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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OF CANADA reached an all-time peak total of \$16,074 million in 1949, a rise of four per cent from \$15,503 million in 1948. At the same time, national income rose by the same percentage to \$12,917 million from \$12,474 million.

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CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME rose in July to a new all-time peak figure of \$691,000,000. This was 1.2 per cent above the previous high of \$683,000,000 in June, and 6.5 per cent higher than the July, 1949 total of \$649,000,000. The aggregate for the first seven months of this year was \$4,553,000,000 as against \$4,344,000,000 in the same months last year, a rise of 4.8 per cent.

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CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS rose in September to \$279,100,000 from \$228,400,000 in the corresponding month last year, while estimated imports advanced to \$280,400,000 from \$221,600,000. Domestic exports to the United States rose to \$192,800,000 as against \$113,700,000, but to the United Kingdom declined to \$30,400,000 compared to \$56,900,000. Estimated imports from the United States amounted to \$179,400,000 compared with \$158,000,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$36,400,000 as against \$21,900,000.

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DOLLAR VOLUME OF WHOLESALE SALES in August was 18 per cent higher than in July, and 17 per cent above August, 1949. Cumulative sales for the first eight months of the year were four per cent above the comparable period of 1949.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES in September totalled \$78,312,000, an increase of three per cent over last year's September figure of \$76,146,000. During the first nine months of the year, sales advanced to \$572,127,000 from \$565,427,000 in the similar period of 1949, or by one per cent.

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STARTS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DWELLING UNITS in July totalled 10,245 as compared with 9,086 in the corresponding month last year, raising the total for the seven months ending July to 52,394 from 49,285 in the like 1949 period. Completions in July rose to 6,853 from 6,588 a year earlier, but were down in the seven months to 42,821 from 46,326.

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VALUE OF INVENTORIES held by Canadian manufacturers in August declined slightly from the July level, but moved up from a year earlier.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF
FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER

A summary of foreign trade figures for September released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows an increase in Canada's total domestic exports to \$279,100,000 from \$228,400,000 in September, 1949, and a rise in estimated total imports to \$280,400,000 compared to \$221,600,000. Domestic exports to the United States rose to \$192,800,000 as against \$113,700,000, but to the United Kingdom declined to \$30,400,000 compared to \$56,900,000. Estimated imports from the United States amounted to \$179,400,000 compared to \$158,000,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$36,400,000 as against \$21,900,000.

The import figures are only preliminary and therefore subject to revision. Final and detailed statistics of imports will not be available for about three weeks.

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

	<u>September, 1949</u>		<u>September, 1950</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	(Millions of Dollars)			
<u>Exports -</u>				
United Kingdom	56.9	0.5	30.4	0.1
Other Commonwealth countries	20.8	0.1	13.9	0.1
United States	113.7	1.7	192.8	3.1
Other foreign countries	37.0	0.2	42.0	0.3
Total, all countries	<u>228.4</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>279.1</u>	<u>3.6</u>
<u>Imports -</u>				
United Kingdom	21.9		36.4	
Other Commonwealth countries	15.3		22.9	
United States	158.0		179.4	
Other foreign countries	26.4		41.7	
Total, all countries	<u>221.6</u>		<u>280.4</u>	

** Estimate only. Subject to revision.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Oct. 19, 1950</u>	<u>Oct. 12, 1950</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>Sept. 21, 1950</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	148.4	146.2	143.3
82 Industrials	147.1	144.9	141.5
16 Utilities	140.1	138.4	138.6
8 Banks	155.5	152.9	148.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	93.5	91.2	90.3
25 Golds	65.5	63.8	62.9
5 Base Metals	150.1	146.6	145.7

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AND NATIONAL INCOME IN 1949

The gross national product of Canada reached an all-time peak total of \$16,074 million in 1949, showing a rise of four per cent from \$15,503 million in 1948, according to the annual report "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1942-49," released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the same time, national income rose by the same percentage to \$12,917 million from \$12,474 million. These figures exclude Newfoundland.

