

# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

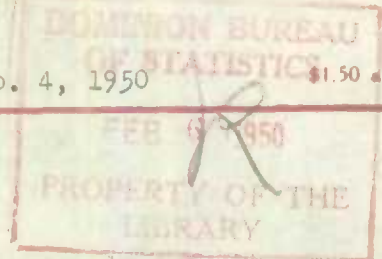
----- Dominion Bureau of Statistics -----

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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS declined to \$2,993,000,000 in 1949 from \$3,075,400,000 in the preceding year. The drop was due mainly to a sharp reduction in the aggregate value of exports to European countries. Exports to the United States reached an all-time record total of \$1,503,459,000 as compared with \$1,500,987,000 in 1948.

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WHOLESALE PRICES SHOWED A SLIGHT DECLINE in December, the index, on the base 1926=100, standing at 156.8, down 0.2 points from the November figure of 157.0, and 2.8 points below the high figure of 159.6 reached in December, 1948.

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SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES between Canada and other countries in November declined from October totals, sales amounting to \$23,000,000 and purchases \$19,800,000, resulting in an excess of sales over purchases of \$3,200,000 as compared with \$3,800,000 in the preceding month.

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FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE FORM OF CHEQUES CASHED at the banks rose to an all-time record total of \$87,554,363,000 in 1949, showing an increase of 8.5 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$80,687,448,000.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES REACHED A NEW PEAK monthly value of \$114,467,000 in December, showing a gain of 4.5 per cent over the December 1948 total of \$109,540,000. Despite the large dollar volume of sales in the month, the advance fell short of the overall rise for the year when cumulative sales moved up seven per cent to \$856,441,000 from \$803,092,000 in 1948.

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CANADA'S POPULATION INCREASED 71,000 during the three months September to November last year, bringing the total for the 10 provinces at December 1, 1949, to 13,707,000.

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A RECORD NUMBER OF 290,634 MOTOR VEHICLES WAS SHIPPED by Canadian manufacturers in 1949, showing an increase of 10 per cent over the 1948 total of 264,178 units.

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SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT available for export and carry-over on January 1 this year amounted to 217,800,000 bushels, showing a decrease of 29,200,000 bushels from the same date last year.

NEW PEAK IN EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES  
BUT OVERALL TOTAL DOWN SLIGHTLY IN 1949

Canadian domestic exports to the United States reached a new all-time peak value in 1949 as the result of a gain of \$12,000,000 in December, which raised the year's total narrowly above the previous record value of 1948, but total domestic exports to all countries were down nearly three per cent in the year from the record peacetime total value of 1948.

Total value of domestic exports to the United States last year was \$1,503,459,000 as compared with \$1,500,987,000 in 1948, making up 50.2 per cent of the total value of exports to all countries as against 48.8 per cent in 1948. Shipments across the border in December were valued at \$159,766,000 as against \$147,832,000 a year earlier, the gain -- the greatest for any month in 1949 -- following upon a similar rise of \$8,000,000 in November. Gains were recorded also in each month from January to June and in August, but the cumulative increase of approximately \$32,000,000 at the end of August was heavily outweighed by a drop of \$50,000,000 in September. This loss was offset by the buoyant movement of goods in the last two months of the year.

Total exports to all countries during 1949 were just under the \$3,000,000,000 mark, which was passed in 1948 for the first time in a peacetime year, being valued at \$2,993,000,000 as compared with \$3,075,400,000 the previous year and \$2,744,900,000 in 1947. The decline in the total was due mainly to a sharp reduction in the aggregate value of exports to European countries, the totals for other foreign geographical groups, and for Commonwealth countries as a whole (Newfoundland excluded) being higher although lower for most individual Commonwealth countries.

Various external influences affected Canadian exports during 1949. Due to general dollar shortages, overseas countries as a whole reduced the volume of their purchases in Canada throughout the year. Other reductions in volume occurred in exports to the United States as business readjustments in that country in the early part of the year curtailed demand. A revival of demand in the United States in the latter months of the year, however, made for some recovery in the volume. In the same period the Canadian dollar was devalued, contributing further to a higher Canadian dollar value of exports to the United States in particular.

