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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS showed a further small decline at December 1. The advance index number, on the base 1926=100, was 201.5 as compared with 202.0 at November 1, and 204.3 at December 1, 1948. The index of payrolls was down 0.2 per cent as compared with the week of November 1, but 2.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

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THE VALUE OF INVENTORIES HELD BY CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS at the end of November showed a slight decrease from the October level, the preliminary index, on the base 1947=100, standing at 125.3 as compared with 126.2. It was 8.7 per cent below the peak of 134.2 in February, and about two per cent lower than in November, 1948.

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CANADA'S RETAIL TRADE IN NOVEMBER showed a small rise of two per cent in dollar value over the corresponding month of 1948, continuing a moderate rate of advance shown in October figures which rose by a similar percentage. The November gain compares with an average increase of 6.5 per cent in the first 10 months of the year.

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WHOLESALE SALES IN NOVEMBER were two per cent below the dollar value for November 1948 and three per cent lower than in October. Cumulative sales for the first 11 months of the year were three per cent higher in dollar value than in the corresponding period of 1948.

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LANDINGS AND LANDED VALUE OF SEA FISH IN CANADA -- excluding Newfoundland -- were lower in 1949 than in the preceding year. The year's catch amounted to 1,176,767,000 pounds as compared with 1,277,350,000 in 1948, a decline of 7.6 per cent, while the value was \$53,660,000 compared with \$60,035,000, a decrease of 10.6 per cent.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS IN 1949 exceeded the 3,000,000-ton mark for the second successive year, reaching a new record total of 3,089,368 tons, just slightly above the 1948 peak of 3,089,027 tons. The daily average for the year increased to 8,464 tons from 8,440 a year earlier.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF GOLD continued to climb in October, amounting to 365,700 fine ounces, slightly above the September total of 363,800 fine ounces, and 19 per cent higher than the October 1948 output of 307,000 fine ounces. The month's total was the highest since November 1942 when 365,800 fine ounces were produced.

FURTHER SMALL DECLINE IN EMPLOYMENT AT DECEMBER 1 Employment in the principal industrial divisions showed a further small decline at December 1, according to preliminary tabulations of monthly data by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The advance index number, on the base 1926=100, was 201.5 as compared with 202.0 at November 1, and 204.3 at December 1, 1948.

The index number of payrolls was down 0.2 per cent in the week ending December 1 than in the week of November 1, but 2.5 per cent higher than a year earlier. The advance figure of average weekly earnings at December 1 was \$43.32, little changed from the all-time high of \$43.30 indicated a month earlier, but \$1.59 above December 1, 1948.

As compared with November 1 the movement in employment was upward in the three Maritime Provinces, little changed in Alberta, but lower in the remaining provinces. British Columbia showed the most noteworthy decline of 2.6 per cent, manufacturing, logging, and some other industries releasing considerable numbers of employees. Among the provinces showing improvement, the increase of 5.6 per cent in New Brunswick was largest; activity in logging, trade and highway construction contributed to the gain in that province.

In manufacturing, the advance index number of employment in Canada as a whole declined by 1.1 per cent from November 1 to 204.2 at December 1, when it showed its third recession in as many months. The latest figure was 1.8 per cent lower than at the beginning of December, 1948. The disbursements in weekly salaries and wages in manufacturing also declined as compared with November 1, being 0.5 per cent lower. On the other hand, they exceeded by two per cent the figure recorded in the week of December 1, 1948.

The per capita earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners employed by the larger manufacturing establishments stood at \$45.36 at December 1 -- the highest on record -- as compared with \$45.10 a month earlier, and \$43.72 at December 1, 1948. (1)

INVENTORIES HELD BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES LOWER IN NOVEMBER

The value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of November showed a slight decrease from the October level, according to index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The preliminary figure for November, on the base 1947=100, stands at 125.3 as compared with 126.2. It was 3.7 per cent below the peak of 134.2 in February, and about two per cent lower than in November, 1948.