The rise in gross national product was partly the result of an advance in real production, and partly due to rising prices. With the effect of price increases removed there was a gain of approximately two per cent in the total volume of output. During the post-war years from 1946 to 1949 the value of total output, measured in current dollars, increased by 34 per cent. The rise in value was particularly rapid during 1947 and 1948 -- the years of greatest price increases. After making adjustments for price changes the increase in the real output of goods and services shows a steady gain of approximately two per cent each year since 1946.

In the case of national income, the increase was mainly due to a rise in salaries, wages, and supplementary labour income, which advanced by \$543 million from \$7,139 million in 1948 to \$7,682 million in 1949. Net income of farm operators fell four per cent from \$1,567 million to \$1,509 million, the decline being mainly due to a lower volume of physical production. Investment income declined from \$2,379 million in 1948 to \$2,283 million, a decline of four per cent, which was attributable to a decrease in corporation profits.

Gross national expenditure data indicate an increase in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services from \$10,151 million in 1948 to \$10,956 million in 1949. After correction for price changes this represents an increase of three per cent in real volume of consumer goods and services purchased. Government expenditure increased by \$291 million, from \$1,797 million in 1948 to \$2,088 million in 1949, principally due to larger national defence expenditures and larger outlays by the provincial and municipal governments on public health, hospital care, maintenance of highways, education and certain capital expenditures.

Gross home investment declined \$342 million from \$3,272 million in 1948 to \$2,930 million in 1949, as a result of a drop in investment in inventories. Investment in housing rose substantially, from \$647 million in 1948 to \$753 million in 1949, an increase of 16 per cent, while investment in plant and equipment increased slightly from \$2,016 million to \$2,076 million. Inventories gained by \$609 million in 1948, indicative of the high post-war rate of inventory accumulation, but, in 1949 the amount of increase was only \$101 million.

Total exports of goods and services were down slightly from 1948 to 1949 -- by \$67 million -- while imports increased by \$189 million, leaving a net foreign balance (excess of exports over imports) of \$162 million in 1949 compared with \$418 million in 1948.

In 1949, personal expenditure on consumer goods and services accounted for 68 per cent of gross national expenditure, compared with 54 per cent in 1944, the peak year of war production. Government expenditures accounted for 13 per cent in 1949 compared with 42 per cent in 1944, and gross home investment in housing, plant, equipment and inventories for 18 per cent of gross national expenditure in 1949 compared with six per cent in 1944. These changes in utilization of output reflect the differences between an economy fully geared to war and the economy of 1949.

Personal income amounted to \$12,465 million in 1949, a gain of five per cent over 1948. The distribution of personal income by provinces indicates that in 1949 approximately 39 per cent of the Canadian total was received in Ontario, 25 per cent in Quebec, 19 per cent in the Prairie Provinces, 10 per cent in British Columbia, and seven per cent in the Maritimes.

The increased importance of government transfer payments as an element of the personal income total is worthy of note in 1949 compared with 1944. In 1949, approximately seven per cent of personal income was received in the form of government transfer payments (excluding interest), while in 1944 government transfer payments (excluding interest) amounted to only three per cent of the total. The increase by 1949 was mainly the result of the introduction of family allowances in 1945 and increases in unemployment insurance benefits, old-age pension payments, and veteran's benefits.

Analysis of the disposition of personal income indicates that approximately six per cent of the total was accounted for by direct taxes in 1949 compared with nine per cent in 1944. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services accounted for 88 per cent of personal income in 1949 compared with 72 per cent in 1944. The remainder of personal income was accounted for by "personal saving," a part of which was used to purchase new houses. In dollar terms, "personal saving" in 1949 was \$724 million or six per cent of personal income compared with \$1,683 million or 19 per cent in 1944. The higher figure for 1944 was the result of shortages of many lines of consumer goods in that year combined with an intensive campaign on the part of the government to encourage saving for war purposes. (1)

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME AT
ALL-TIME HIGH IN JULY

Continued advances in industrial employment and salary and wage payments swelled the Canadian labour income figure for July to a new all-time peak figure of \$691,000,000. This was 1.2 per cent above the previous high of \$683,000,000 in June, and 6.5 per cent higher than the July, 1949 total of \$649,000,000. The aggregate for the first seven months of this year was \$4,553,000,000 as against \$4,344,000,000 in the same months last year, a rise of 4.8 per cent.

