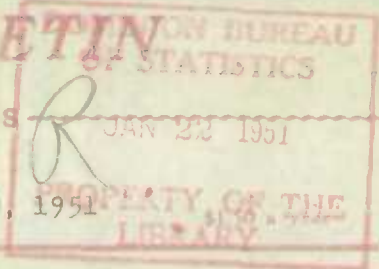


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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME reached an all-time monthly peak of \$723,000,000 in October, up one per cent over the September figure of \$716,000,000, and a rise of nine per cent over the October, 1949 total of \$663,000,000. This raised the aggregate for the first 10 months of 1950 to \$6,678,000,000 from \$6,327,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1949, or by 5.5 per cent.

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PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations reached an all-time high in November, amounting to 4,447,423,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 4,384,531,000 in October and 3,914,482,000 in November, 1949. The 11-month aggregate in 1950 was 46,133,413,000 kilowatt hours against 42,633,419,000 in the same period of 1949.

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CASH INCOME OF CANADIAN FARMERS from the sale of farm products in 1950 amounted to \$2,169,251,000, down 12 per cent from both the preceding year's total of \$2,456,871,000 and \$2,459,393,000 in 1948, but substantially above the 1947 total of \$1,967,263,000.

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CONSTRUCTION WAS STARTED ON INCREASED NUMBERS OF DWELLING UNITS but fewer were completed during the first nine months of 1950 than in the same period of 1949, and the backlog of new residential units in various stages of construction at the end of September was substantially higher than a year earlier.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ending January 6 amounted to 62,594 cars, an increase of 11.5 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 54,480 cars.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased three per cent in December over the corresponding month of 1949. Sales in Quebec rose seven per cent, Ontario and British Columbia four per cent each, and Manitoba and Alberta two per cent each. Sales in Saskatchewan fell four per cent, and were down one per cent in the Maritimes.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits climbed to a new annual peak in 1950, the number of entries, which excludes repeat trips by summer residents and commuters, amounting to 2,060,048 as compared with 1,989,954 in 1949, and 1,823,988 in 1948. Nova Scotia and Manitoba were the only areas to record declines from 1949.

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME AT NEW PEAK IN
OCTOBER AND FIRST 10 MONTHS OF 1950

Canadian labour income reached an all-time monthly peak of \$723,000,000 in October, up one per cent over the September figure of \$716,000,000, and a rise of nine per cent over the October, 1949 total of \$663,000,000. This raised the aggregate for the first 10 months of 1950 to \$6,678,000,000 from \$6,327,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1949, or by 5.5 per cent.

There were advances in all main labour income groups in October over the same month of 1949, and in the 10 months only one group -- agriculture, logging, fishing, trapping and mining -- moved downward.

Labour income in manufacturing, largest group, rose in October to \$244,000,000 from \$219,000,000 a year earlier, and in the 10 months the total advanced to \$2,264,000,000 from \$2,147,000,000. October total for transportation, communications, storage and trade rose to \$188,000,000 from \$175,000,000, and in the 10 months to \$1,754,000,000 from \$1,671,000,000.

In finance and services -- including government -- labour income in October moved up to \$152,000,000 from \$141,000,000, raising the 10-month aggregate to \$1,469,000,000 from \$1,371,000,000. October figure for construction was \$55,000,000 against \$52,000,000, and for the 10 months it was \$475,000,000 against \$436,000,000.

The agriculture, logging, fishing, trapping and mining group total for October was \$59,000,000 as against \$53,000,000, and for the 10 months totalled \$486,000,000 against \$488,000,000. Supplementary labour income in October was \$25,000,000 against \$22,000,000, and for the 10 months amounted to \$260,000,000 compared with \$207,000,000. (1)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Jan. 11, 1951</u>	<u>Jan. 4, 1951</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>Dec. 14, 1950</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	155.2	152.1	144.0
82 Industrials	154.2	151.0	141.9
16 Utilities	147.5	144.9	139.3
8 Banks	156.7	153.3	151.3
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	99.3	92.7	86.7
25 Golds	67.6	61.4	58.3
5 Base Metals	163.8	156.6	144.4

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES HIGHER Department store sales increased three per cent in December over the corresponding month of 1949, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales in Quebec rose seven per cent, Ontario and British Columbia four per cent each, and Manitoba and Alberta two per cent each. Sales in Saskatchewan fell four per cent, and were down one per cent in the Maritimes.

