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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

TOTAL IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES climbed 37 per cent in October to \$320,600,000 from \$234,300,000 a year ago, increases being recorded in imports from the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries as a whole, and other foreign countries as well as the United States. Total domestic and foreign exports were valued at \$318,900,000 compared with \$271,700,000, the result being an overall debit balance of \$1,700,000 compared to a surplus of \$37,400,000 last year.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES during October increased in value to \$208,300,000 from \$177,400,000 in September and were 24 per cent above last year's October value of \$167,600,000. Total domestic and foreign exports rose more sharply to \$207,400,000 from \$149,800,000 in October a year ago, a gain of more than 38 per cent, resulting in a debit balance of only \$900,000 as against \$17,800,000.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM in October were up substantially in value to \$41,700,000 as compared with \$19,450,000 a year earlier, but total domestic and foreign exports were down to \$48,000,000 from \$72,800,000, the export surplus dropping to \$6,300,000 from \$53,300,000.

CANADA'S RETAIL TRADE showed a moderate gain of 2.8 per cent in October over the corresponding month last year, while cumulative sales for the first 10 months of this year were 5.8 per cent higher than in the similar period of 1949.

DOLLAR VOLUME OF WHOLESALE SALES in October was eight per cent higher than in the same month last year, but showed a seasonal decline of three per cent from September. Sales for the first 10 months of this year were five per cent above the similar period of 1949.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES advanced three per cent during the week ending December 9 as compared with the corresponding week last year, all provinces sharing in the rise except the Maritimes.

FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits advanced six per cent in November over the same month last year, and were four per cent higher in the first 11 months of the year. Total for the month was 80,927, and for the 11 months, 2,002,774.

FOREIGN TRADE IN OCTOBER
YIELDS SMALL IMPORT SURPLUS

Both Canadian commodity imports from the United States and total imports from all countries advanced sharply in value during October to new all-time peaks, slightly exceeding in each case the expanded values of exports to produce small import balances both with the United States and on overall account. During the 10 months ending October the debit balance with the United States was down steeply from a year earlier, and in trade with all countries Canada had a slight import balance in place of the customary export surplus.

Imports from the United States during October increased in value to \$208,300,000 from \$177,400,000 in September and were 24 per cent above last year's October value of \$167,600,000. Total domestic and foreign exports rose more sharply to \$207,400,000 from \$149,800,000 in October a year ago, a gain of more than 38 per cent, resulting in a debit balance of only \$900,000 as against \$17,800,000.

During the 10 months ending October, imports from the United States rose nearly six per cent in value from \$1,638,200,000 last year to \$1,733,400,000, while total exports increased about 40 per cent from \$1,188,700,000 to \$1,661,100,000. The debit balance for the period thus dropped from \$449,500,000 last year to \$72,300,000.

Total imports from all countries climbed 37 per cent in October to \$320,600,000 from \$234,300,000 a year ago, increases being recorded in imports from the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries as a whole, and other foreign countries as well as the United States. Total domestic and foreign exports were valued at \$318,900,000 compared to \$271,700,000, the result being an overall debit balance of \$1,700,000 compared to an export surplus of \$37,400,000 last year.

In the 10 month's trade with all countries, total imports advanced about 12 per cent to \$2,580,100,000 from \$2,308,200,000 in 1949, while total exports increased about five per cent to \$2,567,200,000 from \$2,438,700,000. For the 10 months there was thus an overall adverse balance of \$12,900,000 as against a credit balance of \$130,500,000 last year.

Imports from the United Kingdom in October were up substantially in value to \$41,700,000 as compared to \$19,450,000 a year earlier, but total domestic and foreign exports were down to \$48,000,000 from \$72,800,000, the export surplus dropping to \$6,300,000 from \$53,300,000. In the 10 months, imports from the United Kingdom were valued at \$332,000,000 as compared to \$260,200,000, a gain of nearly 28 per cent. Total exports to the United Kingdom in the period dropped to \$593,900,000 from \$601,900,000, and the credit balance fell to \$61,800,000 from \$341,700,000 a year ago.

In October trade with other Commonwealth countries and other foreign countries combined, imports exceeded total exports by \$7,100,000. In the 10 months there was an import balance of \$2,500,000 compared with a large export surplus in 1949. This change also was the result of reduced exports and increased imports.