All industrial groups shared in the rise in labour income over July last year, while in the seven months there were advances in each group except agriculture, logging, fishing, trapping and mining. The total for manufacturing advanced in the month from \$214,000,000 a year earlier to \$231,000,000, and in the seven-month period from \$1,490,000,000 to \$1,547,000,000. In utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade, the July figure stood at \$182,000,000 as compared with \$172,000,000, and in the seven months aggregated \$1,208,000,000 against \$1,150,000,000.

The finance and services group total in July reached \$148,000,000 compared with \$142,000,000 in July last year, and in the January-July period totalled \$1,019,000,000 compared with \$953,000,000. The construction figure for July was \$54,000,000 as against \$49,000,000, and in the seven months amounted to \$308,000,000 compared with \$280,000,000.

Labour income in agriculture, logging, fishing, trapping and mining in July increased to \$52,000,000 from \$51,000,000 in July, 1949, but declined in the seven-month period to \$315,000,000 from \$326,000,000. Supplementary labour income for July amounted to \$24,000,000 as compared with \$21,000,000 a year ago, and in the cumulative period totalled \$156,000,000 against \$140,000,000. (2)

WHOLESALE TRADE IN AUGUST Dollar volume of wholesale sales in Canada in August -- excluding Newfoundland -- was 18 per cent higher than in July, and 17 per cent above August, 1949. Cumulative sales for the first eight months of the year were four per cent above the comparable period of 1949.

The general unadjusted index of wholesale sales for the nine lines of trade covered by this monthly survey, on the base, average for 1935-39=100, stood at 369.5 for August as compared with 314.1 for July and 317.2 for August last year.

Regionally, sales in Quebec in August showed the highest percentage gain over a year earlier, with a rise of 22 per cent, followed by an increase in Ontario of 17 per cent, British Columbia 16 per cent, and the Prairie Provinces 15 per cent. The Maritime Provinces recorded an advance of 12 per cent.

Increases in August were greater than those for the first eight months of this year in all trades except fruits and vegetables which showed a sales decline of five per cent. Automotive and hardware wholesalers recorded the largest increases over August, 1949, rising 38 per cent and 27 per cent respectively, while grocery wholesalers' sales were up 21 per cent.

Dry goods wholesalers recorded an advance of 15 per cent, and tobacco and confectionery 12 per cent. Sales of clothing wholesalers were eight per cent above those for August last year, while drugs and footwear wholesalers' sales gained four per cent and three per cent, respectively. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP THREE PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER

Department store sales in Canada in September, excluding Newfoundland, totalled \$78,312,000, an increase of three per cent over last year's September figure of \$76,146,000. During the first nine months of the year, sales advanced to \$572,127,000 from \$565,427,000 in the similar period of 1949, or by one per cent.

Sales in September were higher in all provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Ontario's total -- largest in dollar value among the provinces -- was up from \$27,916,000 to \$29,117,000, while in Quebec there was a gain from \$12,197,000 to \$13,294,000. In Manitoba the value fell from \$11,372,000 to \$11,259,000, but was up in British Columbia from \$9,226,000 to \$10,028,000. The total for the Maritimes advanced slightly from \$5,598,000 to \$5,648,000, and Alberta's total rose from \$5,065,000 to \$5,263,000. The value for Saskatchewan was down from \$4,772,000 to \$3,703,000.

Most changes in sales volumes in September as compared with a year earlier differed little from the overall increase of three per cent for all departments, the exceptions being a 24 per cent rise in household appliances and electric supply sales and a 17 per cent increase in radio and music department sales. Furniture sales were up five per cent. All declines in sales volumes were of moderate proportions. (4)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES Department store sales remained unchanged during the week ending October 14 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales in Quebec advanced four per cent, Ontario three per cent, and the Maritime Provinces one per cent. In Saskatchewan, sales were down nine per cent, Manitoba five per cent, and Alberta and British Columbia each two per cent.

VALUE OF INVENTORIES HELD
BY CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

The value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers in August declined slightly from the July level but moved up from a year earlier, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The general index, on the base 1947=100, stood at 132.5 as compared with 133.3 for July, and 129.6 for August last year.