During the week ending January 6, all-Canada sales increased eight per cent, gains being shown for all provinces except Saskatchewan where the decline amounted to eight per cent. British Columbia led the rest of Canada with a rise of 12 per cent, followed closely by Manitoba with an increase of 11 per cent. Alberta was next with a gain of nine per cent, Quebec eight per cent, Ontario seven per cent, and the Maritimes six per cent.

CHAIN STORE SALES AND STOCKS IN NOVEMBER November sales of six types of chain stores -- grocery, women's clothing, shoe, hardware, drug and variety stores -- were higher than in the same month of 1949. Stocks were lower for shoe and drug stores, but advanced for the other four.

The food store group -- largest of the six -- had sales totalling \$45,534,000 as compared with \$37,725,000 in November, 1949, an increase of 20.7 per cent. Sales of variety stores rose to \$13,311,000 from \$12,861,000, or by 3.5 per cent.

Shoe store sales advanced 3.2 per cent to \$3,149,000 compared with \$3,051,000 in November, 1949, and women's clothing store sales increased to \$3,090,000 from \$2,801,000, or by 10.3 per cent. Drug store sales were 1.5 per cent higher at \$2,324,000 as against \$2,290,000, and hardware store sales advanced 15.5 per cent to \$1,080,000 compared with \$935,000. (2)

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AT NEW RECORD IN 1950 Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits climbed to a new annual peak in 1950, the number of entries, which excludes repeat trips by summer residents and commuters, increasing 3.5 per cent over the previous high reached in 1949. The largest increases over the preceding year were in Ontario, New Brunswick and Quebec.

The aggregate number of entries into Canada during the calendar year 1950 amounted to 2,060,048 as compared with 1,989,954 in 1949, and 1,823,988 in 1948. Nova Scotia and Manitoba were the only areas to record declines from 1949.

Foreign vehicle entries in December totalled 58,097, an increase of four per cent over the December, 1949 figure of 55,855, all areas contributing to the rise except Nova Scotia and Quebec.

Entries were as follows for 1950, figures for 1949 being in brackets: Ontario, 1,236,290 (1,200,491); Quebec, 374,245 (362,425); British Columbia, 221,543 (214,805); New Brunswick, 146,228 (128,786); Alberta, 35,812 (34,637); Manitoba, 26,315 (31,129); Saskatchewan, 15,715 (14,155); Yukon Territory, 1,863 (1,561); Nova Scotia, 1,736 (1,965); and Newfoundland, 301 (-). (Mem. 1)

CANADA-UNITED STATES TRAVEL BY
RAIL, BUS, BOAT AND PLANE

Travel by plane between Canada and the United States was higher in October and the first 10 months of 1950 but there were decreases in travel by rail, bus and boat, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Non-resident entries from the United States by plane in October totalled 13,665 as compared with 11,016, rail 33,668 compared with 37,129, bus 21,521 compared with 25,548, and boat 5,523 compared with 6,637. During the 10 months ending October entries by plane numbered 137,802 compared with 119,249, rail 392,029 compared with 481,596, bus 376,772 compared with 397,357, and boat 207,046 compared with 295,253.

Canadian travellers returning by rail in October numbered 46,284 as against 44,495 a year earlier, by bus 51,110 compared with 47,587, boat 4,927 against 4,716, and plane 12,182 against 8,931. In the 10-month period, the number of residents of Canada returning from the United States by rail declined to 419,287 from 460,649 and by boat to 58,350 from 99,953, while those returning by bus increased to 498,725 from 498,101 and by plane to 93,083 from 78,988. (3)

MORE DWELLING UNITS STARTED
FEWER COMPLETED BY SEPTEMBER 1950

Construction was started on more new dwelling units but fewer were completed during the first nine months of 1950 than in the corresponding period of 1949, and the backlog of new residential units in various stages of construction at the end of September was substantially higher than a year earlier, according to the monthly estimate of new residential construction covering last September by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Starts on new dwellings in the nine months increased to an estimated 71,945 units for all Canada as compared to an estimated total of 67,862 in the same 1949 period, while an estimated 59,431 units were completed as against 62,998 the previous year. There were increases in the number of starts in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and the Prairie Provinces and decreases in Ontario and British Columbia. Completions were also higher in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, but lower in the other three regions.

