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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

VALUE OF CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS rose in September to $320,100,000 from $279,-100,000 in the corresponding month last year, and estimated total imports advanced to $311,800,000 from $279,700,000.

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES fell in September to $186,700,000 from $192,800,000 a year earlier, but to the United Kingdom rose to $52,500,000 from $30,400,000. Estimated imports from the United States were up to $212,-800,000 from $177,400,000, but were down from the United Kingdom to $28,600,-000 from $36,200,000.

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CONSUMER SPENDING IN RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS in August totalled $863,840,000, an increase of seven per cent over last year's corresponding total of $810,280,-000.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES fell 10 per cent during the week ending October 13 as compared with the corresponding week last year, all provinces sharing in the decline except Quebec where a gain of five per cent was recorded.

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GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES moved lower in September for the second successive month, the index falling to 240.1 from 241.5 in August and 244.2 in July. A year ago the index was 222.6.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits in September numbered 281,011 -- a new record for the month -- as compared with 277,388 in the same month last year.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the Thanksgiving week ended October 13 totalled 81,812 cars, up 608 cars over the 81,204 cars for the same period of 1950, but down from 88,078 cars in the holiday-free preceding week.

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VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America on October 11 amounted to 169,730,000 bushels as against 178,263,000 in the corresponding week last year.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on October 19 amounted to 38,884,000 pounds as compared with 48,651,000 on the corresponding date last year.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN SEPTEMBER General wholesale prices moved lower in September for the second successive month, according to price indexes compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Wholesale prices of Canadian farm products also moved down in the same period.

The general index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1935-39=100, fell to 240.1 in September from 241.5 in August and 244.2 in July. This year's September index compares with 222.6 a year ago. The index for Canadian farm product prices for September was 253.9 as compared with 256.4 in August and 268.3 in July. In September last year it was 234.9.

There were declines in September from August in four and advances in a similar number of sub-groups comprising the general wholesale price index. Largest declines in the month were in the textile and animal products groups, the former falling to 270.2 from 283.0, and the latter to 300.9 from 305.4. Wood products eased to 302.4 from 302.9 and chemical products to 189.3 from 189.4.

Iron products group led the advances to 214.5 from 212.0, vegetable products to 217.1 from 215.9, non-ferrous metals to 183.6 from 183.4, and non-metallic minerals to 170.9 from 170.7. (1)

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER A summary of foreign trade figures for September released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows a rise in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to $320,100,000 from $279,100,000 in September, 1950, and an increase in estimated total imports to $311,800,000 from $279,700,000.

Domestic exports to the United States fell to $186,700,000 as against $192,800,000, but to the United Kingdom rose to $52,500,000 compared to $30,400,000. Estimated imports from the United States amounted to $212,800,000 as compared with $177,400,000, and from the United Kingdom totalled $28,600,000 compared to $36,200,000.

September import figures are only preliminary and therefore subject to revision; final and detailed figures of imports will not be available for about three weeks. Those for exports will be issued in a few days.

The preliminary figures on the month's foreign trade are summarized in the following table:

	September, 1950		September, 1951	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
	(Millions of Dollars)			
Exports:-				
United Kingdom	30.4	0.2	52.5	0.3
Other Commonwealth countries	13.9	0.2	16.1	0.1
United States	192.8	3.1	186.7	2.8
Other foreign countries	42.0	0.1	64.8	0.2
Total, all countries	279.1	3.6	320.1	3.4

	September, 1950	September, 1951xx
Imports:-		
United Kingdom	36.2	28.6
Other Commonwealth countries	23.7	26.3
United States	177.4	212.8
Other foreign countries	42.4	44.1
Total, all countries	279.7	311.8

xx Estimate only. Subject to revision.

