.4	831.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ...	15.0	18.6	141.7	159.9
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products ...	49.2	47.2	560.0	489.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	10.6	13.1	108.1	118.9
Miscellaneous Commodities	10.3	14.2	105.5	147.0

Among individual commodities there were increases in November in the imports of sugar, coffee, alcoholic beverages, vegetable oils, farm implements and machinery, mining and business machinery, and automobiles and parts, but declines in rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, and engines and boilers. There were also increased imports of precious metals (except gold), clocks and watches, but lower imports of aluminum and products. Coal imports were again lower than a year earlier, while there was a slight decrease in crude petroleum and a rise in petroleum products. Canadian tourist purchases continued at a high level. (2)

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

Average weekly wages paid to hourly-rated wage-earners employed by the larger manufacturing establishments in Canada showed a further rise at November 1, reaching an all-time high figure of \$42.59 as compared with \$42.40 a month earlier, and \$41.16 in the corresponding week of 1948. In the heavy manufactured goods class the average at November 1 was \$46.18 as compared with \$46.35 at October 1, and \$44.67 on November 1, 1948, while in the non-durable goods division, the average stood at \$39.21 compared with \$38.68 at October 1, and \$37.76 a year earlier.

Hourly earnings at November 1 averaged 99.5 cents, also a new maximum figure, as compared with 99.3 cents at October 1, and 95.5 cents at November 1, 1948. Increases in wage-rates in some industries, accompanied by changes in the industrial distribution of the hours reported accounted for most of the increase in the heavy manufacturing industries, in which the earnings at November 1 averaged 107.9 cents compared with 107.8 cents at October 1, and 103.4 cents at November 1, 1948. In the non-durable division the hourly rate was 91.4 cents compared with 91.0 cents at October 1, and 87.6 cents a year earlier.

At November 1, leading manufacturing establishments reported that their wage-earners worked an average of 42.8 hours during the week ending November 1, one-tenth of an hour longer than in the week of October 1, but three-tenths of an hour less than in the week ended November 1, 1948. (3)

LABOUR INCOME HIGHER IN OCTOBER

Estimated total of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income in Canada reached an all-time high of \$663,000,000 in October, showing an increase of \$1,000,000 over the preceding month and a rise of \$30,000,000 over the October 1948 total of \$633,000,000. This raised the aggregate for the first 10 months of 1949 to \$6,327,000,000 from \$5,867,000,000 in the like period of 1948, or by 7.8 per cent, gains occurring in all main categories except the primary industries.

Labour income in agriculture, logging, fishing, trapping and mining in the month was down to \$53,000,000 from \$54,000,000 in September and \$57,000,000 a year earlier. The 10-month total for this group was lower at \$483,000,000 compared with \$514,000,000 in the same period of 1948.

In manufacturing, labour income in October totalled \$219,000,000 as against \$220,000,000 in September and \$213,000,000 in October, 1948. In the 10 months ended October the group total was \$2,147,000,000 against \$1,997,000,000 a year earlier.

In construction the month's labour income was \$52,000,000 compared with \$53,000,000 in September and \$48,000,000 a year ago, and in the 10 months, \$436,000,000 compared with \$393,000,000.

The estimated total for utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade was \$175,000,000 in October compared with \$174,000,000 in September and \$164,000,000 in October, 1948, bringing the 10-month figure to \$1,671,000,000 as against \$1,516,000,000 a year earlier.

In finance and services -- including government -- the month's labour income amounted to \$141,000,000 compared with \$138,000,000 in September and \$130,000,000 a year ago. In the 10 months the aggregate stood at \$1,371,000,000 compared with \$1,251,000,000.

Supplementary labour income in October totalled \$22,000,000, unchanged from September, but \$1,000,000 above October, 1948. In the 10 months the aggregate was \$207,000,000 compared with \$194,000,000. (4)

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AT
NEW RECORD IN 1949

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits rose to a new record total in 1949, increasing 9.1 per cent over the previous high reached in 1948. The greatest improvement over the preceding year was in the Maritimes and Prairie Provinces.

The aggregate number of entries into Canada during the calendar year 1949 amounted to 1,990,595 as compared with 1,823,988 in the preceding year and 1,663,853 in 1946. Nova Scotia and the Yukon Territory were the only areas to show declines from 1948.