At the end of September last year an estimated total of 69,957 units were under construction as compared to 61,115 on September 30, 1949. The unfinished backlog was larger in all regions except British Columbia.

Starts during September numbered 10,245, including 439 in Newfoundland as compared with 10,035 in September, 1949, when Newfoundland was not included in the survey. There was a considerable increase in Quebec in the month, but decreases in all other regions. September completions totalled 7,893, or 7,684 excluding Newfoundland as compared with 7,563, being substantially higher in Quebec and British Columbia but lower elsewhere.

Number of units started in September by regions was as follows, figures for September, 1949 being in brackets: Newfoundland, 439 (not available); Maritime Provinces, 413 (702); Quebec, 2,943 (2,065); Ontario, 4,232 (4,303); Prairie Provinces, 1,556 (1,621); British Columbia, 657 (1,344).

Completions in the month were as follows: Newfoundland, 209 (not available); Maritime Provinces, 366 (398); Quebec, 2,524 (1,607); Ontario, 2,410 (2,571); Prairie Provinces, 1,184 (2,041); British Columbia, 1,200 (946).

Dwellings under construction at the end of September: Newfoundland, 1,927 (not available); Maritime Provinces, 4,318 (4,258); Quebec, 18,488 (15,523); Ontario, 25,879 (23,670); Prairie Provinces, 12,381 (9,829); British Columbia, 6,964 (7,835). (4)

FARM CASH INCOME LOWER IN 1950

Cash income of Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products in 1950 amounted to \$2,169,251,000, according to an advance preliminary estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This figure was down 12 per cent from both the preceding year's total of \$2,456,871,000 and \$2,459,393,000 in 1948, but substantially above the 1947 total of \$1,967,263,000.

The reduction in 1950 was largely attributable to the substantial decline in returns realized from the sale of grains. In this connection, Canadian Wheat Board payments in 1950 were far below those of 1949. In addition, the initial price of wheat to producers in the Prairie Provinces was lowered at August 1, 1950 from \$1.75 to \$1.40 per bushel basis No. 1 Northern in store Fort William-Port Arthur. Severe August frosts in the Prairie Provinces caused considerable damage to grain crops and sharply reduced average grades.

In addition to the above totals, supplementary payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act in 1950 totalled \$21,182,000 as compared with \$17,628,000 in 1947, \$20,748,000 in 1948, and \$11,577,000 in 1947.

Most of the decline in cash returns took place in the Prairie Provinces. Totals for Ontario and British Columbia were slightly lower but there were advances in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

Total for Ontario, largest among the provincial figures, was \$650,694,000 as compared with \$653,512,000, Saskatchewan being next with \$404,830,000 compared with \$556,350,000, Alberta \$362,996,000 compared with \$460,218,000, and Quebec \$354,331,000 compared with \$346,714,000.

Manitoba was next in order at \$192,088,000 as compared with \$238,117,000 in the preceding year, followed by British Columbia with \$97,164,000 compared with \$98,041,000, New Brunswick \$45,695,000 (\$44,203,000), Nova Scotia \$39,029,000 (\$37,969,000), and Prince Edward Island \$22,524,000 (\$21,247,000).

The regular annual estimates based on more complete data and including details by commodities as well as revisions for 1948 and 1949 will be released about the first of March. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS UP SHARPLY

Deliveries of wheat by farmers in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 4 were almost two-and-one-half times the amounts marketed in the same week of 1950, and with smaller overseas export clearances the visible supplies of Canadian wheat in North America were 36 per cent above last year's total.

