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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S TOTAL CIVILIAN NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION, 14 years of age and over increased 375,000 to 9,717,000 in the week ending August 19 this year (excluding Newfoundland, 139,000 to 9,482,000) from 9,343,000 a year earlier.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES in August were valued at \$267,300,000 as compared with \$259,500,000 in July and \$212,100,000 in August last year. In the eight months ending August the aggregate value was \$1,979,800,000 as against \$1,852,400,000 a year earlier.

AUGUST IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES were up substantially from a year earlier, but due to the sharply increased flow of Canadian goods across the border, Canada had a debit balance of only \$2,500,000 in the month's trade with the United States as compared to a debit balance of \$26,600,000 a year earlier.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM were higher in value in August than July but were down sharply from last year, while imports were again above the 1949 value. The result was a balance of \$8,500,000 in Canada's favour compared with \$2,600,000 in July and \$37,100,000 in August, 1949.

CANADA'S RETAIL TRADE increased 13 per cent in August over the corresponding month last year, showing the largest gain since April last year. All provinces and practically all trades shared in the marked sales advance in the month.

CARS OF REVENUE FREIGHT loaded on Canadian railways during the week ending October 7 totalled 89,273, showing a decline of 1,703 cars from the preceding week, but a slight rise over the 89,082 cars loaded in the corresponding week last year.

FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits increased to 277,381 in September from 264,467 a year earlier, bringing the total for the nine months ending September to 1,778,716 units from 1,717,534 a year ago.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased three per cent during the week ending October 7 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
SHOW GAINS IN AUGUST

Canada's foreign commodity trade was maintained at a high level in August in spite of the obstacles during the railway strike to the inward and outward movement of goods, imports being up moderately from the preceding month and substantially above August last year and exports showing small gains in both comparisons.

For the second successive month and the fifth this year, the value of merchandise imports in August exceeded the total value of domestic and foreign exports, producing an overall debit balance of \$6,600,000. This compares with the small trade deficit of \$2,700,000 in July and a credit balance of \$41,900,000 in August last year, making an aggregate deficit on foreign trade of \$14,300,000 for the first eight months of the year as against a credit balance of \$83,700,000 for January-August last year. An import balance was recorded in August trade with all leading customers and main geographical areas except the United Kingdom, European countries as a whole, and Commonwealth countries in Asia. This contrasts with a substantial export surplus a year ago to other Commonwealth countries as well as the United Kingdom, and also to other foreign countries.

August imports from the United States were up substantially from a year earlier but due to the sharply increased flow of Canadian shipments across the border, Canada had a debit balance of only \$2,500,000 in the month's trade with the United States as compared to a debit balance of \$26,600,000 a year earlier. For the eight months the debit balance was down sharply to \$90,000,000 from \$389,100,000 last year.

Exports to the United Kingdom were higher in value in August than July but were down sharply from last year, while imports were again above the 1949 value. The result was a balance of \$8,500,000 in Canada's favour compared to \$2,600,000 in July and \$37,100,000 in August, 1949, making a cumulative credit balance of \$61,100,000 for the eight months as against \$255,000,000 last year.

Imports from all countries in August were valued at \$267,300,000 as compared with \$259,500,000 in July and \$212,100,000 in August last year. In the eight months the aggregate value was \$1,979,800,000 as against \$1,852,400,000 a year earlier. The values of all nine commodity groups were higher in the month, while six were higher in the eight months. Domestic and foreign exports increased slightly in value to \$260,600,000 in the month compared with \$256,700,000 in July and \$254,000,000 a year ago, bringing the eight-month total to \$1,965,500,000 as against \$1,936,100,000.

With gains in all nine main commodity groups, the value of imports from the United States rose in the month to \$172,552,000 from \$143,553,000 a year earlier, raising the cumulative total for the first eight months of the year to \$1,347,746,000 as against \$1,312,587,000 in the like period of 1949.