The index number of inventory values show a slight rise in the consumers goods group, the November figure standing at 125.7 compared with 124.2 for October and 123.5 for November, 1948. For the capital goods group, the index was 100.1, slightly above the October level of 99.4, but down sharply from the November, 1948 index of 136.9. The producers materials index was lower in both comparisons, standing at 134.3 compared with 139.2 in October and 141.3 a year earlier.

The index number of inventory values in the construction materials group continued to move lower in November, falling to 145.6 from 163.9 in October, 172.6 in September, and the peak of 195.2 for August. The index, however, was well in advance of the November, 1948, figure of 126.7. (2)

RETAIL SALES UP TWO PER CENT IN NOVEMBER
AND SIX PER CENT IN 11 MONTHS

Canada's retail trade in November showed a small rise of two per cent in dollar volume over the corresponding month of 1948, continuing the moderate rate of advance shown in the October figures which rose by a similar percentage. The November gain compares with an average increase of 6.5 per cent in the first 10 months of the year. Sales in November were valued at \$661,000,000 as compared with \$697,000,000 in October and \$650,000,000 in November, 1948.

There were increased sales reported in 12 trades and declines in nine as compared with November, 1948. With few exceptions, the percentage changes fell within a narrow margin of the overall increase of two per cent for all trades. Largest increases were those of 15 per cent for coal and wood yards, 12 per cent for shoe stores, and nine per cent for garages and filling stations.

Sales of motor vehicle dealers were practically unchanged in November from the previous year, a result which contrasts with the large gains recorded throughout the earlier part of 1949. Shipments of motor vehicles to dealers fell off during the month due in part to strikes affecting motor vehicle production and there was slowing of production in some plants for assembly-line changeover.

November's retail trade increases by provinces were fairly close to the two per cent increase for Canada as a whole in contrast to widely varying trends in recent months. Four provinces recorded increases ranging from Manitoba's one per cent to Ontario's four per cent.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded increases of 11 per cent, 13 per cent, and 13 per cent, respectively, in the first 11 months of 1949 over the same period of 1948. These were in all cases much higher than the gains shown by November results. British Columbia's one per cent decrease in November also represented a decline compared with the five per cent increase for the first 11 months of 1949. On the other hand, the Maritimes recorded a three per cent decrease in November and a two per cent increase in the January-November period. Quebec and Ontario sales in November showed little change from the increases in the first 11 months of the year. (3)

WHOLESALE SALES DOWN TWO PER CENT IN
NOVEMBER; UP THREE PER CENT IN 11 MONTHS

Sales of wholesalers in November were two per cent below the dollar volume for November 1948 and three per cent lower than in October. Cumulative sales for the first 11 months of 1949 were three per cent higher in dollar volume than in the corresponding period of 1948. The general unadjusted index, on the base, average for 1935-39=100, stood at 306.7 as compared with 314.3 for October, and 313.6 for November, 1948.

The Prairie Provinces was the only region to register an increase in dollar sales in November, advancing three per cent over November, 1948. Sales in Ontario remained at about the same level, while decreases were recorded for all other regions. Dollar sales in British Columbia were down six per cent, Quebec seven per cent, and the Maritime Provinces 12 per cent.

Tobacco and confectionery and drug wholesalers were the only trades among the nine surveyed to register increases in dollar sales over November, 1948. Sales of tobacco and confectionery wholesalers were up seven per cent and drug wholesalers' sales advanced three per cent. Automotive equipment wholesalers and grocery wholesalers sales were practically unchanged.

