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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

HEAVY SALES OF DOMINION BONDS TO PURCHASERS IN THE UNITED STATES featured Canada's international security transactions in August when net sales to all countries reached an unprecedented monthly figure of \$53,900,000.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA continued to move to higher levels at the beginning of September. The general index, which stood at a new peak, rose 0.8 per cent over August and 1.9 per cent over September last year.

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES in September reached a value of \$192,790,000 -- the highest monthly total in the history of Canada-United States trade. Exports to the United Kingdom were about two-fifths lower at \$30,439,000.

THERE WAS A FURTHER INCREASE IN THE GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX to 173.6 in September from 168.5 in August, and 155.4 in September last year. At the beginning of this year the index was 157.1.

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN-MADE MOTOR VEHICLES during the first nine months of this year reached a total of 294,203 units, exceeding the aggregate for the full year 1949 by 3,569 units, and rising 36 per cent over last year's nine-month total of 216,867 units.

LANDINGS AND LANDED VALUE OF SEA-FISH both were higher in September, the former increasing from 121,861,000 pounds to 126,852,000, and the latter from \$6,529,000 to \$8,004,000.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES remained unchanged during the week ending October 21 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ended October 21 climbed to a seasonal peak of 92,733 cars.

CANADIAN WHEAT SUPPLIES for the 1950-51 crop year are currently placed at 578,500,000 bushels, comprising carryover stocks of 113,200,000 bushels and the 1950 crop estimated at the end of September at 465,300,000.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES
AT HISTORIC PEAK IN SEPTEMBER

Canada's domestic exports to the United States in September reached the highest monthly value in the history of Canada-United States trade, with gains spread throughout the nine main commodity groups. There was a marked advance also in exports to Latin America and small increases to Europe and British Commonwealth countries in Oceania. These gains were only partly offset by declines in the value of shipments to the United Kingdom and the remaining Commonwealth and foreign countries, the total to all countries rising substantially above the two previous months and the average for the previous eight months.

Merchandise exports to the United States in September were valued at \$192,790,000, up from \$167,100,000 in August and nearly 70 per cent above the value of \$113,701,000 in the corresponding month last year. The high September total this year may be due to some extent to the movement of shipments delayed by the nine-day rail strike in late August. The cumulative total for the first nine months of the year moved up 40 per cent to \$1,433,083,000 as against \$1,024,304,000 a year earlier. Shipments to the United States accounted for 69 per cent of the total to all countries in September as against 49 per cent a year ago.

General gains were shown in the value of commodities shipped to the United States in September. The largest increase in the month was in the wood and paper group which rose from \$53,876,000 to \$100,626,000 -- much the highest monthly level ever reached. Other groups which rose substantially were: non-ferrous metals from \$13,451,000 to \$24,632,000; animals and animal products from \$17,340,000 to \$23,888,000; and iron and products from \$6,408,000 to \$12,745,000. (See table at end of article for exports by groups in the month and nine months).

Exports to the United Kingdom were about two-fifths lower in the month, being valued at \$30,439,000 as against \$56,948,000 a year earlier, and in the nine months were down to \$344,069,000 from \$525,989,000. Declines among the commodities were almost general during September. Only two groups -- non-ferrous metals, and non-metallic minerals -- moved to higher levels than last year, but the former group was considerably less than in August.

Shipments to Commonwealth countries in America were down in the month to \$2,563,000 from \$3,505,000, and to those in Africa were lower at \$3,483,000 from \$4,942,000. The decline in the latter was due for the most part to a reduction in exports to the Union of South Africa. To the Asiatic group of Commonwealth countries the total fell from \$6,979,000 to \$2,594,000, India and Pakistan and the Federation of Malaya accounting for most of the decline. Shipments to Oceania rose in the month from \$4,080,000 to \$4,510,000, exports to Australia being higher and those to New Zealand lower.

Exports to Latin American countries rose again in September (for the third month in succession) from \$8,708,000 a year ago to \$16,441,000, shipments to all major markets being higher in value.