FOREIGN TRADE IN AUGUST YIELDS SMALL DEFICIT

Canada had a small overall deficit on foreign trade account with all countries of $3,900,000 in August as compared with a credit balance of $7,900,000 in July, and a debit balance of $6,600,000 in the corresponding month last year. The August deficit was far below those in the first half of the year, the debit balance in the first eight months of the year amounting to $335,800,000 as compared with only $14,300,000 in the like period of 1950.

Imports from all countries in August were valued at $357,500,000, more than one-third larger than in the corresponding month last year, while the cumulative total for the first eight months of the year was up 43 per cent to $2,830,500,000 from $1,979,800,000 a year ago. Total exports rose 32 per cent in the month to $353,600,000 against $260,600,000, and in the eight months were up 27 per cent to $2,494,700,000 from $1,965,500,000.

The statistics of exports do not include defence equipment or supplies transferred by Canada to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act. Value of these shipments in August was $38,226,420, and for the eight months of the year amounted to $99,646,064. Shipments in 1950 were: December, $12,860,843; and November, $43,889,157.

An increase in volume accounted for somewhat more than half of the rise in value of August imports over a year earlier, the import volume being 15 per cent greater and prices of imports 14.7 per cent higher, according to the price and volume indexes compiled by the Bureau. In the case of domestic exports, the volume increased 19.8 per cent and prices averaged 13.5 per cent higher.

Import balance on foreign trade with the United States in August was $33,700,000 -- substantially larger than last year's August deficit of $2,500,000, but below all earlier months this year except July. In the first eight months of this year the debit balance was $407,700,000 as against $90,000,000 in the same period of 1950.

Total exports -- domestic and foreign -- to the United States in August rose to $195,800,000 from $170,000,000 in the same month last year, and in the eight months aggregated $1,527,600,000 as against $1,257,800,000. Imports in the month increased to $229,500,000 from $172,600,000, and in the eight-month period added up to $1,935,300,000 as against $1,347,700,000.

Export balance in shipments to the United Kingdom in August was $27,600,000, only slightly under the peak for the year of $30,800,000 in July, and sharply larger than last year's favourable balance of $8,500,000. The cumulative credit balance for the first eight months of the year was $88,000,000 as against $61,100,000 a year ago.

Total value of domestic and foreign exports to the United Kingdom advanced in the month to $66,600,000 from $42,800,000 a year earlier, and in the eight months to $395,000,000 from $315,200,000. Imports rose in August to $39,100,000 from $34,300,000, and in the eight-month period the value rose to $307,000,000 from $254,200,000.

There was an overall credit balance on foreign trade account with countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom of $2,200,000 in August as against a debit of $12,600,000 in the corresponding month last year. Trade with Commonwealth countries in the group produced a debit balance while there was a credit balance with foreign countries. In the first eight months of the year the overall debit balance was $16,100,000 as against a credit of $14,600,000 a year earlier.

Combined value of imports from both groups rose in August to $88,900,000 from $60,400,000 a year ago, and in the eight months the total rose to $588,200,000 from $377,900,000. Total exports in the month were up to $91,200,000 from $47,800,000, and in the eight months there was a rise to $572,100,000 from $392,500,000.

Imports by Countries

Merchandise imports from Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom were almost doubled in value in August at $40,900,000 as against $21,600,000 in the corresponding month last year, and were sharply higher in the eight months at $226,400,000 as against $140,600,000. There were marked gains in both periods in purchases from Barbados, Jamaica, Gold Coast, India and Pakistan, Federation of Malaya, Australia and New Zealand.

Purchases from Latin American countries rose in August to $23,632,000 from $21,923,000 a year ago, and in the eight months advanced to $180,949,000 from $130,058,000. Imports from Brazil and Venezuela were up sharply both in the month and cumulative period, but were much smaller from Colombia and Mexico.