October Imports

There were increases in each of the nine main groups of commodities imported from the United States in October, largest absolute gains being shown in iron and non-metallic mineral products. Only one of the nine groups -- iron products -- was at a lower level in the 10-month period.

Imports of iron and its products from the United States rose in October from \$60,432,000 a year ago to \$73,432,000, non-metallic minerals from \$34,473,000 to \$47,621,000, agricultural and vegetable products from \$16,253,000 to \$17,118,000, fibres and textiles from \$9,226,000 to \$14,260,000, non-ferrous metals from \$12,003,000 to \$13,118,000, chemicals and allied products from \$10,830,000 to \$12,275,000, and miscellaneous commodities from \$11,399,000 to \$13,917,000.

Gains were common to all main groups of imports in October from the United Kingdom, and only two groups were lower in the 10 months. Most marked gains in the month were shown in iron products which rose from \$5,133,000 to \$15,043,000, and fibres and textiles from \$5,955,000 to \$11,374,000. The non-ferrous metals group advanced from \$2,374,000 to \$4,498,000, non-metallic minerals from \$2,108,000 to \$3,079,000, and agricultural and vegetable products from \$1,981,000 to \$2,607,000.

Purchases from the rest of the Commonwealth countries rose in October to \$27,526,000 from \$19,238,000 in October last year, and in the 10-month period to \$191,874,000 from \$158,835,000. Gains in the value of imports of tropical commodities like sugar, tea and rubber were particularly large. There were increased imports in the month from Jamaica, India, Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, Australia, and Fiji, but lower totals for Barbados and British Guiana.

Imports from Latin American countries in October again moved upwards in value for the fourth successive month. The October value was \$21,939,000 as compared with \$17,726,000 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total for the 10-month period to \$177,368,000 as against \$152,963,000 a year earlier. Substantial gains in purchases both in the month and cumulative period were shown for most of Canada's main Latin American suppliers.

Imports from European countries continued the advance of August and September, rising to \$11,248,000 from \$6,760,000, and in the 10 months advanced to \$78,842,000 from \$70,257,000. There were large gains in the month in imports from Belgium and Luxembourg, France, and the Netherlands, but a slightly smaller total for Switzerland.

There were greatly increased purchases of petroleum and petroleum products from Arabia and the Netherlands Antilles both in the month and 10 months, while the total for Japan was small in the month but substantial for the cumulative period. These three countries accounted for the bulk of the purchases from other countries, which rose sharply in October to \$9,660,000 from \$3,206,000, and in the 10 months to \$64,807,000 from \$26,053,000.

Imports of iron and its products, by far the largest of the nine main groups, rose in value in the month to \$90,600,000 from \$66,500,000, and in the 10 months to \$812,700,000 from \$770,100,000. There were large gains in October in rolling-mill products, non-farm machinery, and automobiles and parts, and engines and boilers, but imports of farm implements and machinery were down sharply.

Mainly as a result of large gains in the imports of coal and petroleum, the non-metallic minerals group advanced from \$47,557,000 in October last year to \$66,736,000, and in the 10 months from \$442,092,000 to \$498,349,000. The non-ferrous metals group rose in the month to \$21,822,000 from \$17,211,000 a year earlier, and in the 10 months to \$172,379,000 from \$141,294,000, gains in both periods being recorded for the majority of principal commodities.

Agricultural and vegetable products rose in October to \$52,492,000 from \$38,038,000, and were up in the 10 months to \$387,281,000 from \$299,237,000, with substantial increases in sugar, coffee and chicory, tea, vegetable oils and rubber. Alcoholic beverages were lower in both periods.

The fibres and textiles group moved up in October to \$35,782,000 from \$23,453,000 a year earlier, and was moderately higher in the 10 months at \$290,823,000 against \$283,149,000. Gains were spread throughout the group but were largest in raw cotton and cotton products, and raw wool and wool products. With increases in furs, hides and skins, and animal oils and fats, the animals and animal products group advanced in the month to \$10,767,000 from \$6,929,000. In the 10 months the group total rose to \$67,328,000 from \$62,595,000.

The wood and paper products group advanced in October to \$9,934,000 from \$8,211,000, and in the 10 months to \$81,993,000 from \$71,118,000. Miscellaneous commodities moved higher in October to \$17,528,000 from \$14,200,000, and in the cumulative period to \$139,122,000 from \$132,869,000. Canadian tourist purchases amounting to \$4,246,000 in October showed a particularly sharp gain. (1 and 2).