September exports to foreign countries in Europe rose from \$17,847,000 to \$18,205,000, marked gains to Belgium and Luxembourg, and Italy, and declines to France, Germany, Norway and Sweden being the principal changes. Shipments to other foreign countries were lower in the month at \$6,193,000 against \$7,810,000.

Exports to all countries in the month were valued at \$279,100,000, an advance of 8.5 per cent over the preceding month's total of \$257,100,000, and a gain of 22 per cent over September last year when the value was \$228,400,000. This year's September figure compares with an average of \$242,676,000 for the first eight months of the year. During the nine months ending September the aggregate value of domestic exports was \$2,220,500,000 as against \$2,146,000,000 in the like period of 1949.

Only two of the nine main commodity groups -- agricultural and vegetable products, and iron and products were lower in value in September than in the corresponding month last year. The wood and paper group moved up sharply, with moderate gains in non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals and chemicals.

The wood and paper group -- consistently the largest among the nine main classifications -- rose in value to \$110,300,000 from \$68,200,000 a year ago. Planks and boards advanced to \$35,892,000 from \$14,982,000, wood pulp to \$19,704,000 from \$11,535,000, and newsprint to \$40,392,000 from \$32,681,000.

The agricultural and vegetable products group -- second largest of the nine -- fell in value in the month from \$53,067,000 a year ago to \$47,773,000, wheat declining from \$28,910,000 to \$26,020,000, and wheat flour from \$8,277,000 to \$4,605,000. Alcoholic beverages advanced from \$2,918,000 to \$3,803,000, and seeds from \$694,000 to \$2,110,000.

Non-ferrous metals and products as a group showed comparatively little change during the month, the total advancing from \$36,267,000 to \$37,554,000, but there were marked gains and losses among the individual commodities of the group. Aluminum dropped from \$9,155,000 to \$3,523,000, lead from \$5,016,000 to \$3,546,000, while copper advanced from \$7,192,000 to \$8,615,000, nickel from \$6,146,000 to \$9,817,000, and zinc from \$4,333,000 to \$6,023,000. Mainly as the result of a sharp gain in asbestos exports, the non-metallic minerals group rose in the month from \$6,493,000 to \$9,802,000.

Larger exports of cattle, fish, and fur contributed to a substantial increase in the animals and animal products group from \$29,301,000 to \$33,926,000. Cattle exports moved up from \$4,580,000 to \$6,712,000, fish and fishery products from \$10,566,000 to \$11,777,000, furs from \$1,581,000 to \$2,503,000, other meats from \$4,089,000 to \$4,307,000, and cheese from \$1,487,000 to \$2,771,000.

There was a moderate decline in the iron products group from \$21,500,000 to \$20,600,000. Increases in iron ore, ferro-alloys, pigs and ingots, were more than counterbalanced by declines in locomotives and parts, and machinery other than for use on farms.

Gains in cotton and wool products, artificial silk, and other textiles raised the fibres and textiles group total from \$1,608,000 to \$4,002,000. The chemicals group advanced from \$5,574,000 to \$8,572,000, and miscellaneous commodities from \$6,415,000 to \$6,555,000. (1)

Domestic Exports to United States by Groups

	<u>September</u>		<u>Nine Months</u> <u>Ending September</u>	
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	(Thousands of Dollars)			
Agricultural, Vegetable Products .	11,368	13,444	93,622	112,163
Animals and Animal Products	17,840	23,888	126,924	180,185
Fibres, Textiles and Products	936	2,572	8,408	13,693
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	53,876	100,626	494,571	725,834
Iron and Products	6,408	12,745	84,609	99,834
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ..	13,451	24,632	141,097	192,526
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products ..	5,055	7,720	34,673	52,459
Chemicals and Allied Products	2,923	4,978	25,080	41,759
Miscellaneous Commodities	1,843	2,185	15,320	14,630

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
HIGHER AT SEPTEMBER 1

Industrial employment in Canada continued to move to higher levels at the beginning of September, according to advance figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The general index, which stood at a new peak, rose 0.8 per cent over August and 1.9 per cent over September last year. Due to losses directly or indirectly resulting from the railway strike, there was a decrease of 1.5 per cent from August in weekly payrolls. The advance over a year ago was 4.4 per cent.