Largest gains in the month in imports from the United States were shown in agricultural and vegetable products, iron and products, and non-metallic minerals. The agricultural group moved up from \$8,932,000 to \$12,961,000, iron and products from \$58,874,000 to \$67,144,000, and non-metallic minerals from \$31,349,000 to \$39,797,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom moved up in the month from \$26,179,000 to \$34,257,000, and in the eight months from \$218,770,000 to \$254,151,000. This represents a sharp gain in volume, since the dollar cost of sterling has been less this year following the devaluation of sterling in September, 1949. In the month there were gains in all main commodity groups except miscellaneous products. Largest increases were in a group which includes automobiles, at \$11,903,000 against \$7,853,000; fibres, textiles and products at \$10,098,000 against \$9,460,000; and non-ferrous metals at \$2,527,000 against \$884,000.

There was increased buying from Commonwealth countries in America, Africa, and Oceania, and slightly lower totals for those in Asia. Due in the main to larger purchases of sugar from Barbados and Jamaica, imports from Commonwealth countries in America increased from \$6,258,000 to \$8,478,000. The Africa total rose from \$871,000 to \$2,200,000, mainly due to heavier purchases from the Gold Coast. Imports from Commonwealth countries in Asia at \$5,479,000 were down slightly from \$5,531,000, decreased purchases from India, Pakistan and Hong Kong more than counterbalancing gains for Ceylon and the Federation of Malaya.

Imports from Latin American countries rose from \$15,287,000 in August last year to \$21,923,000, and in the eight-month period from \$118,512,000 to \$130,058,000. There were marked increases in August in purchases from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico, but a slight decline from Venezuela.

Purchases from European countries moved up in August from \$6,195,000 last year to \$8,456,000, the value in the eight months advancing slightly from \$57,158,000 to \$58,449,000. Increased shipments were received from France, Germany, and Switzerland, but there was a decline from Italy.

Swelled by heavier purchases of petroleum from Arabia and the Netherlands Antilles and of a variety of goods from Japan, total imports from other foreign countries rose in the month from \$3,870,000 a year ago to \$8,266,000. In the eight-month period there was a gain in purchases from \$19,772,000 to \$47,430,000.

Advances were registered by all main commodity groups of imports in August, with iron products -- largest of the nine -- showing the most marked gain from \$67,500,000 to \$81,200,000. Within this group there were sharp increases in iron ore; pipes, tubes and fittings; mining, business and other machinery; automobiles and parts; and moderate declines in rolling mill products, and farm implements and machinery.

Non-metallic minerals as a group moved up sharply from \$44,581,000 to \$56,950,000, with all main commodities higher in the month. Coal and petroleum products made the largest advances. The non-ferrous metals group rose from \$13,692,000 to \$16,169,000, precious metals (except gold), and electrical apparatus accounting for a large part of the gain.

The agricultural and vegetable products group advanced in the month from \$27,500,000 a year earlier to \$40,300,000. Fruits, vegetables, sugar, cocoa and chocolate, coffee and chicory, vegetable oils, and rubber showed marked gains, while tea and alcoholic beverages were lower in value. The animals and animal products group was up from \$5,427,000 to \$5,932,000.

The fibres and textiles group climbed from \$21,711,000 in August last year to \$29,021,000. There were sharp gains in raw cotton, cotton products and raw and unmanufactured wool, but a decline in wool products. Wood and paper as a group rose from \$6,969,000 to \$8,289,000.

The chemicals and allied products group rose in the month from \$9,537,000 to \$12,759,000, and the miscellaneous products group from \$15,142,000 to \$16,641,000. (1 and 2)

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Canada's per capita foreign trade in 1949 in current dollars was slightly lower than in the preceding year, but more than three times as large as in 1938, according to the review of foreign trade for 1949 released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In terms of constant Canadian 1948 dollars the decline from 1948 in per capita trade was slightly larger than in current dollars, due to a rise of about three per cent in average prices of both exports and imports. In the 1938-1949 comparison there was an advance of about 41.5 per cent.

Total foreign trade per capita on a current dollar basis in 1949 amounted to \$426.87 as compared with \$446.09 in 1948, and \$136.85 in 1938. In terms of constant 1948 dollars the 1949 value of trade per capita was \$413.84 as compared with \$446.09 in 1948, and \$292.53 in 1938.

