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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS was at a lower level at January 1, the decline being in accordance with the movement invariably indicated at that date in the years since 1920. The preliminary index, on the base 1926=100, stood at 194.2 as compared with 201.8 at December 1.

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THE GENERAL INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, on the base 1935-39 equals 100, averaged 184.2 in 1949, an advance of 1.5 per cent over the 1948 average of 181.5.

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CANADIAN WHOLESALE PRICES in January were slightly higher than in the preceding month but were down from a year earlier.

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CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS to all countries in January declined in value to \$221,200,000 compared with \$237,000,000 a year earlier. Shipments to the United States were up to \$130,859,000 from \$116,023,000, but to the United Kingdom were down to \$48,608,000 from \$55,813,000.

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LANDINGS AND LANDED VALUE OF SEA FISH showed marked increases in January over the same month last year. The catch of all species in the month rose to 76,202,000 pounds from 37,079,000, and the value to \$2,211,000 from \$1,530,000.

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SHIPMENTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES from Canadian factories in January -- usually a month of relatively low deliveries -- rose to 28,527 units from 13,863 in January, 1949. Top monthly figures last year were 30,894 units for September and 30,096 for June.

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CANADA'S GOLD PRODUCTION last year -- highest since 1942 -- amounted to 4,112,626 fine ounces, showing an increase of slightly more than 17 per cent over the preceding year's total of 3,529,608 fine ounces.

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CARS OF RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT loaded in Canada during the week ended February 18 amounted to 71,675 compared with 71,170 in the preceding week and 71,104 in the same week last year.

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CANADA ENTERED THE YEAR 1950 with an estimated population of 13,728,000, an increase of 149,000 in the six months from July 1, 1949, when it stood at an estimated 13,579,000, and 179,000 over the estimate of 13,549,000 for June 1 last year.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES HIGHER
BUT OVERALL TOTAL LOWER IN JANUARY

Canada's domestic exports to the United States -- for the third successive month -- were substantially higher in value in January than a year earlier. Shipments to Commonwealth and other countries were generally lower and the total value of domestic exports to all countries fell below that of January last year.

Exports to the United States in the month were valued at \$130,859,000 as against \$116,023,000 in January, 1949, an increase of nearly 13 per cent. The January value was higher than that for any of the first nine months of 1949 before the currency revaluations, but was exceeded in October, November and December, which are usually the peak months of the year. Part of the higher January value in terms of Canadian dollars over January last year can be attributed to the premium on United States exchange.

Total exports to all countries in January declined in value to \$221,200,000 compared with \$237,000,000 a year earlier. Shipments to the United States thus accounted for about 59 per cent of the month's total value as compared with slightly more than 50 per cent in the 12 months of 1949.

Sales to the United Kingdom -- which have been subject to fluctuations during recent months -- were valued at \$48,608,000, down from \$55,813,000 a year earlier, but only slightly under the December figure. There were decreases also from a year ago in exports to other Commonwealth areas. The largest decline was in exports to Commonwealth countries in Asia which fell to \$3,473,000 from \$14,937,000, with shipments to India down to \$495,000 from \$11,190,000 in January last year, when there were exceptionally large exports of wheat and railway equipment to that country. Exports to the British West Indies, including British Guiana, Bermuda and British Honduras, declined to \$2,512,000 compared to \$4,608,000; to Commonwealth countries in Africa to \$3,831,000 from \$4,991,000; and to the Oceania group of Australia, New Zealand and Fiji to \$2,612,000 from \$3,145,000. Total value of exports to all Commonwealth countries, including the United Kingdom, was \$62,336,000 as against \$83,706,000.

Exports to Latin America were lower at \$6,866,000 compared with \$7,953,000, decreases being recorded for most of the larger Canadian markets in the group except Cuba and Venezuela. Shipments to Continental Europe fell off more sharply to \$10,362,000 as against \$16,569,000, with sales lower to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland but higher to Portugal and Spain. Exports to remaining foreign countries, on the other hand, increased to \$9,675,000 from \$8,375,000, mainly due to gains to Israel, Japan, Indonesia and the Philippine Islands.