The advance index number of employment, on the base 1926=100, stood at 206.0 as compared with 204.4 at August 1, and 202.1 at September 1 last year. Average weekly earnings fell from \$45.26 at August 1 to \$44.26 at September 1, but rose from the September 1, 1949 figure of \$43.27.

Employment in manufacturing showed considerable improvement, with increases in the vegetable food, textile, metal-using and many other divisions of the industry. The preliminary index of factory employment was the highest since April 1, 1945. Fairly large gains were reported in logging, and there were slight increases in several other groups. On the other hand, many workers in certain departments of the railways, laid off as a result of the dispute, had not been reinstated by the date of the latest survey.

Provincially, there was improvement in eight of the nine older provinces at September 1 as compared with a year ago, a decline of 6.3 per cent in Nova Scotia being the exception. Data for Newfoundland are available only from the end of 1949.

Advance indexes of employment in eight leading industries at September 1 by provinces are as follows, those for August 1 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 199.1 (188.2); Nova Scotia, 192.8 (190.9); New Brunswick, 179.6 (179.0); Quebec, 201.8 (200.6); Ontario, 214.9 (212.8); Manitoba, 172.9 (172.8); Saskatchewan, 173.9 (173.1); Alberta, 228.9 (228.6); British Columbia, 217.3 (215.0). (2)

FEWER CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURANCE BENEFITS IN SEPTEMBER

There were fewer claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed in local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in September than in the corresponding month last year. Decreases in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia more than offset increases in the other provinces. All-Canada total for the month was down to 49,229 from 51,935 a year ago.

Claims in Quebec fell from 18,676 in September last year to 16,565, Ontario from 14,760 to 13,327, and British Columbia from 8,547 to 7,007. In Nova Scotia the total was 3,458 against 3,418, New Brunswick 2,396 (2,253), Manitoba 2,186 (1,720), Alberta 2,761 (1,626), and Saskatchewan 1,004 (745).

During September, \$3,845,797 was paid in respect of 1,633,140 unemployed days as compared with \$4,412,992 paid for 1,925,184 days in August, and \$3,671,773 for 1,611,461 days in September last year. (3)

HEAVY DOMINION BOND SALES
TO UNITED STATES IN AUGUST

Heavy sales of Dominion bonds to purchasers in the United States featured Canada's international security transactions in August when net sales to all countries reached an unprecedented monthly figure of \$53,900,000.

As a result of August transactions, the cumulative sales balance to all countries for the first eight months advanced to \$73,300,000 -- almost four times its size at the end of July. There was a small purchase balance in the first eight months of last year.

Dominion bond sales accounted for 80 per cent of net sales of securities to all countries in August. Practically all net sales of these bonds, at \$43,400,000 in the month, were to purchasers in the United States. Net sales of other types of securities to the United States amounted to \$10,800,000. Total sales to the United States in the month were \$72,000,000, and purchases from that country totalled \$17,900,000.

The volume of trade with the United Kingdom was the smallest since August 1949, sales declining to \$100,000 and purchases to \$1,000,000. Sales to other countries increased to \$1,100,000, the highest total since February, 1947. Purchases were unchanged at \$500,000.

Sales to all countries in August were valued at \$73,300,000 as against \$27,900,000 in July, and \$13,600,000 in August last year, while purchases amounted to \$19,400,000 as against \$17,700,000 in July, and \$14,200,000 a year ago. (4)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

Department store sales remained unchanged during the week ending October 21 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales in Quebec advanced 10 per cent, the Maritime Provinces seven per cent, and Ontario four per cent, while sales in Saskatchewan were 14 per cent lower, Alberta 12 per cent, Manitoba seven per cent, and British Columbia four per cent.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX
RISES IN SEPTEMBER

There was a further increase in the Bureau's general wholesale price index to 173.6 in September from 168.5 in August, and 155.4 in September last year. At the beginning of this year the index was 157.1.