The volume of Canadian exports in the first half of 1949 was 5.9 per cent less than in the same period of 1948 and some 17 per cent less than in the second half of that year. In the second half of 1949 the volume rose appreciably but still was less than in the corresponding period of 1948.

Trends in export prices in 1949 were varied. In the first half of the year, taken as a whole, average export prices were eight per cent higher than in the first half of 1948 and slightly higher than in the second half of that year. But average export prices during the year to September were declining from the high level at the opening of 1949. However, the effect of the currency devaluations in September was to raise the Canadian dollar value of a large group of exports by an equivalent amount. Consequently, average export prices in the terms of Canadian dollars recovered from part of the decline which had occurred in the first three quarters of the year.



In December, total exports to all countries declined in value to \$285,500,000 from \$316,400,000 a year earlier, accounting for more than a third of the year's decrease. Shipments were lower in the month to most geographical groups and principal countries, except the United States and United Kingdom.

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1949 totalled \$704,956,000, up from \$686,914,000 in 1948 but below the 1947 total of \$751,200,000. In December the value of shipments was \$49,884,000 as compared with \$48,515,000 in December, 1948.

Aggregate domestic exports to other Commonwealth countries for the 12 months were moderately higher in value at \$300,315,000 as against \$290,431,000 in 1948, but were down in December to \$26,816,000 as against \$49,906,000 a year earlier -- excluding figures for Newfoundland from the comparisons for both periods. These totals were maintained, however, by some exceptional items of trade like wheat and railway equipment to India and the Union of South Africa.

Sales to the British West Indies declined in the year to \$43,053,000 from \$58,404,000 in 1948, and to Commonwealth countries in Africa to \$85,581,000 as against \$93,783,000. Most of the latter decrease was due to a fall in shipments to the Union of South Africa to \$77,713,000 from \$83,248,000, but that country still remained Canada's third largest customer. Exports to the Oceania group also declined to \$50,511,000 compared with \$57,280,000, total for Australia -- as the result of a December drop -- decreasing to \$35,363,000 as against \$38,257,000, and for New Zealand to \$14,489,000 compared with \$18,375,000.

In contrast with these trends, sales to Commonwealth countries in Asia rose in the year to \$108,402,000 from \$68,432,000 in 1948, exports to India rising to \$72,551,000 from \$33,698,000 and to Pakistan to \$18,097,000 from \$7,775,000. Exports to this group in December, however, fell off to \$10,530,000 as against \$16,824,000.

Exports to Latin American countries as a group were slightly higher in 1949 at \$125,624,000 compared with \$123,749,000, but declined in December to \$14,404,000 as against \$16,395,000. The higher total for the year was due partly to non-recurring sales of ships. Largest increases in the year were in shipments to Cuba, Panama and Venezuela, and the major decreases to Argentina and Brazil.

Exports to European countries dropped sharply in aggregate value to \$228,006,000 from \$316,834,000 the previous year, and in December to \$24,322,000 from \$38,604,000. There were substantial increases in the year's sales to Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany and Switzerland, but large decreases to France, Italy, the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia.

Total value of domestic products exported to the remaining foreign countries in the year rose to \$105,259,000 as compared with \$92,012,000 in 1948, although for December the value dropped to \$9,225,000 as against \$17,390,000. The year's gain was partly due to transfer of Palestine to this group, but there were substantial increases in exports of wheat and flour to Turkey, Iran and the Philippines and other lesser gains, which were partly offset by lower figures for China, Egypt, Japan and Syria.

From the commodity viewpoint, main features of the year's trade were a large increase in the value of exports of the agricultural and vegetables group, and lesser increases in those of the non-ferrous metals and iron groups, and marked decreases in the animal and animal products, wood and paper, non-metallic minerals, chemicals and miscellaneous groups.

Shipments in the agricultural and vegetable products group rose 20 per cent in value in the year to a total of \$773,007,000 from \$643,698,000 the previous year, due mainly to a rise in wheat to \$435,158,000 from \$243,023,000. Other grains, wheat flour, other farinaceous products, rubber and products, and seeds were lower. The non-ferrous group increased more moderately to \$426,608,000 compared with \$395,948,000, with chief gains in copper, lead, zinc and their products, and nickel, and lower figures for aluminum and electrical apparatus. The iron group moved up to \$292,864,000 from \$281,465,000, largest increases being for locomotives, railway cars and parts, and farm machinery, and decreases being recorded for ferro-alloys, rolling-mill products, automobiles and parts, and machinery other than farm.