VALUE OF INVENTORIES HELD BY
MANUFACTURERS HIGHER IN OCTOBER

Total value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturing industries advanced in October following a slight decline in September. This raised the preliminary index, on the base 1947=100, to 133.6 from 131.5 in September and 125.4 in October last year. The indexes for July and August were 133.3 and 133.8, respectively. There were increases over a year earlier in all four main groups, and only one -- construction materials -- fell below the level of the preceding month.

Indexes for capital goods and producer's materials both were at their highest levels so far this year, the former rising to 104.0 from 102.6 in September and 101.0 a year ago, and the latter to 136.0 from 131.4 in September and 133.8 last year. The construction materials index at 170.1, fell from 175.6 in September but rose from 154.6 in October last year, while the consumer's goods index advanced to 135.7 from 133.2 in September and 125.7 a year earlier. (3)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Dec. 14, 1950</u>	<u>Dec. 7, 1950</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>Nov. 16, 1950</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	144.0	142.4	145.2
82 Industrials	141.9	140.2	143.6
16 Utilities	139.3	137.3	136.5
8 Banks	151.3	152.5	157.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	86.7	86.1	89.7
25 Golds	58.3	58.9	60.4
5 Base Metals	144.4	141.4	149.2

WHOLESALE SALES IN OCTOBER
UP EIGHT PER CENT OVER A YEAR AGO

Dollar volume of wholesale sales in October was eight per cent higher than in the same month last year, but showed a seasonal decline of three per cent from September. Sales for the first 10 months of this year were five per cent above the similar period of 1949. The general unadjusted index, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 339.7 for October as compared with 314.8 for October last year, and 351.5 for September.

October was the fourth successive month in which sales in Quebec recorded the greatest increase over 1949. Dollar sales in that province were 12 per cent higher than a year ago, while gains of 10 per cent and nine per cent were shown for British Columbia and Ontario. Prairie wholesalers' sales were up five per cent and a gain of two per cent was registered in the Maritime Provinces.

The dry goods and apparel trades and hardware wholesalers continued to lead the nine trades surveyed in the rate of increase of dollar volume of sales in October this year as compared with last, while the rate of increase in automotive equipment wholesalers' sales was considerably smaller than in preceding months. Clothing wholesalers' sales were up 20 per cent, dry goods 16 per cent, and footwear 15 per cent. Sales of hardware wholesalers were 19 per cent in excess of the October, 1949 volume.

Increases ranging from one per cent to eight per cent were recorded for the other trades except fruit and vegetable wholesalers, where a decline of four per cent was shown. (4)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP THREE PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales advanced three per cent during the week ending December 9 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. All provinces shared in the rise except the Maritimes where a decline of five per cent was recorded. Sales in Manitoba showed the highest percentage gain, with an increase of six per cent, followed by Quebec and British Columbia, four per cent each, Ontario three per cent, Alberta two per cent, and Saskatchewan one per cent.

RETAIL SALES MODERATELY
HIGHER IN OCTOBER

Canada's retail trade showed a moderate gain of 2.8 per cent in October over the corresponding month last year, while cumulative sales for the first 10 months of this year were 5.8 per cent higher than in the similar period of 1949. All provinces shared in the sales advance in the month except Saskatchewan and Alberta, while in the January-October period, Saskatchewan alone declined.

Motor vehicle dealers had the largest gain in October, sales increasing 22 per cent. Garage and filling station sales were 10 per cent higher, while the gain of 14 per cent in appliance and radio dealers' sales, although more moderate than in previous months, indicated a continuation of the strength in consumer demand for this line of durable goods.

The only other large gain was recorded by coal and wood dealers whose sales were up 10 per cent in October over a year earlier. Food store sales increased two per cent, mainly due to an 11 per cent gain in sales of chain food stores. Family clothing stores were four per cent higher, the only one in the apparel group to show increased sales volume.

Other declines in sales volume were quite moderate, shoe store sales showing the largest decrease of six per cent, followed by hardware stores whose sales were five per cent lower. Variety store sales fell three per cent, the first decline for this trade since April this year.

