

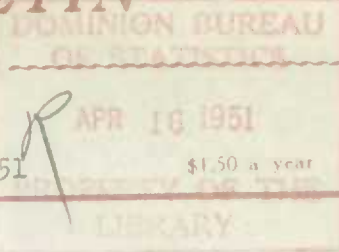
# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## --- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

ESTIMATED TOTAL OF SALARIES AND WAGES and supplementary labour income reached an all-time peak of \$8,114,000,000 in 1950, exceeding by 6.3 per cent the preceding year's figure of \$7,630,000,000. Increases were recorded in all industries in the 12-month period.

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VALUE OF CANADA'S RETAIL TRADE in January this year is estimated at \$675,000,000, a rise of 20 per cent over the preceding year's January total of \$555,000,000. Sales of independent stores accounted for \$560,350,000, and chain stores for \$114,670,000 of the total. Marked advances in sales were shown for all trades and all provinces.

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COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES for eight regional cities registered substantial increases between February 1 and March 1. Sharply higher prices for foods, notably meats, butter, eggs and fresh vegetables, except potatoes, were responsible for a major share of the index advances.

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SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES between Canada and other countries both were higher in January, reversing the downward trend of the past three months.

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PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations was 16 per cent higher in February, all-Canada output amounting to 4,376,574,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 3,780,016,000 in February last year.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL moved up again in February, continuing a gain in monthly output over a year earlier that has been uninterrupted since May last year.

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FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS rose to a high level in February, the index number, on the base 1935-39=100, reaching a new peak of 271.9 as compared with 261.4 in the preceding month and 248.9 in February last year. Previous high for the index was 268.2 in July last year.

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PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER in March amounted to 10,092,000 pounds, a decline of 19 per cent from last year's March total of 12,492,000 pounds.

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PRODUCTION OF MARMARINE in March rose to 10,165,000 pounds from 9,037,000 in the preceding month, but was below last year's corresponding figure of 11,003,000 pounds.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES  
FOR EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES

Cost-of-living indexes for eight regional cities registered substantial increases between February 1 and March 1. Sharply higher prices for foods, notably meats, butter, eggs and fresh vegetables, except potatoes, were responsible for a major share of the index advances. Other groups which were generally higher at all centres were clothing, homefurnishings and services, miscellaneous items and rentals. Fuel and lighting costs were firmer for eastern centres, except Saint John, but were unchanged in the west.

The indexes show changes in retail prices and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

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

	<u>March 1, 1950</u>	<u>February 1, 1951</u> (August 1939=100)	<u>March 1, 1951</u>
Halifax .....	155.0	162.3	167.1
Saint John .....	159.5	171.2	174.8
Montreal .....	166.6	180.6	184.3
Toronto .....	160.7	171.5	176.4
Winnipeg .....	158.8	170.1	173.6
Saskatoon .....	164.5	172.6	177.8
Edmonton .....	159.5	169.0	172.8
Vancouver .....	165.2	175.8	179.2

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>April 5, 1951</u>	<u>March 29, 1951</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>March 8, 1951</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(105 Common Stocks) .....	162.8	160.5	166.2
82 Industrials .....	165.6	163.1	168.3
15 Utilities .....	159.0	155.7	162.0
8 Banks .....	143.2	145.1	154.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks) .....	96.6	97.2	103.5
25 Golds .....	67.7	68.9	73.6
5 Base Metals .....	162.8	161.9	171.8

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME AT  
ALL-TIME PEAK IN 1950

Estimated total of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income reached an all-time peak of \$8,114,000,000 in 1950, exceeding by 6.3 per cent the preceding year's figure of \$7,630,000,000. The estimated total in December amounted to \$703,000,000, down \$30,000,000 from November, but up \$61,000,000 or 9.5 per cent over December, 1949. Increases were recorded in all industries both in the month and 12-month period over a year earlier.

Labour income in manufacturing for the year totalled \$2,747,000,000 as compared with \$2,582,000,000 in 1949, and in December stood at \$235,000,000 as against \$217,000,000.