Exports of the wood and paper group were eight per cent lower in value at \$875,300,000 compared with \$953,700,000, decreases for planks and boards, other wood, pulpwood, wood pulp, and other paper more than offsetting a rise from \$383,123,000 to \$433,881,000 for newsprint. The animal and animal products group dropped 22 per cent to \$338,421,000 from \$434,925,000, due principally to sharp decreases in bacon and hams, other meats, and shell and processed eggs. Lower exports of coal, petroleum and products, and asbestos brought a decline in the non-metallic minerals group to \$73,710,000 from \$94,915,000, and decreases in most main items, except fertilizer, reduced the value of the chemicals group to \$70,698,000 as compared with \$79,840,000.

Mainly as the result of a sharp decline in December, exports in the miscellaneous group for the year dropped 19 per cent to \$117,118,000 from \$145,420,000. Exports of ships and vessels fell to \$41,159,000 from \$31,448,000, while aircraft and parts rose to \$24,935,000 compared with \$11,290,000. The remaining group, fibres and textiles, declined to \$25,217,000 from \$45,554,000 in 1948, exports of cotton, wool, artificial silk and other textile products showing marked decreases. (1)

#### WHOLESALE PRICES LOWER IN DECEMBER

Wholesale prices showed a slight decline in December, according to the general index number compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The December index, on the base 1925=100, stood at 156.8, down 0.2 points from the November figure of 157.0, and 2.8 points below the high figure of 159.6 reached in December, 1948.

Five of the eight main sub-groups showed declines from December 1948, most marked decreases being recorded in non-ferrous metals and animal products. Sub-indexes were as follows, those for December 1948 being in brackets: vegetable products, 142.5 (139.3); animal products, 163.0 (176.0); textile products, 159.7 (162.0); wood products, 138.6 (191.9); iron products, 173.9 (167.1); non-ferrous metals, 139.8 (165.9); non-metallic minerals, 139.0 (137.8); and chemicals, 119.3 (129.2).

The index number of wholesale farm product prices for December was 144.4, down 0.6 points from November, and 4.5 points lower than in December, 1948. The field product index stood at 122.7 compared with 122.6 in November and 126.6 in December, 1948, and the animal products index was 130.7 against 132.5 in November, and 136.3 in December, 1948. (2)



SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES  
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Sales and purchases of securities between Canada and other countries in November declined from October totals, sales amounting to \$23,000,000 and purchases \$19,800,000, resulting in an excess of sales over purchases of \$3,200,000 as compared with \$3,800,000 in the preceding month.

As a result of transactions in November, a cumulative sales balance of \$2,000,000 replaced the cumulative purchase balance in October. This contrasts with cumulative net purchases of \$17,100,000 and \$13,900,000, respectively, that arose out of a smaller volume of trade for corresponding periods in 1948 and 1947.

Total transactions with the United States in November showed little change from the previous month. Sales again reached the October level of \$22,100,000, while purchases increased slightly to \$17,000,000 as against \$16,600,000. A sales balance, amounting to \$5,100,000, was thus produced in November for the second successive month. In the 11 months there were cumulative net sales amounting to \$10,000,000.

Sales and purchases of securities with the United Kingdom receded considerably from October totals, sales amounting to \$200,000 and purchases to \$2,600,000. These transactions, however, increased the purchase balance in the preceding month to \$2,400,000. The volume of trade with other countries increased in November, sales exceeding purchases by \$500,000. (3)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Jan. 26, 1950</u>	<u>Jan. 19, 1950</u>	<u>Dec. 29, 1949</u>
		(1935-39=100)	
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks) .....	117.5	119.1	118.6
82 Industrials .....	111.6	113.5	113.1
16 Utilities .....	123.3	124.2	124.1
8 Banks .....	142.8	142.9	140.1
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks) .....	91.1	92.6	94.3
25 Golds .....	73.1	74.6	76.5
5 Base Metals .....	126.5	128.0	129.3

CHEQUES CASHED REACH  
NEW HIGH IN 1949

Financial transactions in the form of cheques cashed at the banks rose to an all-time record total of \$37,554,363,000 in 1949, showing an increase of 8.5 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$80,687,448,000. In December, the country-wide total was \$8,395,808,000 as compared with \$7,800,091,000 in the corresponding month of 1948, a gain of 7.6 per cent.