Marketings amounted to 4,560,268 bushels compared with 1,900,587 bushels a year ago, and the overseas export clearances totalled 1,152,895 bushels as against 1,572,298, while the stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 4 aggregated 225,203,508 bushels against 165,975,748.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 4, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 1,573,363 (446,495) bushels; barley, 960,420 (223,207); rye, 47,541 (47,769); flaxseed, 23,317 (2,924). (Mem. 3)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 12 this year amounted to 22,943,000 pounds as compared with 37,604,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were lower in seven of the nine centres, totals for Saskatoon and Edmonton being higher. Stocks were as follows by cities, those for the same date last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Quebec, 1,472 (2,072) pounds; Montreal, 6,966 (12,157); Toronto, 1,661 (8,520); Winnipeg, 7,093 (8,731); Regina, 576 (865); Saskatoon, 320 (249); Edmonton, 3,349 (2,431); Calgary, 983 (1,142); Vancouver, 523 (1,437).

MEAT STOCKS LOWER ON JANUARY 1

Stocks of meat held by packers, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on January 1 this year amounted to 59,428,000 pounds as compared with 62,573,000 on December 1 and 70,210,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Holdings of frozen meat totalled 33,551,000 pounds as against 28,661,000 on December 1 and 33,534,000 a year earlier, and the stocks of fresh meat amounted to 11,042,000 pounds against 16,868,000 on December 1 and 13,079,000 on January 1 last year.

Cured meat stocks were 14,835,000 pounds compared with 17,044,000 on December 1 and 23,597,000 a year ago. (Mem. 4)

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH

Cold storage holdings of fish on January 1 amounted to 45,890,000 pounds as compared with 54,925,000 on December 1, and 41,496,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks on January 1 this year comprised 43,336,000 pounds frozen fresh and 2,554,000 pounds frozen smoked. (Mem. 5)

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, on January 1 this year amounted to 32,909,000 pounds as compared with 33,631,000 on December 1 and 28,980,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, increased to 16,238,000 pounds from 16,193,000 on December 1 and 10,580,000 on January 1 last year. (Mem. 6)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ending January 6 amounted to 62,594 cars, an increase of 11.5 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 54,480 cars. Advances were shown by 26 of the 32 commodity groups. Loadings in the eastern division rose from 36,796 cars over a year ago to 42,129, and the western total advanced from 17,684 cars to 20,465. Receipts from foreign connections were 30,181 cars, an increase of 5,974 cars. (5)

PASSENGERS CARRIED BY
TRANSIT SYSTEMS IN SEPTEMBER

Fewer passengers were transported by urban and interurban transit systems in September, combined total for both systems falling to 123,128,000 from 129,756,000 a year earlier, or by slightly more than five per cent. In urban service 114,615,000 passengers were carried as compared with 120,301,000, and in interurban service there were 8,513,000 as against 9,455,000. (6)

OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY
BY CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

Production of electric energy by central electric stations reached an all-time high in November 1950, the month's output rising 1.4 per cent above the preceding month and 13.6 per cent over November, 1949. Total for the first 11 months of 1950 was 8.2 per cent higher than in the corresponding months of 1949. All provinces shared in the increased production both in the month and cumulative period.

November output amounted to 4,447,423,000 kilowatt hours compared with 4,384,531,000 in October and 3,914,482,000 in November, 1949. The 11-month aggregate in 1950 was 46,133,413,000 kilowatt hours against 42,633,419,000 in the same period of 1949.

Consumption of primary power in November rose to 4,132,135,000 kilowatt hours from 4,092,126,000 in October and 3,629,358,000 a year earlier, and in the 11 months to 41,748,880,000 kilowatt hours from 38,355,686,000. Gross exports to the United States in November totalled 143,571,000 kilowatt hours as against 139,664,000 in October, and 95,331,000 a year ago. In the cumulative period, 1,747,785,000 kilowatt hours were exported as against 1,652,217,000 in 1949.