Imports from European countries were again sharply higher in August, rising to $17,052,000 from $8,456,000, and in the eight months to $115,258,000 from $58,449,000. Gains were general among the individual countries, most marked increases being shown for Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

Purchases from the remaining group of foreign countries were down in value in August to $6,933,000 from $8,266,000 a year ago, but were higher in the eight months at $63,184,000 as against $47,430,000. The decline in the month was due in the main to reduced purchases from Arabia, Japan, and the Netherlands Antilles. There was a sharp rise in purchases from Syria in both periods.

Main Commodity Groups

All nine main commodity groups of imports moved up in value both in August and the first eight months of the year. Iron and its products -- largest of the nine -- rose in the month to $109,800,000 from $81,200,000, and in the eight months to $917,900,000 from $644,800,000. August value for non-metallic minerals advanced to $66,600,000 from $57,000,000, and in the eight months to $449,800,000 from $369,100,000.

Values for the other seven groups were as follows for August and the eight months, respectively, with last year's totals in brackets: agricultural and vegetable products, $46,000,000 ($40,300,000) and $380,300,000 ($293,000,000); animals and animal products, $9,200,000 ($5,900,000) and $88,100,000 ($49,000,000); fibres, textiles and textile products, $39,200,000 ($29,000,000) and $369,800,000 ($223,200,000); wood, wood products and paper, $11,600,000 ($8,300,000) and $92,600,000 ($63,400,000); non-ferrous metals and products, $27,200,000 ($16,200,000) and $199,600,000 ($129,000,000); chemicals and allied products, $15,300,000 ($12,800,000) and $133,900,000 ($101,600,000); miscellaneous commodities, $32,500,000 ($16,600,000) and $198,400,000 ($106,600,000).

Individual Commodities

Raw cotton and automobiles were the principal exceptions to the generally higher values for leading import commodities in August. Shipments of crude petroleum -- largest individual import -- rose in the month to $21,451,000 from $16,519,000, while petroleum products increased to $13,093,000 from $12,160,000, coal to $16,762,000 from $16,681,000, and rolling mill products to $15,140,000 from $7,173,000.

Farm implements and machinery advanced in value to $19,630,000 from $13,674,000, mining and metallurgical machinery to $5,385,000 from $2,778,000, and other machinery to $19,063,000 from $11,941,000. Automobile imports were down to $2,461,000 from $7,071,000, but parts rose to $12,230,000 from $12,004,000, electrical apparatus to $11,196,000 from $6,449,000, aircraft and parts to $3,463,000 from $636,000, and iron ore to $4,132,000 from $2,479,000.

Imports of fruits advanced to $10,193,000 from $9,784,000, sugar to $14,158,000 from $8,177,000, rubber to $7,121,000 from $4,076,000, books and printed matter to $4,441,000 from $3,606,000. Imports of raw cotton were down to $3,650,000 from $6,972,000, while cotton products rose to $6,267,000 from $5,031,000. Raw wool advanced to $11,604,000 from $5,458,000, and wool products to $6,536,000 from $4,707,000. (2 and 3)

RETAIL SALES UP SEVEN PER CENT IN AUGUST; 13 PER CENT HIGHER IN EIGHT MONTHS

Consumer spending in retail establishments in August totalled $863,840,000, an increase of seven per cent over last year's corresponding total of $810,280,000. The advance in August followed a gain of five per cent in July, both of which were somewhat smaller than the average rise of 16 per cent in the first half of 1951. Cumulative sales for the first eight months of this year were valued at $6,454,760,000 as against $5,721,270,000 in the similar period of 1950, a rise of 13 per cent.

Sales were higher in August than a year ago in all regions except Manitoba and British Columbia, while in the eight months there were advances throughout Canada. Quebec had the largest sales increase in August of 11 per cent, followed by Ontario with an advance of 9.3 per cent, Alberta 6.9 per cent, Saskatchewan 5.5 per cent, and the Maritimes 4.7 per cent. The decline in Manitoba was 5.2 per cent, and in British Columbia it was 0.7 per cent. Eight-month sales increases ranged from 8.4 per cent in the Maritimes to 15.3 per cent in Manitoba.