A new maximum was reached in 1949 in each of the five economic areas. The year's gain in the Prairie Provinces was 13 per cent, while transactions in Ontario and British Columbia showed increases of 9.2 per cent and 7.1 per cent, respectively. The aggregate for Quebec was up 4.4 per cent. The relative gain in 1949 was technically greater in the Maritimes than in any other economic area, the debits for St. John's Newfoundland not being available for the preceding year.

In December, Ontario showed an outstanding increase of more than 11 per cent. The gain in Quebec was 8.2 per cent, while transactions for the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia were not greatly changed. The gain of 28.3 per cent in the Maritimes, was due for the most part to the inclusion of figures for St. John's, Newfoundland in 1949.

Totals for the year were as follows by economic areas, figures for 1948 being in brackets: Maritime Provinces, \$2,317,674,000 (\$1,970,079,000); Quebec, \$24,732,490,000 (\$23,689,833,000); Ontario, \$36,469,081,000 (\$33,381,605,000); Prairie Provinces, \$16,494,526,000 (\$14,602,310,000); British Columbia, \$7,540,592,000 (\$7,043,620,000). (4)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AT  
MONTHLY PEAK IN DECEMBER

Swelled by heavy Christmas buying, department store sales reached a new monthly peak value of \$114,467,000 in December, showing a gain of 4.5 per cent over the December 1948 total of \$109,540,000. Despite the larger dollar volume of sales in the month, the advance fell short of the overall rise for the year when cumulative sales moved up seven per cent to \$856,441,000 from \$803,092,000 in 1948.

Most departments registered moderately increased sales in December and the year, the principal exception being food departments. December sales were higher in all provinces except Quebec, while advances were Canada-wide in the year. In December British Columbia and Manitoba had the largest percentage sales advance. In the 12 months, Alberta, the Maritimes, and Manitoba were the leaders.

Preliminary figures for the week ending January 21 indicate that department store sales in Canada as a whole rose six per cent over the corresponding week last year, all provinces except the Maritimes participating in the gain. (5)

THREE-MONTH GAIN OF 71,000  
IN CANADA'S POPULATION

Canada's population increased 71,000 during the three months September to November last year, bringing the total for the 10 provinces at December 1, 1949, to 13,707,000, according to the second quarterly estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Estimated population gain in the previous three months -- June to August -- was 87,000, making an estimated six months' increase of 158,000 from 13,549,000 at June 1 last year.

Due to lack of up-to-date data on interprovincial migration, the Bureau does not include figures on population changes of the provinces in its quarterly estimates. These are shown, however, in the annual estimate of population at June 1, which coincides with the decennial Census date.



AIR TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED STATES INCREASED IN 1949

Air travel between the United States and Canada showed a marked gain in 1949, according to figures covering the first 10 months of the year released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the same time, fewer United States visitors entered Canada by rail, bus, and boat, but increased numbers of Canadians returning to this country used these services.

During the period, 119,288 travellers from the United States used air services as compared with 100,774 in the similar period of 1948, an increase of 18.3 per cent. Canadians returning from the United States by plane numbered 78,988 as compared with 60,496 in 1948, an increase of 30.5 per cent.

In the first 10 months of 1949, 481,596 travellers from the United States entered Canada by rail as compared with 512,866 in the previous year, 397,318 by bus as compared with 456,208, and 295,253 by boat compared with 328,171. Canadians returning from the United States by rail numbered 460,649 compared with 406,652, by bus 498,101 compared with 378,008, and by boat 99,953 compared with 91,622. (6)

SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT

Supplies of Canadian wheat available for export and carry-over on January 1 this year amounted to 217,800,000 bushels, showing a decrease of 29,200,000 bushels from the same date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Exports of Canadian wheat and wheat flour in the first five months of the current crop year -- August to December -- amounted to 104,000,000 bushels, an increase of 20,700,000 bushels over the similar period of 1948-49. While exports of wheat were lagging behind those of last year, exports of wheat as grain were 26,300,000 bushels greater than for the corresponding period of the preceding crop year.