There were increases over the preceding month in each of the eight main sub-group indexes. Largest advance of 17.3 points was registered by the textile products group, followed by non-ferrous metals with a rise of 13.7 points.

Sub-group indexes were as follows, those for August being in brackets: vegetable products, 152.7 (150.1); animal products, 182.5 (179.9); textile products, 190.0 (172.7); wood products, 213.6 (207.5); iron products, 184.5 (182.5); non-ferrous metals, 176.5 (162.8); non-metallic minerals, 143.0 (140.8); and chemical products, 128.6 (122.3).

Major increases in the textile products group were in the indexes for cotton yarn and thread, cotton fabrics, raw wool, worsted yarns and wool cloth. Marked increases for copper, lead, zinc and their products and antimony were mainly responsible for the rise in the non-ferrous metals index.

The index number of wholesale farm product prices advanced to 142.7 from 141.9 in August, but was down from last year's September figure of 146.3 (5)

SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT

Canadian wheat supplies for the 1950-51 crop year are currently placed at 578,500,000 bushels, comprising carryover stocks of 113,200,000 bushels and the 1950 crop estimated at the end of September at 465,300,000. If the current production estimate is realized, this year's wheat supplies will be the largest since 1944-45 and some 109,000,000 bushels in excess of the 1949-50 total.

Domestic requirements for 1950-51 are tentatively placed at 155,000,000 bushels, up some 23,000,000 from last year, due largely to an anticipated increase in the amount of wheat fed to live stock. Based on the foregoing estimates the amount available for export and carryover during 1950-51 will be 423,500,000 bushels as against 337,900,000 last year.

Exports of both wheat and wheat flour during the first two months of the current crop year are below those of the comparable period in 1949. This year's August and September exports of wheat totalled 26,500,000 bushels compared with 32,500,000 for the same period last year, while flour exports in terms of wheat equivalent were down from 7,700,000 to 6,400,000 bushels.

Exports of wheat during August and September this year to the United Kingdom totalled 12,200,000 bushels, or 46 per cent of the total. Other countries receiving Canadian wheat in excess of 1,000,000 bushels during the same period were Belgium, Switzerland, the United States, Israel, Chile and Malta. Lesser amounts went to 18 other countries. (6)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

There was a marked increase in deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending October 19, and with smaller overseas export clearances, visible supplies in North American positions moved above last year's stocks.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week amounted to 15,242,219 bushels as compared with 8,042,380 a year ago, and the overseas export clearances totalled 3,437,448 bushels against 4,362,432. Visible supplies on October 19 were 188,281,811 bushels compared with 179,863,563. (Mem. 1)

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION IN SEPTEMBER

Wheat flour production was slightly higher in September, the month's output amounting to 1,859,762 barrels as compared with 1,847,298 in the corresponding month last year. During the first two months of the current crop year, 3,573,622 barrels were produced as against 3,560,869 in the like period of 1949-50.

Wheat flour exports, at 508,648 barrels, fell to the lowest September figure since 1939-40, when 416,553 barrels moved to other countries. In the cumulative period, 1,424,475 barrels were exported compared with 1,704,251 in 1949-50.

The following quantities of coarse grains were ground in September, totals for September last year being in brackets: feed wheat, 218,939 (158,190) bushels; oats, 1,781,689 (2,112,485); corn, 240,340 (263,003); barley, 487,914 (636,647); buckwheat, 2,941 (2,850); mixed grain, 1,534,276 (1,635,807). (Mem. 2)

SALES OF MILK AND CREAM IN AUGUST

Sales of fluid milk and cream were slightly higher in August than in the corresponding month last year. The month's sales amounted to 326,167,000 pounds as compared with 324,695,000, bringing the cumulative total for the first eight months of the year to 2,783,546,000 pounds as against 2,724,010,000 a year ago.