Small declines of one and two per cent were recorded for footwear and hardware wholesalers, respectively. More substantial declines were recorded for the other trades as follows: fruit and vegetable dealers, eight per cent; clothing wholesalers, 11 per cent; and dry goods, 17 per cent. (4)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
DOWN THREE PER CENT

Department store sales during the week ending January 14 decreased three per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. All provinces shared in the decline except the Maritimes, Ontario and Manitoba. Sales in Quebec fell 13 per cent, followed by British Columbia down 13 per cent, Alberta three per cent, and Saskatchewan one per cent, while sales in the Maritimes advanced eight per cent, Ontario three per cent and Manitoba two per cent.

LANDINGS AND LANDED VALUE OF
SEA FISH LOWER IN 1949

Landings and landed value of sea fish in Canada -- excluding Newfoundland -- were lower in 1949 than in the preceding year. The year's catch amounted to 1,176,767,000 pounds as compared with 1,277,350,000 in 1948, a decline of 7.6 per cent, while the value was \$53,660,000 compared with \$60,035,000, a decrease of 10.6 per cent.

In December the landings of sea fish totalled 69,018,000 pounds valued at \$3,218,000 as compared with 69,354,000 pounds at \$3,207,000 in the same month of 1948.

The Atlantic Coast catch of 662,813,000 pounds in 1949 was down 5.5 per cent from the 1948 total of 701,113,000 pounds, while the value at \$28,367,000 was 7.1 per cent below the 1948 figure of \$30,506,000. By far the greatest decline in landings was registered in the sardine fishery, followed by herring, cod, haddock, pollock and other lesser species. There were increased landings of mackerel, clams and quahaugs, and lobsters. In December landings on the Atlantic Coast amounted to 24,294,000 pounds valued at \$2,571,000 compared with 23,143,000 pounds at \$2,326,000.

The British Columbia catch in 1949 amounted to 513,949,000 pounds as compared with 576,237,000 in the preceding year, and the value was \$25,293,000 compared with \$29,529,000. Landings of salmon in 1949 amounted to 143,900,000 pounds as compared with 140,700,000 in 1948, and herring 323,079,000 pounds as compared with 386,615,000. The greatest proportionate increase was registered in the clam fishery which rose to 3,240,000 pounds from 887,000. In December landings of all kinds of fish on the Pacific Coast amounted to 44,724,000 pounds compared with 66,211,000, and the value was \$647,000 compared with \$881,000. Landings of herring dropped from 65,200,000 pounds to 43,000,000.

In 1949 more of the Atlantic cod, and hake and cusk landings was salted -- both wet and dried. A bigger percentage of the mackerel catch was used as bait. This was necessitated by a shortage of herring early in the summer. On the Pacific Coast almost the whole of the herring catch went to the reduction plants, although there was a slight increase in the amount dry-salted. The salmon and halibut disposition figures reveal no new trends. (5)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 12 amounted to 163,156,000 bushels as compared with 165,975,700 on January 5 and 166,687,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 1,903,000 bushels of wheat during the week ending January 12 as compared with 3,190,900 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 241,159,700 bushels as against 237,330,700 in the like period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 12, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: oats, 515,200 (977,100) bushels; barley, 303,200 (914,300); rye, 45,400 (176,500); flaxseed, 1,700 (56,400).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending January 12 totalled 3,302,600 bushels as compared with 4,336,300 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 84,880,100 bushels against 65,319,800. (6)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 20 amounted to 36,053,000 pounds as compared with 18,594,000 on the corresponding date last year. Increased holdings were recorded for each of the nine centres except Quebec and Vancouver.

Stocks of creamery butter were as follows by cities on January 20, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 1,864 (2,383) pounds; Montreal, 11,304 (8,719); Toronto, 3,324 (3,104); Winnipeg, 8,627 (1,844); Regina, 756 (191); Saskatoon, 233 (184); Edmonton, 2,443 (937); Calgary, 1,036 (515); Vancouver, 1,461 (2,717).