Canada started the present crop year with carry-over stocks of 101,400,000 bushels as compared with 77,700,000 a year earlier. The new crop was estimated at 367,400,000 bushels compared with 393,300,000. Adding small imports of wheat and wheat flour, the total supply amounted to 468,800,000 bushels compared with 471,300,000. Domestic requirements for the crop year were estimated at 147,000,000 bushels compared with 141,000,000, the quantity available for export or carry-over in the crop year standing at 321,800,000 bushels as compared with 330,300,000 in the preceding crop year. (7)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 19 amounted to 160,347,000 bushels as compared with 163,156,000 a week earlier, and 165,268,000 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week totalled 1,750,000 bushels compared with 3,646,000 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 242,910,000 bushels as compared with 249,977,000 in the same period of the preceding crop year.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ended January 19 amounted to 1,379,700 bushels as compared with 3,257,100 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the total for the crop year to date to 86,259,900 bushels as compared with 68,576,900 in the similar period of 1948-49. (8)

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF  
WHEAT FLOUR LOWER IN 1949

Canadian production of wheat flour in the calendar year 1949 amounted to 19,957,000 barrels, down 11 per cent from the preceding year's total of 22,385,000 barrels. Last year's output was the lowest since 1940, when 16,271,000 barrels were produced.

Output of wheat flour in December amounted to 1,628,000 barrels as compared with 1,721,000 in the same month of 1948. Production for the first five months of the current crop year totalled 9,045,000 barrels against 9,441,000 in the like period of 1948.

Wheat flour exports in 1949 decreased to 9,698,000 barrels from 12,378,000 in 1948, or by 22 per cent, while in December exports totalled 753,000 barrels against 845,000 a year earlier. Total exports for the crop year ending December aggregated 4,023,000 barrels, while in 1948-49 the amount was 5,263,000. (9)

PRODUCTION OF MILK  
INCREASED IN NOVEMBER

The estimated quantity of milk produced on Canadian farms in November amounted to 1,137,000,000 pounds, an increase of 36,000,000 pounds over November, 1948. Of this amount, 494,000,000 pounds was utilized in factory production, representing an increase of 15,000,000 pounds as compared with November, 1948. Approximately 43 per cent of the total production was used in dairy products manufactured in factories, 30 per cent for fluid sales, and 27 per cent was used on farms.

During the first 11 months of 1949 the estimated production of 15,387,000,000 pounds of milk was 235,000,000 pounds or 1.5 per cent over the total shown for the 11-month period of 1948. Of the 1949 total, approximately 8,500,000,000 pounds was used for factory products, or 129,000,000 pounds more than in the same period of 1948. Factory products accounted for 54 per cent of the total milk supply, while 22 per cent was used for fluid sales, and 24 per cent for all other purposes.

Based on information now available, an increase of 2.5 per cent in milk production occurred in December as compared with the same month of 1948. (10)

STOCKS, MELTINGS AND  
SALES OF SUGAR

Stocks of raw and refined sugar at the end of 1949 were higher than on the corresponding date of 1948, the former increasing to 153,908,300 pounds from 138,256,100, or by 11.3 per cent, and the latter to 246,637,400 pounds from 223,623,200 pounds, or by 10.7 per cent.

Receipts of raw sugar during the calendar year 1949 rose to 1,269,480,300 pounds from 1,222,171,000 in the preceding year, while the meltings and sales were up to 1,253,632,300 pounds from 1,231,904,500. Stocks at the beginning of 1949 amounted to 138,256,100 pounds as compared with 147,990,000 a year earlier.

