

D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN



Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. XVIII - No. 49

Saturday, December 9, 1950

\$1.50 a year

DOMINION BUREAU
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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S OFFICIAL COST-OF-LIVING INDEX remained unchanged at 170.7 between October 2 and November 1. Declines in the food and fuel and light indexes counterbalanced increases in the remaining four groups. Between August 1939 and November 1950, the cost-of-living index advanced 59.3 per cent.

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES in October was \$315,200,000, a rise of 17 per cent over \$269,100,000 in October last year, and narrowly below the peak postwar monthly value of \$316,400,000 in December, 1948. For the 10 months ending October the aggregate value of exports amounted to \$2,535,800,000 as compared to \$2,415,100,000 in the like 1949 period.

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES again climbed to a new historic peak in October, being valued at \$204,436,000 as compared with the previous all-time record value of \$192,790,000 in September, and \$148,056,000 in October, 1949. Cumulative total for the 10 months was up 39 per cent to \$1,637,518,000 from \$1,172,360,000 last year.

FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS showed a further decline in October, the index number, on the base 1935-39=100, falling to 239.5 from 247.3 in September, and 248.8 in October last year. This year's October index was at its lowest level since December, 1947, when it stood at 226.7.

CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS showed a further rise in October, the month's total increasing about 13 per cent to \$9,391,497,296 as compared with \$8,328,956,021 in October last year. Cumulative transactions for the first 10 months of this year were \$80,312,787,000 -- a new record for the period -- as against \$70,618,438,000 in the same months last year.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION IN CANADA has continued to boom along at a record-making pace into the fall months of this year, 10-month totals to the end of October rising substantially above the 300,000-mark, and sharply above the output for the full year 1949.

CARS OF REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED on Canadian railways during the week ended November 25 totalled 82,340 cars, a gain of 3,368 cars or 4.3 per cent over the same week last year.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased six per cent during the week ending November 25 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX
UNCHANGED AT NOVEMBER 1

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index remained unchanged at 170.7 between October 2 and November 1. Declines in the food and fuel and light indexes counterbalanced increases in the remaining four groups.

The food index moved down 1.5 points to 218.6 as sharp seasonal declines were registered for meats and small recessions for fresh vegetables. These outweighed slight advances for eggs, butter, fish, coffee, oranges and canned goods. A decline of 0.4 to 140.6 for the fuel and lighting index was due to lower prices for imported United States coal and coke, which followed the removal of controls from the Canadian dollar.

Homefurnishings and services rose 2.1 points to 174.8 due to advances for almost all items included in this group. Higher prices for most clothing items were reflected in an increase of 1.0 points to 184.5 in the index for this group, while the index for miscellaneous items rose fractionally from 133.3 to 133.4. For the latter group, firmer prices for barbers' fees, toilet soap, hospital charges and street car fares outweighed a decline in the average price of gasoline. Reflecting the results of the November quarterly survey, the rent index rose 0.9 points to 136.4.

Between August 1939 and November 1950, the cost-of-living index advanced 69.3 per cent. (1)

Dominion Cost-of-Living Indexes (1935-39=100)

	Com- bined Index	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth- ing	Home furnish- ings and Services	Miscol- laneous
November 1, 1950	170.7	218.6	136.4	140.6	184.5	174.8	133.4
October 2, 1950	170.7	220.1	135.5	141.0	183.5	172.7	133.3
November 1, 1949	161.7	203.3	123.9	135.1	183.7	167.4	130.2

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Nov. 30, 1950</u>	<u>Nov. 23, 1950</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>Nov. 2, 1950</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	140.8	148.9	143.9
82 Industrials	138.5	147.3	142.0
16 Utilities	135.2	141.7	137.1
8 Banks	152.8	156.4	154.7
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	86.6	91.6	91.7
25 Golds	59.3	60.7	63.8
5 Base Metals	142.0	154.3	148.2

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES AT NEW PEAK IN OCTOBER

Canada's domestic exports to the United States again climbed to a new historic peak value during October. Shipments were also up in value from a year ago to Latin America and Europe, but down to the United Kingdom, British Commonwealth countries as a whole, and the remaining foreign countries. The month's gains over October last year far outweighed the losses and total domestic exports to all countries rose to the second highest value for a month in the postwar years.