Production by provinces was as follows in November, totals for November, 1949 being in brackets (figures in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 1,982 (1,787) kilowatt hours; Nova Scotia, 69,025 (61,687); New Brunswick, 64,539 (60,260); Quebec, 2,304,197 (2,144,048); Ontario, 1,241,055 (961,196); Manitoba, 231,651 (210,465); Saskatchewan, 79,543 (73,933); Alberta, 81,721 (69,406); British Columbia, 373,710 (331,700). (7)

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN
OCTOBER AND 10 MONTHS OF 1950

There were more marriages and deaths but fewer births in October than in the corresponding month of 1949. In the first 10 months of the year births and deaths were higher but marriages declined.

Births in October numbered 30,243 as compared with 30,302 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total for the 10 months ending October to 298,333 from 296,350 in 1949. In the month, declines were recorded in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Quebec, but for the 10 months were higher in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.

Deaths in October increased to 9,573 from 9,048 a year earlier, and in the 10 months totalled 100,404 compared with 98,798. Gains in the month were shown in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, while in the 10-month period advanced in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Marriages in October numbered 12,831 as against 12,439 in October, 1949, bringing the 10-month total to 101,049 from 103,675 a year earlier. Manitoba and Saskatchewan were lower in the month, but in the 10 months were higher in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario and Alberta. (8)

OUTPUT OF CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL
GASOLINE AT NEW PEAK IN OCTOBER

Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline reached a new monthly peak in October, the month's output rising 45 per cent over October, 1949, and nine per cent above the previous high recorded in September, 1950. During the first 10 months of the year, all-Canada output increased 31 per cent over the similar period of 1949, and was eight per cent higher than the full year 1950.

Production in October amounted to 2,975,569 barrels as compared with 2,058,419 a year earlier, and compares with the previous peak of 2,724,985 in September, 1950. In the cumulative period, 23,272,420 barrels were produced compared with 17,767,742 in 1949.

The month's output from wells in Alberta accounted for 2,876,754 barrels as against 1,950,665 a year earlier. Output from Redwater rose to 1,358,662 barrels, more than double the October, 1949 total of 662,413 barrels. Production from Leduc was substantially higher at 935,652 barrels compared with 793,276, while output from Turner Valley fell to 281,961 barrels from 325,880, and declined slightly in Lloydminster to 60,166 barrels from 61,093.

Output from wells in Saskatchewan amounted to 73,146 barrels as compared with 68,442 in October, 1949; Ontario, 21,315 barrels compared with 25,830; Northwest Territories, 2,973 barrels compared with 11,949; and New Brunswick, 1,381 barrels compared with 1,533.

October output of natural gas amounted to 6,070,698 M cubic feet compared with 4,512,746 M in September, and 5,035,311 M in October, 1949, bringing the aggregate for the 10-month period to 54,673,373 M cubic feet from 47,445,711 M in the same months of 1949. (9)

OUTPUT OF COAL AT
LOWER LEVEL IN 1950

Canadian production of coal in 1950 declined slightly from the all-time peak in 1949, while imports showed a marked rise of 36 per cent. According to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the all-Canada output for the year amounted to 19,017,884 tons as compared with 19,120,046 in 1949, and imports totalled 27,228,803 tons compared with 20,044,619.

Preliminary totals for December place the month's production at 1,888,000 tons, a rise of four per cent over the December, 1949 figure of 1,814,896 tons. Imports fell 7.6 per cent, amounting to 1,410,737 tons as against 1,526,698 in the same month of 1949.

Mines in Alberta produced 8,041,929 tons of coal during the year, down from the 1949 total of 8,616,855 tons. Output in British Columbia declined to 1,726,897 tons from 1,906,963, and the Yukon to 2,801 tons from 3,156. Nova Scotia's production increased in 1950 to 6,463,000 tons from 6,181,779 a year earlier, Saskatchewan 2,198,025 tons from 1,870,487, and New Brunswick 585,232 tons from 540,806. (10)

GOLD PRODUCTION HIGHER IN
OCTOBER AND 10 MONTHS

Canadian production of gold continued to rise in October, the month's total amounting to 377,000 fine ounces as compared with 367,000 in the corresponding month of 1949. In the first 10 months of the year 3,687,000 fine ounces were produced as against 3,388,000 a year earlier, a rise of nine per cent. A preliminary estimate released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on January 2 placed the total for the full year 1950 at 4,431,000 fine ounces as against 4,124,000 in 1949.