Refined sugar manufactured during the year moved up to 1,385,678,700 pounds from 1,375,076,000 in the preceding year, and the sales in the 12 months rose to 1,359,847,800 pounds from 1,299,778,300. At the beginning of 1949 stocks in companies' hands totalled 223,622,200 pounds compared with 148,500,500 in 1948. (11)



HONEY STOCKS HIGHER Stocks of honey held by commercial packers, wholesale grocers, chain store warehouses and other dealers on January 1 amounted to 10,411,000 pounds as compared with 10,025,000 on October 1, and 9,542,000 on January 1, 1949, according to advance figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks were lower than on the same date last year in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Alberta, but higher in the remaining provinces.

Almost three-quarters of the inventory of honey was packed in bulk containers, the remainder being in consumer packages. The amount in bulk containers was 7,418,000 pounds, of which 7,401,000 was in the hands of packers, and 17,000 pounds held by other wholesalers. Stocks in consumer packages totalled 2,992,000 pounds, 1,389,000 pounds being held by packers and 1,104,000 by other wholesalers.

Stocks of honey were as follows by provinces on January 1 this year, figures for January 1, 1949 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 1,545 (2,007) pounds; Nova Scotia, 20,500 (23,346); New Brunswick, 7,584 (7,885); Quebec, 1,028,365 (226,689); Ontario, 2,293,996 (2,349,467); Manitoba, 3,162,082 (2,760,334); Saskatchewan, 2,146,656 (2,122,806); Alberta, 1,471,554 (1,856,235); British Columbia, 298,429 (193,216).

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS AT RECORD TOTAL IN 1949 Canadian manufacturers of motor vehicles established a new record in 1949, when they shipped out a larger total of units -- new passenger cars, trucks and other commercial vehicles -- than in any previous year.

Total shipments for 1949 aggregated 290,634 units as compared with 264,178 in 1948, an increase of 10 per cent. Previous high mark was 270,191 units in 1941, largely commercial vehicles for war use, while the fourth highest year's output was 262,525 units in 1929.

Last year's increase over 1948 was due to larger shipments of passenger cars, which advanced to 192,453 units from 166,935 the previous year. Total number of trucks increased slightly to 97,930 units from 96,388, while the number of coaches or buses declined to 496 as against 855 a year earlier.

Of the total shipments, 175,647 passenger cars were for sale in Canada and 16,811 for export. In the case of commercial vehicles, 84,823 were shipped for domestic sale and 13,353 for sale abroad.

Imports from the United States during the year totalled 10,137, consisting of 7,304 passenger cars and 2,833 commercial vehicles. In 1948 imports from the United States totalled 7,130 units, made up of 4,277 passenger cars and 2,853 commercial vehicles.

During December shipments increased to 25,921 units from 19,721 in November but were below the December, 1948, total of 27,305 units. Of the shipments in December last year, 17,160 passenger cars were for domestic use and 1,371 for export, while 6,295 commercial vehicles were for sale in Canada and 1,095 for export. (12)

PRODUCTION OF COKE IN NOVEMBER Production of coke in Canada in November amounted to 296,000 tons as compared with 310,000 in the preceding month and 335,000 in the corresponding month of 1948. Output for the first 11 months of the year decreased two per cent, amounting to 3,547,000 tons as against 3,596,000 in the similar period of 1948.

Producers' stocks of oven and retort coke, excluding breeze, at the end of November, amounted to 250,000 tons, of which 113,000 tons were located in the eastern provinces, 130,000 tons in Ontario and 8,000 tons in the western provinces. Stocks of breeze totalled 116,000 tons, the eastern provinces accounting for 21,000 tons, Ontario 83,000 tons, and the western provinces 12,000 tons.

Producers' disposed of 333,000 tons of coke during the month, bringing the total for the 11-month period to 3,470,000 tons. Of the month's total, 46,000 tons were used in coke and gas plants, 144,000 tons in producers' smelters, 15,000 tons for domestic use, 58,000 tons for other uses, 33,000 tons sold to dealers for resale, and 38,000 tons for export. (13)

SHIPMENTS AND EXPORTS OF ASBESTOS HIGHER IN NOVEMBER Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines continued at a high level in November, amounting to 77,354 tons as compared with 66,264 in the corresponding month of 1948. Cumulative shipments for the first 11 months of the year were down to 512,570 tons from 658,310 a year ago as a result of the labour dispute in the first half of 1949.