Regionally, Manitoba had the largest sales gain in the month with a rise of 6.3 per cent, followed by British Columbia with an advance of 4.7 per cent. Sales in Ontario rose 4.4 per cent, Quebec 3.5 per cent, and the Maritimes 1.5 per cent. In Saskatchewan, sales were down 7.7 per cent, and Alberta 1.1 per cent. (5)

INSTALLMENT SALES SHOW FURTHER
RISE IN JULY-SEPTEMBER QUARTER

The proportion of retail sales on the instalment basis showed a further increase in the third quarter of this year over the preceding quarter and the corresponding period last year, while the ratio of charge sales was down from the April-June period and practically unchanged from July-September, 1949, according to the quarterly survey of 16 major credit-dealing trades by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The percentage of cash sales in the same period fell slightly from the 1949 quarter but was up from preceding quarters this year.

Instalment sales rose to 9.5 per cent of total sales in the third quarter of this year from 9.2 per cent in the second quarter and 8.5 per cent in the July-September period of 1949. Charge sales, at 27.4 per cent of the total, were down from 28.3 per cent in the preceding quarter, and 27.5 per cent from the same period last year. Cash sales rose to 63.1 per cent from 62.5 per cent in the April-June period this year, but were down from last year's figure of 64.0 per cent.

Instalment sales were up 34 per cent in value during the July-September period this year over the same period last year, the Bureau's index rising to 189.6 from 141.6. The cash sales index showed a rise of seven per cent to 221.6 from 207.0, and the charge sales index rose nine per cent to 210.1 from 192.2.

Receivables indexes for instalment and charge accounts combined rose from 146.2 at the end of September last year to 168.5, showing gains of 23.8 per cent in instalment receivables and 11.5 per cent in unpaid charge accounts. Nine of the 10 instalment trades had higher receivables this year than last and 14 of the 16 trades recorded larger charge receivables than in 1949.

All except two trades in the instalment category had an increase in the number of days credit outstanding. The over-all average repayment of charge accounts remained constant with the 1949 rate. Six trades showed a longer repayment period for charge accounts, six revealed a shorter repayment period and three showed no change as compared with the third quarter of 1949. (6)

SALES AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Aggregate expenditures of Canadians and visitors to Canada on alcoholic beverages reached an estimated total of \$614,000,000 in the 12 months ending March, 1949. This was \$42,000,000 above the preceding year's total of \$572,000,000. More than half the amounts spent in both years were returned to the federal and provincial governments as duties, taxes, and other revenues.

Apparent consumption of both spirits and wines rose moderately in the fiscal year 1949-50 over the preceding year but in both cases was below 1947-48. On the other hand, the apparent consumption of beer continued its uninterrupted rise to reach a new peak.

Consumption of beer during the year amounted to 131,442,503 gallons as compared with 175,465,092 in 1949, and 165,742,842 in 1948, and of spirits to 6,969,898 proof gallons compared with 6,833,255 in 1949, and 7,320,388 in 1948. Apparent consumption of wine totalled 4,894,649 gallons compared with 4,710,986 in 1949, and 5,213,608 in 1948.

Production of beer rose to 182,718,905 gallons from 178,552,891 in the fiscal year 1949, while the production of spirits decreased to 20,741,268 proof gallons from 23,643,036. Wine bottled or sold in bulk increased to 4,287,181 gallons in the calendar year 1949 from 4,244,794 in 1948, while wine produced and placed in storage for maturing declined to 3,999,452 gallons from 5,038,621.

Imports of alcoholic beverages of all kinds increased in value to \$20,677,004 in the fiscal year 1949-50 from \$17,431,127 in the previous year and exports were up to \$33,869,538 from \$31,371,668. Imports of spirits rose in value to \$18,203,216 from \$15,178,903, but declined in quantity to 2,361,141 proof gallons from 2,474,076. Wines rose in value to \$2,262,827 from \$2,082,778, and in quantity to 744,884 gallons from 690,679. Beer imports were comparatively small, amounting to 111,161 gallons at \$210,961 compared with 97,368 gallons at \$169,446.

Exports of spirits fell to 4,004,760 proof gallons from 4,178,916 the year before, but the value advanced to \$32,342,898 from \$29,663,572. Beer exports were lower both in volume and value, amounting to 1,329,747 gallons at \$1,513,311 as compared with 1,611,071 gallons at \$1,687,529. Exports of wine were small at 7,056 gallons compared with 11,744, valued at \$13,329 against \$20,567.

