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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES in November was \$292,700,000 as against \$292,300,000 in November, 1949. For the 11 months of the year the cumulative total was \$2,828,500,000, up about 4.5 per cent from \$2,707,411,000 in the corresponding 1949 period.

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES in November were six per cent below the all-time peak reached in October but 12 per cent above the corresponding month of 1949, being valued at \$192,000,000 as compared to \$204,400,000 in October and \$171,300,000 in the previous November. Total value for the 11 months rose 36 per cent to \$1,829,478,000 from \$1,343,693,000 for January-November, 1949.

SALES OF SECURITIES TO ALL COUNTRIES in October were valued at \$63,700,000 as against \$175,400,000 in September and \$25,100,000 in October a year earlier, while purchases amounted to \$46,400,000 as compared with \$29,500,000 in the preceding month and \$21,300,000 in October, 1949. Cumulative net sales for the first 10 months of 1950 reached \$236,500,000 as compared with a net purchase balance of \$1,200,000 in the corresponding period of 1949.

CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS filed in local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission were lower in November than in the corresponding month of 1949, total for the month declining to 93,016 from 114,888 in November, 1949.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES for seven of the eight regional cities registered increases between November and December.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased 10 per cent during the week ending December 30 as compared with the corresponding week of 1949.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS in the last week of 1950 amounted to 54,396 cars as compared with 49,011 in the corresponding week of 1949. Cumulative loadings for the year nearly equalled 1949 despite the Manitoba floods and the nine-day rail strike, and totalled 3,905,667 cars compared with 3,906,674 in 1949, a decline of only 1,007 cars.

INDEX NUMBER OF FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS for all Canada was unchanged in November from the level of 239.8 for October. This is the lowest standing for the index, which is based on 1935-39 equals 100, since December, 1947, when it stood at 226.7. The latest figure compares with 247.8 for November, 1949.

NOVEMBER EXPORTS RISE TO UNITED STATES
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES LITTLE CHANGED

Canada's commodity exports in November again increased in value over a year earlier to the United States, Latin America and Europe but these gains were nearly equalled by decreases to the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries as a whole, and the remaining foreign countries, leaving the total value of the month's exports to all countries only slightly higher than in November, 1949.

November shipments to the United States were six per cent below the all-time peak reached in October but 12 per cent above the corresponding month of 1949, being valued at \$192,000,000 as compared to \$204,400,000 in October and \$171,300,000 in the previous November. Total value for the 11 months rose 36 per cent to \$1,829,478,000 from \$1,343,693,000 for January-November, 1949.

Total value of exports to all countries in the month was \$292,700,000 as against \$292,300,000 in November, 1949. For the 11 months of the year the cumulative total was \$2,828,500,000, up about 4.5 per cent from \$2,707,411,000 in the corresponding 1949 period. Declines were shown during the 11 months only in January, February and April.

Exports to the United States accounted for 65.6 per cent of total shipments to all countries in November as against 58.6 per cent a year earlier, while the 11-month proportion was 64.6 per cent as compared with 49.6 per cent in the corresponding period of 1949.

Two groups -- wood products and non-ferrous metals -- accounted for a major part of the gain in exports to the United States in November. There were lesser gains in other groups except agricultural products which declined sharply. The wood and paper group rose from \$69,744,000 to \$93,804,000, non-ferrous metals from \$19,057,000 to \$24,923,000, iron products from \$10,478,000 to \$12,197,000, and non-metallic minerals from \$5,663,000 to \$7,561,000. The animal products group was slightly higher at \$25,197,000 against \$25,172,000, but agricultural products fell from \$35,958,000 to \$19,082,000. Chemicals moved up to \$5,940,000 from \$2,484,000, and miscellaneous commodities to \$1,770,000 from \$1,715,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom in November were valued at \$38,580,000 as compared with \$56,807,000 in the same month of 1949, and in the 11-month period the value was down to \$430,355,000 from \$655,072,000.

There was a mixture of gains and losses among the commodity groups of exports to the United Kingdom in November, four moving up and five down. Biggest gain was shown for non-ferrous metals which advanced to \$8,094,000 from \$5,496,000. Major declines were in the agricultural group, largest of the nine, which dropped to \$18,854,000 from \$31,999,000, and the animals group, down to \$4,261,000 from \$8,807,000. Wood and paper, fourth in size, declined to \$4,691,000 from \$5,787,000.