Foreign vehicle entries in December totalled 55,846, an increase of 17.6 per cent over the December, 1948 figure of 47,466, all areas contributing to the rise except the Yukon Territory.

Entries were as follows for 1949, figures for 1948 being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 1,965 (2,163); New Brunswick, 128,830 (102,819); Quebec, 362,423 (335,236); Ontario, 1,200,891 (1,125,956); Manitoba, 31,145 (24,516); Saskatchewan, 14,240 (11,663); Alberta, 34,639 (27,662); British Columbia, 214,731 (191,572); Yukon Territory, 1,731 (2,401). (Mem. 1)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Jan. 12, 1950</u>	<u>Jan. 5, 1950</u>	<u>Dec. 15, 1949</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	119.3	120.1	117.6
82 Industrials	113.7	114.2	112.0
16 Utilities	123.9	125.9	122.2
8 Banks	142.6	143.8	141.2
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	92.9	94.5	92.0
25 Golds	75.3	76.8	72.9
5 Base Metals	127.5	129.1	129.8

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 5 totalled 165,976,000 bushels as compared with 167,416,000 on December 29, and 169,702,000 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week amounted to 1,900,600 bushels compared with 3,439,000 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to January 5 to 239,257,000 bushels as against 234,140,000.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 5, totals for the corresponding week last year being in brackets: oats, 446,500 (691,100) bushels; barley, 223,200 (671,600); rye, 47,800 (136,700); flaxseed, 2,900 (96,100).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending January 5 amounted to 1,572,300 bushels compared with 2,730,000 in the corresponding week last year. The cumulative total for the period August 1 - January 5 was 81,577,500 bushels as compared with 60,983,600 in the similar period of the preceding crop year. (5)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 13 amounted to 37,604,000 pounds as compared with 19,831,000 in the corresponding week last year. Increased holdings were recorded in each of the nine centres except Quebec and Vancouver.

Stocks were as follows by cities on January 13, totals for the same week last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 2,072 (2,588) pounds; Montreal, 12,157 (7,255); Toronto, 8,520 (3,338); Winnipeg, 8,731 (2,169); Regina, 865 (207); Saskatoon, 249 (192); Edmonton, 2,431 (1,140); Calgary, 1,142 (578); Vancouver, 1,437 (2,364).

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF PROCESSED CHEESE

Production of processed cheese in December amounted to 2,834,000 pounds as compared with 3,660,000 in November and 2,360,000 in October. Stocks held by manufacturers at January 1 totalled 1,113,000 pounds as compared with 1,052,000 at December 1.

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND
VEGETABLES ON JANUARY 1

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, held in cold and common storage, were lower on January 1, amounting to 28,004,000 pounds as compared with 30,714,000 on December 1 and 36,311,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks of vegetables, frozen and in brine, declined to 10,571,000 pounds from 11,225,000 on December 1, and were slightly above last year's total of 10,423,000 pounds.

Stocks of Canadian potatoes were up from 469,653 tons a year ago to 614,641, cabbages from 5,421 tons to 5,526, parsnips from 1,309 tons to 1,783, and celery from 54,382 crates to 154,065. Stocks of onions declined from 20,324 tons to 12,648, beets from 2,064 tons to 1,943, and carrots from 14,380 tons to 10,669. (6)

STOCKS OF FISH ON JANUARY 1

Cold storage holdings of fish on January 1 amounted to 38,793,000 pounds as compared with 45,930,000 on December 1 and 37,616,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks on January 1 comprised 36,554,000 pounds frozen fresh and 2,239,000 pounds frozen smoked. Stocks of fish in Newfoundland included 2,145,000 pounds of frozen fresh sea fish, and 17,000 pounds of frozen smoked sea fish. These figures are not included in the all-Canada total. (7)

COMPLETIONS OF DWELLING UNITS UP 23.4
PER CENT; STARTS DOWN 2.2 PER CENT

More than 72,000 dwelling units were completed in Canada during the first 10 months of 1949, an increase of 13,600 or 23.4 per cent over the same period of 1948. Starts, on the other hand, were down slightly, totalling 76,800 as compared with 78,600, a decline of 2.2 per cent. The number under construction at the end of October was 61,000 units as compared with 62,900, showing a decrease of three per cent.