Production was higher in October in all areas except Quebec and British Columbia. Output in Ontario advanced from 199,955 fine ounces to 207,233, Manitoba and Saskatchewan from 22,059 to 22,623, Northwest Territories from 12,991 to 19,443, Yukon from 15,137 to 16,665. Total for Quebec was 89,639 fine ounces against 91,029, and British Columbia 20,437 against 25,420.

Ten-month totals were as follows, those for the same period of 1949 being in brackets: Ontario, 2,033,287 (1,941,476) fine ounces; Quebec, 918,532 (785,104); British Columbia, 250,240 (254,580); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 231,427 (185,262); Northwest Territories, 165,918 (153,458); Yukon, 79,535 (62,807). (11)

PRODUCTION OF SILVER, LEAD
AND ZINC HIGHER IN OCTOBER

Canadian production of silver climbed to the highest monthly level in a decade in October, while lead production reached a monthly peak for the year and was substantially above October, 1949. Zinc output also advanced over a year earlier.

The month's output of primary silver reached a total of 2,398,490 fine ounces as compared with 1,923,039 in October, 1949, bringing the aggregate for the first 10 months of the year to 18,653,333 fine ounces as against 14,370,327 in the similar period of 1949.

Production of primary lead in October totalled 18,672 tons as compared with 13,278 a year earlier. In the January-October period, 137,677 tons were produced against 124,051 in the same months of 1949.

Primary zinc production in October rose slightly to 26,594 tons from 25,615 in October, 1949, and in the 10 months ending October aggregated 259,582 tons compared with 236,383 in the like 1949 period.

Preliminary figures for 1950 issued by the Bureau on January 2 placed the year's output of silver at 22,416,150 fine ounces compared with 17,641,493 in 1949, lead at 169,888 tons compared with 159,775, and zinc at 311,225 tons against 288,262. (12)

PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS
HIGHER IN NOVEMBER

Canadian production of steel ingots moved to higher levels in November and the first 11 months of 1950. The month's output amounted to 279,754 tons as compared with 253,213 a year earlier, an increase of 10.5 per cent, bringing the cumulative total to 3,016,595 tons compared with 2,831,485, a rise of 6.5 per cent.

The daily rate of output reached a high figure of 9,325 tons in November as against 8,440 in the same month of 1949, and in the 11-month period the average was 9,032 tons as compared with 8,478 in 1949. (13)

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL LOWER
IN OCTOBER AND FIRST 10 MONTHS OF 1950

All-Canada production of copper and nickel was lower in October and the first 10 months of 1950 than in the corresponding periods of 1949. The month's output of copper amounted to 22,127 tons as compared with 22,311 in October, 1949, bringing the cumulative total for the 10 months ending October to 216,907 tons, slightly below the 217,693 tons produced in the similar period of 1949. Production of nickel in October totalled 10,316 tons as against 10,872 a year earlier, raising the aggregate for the 10 months to 101,054 tons from 108,168 in the like 1949 period. (14)

PRODUCERS' SALES OF PRODUCTS
MADE FROM CANADIAN CLAYS

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were 25 per cent higher in September than in the corresponding month of 1949, while in the first nine months of the year sales rose 13 per cent over a year earlier. Sales in the month totalled \$2,137,149 as compared with \$1,707,670 in September, 1949, bringing the cumulative total for the nine months to \$14,742,146 from \$13,096,069.