Exports to the rest of the Commonwealth in November declined to \$15,311,000 from \$22,311,000, and in the 11-month period decreased to \$168,134,000 from \$283,273,000 a year earlier.

Exports to the majority of Canada's Latin American customers were higher both in November and the first 11 months of 1950 than in the corresponding periods of 1949. Total for the month was \$13,800,000 as compared with \$9,200,000, and in the 11-month period amounted to \$130,500,000 compared with \$111,200,000.

Exports to European countries moved up in the month to \$25,258,000 from \$19,651,000 in the corresponding month of 1949, but were lower in the 11-month period at \$180,539,000 against \$203,683,000. In November, exports were higher to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

Chiefly due to decreased shipments to China, Iran, Israel, and the Philippine Islands, exports to other foreign countries fell in November to \$6,719,000 from \$11,707,000. The 11-month total was down to \$75,009,000 from \$96,000,000. Exports to Japan were sharply higher in both periods.

Commodity Exports

The wood, wood products and paper group -- by far the largest of the nine main commodity classifications -- rose in the month to \$103,500,000 from \$80,500,000 a year earlier, and in the 11 months to \$1,015,000,000 from \$794,000,000. Increases were common to all major commodities in the group in both periods, largest gains being shown for planks and boards, wood pulp and newsprint paper.

The agricultural and vegetable products group was sharply lower both in the month and 11 months, wheat and other grains accounting for most of the decline. Group total for November was \$65,836,000 as compared with \$94,252,000 a year earlier, and the cumulative total was \$569,057,000 as against \$700,204,000.

General increases among principal commodities of the group raised the total value for non-ferrous metals in November to \$40,204,000 from \$30,149,000, and in the 11 months to \$412,697,000 from \$385,813,000. Non-metallic minerals were exported in November to the value of \$10,844,000 as compared with \$7,947,000, and in the 11 months totalled \$94,609,000 as against \$65,469,000.

Mainly due to reduced exports of bacon and hams, other meats, and shell and processed eggs, the animals and animal products group total fell in the month to \$35,585,000 from \$40,231,000. There was a large gain in fish and fishery products. In the 11 months the group total rose to \$331,933,000 from \$299,752,000, with large gains in fish and fishery products, bacon and hams and other meats.

The iron products group total fell in the month to \$22,288,000 from \$25,116,000 a year earlier, and in the 11 months moved down to \$230,274,000 from \$266,649,000, with major declines in rolling-mill products, locomotives, and railway cars and parts. Exports of farm machinery and implements and other machinery were higher in the month but lower in the 11 months. Passenger-car exports were increased in both periods, but commercial vehicles were lower.

Fibres and textiles were exported in November to the value of \$2,422,000 as compared with \$1,416,000 a year earlier, and in the 11 months totalled \$27,112,000 compared with \$23,784,000. Chemicals almost doubled in the month at \$8,614,000 against \$4,982,000, and were up sharply in the 11 months at \$90,682,000 against \$63,578,000. Miscellaneous commodities were off to \$3,442,000 from \$7,734,000 in November, and to \$57,156,000 in the 11 months from \$108,148,000. (1)

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES
FOR EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES

Cost-of-living indexes for seven of the eight regional cities registered increases between November and December. Among the sub-groups, food prices recorded narrow changes in eastern Canadian cities while prices were higher in western centres. This reflected mainly sharp seasonal increases for eggs in the West. Homefurnishings and services indexes were higher in all cities as also were clothing prices. Indexes for miscellaneous items were unchanged to narrowly higher while fuel and lighting costs remained at the same level. Rentals also were unchanged since they were not surveyed in December.

Composite city index increases between November 1 and December 1 were as follows: Edmonton, 1.5 to 166.4; Vancouver, 0.9 to 172.6; Saskatoon, 0.9 to 169.6; Winnipeg, 0.9 to 166.2; Montreal, 0.5 to 175.3; Toronto, 0.3 to 167.2; and Saint John, 0.1 to 167.6. The cost-of-living index for Halifax declined 0.1 to 159.0.