In October, 9,059 units were completed, well above the September total of 7,563 and also higher than the October 1948 completions of 8,164 units. Starts were made in October on 8,964 units, down from the September total of 10,035, but considerably above October 1948 when starts were made on 7,437 units.

Increased numbers of dwelling units were completed in all provinces except New Brunswick and British Columbia in the first 10 months of 1949. Ontario led the Dominion with a total of 25,630 completions as compared with 20,811 a year earlier, Quebec following with 19,191 compared with 15,873, British Columbia 8,626 compared with 8,910, Alberta 7,697 compared with 3,680, Manitoba 3,817 (3,326 in 1948), Saskatchewan 3,040 (2,337), Nova Scotia 2,499 (1,847), New Brunswick 1,319 (1,461), Prince Edward Island 230 (157).

During the first 10 months of 1949, the percentage of dwelling units built for rental purposes was estimated at 27.5, slightly higher than the figure for the same period of 1948. (8)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN
17 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales decreased 17 per cent during the week ending January 7 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. All provinces shared in the decline, sales in Alberta being off six per cent, Manitoba seven per cent, the Maritimes 17 per cent, British Columbia 18 per cent, Ontario and Saskatchewan each 20 per cent, and Quebec 22 per cent.

OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS All-Canada output of electric energy by central electric stations decreased two per cent in November as compared with the preceding month, but was eight per cent above November, 1948. Total for the first 11 months of the year advanced four per cent over the similar period of 1948. All provinces shared in the rise both in the month and cumulative period.

The month's output amounted to 3,914,482,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 3,975,153,000 in October and 3,634,307,000 in November, 1948. During the 11 months ending November, 42,633,419,000 kilowatt hours were produced as against 40,874,153,000 in the same months of 1948.

Consumption of primary power advanced in November to 3,636,330,000 kilowatt hours from 3,387,713,000 a year earlier, and in the cumulative period to 38,362,658,000 kilowatt hours against 37,191,735,000 in 1948. Exports to the United States in November were at the lowest monthly total since July, 1935, amounting to 95,331,000 kilowatt hours compared with 123,002,000 a year ago, and 93,348,000 in July, 1935. In the 11-month period, 1,652,217,000 kilowatt hours were exported against 1,601,554,000 in the like period of 1948.

November production was as follows by provinces, totals for November, 1948 being in brackets (figures in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 1,787 (1,522) kilowatt hours; Nova Scotia, 61,687 (60,284); New Brunswick, 60,260 (60,245); Quebec, 2,144,043 (1,917,168); Ontario, 961,196 (958,443); Manitoba, 210,465 (177,926); Saskatchewan, 73,933 (72,047); Alberta, 69,406 (65,465); British Columbia, 331,700 (321,207). (9)

RECORD HIGH OUTPUT OF COAL IN 1949 Canadian production of coal rose to an all-time high annual total in 1949, the year's output increasing 3.5 per cent over 1948, and 1.2 per cent above the previous record set in 1942. Imports showed a sharp decline of 35.4 per cent as compared with 1948.

All-Canada output for the calendar year 1949 amounted to 19,092,000 tons as compared with 18,450,000 in the preceding year and 18,865,000 in 1942. Imports in 1949 totalled 20,045,000 tons, sharply lower than the 1948 figure of 31,054,000 tons.

Preliminary totals for December place the month's production at 1,796,000 tons, moderately below the December 1948 total of 1,840,000 tons. Reversing the trend of the previous 11 months, imports in December rose to 1,527,000 tons from 1,282,000 a year earlier, or by 19.1 per cent.

Mines in Nova Scotia produced 6,176,000 tons of coal during the year, down from the 1948 total of 6,431,000 tons. Alberta's output amounted to 8,605,000 tons compared with 8,123,000, British Columbia and the Yukon combined 1,908,000 (1,784,000), Saskatchewan 1,863,000 (1,539,000), and New Brunswick 535,000 (522,000). (10)

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL HIGHER IN OCTOBER Production of copper and nickel both were at higher levels in October, the month's output of copper amounting to 22,271 tons compared with 22,112 in the preceding month and 20,356 in the corresponding month of 1948. During the first 10 months of the year, 217,308 tons of copper were produced against 199,667 in the similar period of 1948.

