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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

SECURITY TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES in July resulted in a sales balance of \$10,200,000, the highest monthly sales balance since June, 1946. This net inflow of capital was greater than in the first six months of this year and in the whole of 1949.

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EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES showed a further rise at the beginning of August -- the fifth successive monthly advance -- and disbursements in wages and salaries reached a new all-time high figure.

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FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS in August for all Canada declined nearly four per cent from the July level, and were also down slightly from August last year. The decline from July was attributable in large part to the lowering of the initial price of western wheat at August 1 this year from \$1.75 to \$1.40 per bushel basis No. 1 Northern, in Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver.

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COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES FOR SEVEN OF THE EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES moved higher at September 1, Edmonton being the exception. In Edmonton, sharp seasonal declines in fresh vegetables, notably potatoes, were sufficient to balance higher quotations for meat, coffee, sugar, and butter.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ending September 30 reached a record total for the week of 90,976 cars against 90,307 in the preceding week and 89,614 in the corresponding week last year.

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VALUE OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES was two per cent higher in September than in the corresponding month last year. Increased sales were recorded in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Manitoba, while sales in Alberta were unchanged.

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NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES in August continued well above the 1949 level, but showed the usual seasonal decline from July.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit on September 28 amounted to 158,408,084 bushels as against 162,961,023 a year ago.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND
PAYROLLS HIGHER AT AUGUST 1

Employment in the major non-agricultural industries showed a further rise at the beginning of August -- the fifth successive monthly advance -- and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index number, on the 1926 base, rose to a new mid-summer peak of 204.1, up 0.9 per cent over July, and 1.8 per cent higher than at the beginning of August last year.

Disbursements in wages and salaries reached a new all-time high figure on August 1, showing an increase of 1.1 per cent over July 1, and an advance of 7.2 per cent over August 1, 1949. The figure for per capita weekly earnings -- also a new high -- was only slightly above the July 1 average, but 5.2 per cent higher than at August 1 last year.

Provincially, the most pronounced advances in the general index of employment as compared with July, were those of 2.9 per cent in British Columbia, and 4.3 per cent in Prince Edward Island. The trend in most of the 23 cities for which data are segregated was favourable, although curtailment was noted in seven centres. With the exception of trade (which was seasonally quiet), all the principal industrial groups reported a higher level of employment than at July 1; on the whole, however, the gains were moderate.

Further expansion, though on a smaller scale than at July 1 was noted in manufacturing generally at the beginning of August, when the index of employment rose 0.6 per cent and that of payrolls by 0.7 per cent. As compared with the same date last year, there were gains of 1.4 per cent and 7.7 per cent in the employment and payrolls indexes, respectively.

Among the non-manufacturing classes generally, there was also moderate improvement at August 1 as compared with a month earlier. The exception was trade, in which the reduction of 0.5 per cent was about average in extent. The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages in that industry, however, were slightly greater than at July 1. (1)

WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
AT NEW PEAK AT AUGUST 1

Average weekly wages paid by leading Canadian manufacturers to hourly-rated wage-earners at August 1 advanced to a new peak figure of \$44.29 from \$44.16 at July 1 and \$41.40 on August 1 last year. Hourly earnings rose to 104.2 cents from 103.9 cents at July 1, and 98.8 cents a year earlier.

In durable manufactured goods, weekly earnings averaged \$48.04 as compared with \$47.96 at July 1 and \$44.84 a year ago, and the hourly rate was 112.5 cents compared with 111.8 in July, and 106.5 last year.

Weekly earnings in non-durable goods stood at \$40.39 for both August and July this year, but were above last year's August figure of \$37.99. Hourly rate was 95.7 cents in July and August this year, and 91.1 cents a year ago. (2)

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR
LOWER IN JULY AND SEVEN-MONTH PERIOD

Canadian production of leather footwear declined in July and the first seven months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods of 1949. The month's output amounted to 2,026,975 pairs as against 2,692,829 in June and 2,321,541 in July last year. During the seven months ending July, 18,794,462 pairs were produced, showing a decline of 12 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 20,990,744 pairs. (3)

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Security transactions between Canada and other countries in July resulted in a sales balance of \$10,200,000, the highest monthly sales balance since June, 1946. This net inflow of capital was greater than in the first six months of this year or in the whole of 1949. Transactions in 1947 and 1948 produced net outflows of capital.