Merchandise exports to the United States in October were valued at \$204,436,000 as compared to the previous all-time record value of \$192,790,000 in September, and \$148,056,000 in October, 1949. The increase of 38 per cent over a year ago was slightly under the average gain for the preceding nine months. The cumulative total for the 10 months was up 39 per cent to \$1,637,518,000 from \$1,172,560,000 last year.

Total value of exports to all countries in the month was \$315,200,000, a rise of 17 per cent over \$269,100,000 in October last year, and narrowly below the peak postwar monthly value of \$316,400,000 for December, 1948. For the 10 months ending October the aggregate value of exports amounted to \$2,535,800,000 as compared to \$2,415,100,000 in the like 1949 period.

Shipments to the United States accounted for approximately 65 per cent of the total to all countries in October as against 55 per cent a year earlier, and for nearly 65 per cent in the ten months compared to 48 per cent.

There were gains over last year in the value of shipments of seven main commodity groups to the United States. Largest increases were in the wood and paper group, from \$75,167,000 to \$110,984,000; non-ferrous metals, from \$13,972,000 to \$25,490,000; and iron and products, from \$6,746,000 to \$13,754,000. Animals and animal products, one of the larger, was down slightly at \$22,551,000, while agricultural and vegetable products declined from \$19,138,000 to \$15,622,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom were down one-third in October at \$47,707,000 compared to \$72,276,000 a year ago. Except non-ferrous metals, which rose from \$12,152,000 to \$16,034,000, shipments of the larger commodity groups were down. Agricultural and vegetable products dropped to \$19,623,000 from \$31,997,000, and animals and animal products to \$4,216,000 from \$10,098,000. Cumulative exports for the 10 months were valued at \$391,775,000 compared to \$598,265,000 in 1949.

Aggregate value of exports to other Commonwealth countries was moderately lower in October at \$17,019,000 as against \$17,479,000 a year ago. Shipments increased to Commonwealth countries in Africa, but declined to all other areas.

Domestic exports to Latin American countries rose to \$14,969,000 as compared to \$9,646,000 in October, 1949, with largest increases to Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela. Exports to Europe showed a sharp advance to \$24,691,000 from \$11,398,000, but the cumulative total for the 10 months was still substantially short of 1949 at \$155,280,000 compared to \$134,029,000. There were gains in October to Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany, Italy and Norway, and decreases to France, Netherlands and Switzerland.

There were gains in six of the nine principal commodity groups of exports both in the month and 10 months, increases in the wood and paper and non-ferrous metals groups accounting for a major portion of the rise.

Sharpest increase during October was shown by the wood and paper group which rose from \$39,799,000 a year ago to \$122,695,000. This raised the group aggregate for the first 10 months of the year from \$713,564,000 to \$911,491,000. There were large gains both in the month and 10 months in the exports of planks and boards, wood pulp, and newsprint paper, and a moderate increase in pulpwood.

The non-ferrous metals group moved up in the month to \$51,096,000 from \$30,435,000 a year earlier, and in the 10-month period to \$372,493,000 from \$355,664,000. Increases were shown for the majority of commodities in the month, with principal gains in aluminum, lead, and nickel. Zinc exports were higher in the month, but lower in the 10 months, while copper exports were moderately higher in both periods.

The iron and its products group was higher in October at \$22,000,000 as against \$19,000,000, but was lower in the 10-month period at \$208,000,000 as against \$241,500,000. There were increases in October in the exports of iron ore, pigs and ingots, rolling-mill products, and farm implements and machinery, but declines in other types of machinery, automobiles and parts, and railway cars and parts. In the 10 months there were advances in pigs and ingots, and automobile parts, but declines in other principal commodities.

Due mainly to decreased exports of wheat, wheat flour, other grains, and rubber, the agricultural and vegetable products group fell in value in the month to \$61,001,000 from \$65,469,000, and in the 10-month period to \$503,220,000 from \$605,952,000. Exports of seeds were higher in the month but lower in the cumulative period.