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN 1949 Production of eggs in Canada in 1949 amounted to 330,374,000 dozen, a decrease of 15 per cent from the preceding year's total of 388,579,000 dozen. In December, 26,911,000 dozen were produced as compared with 27,663,000 a year earlier. Production was lower in all provinces in 1949 as compared with 1948. (7)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES Production of asphalt floor tiles in 1949 decreased 14 per cent from the preceding year, while domestic sales showed a slight rise of four per cent, according to preliminary figures.

The year's output fell to 16,969,807 square feet as compared with 19,350,933 in 1948. Domestic sales totalled 16,953,236 square feet, advancing slightly over the 1948 figure of 16,343,518 square feet.

In December, production amounted to 1,596,509 square feet compared with 1,597,553 in the preceding month and 1,515,756 in December, 1948, while domestic sales decreased to 1,305,029 square feet from 1,623,648 in November, but was above last year's total of 1,301,518 square feet. (Mem. 1)

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board both were at higher levels in 1949 than in the preceding year, according to preliminary figures. The year's output amounted to 222,745,924 square feet as compared with 220,634,241 in 1948, an increase of almost one per cent. Domestic sales in the year registered a marked gain, amounting to 217,290,051 square feet as against 189,814,917 in 1948, an advance of 15 per cent.

December production of rigid insulating board amounted to 17,175,475 square feet compared with 19,305,461 in the preceding month and 20,724,276 in December, 1948. Sales in the month decreased to 16,723,368 square feet from 18,247,897 in November and 20,724,276 a year earlier. (Mem. 2)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

Jan. 19, 1950 Jan. 12, 1950 Dec. 22, 1949
(1935-39-100)

Investors' Price Index

(106 Common Stocks)	119.1	x 119.2	117.7
76 Industrials	113.5	113.7	112.1
16 Utilities	124.2	123.9	122.6
8 Banks	142.9	142.6	140.4

Mining Stock Price Index

(30 Stocks)	92.6	92.9	90.9
25 Golds	74.6	75.3	73.6
5 Base Metals	128.0	127.5	124.8

x Revised, following yearly revisions of stock weights.

STEEL INGOT OUTPUT IN 1949 OVER 3,000,000 TONS FOR SECOND TIME

Canadian production of steel ingots in 1949 exceeded the 3,000,000-ton mark for the second successive year, reaching a new record total of 3,089,368 tons, just slightly above the 1948 peak of 3,089,027 tons. The daily average for the year increased to 8,464 tons from 8,440 a year earlier.

Next highest to 1949 and 1948 production was the wartime high output of 2,958,906 tons in 1942. Production amounted to 2,846,736 tons in 1943, advanced to 2,878,407 in 1944, then declined to 2,747,206 in 1945 and to 2,293,437 in 1946, rising again to 2,854,532 tons in 1947.

December output of steel ingots advanced two per cent over November, but was five per cent below December, 1948. The month's output amounted to 257,883 tons as compared with 253,213 in the preceding month and 271,128 a year ago. Daily average for December was 8,319 tons as against 8,440 in November, and 8,746 a year earlier. (3)

GOLD PRODUCTION AGAIN
HIGHER IN OCTOBER

Canadian production of gold continued to climb in October, amounting to 365,700 fine ounces, slightly above the September total of 363,800 fine ounces, and 19 per cent higher than the October 1948 output of 307,000 fine ounces. The month's total was the highest since November 1942 when 365,800 fine ounces were produced.

With gains in each of the first 10 months of 1949 over the same months of the preceding year, the aggregate for the period rose to 3,377,700 fine ounces from 2,891,200 a year earlier, or by about 18 per cent.

Production in October was as follows by areas, totals for the same month of 1948 being in brackets: Quebec, 90,050 (68,129) fine ounces; Ontario, 199,697 (176,812); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 22,713 (17,213); British Columbia, 24,936 (23,640); Yukon, 15,137 (11,063); Northwest Territories, 12,775 (10,119).