In the commodity groups, agricultural and vegetable products, iron and iron products, and non-ferrous metals and products registered declines, while exports of animals and animal products gained substantially and the wood and paper group showed a moderate increase.

Exports in the agricultural and vegetable products group were valued at \$47,375,000 as compared with \$59,841,000 a year earlier, wheat declining to \$23,157,000 as against \$28,351,000. The iron group declined to \$16,349,000 from \$25,097,000, with decreases in ferro-alloys, locomotives and parts, farm machinery, other machinery, automobiles and parts, and railway cars. The non-ferrous metals group fell off to \$28,080,000 from \$37,602,000, all main items except nickel being down.

On the other hand, exports of animals and animal products advanced to \$40,404,000 from \$27,448,000, bacon and hams rising to \$14,032,000 as against \$2,990,000, and cattle and fish and fishery products showing gains that offset lower figures for furs, leather, and eggs. Largest in value, the wood and paper group increased to \$70,158,000 compared with \$65,344,000, newsprint rising to \$38,344,000 from \$29,933,000, although planks and boards and wood pulp declined. The non-metallic minerals group increased moderately to \$6,807,000 from \$6,455,000, due to larger asbestos shipments. The chemicals group increased also to \$7,931,000 from \$6,447,000.

Export values of the remaining two small groups were both lower, the fibres and textiles group declining to \$1,643,000 compared with \$2,950,000 and miscellaneous commodities to \$2,432,000 compared with \$5,845,000. (1)

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT LOWER AT JANUARY 1

Employment in the major industrial divisions was at a lower level at January 1, the decline being in accordance with the movement invariably indicated at that date in the years since 1920. The preliminary index, on the base 1926=100, stood at 194.2 as compared with 201.8 at December 1. This reduction of 3.8 per cent exceeded that indicated at January 1, 1949, when the index number at 196.0 -- a maximum for the time of year -- was 0.9 per cent above the latest figure.

Salaries and wages were lower by 6.9 per cent in the holiday week of January 1 than in the week of December 1. As compared with January 1, 1949, however, there was a gain of 2.3 per cent. The advance figure of average weekly earnings was \$42.38 as compared with the all-time high of \$43.81 a month earlier, and \$41.10 a year ago.

The losses in employment from December 1 ranged from 1.8 per cent in Ontario and 2.1 per cent in New Brunswick, to 7.9 per cent in Prince Edward Island, and 13.4 per cent in Nova Scotia. The index numbers of employment in New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario were lower than at January 1, 1949, but in the remaining provinces, industrial employment continued at a slightly higher level. Industrially, there was widespread curtailment in activity. In all provinces, the losses in construction and manufacturing were particularly important.

The advance index of employment in manufacturing at January 1 was 199.9, a decline of 2.2 per cent from December 1, and 1.4 per cent from January 1 last year. The earnings of persons employed by the larger manufacturing establishments averaged \$43.65 as compared with \$45.38 at December 1, and \$42.23 at January 1, 1949. (2)

WHOLESALE PRICES IN JANUARY Canadian wholesale prices in January were slightly higher than in the preceding month but were down from a year earlier, according to index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The general index number for January, on the base 1926=100, stood at 157.1 as compared with 156.8 in December, and 159.3 in January, 1949.

Five of the eight sub-groups showed advances over December, while three were higher than in January, 1949. Sub-indexes were as follows, those for December being in brackets: vegetable products, 143.4 (142.5); animal products, 160.7 (163.0); textile products, 162.2 (159.7); wood products, 189.1 (188.6); iron products, 174.8 (173.9); non-ferrous metals, 139.7 (139.8); non-metallic minerals, 139.3 (139.0); chemical products, 118.0 (119.3).

The wholesale price index of farm products at 144.1, was down 0.3 points from December and 4.1 points lower than in January, 1949. The sub-group for field products at 123.8, was up 1.1 points over December, but 3.0 points under January last year. For the animal products section, the group index was 178.0, off 2.7 points from December, and down six points from January, 1949. (3)

DECREASE IN CASH BUYING
IN THIRD QUARTER OF 1949 The proportion of cash business transacted by establishments in 16 major retail fields during the third quarter of 1949 decreased to 63.6 per cent from 65.2 per cent in the corresponding period of 1948. This decline was absorbed by a substantial gain in the proportion of instalment sales and a lesser increase in charge sales.