Sales increases by four trades whose sales largely comprised foods -- grocery and combination stores, meat markets, country general stores, and restaurants -- were among the largest recorded in August. Grocery and combination store sales were up 18 per cent, meat stores 19.3 per cent, country general stores 10.9 per cent, and restaurants 12.3 per cent. The food component of the cost-of-living index rose 15 per cent between September 1, 1950, and September 1, 1951.

Variety store sales were up 15 per cent in August as compared with a year earlier, and tobacco store sales rose 13 per cent. All trades in the apparel group showed sales gains ranging up to 10 per cent for women's clothing stores.

Seven trades failed to reach their August 1950 sales volume, a 16 per cent decline in appliance and radio dealers' sales being the largest. The only other decreases of 10 per cent or more were those of furniture (10 per cent), and coal and wood dealers (11 per cent). (4)

HIGHER RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH OUTSIDE THAN INSIDE MAJOR CITIES

Preliminary population totals for Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, included in the fourth list of 1951 Census figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show increases since 1941 among these seven major cities ranging from five to 69 per cent for city proper areas, and -- with one exception -- considerably larger rates of increase for their metropolitan areas.

Population of Montreal rose over the million mark to 1,002,703 from 903,007 in 1941, a gain for the city proper of 100,000 or 10 per cent, while that of the Montreal metropolitan area climbed 20 per cent to 1,370,044 from 1,145,282.

Vancouver's city population increased nearly 24 per cent to 340,272 from 275,353 and the metropolitan area population almost 39 per cent to 524,339 compared to 377,447 10 years ago.

Winnipeg had a relatively small increase of five per cent to 233,617 from 221,960 within city boundaries, but with the adjacent areas the population was up 17 per cent to 350,924 from 299,937.

Next of the seven in size, Ottawa's population advanced to 198,773 from 154,951, up about 28 per cent, while the population of the Ottawa metropolitan area increased by a smaller 23 per cent to 278,078 compared to 225,466. This exception to the trend in the other six is due to the recent enlargement of the city boundaries adding to that of the city proper this year the population of areas outside the city in 1941.

Showing the greatest proportionate increase of the seven, Edmonton's population jumped to 158,709 from 93,817 ten years ago, a gain of 69 per cent, the population of its metropolitan area rising 76 per cent to 172,112 from 97,842. Calgary was next in degree of gain with an increase of 42 per cent to 126,631 from 88,904 within the city boundaries, and of 47 per cent to 136,719 from 93,021 for the metropolitan area.

In similar pattern, the population of Quebec City increased to 161,439 from 150,757 and of its metropolitan area to 271,236 from 224,756, gains of seven and 21 per cent, respectively.

Next largest in the current list, Regina's population increased to 69,928 from 58,245 in 1941. In contrast with the generally upward trend for urban centres, the population of Outremont declined to 29,607 from 30,751, and of Westmount to 24,388 from 26,047. Chatham (Ont.) increased to 21,153 from 17,369; Prince Albert (Sask.) to 17,067 from 12,508; Medicine Hat (Alta.) to 16,352 from 10,571; Weston (Ont.) to 8,646 from 5,740; and Campbellton (N.B.) to 7,706 from 6,748.

The release by the Bureau, smaller than the first three, covers 122 cities, towns and incorporated villages, only those for which figures are given above having populations over 5,000. The population totals in this preliminary release are subject to revision, changes due to circumstances such as the enumeration of individuals away from their normal place of residence and of those in dwellings which were "closed" at the time of the Census having yet to be made. (5)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN 10 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales fell 10 per cent during the week ending October 13 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. All provinces shared in the decline except Quebec where a gain of five per cent was recorded. Sales in Saskatchewan were 33 per cent lower, Alberta 27 per cent, Manitoba 16 per cent, the Maritimes 11 per cent, Ontario nine per cent, and British Columbia four per cent.

FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA ON TRAVELLER'S VEHICLE PERMITS

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in September numbered 281,011 -- a new record for the month -- as compared with 277,388 in the same month last year. In the first nine months of this year, entries rose to 1,941,739 from 1,778,823 a year earlier, or by nine per cent. Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta were the only areas to record a decline in the month, while in the nine months all areas were higher.

Entries into Ontario in September totalled 170,265 against 169,692 a year ago, Quebec 51,930 against 54,320, British Columbia 29,220 against 27,003, New Brunswick 18,391 against 16,466. Total for Manitoba was 4,970 (3,855 in September last year), Alberta 3,487 (3,544), Saskatchewan 1,922 (2,009), Yukon Territory 595 (313), and Newfoundland and Nova Scotia 231 (186). (Mem. 1)

MILK PRODUCTION HIGHER IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Favourable production conditions in September boosted milk production by an estimated two per cent over the corresponding month last year, while farm production in August rose one per cent to 1,767,000,000 pounds. During the January-August period, 11,381,000,000 pounds were produced, a decrease of 158,000,000 pounds or 1.4 per cent from the same period of 1950.

Sales of fluid milk and cream in August, the latter expressed as milk, amounted to 346,757,000 pounds, an increase of 6,000,000 pounds or 1.7 per cent over August last year. In the eight months, fluid sales aggregated 2,817,000,000 pounds, a rise of two per cent.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products in August amounted to $40,572,000, an increase of $6,432,000 over August last year. The weighted average price of $2.76 per hundred pounds of milk moved up from $2.37 a year earlier. Fluid milk, at $3.99 per hundred, was 17 cents above that of August, 1950; cheese milk, at $2.67 per hundred, increased 49 cents, and milk used in manufacture, at $3.06 per hundred increased 53 cents. Creamery butter-fat advanced from 54.1 to 65.8 cents per pound, while dairy butter, at 61.2 cents per pound, was approximately eight cents above the price reported in August, 1950. (6)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on October 19 amounted to 38,884,000 pounds as compared with 48,651,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were smaller in each of the nine centres except Saskatoon and Vancouver. Stocks were as follows by cities on October 19, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 3,577 (3,604) pounds; Montreal, 13,984 (16,445); Toronto, 6,025 (6,640); Winnipeg, 6,832 (12,408); Regina, 590 (880); Saskatoon, 658 (436); Edmonton, 2,911 (4,954); Calgary, 1,114 (1,793); Vancouver, 3,193 (1,491).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on October 11 amounted to 169,729,646 bushels as compared with 159,755,128 a week earlier, and 178,262,858 in the corresponding week last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week aggregated 16,554,874 bushels against 9,913,670 a year earlier, and in the crop year totalled 68,097,849 bushels compared with 129,122,810 in the same period of 1950-51.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending October 11 amounted to 4,145,857 bushels compared with 2,679,143 a year ago, and in the cumulative period totalled 40,241,558 bushels against 30,700,063 in 1950-51. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION OF EGGS HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER Estimated production of eggs rose 28 per cent in September over the corresponding month last year, but there was a decline of three per cent in the first nine months of the year. Output in the month amounted to 27,449,000 dozen as compared with 21,489,000 in September last year, and for the nine months totalled 256,912,000 dozen as against 263,961,000. Average egg production per hen in September was 14.5 eggs compared with 10.6 a year earlier. (Mem. 3)

HONEY CROP THIS YEAR MARKEDLY HIGHER THAN IN 1950 Canada's honey crop this year was sharply higher than in 1950, the gain being due to a higher yield per colony, according to first estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of colonies was down slightly, and the estimated number of beekeepers was well below 1950.

This year's crop amounted to 38,748,000 pounds as compared with 28,351,000 in 1950. Number of colonies declined to 420,840 from 430,040, but the average yield per colony rose to 92 pounds from 66. The number of beekeepers totalled 18,760 against 22,180.