The index for consumer's goods, at 134.8, was down from the July figure of 137.5, but was above the August, 1949 figure of 127.5. The capital goods index was lower in both comparisons, standing at 100.2 compared with 102.1 for July, and 103.5 a year ago.

The producer's materials group index stood at 131.8 as against 128.8 in July, and 140.0 in August last year, while that for construction materials was 178.9 as against 170.2 in July, and 177.5 for August last year. (5)

MORE DWELLING UNITS STARTED,
FEWER COMPLETED, IN JULY

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in July exceeded the number of completions for the fourth successive month, resulting in a further substantial rise in the carry-over of dwellings in various stages of construction at the end of the month.

The number of dwellings on which starts were made in July was 10,245 as compared with 9,086 in the corresponding month last year, raising the total for the seven months ending July to 52,394 from 49,285 in the like 1949 period. Completions in July rose to 6,853 from 6,588 a year earlier, but were down in the seven months to 42,821 from 46,326.

Starts in Quebec were up in the month to 3,111 units from 2,705 a year earlier, but were down in Ontario to 2,936 from 3,155. In the Prairie Provinces, starts were up to 2,141 from 1,629, and in British Columbia to 1,039 from 988, but were lower in the Maritimes at 593 compared with 609. Starts in Newfoundland totalled 425, but figures for July last year are not available.

Completions in Ontario -- largely one-family detached dwellings -- were up in the month to 2,687 units from 2,352. Quebec's completions, which include a large number of multiple units, were down in the month to 1,883 from 2,007. Total for the Prairies was 946 compared with 1,011, British Columbia 889 compared with 804, the Maritimes 359 against 414. Newfoundland's total was 89.

Ontario had the largest number of dwellings under construction at the end of July at 23,703 against 22,543, followed by Quebec with 18,409 against 15,227, British Columbia 7,716 against 7,437, Alberta 5,961 against 5,105. Manitoba was next with 3,145 (2,751); Nova Scotia, 2,443 (2,216); Saskatchewan, 2,188 (2,298); New Brunswick, 1,558 (1,479); Prince Edward Island, 307 (147); Newfoundland, 1,667 (-). Total for all Canada was 67,097, or 65,430 excluding Newfoundland, compared with 59,203 a year earlier. (6)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending October 13 were slightly higher than in the corresponding week last year, while overseas export clearances were at a lower level. Visible supplies showed little change from a year ago. Marketings of wheat in the Prairie Provinces during the week amounted to 9,913,700 bushels as against 9,783,000 in the same week last year, and the overseas clearances totalled 2,679,100 bushels compared with 3,523,300. Visible supplies amounted to 178,262,900 bushels against 178,387,200. (Mem. 1)

MILK PRODUCTION AND INCOME
FROM DAIRYING IN AUGUST

Estimated quantity of milk produced on Canadian farms in August was one per cent lower than in the same month last year, the month's output amounting to 1,730,000,000 pounds as compared with 1,751,000,000. Advance statements received from dairy correspondents for September point to a sharp decline in milk production as compared with a year ago. During the first eight months of this year, estimated production totalled 11,536,000,000 pounds, a decline of 29,000,000 from the similar period of 1949.

Of this year's August output, 1,093,000,000 pounds or 63 per cent of the total was utilized in factory production. Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, amounted to 326,167,000 pounds, an increase of about 1,500,000 pounds over August, 1949. This included about 263,000,000 pounds of fluid milk, comprising about 15 per cent of the farm milk supply, and fluid cream sales of 64,000,000 pounds in milk equivalent, representing four per cent of the total milk output.

The dairy butter make in August amounted to 3,575,000 pounds, decreasing 10 per cent from the corresponding month of 1949. All provinces shared in the decline except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products in August amounted to \$33,653,000, down approximately \$2,597,000 from last year. The weighted average price of \$2.36 per hundred pounds of milk compares with \$2.46 in August last year. (7)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on October 20 were down to 48,651,000 pounds from 54,035,000 on the corresponding date last year, stocks being lower in four of the nine centres. Holdings follow by cities on October 20 this year, figures for the same date last year being in brackets (totals in thousands): Quebec, 3,604 (3,794) pounds; Montreal, 16,445 (20,617); Toronto, 6,640 (10,954); Winnipeg, 12,408 (10,706); Regina, 880 (1,172); Saskatchewan, 436 (378); Edmonton, 4,954 (3,633); Calgary, 1,793 (1,444); Vancouver, 1,491 (1,337).