Production of nickel in October increased to 10,731 tons from 9,530 in September and 10,322 a year earlier, bringing the total for the 10 months ending October to 105,745 tons, slightly below the 1948 corresponding figure of 105,892 tons. (11)

OUTPUT OF CANADA'S LEADING MINERALS Output of 11 of 16 of Canada's leading minerals in September was higher than in the corresponding month of 1948, while in the first nine months of the year, production was advanced in 12 of the 16 items.

Output was as follows in September, totals for the same month of 1948 being in brackets: asbestos, 71,963 (68,424) tons; cement, 1,559,238 (1,481,347) barrels; clay products, \$1,707,670 (\$1,733,697); coal, 1,744,205 (1,578,467) tons; copper, 44,223,948 (39,177,650) pounds; gold, 364,301 (294,963) fine ounces; gypsum, 378,008 (347,081) tons; iron ore, 483,469 (234,236) tons.

Lead production in September amounted to 25,634,822 pounds (30,677,253 in September, 1948); lime, 83,427 (88,851) tons; natural gas, 3,859,593 (3,652,010) M cubic feet; nickel, 19,060,272 (19,781,364) pounds; petroleum, 2,170,195 (1,100,778) barrels; salt, 72,554 (64,746) tons; silver, 1,144,165 (1,360,157) fine ounces; and zinc, 45,794,530 (39,530,888) pounds. (12)

PRODUCTION OF SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC Production of both silver and zinc moved to higher levels in October and the first 10 months of 1949 as compared with 1948, while the output of lead was lower.

The month's output of primary silver amounted to 1,894,019 fine ounces as compared with 1,144,165 in the preceding month and 1,527,350 in October, 1948. In the cumulative period, 14,154,825 fine ounces were produced as against 13,668,025 in the similar period of 1948.

Production of primary lead increased slightly to 13,338 tons compared with 12,817 in September, but was lower than the 1948 total of 16,049 tons. Output for the 10 months ending October fell to 124,607 tons as against 137,393 in the same months of 1948.

Primary zinc production totalled 25,331 tons as compared with 22,897 in September and 22,094 a year earlier, bringing output for the 10 months to 238,375 tons against 195,039 in 1948. (13)

PRODUCTION OF NAILS AND STEEL WIRE IN SEPTEMBER Production of wire nails in September amounted to 8,311 tons as compared with 7,793 in the same month of 1948. The aggregate for the first nine months of the year increased to 65,495 tons as against 63,295 in the similar period of 1948.

Production in September of steel wire was lower at 25,959 tons as against 28,619 a year earlier. Despite the decline in September, the total for the nine months increased to 244,879 tons from 237,675 in the same months of 1948. The month's output of wire fencing totalled 1,391 tons compared with 1,613, bringing the nine-month total to 18,499 tons, slightly above the 1948 figure of 18,296 tons. (14)

CRUDE PETROLEUM OUTPUT AT
RECORD LEVEL IN SEPTEMBER

Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline rose to an all-time high monthly total in September, showing an increase of 10 per cent over the previous peak reached in August, and almost double September, 1948 output. 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 August, but was below a year ago.

All-Canada output amounted to 2,170,195 barrels in September as compared with 1,970,675 in the preceding month and 1,100,778 in September, 1948. During the first nine months of the year, production rose sharply to 15,728,960 barrels from 8,651,948 in the similar period of 1948.

Alberta accounted for 2,051,148 barrels in September as compared with 978,018 a year earlier. Leduc's output advanced to 953,422 barrels from 461,576, and Redwater to 632,978 barrels from nil. Crude output from Turner Valley dropped to 315,464 barrels from 346,581 and Lloydminster to 61,079 barrels from 75,204.

The month's output from wells in Saskatchewan amounted to 73,326 barrels compared with 80,757 in September, 1948, Ontario 22,784 barrels compared with 14,923, Northwest Territories 21,240 barrels compared with 25,288, and New Brunswick 1,697 barrels compared with 1,792.