The estimated total for utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade for the year amounted to \$2,138,000,000 as compared with \$2,022,000,000 in 1949, and for December aggregated \$191,000,000 against \$174,000,000.

In finance and services -- including government -- the year's labour income totalled \$1,773,000,000 as compared with \$1,655,000,000 a year earlier. The December total was \$152,000,000 compared with \$141,000,000.

Labour income in agriculture, logging, fishing, trapping and mining as a group totalled \$604,000,000 in 1950 as compared with \$586,000,000 in the preceding year. In December the total was \$57,000,000 against \$47,000,000.

In construction the year's total was \$571,000,000 compared with \$527,000,000 in 1949, the December figure standing at \$43,000,000 compared with \$41,000,000.

Supplementary labour income in 1950 amounted to \$281,000,000 as against \$252,000,000, and in December aggregated \$25,000,000 as compared with \$22,000,000 in December, 1949. (1)

RETAIL SALES UP 20  
PER CENT IN JANUARY

Value of Canada's retail trade in January this year is estimated at \$675,000,000, a rise of 20 per cent over the preceding year's January total of \$555,000,000, according to the newly-enlarged review of retail trade by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales of independent stores accounted for \$560,350,000, and chain stores for \$114,670,000 of the total. Marked advances in sales were shown for all trades and all provinces.

For the full year 1950 aggregate dollar value of sales are estimated at \$9,100,000,000, a rise of seven per cent over the 1949 total of \$8,400,000,000. Previously only the percentage gain for the year was available.

The overall increase in January sales was by far the largest in many months, comparing with gains of 5.9 per cent in the first quarter of 1950, 3.4 per cent in the second quarter, 9.3 per cent in the third quarter, and 7.2 per cent in the fourth quarter.



Price increases at the retail level have been of increasing dimensions in recent months, and some part of the gain in dollar volume of sales must be attributed to the price rise. During the interval between January 1950 and January 1951, prices of foods rose 10.4 per cent; clothing, 2.1 per cent; and home furnishings, 6.6 per cent.

Largest gain in sales in January was shown by motor vehicle dealers at 53 per cent, reflecting not only the very high sales which accompanied the introduction of 1951 models, but also a continuation of active consumer demand. Lumber and building materials dealers' sales gained 42 per cent, garages and filling stations 23 per cent, appliance and radio dealers 22 per cent, and hardware stores 21 per cent. Sales of food stores increased 14 per cent, largely on the strength of a 28 per cent gain in chain food stores. All apparel trades recorded large gains ranging from 13 per cent to 15 per cent.

A rise of 27.3 per cent in retail sales in Alberta was the largest among the provinces, Manitoba being next with a gain of 25.2 per cent, followed by British Columbia at 23.1 per cent, Ontario 20.5 per cent, Quebec 17.2 per cent, the Maritimes 16.9 per cent, and Saskatchewan 15.2 per cent.

In addition to the resumption of the publication of estimates of dollar sales for each province and for each trade, the January issue of "Retail Trade" introduces several new features which will be carried in future months. These include a breakdown of sales by chains and independent stores, enlarged analysis of department store sales and stocks, and a special tabulation of chain office and store appliance dealers' sales. (2)

PERCENTAGE DROP IN CREDIT SALES  
DURING LAST QUARTER OF 1950

Reversing the steady upward trend of the previous 18 months, the proportion of retail sales on the instalment basis declined during the last quarter of 1950, while charge sales continued the downward movement recorded in the preceding quarter, according to the quarterly survey of major credit-dealing trades by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Due to the substantial increase in retail sales volume, however, the total volume of credit sales was larger. Cash sales similarly rose in volume as well as proportion.