PRODUCTION OF LARD IN AUGUST

The commercial production of lard in August amounted to 5,631,000 pounds, a decline of 2.5 per cent from the July total of 5,777,000 pounds. During the first eight months of this year, 53,440,000 pounds were produced, an increase of 20.3 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 44,404,000 pounds.

PRODUCTION OF SHORTENING IN SEPTEMBER

Shortening production in September amounted to 12,404,000 pounds as compared with 11,977,000 in the preceding month, and 10,599,000 in the corresponding month last year, raising the cumulative total for the first nine months of this year to 92,264,000 pounds from 83,912,000 a year earlier, or by 10 per cent. In August, 11,977,000 pounds were produced compared with 11,243,000 a year earlier, and in July the output was 8,282,000 pounds against 7,519,000.

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN SEPTEMBER Estimated production of eggs in Canada in September, excluding Newfoundland, amounted to 24,741,000 dozen as compared with 23,442,000 in September last year, raising the cumulative total for the first nine months of the year to 276,338,000 dozen from 263,421,000 in the similar period of 1949.

The rate of lay in September was up from a year earlier, amounting to 1,062 compared with 1,007 eggs per 100 layers, and the average number of laying hens on farms was up slightly to 25,709 birds from 25,701 in the corresponding month last year. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR Stocks of raw and refined sugar held by sugar refineries were lower at the end of September than on the corresponding date last year. Raw sugar stocks fell from 98,450,090 pounds a year earlier to 40,004,583, and refined sugar from 66,840,981 pounds to 39,192,466.

Receipts of raw sugar during the month were higher at 103,083,029 pounds as against 86,977,328 a year earlier, and the meltings and sales rose to 127,183,026 pounds from 108,917,080. The amount of refined sugar manufactured during the month increased to 123,056,578 pounds from 114,318,678, and the sales were slightly lower at 151,173,827 pounds against 152,126,356. (8)

OUTPUT OF STEEL INGOTS UP 14 PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER Production of steel ingots in September amounted to 266,997 tons, showing an advance of 14 per cent over last year's September total of 232,882 tons. During the first nine months of this year, 2,451,186 tons were produced compared with 2,325,307 in the like period of 1949.

The daily average output in September rose to 8,900 tons from 7,763 a year earlier, and in the nine-month period it advanced to 8,978 tons from 8,518 in the same months last year. (9)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF IRON CASTINGS IN AUGUST Production of iron castings of all kinds in August amounted to 53,177 tons as compared with 48,800 in the preceding month. The tonnage shipped for use in Canada or for export totalled 43,210 tons as against 42,100 in July. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF CEMENT IN AUGUST Production of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers was higher in August and the first eight months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1949, while shipments were lower in the month but higher in the cumulative period. The month's output amounted to 1,494,155 barrels as compared with 1,482,383 in August last year, bringing the total for the eight months to 10,902,698 barrels as against 10,532,901 in the like 1949 period.

August shipments amounted to 1,613,177 barrels as compared with 1,652,752 a year earlier. During the eight months ending August, 11,334,924 barrels were shipped against 10,736,040 in the similar period of 1949. (10)

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER Consumption of rubber declined six per cent in August, total for the month amounting to 13,444,400 pounds as compared with 14,273,300 in the preceding month. Natural rubber consumption fell to 6,897,900 pounds from 8,122,400, and reclaim to 2,184,500 pounds from 2,380,600. Synthetic rubber consumption advanced to 4,361,900 pounds from 3,770,400.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber moved higher in August, totalling 11,148,500 pounds as compared with 10,700,500 in July, while reclaim almost doubled at 862,400 pounds as against 432,300.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber declined to 7,887,000 pounds from 7,976,600 in July, synthetic to 6,964,200 pounds from 7,385,300, while reclaim advanced to 3,503,400 pounds from 3,431,700. (11)

RAILWAY REVENUES AND EXPENSES IN JULY Operating revenues of Canadian railways climbed to a new record for July, standing at \$85,115,749, an increase of \$12,894,007 or 18 per cent over July last year. Operating expenses, while heavier, rose by only five per cent or \$3,071,909 to \$71,727,505, a record exceeded only by July, 1948, which included over \$10,000,000 in back pay. Net operating revenue was \$13,388,244 for July, an advance of \$9,822,098.

