

D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

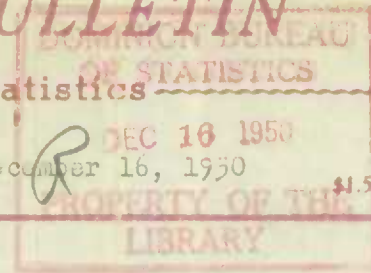
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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OTTAWA - CANADA

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\$1.50 a year



--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

TOTAL LABOUR INCOME reached all-time peaks in September and the first nine months of this year, the month's aggregate amounting to \$716,000,000 as compared with \$686,000,000 in August and \$662,000,000 in September last year. Cumulative total to the end of September was up to \$5,955,000,000 as against \$5,664,000,000 in 1949.

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT and aggregate payrolls and per capita weekly earnings reached all-time peak levels at the beginning of October.

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COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES for four of the eight regional cities moved higher between October 2 and November 1 this year, while the same number declined. With the exception of Vancouver, food prices decreased on the average, but homefurnishings and services and clothing registered increases in all centres.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ended December 2 amounted to 81,434 cars as compared with 77,683 in the corresponding week last year.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased six per cent in November over the corresponding month last year.

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NUMBER OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES SOLD AND FINANCED in October continued to rise above last year's levels but at a lower rate than in previous months this year. New vehicle sales rose 17 per cent in number in the month and 49 per cent in the 10 months ending October, while the number financed rose 38 per cent in the month and 71 per cent in the cumulative period.

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GROSS VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS produced on Canadian farms in 1950 is at present estimated at \$1,483,000,000, about four per cent below the 1949 level of \$1,544,000,000. This is the fifth highest in history, being exceeded only in the years 1919, 1947, 1948 and 1949.

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PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations was at a high level in October, amounting to 4,384,531,000 kilowatt hours as against 4,113,216,000 in September and 3,975,153,000 in October last year, and compares with the peak figure of 4,417,089,000 reached in May this year.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES
FOR EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES

Cost-of-living indexes for four of the eight regional cities moved higher between October 2 and November 1 this year, while the same number declined. With the exception of Vancouver, food prices decreased on the average, but homefurnishings and services and clothing registered increases in all centres. Narrow changes occurred for fuel and lighting in eastern Canadian cities, while western centres were steady.

Reflecting the results of a quarterly survey of rentals, the city indexes for this series were higher for seven cities, Saskatoon remaining unchanged. The indexes for miscellaneous items increased fractionally during the month.

Composite city index increases between October 2 and November 1 were as follows: Vancouver, 0.8 to 171.7; Saskatoon, 0.5 to 168.7; Edmonton, 0.4 to 164.9; and Toronto, 0.1 to 166.9. The cost-of-living index for Winnipeg declined 0.1 to 165.3; Halifax, 0.2 to 159.1; Saint John, 0.3 to 167.5; and Montreal, 0.3 to 174.8.

The city indexes show changes in the cost-of-living for each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more, for instance, to live in Montreal than Halifax, since the basic expenditure pattern was different for each city.

The following table comprises the latest city cost-of-living indexes:

	<u>November 1, 1949</u>	<u>October 2, 1950</u> (August 1939=100)	<u>November 1, 1950</u>
Halifax	154.2	159.3	159.1
Saint John	157.9	167.8	167.5
Montreal	164.3	175.1	174.8
Toronto	157.2	166.8	166.9
Winnipeg	155.7	165.4	165.3
Saskatoon	162.8	168.2	168.7
Edmonton	157.1	164.5	164.9
Vancouver	162.3	170.9	171.7

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Dec. 7, 1950</u>	<u>Nov. 30, 1950</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>Nov. 9, 1950</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	142.4	140.8	143.6
82 Industrials	140.2	138.5	142.3
16 Utilities	137.3	135.2	134.9
8 Banks	152.5	152.8	153.2
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	86.1	86.6	90.3
25 Golds	58.9	59.3	61.4
5 Base Metals	141.4	142.0	149.1

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND
PAYROLLS AT NEW PEAK AT OCTOBER 1

Industrial employment and aggregate payrolls and per capita weekly earnings reached all-time peak levels at the beginning of October. There were advances in employment in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, little change in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while firms in Alberta reduced their working forces. Industrially, there was pronounced expansion in logging and in manufacturing as a whole.