Instalment sales for October-December last year are estimated by the Bureau at 9.1 per cent of total sales as compared with 9.6 per cent in the July-September period and 8.9 per cent for the last quarter of 1949. Up to the third quarter last year, the proportion had risen each quarter from 8.3 per cent for April-June, 1949. Charge sales for the last quarter of 1950 declined to 27.1 per cent from 27.3 per cent in the third quarter and the year's high of 28.3 per cent in the April-June period. Total credit sales thus moved down to 36.2 per cent for October-December as compared to 36.9 per cent in the third quarter and the 1950 peak of 37.5 per cent in the second quarter. The consequent increase to 63.8 per cent raised cash sales to the highest proportion since July-September, when the figure was 64 per cent.

Volume of cash sales of the trades surveyed was six per cent greater in the last quarter of 1950 than in that of 1949, as measured by the Bureau's index, which stood at 259.7 as against 244.7 a year earlier. Instalment sales were up 14 per cent in the same comparison, the index rising to 220.4 compared with 193.2. Six of the 10 trades showed increased activity in instalment credit. The charge sales index also moved up 4.5 per cent to 232.5 from 222.5 for the last quarter of 1949, 10 of the trades sharing this increase. Each of these indexes was higher for October-December than for the third quarter, when the index of cash sales stood at 221.1, instalment sales at 191.1 and charge sales at 208.8. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP  
SEVEN PER CENT IN MARCH

Department store sales rose seven per cent in March over the same month last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales were higher in all provinces except Saskatchewan and the Maritimes, where there were declines of 15 per cent and six per cent, respectively. Sales in Quebec showed the highest percentage gain, with an increase of 13 per cent, followed closely by British Columbia with an advance of 12 per cent, Manitoba 10 per cent, Ontario nine per cent, and Alberta five per cent.

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES  
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Sales and purchases of securities between Canada and other countries both were higher in January, reversing the downward trend of the past three months. Net sales in January, at \$13,200,000, were slightly below the October level whereas transactions in November and December produced a sales balance of less than \$2,000,000 for the two months.

Combined volume of sales and purchases in January was higher than in any month last year except September, sales at \$62,800,000 being exceeded only by those in August, September and October, while purchases reached \$49,600,000 -- the largest monthly total on record. In January, 1950 sales amounted to \$20,900,000 and purchases totalled \$19,000,000.

In contrast to 1950, transactions in January produced little change in foreign holdings of Canadian Government bonds. Trade in these issues remained at a moderate level and sales exceeded purchases by only \$1,400,000. More than half the total sales balance for the month resulted from trade in Canadian stocks, while more than 80 per cent was due to the combined effect of Canadian and United States stocks and short term securities.

While transactions with the United States were responsible for the greater part of the sales balance in January, trade with other foreign countries -- excluding the United Kingdom -- played a much more important part than it has in recent months. Net sales to other countries, at \$3,900,000, accounted for 30 per cent of total sales for all countries, Canadian stocks being the principal form of investment. In transactions with the United Kingdom purchases continued to exceed sales, the balance at \$1,800,000 being close to the monthly average for 1950. (4)

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY  
16 PER CENT HIGHER IN FEBRUARY

Production of electric energy by central electric stations was 16 per cent higher in February than in the same month last year, all-Canada output amounting to 4,376,574,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 3,780,016,000.

Consumption of primary power in February rose to 3,983,114,000 kilowatt hours from 3,434,183,000 a year ago. Gross exports to the United States amounted to 164,805,000 kilowatt hours against 151,521,000 in February last year.

Output was as follows by provinces in February, totals for the same month last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Newfoundland, 9,933 (3,923) kilowatt hours; Prince Edward Island, 1,826 (1,616); Nova Scotia, 68,219 (60,368); New Brunswick, 59,118 (54,837); Quebec, 2,255,772 (1,990,698); Ontario, 1,247,688 (997,545); Manitoba, 229,050 (205,549); Saskatchewan, 77,097 (71,831); Alberta, 74,094 (64,301); British Columbia, 353,777 (324,348). (5)



FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS  
AT HIGH POINT IN FEBRUARY

Farm prices of agricultural products rose to a higher level in February, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index number, on the base 1935-39=100, reached a new peak of 271.9 as compared with 261.4 in the preceding month and 248.9 in February last year. Previous high for the index was 268.2 in July last year.