Per capita domestic exports on a current basis in 1949 were valued at \$220.90 as against \$238.72 in 1948, and \$75.11 in 1938, while on a constant 1948 dollar basis the value was \$214.26 as against \$238.72 in 1948, and \$159.46 in 1938.

Imports on a per capita basis in current dollars in 1949 were valued at \$203.79 as compared with \$204.68 in 1948, and \$60.75 in 1938, and on a constant 1948 dollar basis the value was \$197.47 as against \$204.68 in 1948, and \$130.92 in 1938.

The Review of Foreign Trade 1949 contains an analytical outline of leading developments in the year, intra-year movements, the international background and of foreign trade in relation to the domestic economy. This is followed by detailed analyses of Canada's trade with leading countries and groups of countries and of the commodity composition of Canadian trade, and a detailed review of price changes and trends and the physical volume of imports and exports. The textual section of the report has 50 illustrative tables, and these are supplemented by an extensive series of statistical tables. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP THREE PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales increased three per cent during the week ending October 7 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales in Alberta showed the highest percentage gain, with a rise of 19 per cent, followed by Manitoba, up 16 per cent, British Columbia 10 per cent, and Saskatchewan one per cent. Sales in the Maritime Provinces fell 13 per cent, and in Ontario two per cent. Sales in Quebec remained unchanged.

RETAIL SALES SHOW MARKED RISE
OF 13 PER CENT IN AUGUST

Canada's retail trade increased 13 per cent in August over the corresponding month last year, showing the largest gain since April last year. All provinces and practically all trades shared in the marked sales advance in the month. In the first eight months of this year the rise in all-Canada sales was nearly six per cent.

Outstanding in this year's August results was the 52 per cent gain in motor vehicle dealers' sales -- an indication of the sustained demand for new passenger cars. Coal and wood dealers' sales were up 25 per cent, the second successive month in which marked gains in sales were reported.

Other notable increases were shown by garages and filling stations, with a sales rise of 24 per cent; lumber and building material dealers, 22 per cent; and appliance and radio dealers, 16 per cent. Grocery and combination store sales were up nine per cent.

For the first time in many months, all trades in the apparel group recorded gains in sales volume, with a nine per cent increase in men's clothing stores the largest. Women's clothing store sales rose 7.8 per cent, and family clothing stores three per cent. Of the three minor declines reported, the largest was a drop of two per cent for tobacco stores.

In the January-August period, motor vehicle sales led the advances with a rise of 36.3 per cent over the same period last year, followed by coal and wood dealers at 20.1 per cent, garages and filling stations 13.7 per cent, and appliance and radio dealers 12.5 per cent. Declines in the eight months ranged from 0.4 per cent in restaurant sales to 10.2 per cent for women's clothing.

Among the provinces, Manitoba had the most pronounced gain of 19 per cent in the month, followed by a rise of 16.5 per cent in Alberta, and 15.3 per cent in British Columbia. Sales were up 12.6 per cent in Ontario, 11.3 per cent in Quebec, and 6.9 per cent in the Maritime Provinces. In the cumulative period sales advances ranged between a low of 0.1 per cent for Saskatchewan and a high of 7.3 per cent for Ontario. (4)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Oct. 12, 1950</u>	<u>Oct. 5, 1950</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>Sept. 28, 1950</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	146.2	143.8	143.0
82 Industrials	144.9	141.8	140.6
16 Utilities	138.4	138.9	140.3
8 Banks	152.9	151.2	149.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	91.2	90.9	91.8
25 Golds	63.8	63.6	64.9
5 Base Metals	146.6	146.1	146.2

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE GROWING
LESS THAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

institutional population.

Canada's civilian labour force has not kept pace during the last year with the expansion of its civilian non-

According to the latest survey of the labour force by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada's total civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over increased 374,000 to 9,717,000 in the week ending August 19 this year (excluding Newfoundland, 139,000 to 9,482,000) from 9,343,000 a year earlier, when Newfoundland was not included in the quarterly survey. During this period the civilian labour force rose to 5,324,000, including 114,000 for Newfoundland, from 5,253,000, the total for the other nine provinces thus decreasing by 43,000.