With increased rates and revenue ton miles up 18 per cent, freight revenues totalled \$66,169,049 in July, an increase of \$13,518,334 or 26 per cent over a year earlier. Passenger fares continued nearly 10 per cent under 1949 at \$9,225,433 compared with \$10,219,350. (12)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Cars of revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways in the Thanksgiving holiday week ended October 14 amounted to 81,323, a gain of 4.8 per cent or 3,704 cars over the same period last year. Western loadings at 29,799 cars were practically equal to the same week last year, while eastern volume continued above 1949 with 51,524 cars loaded against 47,816.

Cumulative totals for the first 41 weeks of the year show 3,007,638 cars of revenue freight loaded, down only 57,793 cars from last year despite the recent strike. (13)

CANAL TRAFFIC AT RECORD IN AUGUST Freight passing through Canadian canals reached a record total of 3,681,939 tons in August, an increase of 20 per cent over the August, 1949 tonnage of 3,063,408. The nine-day rail strike towards the end of the month probably contributed to the increased tonnage. Oil and gasoline, corn, soft coal, iron ore, pulpwood and paper were moved in greater total volume this year than last.

Freight tonnage on the Sault Ste. Marie canals -- Canadian and United States locks -- rose to 16,457,540 tons, an increase of 1,696,261 or 12 per cent over August, 1949. Increases were recorded in both eastbound and westbound traffic.

On the Welland Ship canal, 1,841,495 tons of freight were moved, 119,825 tons more than in the corresponding month last year, while the St. Lawrence canals tonnage increased 48 per cent from 978,223 to 1,451,270 tons. Freight volume on the smaller canal systems generally increased over August last year with the Ottawa up from 46,012 to 49,643 tons. (14)

VALUE OF MANUFACTURING
AT NEW PEAK IN 1949

The estimated gross factory value of products manufactured in Canada in 1949 was \$12,378,731,000 -- an all-time peak total -- as compared with \$11,376,790,000 in the preceding year, an advance of \$502,000,000, according to a preliminary report on manufactures in Canada released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Approximately 10 per cent of the year's increase is accounted for by the inclusion for the first time of manufacturing plants in Newfoundland.

Employees engaged in manufacturing were estimated at 1,199,315, slightly above the previous year's total of 1,156,006, while the estimated salary and wage payments aggregated \$2,566,104,000 as against \$2,409,809,000 the year before. The cost of materials used in the process of manufacture was \$6,764,896,000 as against \$6,632,881,000 a year earlier.

Out of 17 industrial groups listed in the report, only two had a lower gross factory value of production in 1949 than in 1948. The food and beverage group of industries -- largest of the 17 groups -- had a gross value of production of \$2,872,336,000 in 1949 as compared with \$2,839,531,000 the year before. Next were iron and steel products at \$1,408,912,000 compared with \$1,320,527,000; paper products, \$1,091,666,000 compared with \$1,061,359,000; transportation equipment, \$1,062,903,000 compared with \$941,483,000; non-ferrous metal products, \$865,398,000 compared with \$844,598,000; and wood products, at \$824,407,000 compared with \$838,939,000.

Clothing -- textile and fur -- the seventh largest industrial group had an estimated production value of \$718,016,000 in 1949 as against \$707,177,000 in 1948; textile products -- except clothing -- being next at \$625,955,000 (\$609,077,000 in 1948); chemical products, \$594,622,000 (\$579,932,000); products of petroleum and coke, \$533,252,000 (\$491,961,000); electrical apparatus and supplies, \$486,286,000 (\$425,725,000); printing, publishing and allied trades, \$332,489,000 (\$307,345,000); non-metallic mineral products, \$244,757,000 (\$232,148,000); leather products, \$210,439,000 (\$203,758,000); rubber products, \$178,468,000 (\$194,111,000); tobacco and tobacco products, \$172,830,000 (\$153,993,000); and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, \$156,006,000 (\$125,116,000).