The substantial increase in the February index over January was due almost entirely to increased prices received for livestock. Slight increases were recorded for potatoes and dairy products.

All provincial indexes also moved up in February. Largest advance in the month was registered by the index for Ontario, rising 16.7 points from 285.9 to 302.6, followed by Prince Edward Island with a point increase of 15.2 from 184.6 to 199.8, and British Columbia 13.1 points from 253.3 to 266.4.

The index for Nova Scotia rose from 208.5 in February to 216.0, New Brunswick from 220.9 to 224.5, Quebec from 279.4 to 291.7, Manitoba from 260.4 to 269.5, Saskatchewan from 223.8 to 229.7, and Alberta from 269.8 to 275.3. (Mem. 1)

WHEAT SUPPLIES AND OUTPUT  
OF BREADGRAIN CROPS

Wheat supplies remaining on or about March 1 this year in the four major exporting countries -- United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina -- for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 1,036,000,000 bushels, a rise of about 11 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 933,000,000 bushels.

There were larger supplies this year than last in the United States and Canada but smaller amounts in Australia and Argentina. Unusually large proportions of the current supplies in Canada and Australia consist of low-grade wheat.

Supplies of wheat in the four countries were as follows with last year's figures in brackets: United States, 542,000,000 (510,000,000) bushels; Canada, 300,000,000 (206,000,000); Australia, 117,000,000 (134,000,000); and Argentina, 77,000,000 (83,000,000).

World production of breadgrains -- wheat and rye -- was about 236,000,000 short tons in 1950, slightly above both the 1949 outturn of 234,000,000 short tons, and the 1935-39 average of 229,000,000 short tons. The small increase over 1949 and the greater average was all in wheat. (6)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF  
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on March 29 totalled 188,750,423 bushels compared with 192,190,020 a week earlier, and 136,705,555 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week amounted to 784,050 bushels, sharply below last year's figure of 1,388,798. Cumulative total for the current crop year, however, rose to 266,624,774 bushels from 261,774,005 in the similar period a year ago.

Overseas export clearances in the week ending March 29 amounted to 1,676,233 bushels compared with 1,780,931 in the same week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 90,393,806 bushels against 108,144,385. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND  
CHEESE LOWER IN MARCH

Production of creamery butter in March amounted to 10,092,000 pounds, a decline of 19 per cent from last year's March total of 12,492,000 pounds, and in the first three months of this year the output was 25,290,000 pounds, a decrease of 18 per cent from 30,851,000 in the like period of 1950.

Cheddar cheese production in March was down to 1,615,000 pounds from 2,156,000 a year earlier, and in the first quarter it fell to 4,774,000 pounds from 5,164,000. The respective declines were 25 per cent and eight per cent.

Production of ice cream rose in the month to 1,525,000 gallons from 1,284,000, and in the first quarter to 3,810,000 gallons from 3,218,000. The month's output of concentrated milk products increased to 22,955,000 pounds from 22,175,000, and in the three-month period to 55,359,000 pounds from 52,008,000. (7)

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

Stocks of creamery butter were sharply lower on April 1, amounting to 9,899,000 pounds compared with 15,054,000 on March 1, and 27,875,000 on April 1 last year. Holdings of cheese declined to 19,911,000 pounds from 24,340,000 on March 1, and 39,040,000 on April 1, 1950.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on April 1 amounted to 2,373,000 pounds compared with 4,536,000 on March 1, and 6,555,000 a year earlier, while holdings of skim milk powder totalled 1,787,000 pounds as compared with 1,788,000 at the beginning of March, and 2,567,000 a year ago.