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

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

	<u>December 1, 1949</u>	<u>November 1, 1950</u> (August 1939=100)	<u>December 1, 1950</u>
Halifax	153.6	159.1	159.0
Saint John	158.0	167.5	167.6
Montreal	164.1	174.8	175.3
Toronto	157.4	166.9	167.2
Winnipeg	155.7	165.3	166.2
Saskatoon	162.7	168.7	169.6
Edmonton	156.4	164.9	166.4
Vancouver	161.9	171.7	172.6

CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BENEFITS LOWER IN NOVEMBER

Claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed in local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission were lower in November than in the corresponding month of 1949. Declines were recorded in all provinces except Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Total for the month was down to 93,016 from 114,888 in November, 1949. During November, \$4,184,103 was paid in respect of 1,781,566 unemployed days as compared with \$5,048,373 paid for 2,178,130 days a year earlier.

Claims filed in Quebec totalled 28,155 compared with 33,515 in November, 1949, Ontario 24,388 compared with 40,796, and British Columbia 16,784 compared with 17,045. In Alberta there were 5,020 claims compared with 3,542, Manitoba 4,893 compared with 5,431, Nova Scotia 4,593 compared with 5,394, New Brunswick 4,180 compared with 5,361, Saskatchewan 3,720 compared with 3,210, Newfoundland 802 compared with 98, and Prince Edward Island 481 compared with 496. (2)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP 10 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales increased 10 per cent during the week ending December 30 as compared with the corresponding week of 1949. Sales in Alberta were 15 per cent higher, Ontario 14 per cent, Quebec 13 per cent, British Columbia 10 per cent, and the Maritimes and Manitoba six per cent each. Sales in Saskatchewan declined 10 per cent.

NEARLY 400,000 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES
SOLD JANUARY-NOVEMBER 1950

New motor vehicle sales in November continued well above the 1949 level and were only slightly lower than in October. Financing of sales of new vehicles was also substantially in excess of November, 1949, but for the first time in 1950 the rate of increase for financing was lower than for sales. New vehicle sales advanced 67 per cent in number in the month and 51 per cent in the 11 months ending November, while the number financed rose 49 per cent in November and 69 per cent in the cumulative period.

There were 32,880 units sold in November with a retail value of \$71,668,879 as compared with 19,700 units sold for \$40,300,881 a year earlier. Cumulative sales of new vehicles for the 11-month period amounted to 398,031 units valued at \$814,767,604 as against 264,120 sold for a total of \$543,921,834 in 1949.

New passenger car sales in November numbered 24,953 units, a gain of 75 per cent over November, 1949 when 14,260 were sold, raising the aggregate for the 11 months to 300,323 units from 185,697 in the corresponding period of 1949. Sales of new trucks in November increased to 7,878 units from 5,363 a year ago, and the cumulative total rose to 97,084 units from 77,880. New bus sales were lower in November, but were higher in the first 11 months of 1950, the month's total falling to 49 units from 77 and the January-November aggregate rising to 624 from 543 units.

In November there were 10,958 new motor vehicles financed to the amount of \$15,896,889 as compared with 7,374 units financed for \$10,335,552 a year earlier. Cumulative total for the 11 months amounted to 125,780 units at \$177,463,525 against 74,635 units valued at \$105,644,771. New passenger cars financed rose to 7,526 units from 5,020, and commercial vehicles increased to 3,432 units from 2,354.

Used vehicles financed in the month numbered 18,733 units at \$12,093,562 compared with 12,743 units at \$8,351,275 a year ago, and in the 11 months totalled 212,862 units at \$140,900,154 compared with 141,191 units at \$96,645,971. Used passenger cars financed rose to 15,144 units from 10,349, and commercial vehicles totalled 3,589 units compared with 2,394 in the same month of 1949. (3)

SALES OF SECURITIES TO UNITED STATES
IN OCTOBER DOWN FROM SEPTEMBER PEAK

The inflow of capital arising out of Canada's international security transactions was sharply reduced in October 1950 from the unprecedented levels of August and September, but remained considerably larger than the corresponding monthly amounts in recent years.

In transactions with the United States the sales balance was \$20,400,000 compared with \$54,100,000 in August and \$147,100,000 in September. The October balance with the United States, however, was still six times as large as the average monthly balance in the first half of the year. Dominion Government bonds continued to be the principal type of security sold to American investors and stocks of American companies were also prominent.

Canadian repurchases from the United States of Dominion Government bonds in October amounted to \$15,500,000, more than twice the September figure but a small amount compared to sales of such securities totalling \$173,600,000 in August and September. These figures, states the Bureau's report, indicate that only a very small proportion of the Canadian bonds bought by Americans in August and September were liquidated in October.