The crop in Ontario -- largest producing province -- amounted to 18,264,000 pounds as against 8,350,000 in 1950, followed by Manitoba at 5,599,000 pounds against 5,891,000, Alberta 5,000,000 pounds against 4,851,000, Quebec 4,577,000 pounds against 3,041,000, Saskatchewan 3,411,000 pounds against 4,881,000, and British Columbia 1,539,000 pounds against 1,142,000. Total for New Brunswick was 155,000 pounds compared with 68,000, Nova Scotia 131,000 pounds compared with 81,000, and Prince Edward Island 72,000 pounds compared with 46,000. (Mem. 4)

CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OIL SEEDS Crushings of flaxseed in the first nine months of the year amounted to 121,647,000 pounds, down from last year's corresponding total of 172,830,000 pounds. Production of oils was also lower in the nine months, falling to 40,556,000 pounds from 60,181,000, and that for oilcake and meal to 72,711,000 pounds from 104,243,000.

Crushings of soybeans in the nine-month period, however, were sharply higher, amounting to 388,480,000 pounds compared with 229,659,000 a year earlier. Output of soybean oil totalled 53,800,000 pounds against 38,877,000, and cake and meal production aggregated 260,475,000 pounds against 180,872,000. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS Output of shortening was lower in September than in the same month last year, while production of lard was higher. The month's output of shortening amounted to 12,066,000 pounds as compared with 12,482,000 in September last year, and lard production totalled 5,806,000 pounds against 5,738,000. Coconut oil production in September fell to 1,144,000 pounds from 1,330,000, while salad and cooking oils rose to 1,994,000 pounds from 1,571,000. (Mem.5)

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR Refinery stocks of raw and refined sugar were sharply higher at the end of September than at the same time a year ago. Raw sugar stocks rose to 198,806,598 pounds from 40,004,583, and refined sugar to 141,978,680 pounds from 39,192,466.

Receipts of raw sugar increased to 128,790,591 pounds from 103,083,029 in September last year, while meltings and sales fell to 98,467,013 pounds from 127,-183,026. The amount of refined sugar manufactured during the month was 98,360,383 pounds as against 123,056,578 a year ago, and the sales totalled 125,465,202 pounds against 151,173,827. (7)

COKE SUPPLIES IN AUGUST Supplies of coke available for consumption rose in August to 373,000 tons from 346,000 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the first eight months of this year to 2,909,000 tons as against 2,545,000 last year.

Production in August amounted to 322,000 tons against 334,000 a year ago, and in the eight months aggregated 2,594,000 tons against 2,589,000. August imports were 61,400 tons against 38,900, while the exports totalled 11,300 tons against 26,700. In the eight months, 415,000 tons were imported as against 228,000, and the exports totalled 100,000 tons against 272,000. (8)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF IRON CASTINGS AND CAST IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS IN AUGUST Production and shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings both moved higher in August and the first eight months of the year. The month's output amounted to 64,900 tons as compared with 53,200 in August last year, and in the eight months totalled 631,000 tons against 456,600.

Shipments in August aggregated 47,200 tons compared with 43,200 a year earlier, and in the eight months amounted to 443,700 tons compared with 324,300. Pig iron used by foundries in the month totalled 39,000 tons against 27,300, and in the eight-month period was 380,500 tons against 250,600. Consumption of scrap iron and steel in August rose to 43,400 tons from 37,800 in August last year, and in the January-August period to 416,300 tons from 309,900. (Mem. 6)

SILVER AND LEAD OUTPUT LOWER IN AUGUST; ZINC HIGHER Canadian production of lead was lower in August and the first eight months of the year than in the same period of 1950, while output of zinc was higher in both comparisons. Production of silver fell in the month but rose in the eight months.