April 1 stocks of eggs, shell and frozen, rose slightly to 237,000 cases from 235,000 on March 1, but were below last year's corresponding total of 378,000 cases. Holdings of poultry meat totalled 11,353,000 pounds against 14,493,000 on March 1, and 17,180,000 on April 1 last year. (Men. 3)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF MARGARINE

Production of margarine in Canada in March rose to 10,165,000 pounds from 9,037,000 in the preceding month, but was below last year's corresponding figure of 11,003,000 pounds. Cumulative total for the first three months of this year amounted to 28,641,000 pounds as against 27,713,000 in the similar period of 1950. Stocks of margarine at the beginning of April increased to 2,880,000 pounds from 2,590,000 on March 1, and 2,838,000 on April 1 last year. (Men. 4)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF  
PROCESS CHEESE IN MARCH

Production of process cheese in March amounted to 3,648,000 pounds, an increase of nine per cent over the preceding month's total of 3,348,000 pounds, but eight per cent below the 3,962,000 pounds produced in March last year. Cumulative output for the first three months of the year totalled 10,339,000 pounds against 9,602,000 in the same period last year, a gain of eight per cent.

Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of March totalled 1,136,000 pounds as compared with 1,109,000 at the end of February, and 1,011,000 on March 31, 1950.



STOCKS OF MEAT ON APRIL 1 Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on April 1 amounted to 65,531,000 pounds as compared with 64,570,000 on March 1, and 67,664,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Holdings of frozen meat rose to 37,954,000 pounds from 33,357,000 on March 1, and 34,091,000 a year earlier, while stocks of fresh meat were lower at 13,306,000 pounds compared with 14,240,000 on March 1, and 16,513,000 on April 1 last year.

Cured meat stocks amounted to 14,271,000 pounds as against 16,973,000 at the beginning of March, and 17,060,000 on April 1, 1950. (Mom. 5)

SALES OF TELEVISION SETS UP SHARPLY  
IN JANUARY; RADIO SALES UP ONE-THIRD

Television is becoming increasingly popular in Ontario but there is no apparent lessening of interest in radio reception, judging by figures on producers' sales of radios and television sets by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Producers sold 3,820 television receivers in January -- almost exclusively in Ontario -- as compared with 461 a year earlier, and the value at list prices was \$1,955,882 against \$193,228. Radio sales in the month totalled 50,685 units at \$4,405,112 against 37,812 at \$3,029,810.

Sales of TV sets in the Toronto-Hamilton area totalled 1,767 units at \$942,801 and in the Windsor area numbered 1,508 units at \$741,565. In the Niagara Peninsula 422 units were sold for a total of \$209,256, and sales in all other sections of Canada numbered 123 at \$62,260. Ontario sales in January last year totalled 451 units.

Radio sales in January were higher in all provinces, Ontario's total increasing to 25,244 units from 19,016, and Quebec's to 11,700 from 7,081. Total for British Columbia was up to 3,600 from 3,140, Manitoba to 3,092 from 2,549, Maritimes to 2,734 from 2,515, Alberta from 2,649 from 2,044, Saskatchewan to 1,419 from 1,254, and Newfoundland to 247 from 213.

Month-end inventories of TV sets amounted to 2,908 units, and radio receiving sets numbered 158,501. (8)

PRODUCTION OF WASHING MACHINES AND  
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS HIGHER

Production of domestic-type washing machines rose almost 20 per cent in January over the corresponding month last year, reversing a downward trend in output which has been in evidence for the past year. Production of household electric refrigerators continued to rise in the month.

Production of washing machines in January amounted to 50,705 units as compared with 25,677 a year ago, and the factory stocks at the end of the month were 11,363 units compared with 15,946. In January there were 34,865 electric refrigerators produced as compared with 17,535, and the stocks totalled 4,346 as against 4,486 units. (9)



GOLD PRODUCTION IN JANUARY Canadian production of gold was six per cent higher in January this year, amounting to 374,483 fine ounces as compared with 354,254 in the corresponding month of 1950, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All areas of the country participated in the advance except Quebec and British Columbia.