All trades except women's clothing transacted a smaller proportion of their business on a cash basis than in the third quarter of 1948. Eight of the 10 trades selling on the instalment plan increased the proportion of instalment sales and nine of the 16 trades sold a greater proportion on charge account than in 1948.

Instalment accounts receivable followed the same pattern as instalment sales with the same eight trades showing an increased proportion on unpaid accounts over September 30, 1948. For the combined trades, instalment accounts receivable formed 32.2 per cent of total receivables compared with 31.2 per cent at the end of the third quarter of 1948. Charge receivables decreased the same proportion. (4)

INDEX OF PRODUCTION IN 1949 During 1949 the monthly average of the Bureau's general index of production, based on 1935-39 equals 100, was 184.2, an advance of 1.5 per cent over the 1948 average of 181.5, states the Canadian Statistical Review. The 1948 figure, in turn, was 3.4 per cent above the mark of 175.5 for 1947.

This index fluctuated rather widely during 1949, reaching 190.4 in June, the highest point ever attained under peace-time conditions, and dropping to a low of 178.2 in July when factory closing for holiday purposes resulted in lowered production. From this level the index moved up to 188.5 for September and stood at 186.8 for the closing month of the year. (5)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES Department store sales remained unchanged during the week ending February 18 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. All provinces showed increased sales except Ontario and the Maritimes. In Alberta, sales advanced 14 per cent, British Columbia 10 per cent, Quebec five per cent, and Manitoba four per cent, while declines of nine per cent and three per cent were recorded for Ontario and the Maritimes, respectively.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Feb. 23, 1950</u>	<u>Feb. 16, 1950</u>	<u>Jan. 26, 1950</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	117.8	117.7	117.5
82 Industrials	111.8	111.5	111.6
16 Utilities	125.0	125.3	123.3
8 Banks	142.4	143.3	142.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	91.7	90.7	91.1
25 Golds	73.4	72.8	73.1
5 Base Metals	127.8	126.0	126.5

TOTAL FARM MARKETINGS OF COARSE GRAINS LOWER Reflecting in large part the relatively low production last season, total marketings of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the present crop year to February 9 were down 15 per cent from the preceding year, amounting to 113,600,000 bushels as compared with 133,300,000, deliveries being lower for all coarse grains except oats.

Despite a small crop, western farmers had marketed 61,200,000 bushels of oats up to February 9 as compared with 56,200,000 for the comparable period of 1948-49. Marketings of barley were down to 44,300,000 bushels from 50,900,000, rye to 6,700,000 bushels from 13,300,000, and flaxseed to 1,400,000 bushels from 12,900,000.

At February 9 it was estimated that 18,400,000 bushels of oats, 9,000,000 bushels of barley, 2,500,000 bushels of rye, and 300,000 bushels of flaxseed still remained on western farms for delivery up to July 31. Should these estimates be realized, total deliveries from western farms for the 1949-50 crop year will be as follows: oats, 79,600,000 (85,700,000 in 1948-49); barley, 53,300,000 (69,100,000); rye, 9,200,000 (17,500,000); and flaxseed, 1,700,000 (15,200,000).

Exports of oats for the first six months of the crop year were 12,900,000 bushels as compared with 12,300,000 in 1948-49. Most of these shipments in both years went to the United States. Barley exports to the end of January, at 8,300,000 bushels, were below last year's movement for the same period of 13,500,000. Exports of rye for the first six months of 1949-50 totalled 7,700,000 bushels compared with 4,500,000, and flaxseed 2,400,000 bushels compared with 2,900,000. (6)

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF
WHEAT FLOUR IN JANUARY

Wheat flour production was up six per cent in January over the corresponding month last year, but down about seven per cent from the monthly average for 1949.

Output in the month amounted to 1,550,300 barrels as compared with 1,468,600 a year earlier, and the 1949 average of 1,663,100 barrels. In the first six months of the current crop year, 10,595,200 barrels were produced compared with 10,909,200 in the like period of 1948-49.