This inflow in July chiefly took the form of increased sales of Dominion bonds to United States investors and larger liquidations of Canadian holdings of United States securities. At the same time, repurchases of Canadian securities from the United Kingdom were less than in earlier months.

As a consequence of July transactions, cumulative net sales to all countries at the end of seven months were increased to \$19,400,000, with net sales of \$30,500,000 to the United States. This situation stands in contrast to that which prevailed at the end of the corresponding period last year, when cumulative sales and purchases were almost evenly divided in a lower volume of trading.

Net sales to the United States increased in July to \$10,600,000, of which more than half was made up of net sales of Canadian securities and slightly less than half of United States securities. Total sales to the United States at \$26,800,000 were higher than in previous months this year except March and June. Purchases dropped sharply to \$16,200,000 from \$27,100,000 in June, with notable declines in purchases of Dominion bonds and United States stocks. In these two groups of securities there were the largest expansions in sales and the resulting sales balances were the principal form of capital inflow in July. There was also a small sales balance of Canadian stocks in the United States in contrast to a purchase balance in the previous month.

In security transactions with the United Kingdom there was an increase in sales but a sharp decrease in purchases, the purchase balance dropping from \$3,700,000 in the previous month to \$800,000, the lowest level since August, 1949. Sales to other countries amounted to \$800,000, and purchases to \$400,000, which gave rise to a sales balance of \$400,000. (4)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP TWO PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER

The value of department store sales was two per cent higher in September than in the corresponding month last year, according to preliminary figures. Increased sales were recorded in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Sales in Alberta remained unchanged. Sales in Quebec showed the highest percentage gain, with a rise of nine per cent, followed by British Columbia, up five per cent, Ontario four per cent, and the Maritimes one per cent. Sales in Saskatchewan were 23 per cent lower and in Manitoba one per cent.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES
FOR EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES

With the exception of Edmonton, regional city cost-of-living indexes moved higher in August. For Edmonton, sharp seasonal declines in fresh vegetables, notably potatoes, were sufficient to balance higher quotations for meats, coffee, sugar and butter. At other centres, foods advanced as did other main groups. Rents, which were surveyed in August, were higher for six of the eight cities -- Saint John and Saskatoon remaining unchanged. An increase in automobile tires was principally responsible for narrow gains in the miscellaneous items indexes.

Composite city index increases between August 1 and September 1 were as follows: Montreal, 2.4 to 174.7; Toronto, 1.7 to 166.1; Halifax, 1.4 to 160.3; Winnipeg, 1.2 to 164.3; Vancouver, 1.2 to 170.8; Saint John, 1.1 to 166.0; Saskatoon, 0.6 to 167.8. The Edmonton index remained at 165.0. In the same period, the Dominion index rose 1.3 to 168.5.

The city indexes show changes in the cost-of-living for each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more, for instance, to live in Montreal than Halifax, since the basic expenditure pattern was different for each city.

The following table comprises the latest city and Dominion cost-of-living indexes:

	<u>September 1, 1949</u>	<u>August 1, 1950</u> (August 1939=100)	<u>September 1, 1950</u>
Halifax	155.6	158.9	160.3
Saint John	159.4	164.9	166.0
Montreal	165.7	172.3	174.7
Toronto	158.2	164.4	166.1
Winnipeg	156.6	163.1	164.3
Saskatoon	162.8	167.2	167.8
Edmonton	156.8	165.0	165.0
Vancouver	163.5	169.6	170.8
Dominion	161.0	167.2	168.5

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Oct. 5, 1950</u>	<u>Sept. 28, 1950</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>Sept. 21, 1950</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	143.8	143.0	143.3
82 Industrials	141.8	140.6	141.5
16 Utilities	138.9	140.3	138.6
8 Banks	151.2	149.6	148.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	90.9	91.8	90.3
25 Golds	63.6	64.9	62.9
5 Base Metals	146.1	146.2	145.7

FARM PRICES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS LOWER IN AUGUST

Farm prices of agricultural products in August for all Canada declined nearly four per cent from the July level, and were also down slightly from August last year, according to index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The August index, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 251.6 as compared with 262.0 for July, the highest this year, and 252.8 for August, 1949.