In addition to general statistics for the 17 major groups, the report contains preliminary data on gross value of products, cost of materials, employees, salaries and wages, and cost of fuel and electricity for individual industries, and for the first time provides preliminary information on the production of 1,000 important commodities or commodity groups. (15)

TALC AND SOAPSTONE INDUSTRY

Shipments of talc and soapstone by Canadian producers during 1949 amounted to 26,922 tons valued at \$320,793 as compared with 28,780 tons worth \$309,823 in the preceding year. There were three factories in operation in 1949 employing 59 persons who received \$105,736 in salaries and wages as compared with five plants with 58 employees earning \$102,087 in 1948. Cost of freight and process supplies rose sharply to \$42,426 from \$8,897. (16)

MANUFACTURES OF NON-FERROUS METALS
AND NON-METALLIC MINERALS IN 1949

Production of non-ferrous metals and their manufactures, and the output of non-metallic minerals, both were higher in value in 1949 than in the preceding year. The former advanced 6.4 per cent from \$1,270,323,000 to \$1,351,685,000, and the latter 7.4 per cent from \$724,110,000 to \$777,991,000.

There were increases in four of the seven industries comprising the non-ferrous metals group. The non-ferrous smelting and refining industry -- largest of the seven -- rose 3.9 per cent to \$599,188,000; electrical apparatus and supplies, second in value, advanced 14.2 per cent to \$486,286,000; and brass and copper products, 6.3 per cent to \$114,722,000. The value of aluminum products advanced 10.4 per cent to \$51,709,000; jewellery and electro-plated ware, 19.2 per cent to \$50,282,000; white metal products, 9.7 per cent to \$44,852,000; and miscellaneous non-ferrous metals, 35.6 per cent to \$4,646,000.

Eleven industries in the non-metallic minerals group showed gains in output value in 1949 as compared with 1948, while four registered declines. While data for Newfoundland are included for the first time, the petroleum products industry -- largest in the group -- accounted for a large part of the advance, rising to \$436,432,000 from \$394,934,000 in 1948. Asbestos products rose from \$8,080,000 to \$8,533,000; cement products from \$26,186,000 to \$32,768,000; cement from \$30,562,000 to \$35,065,000; and glass from \$40,364,000 to \$42,807,000.

Production values for the 10 remaining industries in the non-metallic minerals group were as follows, figures for 1948 being in brackets: abrasive products, \$27,700,000 (\$33,512,000); coke and gas, \$96,821,000 (\$97,028,000); gypsum, \$15,700,000 (\$14,187,000); lime, \$11,796,000 (\$11,075,000); products from imported clay, \$14,457,000 (\$12,364,000); products from domestic clay, \$17,982,000 (\$17,629,000); salt, \$6,622,000 (\$5,829,000); sand-lime brick, \$1,381,000 (\$1,452,000); stone products, \$17,316,000 (\$13,550,000); and miscellaneous, \$12,611,000 (\$17,358,000). (17 and 18)

MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

The gross factory value of products manufactured by Canada's motor vehicle industry reached an all-time peak value of \$485,757,000 in 1949 as compared with \$398,057,000 in the preceding year, an increase of nearly 22 per cent. The number of cars, trucks and buses made during the year was 292,584 -- also a record high -- as compared with 263,760 in 1948.

The industry provided employment for an average of 27,022 persons as compared with 24,703 the year before, and their salaries and wages aggregated \$76,684,328 as against \$68,477,721. The cost of materials used in the process of manufacture was \$300,705,398 as against \$249,754,235.

Passenger car output in 1949 totalled 193,556 units valued at \$277,660,998 as against 166,819 valued at \$210,799,512 the year before. Production of commercial vehicles was moderately higher at 99,028 units valued at \$146,697,354 as against 96,941 at \$137,228,722.