Exports of asbestos in November were up slightly to 63,714 tons from 62,411 a year ago, but the 11-month total declined sharply to 470,932 tons as against 626,197 in the like period of 1948. (14)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF PORTLAND CEMENT IN NOVEMBER Shipments to customers by Canadian manufacturers of Portland cement totalled 1,382,515 barrels in November as compared with 1,308,233 in the same month of 1948. During the first 11 months of the year, 15,143,272 barrels were shipped as against 13,356,970 in the similar period of 1948.

Production during November increased to 1,373,935 barrels against 1,256,097 in November, 1948, bringing the total for the 11 months to 14,319,685 barrels against 12,953,629 in the like period of 1948. (15)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF SALT IN NOVEMBER Production of common salt in November rose to an all-time monthly high total, amounting to 71,895 tons as compared with 68,709 in the preceding month and compares with the previous record of 71,488 tons in November, 1948. During the first 11 months of the year, output of salt increased to 688,308 tons from 686,263 in the similar period of 1948.

Shipments during the month advanced to 70,123 tons from 68,973 in October and 69,870 in November, 1948, bringing total shipments for the 11-month period to 688,729 tons, slightly above the 1948 figure of 687,967 tons. (16)



SALES OF PAINTS, VARNISHES  
AND LACQUERS IN NOVEMBER

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small percentage of the total Canadian production showed a decrease both in November and first 11 months of the year. The month's sales amounted to \$5,546,831 as compared with \$5,765,737 in the same month of 1948, bringing total sales for the cumulative period to \$74,533,103 as against \$77,764,370 in the similar period of 1948. (17)

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL

Production of new primary copper in November was slightly lower than in the preceding month, but was higher than in the corresponding month of 1948. The output of nickel was lower in both comparisons. During the first 11 months of 1949, copper production was increased, but nickel output was at a lower level.

The month's output of copper amounted to 22,043 tons as compared with 22,271 in October and 20,234 in November, 1948. During the first 11 months of the year, 239,351 tons were produced as against 219,901 in the similar period of 1948.

Output of nickel in October decreased to 9,663 tons from 10,731 in October and 12,755 in the same month of 1948. In the cumulative period, production totalled 115,409 tons against 118,647 in the like period of 1948. (18)

SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY STEEL  
SHAPES IN OCTOBER

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 206,291 net tons in October compared with 223,339 in September. The October shipments included 131 tons of semi-finished shapes, 19,004 tons of structurals, 11,254 tons of plates, 29,817 tons of rails, 641 tons of tie plates and track material, 40,985 tons of hot rolled bars, 14,826 tons of pipes and tubes, 23,774 tons of wire rods, 21,806 tons of black sheets, 7,711 tons of galvanized sheets, 6,077 tons of castings, and 9,883 tons of other rolled products. The amount of producers' interchange was 63,955 tons in October as against 75,959 in September. (19)

STOCKS OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL  
AND SECONDARY NON-FERROUS INGOT

Stocks of ingot makers' non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of September amounted to 3,053,300 pounds as compared with 3,289,900 at the first of the month, while the stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingots totalled 2,747,200 pounds as against 2,733,000 pounds.

The following stocks of leading non-ferrous scrap metal were held by dealers at the end of September, totals for the first of the month being in brackets: aluminum, 2,099,000 (1,820,300) pounds; brass and bronze, 7,386,900 (7,353,700); copper, 2,682,400 (2,629,300); nickel, 275,000 (283,300); tin-lead, 3,422,900 (3,473,200); zinc, 1,033,900 (948,700); drosses, 1,497,000 (1,519,000). (20)

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT ROOFING  
MATERIALS LOWER IN DECEMBER

Production of asphalt roofing materials was sharply lower in December than in the preceding month. Output of shingles amounted to 77,238 squares compared with 151,011, smooth and mineral surfaced roofing in rolls, 139,063 squares compared with 198,779, and roll type sidings, 11,326 compared with 46,195. (Ann. 1)

CIVIL AVIATION IN SEPTEMBER Canadian air carriers reported considerably increased activity during September as compared with the same month in 1948. Total revenues at \$4,054,000 were up some \$554,000 or 15.8 per cent, with all scheduled service accounts advancing. Scheduled passenger fare receipts at \$2,643,000 compare with \$2,040,000 one year earlier.