Excise and import duties, validation fees and licences on spirits collected by the Dominion Government during the fiscal year ending March, 1950, totalled \$80,749,812 compared with \$79,401,370 the year before, while revenues collected on malt and malt products increased to \$59,754,546 from \$59,693,050 and on wines to \$2,713,057 from \$2,639,966. Additional revenue is received from sales and other taxes, but separate figures are not available. (7)

ENTRIES OF FOREIGN VEHICLES
HIGHER IN NOVEMBER

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits advanced six per cent in November over the same month last year, and were four per cent higher in the first 11 months of the year. Traffic was heavier in the month in all areas except Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia, while in the 11 months declines occurred in Nova Scotia and Manitoba.

The total number of entries in November was 80,927 compared with 76,120 in November last year, bringing the cumulative figure for the 11-month period to 2,002,774 units from 1,934,079 in the same months last year.

Entries into Ontario in November totalled 41,510 compared with 38,284, Quebec 17,567 compared with 15,895, and British Columbia 10,576 compared with 11,336. New Brunswick's total was 7,971 (7,614 in November, 1949), Manitoba 1,402 (1,571), Alberta 753 (712), Saskatchewan 611 (598), Yukon Territory 216 (99), Newfoundland 17 (-), and Nova Scotia 4 (11). (Mem. 1)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Deliveries of wheat by farmers in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 7 were 61 per cent above the amounts marketed in the corresponding week a year ago, and with smaller overseas export clearances the visible supplies of Canadian wheat in North America were 30 per cent above last year's total.

Marketings amounted to 7,320,744 bushels as against 4,540,591 bushels a year ago, and the overseas export clearances totalled 3,112,784 bushels compared with 3,298,759, while the stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 7 aggregated 215,421,961 bushels against 165,198,778. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on December 15 amounted to 32,798,000 pounds, showing a decline of 24.4 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 43,359,000 pounds. Holdings were higher in Saskatoon and Edmonton, but were lower in the other seven centres. Stocks of creamery butter were as follows by cities on December 15, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 2,537 (2,580) pounds; Montreal, 10,681 (14,915); Toronto, 3,772 (9,413); Winnipeg, 8,899 (9,472); Regina, 670 (987); Saskatoon, 381 (266); Edmonton, 3,945 (2,761); Calgary, 1,283 (1,348); Vancouver, 630 (1,617).

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, were slightly higher on December 1, amounting to 33,734,000 pounds as compared with 32,641,000 on November 1, and 30,612,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 16,184,000 pounds as compared with 17,476,000 on November 1, and 11,242,000 on December 1 last year. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC WASHING
MACHINES AND REFRIGERATORS

Production of household electric refrigerators by Canadian manufacturers rose sharply in September and the first nine months of this year over the same periods of 1949, while the output of domestic-type washing machines was lower. Factory stocks of both these appliances were above September last year.

Output of electric refrigerators for household use totalled 32,095 in September as compared with 16,733 in September last year. During the first nine months of the year, 244,924 units were produced as against 130,945 in the similar period of 1949. Factory stocks at the end of September rose to 5,220 from 2,419 last year.

Production of domestic-type washing machines in September declined to 27,231 units from 29,342 a year earlier, and in the nine months fell to 200,494 units from 260,618. Factory stocks at the end of September totalled 10,741 units as against 5,644 at September 30, 1949. (8)

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON
AND STEEL IN OCTOBER

Production of pig iron, ferro-alloys and steel ingots and castings was higher in October than in the corresponding month last year, while in the first 10 months of the year output of pig iron and steel ingots and castings was larger and ferro-alloys smaller.

The month's output of pig iron amounted to 205,811 net tons as compared with 166,020 in October last year, bringing the cumulative total for the 10 months to 1,903,262 net tons as against 1,825,023 last year.

Production of steel ingots and castings in October totalled 293,928 net tons compared with 258,891 a year earlier. Cumulative output for the 10 months was 2,803,401 net tons against 2,663,259 last year.