Marked declines in the exports of cattle, meats, and eggs, more than offset advances in fish and fishery products and cheese, and the animals and products group of exports fell in the month to \$32,059,000 from \$40,367,000 a year earlier. Group total for the 10 months of the year was \$296,347,000 as against \$259,522,000 in the like period of 1949.

Major advances in asbestos and artificial crude abrasives were the main factors in raising the non-metallic minerals group total to \$10,216,000 in October from \$8,342,000, and in the 10 months to \$83,764,000 from \$57,521,000. Chemicals as a group rose in the month to \$9,035,000 from \$5,577,000, and in the 10 months to \$82,068,000 from \$58,596,000.

The fibres and textiles group rose to \$3,212,000 in October from \$1,581,000, and in the 10 months to \$24,690,000 from \$22,367,000. Due principally to a sharp decline in the exports of aircraft and parts, the miscellaneous commodities group fell in October to \$3,902,000 from \$8,515,000. In the 10 months the group total was down to \$53,715,000 from \$100,414,000, aircraft and parts and ships and vessels accounting for most of the decline. (2)

CHEQUES CASHED 12.8 PER CENT HIGHER IN OCTOBER

Cheques cashed against individual accounts showed a further increase in October, the month's total rising almost 13 per cent to \$9,391,497,296 as compared with \$8,328,056,021 in October last year. Cumulative transactions for the first 10 months of this year were \$80,312,787,000 -- a new record for the period -- as against \$70,618,438,000 in the same months last year. There were increases in the month in all economic areas except the Prairie Provinces, while in the cumulative period totals for all areas were higher.

Cheques cashed in Ontario in October rose to \$3,859,585,623 from \$3,326,539,-875, or by 16 per cent. Quebec's total was up 25.3 per cent at \$2,756,889,539 compared with \$2,199,754,236, while British Columbia's total gained 10.9 per cent at \$780,192,658 against \$703,502,341. The aggregate for the Atlantic Provinces amounted to \$232,503,731, an increase of 15.5 per cent over last year's October figure of \$201,258,094, but there was a 7.1 per cent decline in the Prairie Provinces to \$1,762,325,745 from \$1,897,001,475.

Cumulative totals were as follows by economic areas for the 10 months ending October, those for the same period last year being in brackets: Ontario, \$34,536,-273,000 (\$29,081,733,000); Quebec, \$22,913,712,000 (\$20,025,826,000); Prairie Provinces, \$13,932,196,000 (\$13,473,395,000); British Columbia, \$6,785,140,000 (\$6,191,790,000); Atlantic Provinces, \$2,145,466,000 (\$1,845,695,000). (3)

CANADA-UNITED STATES TRAFFIC BY RAIL, BUS, BOAT AND PLANE

Travel by plane between Canada and the United States was heavier in August than in the same month last year, but lower by rail, bus and boat, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Entries of foreign travellers from the United States by rail in the month totalled 47,617 as compared with 77,686 in August last year; bus, 31,840 compared with 82,308; boat, 63,331 compared with 95,727; and plane, 20,424 compared with 17,297.

Canadian travellers returning from the United States by rail numbered 48,996 compared with 62,795 in August, 1949; bus, 82,345 compared with 78,543; boat, 11,355 compared with 26,238; and plane, 10,635 compared with 3,178. (4)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP SIX PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales increased six per cent during the week ending November 25 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. All provinces shared in the advance except the Maritimes and Ontario, where sales declined seven per cent and one per cent, respectively. Sales in Saskatchewan were 23 per cent higher, Alberta 19 per cent, Manitoba 17 per cent, British Columbia 12 per cent, and Quebec three per cent.

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR LOWER IN SEPTEMBER AND NINE MONTHS

Canadian production of leather footwear was lower in September and the first nine months of this year than in the same periods of 1949. The month's output amounted to 3,193,683 pairs as compared with 3,377,366 in September last year. In the cumulative period, 24,899,685 pairs were produced as against 27,544,693 in the same months last year. (5)

FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS LOWER IN OCTOBER

There was a further decline in overall farm prices of agricultural products in October, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index number, on the base 1935-39=100, fell to 239.5 from 247.3 in September and 248.8 in October last year. This year's October index was at its lowest level since December, 1947, when it stood at 226.7.