Milk sales in August amounted to 101,775,000 quarts, a decline of one per cent from a year earlier, but were two per cent higher in the eight months at 894,731,000 quarts. Cream sales in August, expressed in terms of butter-fat, amounted to 2,257,000 pounds, bringing the eight-month aggregate to 16,888,000 pounds, for respective increases of seven and five per cent. (Mem. 3)

FEWER POULTRY ON CANADIAN FARMS

There was a downward trend in poultry numbers on Canadian farms at June 1 this year compared with the same date a year ago, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total of all types was down 10 per cent to 65,418,800 head. Of these, hens, cocks and chickens numbered 62,000,000, or 10.2 per cent less than on June 1, 1949.

Pullets, not yet of laying age, at 15,391,000 head, decreased 14.2 per cent; cocks and cockerels at 7,601,000 were down 23.4 per cent; while chicks under six weeks at 16,085,000 were 14.7 per cent below last year. The only increase was shown in hens, including laying pullets, which numbered 22,923,000, an advance of 2.7 per cent.

Turkeys at 2,559,000 head decreased 4.7 per cent, while geese at 368,900 and ducks at 488,900 were down 13.1 and 5.5 per cent, respectively. (Mem. 4)

HONEY CROP THIS YEAR
SMALLER THAN AVERAGE

Canada's honey crop this year was below average in size, the decline being due to a fall in average production per colony, according to first estimates for 1950 released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of colonies remained practically unchanged from 1949, but the number of active beekeepers on July 1 was the lowest since 1929.

The crop this year amounted to 30,717,000 pounds as compared with 33,204,000 in the preceding year, and 45,145,000 in 1948. Average production in the five years, 1945-49, was 34,326,000 pounds. The colonies numbered 505,950 as compared with 505,750 in 1949, but the average yield per colony fell from 66 pounds to 61 pounds. The number of beekeepers was down to 22,300 from 25,800 the year before.

Ontario -- largest producer among the provinces -- accounted for about one-third of this year's crop at 10,157,000 pounds as against 10,809,000 in 1949. Manitoba was next at 6,282,000 pounds against 5,586,000, followed by Alberta with 5,300,000 pounds against 5,830,000, and Saskatchewan with 5,129,000 pounds against 6,000,000.

The crop in Quebec amounted to 2,505,000 pounds compared with 3,709,000, British Columbia 1,139,000 pounds against 964,000, Nova Scotia 78,000 (103,000), New Brunswick 72,000 (140,000), and Prince Edward Island 55,000 (63,000). (Mem. 5)

LANDINGS OF SEA-FISH
HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER

There were increases in landings and landed value of sea-fish in September, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landings in the month amounted to 126,852,000 pounds valued at \$8,004,000 as compared with 121,861,000 pounds at \$6,529,000 in September last year. During the first nine months of this year, landings advanced to 985,130,000 pounds as compared with 870,592,000 in the similar period of 1949, and the value rose to \$51,900,000 as against \$43,370,000. These figures are exclusive of Newfoundland.

On the Atlantic coast, landings in September totalled 81,614,000 pounds valued at \$2,825,000 as compared with 79,820,000 pounds at \$2,858,000 a year ago. In the nine months ending September, 626,385,000 pounds were landed with a value of \$25,841,000 against 565,679,000 pounds at \$22,939,000. The most notable increases were in the value of the lobster and halibut fisheries, while marked declines were recorded in cod and sardines.

Landings on the Pacific coast in September amounted to 45,238,000 pounds compared with 42,041,000 a year earlier, and the value was \$5,180,000 against \$3,671,000. Increases in the value of the catch of coho and chum more than offset decreases in the landings of pink salmon. For the January-September period, landings totalled 358,745,000 pounds valued at \$25,959,000 as against 304,913,000 pounds at \$20,431,000 a year earlier. The species contributing most to these gains were salmon, halibut and herring. (7)

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER
EAST OF THE ROCKIES

Production of sawn lumber east of the Rockies, excluding sawn ties, was 10 per cent higher in August than in the corresponding month last year, while in the first eight months of the year output declined three per cent. Decreases were recorded in New Brunswick and Quebec in the month, while in the cumulative period, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta registered advances.