Wheat flour exports in January amounted to 933,700 bushels -- the highest monthly total in the present crop year -- as compared with 834,700 barrels in January, 1949. In the six months of the crop year 4,932,800 barrels were exported against 6,097,400 in the same period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were ground in January, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: oats, 1,361,800 (1,370,400) bushels; corn, 258,600 (209,300); barley, 393,500 (706,600); buckwheat, 3,000 (2,300); mixed grain, 1,592,000 (1,783,400). (Mem. 1)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on February 16 amounted to 149,409,800 bushels as compared with 151,763,700 on February 9, and 149,546,000 on the corresponding date last year. Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 2,201,300 bushels of wheat during the week ending February 16, sharply above last year's figure of 739,200. This brought marketings for the crop year to date to 248,357,600 bushels as against 245,586,400 in the like period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending February 16, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: oats, 602,800 (262,700) bushels; barley, 271,200 (301,900); rye, 59,900 (50,700); flaxseed, 4,400 (27,400).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending February 16 amounted to 2,426,500 bushels as compared with 3,178,100 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 95,252,700 bushels against 81,566,800 a year earlier. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN JANUARY

Net production of eggs in January amounted to 27,314,000 dozen as compared with 28,450,000 in the corresponding month last year, a decline of four per cent. Production increased in Ontario and Nova Scotia but declined in the rest of Canada. Layers on farms during the month numbered 27,462,000, and the average rate of lay per 100 layers was 1,097 eggs.

Production of eggs in Ontario in January amounted to 12,619,000 dozen as compared with 11,611,000 in the same month last year; Quebec, 4,701,000 dozen compared with 5,853,000; British Columbia, 2,227,000 (2,423,000); Manitoba, 1,957,000 (2,025,000); Alberta, 1,912,000 (2,214,000); Saskatchewan, 1,752,000 (2,171,000); Nova Scotia, 1,245,000 (1,160,000); New Brunswick, 505,000 (591,000); and Prince Edward Island, 396,000 (402,000). (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION OF FROZEN EGGS Production of frozen eggs in January, including all plants under inspection reporting to the Department of Agriculture and uninspected plants reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 3,089,000 pounds.

SALES OF MILK AND CREAM IN 1949 Combined sales of fluid milk and cream in 1949 amounted to an estimated total of 4,083,753,000 pounds, showing an increase of 59,000,000 pounds or 1.5 per cent over the preceding year. Milk sales during the year were 3,417,061,000 pounds, up two per cent, while sales of cream, expressed as milk were 666,692,000 pounds, down slightly from the 1948 total of 666,233,000 pounds. (7)

FORAGE AND VEGETABLE SEEDS Returns to growers from the sale of forage seed crops were sharply lower in 1949, the value of production amounting to \$12,463,000, down \$9,100,000 from the 1948 total. The value of vegetable seed crops also moved lower, totalling \$1,062,000 compared with \$1,966,000. The decline in the value of forage seed crops was due chiefly to smaller crops of alfalfa, alsike and red clover. Among the vegetable seed crops there were marked declines in beans, peas, mangels, and gains in asparagus, lettuce and sugar beets. (Mem. 4)

FARM WAGE RATES IN JANUARY
DOWN FROM A YEAR EARLIER Average wages for male help on Canadian farms, which showed a general decline last August from a year earlier for the first time since the Bureau began its thrice-yearly survey of farm wages in 1940, were also lower in January than in January, 1949, for all Canada, both on daily and monthly basis. With two exceptions, rates by day and month were also lower for the provinces (excluding Newfoundland). In May last year, the remaining survey month, wages were higher on the average than the year before.

With board provided by the employer, the average farm wage-rate at the middle of January this year as estimated by the Bureau from reports of correspondents, was \$3.63 for all Canada as compared with \$4.04 in 1949 and \$3.62 in 1948. Wages on this basis were lower than a year earlier in all provinces and ranged from \$3.19 for Saskatchewan to \$5.05 for British Columbia as compared with a range of \$3.58 for the Maritimes to \$5.57 for British Columbia in January 1949. Without board, the average daily rate was \$4.52 as against \$4.97 last year and \$4.66 in 1948 for all Canada, rates for every province being also lower and ranging from \$4.15 for the Maritimes to \$5.38 for British Columbia.