The decline in the index from July was attributable in large part to the lowering of the initial price of western wheat at August 1 this year from \$1.75 to \$1.40 per bushel basis No. 1 Northern, in Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. This decline in wheat prices, together with a slight decline in potato prices, more than offset advancing prices for livestock, poultry and eggs.

Reflecting the lower initial price for wheat, index numbers for the three Prairie Provinces showed declines from July. Indexes for the remaining provinces were higher. Compared with August last year, indexes were higher for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, and lower for each of the Maritime and Prairie Provinces.

Index numbers for the provinces were as follows, those for July being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 217.4 (200.7); Nova Scotia, 209.0 (201.7); New Brunswick, 230.0 (229.6); Quebec, 264.1 (263.8); Ontario, 276.4 (275.6); Manitoba, 245.7 (261.9); Saskatchewan, 218.7 (247.8); Alberta, 252.2 (272.2); British Columbia, 254.6 (249.0). (Mem. 1)

OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN SEPTEMBER

Production of creamery butter was lower in September and the first nine months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1949. The month's output amounted to 28,081,000 pounds as compared with 30,686,000 a year earlier, and in the cumulative period totalled 217,271,000 pounds as against 226,431,000 in 1949.

Cheddar cheese output in September declined to 11,931,000 pounds from 15,034,000 a year ago, and in the nine months to 80,438,000 pounds from 92,523,000 in the same period last year.

September output of concentrated milk products increased to 39,757,000 pounds from 33,248,000 in September last year, and in the nine-month period to 313,580,000 pounds from 300,788,000. (5)

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

Stocks of creamery butter on October 1 were 69,900,000 pounds as compared with 68,224,000 on September 1 and 76,910,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cheese totalled 34,315,000 pounds as against 34,295,000 on September 1 and 37,152,000 a year earlier.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on October 1 amounted to 26,154,000 pounds as against 35,516,000 on September 1 and 56,628,000 on October 1 last year, while the holdings of skim milk powder were 6,206,000 pounds compared with 7,345,000 on September 1 and 23,426,000 a year ago.

October 1 stocks of eggs, shell and frozen, amounted to 514,000 cases as compared with 653,000 on September 1 and 390,000 on October 1, 1949. Holdings of poultry meat totalled 9,306,000 pounds as against 8,336,000 on September 1 and 11,748,000 on October 1 last year. (Mem. 2)

MARGARINE OUTPUT IN SEPTEMBER Production of margarine was higher in September, the month's output amounting to 7,962,000 pounds as compared with 6,710,000 in August and 7,035,000 in September last year. Cumulative output for the first nine months of this year amounted to 69,601,000 pounds as against 53,078,000 a year ago. Stocks on October 1 totalled 1,470,000 pounds compared with the revised September 1 total of 1,890,000 pounds. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF PROCESS CHEESE IN SEPTEMBER Production of process cheese in September amounted to 3,162,000 pounds, showing a decline of 1.4 per cent from the revised August output of 3,209,000 pounds, but an increase of nine per cent over the 2,904,000 pounds for September last year. Stocks held by manufacturers were 22 per cent below August, totalling 688,000 pounds as compared with 1,137,000.

SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM IN JULY Sales of fluid milk and cream in Canada were three per cent higher in July and the first seven months of the year than in the corresponding periods of 1949. Sales in July this year amounted to 350,055,000 pounds, bringing the cumulative total for the seven months to 2,457,379,000 pounds. (Mem. 4)

WORLD CROPS OF WHEAT AND RYE Prospects for the world wheat crop in 1950 indicate that production may be around 6.4 billion bushels, some two per cent above the 1949 harvest and six per cent greater than the 1935-39 average, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the September issue of its wheat review. The anticipated world crop of rye of 1,670 million bushels is about three per cent less than the 1949 outturn and four per cent below the 1935-39 average.