The general employment index for October 1 was 209.4, up 1.5 per cent over the previous high recorded a month earlier, and 3.6 per cent above the October 1, 1949 figure. The index of aggregate payrolls, at 244.9, advanced 5.5 per cent over September and 9.4 per cent over October last year, and per capita weekly earnings moved up to \$47.57 from \$46.26 a month earlier, and \$44.84 a year ago.

The increase in factory employment was due in large part to seasonal work in canneries and certain other industries, but also reflected the reinstatement of workers laid off as a result of the railway strike. Activity associated with the early stages of the re-armament programme was another factor. Transportation showed improvement as compared with September 1, when many workers released during the railway strike had not been recalled. In part, however, the rise in employment in this group was seasonal.

There were large increases in staff in trade at the beginning of October, with losses, also seasonal, in construction, communications and hotels and restaurants.

Industrial payrolls were decidedly higher in all provinces at October 1 than a month earlier. The increases partly reflected recovery from the losses in earnings which had occurred during the railway dispute. Expanding industrial activity, together with changes in the distribution of workers and the payment of higher wage rates in many industries and establishments, were also important factors. The advances ranged from 2.7 per cent in British Columbia to 9.3 per cent in New Brunswick and 11.1 per cent in Prince Edward Island.

Higher levels of per capita weekly earnings than at September 1 were shown in all main industrial divisions except logging, where there was a moderate seasonal decline in the average, associated with large increases in employment. Within the major classes, widely-distributed gains were reported, with 66 of the 71 industries or industrial groups for which data are available showing higher averages. Among the exceptions were rubber manufacturing, in which the situation was affected by industrial disputes, and motor vehicle works, where reduced hours were reported during the change-over to new models. (1)

LABOUR INCOME AT ALL-TIME HIGH IN SEPTEMBER

Total labour income reached all-time peaks in September and the first nine months of this year, according to the monthly estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's total increased over four per cent above August and about eight per cent over September, 1949. The cumulative total was five per cent greater than for the first nine months last year and 14 per cent over the corresponding period of 1948.

All-Canada total for September amounted to \$716,000,000 as compared with \$686,000,000 in August and \$662,000,000 in September last year, while the cumulative total to the end of September was up to \$5,955,000,000 as against \$5,664,000,000 in 1949. The total for the third quarter of this year was \$2,093,000,000 as compared with \$1,969,000,000 in the like period of 1949, a rise of 6.3 per cent.

There were increases over August and September last year in all main groups except construction which was unchanged from August but up from a year earlier. The greatest change occurred in utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade group, which moved up eight per cent to \$186,000,000 from \$172,000,000 for August, when earnings were affected by the strike of non-operating railway employees. Income for the group, however, was above July and about seven per cent higher than in September last year, the nine-month aggregate rising to \$1,566,000,000 from \$1,496,000,000 in 1949.

Labour income in manufacturing for the month totalled \$242,000,000, a gain of 10 per cent over \$220,000,000 for September last year. The group aggregate for January-September rose to \$2,020,000,000 from \$1,928,000,000 in 1949.

Estimated September total for finance and services, including government, moved up to \$149,000,000 compared with \$148,000,000 in August and \$138,000,000 a year earlier, and for the nine months amounted to \$1,316,000,000 as against \$1,230,000,000 in the like 1949 period.

The month's total for the construction group was \$56,000,000, an increase of six per cent from \$53,000,000 for September, 1949, bringing the cumulative total to \$420,000,000 compared to \$384,000,000 last year. In the agriculture, logging, fishing, trapping and mining group, labour income in September was \$57,000,000, a gain of five per cent over \$54,000,000 for the same month last year, but the aggregate for the nine months decreased to \$427,000,000 from \$435,000,000 in 1949.

Other labour income for the month totalled \$25,000,000, an increase of 14 per cent over September 1949 and 1948, but 50 per cent higher than in 1947. In the cumulative period the income rose to \$205,000,000 from \$185,000,000 a year earlier. (2)

ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF 1950 FIELD CROPS DOWN FOUR PER CENT FROM 1949

Gross value of the principal field crops produced on Canadian farms in 1950 is at present estimated at \$1,483,000,000, about four per cent below the 1949 level of \$1,544,000,000. This is the fifth highest in history, being exceeded only in the years 1919, 1947, 1948 and 1949. Anticipated participation payments on western wheat, oats and barley will place this year's crop at a higher level than is currently indicated.