Exports of Canadian-made motor vehicles during 1949 totalled 29,616 units valued at \$28,055,430 as compared with 48,178 units at \$39,746,050 in 1948. Imports numbered 38,697 with a value of \$44,149,647 as against 20,612 at \$27,302,683. Imports of automobile parts were valued at \$120,068,426 as against \$103,791,894, and the exports totalled \$1,625,437 as against \$2,245,782. (19)

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY IN 1949 The Canadian aircraft industry turned out aircraft and parts to the value of \$61,099,075 in 1949, up 34 per cent from the 1948 total of \$45,600,172. Assembly plants accounted for \$55,277,272 of the 1949 aggregate as compared with \$40,777,948 a year earlier, while the value of products of parts plants only was \$5,821,803 compared with \$4,822,224.

The number of aircraft completed during the year was 117 with a factory selling value of \$22,931,615 as compared with 65 valued at \$11,816,393. The value of work done on aircraft being built but not completed by the end of the year was \$11,650,675 as compared with \$9,164,527, and the value of aircraft repair work was \$9,277,148 compared with \$9,493,895.

There were 99 aircraft imported to the value of \$526,969 in 1949 as compared with 139 at \$651,912 in the preceding year, while the number of aircraft engines imported was 319 valued at \$5,434,343 compared with 220 at \$1,486,005. Imports of aircraft parts had a value of \$12,729,159 compared with \$7,202,023, and parts of aircraft engines, \$4,320,078 as against \$3,668,352. (20)

PACK OF CANNED APRICOTS The pack of canned apricots was sharply higher this year than last, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The year's pack amounted to 329,604 dozen cans as compared with 164,831, and the net weight of contents totalled 5,004,458 pounds as against 2,318,694. The amount processed in SO₂ aggregated 167,707 reclaimable pounds compared with 144,607 in 1949. (Mem. 4)

DIRECTORY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an 82-page directory of the chemical industries of Canada. The present volume, which is based on information available at the beginning of this year, contains an alphabetical list of chemicals and allied products made in Canada together with the names of Canadian head office addresses of the firms which produce them.

The directory has been prepared by the Bureau in response to frequent requests for complete lists of producers of the many chemicals and chemical products which are manufactured in Canada. It is believed that a directory of this kind will be a useful reference for manufacturers, importers, and consumers of chemicals and chemical products.

Detailed statistics of production, imports and exports of chemicals have not been included in the directory as separate reports along this line are issued regularly by the Bureau. However, summary tables of the principal statistics -- number of plants, employees, salaries and wages, cost of fuel and electricity, cost of materials, and gross value of products -- have been included for the chemicals and allied products industries, and the chemical process industries.

Copies of this directory may be obtained by writing to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, price \$1.00 per copy. (Ref. Paper 1)

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. National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1942-1949, and Supplementary Tables (50 cents).
2. Estimates of Labour Income, July (10 cents).
3. Wholesale Trade, August (10 cents).
4. Department Store Sales and Stocks, September (10 cents).
5. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, August (25 cents).
6. New Residential Construction, July (25 cents).
7. The Dairy Review, September (25 cents).
8. The Sugar Situation, September (10 cents).
9. Steel Ingots, September (10 cents).
10. Cement and Cement Products, August (10 cents).
11. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, August (25 cents).
12. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada, July (10 cents).
13. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
14. Summary of Canal Traffic, August (10 cents).
15. Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1949 (50 cents).
16. The Tale and Soapstone Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
17. Manufactures of the Non-Ferrous Metals, Preliminary Summary Statistics, 1949 (10 cents).
18. Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals, Preliminary Summary Statistics, 1949 (10 cents).
19. The Motor Vehicles Industry, 1949 -- Production, Exports, Imports, etc. -- (25 cents).
20. The Aircraft Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
21. The Motor Vehicle, 1949 -- Registrations, Revenues, Gasoline Taxes, Accidents, etc. -- (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Statistics, Week Ended October 12 (10 cents).
2. Poultry Estimates, September (10 cents).
3. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, August (10 cents).
4. Pack of Apricots, 1950 (10 cents).
5. Production, Shipments and Stocks of Gypsum Products, September (10 cents).

Reference Paper

1. Chemical Directory as of January, 1950 (\$1.00).
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