Net sales of all types of securities to the United States in the first 10 months of the year at \$252,500,000 were considerably larger than the corresponding 12 month totals for any year on record.

Transactions with the United Kingdom in October resulted in net purchases of \$4,200,000, the highest since September, 1949. Repurchases of Canadian stocks again were the main feature, exceeding the high mark in the previous month. Ten-month aggregate sales amounted to \$4,100,000 and purchases to \$25,000,000, producing a net purchase balance of \$20,900,000.

There was an increase in the volume of trade with other countries and a net sales balance was recorded for the 16th consecutive month. Sales in the month amounted to \$2,300,000 and purchases were \$1,200,000, resulting in net sales balance of \$1,100,000.

Sales to all countries in October were valued at \$63,700,000 as against \$175,400,000 in September and \$25,100,000 in October a year earlier, while purchases amounted to \$46,400,000 as compared with \$29,500,000 in the preceding month and \$21,300,000 in the previous October. Cumulative net sales for the first 10 months of 1950 reached \$236,500,000 as compared with a net purchase balance of \$1,200,000 in the corresponding period of 1949. (4)

WORLD WHEAT SUPPLIES INCREASED Wheat supplies in the four major wheat-exporting countries for export and carryover amounted to 1,036,000,000 bushels on December 1, up 16 per cent over the 1949 corresponding total of 893,000,000 bushels. Supplies in the United States were 634,000,000 bushels against 582,000,000, Canada 348,000,000 bushels against 248,000,000, Australia 47,000,000 bushels against 19,000,000, and Argentina 7,000,000 bushels against 44,000,000.

According to the office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture world exports of wheat and flour in 1949-50 (U.S. crop year ending June 30) were 820,000,000 bushels compared with 958,000,000 in 1948-49. Exports from the four principal exporting countries -- United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina -- totalled 733,000,000 bushels compared with 908,000,000 the year before. Other exporting countries, including the Soviet Union, exported an estimated 87,000,000 bushels compared with 50,000,000.

World wheat crop is presently estimated at 6,400,000,000 bushels, six per cent above the 1935-39 average and two per cent above last year's crop of 6,270,000,000. By world areas, estimated 1950 wheat production (1949 figures in brackets) was as follows in millions of bushels: North America, 1,509 (1,526); Europe, excluding U.S.S.R., 1,530 (1,505); Asia, excluding U.S.S.R., 1,630 (1,475); U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia), 1,100 (1,110); Africa, 150 (157); South America, 300 (280); and Oceania, 190 (223). (5)

CANADIAN WHEAT SUPPLIES
HIGHER THAN A YEAR EARLIER

Supplies of Canadian wheat available for export and carryover on December 1 amounted to 348,300,000 bushels, up sharply from the 1949 total of 247,700,000 bushels, according to the monthly review of the wheat situation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Carryover stocks at the beginning of the present crop year totalled 113,200,000 bushels compared with 102,400,000 in 1949-50, and the new crop amounted to 461,700,000 bushels against 367,400,000, bringing the total estimated supplies for the year to 574,900,000 bushels as against 469,800,000. Domestic requirements of wheat for the crop year are estimated at 155,000,000 bushels as against 131,500,000 bushels.

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat as grain and exports to the United States from August 1 to the end of November amounted to 58,100,000 bushels as against 75,300,000 a year earlier, and the exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat totalled 13,500,000 bushels against 15,300,000.

During the August-November period the United Kingdom took 26,825,000 bushels of Canadian wheat -- approximately half the total to all countries. Belgium was next with 6,503,000 bushels, followed by Switzerland with 4,341,000 bushels, United States 4,270,000, Union of South Africa 2,599,000, Chile 2,137,000, and Ital 2,120,000.

Exports of Canadian wheat flour, in terms of wheat equivalent, to the United Kingdom in the four-month period amounted to 4,815,000 bushels, Venezuela 1,221,000, Cuba 978,500, Philippine Islands 800,000, Trinidad and Tobago 772,000, Hong Kong 653,200, Jamaica 477,900, Colombia 377,200, and the Leeward-Windward Islands 311,500 bushels. (5)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Marketings of wheat by farmers in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 28 were higher than in the corresponding week of 1949, but with smaller overseas export clearances the visible supplies of Canadian wheat in North America advanced 34 per cent over the 1949 total.