Of the total labour force in August this year, the number with jobs totalled 5,221,000 (5,115,000 excluding Newfoundland) as compared to 5,155,000 in August last year, an increase of 66,000 including Newfoundland but a decrease of 40,000 excluding that province. On the other hand, the number of persons without jobs and seeking work increased only to 103,000, including Newfoundland, from 98,000, and excluding Newfoundland was down to 95,000. The latter figure is the lowest for the nine provinces in any of the surveys since September, 1948.

Over the year, Canada's agricultural labour force -- which is not materially affected by the inclusion of Newfoundland -- declined by 85,000, from 1,238,000 to 1,153,000, decreases being shown in all regions. On the other hand, the non-agricultural labour force increased from 4,015,000 last year to 4,171,000 including Newfoundland, and to 4,065,000 excluding Newfoundland. There were increases in the latter in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces and decreases in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia.

This year's late spring and harvest, the Bureau's bulletin observes, may have distorted the year to year comparison of the agricultural labour force. But allowing for this factor, the stability of the labour force in the face of an increasing population suggests a greater than normal withdrawal or non-entry of students, married women and older persons. The "group without jobs and seeking work", that is, persons wholly unemployed, remains very small and consists for the most part of those caught between jobs. (5)

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC IN SEPTEMBER Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits increased five per cent in September over the same month last year, while in the first nine months of this year, entries were four per cent above the similar period of 1949. Increased entries were recorded in all areas in September except Nova Scotia and Manitoba, while in the nine months there were declines in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and the Yukon Territory.

The total number of entries in September was 277,381 as compared with 264,467 in September last year, bringing the cumulative total for the nine-month period to 1,778,716 units as against 1,717,534 in the same months last year.

Entries into Ontario in September totalled 169,692 compared with 163,175 a year ago, Quebec 54,314 compared with 50,599, British Columbia 27,002 compared with 25,339, and New Brunswick 16,466 compared with 15,616. Manitoba's total was 3,855 (4,081 in September, 1949), Alberta 3,544 (3,220), Saskatchewan 2,009 (1,937), Yukon Territory 313 (222), Nova Scotia 136 (278), and Newfoundland 50 (-). (Mem. 1)

FARM COSTS SHOW FURTHER RISE
BETWEEN APRIL AND AUGUST

The Bureau's composite price indexes of commodities and services used by farmers, both inclusive and exclusive of living costs, showed further advances between April and August, but in each case the rate of advance was less than from January to April.

Based on 1935-39 equals 100, the composite index, inclusive of living costs, moved up five points in the four months from 196.5 for April to 201.5 for August. This compares with a rise between January and April of 8.6 points from the January standing of 187.9, which was down from 192.3 in August last year. Exclusive of farm living costs, the index rose 5.7 points from 209.7 for April to 215.4 for August as against an advance from January to April of 13.4 points from 196.3 in January. The latest standing of this index compares with 204.2 for August last year.

The upward movement of the indexes from April to August reflected mainly a seasonal rise in farm wage rates, coupled with increases in living costs, building materials, farm machinery, feed, petroleum products and hardware.

According to the indexes for eastern and western Canada, the advances from April to August were greater in the latter area. The composite index, inclusive of living costs, for western Canada moved up from 195.4 to 201.5, while that for eastern Canada increased from 197.6 to 201.5. The difference in wages was mainly responsible for the greater rise in the western index, the western wages index rising 30.6 points to 429.0 and the eastern wages index gaining 15.0 points to 382.3.

The index of Canadian farm family living costs advanced 4.0 points to 180.7 between April and August as compared with an advance of 1.4 points to 176.7 between January and April. Increases in foods were mainly responsible for the April-August rise, narrow advances being also recorded for clothing, household equipment, fuel and miscellaneous items. The total western index of living costs showed a slightly greater increase than the comparable eastern index. (6)

SPECIAL BUREAU ESTIMATE
OF PRAIRIE GRAIN CROPS

Canada's prairie wheat crop this year is now placed at 430,000,000 bushels as against 337,000,000 last year, according to specially prepared estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The crop of oats stands at 255,000,000 as against 190,000,000, and barley at 157,000,000 bushels against 109,000,000.