Mines in Ontario accounted for 216,786 fine ounces in January as compared with 198,046 a year ago, Quebec for 91,201 fine ounces compared with 93,721, Manitoba and Saskatchewan 25,939 fine ounces compared with 22,659, British Columbia 22,369 fine ounces compared with 25,210, Northwest Territories 17,470 fine ounces compared with 13,964, and the Yukon Territory 16 fine ounces compared with two. (10)

FEBRUARY OUTPUT OF IRON AND STEEL INCREASED AGAIN IN FEBRUARY

Canadian production of iron and steel moved up again in February, continuing a gain in monthly output over a year earlier than has been uninterrupted since May last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Pig iron production in February advanced to 193,227 tons from 157,200 a year ago, and in January the output rose to 197,025 tons from 190,432. This brought the two-month total to 390,252 tons against 347,632 in the similar period of 1950.

Production of ferro-alloys in February advanced to 14,914 tons from 9,652 in the same month last year, and also followed a sharp rise in January to 23,079 tons from 9,961. As a result of the marked gains in both months, the cumulative total for January and February this year was almost doubled at 37,993 tons against 19,613 tons in 1950.

February output of steel ingots and castings rose to 281,380 tons from 258,123 in the corresponding month last year, while in January the total advanced to 309,653 tons from 289,949. The combined total for the first two months of the year thus climbed to 591,033 tons from 548,072 in the like period of 1950. (Mem. 6)

COKE PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN JANUARY

Canadian production of coke in January amounted to 342,000 tons, slightly above last year's corresponding total of 323,000 tons. Imports during the month totalled 58,000 tons against 28,900, and exports amounted to 22,000 tons against 34,700. On the basis of production, plus imports, less exports, the amount available for consumption in Canada in January was 377,700 tons against 317,300 a year earlier. (11)

PRODUCERS' SALES OF PRODUCTS MADE FROM CANADIAN CLAYS HIGHER IN 1950

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays during the calendar year 1950 increased 16 per cent over the preceding year, amounting to \$20,574,662 as compared with \$17,669,815. In December, sales totalled \$1,634,885 as against \$1,327,934 a year ago.

Sales were as follows in 1950, totals for 1949 being in brackets: building brick, \$12,368,618 (\$10,058,508); structural tile, \$2,968,309 (\$2,617,760); drain tile, \$1,001,725 (\$984,354); sewer pipe, \$2,221,386 (\$2,096,095); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$350,064 (\$339,394); pottery, \$417,175 (\$629,548); other products, \$1,247,385 (\$944,156). (12)

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER  
EAST OF THE ROCKIES

Production of sawn lumber east of the Rockies, excluding sawn ties, was 25 per cent higher in January than in the same month last year. Increased production was recorded in all provinces except New Brunswick and Manitoba. Output in the month amounted to 151,018,000 feet as compared with 120,878,000 in January, 1950.

Output was as follows by areas in January, totals for January last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 400 (295) feet; Nova Scotia, 17,320 (11,224); New Brunswick, 10,105 (13,691); Quebec, 37,862 (22,298); Ontario, 17,367 (13,251); Manitoba, 1,883 (3,144); Saskatchewan, 11,984 (10,172); Alberta, 54,097 (46,803). (13)

STOCKS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco on hand in Canada at the end of 1950 rose to 152,799,000 pounds from 141,673,000 on the corresponding date in 1949, comprising 150,160,000 pounds of Canadian as against 138,646,000, and 2,639,600 pounds of imported as against 3,027,000. (14)

RAILWAY FREIGHT TRAFFIC HIGHER  
IN DECEMBER AND FULL YEAR 1950

Revenue freight carried by Canadian railways in December totalled 12,052,862 tons, an increase of nine per cent over the December, 1949 figure of 11,039,414 tons. For the full year 1950, total freight transported aggregated 144,030,623 tons as against 142,624,484 in 1949, a gain of almost one per cent.