The decline in the index from September was attributable to a further lowering of average grain prices in the Prairie Provinces and a decline in livestock and potato prices. Offsetting these decreases to some extent were the slightly higher prices for dairy products and higher prices for poultry and eggs.

Index numbers for each of the nine provinces were lower in October than in the preceding month, while in comparison with October last year, indexes for Prince Edward Island and the three Prairie Provinces declined but were higher for the other five provinces.

Index numbers follow by the provinces in October, those for September being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 183.4 (199.3); Nova Scotia, 213.3 (217.0); New Brunswick, 224.5 (228.0); Quebec, 264.2 (267.4); Ontario, 270.5 (277.3); Manitoba, 234.1 (243.3); Saskatchewan, 194.5 (201.0); Alberta, 232.0 (246.2); British Columbia, 254.8 (257.9). (Mem. 1)

FORAGE AND VEGETABLE SEED CROPS

Estimates of hay and pasture seed crops indicate that better than average crops of alfalfa, sweet clover, timothy, brome grass, creeping red fescue and Kentucky blue grass seed were harvested this season. With the exception of creeping red fescue, production of these types was also greater than in 1949. Production of alsike clover, red clover, western rye grass and Canadian blue grass seed remained at a comparatively low level.

Among the vegetable seed crops, 12 of the 22 major kinds show increases in production this year. From a volume standpoint, the pea crop is the most important with a sharp rise of 42 per cent over the preceding year.

Production of hay and pasture seed crops was as follows, with 1949 totals in brackets: alfalfa, 10,631,000 (8,845,000) pounds; alsike clover, 1,702,000 (3,183,000); red clover, 3,096,000 (4,542,000); sweet clover, 22,823,000 (22,297,000); timothy, 14,249,000 (7,406,000); brome grass, 13,932,000 (6,350,000); crested wheat grass, 1,229,000 (394,000); western rye grass, 45,000 (33,000); Kentucky blue grass, 1,600,000 (110,000); Canadian blue grass, 115,000 (253,000); creeping red fescue, 559,000 (1,046,000) pounds.

Output of the larger vegetable and field-root seed crops: pea, 6,941,600 (4,876,535) pounds; bean, 1,348,000 (1,646,150); corn, 303,700 (275,234); onion, 112,125 (66,424); carrot, 47,600 (49,163); beet, 32,000 (17,205); lettuce, 27,000 (22,850); radish, 21,200 (19,550); asparagus, 20,200 (20,060); mangol, 33,650 (72,200); sugar beet, 650,000 (402,759); swede, 70,104 (55,047). (Mar. 2)

SUPPLY OF FIELD GRAINS
LARGEST FOR SEVERAL YEARS

Total potential feed grain supplies for 1950-51 are at a considerably higher level than in recent years, as a result of the increased production of all Canadian feed grains this year more than offsetting reductions in the carryover stocks for oats, barley and rye at July 31.

On an all-Canada basis the net supply of food grains available -- obtained by deducting estimated exports, seed and other requirements from total supplies -- is 12,100,000 tons, the largest since 1944-45 and 2,300,000 tons greater than in 1949-50. The net supply of feed grain per grain-consuming animal unit is 0.76 tons, approximately 27 per cent greater than last year's 0.60 tons. This year's level has been surpassed in recent years only in 1942-43, when the net supply per animal unit was 0.91 tons.

Total supplies of oats for 1950-51 are currently placed at about 465,000,000 bushels, some 86,000,000 more than last year and the highest level since 1945-46. Carryover stocks at July 31 were 44,000,000 bushels, down about 16,000,000 from the same date in 1949, but this year's production of 420,000,000 exceeded the 1949 outturn by slightly over 100,000,000. Most of this increase is attributable to this year's higher average yield, estimated at 36.3 bushels per acre as against 27.9 last year.

Barley supplies for 1950-51 are placed at 192,000,000 bushels, 42,000,000 more than in 1949-50 and the greatest since 1944-45. As in the case of oats, year-end carryover stocks were below a year earlier, but increased production offset the decrease in stocks by a considerable margin. This year's barley production, estimated at 171,000,000 bushels, is about 51,000,000 greater than in 1949 and some 10,000,000 above the 10-year average.