Estimated production of wheat in North America is placed at 1,523 million bushels as compared with 1,531 million in 1949, Europe 1,550 million against 1,505 million, Soviet Union 1,110 million against 1,100 million, and Asia 1,600 million against 1,475 million. Output in Africa is estimated at 150 million (158 million in 1949), South America 290 million (279 million), and Oceania 180 million (222 million).

The North American rye crop is estimated this year at 37 million bushels compared with 29 million, Europe 690 million against 710 million, Soviet Union 910 million against 950 million, Asia 22 million (13 million), Africa one million (one million), and South America 11 million (10 million). (6)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS There was a heavy movement of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending September 28, and overseas export clearances were moderately higher. Visible supplies were lower than at the same time last year.

Deliveries of wheat from western farms during the week amounted to 36,817,488 bushels as compared with 19,678,814 in the corresponding week last year. Overseas export clearances totalled 4,130,014 bushels as against 3,910,995, and the visible supplies on September 28 amounted to 158,408,084 bushels against 162,961,023. (Mem. 5)

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION IN AUGUST

Production of wheat flour in Canadian mills in August amounted to 1,713,860 barrels, showing an increase of 34 per cent over the July total of 1,278,865 barrels, but was practically unchanged from the August, 1949 output of 1,713,571 barrels.

Wheat used in the manufacture of flour in August amounted to 7,596,110 barrels compared with 7,659,636 in the same month last year. Exports of wheat flour totalled 915,827 barrels as against 866,199 in August last year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were ground in August, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: feed wheat, 252,950 (155,393) bushels; oats, 1,332,822 (1,724,348); corn, 234,443 (271,293); barley, 417,208 (700,800); buckwheat, 1,300 (1,703); mixed grain, 1,088,506 (1,426,222). (Mem. 6)

SEPTEMBER ESTIMATES OF FRUIT PRODUCTION

With the exception of grapes, which reached the largest estimate on record, fruit production in Canada in September showed little change from the preceding month, according to the fourth estimate released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The apple crop declined slightly to 15,205,000 bushels from 15,209,000 in August, but was 16 per cent below the final 1949 estimate of 18,151,000 bushels. The pear crop, set at 716,000 bushels, shows a slight upward revision from the August total of 703,000 bushels, but a decline of 28 per cent from the 1,000,000 bushel crop in 1949.

The plum crop stands at 521,000 bushels, showing a slight decline from August, but 37 per cent below 1949 when 827,000 bushels were harvested. The peach estimate fell one per cent from August, amounting to 1,151,000 bushels as compared with 1,160,000, but was much lighter than in 1949 when 2,011,000 bushels were harvested. Favourable growing conditions in Ontario brought the grape estimate to a record 90,685,000 pounds in September as compared with 68,642,000 in August and 51,104,000 a year ago. (Mem. 7)

CHAIN STORE SALES AND STOCKS IN AUGUST

August sales of six types of chain stores -- grocery, women's clothing, footwear, hardware, drug and variety stores -- showed gains over the corresponding month last year. Stocks were lower for women's clothing stores and footwear stores, but higher for grocery, hardware, drug, and variety stores.

The food store group had sales totalling \$41,330,000 as compared with \$33,906,000 in August last year, an increase of 22 per cent. Sales of variety stores increased to \$10,939,000 from \$10,246,000, or by seven per cent.

Women's clothing stores increased 15 per cent, amounting to \$2,650,000 as compared with \$2,300,000, and footwear stores advanced to \$2,318,000 from \$2,226,000, or by four per cent. Drug store sales were almost one per cent higher at \$2,201,000 as against \$2,181,000. Hardware stores recorded an advance of 21 per cent, standing at \$1,016,000 compared with \$837,000. (7)

SALES AND FINANCING OF
MOTOR VEHICLES IN AUGUST

New motor vehicle sales in August continued well above the 1949 level, but showed the usual seasonal decline from July. Increases over a year earlier in number of new motor vehicle sales financed remained higher than increases in sales, while financing of new vehicles continued to advance at a higher rate than used car financing.

There were 32,371 new vehicles sold in August with a retail value of \$67,126,539, as compared with 18,561 units retailed for \$37,085,728 in August last year. Cumulative sales of new vehicles for the first eight months of this year totalled 290,322 valued at \$586,031,584 as compared with 185,459 units sold for a total of \$385,370,209 in the like period of 1949.