Ten-month production totals follow: Quebec, 776,659 (631,269) fine ounces; Ontario, 1,938,969 (1,715,503); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 190,813 (162,369); British Columbia, 249,734 (256,810); Yukon, 62,807 (43,664); Northwest Territories, 152,908 (81,344). (9)

PRODUCTION OF NAILS AND
STEEL WIRE IN OCTOBER

Production of wire nails in October amounted to 7,848 tons as compared with 7,974 in the same month of 1948. The aggregate for the first 10 months of the year increased to 73,343 tons as against 71,269 in the similar period of 1948.

Production in October of steel wire was lower at 24,483 tons as against 26,064 a year earlier. Despite the decline in October, the total for the 10 months increased to 269,362 tons from 265,739 in the same months of 1948. The month's output of wire fencing totalled 1,084 tons compared with 1,710 in October, 1948, bringing the 10-month total to 19,583 tons, slightly below the 1948 figure of 20,006 tons. (10)

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

Consumption of rubber showed a slight decline in November, total for the month amounting to 12,586,600 pounds as compared with 12,852,000 in October. Natural rubber consumption decreased to 7,446,300 pounds from 7,478,900, synthetic to 3,131,200 pounds from 3,160,100, and reclaim to 2,009,100 pounds from 2,213,000.

In terms of end-product use, consumption of all rubber in the production of tires and tubes, including tire repair materials, decreased by 107,900 pounds, in rubber footwear by 115,500, in other products by 106,200, while consumption in wire and cable increased by 64,300 pounds.

Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim rubber both were lower in November, synthetic standing at 6,063,700 pounds compared with 6,531,100, and reclaim 730,200 pounds compared with 737,000.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber decreased to 11,809,300 pounds compared with 12,777,000 in October, synthetic to 9,072,000 pounds compared with 10,763,200, while reclaim advanced to 4,016,300 pounds compared with 3,993,900. (11)

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR Production of leather footwear in November decreased two per cent as compared with the preceding month, but was two per cent above November, 1948. During the first 11 months of the year, output advanced 14 per cent.

The month's output amounted to 3,075,593 pairs as compared with 3,124,266 in October and 3,008,833 in the same month of 1948. During the 11 months ending November, 33,744,557 pairs were produced as against 29,622,796 in the similar period of 1948. (12)

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER Production of sawn lumber east of the Rockies was down 12 per cent in October, amounting to 87,308 M feet as compared with 98,357 in the same month in 1948. During the first 10 months of the year, 1,437,703 M feet were produced as against 1,342,833 in the similar period of 1948, an increase of seven per cent.

The month's output of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia totalled 249,034 M feet compared with 227,967 in October, 1948. During the 10 months ending October, production totalled 2,366,304 M feet against 2,417,962 in 1948. (13 and 14)

LARGER PACK OF CANNED PEARS The commercial pack of canned pears was much larger in 1949 than in the preceding year, amounting to 1,615,000 dozen cans as compared with 740,300 dozen, according to preliminary figures. The net weight of contents was 24,316,100 pounds compared with 13,119,600 pounds.

The pack of Bartlett pears increased to 594,500 dozen cans from 214,000 dozen in 1948, and the net weight of contents was up to 9,132,700 pounds from 3,933,100. The pack of Keiffers rose to 1,020,500 dozen cans from 526,300 dozen, and the net weight of contents increased to 15,183,400 pounds from 9,186,500. (Mem. 3)

CIVIL AVIATION IN AUGUST Revenues of Canadian air carriers in August amounted to \$4,230,500, showing an increase of \$643,600 or about 18 per cent over the same month last year. Both scheduled and non-scheduled carriers had increased revenues during the month, recording gains of \$604,000 and \$39,300, respectively.

General operating expenses increased from \$3,156,000 in August 1948 to \$3,665,000 in 1949. Net operating revenues for all carriers were \$565,000, an increase of 13.2 per cent, or \$134,000 over August, 1948. During the first eight months of the year, net operating revenues were \$37,900 compared with a deficit of \$91,800 for the corresponding months of 1948.