Among the principal factors affecting the apparent decline in the gross value of field crops from the 1949 level were the relatively poor quality of the western wheat and barley crops, the lower initial price for western wheat and a lower average price for potatoes. The gross value of these three crops alone was \$121,000,000 less than in 1949. For most other crops, increased production more than offset price declines and increased gross values were registered for all except dry peas, dry beans and field roots where slight declines occurred.

The 1950 wheat crop, currently valued at \$491,000,000, is down some 13 per cent from last year. The total wheat crop was 94,000,000 bushels greater than in 1949, but a sharp drop in average farm value -- to \$1.06 per bushel as against \$1.54 in 1949 -- brought about a decrease of \$75,000,000 in the estimated total farm value of the crop.

The large increase in oats production more than offset a lower farm price and the 1950 crop is accordingly valued nearly \$15,000,000 higher than in 1949. Substantial increases in production of mixed grains and flaxseed over 1949 levels, with little change in prices, has resulted in gains of \$16,000,000 and \$7,000,000, respectively in their 1950 farm value. Despite the larger 1950 outturn of barley and potatoes, the lower prices have resulted in declines of approximately \$23,000,000 in the gross value of each crop.

With both production and price of shelled corn above 1949 levels the gross value of this crop is more than \$2,000,000 above the 1949 figure. Production of hay and clover, alfalfa and fodder corn in 1950 was generally greater than in 1949 and with prices only a little lower, the gross values of production of these crops are up slightly from last year.

Over-all increases in the gross dollar value of 1950 field crop production relative to 1949 were recorded in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. Decreases were registered in the other six provinces covered in this report, no estimate being available for Newfoundland.

The total value of all field crops in Canada in 1950 is now estimated at \$1,482,901,000 as compared with \$1,544,014,000 in 1949. The 1950 total is made up of the following items, with the 1949 values within brackets: wheat, \$490,595,000 (\$566,114,000); oats, \$265,776,000 (\$251,045,000); barley, \$133,879,000 (\$157,124,000); rye, \$16,547,000 (\$12,294,000); peas, dry, \$2,615,000 (\$2,653,000); beans, dry, \$5,549,000 (\$6,092,000); soy beans, \$6,655,000 (\$5,887,000); buckwheat, \$4,865,000 (\$4,422,000); mixed grains, \$72,014,000 (\$55,627,000).

The 1950 flaxseed crop was valued at \$14,911,000 compared with \$7,570,000 in 1949; shelled corn, \$19,871,000 (\$17,552,000); potatoes, \$60,788,000 (\$83,255,000); turnips, mangels, etc., \$22,037,000 (\$23,938,000); hay and clover, \$241,823,000 (\$237,744,000); alfalfa, \$60,982,000 (\$55,031,000); fodder corn, \$35,673,000 (\$34,615,000); grain hay, \$14,500,000 (\$11,301,000); sugar beets -- total payment except for Alberta where initial payment only is included in 1950 -- \$13,821,000 (\$11,750,000).

By provinces in order of magnitude, the total value of 1950 crops is as follows, with the 1949 figures within brackets: Ontario, \$388,257,000 (\$359,256,000); Saskatchewan, \$369,214,000 (\$405,083,000); Alberta, \$249,823,000 (\$266,685,000); Quebec, \$218,429,000 (\$193,361,000); Manitoba, \$162,664,000 (\$204,042,000); British Columbia, \$27,916,000 (\$34,469,000); New Brunswick, \$25,360,000 (\$33,120,000); Nova Scotia, \$23,413,000 (\$22,472,000); Prince Edward Island, \$17,825,000 (\$25,526,000).

For the three Prairie Provinces the total value of the five principal grain crops in 1950 is now estimated as follows, with the 1949 value within brackets: wheat, \$435,490,000 (\$512,870,000); oats, \$129,100,000 (\$141,150,000); barley, \$116,350,000 (\$142,880,000); rye, \$13,502,000 (\$8,980,000); flaxseed, \$14,108,000 (\$6,794,000). The total value of the five crops for the three provinces amounts to \$708,550,000 in 1950 as compared with \$812,674,000 in 1949.