In the case of monthly wages, the average all-Canada rate declined to \$69.04 from \$74.87 in January, 1949, and \$70.00 in 1948. Rates ranged between a low of \$63.60 for Manitoba to a high of \$78.25 in Alberta, and were below the previous year in all provinces except the latter, where the 1949 average was \$76.67. With workers providing their own board, the average rate by the month for all Canada was \$98.55 as compared with \$104.45 and \$100.09 in 1949 and 1948, respectively. The estimates indicate decreases also in this case everywhere except in the Maritimes, with rates ranging between \$89.62 and \$114.89. (Mem. 5)

FARM LAND VALUES Occupied farm land in Canada had an average value of \$40.00 per acre in 1949, up \$1.00 over 1948, and \$16.00 higher than the 1935-39 average of \$24.00. The current rate of increase was the lowest since 1945 and may indicate the approach of a post-war levelling-off in land values in most provinces.

The upward trend in farm land values from pre-war levels reflects, at least in part, the relative changes which have occurred in the price levels of farm products and of the things which farmers buy. The Bureau's index of farm prices of agricultural products for 1949 was 151 per cent above the 1935-39 level, while for the same period the index of prices of commodities and services used by farmers, including living costs, had advanced 90 per cent from the 1935-39 base period level.

Increases in farm land values over 1948 levels were recorded in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Quebec, the largest increases being those indicated for British Columbia and Ontario. Average land values in Saskatchewan remained unchanged while a decline was registered in Quebec.

Averages for 1949 were as follows, those for 1948 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$52 (\$51); Nova Scotia, \$49 (\$48); New Brunswick, \$45 (\$44); Quebec, \$59 (\$63); Ontario, \$71 (\$68); Manitoba, \$36 (\$34); Saskatchewan, \$24 (\$24); Alberta, \$33 (\$31); British Columbia, \$84 (\$79). (8)

CANADA'S POPULATION AT JANUARY 1 Canada entered the year 1950 with a population of 13,728,000, according to a special estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represents an increase of 149,000 in the six months from July 1, 1949, when it stood at an estimated 13,579,000, and 179,000 over the estimate of 13,549,000 for June 1 last year, which coincides with the decennial Census date.

The quarterly estimates begun by the Bureau during the second half of 1949 to provide more closely up-to-date information on population growth, indicates increases of 87,000 for the summer months of June to August, and 71,000 for the September-November period, bringing the population to an estimated 13,707,000 at December 1, 1949. The figure for January 1 shows an estimated growth of 21,000 during December.

There are no comparable first-of-the-year figures available for earlier years. Census figures for 1901, however, show Canada's population at the start of the 20th century at 5,371,000. The population of Newfoundland in that year stood at 221,000, making the total of 5,592,000 for Canada's present area.

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT ROOFING Production of asphalt shingles and roll roofing was lower in January, amounting to 225,700 squares as compared with 247,100 in the corresponding month last year. The month's output of tar and asphalt felts rose to 4,200 tons from 2,400 a year earlier. Output of shingles amounted to 122,237 squares as compared with 108,086; smooth surfaced roofing in rolls, 70,599 squares compared with 88,036; mineral surfaced roofing in rolls, 47,378 squares compared with 35,757; and roll type sidings, 5,450 squares compared with 15,232. (Mem. 6)

FISHERIES PRODUCTION
HIGHER IN JANUARY

Largely as a result of a sharp increase in the catch of herring in Pacific waters, overall landings and landed value of sea fish (excluding Newfoundland) showed marked increases in January over the same month last year. The catch of all species in the month rose to 76,202,000 pounds from 57,079,000, and the value was \$2,211,000 from \$1,530,000.

On the Pacific Coast, the catch of 60,767,000 pounds, was more than three times greater than the January 1949 landings of 19,525,000, and the value was up to \$744,000 from \$340,000. The catch of herring increased to 60,039,000 pounds from 17,881,000, and the value rose to \$699,000 from \$240,000.