October output of ferro-alloys amounted to 16,959 net tons as compared with 15,456 a year ago, bringing the aggregate for the 10 months ending October to 149,314 net tons as against 184,992 in 1949. (Mem. 4)

PRODUCTION OF COAL DECLINED
IN NOVEMBER; IMPORTS HIGHER

Production of coal was lower in November and the first 11 months of this year than in the same periods of 1949, while imports were higher in both comparisons. The month's output amounted to 2,000,000 tons as compared with 2,091,769 in November last year, bringing the cumulative total for the 11-month period to 17,070,663 tons as against 17,305,150 in 1949.

Production in Alberta in November declined to 878,000 tons from 1,025,976 a year earlier, British Columbia to 161,000 tons from 173,652, and New Brunswick to 50,000 tons from 51,470. Output in Nova Scotia increased to 596,000 tons from 590,034, and Saskatchewan to 315,000 tons from 250,637.

Imports of coal advanced sharply in November, totalling 2,809,184 tons as against 1,481,283 in November last year. During the 11 months ending November, 25,818,066 tons were imported compared with 18,517,921 in 1949. (9)

PRODUCTION OF STEEL WIRE HIGHER IN
SEPTEMBER; WIRE FENCING AND NAILS LOWER

Production of steel wire was higher in September and the first nine months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1949, while output of wire fencing and wire nails declined in both comparisons.

Production of steel wire in September amounted to 30,740 tons as compared with 25,959 a year ago, and in the nine months aggregated 251,845 tons as against 244,379 in 1949. Output of wire fencing in September totalled 1,300 tons compared with 1,391 a year earlier, and in the nine months amounted to 16,324 tons against 18,499 in the same months last year.

Output of wire nails declined to 7,445 tons from 8,311 in September last year, and in the nine-month period was lower at 63,293 tons as compared with 65,495 last year. (10)

SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES
HIGHER IN OCTOBER AND 10-MONTH PERIOD

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were higher in October and the first 10 months of this year than in the same periods of 1949. Sales in the month were valued at \$2,029,400 as compared with \$1,640,210 in October last year, raising the cumulative figure for the 10 months ending October to \$13,752,656 from \$12,944,152 in the same months last year. (11)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board both advanced in November over the same month last year, while in the first 11 months of this year output was lower but sales were higher than in 1949. The month's output amounted to 24,297,087 square feet as compared with 19,305,461 in November last year, bringing the cumulative total for the 11 months to 203,170,249 square feet from 205,570,449 in the January-November period last year.

Domestic sales in November amounted to 24,023,149 square feet as compared with 18,247,897 a year earlier. In the 11 months ending November, 203,668,926 square feet were sold against 200,566,683 in the similar period of 1949. (Mom. 5)

CIVIL AVIATION IN JULY

Revenues of Canadian air carriers reached a high level in July, total for the month amounting to \$4,627,733 as compared with \$4,119,632 in July last year. Cumulative total for the first seven months of this year were close to \$25,000,000, a gain of 18.8 per cent over the similar period of 1949.

Expenses continued to increase in July, advancing from \$3,600,016 to \$3,840,206. Net operating revenues for the month were \$787,527 compared with \$519,616, bringing the seven-month total to \$822,292 against a deficit of \$477,000 last year. (12)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Cars of revenue freight loaded by the principal railways of Canada during the week ended December 9 totalled 78,781 cars, an increase of 3,495 cars over the corresponding week last year. All-Canada loadings for the first 49 weeks of this year were 3,697,332 cars, down 22,914 cars from the same period of 1949. (13)

NEW RECORDS ESTABLISHED BY PULP
AND PAPER INDUSTRY IN 1949

Canada's pulp and paper industry -- consistently one of the most important industries during the last 35 years -- had another record year in 1949, with new peaks in gross and net values of production, number of employees, and salaries and wages paid, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The advance in the year -- the 10th in succession -- was due to the inclusion for the first time of figures for Newfoundland. There was a decline from 1948 in the rest of Canada as the result chiefly of a decrease in pulp exports, coupled with a drop in the price of that commodity.

The gross value of production -- the sum of the values of pulp made for sale in Canada, pulp for export, and paper manufactured -- rose in 1949 to \$836,148,000 from \$825,858,000 in 1948, while the net value of production -- value added by manufacture -- advanced to \$423,376,000 from \$412,770,000. There were 52,050 employees in 1949 as against 51,924, and their salaries and wages aggregated \$157,703,368 as against \$151,662,761.