The following table shows a comparison of the gross value of field crop production from 1931 to date. Values up to 1949 include the effects of all participation payments, equalization and adjustment payments for wheat, oats, barley and flax made to date. Upward revisions will be made in the 1945-49 figures when the amount of the final wheat participation payment is announced for the five-year pool, and in the 1950 figures when the participation payments on wheat, oats and barley become known. (3)

Gross Value of Canadian Field Crop Production, 1931-1950

	Thousand Dollars		Thousand Dollars
1931	32,199	1941	704,761
1932	452,527	1942	1,221,942
1933	453,598	1943	1,189,229
1934	549,080	1944	1,386,892
1935	511,873	1945	1,270,947
1936	612,300	1946	1,424,417
1937	556,222	1947	1,531,146
1938	550,069	1948	1,685,211
1939	685,839	1949	1,544,014
1940	704,299	1950	1,482,901

CANADIAN WHEAT SUPPLIES
LARGEST SINCE 1945-46

Canadian wheat supplies for the 1950-51 crop year are now placed at 574,900,000 bushels, consisting of carry-over stocks of 113,200,000 and the 1950 crop estimated at 461,700,000 bushels. This compares with the estimate of 578,500,000 bushels a month earlier, the small decrease being due to the slight reduction in the November estimate from the Bureau's special October estimate.

The total supplies for the current year are some 105,000,000 bushels in excess of the 1949-50 level and the largest since the first post-war crop year, 1945-46. The quantity available for export and carryover is now estimated at 419,900,000 bushels as against 338,300,000 bushels in the last crop year, domestic requirements being placed at 155,000,000 compared to 131,500,000 bushels in 1949-50.

Exports of wheat flour, in terms of wheat, amounted to 50,100,000 bushels in the first three months of the present crop year, showing a decrease of 13,400,000 bushels from the comparable period last year. The balance remaining on November 1 for export and carryover thus amounted to an estimated 369,800,000 as against 274,800,000 bushels on the same date in 1949.

Shipments of wheat to the United Kingdom during August-October amounted to 19,300,000 bushels. The next largest quantities were: Belgium, 4,600,000; Switzerland, 3,300,000; United States, 2,300,000; and the Union of South Africa, 2,200,000 bushels. (4)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Marketings of wheat by farmers in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending November 30 were almost double the amounts marketed in the corresponding week last year, and with decreased overseas export clearances the visible supplies in North America moved above last year's level.

Marketings amounted to 8,453,757 bushels compared with 4,421,034 bushels a year ago, and the overseas export clearances totalled 4,535,005 bushels as against 4,805,470, while the stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on November 30 totalled 213,676,711 bushels compared with 166,609,549.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending November 30, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 2,681,173 (1,770,974) bushels; barley, 1,796,819 (553,186); rye, 81,217 (79,343); and flaxseed, 84,865 (13,274). (Mem. 1)

STOCKS OF MEAT AND LARD

Stocks of meat held by packers, abbatoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on December 1 amounted to 62,534,000 pounds as compared with 53,054,000 on November 1, and 75,918,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Frozen meat stocks totalled 28,535,000 pounds against 19,529,000 on November 1, and 34,205,000 on December 1 last year, and fresh meat amounted to 16,545,000 pounds compared with 18,063,000 on November 1, and 19,132,000 a year earlier.

December 1 stocks of cured meat totalled 17,454,000 pounds as compared with 15,462,000 at the beginning of November, and 22,581,000 on the same date last year. Stocks of lard on December 1 were 2,448,000 pounds against 2,385,000 on November 1, and 2,957,000 on December 1, 1949. (Mem. 2)

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH

Cold storage holdings of fish on December 1 amounted to 54,723,000 pounds as compared with 61,450,000 on November 1, and 48,968,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks on December 1 this year comprised 51,864,000 pounds frozen fresh and 2,859,000 pounds frozen smoked. (Mem. 3)

OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN NOVEMBER

Production of creamery butter was lower in November and the first 11 months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1949. The month's output amounted to 13,261,000 pounds as compared with 16,176,000 in November last year, and in the cumulative period totalled 252,220,000 pounds as against 267,101,000 last year.

Cheddar cheese output in November declined to 4,116,000 pounds from 6,238,000 a year earlier, and in the 11 months to 92,498,000 pounds from 111,128,000 in the similar period of 1949.