Due to adverse weather conditions over wide areas of the Prairie Provinces, the grain harvest has been extremely late this year, and the Bureau considered it desirable to make this special survey of the production of major prairie grain crops based on conditions on October 1 when a good proportion of the harvesting and threshing had been completed in most sections.

Combining the results of this special survey with the September estimates for the remaining provinces, total Canadian production of wheat this year is placed at 465,000,000 bushels, oats at 419,000,000 bushels, and barley at 171,000,000 bushels.

The October 1 estimates place Manitoba's wheat crop at 50,000,000 bushels, oats at 67,000,000 bushels, and barley at 54,000,000 bushels. The estimated production of wheat in Saskatchewan stands at 263,000,000 bushels, oats at 116,000,000, and barley at 47,000,000. Alberta's wheat crop is estimated at 117,000,000 bushels, oats at 72,000,000, and barley at 56,000,000 bushels.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on October 5 were slightly below last year's corresponding total. Deliveries from farms in the Prairie Provinces were higher during the week, but overseas export clearances moved to lower levels.

Visible supplies on October 5 amounted to 172,821,000 bushels as compared with 174,854,000 a year earlier, and deliveries from farms totalled 20,758,000 bushels compared with 19,330,000. Overseas export clearances amounted to 3,669,500 bushels as against 4,323,900.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending October 5, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 3,647,800 (5,666,200) bushels; barley, 4,147,700 (4,037,500); rye, 315,200 (369,400); flaxseed, 32,700 (261,900). (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on October 13 amounted to 49,737,000 pounds, showing a decline of eight per cent from last year's corresponding total of 54,164,000 pounds. Holdings were down in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Regina, but larger in each of the other five centres.

Holdings were as follows by cities on October 13, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Quebec, 3,684 (3,905) pounds; Montreal, 16,613 (20,646); Toronto, 6,694 (10,919); Winnipeg, 12,667 (10,635); Regina, 891 (1,175); Saskatoon, 464 (358); Edmonton, 5,340 (3,753); Calgary, 1,844 (1,492); Vancouver, 1,540 (1,281).

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, were lower on October 1, amounting to 32,983,000 pounds as compared with 33,205,000 on September 1 and 34,188,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, increased to 16,965,000 pounds from 13,208,000 on September 1 and 12,605,000 on October 1 last year. (Mem. 3)

STOCKS OF MEAT AND LARD ON OCTOBER 1 Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses were lower on October 1 this year, amounting to 47,352,000 pounds as compared with 49,106,000 on September 1, and 51,124,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Frozen meat stocks totalled 17,511,000 pounds as against 21,628,000 on September 1, and 19,159,000 a year earlier, and fresh meat amounted to 15,625,000 pounds against 12,533,000 on September 1, and 18,218,000 on October 1 last year.

October 1 holdings of cured meat amounted to 14,216,000 pounds as against 14,925,000 on September 1, and 13,747,000 on the same date last year. (Mem. 4)

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH Cold storage holdings of fish -- including Newfoundland -- were higher on October 1, amounting to 56,963,000 pounds as compared with 55,159,000 on September 1 and 52,143,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks on October 1 this year comprised 53,591,000 pounds frozen fresh and 3,377,000 pounds frozen smoked. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS
OF COAL IN SEPTEMBER

Production of coal in September amounted to 1,495,000 tons, showing a decline of 14 per cent from the September, 1949 output of 1,747,084 tons, according to preliminary figures. Cumulative total for the first nine months of this year was 13,282,068 tons, slightly below the 13,283,585 tons produced in the similar period of 1949.

Production in Alberta in September declined to 617,000 tons from 740,618 a year ago, Nova Scotia to 523,000 tons from 581,680, Saskatchewan to 193,500 tons from 199,284, British Columbia to 106,000 tons from 163,746, New Brunswick to 55,500 tons from 61,523, and the Yukon to nil tons from 233.