Supplies of rye, currently estimated at just under 20,000,000 bushels, are 2,000,000 below last year's level; but production of mixed grains, at 73,600,000 bushels, is up some 17,600,000 from last year. (6)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Marketings of wheat by farmers in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending November 23 were more than double the total delivered in the corresponding week last year, while both the overseas export clearances and the visible supplies in North America showed marked increases.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week amounted to 10,841,810 bushels compared with 4,383,594 a year ago, and the overseas export clearances totalled 5,236,746 bushels as against 3,391,566. Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on November 23 totalled 212,862,880 bushels compared with 169,979,209.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending November 23, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 2,994,116 (1,743,269) bushels; barley, 2,332,440 (662,741); rye, 118,005 (105,085); flaxseed, 145,552 (20,586). (Mon. 3.)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER AND CHEESE Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada were lower on December 1, amounting to 38,048,000 pounds as compared with 46,980,000 on November 1, and 47,722,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cheddar cheese declined to 17,380,000 pounds from 19,398,000 on November 1, and 32,608,000 on December 1, 1949.

Stocks of creamery butter were as follows by cities on December 1, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Quebec, 2,980 (2,938) pounds; Montreal, 12,533 (17,116); Toronto, 5,117 (9,968); Winnipeg, 9,551 (10,216); Regina, 705 (1,069); Saskatoon, 417 (331); Edmonton, 4,327 (3,140); Calgary, 1,553 (1,375); Vancouver, 860 (1,569). (Mem. 4)

CIGARETTE RELEASES HIGHER IN OCTOBER Releases of cigarettes, cigars and cut tobacco for consumption in Canada were higher in October than in the corresponding month last year, but there was a slight decline in plug tobacco, according to figures published in this week's issue of the weekly supplement to the Canadian Statistical Review.

Cigarette releases in the month amounted to 1,489,000,000 as compared with 1,448,000,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the cumulative total for the first 10 months of this year to 14,539,000,000 as against 13,876,000,000 in the similar period of 1949.

Cigar releases in October rose to 19,200,000 from 16,200,000 a year earlier, but were lower in the 10 months to 161,500,000 as against 172,500,000. October releases of cut tobacco totalled 2,316,000 pounds as compared with 2,291,000, and in the 10 months aggregated 22,124,000 pounds as against 20,925,000.

Plug tobacco released in October amounted to 232,000 pounds as compared with 238,000, and snuff, 83,000 pounds compared with 69,000 pounds. Respective totals for the 10-month periods were 1,971,000 compared with 2,027,000 pounds, and 778,000 pounds compared with 786,000.

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT ROOFING Production of asphalt shingles and roll roofing was higher in October, amounting to 607,593 squares as compared with 523,913 in October last year. The month's output of tar and asphalt felts rose to 5,389 tons from 4,505 a year ago. Production of shingles amounted to 277,535 squares compared with 245,500 in October, 1949; smooth surfaced roofing in rolls, 147,574 squares compared with 127,841; mineral surfaced roofing in rolls, 121,972 squares compared with 108,920; and roll type sidings, 60,512 squares compared with 43,652. (Mem. 5)

OUTPUT OF MINERAL WOOL Production of mineral wool in October comprised 17,541,155 square feet of batts and 1,595,719 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose wool, bringing the 10-month total to 125,650,284 square feet of the former and 11,542,108 cubic feet of the latter. Stocks on hand at the end of October amounted to 2,029,504 square feet of batts and 403,939 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose wool. (Mem. 6)

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS IN
10 MONTHS ENDED FULL YEAR 1949

Automobile production in Canada has continued to boom along at a record-making pace into the fall months of this year, 10-month totals to the end of October rising substantially above the 300,000-mark, and sharply above the output for the full year 1949.

Total factory shipments during the 10-month period amounted to 329,776 units, exceeding the aggregate for the full 12 months of 1949 by 39,142 units, and rising almost 36 per cent over last year's 10-month total of 244,992 units. Shipments in October totalled 35,573 units as compared with 38,035 in the preceding month and 28,125 in October, 1949.