Sales were as follows in September, totals for the same month in 1949 being in brackets: building brick, \$1,281,338 (\$970,591); structural tile, \$280,555 (\$254,395); drain tile, \$119,222 (\$99,891); sewer pipe, \$245,641 (\$189,961); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$39,966 (\$29,942); pottery, \$37,414 (\$62,025); other clay products, \$133,013 (\$100,865). (15)

PRODUCTION OF IRON CASTINGS, PIPES
AND FITTING IN OCTOBER

Production of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings in October amounted to 71,600 tons, bringing the total for the first 10 months of the year to 595,200 tons. Shipments during the month totalled 56,000 tons and in the cumulative period 432,100 tons were shipped. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
OF MINERAL WOOL

Production of mineral wool in November comprised 15,728,660 square feet of batts and 1,520,535 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose wool, bringing the 11-month total for the former to 141,378,944 square feet and for the latter to 13,062,643 cubic feet. Stocks on hand at the end of November amounted to 314,441 square feet of batts and 457,417 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose wool. (Mem. 8)

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

Consumption of rubber in November was slightly lower than in the preceding month, decreases being recorded in natural and synthetic, and a rise in reclaim. Total consumption in the month amounted to 17,679,731 pounds as compared with 17,839,596, comprising 9,848,984 pounds of natural against 9,860,306 pounds, 4,739,944 pounds of synthetic compared with 5,065,198, and 3,090,803 pounds of reclaim compared with 2,914,092.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber moved higher in November, totalling 11,692,800 pounds as compared with 11,518,080 in October, and reclaim to 1,122,240 pounds from 990,080.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber declined to 7,719,040 pounds from 8,917,440 in October, synthetic to 6,384,000 pounds from 6,805,120, while reclaim rose to 3,691,520 pounds from 3,572,800. (16)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES IN 1950

Production of asphalt floor tiles during the calendar year 1950 increased two per cent over the preceding year, while domestic sales were six per cent lower, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The year's output amounted to 17,258,390 square feet as compared with 16,969,807 square feet in the preceding year, and domestic sales totalled 15,903,960 square feet compared with 16,958,236.

In December, production amounted to 1,168,307 square feet compared with 1,596,509 a year earlier, while domestic sales totalled 1,047,141 square feet against 1,305,029 in December, 1949. (Mem. 9)

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF
RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production of rigid insulating board was at a slightly lower level in 1950 than in the preceding year, while domestic sales registered a gain of five per cent, according to preliminary figures. The year's output amounted to 227,269,232 square feet as compared with 227,745,924 in 1949, while domestic sales totalled 227,196,232 square feet as against 217,290,051.

December production and sales both were higher than a year earlier, the month's output amounting to 24,098,983 square feet compared with 17,175,475 in December, 1949, and 23,527,306 square feet were sold against 16,723,368. (Mem. 10)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF GYPSUM
WALLBOARD, LATH AND SHEATHING

Production of gypsum wallboard in November amounted to 21,472,936 square feet, lath 20,304,278 square feet, and sheathing 164,799 square feet. During the first 11 months of the year, 210,002,045 square feet of wallboard were produced, 199,237,172 of lath, and 51,197,856 of sheathing.

Shipments of wallboard amounted to 21,521,316 square feet in November and 209,172,652 in the 11-month period; lath to 20,470,857 and 197,952,253; and sheathing to 284,586 and 5,141,712 square feet. (Mem. 11)

CANADIAN-MADE BICYCLES
INCREASE IN 1949

Continuing the upward trend of the previous postwar years, the number of bicycles made in Canada rose in 1949 to 130,413 units valued at \$4,141,629 as compared with 124,747 units worth \$3,861,437 in 1948 and 90,644 valued at \$2,726,133 in 1947.

Imports and especially exports of bicycles were much fewer in 1949 than in the two previous years. Imports declined to 29,352 units from 51,402 in 1948, and 51,912 in 1947, while exports dropped to 33 units from 2,311 and 4,378 units, respectively.

Thirteen factories engaged principally in the manufacture of bicycles and parts were in operation in 1949. Those employed an average of 1,235 persons who were paid \$2,861,655 in salaries and wages as compared with 12 plants with 795 employees earning \$1,681,071 the previous year. Gross selling value of the products of this group of firms, including ice skates, tricycles, children's wagons, and other miscellaneous items, as well as bicycles, bicycle parts and accessories, totalled \$8,429,219, an increase of 57 per cent over the gross value of \$5,358,312 for the 12 firms in the group in 1948. (17)

CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
HAD RECORD YEAR IN 1949

The estimated value of work performed by the Canadian construction industry reached an all-time record total of \$2,220,755,000 in 1949, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This includes for the first time, the value of construction by the labour forces of the railway and telephone companies amounting to \$300,144,000. Exclusive of the latter the industry total was \$1,920,631,000 as compared with \$1,665,561,000 in 1948, a rise of 15 per cent.