Output of concentrated milk products was slightly lower in November, totalling 20,668,000 pounds compared with 20,736,000 a year ago, but advanced in the 11-month period to 364,176,000 pounds from 353,572,000 in the same months last year. (5)

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

Stocks of creamery butter were lower on December 1, amounting to 52,825,000 pounds as compared with 64,934,000 on November 1, and 66,399,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cheese declined to 28,565,000 pounds from 29,944,000 on November 1, and 47,320,000 on December 1 last year.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on December 1 amounted to 21,073,000 pounds compared with 24,299,000 on November 1, and 41,853,000 a year earlier, while the holdings of skim milk powder were 3,588,000 pounds compared with 5,131,000 on November 1, and 9,663,000 a year ago.

December 1 stocks of eggs, shell and frozen, totalled 258,000 cases compared with 346,000 on November 1, and 146,000 on the same date last year. Holdings of poultry meat amounted to 16,977,000 pounds against 12,319,000 on November 1, and 22,450,000 on December 1, 1949. (Mon. 4)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF MARGARINE

Margarine production moved up in November to 9,481,000 pounds from 7,199,000 in the corresponding month last year, raising the cumulative total for the first 11 months of the year to 87,451,000 pounds from 67,056,000 in the like period of 1949. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses on December 1 were 2,660,000 pounds as against 1,905,000 on November 1. (Mon. 5)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF PROCESS CHEESE

Production of process cheese in November amounted to 3,267,000 pounds, down 11 per cent from the revised October figure of 3,653,000 pounds, and also down by the same percentage from the November, 1949 total of 3,660,000 pounds. Cumulative output for the first 11 months of this year amounted to 33,048,000 pounds, an increase of six per cent over last year's corresponding total of 31,229,000 pounds. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of November, at 1,061,000 pounds, were 18 per cent higher than at the end of October.

MOTOR VEHICLE SALES,
FINANCING IN OCTOBER

Number of new motor vehicles sold and financed in October continued to rise above last year's levels but at a lower rate than in previous months this year. New vehicle sales rose 17 per cent in number in the month and 49 per cent in the 10 months ending October, while the number financed rose 38 per cent in the month and 71 per cent in the cumulative period.

There were 35,779 new vehicles sold in October with a retail value of \$74,115,045 as compared with 30,722 units retailed for \$61,593,903 a year ago. Cumulative sales of new vehicles for the first 10 months this year amounted to 365,151 units valued at \$743,098,725 as against 244,420 sold for \$503,620,953 in the corresponding period of 1949.

New passenger car sales in the month numbered 26,281 units, a gain of 16.6 per cent over October last year when 22,548 units were sold, bringing the 10-month aggregate to 275,370 units as against 171,437 units in the like period of 1949. Truck sales in the month rose to 9,458 units from 8,151 a year ago, and the cumulative total increased to 89,206 units from 72,517. October bus sales rose to 40 units from 23, and in the January-October period to 575 from 466.

There were 11,919 new motor vehicles financed to the amount of \$17,553,920 in October as compared with 8,543 units financed for \$11,557,419 a year earlier. New passenger cars financed increased to 8,294 units from 6,026, and commercial vehicles rose to 3,625 units from 2,517 in the same month of 1949.

In proportion to total sales, the number of new car sales financed by finance companies rose in October to 33.3 per cent from 27.8 per cent in October last year, and in the 10-month period from 27.5 to 31.4 per cent. Advances were shown in passenger cars and commercial vehicles both in the month and cumulative period. In October the percentage of passenger cars financed rose from 26.7 to 31.6, and in the 10 months from 25.1 to 30.0. In the commercial class the figure rose in the month from 30.8 to 38.2 per cent, and in the 10 months from 33.2 to 35.9 per cent.

Used vehicles financed in the month numbered 19,735 units at \$13,118,682 compared with 13,592 units at \$8,976,952 a year ago. Used passenger cars financed rose to 16,047 units from 11,189, and commercial vehicles totalled 3,688 units compared with 2,403 in the same month last year. (6)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP
SIX PER CENT IN NOVEMBER

Department store sales increased six per cent in November over the same month last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales were higher in all provinces except the Maritimes and Quebec, where sales declined five per cent and one per cent, respectively. Sales in Alberta showed the highest percentage gain, with an increase of 22 per cent, followed by Saskatchewan with an advance of 17 per cent, Manitoba 16 per cent, British Columbia 11 per cent, and Ontario one per cent.

CHAIN STORE SALES AND STOCKS IN OCTOBER

Sales of grocery chain stores, women's clothing stores and hardware stores showed increases in October over the corresponding month last year, while decreases occurred for shoe stores, drug stores and variety stores. Stocks held by four of the six types of chains were higher in October than a year earlier.