Atlantic Coast landings totalled 15,435,000 pounds, showing a decrease of 12 per cent from the catch of 17,554,000 a year earlier, but the value rose to \$1,467,000 from \$1,190,000. There were larger catches of lobsters, clams and quahaugs, haddock and several other species, but declines in sardines, smelts and cod. (9)

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS
AT HIGH LEVEL IN JANUARY

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles during January -- usually a month of relatively low deliveries -- were at a higher level than for any month of 1949 except June and September and exceeded last year's monthly average by 18 per cent. They were more than double last year's January shipments.

During the month 28,527 motor vehicles were shipped as compared with 13,863 in January last year and the monthly average of 24,220 for 1949. Top monthly figures last year were 30,894 units for September and 30,096 for June.

Shipments of both passenger models and commercial vehicles were higher in January this year than in December and January last year. Passenger car shipments totalled 20,927 units as against 18,531 in December and 7,174 a year ago, and commercial vehicles, 7,600 units compared with 7,390 and 6,689, respectively.

Shipments for sale in Canada accounted for 26,440 of the month's total as compared with 23,455 in December and 11,586 in January, 1949. Of the month's total for Canadian use, 19,626 were passenger cars and 6,814 commercial vehicles, the former figure being up sharply from 5,797 a year earlier. Vehicles for export numbered 2,087, showing a decline from 2,466 for December and 2,277 for January last year. (10)

GOLD PRODUCTION INCREASED
17 PER CENT IN 1949

Canada's gold production last year amounted to 4,112,626 fine ounces, showing an increase of slightly more than 17 per cent over the preceding year's total of 3,529,608. This was the highest annual output since 1942 when 4,841,306 fine ounces were produced.

In December, production rose to a high level, totalling 373,091 fine ounces as compared with 361,680 in November and 327,033 in the corresponding month of 1948.

Ontario -- Canada's leading gold-producing province -- accounted for 2,351,469 fine ounces in 1949 as compared with 2,095,377 a year ago, followed by Quebec with 953,812 fine ounces compared with 770,625, British Columbia 298,514 fine ounces (306,998), Manitoba and Saskatchewan 238,546 (194,103), Northwest Territories 177,070 (101,625), and the Yukon 81,970 (60,614). (11)

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
AND NATURAL GAS IN OCTOBER

Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in October decreased seven per cent from the all-time high monthly total reached in the preceding month, but was sharply above October, 1948. The gain over a year earlier was principally due to increased production from the Leduc and Redwater fields of Alberta, the latter showing a marked rise. Production from Turner Valley was higher than in September, but was below a year ago.

All-Canada output amounted to 2,060,300 barrels in October as compared with 2,170,200 in September and 1,206,700 in October, 1948. During the first 10 months of the year, production rose sharply to 17,789,200 barrels from 9,858,700 in the similar period of 1948.

Alberta accounted for 1,950,700 barrels in October as compared with 1,076,500 a year earlier. Leduc's output advanced to 793,300 barrels from 525,900, and Redwater to 662,400 barrels from 8,800. Crude output from Turner Valley dropped to 325,900 barrels from 367,100, and Lloydminster to 61,100 barrels from 68,200.

The month's output from wells in Saskatchewan amounted to 68,400 barrels compared with 75,300 in October, 1948, Ontario 25,600 barrels compared with 16,000, Northwest Territories 14,000 barrels compared with 36,700, and New Brunswick 1,500 barrels compared with 2,300.

In October, output of natural gas amounted to 5,123,100 M cubic feet compared with 3,857,600 M in September and 4,657,400 M a year ago. In the cumulative period, 48,897,600 M cubic feet were produced as against 46,003,200 in the same months of 1948. Production in Alberta totalled 4,311,400 M cubic feet compared with 3,083,300 M a month earlier; Ontario, 721,000 M (716,500 M); Saskatchewan, 62,300 M (33,900 M); and New Brunswick, 28,400 M (23,800 M). (12)

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL
IN DECEMBER AND YEAR 1949

Production of new primary copper continued to move up in December, reaching a high total of 23,640 tons as compared with 22,043 in November and 20,831 in the corresponding month of 1948. This raised the cumulative total for the year to 262,991 tons from 240,732 in the preceding year, or by nine per cent.