Imports of coal advanced both in the month and cumulative period, the month's total rising to 3,291,691 tons from 1,772,854 in September last year, and in the nine months ending September to 19,687,147 tons from 16,264,889 in the like period of 1949. (7)

SALES OF PAINTS, VARNISHES
AND LACQUERS IN AUGUST

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small percentage of the total Canadian production, were higher in August and the first eight months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1949. The month's sales amounted to \$8,656,676, showing an increase of 27 per cent over last year's August figure of \$6,818,867. In the cumulative period, sales advanced three per cent, aggregating \$58,668,964 as against \$56,992,759 in 1949.

Trade sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers in the month were valued at \$4,754,445 as compared with \$3,623,388, and in the eight months aggregated \$32,393,468 as compared with \$29,630,698. Industrial sales in August totalled \$2,774,043 as compared with \$2,368,997, and in the eight months amounted to \$19,831,552 as compared with \$19,114,860. Sales of water paints in August were valued at \$382,457 as against \$95,941, and in the eight months totalled \$3,005,335 as against \$1,062,287. (8)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES

Production of asphalt floor tiles in September was higher than in the preceding month, but was lower than in September last year, while domestic sales advanced in both comparisons, according to preliminary figures. During the first nine months of this year, output increased but sales declined.

The month's output amounted to 1,382,834 square feet as compared with 1,157,978 in August and 1,555,208 in September last year. In the cumulative period, 12,858,412 square feet were produced as against 11,979,593 in the similar period of 1949.

Domestic sales in September increased to 1,563,552 square feet from 1,427,553 in August and 1,471,785 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total for the nine months ending September to 11,866,237 square feet from 12,474,400 in the like period of 1949. (Mem. 6)

STOCKS OF RAW HIDES AND SKINS

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of August amounted to 329,258 as compared with 390,684 a year earlier. Calf and kip skins totalled 564,206 compared with 726,448, goat and kid skins 38,026 compared with 160,763, horse hides 22,409 compared with 12,338, and sheep and lamb skins 38,845 dozen against 33,480. (Mem. 7)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Cars of revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways during the week ending October 7 totalled 89,273, showing a decline of 1,703 cars from the preceding week, but a slight rise over the 89,082 cars loaded in the corresponding week last year. Eastern division loadings continued at record levels, the total for the week standing at 57,578 cars as compared with 53,724 a year earlier. Western loadings were down to 31,695 cars from 35,358 cars.

Despite the nine-day rail strike towards the end of August, cumulative totals for the 40 weeks of the current year aggregated 2,926,282 cars, down only 61,530 cars from the similar period of 1949. Foreign receipts at 1,236,825 cars were up slightly from 1,230,949 a year ago.

Railway revenue freight loadings in September increased to 363,000 cars from 275,000 in August, but remained unchanged from September last year. During the nine months ending September, 2,837,000 cars were loaded as against 2,884,000 in the similar period of 1949. (9 and 10)

VOLUME OF REVENUE FREIGHT CARRIED BY CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Revenue freight carried by Canadian railways in June totalled 12,521,819 tons, showing an increase of 10 per cent over the 11,411,938 tons transported in the same month last year. Traffic increased in all provinces in June over a year earlier except in Manitoba where the effects of the floods were still in evidence in the early weeks of the month. For the half year, 67,212,626 tons of revenue freight were carried by Canadian railways as compared with a revised 68,902,658 in the similar period of 1949.

The tonnage loaded at Canadian stations rose to 9,558,243 tons from 8,502,116 in June last year, an advance of 12 per cent. Receipts from foreign connections for delivery in Canada declined from 1,722,157 to 1,620,911 tons as soft coal, ores, other mine products and steel imports were lower. Intransit traffic, however, rose from 1,187,665 to 1,342,665 tons, principally due to heavier shipments of lumber, automobiles and other manufactures. (11)

CHANGES IN TRACK MILEAGE OF CANADIAN STEAM RAILWAYS

Single track mileage operated by Canada's steam railways increased by 730.4 miles in 1949, according to the annual statement on changes in railway track mileage by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Most of this advance was due to the inclusion for the first time of Newfoundland's railway mileage, reported at 705.13 miles, as the result of railway operations in Canada's new province being entrusted to the Canadian National Railways.