New passenger car sales in August numbered 23,075 units, a gain of 76 per cent over August last year when 13,083 were sold. Sales of new trucks continued to expand, the August increase being the largest so far this year -- from 5,458 units to 9,190.

In August this year there were 13,282 new motor vehicles financed to the amount of \$18,799,289, almost double the 6,652 units financed for \$9,493,088 in August, 1949. New passenger cars financed rose from 4,161 units in August last year to 9,146, while financing of commercial vehicles increased from 2,491 units to 4,136 units.

Used vehicles financed in August numbered 22,151, involving \$14,464,929 as against 15,894 units financed for \$9,306,997 in August last year. Passenger cars financed totalled 18,327 units as compared with 11,451, and commercial vehicles numbered 3,824 units compared with 2,443. (8)

PRODUCTION OF LEADING MINERALS

Production of 10 of 16 of Canada's leading minerals was higher in July than in the same month last year, while in the first seven months of this year, output advanced in all but two of the 16 items.

Output was as follows in July, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: asbestos, 57,389 (64,735) tons; cement, 1,681,110 (1,521,147) barrels; clay products, \$1,896,815 (\$1,530,170); coal, 1,137,607 (1,131,342) tons; copper, 21,236 (21,494) tons; gold, 368,361 (326,767) fine ounces; gypsum, 409,557 (367,744) tons; iron ore, 464,476 (725,930) tons.

Production of lead in July amounted to 16,844 tons (11,005 in July, 1949); lime, 96,004 (82,843) tons; natural gas, 3,824,261 (3,473,012) M cubic feet; nickel, 9,342 (9,673) tons; petroleum, 2,609,778 (1,775,320) barrels; salt, 61,878 (65,155) tons; silver, 2,297,142 (1,761,798) fine ounces; zinc, 25,920 (28,345) tons. (9)

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS IN AUGUST

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in August amounted to 71,519 tons, an increase of 14,130 tons over the tonnage shipped in July, but 595 tons below last year's August level. The eight-month total reached 520,680 tons, nearly 79 per cent above the aggregate for the corresponding period of last year when production was reduced by the strike.

Exports during the month amounted to 70,971 tons, bringing the cumulative total to 500,890 tons, as compared with 70,479 tons and 269,026 tons for the like periods of 1949. (10)

REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN MAY Canadian output of refined petroleum products in May was down slightly from a year earlier, while the total for the five months ending May advanced 13 per cent. Receipts of crude oil in the month were four per cent higher, and in the cumulative period were up 5.5 per cent.

The month's output amounted to 8,531,772 barrels as compared with 8,608,558 in May last year, and for the first five months the aggregate was 36,483,683 barrels as against 32,323,393 in the like period of 1949. Receipts of crude oil in May amounted to 9,805,309 barrels and in the cumulative period totalled 38,264,874 barrels as compared with 9,426,573 and 36,176,331 for the respective periods last year.

Of the crude petroleum received during May this year 1,876,823 barrels came from Canadian sources and 7,928,486 barrels were imported. The cumulative totals for Canadian crude amounted to 10,003,440 barrels and for imported 28,261,434 barrels. United States was the chief source of crude imports, accounting for 11,240,776 barrels during the first five months, followed by Venezuela with 10,852,672, Arabia 5,422,432 and Trinidad 745,554.

Inventories of crude oil at the end of May declined to 4,751,572 barrels from 6,459,547 on the corresponding date last year. (11)

JULY SALES OF RADIO RECEIVING SETS Sales of radio receiving sets by Canadian producers during July increased in number to 49,327 as against 42,756 a year earlier, the value at list prices rising more sharply to \$4,006,668 compared with \$2,846,958.