The food store group had sales totalling \$42,811,000 as compared with \$38,430,000 in October last year, an increase of 11.4 per cent. Sales of variety stores declined 1.6 per cent to \$12,263,000 from \$12,462,000.

Women's clothing store sales increased 1.1 per cent, amounting to \$3,040,000 compared with \$3,007,000, but shoe store sales fell to \$2,495,000 from \$2,615,000, or by 4.6 per cent. Sales of drug stores were slightly lower at \$2,300,000 as against \$2,309,000, while hardware stores increased 14.8 per cent, standing at \$1,173,000 against \$1,022,000. (7)

OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY BY CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

Production of electric energy by central electric stations was at a high level in October, being exceeded only by the all-time monthly high reached in May this year. The month's output was seven per cent above the preceding month and advanced 10 per cent over October last year. Total for the first 10 months of this year was eight per cent higher than in the similar period of 1949. All provinces shared in the month's rise over last year except New Brunswick, while in the cumulative period production was higher in all areas.

The month's output amounted to 4,384,531,000 kilowatt hours as against 4,113,216,000 in September and 3,975,153,000 in October last year, and compares with the peak figure of 4,417,039,000 reached in May this year. In the 10 months, 41,685,990,000 kilowatt hours were produced as against 38,718,937,000 in the same months last year.

Consumption of primary power rose in October to 4,092,126,000 kilowatt hours from 3,843,357,000 in September and 3,627,613,000 a year earlier, and in the 10 months to 37,616,745,000 kilowatt hours from 34,726,286,000. Gross export to the United States in October totalled 139,664,000 kilowatt hours compared with 143,000,000 in September and 119,623,000 in October, 1949. In the cumulative period, 1,604,215,000 kilowatt hours were exported against 1,556,886,000 in 1949. (8)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended December 2 amounted to 81,434 cars as compared with 77,683 in the corresponding week last year. Loadings in the eastern division increased from 49,169 cars a year ago to 52,602, and western traffic was slightly higher at 28,832 cars compared with 28,214. Cumulative loadings for the first 48 weeks of this year totalled 3,618,555 cars, down 26,405 cars from the corresponding period last year. (9)

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON URBAN AND INTERURBAN TRANSIT SYSTEMS

Passengers carried by urban and interurban transit systems declined 5.6 per cent in August to 118,667,439 from 125,709,105 in August last year, the railroad strike in the latter part of August having an adverse effect on traffic. Revenues for both systems, however, rose 4.2 per cent to \$13,889,625. Traffic on urban lines declined to 109,488,242 from 115,419,203 in August last year, while inter-urban lines had 9,179,197 fares against 10,289,902. Urban receipts advanced from \$7,906,954 to \$8,292,698, and interurban from \$5,425,804 to \$5,596,927. (10)

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES There were more births but fewer marriages in Canada in September and the first nine months of this year than in the same periods last year. Deaths were lower in the month but higher in the cumulative period.

Births in September numbered 33,621 as compared with 30,168 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total for the nine months to 268,090 -- the highest since January-September, 1947 -- as against 266,048 in 1949. In the month, increases were recorded in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, and for the nine months were higher in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Deaths in September declined to 9,372 from 9,724 a year earlier, but were higher in the nine months at 90,831 compared with 89,750. Declines in the month were recorded in all provinces except New Brunswick and Quebec, while in the nine-month period advanced in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Marriages in September numbered 13,763 as compared with 14,925 in September last year, bringing the nine-month total to 88,213 from 91,236 a year earlier. New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were lower in the month, but in the nine months were increased only in Prince Edward Island and Alberta. (11)

OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS HIGHER IN AUGUST Canadian production of refined petroleum products increased 12 per cent in August over a year earlier, and rose 13 per cent in the first eight months of the year. Receipts of crude oil advanced 16 per cent in the month and nine per cent in the cumulative period.