One hundred and twenty-three mills operated in 1949, an increase of six over the preceding year. There were 54 in Quebec as compared with 50 the year before, and 44 in Ontario against 46. There were nine in both years in British Columbia, and 16 in the other provinces as against 12. Newfoundland's entry into Confederation added three pulp and paper mills to Canada's 1949 total.

Pulp production in 1949 rose 2.3 per cent in volume, but declined 8.4 per cent in value. The amount manufactured during the year was 7,852,398 tons valued at \$445,138,494 as compared with 7,675,079 tons at \$485,966,164 in 1948. Of the 1949 total, 5,982,515 tons valued at \$250,490,635 were produced by combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in paper-making, increases of 7.9 per cent in tonnage and 3.2 per cent in value. Over 19 per cent of the total pulp produced was for export, with tonnage 14.6 per cent and value 21.2 per cent lower than in 1948. The remaining five per cent was made for sale in Canada.

Production of paper and paper boards rose both in volume and value in 1949, the year's output amounting to 6,539,969 tons valued at \$641,459,838 as compared with 6,063,646 tons at \$582,346,842 in 1948. These increases were largely due to the inclusion of statistics for Newfoundland and to a rise in the price of newsprint paper.

Output of newsprint paper reached an all-time peak figure of 5,187,206 tons valued at \$467,976,343 as compared with 4,640,336 tons at \$402,099,718 in 1948 -- the previous peak year. The average value per ton increased from \$86.65 to \$90.22. Production was higher in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Manitoba.

World production of newsprint paper in 1949 has been estimated at 9,104,000 tons as compared with 7,729,000 in 1939. In 1949, North America supplied two-thirds of the world total, Canada alone accounting for 52 per cent.

Production of paper boards in 1949 moved down 2.5 per cent to 797,023 tons as compared with the preceding year, but due to price increases the total value declined only \$232,625 to \$80,632,075. Output of book and other fine papers totalled 199,317 tons valued at \$40,598,820, decreasing both in volume and value from 1948 despite higher average values.

Production of wrapping paper amounted to 195,585 tons valued at \$30,033,478, also decreasing in both volume and value, although average values increased. Tissue and miscellaneous papers made up the remainder of the total tonnage with 68,340 tons and 95,498 tons, respectively.

The apparent production of pulpwood in 1949 was 11,850,254 rough cords valued at \$270,697,980 as compared with 12,497,926 rough cords valued at \$284,656,819 in 1948. Of the total for 1949, about 86 per cent was manufactured into pulp in Canadian pulp-mills, while the remaining 14 per cent was exported. Imports of pulpwood are relatively unimportant and amounted to 5,491 cords in 1949.

Exports of wood-pulp in 1949 amounted to 1,557,348 tons valued at \$171,504,163 as compared with 1,797,998 tons at \$211,564,384 in 1948. Imports of wood-pulp increased from 33,000 tons in 1948 to 38,293, and in value from \$3,797,597 to \$3,963,086.

The total value of paper and paper goods exported in 1949 was \$459,039,871 as compared with \$416,681,608 in 1948. Newsprint paper made up 95.8 per cent of the total value of paper exported during the year at \$440,044,067, as against \$383,122,743 in 1948. The volume of newsprint exports moved up to 4,789,296 tons from 4,328,084 tons.

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS Electric energy generated by central electric stations advanced 50 per cent in the decade from 1939 to 1948, while the revenues climbed 70 per cent, according to the annual review of the central electric stations industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of domestic customers served also rose appreciably in all classes, including farm service, with an increase of 48 per cent, and average consumption gained 46 per cent.

In the 10-year period, revenues climbed from \$151,880,969 in 1939 to \$257,377,490 in 1948, while electric energy generated increased from 28,338,000,000 kilowatt hours to nearly 42,390,000,000. The number of domestic customers, including farm service, rose 775,175 in the period to 2,398,847.

Revenues from domestic service brought \$79,920,367 for 1948 compared with \$70,258,591 in 1947. Commercial lighting produced \$42,869,215, a gain of \$2,079,695, while large power users, such as paper mills, smelters and factories, paid \$111,557,496 in 1948 against \$106,636,652 in the preceding year.

Reported expenses, which included only four items -- wages, fuel, taxes and cost of power purchased -- advanced to \$180,210,931 from \$177,359,696 in 1947. Taxes declined \$790,529 to \$25,428,014, while wages totalled \$68,765,222 against \$67,417,317 as employees rose by 2,645 to 29,349. Cost of purchased power (interchanged between stations) increased from \$77,039,431 in 1947 to \$77,603,460, while fuel costs rose \$1,729,830 over 1947 to \$8,414,235.