Expense items were all heavier, the total climbing from \$3,110,000 to \$3,635,000, an increase of 16.9 per cent or \$525,000, leaving a gain of some \$29,000 in net operating revenues over September, 1948, to \$420,000.

Revenue passengers for all routes numbered 126,000, a gain of 12.5 per cent or 14,000 over the preceding September. Both domestic and international travel was heavier. Scheduled Canadian carriers reported 85,000 revenue fares against 74,000 a year ago, while foreign lines carried 24,000 compared with 20,000.

Total freight carried at 3,785,000 pounds was up 10.5 per cent or 359,000 pounds over September, 1948, and ton miles were 545,000 against 493,000. Mail ton miles jumped from 257,000 to 328,000. (21)

RAILWAY REVENUES AND EXPENSES The principal Canadian railways reported operating revenues of \$80,570,000 for October, a decline of 2.7 per cent from the record for the month established in 1948. Operating expenses were reduced \$605,000 or less than one per cent from \$69,655,000 to \$69,050,000, and the operating income for the month stood at \$8,775,000 against \$9,864,000. (22)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended January 21 continued to be affected by unusual weather conditions, particularly in the western division where embargoes on perishables and automobiles were advised. Loadings for all Canada, including Newfoundland, were 64,127 cars, down 11.2 per cent or 8,085 cars from the 72,212 cars reported for the third week of last year. (23)

STATISTICS ON GRAIN TRADE The annual report on the grain trade of Canada for the crop year 1947-48, prepared by the Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners, in collaboration with the Agriculture Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, has been released by the Bureau. The volume includes data on acreage, yield and production, farm deliveries, inspections, receipts at terminal and eastern elevators, lake movement, visible supplies, prices, exports, and rail freight rates on grain and grain products. Also included is a summary of the operations of the flour milling industry. Copies of this report, which runs to 135 pages, may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at the price of \$1.00. (24)

LABOUR FORCE BULLETIN Detailed statistics on the results of the latest quarterly labour force survey conducted during the week ended October 29, 1949, are presented in a bulletin released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A preliminary summary appeared in the D.B.S. Daily Bulletin on January 4, 1950. The report contains data on the labour force, persons with jobs, and persons without jobs seeking work, by region, sex and age. Estimates of the number of persons not in the labour force are also included. (25)



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, December (20 cents).
2. Prices and Price Indexes, December (20 cents).
3. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, November (10 cents).
4. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, December (10 cents).
5. Department Store Sales and Stocks, December (10 cents).
6. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, November (10 cents).
7. The Wheat Review, January (25 cents).
8. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
9. Canadian Milling Statistics, December (10 cents).
10. Dairy Review of Canada, December (25 cents).
11. The Sugar Situation in Canada, December (10 cents).
12. Motor Vehicle Shipments, December (10 cents).
13. Coal and Coke Statistics, November (25 cents).
14. Asbestos, November (10 cents).
15. Cement and Cement Products, November (10 cents).
16. Salt, November (10 cents).
17. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, November (10 cents).
18. Production of Copper and Nickel, November (15 cents).
19. Primary Iron and Steel, October (25 cents).
20. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingots, September (15 cents).
21. Civil Aviation, September (10 cents).
22. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, October (10 cents).
23. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
24. Grain Trade of Canada, 1947-48 (\$1.00).
25. Labour Force Bulletin -- No. 13 (25 cents).
26. Operations in the Woods, Final Estimates of Forest Production, 1947 (25 cents).
27. Wood-Using Industries, 1947 (35 cents).
28. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, 1948 and 1949 (25 cents).
29. Fluid Milk Trade, November (10 cents).
30. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, October (10 cents).
31. Crop Reporting Calendar, 1950
32. Canadian Statistical Review, January (35 cents).
33. Confectionery, Cocoa, Chocolate and Chewing Gum Industries, 1948 (25 cents).

Memorandum

1. Asphalt Roofing, December (10 cents).
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