The month's output amounted to 9,369,213 barrels as compared with 8,359,017 in August last year, and for the eight months aggregated 64,846,212 barrels against 57,229,892 in the similar period of 1949. Receipts of crude oil in August totalled 10,212,429 barrels compared with 8,789,571 a year ago, and in the eight-month period amounted to 68,660,071 barrels against 62,747,637. (12)

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS IN AUGUST Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were higher in August and the first eight months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1949. The month's sales amounted to \$1,952,708 as compared with \$1,718,893 in August last year, bringing the cumulative total for the eight-month period to \$12,604,997 against \$11,388,399 in 1949. (13)

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF STOVES AND WARM AIR FURNACES IN OCTOBER Canadian manufacturers produced 66,168 stoves of all kinds in October as compared with 57,157 in the preceding month, and 11,040 warm air furnaces as against 9,746. Factory sales of stoves amounted to 72,444 units compared with 75,700, and the sales of furnaces totalled 12,893 against 11,649.

Among the stoves produced in October were 16,743 electric cooking stoves, ranges and rangettes; 9,747 coal, wood and sawdust cooking stoves; 18,180 coal, wood and sawdust heating stoves; 4,453 gas cooking stoves and ranges; 2,103 gas heating stoves; 3,852 oil and gasoline stoves and heaters; and 8,622 fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves. (Mem. 6)

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER Consumption of rubber advanced 10 per cent in October over the preceding month, total for the month amounting to 17,839,600 pounds as compared with 16,187,200. Natural rubber consumption increased to 9,860,300 pounds from 8,483,900, reclaim to 2,914,100 pounds from 2,615,500, while synthetic declined slightly to 5,065,200 pounds from 5,087,800.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber moved higher in October, totalling 11,518,100 pounds as compared with 11,164,200 in September, and reclaim to 990,100 pounds from 842,200.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber declined to 8,917,400 pounds from 9,101,000 in September, synthetic to 6,805,100 pounds from 7,280,000, and reclaim to 3,572,800 pounds from 3,843,800. (14)

STOCKS OF RAW HIDES AND SKINS
AND PRODUCTION OF LEATHER IN OCTOBER

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of October amounted to 337,173 as compared with 400,084 a year ago. Calf and kip skins totalled 530,908 compared with 629,992, goat and kid skins totalled 35,945 compared with 111,105, horse hides 25,441 compared with 27,115, and sheep and lamb skins 46,468 dozen compared with 52,404.

Production of cattle sole leather in October declined to 1,427,312 pounds from 1,538,694 a year earlier, while upper leather increased to 3,954,614 square feet from 3,128,604, and glove and garment leather to 516,425 square feet from 352,019. (Mem. 7)

REVISED INDEXES OF WHOLESALE TRADE IN 1949

Revised indexes of wholesale trade in 1949, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as a supplement to the monthly series of reports on wholesale trade, show only minor changes from the preliminary figures contained in the report for December, 1949, released early in the year, but present a number of comparisons not available in the monthly report.

Wholesale sales, running about five per cent above 1949 to the end of September this year, were three per cent higher in 1949 than in 1948, with increases in most provinces, except Quebec and British Columbia, and gains in six out of nine lines of trade. In the nine months this year, gains have been shown also in the same six lines of trade, but sales have been higher in all regions.

The average index for the 12 months of 1949 (on the base 1935-39) stood at 291.3 as compared with 283.2 for 1948, 272.0 for 1947, 244.0 for 1946, 205.4 for 1945, and 142.0 for 1941. Measured by this index, the rate of increase in wholesale sales had diminished both in 1949 and 1948, the gain of three per cent in 1949 and of four per cent in 1948 comparing with ranges between seven and 19 per cent for several years prior to 1947. Dollar sales in 1949 exceeded 1941 volume by 105 per cent. (15)

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

Slightly more than 46 per cent of the 33,447 manufacturing establishments operating in Canada were under individual ownership in 1948, and 34.4 per cent were incorporated companies, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Partnerships accounted for 18.4 per cent of the total and co-operatives for three per cent.

Incorporated companies are by a wide margin the most important in the employment field, accounting for 87.5 per cent of the employees. Establishments operated under individual ownership provided employment for only 7.1 per cent of all employees, partnerships for 4.4 per cent, and co-operatives for the remaining one per cent.

Among Canada's 40 leading industries, non-ferrous smelting, production of automobiles, primary iron and steel, railway rolling stock, breweries, sugar refineries, and coke and gas plants, were entirely under incorporated companies. Incorporated companies also accounted for over 90 per cent of employment in pulp and paper, slaughtering and meat-packing, electrical apparatus and supplies, petroleum products, machinery, cotton yarn and cloth, rubber goods, sheet metal products, hosiery and knitted goods, agricultural implements, automobile supplies, iron castings, brass and copper products, synthetic textiles and silk, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, shipbuilding and repairs, paper boxes and bags, and confectionery and cocoa.