Freight loaded at Canadian stations in December amounted to 9,031,565 tons against 8,366,968 a year earlier, while receipts from foreign connections rose to 3,021,297 tons from 2,672,446. (15)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended March 31 totalled 79,242 cars as compared with 67,413 in the preceding week and 72,836 in the same week last year. The gain over a year earlier was in the eastern division, the total rising to 54,746 cars as against 48,038. Western volume was slightly lower at 24,496 cars compared with 24,798. Cumulative loadings for the first 13 weeks of this year amounted to 961,972 cars against 894,584 in the similar period of 1950. (16)

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON TRANSIT SYSTEMS

Passengers carried on transit systems in December numbered 136,842,000, a decline of 3.8 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 142,229,359. There was a decrease of 4,802,300 on urban lines to 128,324,000 passengers, while in inter-urban service the decline amounted to 584,600 to 8,518,000 passengers. Urban receipts for December fell to \$9,489,435 from \$9,646,109, while interurban improved from \$3,531,244 to \$3,603,004. (17)

AWNING, TENT AND SAIL INDUSTRY

Gross selling value of products manufactured by the awning, tent and sail industry in 1949 reached a value of \$8,587,648, an increase of nine per cent over the preceding year's total of \$7,891,557, but 22 per cent below the war-time peak of \$11,033,694 in 1943. (18)



DISTILLED LIQUOR INDUSTRY  
SIX PER CENT LOWER IN 1949

Value of production of the distilled liquor industry of Canada in 1949 was \$76,876,695, a decline of six per cent from the preceding year's value of \$81,445,047, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Whiskies and other potable spirits produced during the year 1949, and placed in bond for maturing totalled 14,251,996 proof gallons with an inventory value to \$10,093,823. Net sales of potable spirits -- sales outside the industry, to Liquor Boards, export sales, etc. -- amounted to 8,841,888 proof gallons valued at \$60,761,289.

Output of industrial alcohol in the industry in 1949 amounted to 7,535,098 proof gallons valued at \$3,204,191 as compared with 9,079,772 proof gallons at \$6,276,899 in the preceding year.

In 1949 there were 20 establishments engaged in the production of distilled liquor, eight in Quebec, nine in Ontario, one in Alberta, and two in British Columbia. These plants furnished employment for 4,033 persons who received \$8,890,966 in salaries and wages. (19)

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF  
WINE LOWER IN 1949

Wine produced in Canada in 1949 and placed in storage for maturing totalled 3,999,000 gallons, a decrease of 21 per cent from the preceding year's figure of 5,039,000 gallons. Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk was slightly higher, amounting to 4,287,000 gallons compared with 4,245,000.

The inventory value of the wine produced during 1949 was \$2,733,000, down from \$3,300,000 in 1948, and the value of the wine sold was \$9,267,000 against \$9,576,000. All other products of the industry -- grape concentrate, grape juice, wine spirits, etc. -- made or sold in the year had a total value of \$107,000 compared with \$856,000. (20)

OUTPUT OF TOBACCO INDUSTRIES

Output of Canada's tobacco manufacturing industries had a net value -- selling values less excise duties and taxes -- of \$113,334,066 in 1949, a gain of six per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$107,076,810. The gross output -- selling values including excise duties and taxes -- amounted to \$323,932,471 as compared with \$307,203,607, an increase of five per cent.

Production of cigarettes in 1949 totalled 17,053,442,000 with a gross value of \$255,713,618 as compared with 16,071,779,000 at \$240,838,123 in 1948. Output of smoking tobacco amounted to 26,202,733 pounds valued at \$47,313,008 as against 26,337,329 pounds worth \$46,606,959.

Output of cigars totalled 207,213,000 valued at \$15,538,813 (\$10,335,000 at \$14,453,386 in 1948); chewing tobacco, 2,029,263 pounds at \$3,297,571 (2,044,952 at \$3,183,708); and snuff, 958,164 pounds at \$2,058,335 (992,359 at \$2,109,405). (21)

RUBBER INDUSTRY OF CANADA Gross factory value of products manufactured by the rubber industry of Canada in 1949 amounted to \$178,504,000, a decline of eight per cent from the preceding year's value of \$194,112,000, and nine per cent below the all-time high of \$196,508,000 in 1947.