Nickel production in December amounted to 10,675 tons as compared with 9,663 in November and 13,093 in December, 1948. In the year, 126,084 tons were produced as compared with 131,740 in 1948, a decline of four per cent. (13)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF
CEMENT AT RECORD LEVELS IN 1949

Production and shipments of Portland cement reached all-time high levels in 1949. The year's output amounted to 16,128,100 barrels as compared with 14,007,400 in the preceding year, an increase of 15 per cent, and the shipments totalled 15,906,600 barrels compared with 14,098,600, an advance of 13 per cent.

Production in December rose to 1,308,400 barrels from 1,053,800 in the corresponding month of 1948, and the shipments advanced to 763,300 barrels from 741,700. Year-end stocks at plants and warehouses amounted to 812,400 barrels as compared with 599,700 on the same date in 1948. (14)

PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COKE IN 1949

Canadian production of coke from ovens and gas retorts during 1949 decreased two per cent from the preceding year, amounting to 3,867,000 tons as compared with 3,945,000.

In December, 320,000 tons were produced as against 296,000 in November and 349,000 a year earlier.

Exports in the calendar year 1949 showed a sharp rise of 84 per cent, totalling 273,000 tons as compared with 167,000 in 1948. In December, exports amounted to 34,000 tons against 28,000 in the same month of 1948. During the year, imports aggregated 445,000 tons, down 21 per cent from the 1948 total of 562,000 tons, while in December 33,000 tons were imported as compared with 36,000 a year ago.

Producers' stocks of oven and retort coke, excluding breeze, at the end of December amounted to 225,000 tons, of which 101,000 tons were located in the eastern provinces, 118,000 tons in Ontario, and 6,000 tons in the western provinces. Stocks of breeze totalled 107,000 tons, the eastern provinces accounting for 17,000 tons, Ontario for 78,000 tons, and the western provinces for 13,000 tons.

Producers' disposed of 355,000 tons of coke during December, bringing the total for the year to 3,825,000 tons. Of the 1949 total, 444,000 tons were used in coke and gas plants, 1,947,000 tons in producers' smelters, 143,000 tons for domestic use, 617,000 tons for other uses, 401,000 tons sold to dealers for resale, and 274,000 tons for export. (15)

PRODUCTION OF SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC

Production of silver and zinc showed substantial gains in 1949 over the preceding year, but lead output moved to a lower level. The December output of all three was up from

a year earlier.

Silver production in the year 1949 amounted to 17,377,200 fine ounces as compared with 16,110,000 the year before; zinc, 290,700 tons compared with 234,200; and lead, 160,500 tons compared with 167,300.

In December, 1,718,500 fine ounces of silver were produced compared with 1,206,200 in December, 1948; zinc, 27,400 tons compared with 18,200; and lead, 22,400 tons compared with 13,800. (16)

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS OF LUMBER AND TIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia was slightly lower in 1949 than in the preceding year. Shipments also declined

during the year and the year-end stocks moved to higher levels. In December, production and shipments were both increased.

The year's production amounted to 2,848,016 M feet board measure as compared with 2,853,949 M in 1948, and the shipments totalled 2,703,655 M compared with 2,731,871 M. Stocks at the end of the year amounted to 362,874 M against 336,481 M.

In December, 217,368 M board feet were produced compared with 191,424 M in 1948, and 195,325 M were shipped compared with 176,898 M. (17)

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER
EAST OF THE ROCKIES IN 1949

Production of sawn lumber east of the Rockies was six per cent higher in 1949 than in the preceding year, while in December output declined slightly.

In the year, increases were recorded for all provinces except Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while in December, estimates for Saskatchewan and Alberta were higher than a year earlier.

Output for the calendar year 1949 amounted to 1,529,278,000 feet as compared with 1,443,841,000 in 1948, and in December stood at 53,967,000 feet as against 54,255,000 in the same month of 1948.