Firms under individual ownership accounted for as much as 10 per cent or more of the employment in only nine of the 40 industries. These were bread and other bakery products with 32.7 per cent, sawmills 31.2 per cent, planing mills, sash and door factories 19.6 per cent, flour and feed mills 17.6 per cent, printing and book-binding 16.8 per cent, butter and cheese 14.0 per cent, women's factory clothing 13.4 per cent, furniture 11.5 per cent, and fish curing and packing 11.1 per cent.

Among the partnerships, those engaged in the production of furniture accounted for 10.6 per cent of the employees, sawmills 13.5 per cent, women's factory clothing 14.1 per cent, and planing mills, sash and door factories 11.8 per cent. Co-operatives in butter and cheese accounted for 21.9 per cent of the employees in the industry as a whole, and 13.9 per cent of those in stock and poultry feeds.

Individual ownership ranged from a low of 36.3 per cent in British Columbia to a high of 56.8 per cent in Saskatchewan, partnerships from 12.8 per cent in Quebec to 24.0 per cent in British Columbia, incorporated companies from 21.7 per cent in Saskatchewan to 39.9 per cent in Manitoba and 39.8 per cent in Ontario, and co-operatives from 1.3 per cent in British Columbia to 8.3 per cent in Prince Edward Island. (Mem. 8)

CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM FUELS IN 1949

Deliveries of heavy and medium fuel oils, heavy and light furnace oils and diesel fuel to Canadian users increased about nine per cent in 1949 over 1948, amounting to 1,624,864,800 gallons as compared with 1,492,925,200 gallons, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from refineries and their distributors and from major consumers.

Deliveries for use in the heating of homes and buildings rose to 27.4 per cent of the increased 1949 total as against under 26 per cent in 1948, amounting to 445,507,000 gallons as against 384,260,000 in 1948, an increase of 16 per cent. The quantity supplied for use by railways moved up more sharply to 11 per cent of the total as against 7.8 in 1948, amounting to approximately 179,000,000 as against 116,724,000 gallons. Deliveries for use in manufacturing plants as fuel and material dropped off to 28 per cent of the total from about 30 per cent in 1948, the quantity being slightly higher; while both the quantity and proportion for use in ships' bunkers were lower.

Deliveries of stove oil, tractor fuel, kerosene and illuminating oil declined slightly in 1949 to 261,000,000 from 262,200,000 gallons in 1948. Most of the stove oil, kerosene and illuminating oil was used for heating, lighting and cooking, this use accounting for 210,100,000 gallons. Tractor fuel used for tractors amounted to 46,400,000 gallons. (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. The Employment Situation at the Beginning of October, Together with Payrolls (25 cents).
2. Estimates of Labour Income, September (10 cents).
3. December Estimate of Value of Field Crops (10 cents).
4. The Wheat Review, November (25 cents).
5. Dairy Factory Production, November (10 cents).
6. Sales of New Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Financing, October (25 cents).
7. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, October (10 cents).
8. Central Electric Stations, October (10 cents).
9. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
10. Transit Report, August (10 cents).
11. Births, Marriages and Deaths in Canada, September (10 cents).
12. Refined Petroleum Products, August (25 cents).
13. Products Made from Canadian Clays, August (15 cents).
14. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, October (25 cents).
15. Wholesale Trade, 1949 -- Revised Indexes -- (25 cents).
16. Consumption of Petroleum Fuels, 1949 (25 cents).
17. Vital Statistics, 1947 (\$1.00).
18. Trade of Canada: Imports, September (50 cents); -- (Details of Commodities).
19. The Gypsum Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
20. Grain Trade of Canada, 1948-49 (\$1.00).
21. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, October (25 cents).
22. Canadian Statistical Review, November (35 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
2. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, December 1 (10 cents).
3. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, December 1 (10 cents).
4. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, December 1 (10 cents).
5. Margarine Statistics, November (10 cents).
6. Stoves and Furnaces, October (10 cents).
7. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, October (10 cents).
8. Type of Ownership of the Manufacturing Industries, 1948 (25 cents).
9. Pack of Pumpkin, 1950 (10 cents).

Reference Paper

1. Survey of Family Expenditure, 1947-1948 -- Expenditure by Income Level -- (25 cents).
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