The month's output amounted to 340,418 M feet board measure as compared with 308,222 M in August last year. In the eight months ending August, 1,976,981 M feet board measure were produced as against 2,043,689 M in the similar period of 1949.

Output was as follows by provinces in August, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 1,395 (1,086) M feet board measure; Nova Scotia, 18,533 (15,365); New Brunswick, 23,850 (27,646); Quebec, 140,346 (147,206); Ontario, 138,531 (103,745); Manitoba, 9,615 (6,829); Saskatchewan, 1,308 (785); Alberta, 6,840 (5,560). (8)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF
LUMBER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Production of sawn lumber in British Columbia was 25 per cent higher in August than in the corresponding month last year, while shipments increased 19 per cent in the same period. The month's output amounted to 349,727 M feet as compared with 279,794 M in August last year, bringing the cumulative total for the first eight months of the year to 2,099,537 M feet as against 1,856,998 M in the similar period of 1949.

Shipments in August amounted to 316,049 M feet compared with 265,699 M a year earlier. In the eight months ending August, 2,066,545 M feet were shipped, an advance over last year's corresponding total of 1,790,963 M feet. (9)

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS IN NINE
MONTHS ABOVE FULL YEAR 1949

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles during the first nine months of this year reached a total of 294,203 units, exceeding the aggregate for the full year 1949 by 3,569 units, and rising 36 per cent over last year's nine-month total of 216,867 units.

Shipments in September totalled 38,035 units, continuing the month-by-month gains over a year earlier. This compares with 30,894 units shipped in September last year. September shipments were sharply above the August total of 24,272 units, and were higher than in any other month this year except June and July.

In the nine months, shipments of vehicles imported from the United States amounted to 3,391 units, while the sales of British-made units totalled 54,743. September shipments of United States models amounted to 245 units, and sales of British-made units numbered 5,673.

Nine-month shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars for sale in Canada rose to 194,909 units from 140,449 a year earlier, while commercial vehicles were down slightly to 75,617 units from 76,418. Nine-month shipments of passenger models for export were up to 17,009 units from 12,273, but commercial vehicles were down to 6,668 units from 10,176.

September shipments of Canadian passenger cars for use in this country advanced to 24,541 units from 21,514 a year ago, and vehicles for the export market were up to 2,730 units from 2,188. Commercial vehicles for use in Canada rose in September to 9,976 units from 9,380, but export vehicles were down to 788 units from 958. (10)

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
AND NATURAL GASOLINE IN AUGUST

All-Canada output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline declined six per cent in August from the high record total reached in the preceding month, but rose 25 per cent over August last year. During the first eight months of this year, output advanced 30 per cent over the similar period of 1949.

The month's output amounted to 2,466,586 barrels as compared with 2,609,778 in July and 1,969,615 in August last year, bringing the cumulative total for the eight months ending August to 17,574,619 barrels from 13,541,991 in the same months last year.

Alberta wells accounted for 2,307,864 barrels in August as compared with 1,870,528 a year earlier. Output from Leduc rose to 964,688 barrels from 885,625, Redwater to 824,516 barrels from 549,947, and Lloydminster to 74,648 barrels from 53,799, while production from Turner Valley fell to 266,858 barrels from 299,109.

The month's output from wells in Saskatchewan amounted to 93,560 barrels as compared with 57,553 in August, 1949; Northwest Territories, 41,715 barrels compared with 14,993; Ontario, 22,116 barrels compared with 24,736; and New Brunswick, 1,331 barrels compared with 1,805.

August output of natural gas was higher than in the preceding month and August last year, amounting to 3,893,803 M cubic feet compared with 3,802,897 M in July and 3,361,406 M a year ago. During the eight months ending August, 44,089,929 M cubic feet were produced against 38,685,865 M in the like 1949 period. (11)

GOLD PRODUCTION HIGHER IN AUGUST

Canada's gold production rose in August to 376,386 fine ounces from 359,931 in the corresponding month last year, advances being recorded in all provinces and the two territories, except British Columbia. The eight-month total amounted to 2,944,682 fine ounces as against 2,655,977 in the corresponding period of last year.