Estimated production for the year was as follows, totals for 1948 being in brackets (figures in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 3,458 (1,869); Nova Scotia, 128,556 (131,464); New Brunswick, 147,332 (113,421); Quebec, 593,224 (538,359); Ontario, 436,558 (438,361); Manitoba, 30,135 (26,782); Saskatchewan, 28,866 (30,453); Alberta, 161,149 (163,132). (18)

CIVIL AVIATION IN OCTOBER

Revenues earned by Canadian air carriers during October showed a decided increase over the same month of 1948, the total rising from \$3,064,500 to \$3,518,500, or by 14.8 per cent. Expenses rose from \$3,165,100 to \$3,746,600, or by 18.4 per cent, and net operating revenues, which had shown a deficit of \$100,600 in the corresponding month of 1948, dropped further to a loss of \$228,200 in October, 1949.

Total revenue passengers for the reporting carriers increased from 98,300 in October, 1948, to 107,600, up 9.4 per cent, a new record for the month. Scheduled lines had 74,700 compared with 65,400, while international routes reported 34,200 against 30,700 one year earlier. (19)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Cars of railway revenue freight loaded in Canada during the week ended February 18 amounted to 71,675 compared with 71,170 in the preceding week and 71,104 in the same week last year. The total for the eastern division was 47,964 cars against 47,889 in the corresponding week of 1949 with gains in coal, other mine products, lumber, gasoline, and automobiles. Western division volume, recovering gradually from the aftermath of storms, was 23,711 cars for the week compared with 23,140 in the preceding week and 23,215 cars in the corresponding period of 1949. Grain was down but lumber, fruit, live stock, coal and oils were heavier. (20)

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK INDUSTRY

Establishments occupied chiefly in manufacturing or repairing railway cars and locomotives or in making parts such as wheels, brakes, tires, bolsters, springs, etc., had a gross value of production in 1948 of \$237,383,000, an increase of 49 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$159,283,000.

Thirty-eight establishments were in operation during the year employing 31,371 persons earning \$77,862,000 in salaries and wages as compared with 37 plants employing 28,526 workers receiving \$61,754,000 in 1947. Materials used in manufacturing or repair work cost \$127,093,000 as against \$73,076,000, and fuel and power costs amounted to \$4,626,000 compared with \$3,818,000. (21)

BOX, BASKET AND CRATE INDUSTRY Gross value of products turned out by the box, basket and crate industry in 1948 was valued at \$22,976,000, showing a slight decline from the preceding year's figure of \$23,098,000. There were 189 establishments in operation during 1948 employing 4,479 workers earning \$7,018,000 in salaries and wages as against 182 plants with 4,842 employees receiving \$7,077,000 a year earlier. Cost of materials used was \$10,962,000 as compared with \$11,993,000. (Mem. 7)

RELEASED DURING THE WEEK -- (The numbers in this list correspond with those at the end of news items, indicating the report on which an item is based).

Reports and Bulletins

1. Summary of Domestic Exports, January (20 cents).
2. Advance Statement of Employment and Weekly Earnings, January 1 (10 cents).
3. Prices and Price Indexes, January (20 cents).
4. Retail Consumer Credit, Third Quarter, 1949 (25 cents).
5. Canadian Statistical Review, February (35 cents).
6. Coarse Grains Quarterly (25 cents).
7. Fluid Milk Trade, December (10 cents).
8. Farm Land Values, 1949 (10 cents).
9. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, January (30 cents).
10. Motor Vehicle Shipments, January (10 cents).
11. Gold Production, December (10 cents).
12. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Manufactured Gas, October (15 cents).
13. Copper and Nickel Production, December (15 cents).
14. Cement and Cement Products, December (10 cents).
15. Coal and Coke Statistics, December (25 cents).
16. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, December (15 cents).
17. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, December (25 cents).
18. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, December (25 cents).
19. Civil Aviation, October (15 cents).
20. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
21. Railway Rolling Stock Industry, 1948 (15 cents).
22. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, January (10 cents).
23. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, November (15 cents).
24. Coke and Gas Industry, 1948 (30 cents).
25. Trade of Canada: Articles Exported to Each Country, Calendar Year, 1949 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Milling Statistics, January (10 cents).
2. Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
3. Poultry Estimates, January (10 cents).
4. Forage and Vegetable Seed, Production and Value, 1949 (10 cents).
5. Farm Wages in Canada, January (10 cents).
6. Asphalt Roofing, January (10 cents).
7. The Box, Basket and Crate Industry, 1948 (20 cents).
8. The Wood-Turning Industry, 1948 (15 cents).

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