Revenue passengers carried by all lines in August increased to 135,500, a gain of 20,200 over August, 1948. Canadian scheduled and foreign lines reported 88,900 and 25,300 paying passengers, respectively, advances of 17 per cent and 23.6 per cent. Goods ton miles for revenue freight advanced from 342,200 to 440,100. All carriers reported 80,700 more mail ton miles in August than a year earlier, the total for the month reaching 327,800 ton miles. (15)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended January 14 amounted to 65,729 cars, up from the preceding week's total of 54,498 cars, but down 9,716 or 12.9 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 75,445 cars.

Weather conditions continued to have an adverse effect on western loadings, particularly in British Columbia, while lack of snow in the east slowed operations in the woods. Western loadings at 21,588 cars were off 20 per cent from the 27,293 cars loaded in the second week of 1949, while eastern volume, at 44,141 cars, dropped 4,011 cars, or 8.3 per cent.

Newfoundland loadings are now included both in the national total and in the eastern division. These totalled 260 cars in the first week of 1950 and 312 cars in the second week. General comparisons with the similar pre-Confederation weeks of 1949 are little affected by this addition. (16)

RECORD NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN 1948

Registrations of motor vehicles in Canada in 1948 reached an all-time record total of 2,035,000, showing an increase of 199,000 or 11 per cent over the 1947 total of 1,836,000. There were increased registrations in all provinces and for all types of motor vehicles. Passenger cars numbered 1,496,800 compared with 1,370,200, commercial vehicles 504,200 compared with 439,700, and motor cycles 33,900 compared with 26,100.

Revenues from registrations, licences, etc., and the gasoline tax rose to \$175,619,000, or six per cent above 1947 receipts. Gasoline tax accounted for \$124,331,000 of this sum, or nearly four per cent more than in the previous year. Sales of gasoline on which tax was paid amounted to nearly 1,231 million gallons against 1,121 million the year before.

Taking into account registrations of all types of vehicles, the number of motor vehicles in Canada averaged one per 6.4 persons in 1948 as compared with 6.9 in 1947. Including only passenger cars, there was an average of 8.8 persons compared with 9.2 in 1947, and 10.9 in 1946.

Registrations of motor vehicles were as follows by provinces, totals for 1947 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 11,290 (9,948); Nova Scotia, 76,319 (70,300); New Brunswick, 62,366 (51,589); Quebec, 335,953 (296,547); Ontario, 874,933 (800,058); Manitoba, 123,000 (112,149); Saskatchewan, 167,515 (158,512); Alberta, 173,950 (155,386); British Columbia, 202,126 (179,684); Yukon and North-west Territories, 2,491 (1,786). (17)

PAINTS AND VARNISHES INDUSTRY

The gross factory selling value of products manufactured by the paints and varnishes industry of Canada rose to \$81,279,000 in 1948 from \$69,912,000 in the preceding year, or by 16 per cent. There were 114 plants in operation during the year as compared with 109 the year before. Their employees averaged 5,553 compared with 5,428, and their salaries and wages totalled \$12,341,000 compared with \$10,876,000. Imports of paints, pigments and varnishes for consumption in Canada were valued at \$14,277,000 in 1948 as compared with \$13,441,500 in the preceding year, while the exports were valued at \$5,983,600 as compared with \$7,346,200. (18)

SOAP, WASHING COMPOUNDS AND
CLEANING PREPARATIONS INDUSTRY

Soaps, washing compounds and cleaning preparations were produced in Canada in 1948 to an all-time record value of \$67,587,000, showing an increase of 27 per cent over the previous high total of \$53,200,000 for 1947, according to industry totals. There were 149 plants in operation during the year, 17 less than in 1947, and their employees averaged 3,351 compared with 3,262, and salaries and wages, \$8,125,000 compared with \$6,805,000. The cost of materials rose to \$38,840,000 from \$28,957,000, or by 34 per cent.