Pole line mileage continued to advance, increasing to 113,722 miles from 98,530 in 1947, while customers numbered 2,822,027, up 178,700. Domestic customers, including farm, represented 85 per cent of the national total in 1948. (14)

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
AT RECORD HIGH LEVELS IN 1949

Industrial employment and payrolls were at record levels in 1949, according to the annual review by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index number of employment, on the base 1926=100, averaged 196.2, showing a small increase over the 1948 figure of 195.8, previously the maximum in the record of 29 years. At the peak of wartime activity in 1943, the annual index was 184.1, while the post-war low average was 173.2, reached in 1946.

At the first of the year, the index number was 1.2 per cent higher than at January 1, 1948. As the year progressed, the rate of increase was at a slightly higher level than in the same period a year earlier. By August 1, however, the position was reversed, and except at September 1, 1949 was a little below its 1948 position during the latter part of the year. At December 1, the index of employment was 2.5 points lower than at the same date in 1948, although in accordance with the seasonal movement, it was 5.8 points higher than at the beginning of January, 1949. In 1948, the gain from January 1 to December 1 was 10.6 points, and in 1947, was 18.6 points higher.

Weekly wages and salaries of persons employed by the larger establishments in the eight major industrial groups averaged \$43.05 per week in 1949 before deductions were made for income tax, unemployment insurance contributions, etc., as compared with \$40.11 in 1948 and \$25.25 in 1941. Weekly earnings of persons on the staffs of leading manufacturing establishments reached a new all-time maximum in the year under review, standing at \$44.23 compared with \$40.91 in 1948.

The expansion in employment was generally higher in the non-manufacturing groups than in manufacturing industries. Among the former classes, logging showed further decreases with the index number falling by 26.7 per cent from the 1948 level, mostly due to unfavourable weather conditions in certain areas and uncertainties in the export market resulting from currency problems. In the other non-manufacturing industries there was a general, though moderate upward movement, and the advance in employment as compared with 1948 was 0.2 per cent in transportation, 0.6 per cent in services, 2.9 per cent in mining, 3.8 per cent in trade, 3.9 per cent in construction and maintenance, 4.1 per cent in finance and 8.6 per cent in communications. The average gain for non-manufacturing classes as a whole amounted to only 0.5 per cent.

Regionally, higher levels of total industrial employment in 1949 as compared with 1948 were recorded in five provinces and lower in four. The 1949 increases amounted to 0.6 per cent in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, 1.0 per cent in Ontario, 3.3 per cent in Manitoba and 6.8 per cent in Alberta, where developments in the oil fields affected favourably the general situation. Losses amounted to 1.1 per cent in British Columbia, 1.5 per cent in Quebec, 3.1 per cent in Prince Edward Island and 4.8 per cent in New Brunswick. The index of employment in the **manufacturing** group showed gains only in three provinces: 1.0 per cent in Ontario, 2.7 per cent in Alberta and 3.0 per cent in Manitoba, while declines in the remaining provinces ranged from 0.3 per cent in Quebec to 4.1 per cent in British Columbia. (15)

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 Foreign Trade, October (10 cents).
2. Monthly Summary of Imports for Consumption, October (20 cents).
3. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, October (25 cents).
4. Wholesale Trade, October (10 cents).
5. Retail Trade, October (10 cents).
6. Retail Consumer Credit, Third Quarter, 1950 (25 cents).
7. The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, 1950 (50 cents).
8. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, September (10 cents).
9. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, November (10 cents).
10. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, September (15 cents).
11. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, October (10 cents).
12. Civil Aviation, July (10 cents).
13. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
14. Central Electric Stations, 1948 (25 cents).
15. Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls, 1949 (25 cents).
16. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, August (10 cents).
17. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, November (10 cents).

Memoranda

1. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, November (10 cents).
 2. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 3. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, December 1 (10 cents).
 4. Production of Pig Iron and Steel, October (10 cents).
 5. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, November (10 cents).
 6. Pack of Plums, 1950 (10 cents).
 7. Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, Summary of Revenue and Expenditure -- Preliminary -- 1949 (25 cents).
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