In September, output of natural gas amounted to 3,857,593 M cubic feet compared with 3,475,060 M in August and 3,652,010 M a year ago. In the cumulative period, 43,774,525 M cubic feet were produced as against 41,345,706 M in the same months last year. Production in Alberta totalled 3,083,317 M cubic feet compared with 2,773,389 M a year earlier; Ontario, 716,521 M (661,886 M); New Brunswick, 23,847 M (18,370 M); and Saskatchewan, 33,908 M (21,415 M). (15)

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
AND WASHING MACHINES IN OCTOBER

Production of domestic electric refrigerators and washing machines both were maintained at high levels in October. The month's output of washing machines amounted to 29,522 units as compared with 28,958 in October, 1948, raising the cumulative total for the first 10 months of the year to 290,140 units as against 261,323 in the similar period of 1948.

Production of refrigerators in October totalled 15,770 units as compared with 12,736 a year ago, the 10-month output standing at 146,715 units against 112,472 in the like period of 1948.

In October, 722 domestic electric washing machines were exported, bringing the cumulative total for the 10 months ending October to 10,827. Imports were comparatively small, amounting to 14 units in October and 193 in the 10 months.

Exports of electric refrigerators in October amounted to 601 units, while the imports totalled 80. In the 10 months, 10,743 units were exported and 565 were imported. (16)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF MINERAL WOOL IN NOVEMBER

Production of mineral wool in November comprised 14,808,900 square feet of batts and 1,648,100 cubic feet of granulated, bulk, and industrial wool. There were 1,847,700 square feet of the former and 536,000 cubic feet of the latter on hand in factories at the end of the month. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTION OF FINISHED LEATHER

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of November totalled 423,900, down 11 per cent as compared with the November, 1948 figure of 478,400. Stocks of calf and kip skins fell from 666,100 a year ago to 585,100, goat and kid skins from 84,100 to 61,300, horse hides from 25,000 to 23,800, and sheep and lamb skins from 59,100 dozen to 49,300.

Production of cattle sole leather amounted to 1,749,600 pounds as compared with 1,848,400 in November, 1948; cattle upper leather, 3,781,000 square feet compared with 3,314,400; and glove and garment leather, 434,100 square feet compared with 418,200. Production of calf and kip skin upper leather totalled 963,100 square feet as against 825,200. (Mem. 3)

CANAL TRAFFIC IN NOVEMBER

The tonnage of freight passing through all Canadian canals in November was 2,504,600 tons, down 10 per cent from the November 1948 total of 2,781,600 tons. The effects of the slow-down in the United States soft coal industry continued to be reflected in a decrease of over 578,000 tons of soft coal moving through the three main Canadian canal systems, while grain shipments increased nearly 245,000 tons.

There was a sharp reduction in the total freight passing through the combined Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals from 11,806,016 tons in November 1948 to 3,548,422 tons. Iron ore shipments dropped from 7,732,471 tons to 803,283, due to the general steel strike in the United States which lasted 41 days to November 11. Eastbound volume for the month was down to 7,560,511 tons from 9,930,371, declines in iron ore accounting for 6,937,252 tons of the reduction. Pulpwood was down nearly 72 per cent, but flour, wheat, other grains and scrap iron were moderately lower. Westbound traffic at 1,178,562 tons was down from 1,875,645 a year earlier. Soft coal and stone dropped sharply with substantial gains in hard coal.

Due to lighter movements of wheat and soft coal, the tonnage of freight moving through the Welland Ship canal in November declined to 1,279,347 tons from 1,510,615 tons one year earlier. Increases were shown in corn, oats, petroleum, paper, woodpulp and sand. Despite a greatly reduced soft coal movement, a total of 924,708 tons of freight moved through the St. Lawrence canals during November, a gain of 102,573 tons or 12.5 per cent over the corresponding period of 1948. (17)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ending January 7 amounted to 54,498 cars as compared with 49,011 in the preceding week and 67,999 in the corresponding week last year. Loadings in the eastern division totalled 36,814 cars against 43,704 a year earlier, while western volume was down from 24,295 to 17,684 cars. (18)

NEW RECORDS ESTABLISHED BY
CANADA'S LUMBER INDUSTRY

Canada's lumber industry had its busiest year on record in 1947 up to that time, when the gross and net values of products were the highest ever recorded, and new peaks were reached in the number of active mills, the number of employees, and the salaries and wages paid, according to the detailed report on the industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The gross value of the products of the industry in 1947 amounted to \$402,133,000, an increase of 39.7 per cent over the 1946 value of \$287,910,000. The number of active mills reporting to the Bureau was 6,481 compared with 6,001, and their employees averaged 55,426 compared with 49,352, with salary and wage payments at \$83,360,000 compared with \$63,811,000. The net value of production or value added by manufacture, was \$190,515,000 compared with \$129,408,000 in 1946.