In the 10 months, shipments of vehicles imported from the United States amounted to 3,748 units, while the sales of British-made units totalled 59,005. October shipments of United States vehicles amounted to 357 units, and sales of British-made units numbered 4,282 units.

Ten-month shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles for sale in Canada totalled 302,457 units, up sharply from 219,587 in the like period of 1949, while those for export numbered 27,319 as against 25,405. October shipments of vehicles for sale in Canada totalled 31,931 units compared with 25,169, and the export vehicles numbered 3,642 compared with 2,956.

With the addition of the sales of imported United States and British-made models, there were 365,210 new motor vehicles of all kinds available to Canadian buyers in the 10 months this year. In October alone there were 36,550.

Ten-month shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars for the domestic market rose to 218,151 units from 145,788, while the commercial vehicles advanced to 84,306 units from 73,799. Ten-month shipments of passenger models for export were up to 19,699 from 14,239, but commercial vehicles were down to 7,650 from 11,166.

In October there were 23,242 Canadian-made passenger cars shipped for use in this country as against 17,612, and 8,689 commercial vehicles against 7,557. Passenger cars for export totalled 2,690 against 1,966, and commercial vehicles, 952 against 990. (7)

SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY
SHAPES IN SEPTEMBER

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, were higher in September, totalling 254,682 net tons as compared with 221,995 in the preceding month. Shipments in September this year included 14,994 tons of semi-finished shapes, 11,254 tons of structurals, 14,139 tons of plates, 21,027 tons of rails, 7,253 tons of tie plates and track material, 45,259 tons of hot rolled bars, 21,136 tons of pipes and tubes, 23,770 tons of wire rods, 27,341 tons of black sheets, 9,163 tons of galvanized sheets, 7,679 tons of castings, and 15,710 tons of other rolled products. The amount of producers' interchange was 123,643 tons in September as against 118,309 tons in August. (8)

PRODUCTION OF LEADING MINERALS Production of nine of 16 of Canada's leading minerals was higher in August than in the corresponding month last year, while in the first eight months of this year, output advanced in all but two of the 16 items.

Output was as follows in August, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: asbestos, 71,519 (72,114) tons; cement, 1,614,646 (1,652,945) barrels; clay products, \$1,952,708 (\$1,718,893); coal, 1,065,387 (1,278,136) tons; copper, 21,250 (22,806) tons; gold, 376,490 (359,931) fine ounces; gypsum, 447,146 (356,182) tons; iron ore, 525,671 (668,581) tons.

Production of lead in August amounted to 14,476 tons (12,661 in August, 1949); lime 90,709 (79,907) tons; natural gas, 3,893,803 (3,361,406) cubic feet; nickel, 7,693 (10,014) tons; petroleum, 2,463,833 (1,969,615) barrels; salt, 62,093 (64,660) tons; silver, 2,282,318 (1,213,992) fine ounces; zinc, 25,814 (25,737) tons. (9)

OUTPUT OF STEEL INGOTS HIGHER IN OCTOBER AND 10-MONTH PERIOD Canadian production of steel ingots rose again in October, reaching the highest monthly total since March this year. The month's output amounted to 285,655 tons as compared with 252,965 a year ago, and 287,719 in March. This raised the cumulative total for the first 10 months of the year to 2,736,841 tons from 2,578,272 in the like period of 1949, or by six per cent.

The daily average output advanced to a high figure of 9,473 tons, slightly above the March average of 9,268 tons, and substantially above last year's October average of 8,160 tons. For the 10 months of this year the daily average was 9,003 tons as compared with 8,481 in the same period of 1949. (10)

SILVER, LEAD, ZINC AND NICKEL OUTPUT HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER; COPPER LOWER Canadian production of silver, lead, zinc and nickel was higher in September than in the corresponding month last year, while the output of copper was lower. September totals for the five metals were as follows. figures for the same month last year being in brackets: silver, 2,164,097 (1,161,567) fine ounces; lead, 15,390 (12,760) tons; zinc, 28,743 (22,706) tons; copper, 20,849 (22,151) tons; and nickel, 11,679 (9,616) tons. (11 and 12)

PRODUCTION OF COKE IN SEPTEMBER Production of coke from ovens and gas retorts in September amounted to 330,600 tons as compared with 309,600 in the corresponding month last year. Cumulative output for the first nine months of the year declined to 2,919,400 tons from 2,940,900 in the similar period of 1949.