The month's output of primary silver amounted to 2,006,137 fine ounces as compared with 2,314,948 in August last year, bringing the aggregate for the eight months to 14,884,769 fine ounces against 14,623,211. Production of primary lead in August totalled 13,797 tons compared with 14,383 a year ago, and in the eight-month period amounted to 100,545 tons against 102,950. Zinc production in August rose to 30,157 tons from 25,849 a year earlier, and in the eight months to 213,354 tons from 204,412 in 1950. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL Canadian production of copper was higher in August, amounting to 22,644 tons as compared with 21,359 in the corresponding month last year. Cumulative output for the first eight months of the year rose to 182,442 tons from 174,821 in the similar period of 1950.

Production of nickel in the month advanced to 11,844 tons from 7,721 in August last year, raising the aggregate for the eight months to 90,561 tons from 79,352 in 1950. (Mem. 8)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF PORTLAND CEMENT IN AUGUST Production and shipments of Portland cement both were higher in August and the first eight months of this year than in the same periods of 1950. The month's output amounted to 1,512,626 barrels as compared with 1,494,155 in August last year, bringing the cumulative total for the eight months to 11,407,763 barrels against 10,902,698 in 1950. Shipments in the month aggregated 1,754,368 barrels compared with 1,613,177 in August, 1950, and in the eight-month period amounted to 11,613,184 barrels as against 11,334,924. (Mem. 9)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways during the Thanksgiving week ended October 13 totalled 81,812 cars, up 608 cars over the 81,204 cars for the same period of 1950, but down from 88,078 cars in the holiday-free preceding week. Eastern loadings increased 558 cars over the corresponding period of 1950 to total 51,963 cars, while the western region had 29,849 cars for a minor gain of 50. For the year to date, 3,282,283 cars of revenue freight have been loaded at Canadian points, an increase of 275,459 cars over the same period of 1950. (Mem. 10)

CIVIL AVIATION IN APRIL Travel on Canadian airways in April advanced to a new peak for the month, revenue passengers numbering 128,649 against 105,507 in the corresponding month last year. Total receipts by Canadian carriers amounted to $3,913,410--- also a new high for April -- as compared with $3,295,195 a year earlier. Expenses increased from $3,311,675 to $3,741,427. The resulting net revenues were $171,983 against a loss of $16,480 in April last year.

All transportation accounts, with the exception of contract, showed gains over April, 1950. Passenger fares were up from $2,186,075 to $2,581,931, while mail earnings rose nearly $35,000 to $618,506, and air freight to $219,916 from $164,934.

With increased traffic and mileage, operating expense items were all higher. Aircraft operation and maintenance required $2,077,263, up $200,762 from April last year, while ground charges amounted to $938,985 compared with [illegible], 365. Traffic expenses rose $89,769 to $438,286, and general disbursements were up $52,747 to $265,739. (9)

TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA There was a slight increase in the number of tuberculous patients admitted to sanatoria and other hospitals which had facilities for their care and treatment in 1949 as compared with the preceding year, according to the annual report on tuberculosis institutions released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total number of admissions during the year was 16,492 as compared with 16,326 in the preceding year. In 1949, 15,487, or 93.9 per cent of admissions were tuberculous, as compared with 15,278, or 93.6 per cent in 1948. New cases admitted to sanatoria in 1949 numbered 9,340 as compared with 9,541, re-admissions, reviews and transfers accounting for the remainder.

There were 15,817 separations from tuberculosis institutions during 1949, a decrease of about two per cent from the preceding year. Of the total discharges and deaths, 94.4 per cent were tuberculous on admission, four per cent were non-tuberculous, and the remainder were suspects, contacts, undiagnosed cases, or babies of patients. The total days care given all separations was 4,850,339 days, or an average of 306.7 days.

During 1949, tuberculosis sanatoria reported a total revenue from all sources of $18,901,000, an increase of $1,983,000 or 11.7 per cent over 1948, while expenditures for all purposes totalled $19,166,000, a rise of $2,123,000 or 12.5 per cent.