Output in Ontario rose from 196,976 fine ounces in August last year to 205,024, followed by Quebec with an advance from 82,492 fine ounces to 85,958. British Columbia's output was moderately lower at 26,639 fine ounces as against 27,460.

The combined production in Manitoba and Saskatchewan increased from 21,674 fine ounces to 22,023. August output in the Northwest Territories was up from 15,920 fine ounces to 18,202, and in the Yukon from 13,247 to 17,690 fine ounces. (12)

SILVER AND LEAD OUTPUT HIGHER IN
AUGUST; ZINC, COPPER AND NICKEL LOWER

Canadian production of silver and lead was higher in August than in the corresponding month last year, while output of zinc, copper and nickel fell to lower levels. August totals for the five metals were as follows, figures for August last year being in brackets: silver, 2,278,-470 (1,213,992) fine ounces; lead, 14,448 (12,661) tons; zinc, 25,719 (25,737) tons; copper, 21,225 (22,806) tons; and nickel, 7,693 (10,014) tons. (13 and 14)

DEALERS' STOCKS OF
NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL

Dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal were as follows at the end of June this year, totals for the first of April being in brackets: aluminum scrap, 2,093,692 (2,113,680) pounds; brass and bronze scrap, 5,844,759 (5,860,838); copper scrap, 2,058,494 (2,198,766); magnesium scrap, 14,764 (10,386); nickel scrap, 264,446 (245,709); tin-lead scrap, 4,925,310 (4,589,789); zinc scrap, 1,023,012 (804,941); drosses, 1,880,531 (1,816,344). (15)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board both were higher in September than in the corresponding month last year, but nine-month totals for this year were down from a year earlier. The month's output amounted to 18,426,168 square feet as compared with 14,919,577 in September last year, bringing the cumulative total for the nine-month period to 157,332,495 square feet from 167,945,350 in the same months last year.

Domestic sales in September advanced to 19,231,541 square feet from 14,396,-229 a year earlier. In the nine months ending September, 158,575,386 square feet were sold, down from last year's corresponding total of 163,098,246. (Mem. 6)

MINERAL WOOL PRODUCTION IN SEPTEMBER

Production of mineral wool in September comprised 16,243,767 square foot of batts and 1,438,243 cubic feet of granulated, bulk and loose wool, bringing the nine-month totals to 108,109,129 square feet of the former and 9,946,389 cubic foot for the latter product. Stocks on hand at the end of September amounted to 1,681,061 square feet of batts and 451,491 cubic feet of granulated, bulk and loose wool. (Mem. 7)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended October 21 climbed to a seasonal peak of 92,733 cars as compared with the revised total of 81,211 cars for the preceding week, and were 5,964 cars above the corresponding week last year when 86,769 cars were loaded.

All-Canada total for the first 42 weeks this year was 3,100,259 cars as compared with 3,152,200 in the similar period last year, while receipts from foreign connections totalled 1,307,407 cars, an increase of 11,749 over a year earlier. (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 Domestic Exports, September (20 cents).
2. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings, September 1 (10 cents).
3. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, September (25 cents).
4. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, August (10 cents).
5. Prices and Price Indexes, September (25 cents).
6. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, October (25 cents).
7. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, September (30 cents).
8. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, August (25 cents).
9. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, August (25 cents).
10. Motor Vehicle Shipments, September (10 cents).
11. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Manufactured Gas, August (15 cents).
12. Gold Production, August (10 cents).
13. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, August (15 cents).
14. Copper and Nickel Production, August (15 cents).
15. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, Second Quarter, 1950 (15 cents).
16. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
17. Canadian Statistical Review, October (35 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Statistics, Week Ended October 19 (10 cents).
 2. Grain Milling Statistics, September (10 cents).
 3. Fluid Milk Sales, August (10 cents).
 4. Report on the Poultry Survey of June 1, 1950 (10 cents).
 5. Honey Production, First Estimate, 1950 (10 cents).
 6. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, September (10 cents).
 7. Mineral Wool, September (10 cents).
 8. Asphalt Roofing, September (10 cents).
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