Production of soaps -- including small amounts from other industries -- rose to 245,328,000 pounds valued at \$44,045,000 from 223,912,000 pounds at \$34,529,000 in the preceding year. The amount of soap produced during 1948 was below the peak years 1944 and 1945, but the value was a new record. Imports of soap of all kinds in 1948 were valued at \$2,741,000 compared with \$2,818,000, and the exports had a value of \$780,900 compared with \$1,640,000. (19)

FERTILIZER SALES UP
SHARPLY IN 1949

Sales of fertilizers for consumption in Canada continued to rise in the year ending June 30, 1949, reaching an all-time peak total of 741,700 tons as compared with 672,200 in the preceding year, and 660,700 in the 1946-47 year. Sales in 1949 were more than double the 1940 total of 346,700 tons, and more than four times the 1927 sales of 170,000 tons.

Sales of fertilizer materials and mixtures both advanced during the year. Sales of mixtures were up to 611,700 tons from 564,900 in 1948, and the materials were increased to 130,000 tons from 107,300.

There has been a marked change in the proportion of sales of materials and mixtures since the twenties. In 1927 the sales of materials represented 62.1 per cent of total sales, but by 1949 the figure had fallen to 17.5 per cent. Sales of mixtures, on the other hand, accounted for 37.9 per cent of sales in 1927, but had risen to 82.5 per cent in 1949. (20)

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
IN FIRST HALF OF 1949

Some of the principal developments in the volume and value of Canada's foreign trade in the first six months of 1949 are reviewed in a 79-page bulletin released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Divided into six chapters, the bulletin contains textual matter as well as tables.

Chapter I is devoted to a broad discussion of trends in imports, exports, and trade balances, while chapter II reviews Canada's foreign trade with leading countries. Chapter III deals with trade with significant regions and groups of countries. Leading commodities in foreign trade are discussed in chapter IV, and chapter V deals with price and volume movements.

Among the subjects dealt with in chapter VI are the methods of collecting trade statistics, non-commercial items in Canadian trade, gold in Canadian trade, and Newfoundland in Canadian trade statistics.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. The price is 50 cents per copy. (21)

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. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings at December 1 (10 cents).
2. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, November (25 cents).
3. Retail Trade, November (25 cents).
4. Wholesale Trade, November (10 cents).
5. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, December (30 cents).
6. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
7. Monthly Poultry Estimates, December (10 cents).
8. Steel Ingots, December (10 cents).
9. Gold Production, October (10 cents).
10. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, October (15 cents).
11. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, November (25 cents).
12. Production of Leather Footwear, November (10 cents).
13. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, October (25 cents).
14. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, October (25 cents).
15. Civil Aviation, August (10 cents).
16. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
17. The Motor Vehicle in Canada, 1948 (25 cents).
18. Paints and Varnishes Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
19. Soaps, Washing Compounds and Cleaning Preparations Industry, 1947 (25 cents).
20. The Fertilizer Trade, July 1, 1948 - June 30, 1949 (30 cents).
21. Review of Foreign Trade, First Half Year, 1949 (50 cents).
22. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, December (10 cents).
23. Summary Review of the Gold Mining Industry in Canada, 1948 (50 cents).
24. Miscellaneous Metals Industry, 1948 (30 cents).
25. Trade of Canada: Imports Entered for Consumption, November (25 cents).
26. Traffic Report of Railways, September (10 cents).
27. Occupied Farms by Area of Improved Land, Alberta, 1946 (10 cents).
28. Crude Petroleum Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
29. Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations Industry, 1948 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Asphalt Floor Tiles, December (10 cents).
 2. Rigid Insulating Board, December (10 cents).
 3. Pack of Pears, 1949 (10 cents).
 4. Coffins and Caskets, 1948 (10 cents).
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