Production of rubber tires and tubes had a factory selling value of \$96,672,000 as compared with \$107,136,000 in 1948, rubber footwear \$29,760,000 compared with \$36,608,000, and other products \$52,071,000 compared with \$50,368,000. (22)

MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS INDUSTRY IN 1949 Gross factory value of products turned out by manufacturing establishments in Canada engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities in 1949 amounted to \$71,502,000, slightly below the preceding year's value of \$71,714,000. Plants in Ontario produced 54 per cent of the Canadian output and concerns in Quebec accounted for 43 per cent. (23)

ALUMINUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN 1949 Gross selling value of products manufactured by the aluminum products industry in 1949 totalled \$51,703,609, an increase of 11 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$46,797,436.

Output of aluminum cooking utensils in the industry was valued at \$9,454,478 as compared with \$6,877,081 in 1948. In addition, concerns in other industries made aluminumware worth \$670,416, bringing the total for all-Canada to \$10,124,894 against \$8,520,090. (24)

BRASS AND COPPER PRODUCTS INDUSTRY Gross factory value of products turned out by 162 brass foundries and other plants in Canada engaged chiefly in the manufacture of commodities other than electrical equipment from brass, bronze or copper amounted to \$115,408,000 in 1948, a decline of six per cent from the preceding year's total of \$122,332,000.

Copper sheets, wire rods, tubing, etc. were produced to the value of \$46,797,000 as compared with \$50,234,000 in 1948. Brass and copper castings were valued at \$10,433,000 compared with \$11,354,000; valves, \$4,969,000 (\$5,445,000); wire cloth of brass, bronze, or monel, \$4,253,000 (\$4,526,000); and brass and bronze ingots, \$2,745,000 (\$3,396,000). (25)

JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE INDUSTRY Gross factory selling value of products manufactured by establishments in the jewellery and silverware industry of Canada in 1949 amounted to \$50,757,500, an increase of 20 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$42,179,000.

Production of jewellery, including a small amount from other establishments, amounted in value to \$18,001,000 as against \$13,668,000 the year before. Output of electro-plated hollow-ware amounted in value to \$3,090,800 against \$3,433,900, electro-plated flatware and cutlery \$7,294,000 against \$5,900,600, sterling silver hollow-ware, flatware, and cutlery \$3,160,800 against \$2,246,300, and sterling silver toiletware and dresserware \$437,300 against \$339,400. (26)



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. Estimates of Labour Income, December (10 cents).
2. Retail Trade, January (25 cents).
3. Retail Consumer Credit, Fourth Quarter, 1950 (25 cents).
4. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, January (10 cents).
5. Central Electric Stations, February (10 cents).
6. The Wheat Review, March (25 cents).
7. Dairy Factory Production, March (10 cents).
8. Radio Receiving Sets, January (25 cents).
9. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, January (10 cents).
10. Gold Production, January (10 cents).
11. Coal and Coke Statistics, January (25 cents).
12. Products Made from Canadian Clays, December (15 cents).
13. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, January (25 cents).
14. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, December (25 cents).
15. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, December (10 cents).
16. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
17. Transit Report, December (10 cents).
18. The Awning, Tent and Sail Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
19. The Distilled Liquor Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
20. The Wine Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
21. The Tobacco Industries, 1949 (25 cents).
22. The Rubber Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
23. The Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
24. The Aluminum Products Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
25. The Brass and Copper Products Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
26. The Jewellery and Silverware Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
27. The Fertilizer Manufacturing Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
28. Trade of Canada: Imports -- Detailed Report -- January (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, February (10 cents).
2. Grain Statistics Weekly - March 31 (10 cents).
3. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, April 1 (10 cents).
4. Margarine Statistics, March (10 cents).
5. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, April 1 (10 cents).
6. Production of Pig Iron and Steel, February (10 cents).

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