New lines brought into operation during the year amounted to 39.46 miles, while 14.40 miles of line were abandoned. There were also slight changes through relocation and diversion of line. Most of the change in the year among the nine older provinces was in Quebec, where there was an increase of 26.36 miles. (12)

REPORT ON THE MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES OF CANADA IN 1947

The growth of Canada's manufacturing industries in the past 30 years is traced in the annual report of the industry for 1947 released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. New records were established during the year in gross and net values of production, cost of materials, salaries and wages, and number of establishments. The number of employees, although below wartime peaks, was at a peacetime high.

Establishments in operation rose from 31,249 in 1946 to 32,734, employees from 1,058,156 to 1,131,750, salaries and wages from \$1,740,687,254 to \$2,085,925,966, cost of materials from \$4,358,234,766 to \$5,534,280,019, net value of products from \$3,467,004,980 to \$4,292,055,802, and gross value of products from \$8,035,692,471 to \$10,081,026,580.

In addition to summary data on the principal factors, the report contains digests of other phases of the manufacturing industries. These include the value and volume of manufactured products according to component material and purpose; production by industrial groups and individual industries; principal factors in manufacturing production -- capital, employment, salaries and wages, size of establishments, and power and fuel used.

The report also contains extensive data for each province. Copies of this report may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at 75 cents each. (13)

CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE INDUSTRY

Gross value of products turned out by the cordage, rope and twine industry of Canada in 1949 amounted to \$16,917,938 as compared with \$17,995,920 in the preceding year. There were 10 establishments in both years. The employees numbered 1,302 as compared with 1,470 and their salary and wage payments amounted to \$2,805,837 as against \$2,999,745. Cost of materials used in the process of manufacture declined to \$10,732,750 from \$11,575,748. (14)

COMPRESSED GASES INDUSTRY

Manufacturing plants engaged chiefly in the manufacture of industrial gases in 1949 had a production value of \$12,091,176 as compared with \$11,314,387 in the preceding year, an increase of 6.9 per cent. The chief products were oxygen, acetylene and carbon dioxide. There were 48 plants in operation during the year giving employment to 1,223 persons who received \$3,230,904 in salaries and wages as against 45 factories with 1,156 employees earning \$2,613,283 in 1948. (15)

COAL TAR DISTILLATION INDUSTRY

Output of the coal tar distillation industry of Canada in 1949 was valued at \$9,332,787, or 15 per cent more than in the preceding year, according to industry totals released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Eleven distilleries were in operation in both years. Employment was provided for 415 persons in 1949 as compared with 380 in 1948, and their salaries and wages amounted to \$1,166,863 as compared with \$881,907. (16)

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, August (10 cents).
2. Monthly Summary of Imports for Consumption, August (20 cents).
3. Review of Foreign Trade, 1949 (75 cents).
4. Retail Trade, August (10 cents).
5. The Labour Force, Quarterly Survey, Week Ended August 19, 1950 (25 cents).
6. Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers, August (10 cents).
7. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, September (10 cents).
8. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, August (10 cents).
9. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
10. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, September (10 cents).
11. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, June (10 cents).
12. Changes in Single Track Mileage Operated by Steam Railways in Canada (10 cents).
13. The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1947 (75 cents).
14. The Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
15. The Compressed Gases Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
16. The Coal Tar Distillation Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
17. The Railway Rolling Stock Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
18. International Bridge, Tunnel and Ferry Companies, 1949 (25 cents).
19. The Feldspar and Quartz Mining Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
20. The Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining Industry, 1949 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, September (10 cents).
2. Grain Statistics, Week Ended October 5 (10 cents).
3. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, October 1 (10 cents).
4. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, October 1 (10 cents).
5. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, October 1 (10 cents).
6. Asphalt Floor Tiles, September (10 cents).
7. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, August (10 cents).

Reference Paper

1. Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, 1945-June, 1950 (50 cents).

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