New construction undertaken by the industry, excluding railway and telephone building, was valued at \$1,643,776,000, up 19 per cent over the \$1,383,553,000 reported for 1948. On the other hand, the 1949 value of additions, repairs, etc., fell off to \$276,855,000 from \$282,008,000, or by two per cent. Including all types of building, new construction in 1949 was valued at \$1,751,650,000, and additions, alterations and repairs totalled \$469,125,000.

Building construction, adjusted to exclude railway and telephone building, was reported at \$1,229,416,000 in 1949, a gain of 13 per cent over the \$1,087,988,000 value for 1948. Including railway and telephone building the 1949 value was \$1,270,327,000. Engineering construction, exclusive of railway and telephone engineering, amounted in 1949 to \$684,635,000 as against \$577,573,000 in 1948, and the all-inclusive total for 1949 was \$950,448,000.

Residential building moved up sharply to \$356,562,000 in 1949 from \$255,756,000 in 1948, institutional building to \$174,462,000 from \$121,421,000, and commercial building to \$199,266,000 from \$166,073,000. Industrial building moved down to \$215,664,000 from \$242,832,000 even though the 1949 value used to calculate this decrease has not been adjusted to remove railway and telephone industrial building. The value of work by building tradesmen was \$301,100,000 as against \$262,366,000 in 1948.

Number of employees, exclusive of railways and telephones, rose to 303,000 in 1949 from 284,000 in 1948, or by seven per cent, and their salaries and wages increased to \$680,125,000 from \$605,496,000, or by 12 per cent. Total of all employees in 1949 was 363,000 and their salaries and wages aggregated \$816,609,000. (18)

POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND
FELLOWSHIPS OPEN TO CANADIAN STUDENTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published a list of post-graduate scholarships and fellowships open to Canadian students. It indicates, in summary, the conditions attached to each award and the address of the awarding agency from which fuller details can be obtained.

The purpose in publishing the list is to make it easier for students and teachers to know of opportunities for financial assistance for post-graduate studies. It accordingly does not attempt to list awards offered by universities that are not open to students of other universities in the belief that it is only between educational institutions that the need for more information is important. (Ref. Paper 1)

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, October (10 cents).
2. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, November (10 cents).
3. Travel Between Canada and the United States, November (20 cents).
4. New Residential Construction, September (25 cents).
5. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
6. Transit Report, September (10 cents).
7. Central Electric Stations, November (10 cents).
8. Births, Marriages and Deaths in Canada, October (10 cents).
9. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Manufactured Gas, October (15 cents).
10. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, December (10 cents).
11. Gold Production, October (10 cents).
12. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, October (15 cents).
13. Steel Ingots, November (10 cents).
14. Copper and Nickel Production, October (15 cents).
15. Products Made from Canadian Clays, September (15 cents).
16. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, November (25 cents).
17. The Bicycle Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
18. The Construction Industry in Canada, 1949 (40 cents).
19. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, December (10 cents).
20. Trade of Canada: Imports, October and 10 Months Ended October (50 cents).
21. Canadian Statistical Review, December (35 cents).

Memoranda

1. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, December (10 cents).
2. Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, 1950 (10 cents).
3. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
4. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, January 1 (10 cents).
5. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, January 1 (10 cents).
6. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, January 1 (10 cents).
7. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, October (10 cents).
8. Mineral Wool, November (10 cents).
9. Asphalt Floor Tiles, December (10 cents).
10. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, December (10 cents).
11. Production, Shipments and Stocks of Gypsum Products, November (10 cents).

Reference Paper

1. Post-Graduate Scholarships and Fellowships Open to Canadian Students (25 cents).
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