Number of new patients examined in tuberculosis clinics during the year fell to 231,900 from 249,900 in the preceding year, while repeat attendances increased to 314,000 from 273,000. Persons examined for tuberculosis by mass surveys conducted by various tuberculosis and health organizations totalled 1,559,100, a slight increase over the preceding year's total of 1,522,700. Tuberculous conditions were detected in 15,800 persons in 1949 as against 14,600, representing one per cent of total examinations in both years. (10)

VALUE OF MANUFACTURING AT NEW PEAK OF $13,781,220,000 IN 1950

Estimated gross factory value of products manufactured in Canada in 1950 reached an all-time peak total of $13,781,220,000, a rise of 10 per cent over the preceding year's value of $12,479,593,000, according to a preliminary statement by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Number of employees rose to an estimated 1,186,280 from 1,171,207 the year before, and estimated salary and wage payments advanced to $2,762,258,000 from $2,591,891,000. Cost of materials used in the process of manufacture was $7,510,999,000 as against $6,843,231,000 a year earlier.

In addition to estimates for manufacturing industries as a whole, the report contains data on gross value of products, cost of materials, number of employees, salaries and wages, and cost of fuel and electricity for 17 major industrial groups and 161 individual industries. Preliminary data on the production of 1,000 important commodities are also included.

Among the 17 main groups listed in the report, all but one had a higher factory value of production in 1950 than in 1949. The food group -- largest of the 17 -- had a gross production value of $3,018,804,000 as compared with $2,882,581,000 in 1949, followed by iron and steel products at $1,499,927,000 as against $1,419,145,000, transportation equipment $1,252,860,000 against $1,063,211,000, paper products $1,248,484,000 against $1,093,060,000, wood products $1,000,011,000 against $840,355,000, and non-ferrous metal products $959,491,000 against $867,043,000.

Textile products -- except clothing -- had an estimated production value of $737,138,000 ($636,824,000 in 1949); clothing (textiles and fur), $728,532,000 ($727,498,000); chemicals and allied products, $635,991,000 ($587,303,000); products of petroleum and coal, $618,287,000 ($533,731,000); electrical apparatus and supplies, $580,578,000 ($486,286,000); printing, publishing and allied products, $417,606,000 ($377,908,000); non-metallic mineral products, $281,277,000 ($246,457,000); rubber products, $239,185,000 ($178,503,000); leather products, showing the single decline, $210,415,000 ($210,804,000); tobacco and tobacco products, $188,330,000 ($172,420,000); and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, $164,304,000 ($156,363,000). (11)

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. Prices and Price Indexes, September (20 cents).
2. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, August (10 cents).
3. Imports for Consumption -- Summary Bulletin -- (20 cents).
4. Retail Trade, August (20 cents).
5. Preliminary Totals of Population for Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages, 1951 -- P-4 -- (10 cents).
6. The Dairy Review, September (20 cents).
7. Sugar Situation, September (10 cents).
8. Coal and Coke Statistics, August (25 cents).
9. Civil Aviation, April (10 cents).
10. Tuberculosis Institutions, 1949 (75 cents).
11. Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1950 (50 cents).
12. Transit Report, June (10 cents).
13. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, June (10 cents).
14. The Wine Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
15. The Fruit and Vegetable Preparations Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
16. Telegraph and Cable Statistics, 1950 (25 cents).
17. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, August (25 cents). -- Summarized in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin, No. 42, dated Saturday, October 20, 1951.

Memoranda

1. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, September (10 cents).
2. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
3. Poultry Estimates, September (10 cents).
4. Honey Production -- First Estimate -- 1951 (10 cents).
5. Oils and Fats, September (10 cents).
6. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, August (10 cents).
7. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, August (10 cents).
8. Copper and Nickel Production, August (10 cents).
9. Cement and Cement Products, August (10 cents).
10. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
11. Products Made from Canadian Clays, July (10 cents).