Producers disposed of 357,000 tons in September, bringing the figure for the nine-month period to 3,166,500 tons. Of this year's September total, 37,200 tons were used in coke or gas plants, 171,100 tons in producers' smelters, 25,300 tons for domestic use, 66,100 tons for other uses, 32,000 tons sold to dealers for re-sale, and 25,200 tons for export. (13)

CIVIL AVIATION AT ALL-TIME
RECORD IN JUNE AND HALF YEAR

Revenues of Canadian air carriers reached an all-time peak in June, total for the month amounting to \$4,563,843 as compared with \$4,077,297 a year earlier, and compares with the previous high of \$4,230,523 in August last year.

Cumulative total for the half year also reached a new peak in earnings, totalling \$20,356,682, an increase of 14.6 per cent over the \$17,755,819 in the same period of 1949.

Scheduled Canadian carriers reported revenues at \$3,935,027 for June against \$3,495,871 a year earlier, while other Canadian air lines earned \$628,816, up from \$581,426 in June last year.

The increase in expenses continued but was fairly moderate, the total advancing from \$3,542,348 to \$3,683,456. Net operating revenues increased to \$880,387 from \$557,010 in June last year. As a result, a profit of \$34,765 was shown in operations in the first six months of the year as against a loss of nearly \$1,000,000 in 1949. (14)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Cars of revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways during the week ended November 25 totalled 82,340 cars, a gain of 3,368 cars or 4.3 per cent over the same week last year. Cumulative loadings for the first 47 weeks of the year amounted to 3,537,128 cars compared with 3,567,277 in the similar period of 1949.

Loadings in the western division during the week totalled 29,113 cars, an increase of 118 over the same week last year, while eastern loadings were 53,227 cars against 49,977 a year earlier. (15)

CANADIAN BREWING INDUSTRY

Total factory selling value of the products of the Canadian brewing industry reached a new peak in 1949 at \$230,915,629, up from the previous record of \$215,552,230 in 1948. Sales tax and other excise taxes and duties paid to the Dominion and provincial governments in 1949 amounted to \$88,515,900 as compared with \$88,613,094 in 1947, leaving a net value of production of \$142,399,729 against \$126,939,136 in the previous year.

Beer, ale, stout and porter were the main items of production with a total of 173,294,151 gallons valued at \$228,333,919 compared with 169,703,074 gallons valued at \$213,316,000 in 1948. Other products manufactured were aerated beverages at \$1,094,486, wet and dried grain at \$1,057,839, and yeast at \$124,015.

The number of establishments engaged in the production of malt liquors was 64, an increase of three over the two previous years. Of these, three were located in Newfoundland, two each in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, eight in Quebec, 22 in Ontario, six in Manitoba, five each in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 11 in British Columbia.

Net value of production was as follows by provinces in 1949, figures for 1948 being in brackets: Ontario, \$56,786,328 (\$51,021,921); Quebec, \$40,210,113 (\$35,511,807); British Columbia, \$11,807,728 (\$11,104,822); Alberta, \$11,510,760 (\$10,807,960); Saskatchewan, \$7,977,459 (\$7,441,110); Manitoba, \$7,924,057 (\$7,050,551); and the Atlantic Provinces, including Newfoundland in 1949 only, \$6,183,304 (\$4,000,965). (16)

ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVES INDUSTRY Gross factory selling value of products made by manufacturers of artificial abrasives and artificial abrasive products in 1949 amounted to \$27,700,008, a decline of 17 per cent from the preceding year's figure of \$33,512,349. Eighteen plants were in operation during the year giving employment to 2,543 persons whose earnings totalled \$6,830,763, compared with 16 firms employing 2,657 workers who were paid \$7,062,202 in 1948. Cost of materials used totalled \$10,649,694 as against \$11,565,326.