Marketings in the week amounted to 6,437,088 bushels as compared with 5,881,010 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total for the first five months of the crop year to 237,808,277, slightly above the 1949 corresponding total of 237,356,110. Overseas export clearances during the week decreased to 1,079,219 bushels from 1,521,116, and in the five-month period to 61,415,892 bushels from 80,005,206. Stocks in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 28 aggregated 224,304,294 bushels against 167,415,576.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 28, totals for the same week in 1949 being in brackets: oats, 2,335,560 (1,098,725) bushels; barley, 1,239,420 (585,549); rye, 73,566 (81,606); flaxseed, 25,797 (11,852). (Mem. 1)

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT FLOUR IN NOVEMBER

Canadian production of wheat flour was higher in November and the first four months of the current crop year than in the same periods of 1949. The month's output rose to 2,104,476 barrels from 1,945,697, and in the four months of the crop year totalled 7,785,710 barrels against 7,377,664 in the same period of 1949-50.

Exports of wheat flour in November amounted to 1,051,655 barrels as compared with 979,998 barrels shipped in November, 1949, while in the cumulative period exports declined to 2,998,485 barrels from 3,404,199 a year earlier.

The following quantities of coarse grains were ground in November, totals for the same month of 1949 being in brackets: food wheat, 237,791 (183,225) bushels; oats, 1,855,957 (1,915,927); corn, 199,286 (333,444); barley, 445,391 (496,455); buckwheat, 11,008 (7,667); mixed grain, 2,095,657 (1,922,706). (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE
IN DECEMBER AND FULL YEAR 1950

Creamery butter production was lower in December and the calendar year 1950. The month's output amounted to 9,516,000 pounds as compared with 11,556,000 a year earlier, and in the full year totalled 261,736,000 pounds as against 278,657,000 in 1949.

Cheddar cheese output was higher in the month but lower in the 12 months. In December, 3,072,000 pounds were produced as against 2,659,000 a year ago, bringing the aggregate for the 12 months to 95,570,000 pounds compared with 113,787,000.

The month's output of concentrated milk products amounted to 16,359,000 pounds as against 16,741,000 in December, 1949, and in the 12 months totalled 380,535,000 pounds compared with 370,313,000. (6)

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

Stocks of creamery butter were lower on January 1 this year, amounting to 39,721,000 pounds as compared with 52,810,000 on December 1, and 56,080,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cheese declined to 27,979,000 pounds from 28,310,000 on December 1, and 43,851,000 on January 1 last year.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on January 1 amounted to 16,925,000 pounds compared with 21,058,000 on December 1, and 35,325,000 a year earlier, while the holdings of skim milk powder were 2,921,000 pounds compared with 3,600,000 on December 1, and 5,526,000 a year ago.

January 1 stocks of eggs, shell and frozen, totalled 216,000 cases compared with 256,000 on December 1, and 161,000 on the same date last year. Holdings of poultry meat amounted to 19,451,000 pounds as against 17,505,000 on December 1, and 26,680,000 on January 1, 1950. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF MARGARINE

Production of margarine for the year 1950 was 27 per cent higher than in 1949, amounting to 94,032,000 pounds as compared with 73,958,000. In December, 6,577,000 pounds were produced as compared with 9,485,000 in November, and 6,902,000 in the corresponding month of 1949. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses on January 1 this year were 2,341,000 pounds as against 2,773,000 on December 1, 1950. (Mem. 4)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
OF PROCESS CHEESE

Production of process cheese in December amounted to 3,233,000 pounds, slightly above the revised October figure of 3,214,000 pounds, and an increase of 14 per cent over the December, 1949 total of 2,834,000 pounds. Cumulative output for the calendar year 1950 amounted to 36,227,000 pounds, an advance of six per cent over the 1949 aggregate of 34,068,000 pounds. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of December, at 1,209,000 pounds, were 15 per cent higher than the 1,054,000 pounds held at the end of November.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES

There was an overall decline of 18 per cent in the estimated acreages of the 14 major vegetables grown in Canada in 1950, but a rise of eight per cent in total production. The decline in acreage was due chiefly to substantial reductions in the area devoted to corn and tomatoes. On the other hand, the acreages of beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, onions, peas and spinach were all greater than in the previous season.

Cooler temperatures and more abundant moisture than in 1949 throughout eastern Canada resulted in larger yields per acre of beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, corn, onions, peas, spinach and tomatoes. Higher yields and increased acreages combined to produce substantially larger crops of beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, onions, peas and spinach. The larger tomato crop was due entirely to increased average yields.