For the seven months ending July, sales by Canadian producers aggregated 362,884 sets of all types valued at \$29,292,919 compared with 346,991 sets with a value of \$24,710,190 in the like 1949 period. Exports in the seven months totalled 19,166 sets valued at \$558,273, while imports aggregated 18,646 sets at \$650,873. (12)

SHORN WOOL PRODUCTION Shorn wool production this year amounted to an estimated total of 7,904,000 pounds in the grease as compared with 7,759,000 in the preceding year. The average fleece weight was slightly over 7.7 pounds as compared with 7.4 pounds in 1949. Production was higher than in 1949 in all provinces except Quebec and Manitoba. (Mem. 8)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS The volume of revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways continued to increase in the week ended September 30, reaching a record for the week of 90,976 cars against 90,307 in the preceding week and 89,614 cars in the same week last year. During the first 39 weeks of this year, 2,837,009 cars were loaded against 2,898,730 cars last year, while receipts from connections were slightly above 1949 at 1,201,513 cars compared with 1,200,115. (13)

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON URBAN AND INTERURBAN LINES IN JUNE

Volume of passenger traffic carried by principal Canadian transit systems in June continued to decline from 1949 levels. Passengers carried by all systems decreased four per cent in June, totalling nearly 125,674,000 as compared with 131,063,000 in June last year. Urban traffic was down from 121,453,692 to 116,782,183, while interurban operators reported 8,891,653 passengers against 9,609,568 a year earlier.

Fare increases offset traffic declines on urban lines and receipts for the month were \$8,650,637, up \$662,581 or eight per cent over June, 1949. Interurban lines had earnings of \$3,950,921, down slightly from \$3,985,577 in June last year. (14)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Production of sawn lumber in British Columbia was 32 per cent higher in July than in the same month last year, while shipments advanced 37 per cent in the same period, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output amounted to 300,378 M feet as compared with 227,966 M in July last year, bringing the cumulative total for the first seven months of this year to 1,749,810 M feet as against 1,577,204 M in the similar period of 1949.

Shipments in July amounted to 270,705 M feet compared with 198,236 M in the same month last year. In the seven months ending July, 1,750,496 M feet were shipped, showing an increase over last year's corresponding total of 1,525,264 M feet. (15)

PACK OF CANNED CHERRIES LOWER THIS YEAR

The pack of canned cherries was smaller this year than last, according to preliminary totals released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The year's pack amounted to 349,722 dozen cans as compared with 426,566, and the net weight of contents totalled 5,907,577 pounds as against 6,176,868. The amount quick frozen not for re-processing was 1,942,298 pounds compared with 1,531,817, and the amount quick frozen for re-processing totalled 1,640,561 pounds against 1,874,949. The amount processed in SO₂ aggregated 1,423,439 reclaimable pounds compared with 1,384,088. (Mem. 9)

PROCESS CHEESE INDUSTRY IN 1949

The total value of production of the process cheese industry in Canada in 1949 rose to an all-time record of \$22,698,780, showing an increase of five per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$21,616,234, and a rise of 4.8 per cent over the previous high of \$21,652,421 in 1947. The quantity of process cheese manufactured, at 33,443,465 pounds, was 2.4 per cent below the amount produced in 1948. (Mem. 10)

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. The Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, Together with Payrolls (25 cents).
2. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, August 1 (25 cents).
3. Production of Leather Footwear, July (10 cents).
4. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, July (10 cents).
5. Dairy Factory Production, September (10 cents).
6. The Wheat Review, September (25 cents).
7. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, August (10 cents).
8. Sales of New Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Financing, July (25 cents).
9. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, July (10 cents).
10. Asbestos, August (10 cents).
11. Refined Petroleum Products, May (25 cents).
12. Radio Receiving Sets, July (25 cents).
13. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
14. Transit Report, June (10 cents).
15. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, July (25 cents).
16. Products Made from Canadian Clays, July (15 cents).
17. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Manufactured Gas, July (15 cents).
18. Trade of Canada: Exports, August (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, August (10 cents).
 2. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, October 1 (10 cents).
 3. Margarine Statistics, September (10 cents).
 4. Fluid Milk Sales, July (10 cents).
 5. Grain Statistics, Week Ended September 28 (10 cents).
 6. Grain Milling Statistics, August (10 cents).
 7. Fourth Estimate of Fruit Production, 1950, and Final Estimate, 1949 (10 cents).
 8. Shorn Wool Production in Canada, 1950 (10 cents).
 9. Pack of Cherries, 1950 (10 cents).
 10. The Process Cheese Industry in Canada, 1949 (10 cents).
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