Production of sawn lumber in 1947 reached unprecedented heights, both in volume and value. During the year 5,877,900 M feet board measure were produced valued at \$322,048,400 as compared with 5,083,300 M feet valued at \$230,189,700 in 1946, showing increases of 15.6 per cent in volume and 39.9 per cent in value.

Production of shingles totalled 3,107,200 squares in 1947 as compared with 2,646,000 in 1946, an increase of 17.4 per cent. The total value of shingles sawn in 1947 was \$24,449,300, up 68.4 per cent over the 1946 value of \$14,512,800.

Prepared pulpwood -- carried on as a side line in some Canadian sawmills -- was third in importance in total value among the products of the lumber industry with 689,400 cords valued at \$17,856,900 in 1947 as compared with 651,200 cords valued at \$13,980,000 in 1946.

Production of railway ties by the industry amounted to 7,033,200 as against 6,394,100 in 1946, an increase of 6.6 per cent. The total value rose from \$7,370,000 to \$10,397,200, or by 41.1 per cent. Output of laths rose from 134,600 M in 1946 to 151,200 M, and the value increased from \$908,600 in 1946 to \$1,239,800.

Among the many other products and by-products of the lumber industry, the most important in 1947 were box shooks with a value of \$10,733,300, slabs and edgings sold with a value of \$2,426,700, hardwood squares at \$2,902,800, staves \$1,534,500, heading \$485,700, and pickets \$409,800. All other products and by-products were valued at \$7,648,800. (19)

BEEKEEPERS' AND POULTRYMEN'S
SUPPLY INDUSTRY IN 1948

Gross selling value of products turned out by establishments engaged wholly or chiefly in the manufacture of incubators, hives and other supplies for poultrymen and beekeepers amounted to \$829,778 in 1948 as compared with \$696,580 in the preceding year, an increase of 19 per cent.

There were 12 plants in operation during the year giving employment to 154 workers who received \$204,526 in salaries and wages compared with 12 establishments employing 142 persons earning \$147,830 in salaries and wages in 1947. The cost of materials used totalled \$324,772 as against \$258,585. (Mem. 4)

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 Foreign Trade, November (10 cents).
2. Monthly Summary of Imports for Consumption, November (10 cents).
3. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, November 1 (10 cents).
4. Estimates of Labour Income, October (10 cents).
5. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
6. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, January 1 (10 cents).
7. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, January 1 (10 cents).
8. Housing Bulletin, October -- No. 22 (25 cents).
9. Central Electric Stations, November (10 cents).
10. Preliminary Report on Coal Production in Canada, December (10 cents).
11. Copper and Nickel Production, October (10 cents).
12. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, September (10 cents).
13. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, October (15 cents).
14. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, September (15 cents).
15. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Manufactured Gas, September (15 cents).
16. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, October (10 cents).
17. Summary of Canal Traffic, November (10 cents).
18. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
19. The Lumber Industry in Canada, 1947 (35 cents).
20. Trade of Canada: Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, November and 11 Months Ended November (25 cents).
21. Volume III of the Trade of Canada: Imports for Consumption, 1948 (\$2.00).
22. Shipments and Inventories of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, October (25 cents).
23. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, August (15 cents).
24. Boilers, Tank and Plate Work Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
25. Toilet Preparations Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
26. Natural Gas Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
27. Occupied Farms by Area of Improved Land, Saskatchewan (10 cents).

Memoranda

1. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, December (10 cents).
 2. Mineral Wool, November (10 cents).
 3. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, November (10 cents).
 4. Beekeepers' and Poultrymen's Supply Industry, 1948 (10 cents).
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