Production of tomatoes rose in 1950 to 582,211,000 pounds from 524,190,000 in 1949, carrots to 189,709,000 pounds from 119,932,000, onions to 186,227,000 pounds from 139,111,000, cabbage to 136,034,000 pounds from 109,300,000, peas to 76,691,000 pounds from 56,895,000, beets to 65,417,000 pounds from 43,779,000, beans to 34,751,000 pounds from 22,537,000, and spinach to 13,013,000 pounds from 12,456,000.

The year's crop of corn was lower at 238,421,000 pounds as against 343,548,000 in 1949, lettuce at 66,429,000 pounds against 71,411,000, celery 52,591,000 pounds against 66,792,000, cauliflower 28,254,000 pounds against 33,135,000, parsnips 7,840,000 pounds against 9,689,000, and asparagus 4,946,000 pounds against 5,310,000. (Mem. 5)

INDEX NUMBERS OF FARM PRICES
UNCHANGED IN NOVEMBER

The Bureau's index number of farm prices of agricultural products for all Canada was unchanged in November from the level of 239.8 for October. This is the lowest standing for the index, which is based on 1935-39 equals 100, since December, 1947, when it stood at 226.7. The latest figure compares with 247.8 for November, 1949.

Prices declined slightly in November for grain and livestock and to a greater extent for potatoes, but these declines were offset by advances in prices of dairy products, poultry and eggs. Index numbers for the Maritime Provinces dropped somewhat from October levels and there was a fractional decline for Saskatchewan, while those for Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba were higher, Alberta and British Columbia remaining unchanged.

The index numbers for the provinces were as follows in November, those for October being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 172.4 (183.3); Nova Scotia, 211.9 (214.9); New Brunswick, 212.9 (225.6); Quebec, 266.0 (264.0); Ontario, 271.6 (271.3); Manitoba, 235.5 (234.1); Saskatchewan, 194.2 (194.5); Alberta, 232.0 (232.0); British Columbia, 255.4 (255.4). (Mem. 6)

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS AT ALL-TIME HIGH IN OCTOBER Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in October reached a total of 96,610 tons -- a new monthly record -- as compared with 71,677 in the same month of 1949, and compares with the previous peak of 92,215 tons in September, 1950. During the first 10 months of the year, shipments totalled 709,505 tons, sharply above the 435,111 tons shipped in the similar period of 1949.

Exports during the month amounted to 88,242 tons as compared with 71,185 in October, 1949, bringing the cumulative total for the 10-month period to 670,053 tons from 407,218 in 1949. (7)

PRODUCTION OF SALT HIGHER IN OCTOBER Production of common salt was higher in October and the first 10 months of 1950 than in the corresponding periods of 1949. The month's output amounted to 73,689 tons as compared with 68,709 in October, 1949. Cumulative total for the 10 months was 647,527 tons as against 619,413 a year earlier. (8)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA Production of lumber and ties in British Columbia advanced 36 per cent in October over the same month of 1949, and shipments moved up 37 per cent. The month's output amounted to 337,828 M feet as compared with 249,034 M a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the first 10 months of 1950 to 2,774,-043 M feet as against 2,366,304 M. Shipments in October increased to 307,271 M feet from 244,220, and in the 10 months totalled 2,690,431 M feet against 2,276,-468 M. (9)

PREPARED STOCK AND POULTRY FEEDS Shipments of prepared stock and poultry feeds and concentrates were lower in October, amounting to 1,930,043 cwt. as compared with 2,132,202 cwt. in the preceding month, and 2,431,926 cwt. in October, 1949. The month's shipments comprised 1,644,162 cwt. of feeds and 285,881 cwt. of concentrates. (10)

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR HIGHER IN OCTOBER Canadian production of leather footwear in October rose to 3,270,282 pairs from 3,124,266 in the same month of 1949. This was the first increase in the monthly totals in 1950. Output for the first 10 months of the year declined to 28,169,967 pairs as against 30,668,959 in the corresponding period of 1949. (11)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways in the last week of 1950 amounted to 54,396 cars as compared with 49,011 in the corresponding week in 1949. Cumulative loadings for the year nearly equalled 1949 despite the Manitoba floods and the nine-day rail strike, and totalled 3,905,667 cars compared with 3,906,674 in 1949, a decline of only 1,007 cars. The 12-month total for the eastern division was 2,587,023 cars or 67,626 cars over 1949, while western volume declined from 1,387,277 cars to 1,318,644. (12)