Crude fused alumina -- principal product of the industry -- was produced to the value of \$10,230,521 as compared with \$15,309,651 in 1948; crude silicon carbide, \$6,008,384 compared with \$6,921,197; abrasive wheels and segments, \$3,826,726 compared with \$3,703,470; sharpening stones and files, \$202,869 compared with \$195,224; and errosilicon, \$177,276 compared with \$161,013. (17)

CONTRACT DIAMOND DRILLING IN 1949 Activity in the contract diamond drilling of Canadian mineral deposits, other than fuels, was at a higher level in 1949 than in the preceding year. The footage drilled during the year was 4,777,015 as compared with 4,027,977 in 1948, and the income received from drilling totalled \$7,570,454 against \$5,801,117. There were 41 firms engaged in the industry, three more than in 1948. The estimated number of employees was 1,415 who were paid \$3,423,124 compared with 1,281 workers earning \$2,723,530.

Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia accounted for a large part of the footage drilled. In 1949, the footage in Ontario was 1,650,338 compared with 1,314,308 in the preceding year, Quebec 1,369,852 compared with 1,115,550, and British Columbia 1,104,007 compared with 1,131,745. (18)

FERTILIZER SALES HIGHER IN 1950 Sales of fertilizers for consumption in Canada in the 12 months ended June 30 this year reached an all-time peak total of 764,581 short tons as compared with 741,726 in the preceding year, and 672,171 in 1948. Sales in 1950 were more than double the 1940 total of 346,721 tons, and more than four times the 1927 sales of 169,564 tons.

Sales of fertilizer materials and mixtures both advanced during the year. Sales of mixtures were up to an all-time peak of 618,609 tons from 611,758. Materials advanced to 145,972 tons from 129,968.

Exports of fertilizer materials totalled 578,997 tons and mixtures 20,053 tons, showing declines of 7.8 per cent and 46.7 per cent, respectively, from the preceding year.

There has been a marked change in the proportion of sales of materials and mixtures since the late twenties. In 1927, the sales of fertilizer materials represented 62.1 per cent of total sales, but in 1950 the figure had fallen to 19.1 per cent. Sales of mixtures, on the other hand, accounted for 37.9 per cent of sales in 1927, but had advanced to 80.9 per cent in 1950. (19)

PACK OF TOMATOES AND TOMATO JUICE LOWER THIS YEAR The commercial pack of tomatoes and tomato juice was sharply reduced this year, the former amounting to 2,005,243 dozen cans as compared with 3,710,394 in 1949, and the latter, 3,654,613 dozen compared with 4,767,426. The net weight of contents of the tomato pack fell to 45,315,968 pounds from 78,724,530, and tomato juice to 68,923,955 from 93,057,604. The amount of raw tomatoes acquired by firms for the 1950 pack was 290,691,321 as against 353,503,547 in the preceding year. (Mem. 7)

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. Preliminary Price Movements, November (10 cents).
2. Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports -- Summary Bulletin -- October (20 cents).
3. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, October (10 cents).
4. Travel Between Canada and the United States, September (20 cents).
5. Production of Leather Footwear in Canada, September (10 cents).
6. Coarse Grains Quarterly, November (25 cents).
7. Motor Vehicle Shipments, October (10 cents).
8. Primary Iron and Steel, September (25 cents).
9. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, August (10 cents).
10. Steel Ingots, October (10 cents).
11. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, September (15 cents).
12. Copper and Nickel Production, September (15 cents).
13. Coal and Coke Statistics, September (25 cents).
14. Civil Aviation, June (10 cents).
15. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
16. The Brewing Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
17. The Artificial Abrasive Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
18. Contract Drilling in the Mining Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
19. The Fertilizer Trade, July 1, 1949 - June 30, 1950 (30 cents).
20. Trade of Canada: Articles Exported to Each Country, Nine Months Ended September (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, October (10 cents).
2. Forage and Vegetable Seeds, 1950 (10 cents).
3. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
4. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products in Nine Cities -- Advance Statement -- December 1 (10 cents).
5. Asphalt Roofing, October (10 cents).
6. Mineral Wool, October (10 cents).
7. Pack of Tomatoes and Tomato Juice, 1950 (10 cents).

Reference Paper

1. Survey of Family Expenditures, 1947-1948 -- Expenditures by Size of Household (25 cents).
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