CIVIL AVIATION REVENUES
SET NEW RECORD IN AUGUST

Revenues of Canadian air carriers reached an all-time high in August, the railway strike in the latter part of the month bringing considerable traffic to the air lines. Total for the month amounted to \$5,233,177, a gain of 25 per cent over the \$4,230,523 in August, 1949. Cumulative total for the first eight months of 1950 climbed to \$30,267,000, up 14 per cent from \$26,550,000 in the corresponding period of 1949.

Scheduled Canadian carriers reported revenues of \$4,492,327 for August as against \$3,515,669 a year earlier, while other lines earned \$790,850 as compared with \$714,854.

The increase in expenses was more moderate, the total in August advancing to \$4,162,097 from \$3,665,370. Net operating revenues showed a marked improvement at \$1,121,080, almost double the \$565,153 in August, 1949, bringing the eight-month total to \$1,943,372 compared with only \$38,153 in the same period of 1949. (13)

PRODUCTION OF NEWSPRINT
AND OTHER PAPER IN 1949

Canadian production of newsprint paper reached all-time peaks both in volume and value in 1949, according to the annual report on the pulp and paper industry released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output of other kinds of paper was generally below the levels of the preceding year. Average values per ton were higher in 1949.

Newsprint paper production in 1949 amounted to 5,187,206 tons valued at \$467,976,343 as compared with 4,640,336 tons at \$402,099,718 in the preceding year. Output in Quebec advanced to 2,704,995 tons from 2,696,838 in 1948, and Ontario to 1,223,636 tons from 1,198,075.

All-Canada output of book and writing paper totalled 199,317 tons against 231,608 in the preceding year and the value was \$40,598,820 against \$45,178,968. Production of wrapping paper amounted to 195,585 tons against 207,128, and the value was \$30,033,478 against \$31,036,805. Output of paper boards totalled 797,023 tons against 817,432, and the value was slightly lower at \$80,632,075 against \$80,864,700. Tissue paper production amounted to 68,340 tons against 69,686, and the value was \$13,950,007 against \$13,927,917.

The average per ton of newsprint paper rose from \$86.65 in 1948 to \$90.22, book and writing paper from \$195.07 to \$203.69, wrapping paper from \$149.84 to \$153.56, paper boards from \$98.93 to \$101.17, and tissue paper from \$199.87 to \$204.13. (14)

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY IN 1949

The value of production from Canadian shipyards in 1949 amounted to \$75,601,385, a decline of 29 per cent from the preceding year's total of \$106,783,268, and sharply below the wartime peak of \$376,560,974 in 1943.

There were 80 shipyards in operation in 1949, including those occupied in making commercial or naval vessels and also the yards which did repair work or were engaged in outfitting ships for delivery. The industry employed an average of 12,562 workers in 1949 as compared with 13,399 in 1948, and their salaries and wages totalled \$30,909,310 as against \$44,998,444. (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 Domestic Exports, November (20 cents).
2. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, November (25 cents).
3. Sales of New Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Financing, November (25 cents).
4. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, October (10 cents).
5. The Wheat Review, December (25 cents).
6. Dairy Factory Production, December (10 cents).
7. Asbestos, October (10 cents).
8. Salt, October (10 cents).
9. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, October (25 cents).
10. Shipments and Inventories of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, October (25 cents).
11. Production of Leather Footwear in Canada, October (10 cents).
12. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
13. Civil Aviation, August (10 cents).
14. The Pulp and Paper Industry, 1949 (50 cents). (Advance News Summary of this Report appeared in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin, No. 51, Dec. 23, 1950).
15. The Shipbuilding Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
16. The Gold Mining Industry, 1949 (50 cents).
17. Operating Results of Dry Goods, Piece Goods and Footwear Wholesalers, 1949 (30 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 2. Grain Milling Statistics, November (10 cents).
 3. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, January 1 (10 cents).
 4. Margarine Statistics, December (10 cents).
 5. Acreage and Production of Vegetables, 1950 (10 cents).
 6. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, November (10 cents).
 7. Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments, Summary of Revenue, Expenditure and Tax Collections -- Preliminary -- 1949 (25 cents).
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