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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES in September were valued at \$320,100,000 as compared with \$279,100,000 in the corresponding month last year, and the cumulative value for the nine months ending September was \$2,784,600,000 as against \$2,220,500,000 in the similar period of 1950.

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EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES fell in September below a year earlier for the first time in almost two years, amounting to \$186,730,000 compared with \$192,789,000. In the nine months, shipments aggregated \$1,691,341,000 as against \$1,433,082,000 in 1950.

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SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM in September rose to \$52,514,000 from \$30,439,000 a year earlier, and in the nine months ending September advanced to \$446,369,000 from \$344,069,000.

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT, payrolls and average weekly earnings reached all-time peaks at the beginning of September.

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ESTIMATED VALUE OF INVENTORIES held by Canadian manufacturers rose in August for the 12th consecutive month to reach an all-time peak total of \$3,451,800,000, an increase of \$56,000,000 over July, and an advance of \$899,000,000 over August last year. In terms of index numbers, August inventories stood at 185.8 as against 182.8 in July, and 137.4 a year ago.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES declined eight per cent in September, totalling \$72,420,000 as compared with \$78,320,000 in the same month last year. In the first nine months of this year, sales rose five per cent to \$598,980,000 from \$571,930,000 a year earlier.

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TRADE IN OUTSTANDING SECURITIES between Canada and other countries was larger in August than in recent months, but fell below last year's August level when sales to the United States were particularly heavy.

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REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ending October 20 fell to 89,161 cars from 92,674 in the corresponding week last year.

SEPTEMBER DOMESTIC EXPORTS SHOW
SUBSTANTIAL OVERSEAS GAIN

Canada's domestic exports to the United States fell in September below a year earlier for the first time in almost two years, but there were marked advances in shipments to the United Kingdom and European countries, and a smaller increase to Latin America. The overall result was a comparatively moderate rise of 15 per cent in the value of goods shipped to all countries in September. In the nine months ending September there was an increase of 25 per cent.

Among the larger commodities, there were sharp gains in September in export movements of wheat, other grains, wood pulp, and aluminum, and more moderate increases were shown for a number of other leading commodities. Cattle, fish, planks and boards were among the declines.

Exports to the United States were down 3.2 per cent in the month, but rose 18 per cent in the first nine months of the year, while shipments to the United Kingdom advanced 72.5 per cent in September and 29.7 per cent in the cumulative period. Exports to Europe were doubled in value in the month and were about four-fifths larger in the nine months, while shipments to Latin American countries were up 11 per cent in September and almost 30 per cent in the nine months.

Shipments to all countries in September were valued at \$320,100,000 as compared with \$279,100,000 in the corresponding month last year, and the cumulative value for the first nine months was \$2,784,600,000 as against \$2,220,500,000 in the similar period of 1950.

Exports to the United States in September were valued at \$186,730,000 as compared with \$192,789,000 in the corresponding month last year, representing 58 per cent of total shipments as against 69 per cent a year earlier. Largest declines in September were in the wood and paper and non-ferrous metals group, while the agricultural and vegetable products group was sharply higher. In the nine months, shipments aggregated \$1,691,341,000 as against \$1,433,082,000, accounting for 60.7 per cent compared to 64.5 per cent of the total to all countries. Increases were recorded in the nine months for all main groups with largest gains in wood and paper and agricultural and vegetable products groups.

Generally larger shipments among the main commodity groups, and especially large gains in agricultural, wood and paper, and non-ferrous metal products, boosted shipments to the United Kingdom in September to \$52,514,000 from \$30,439,000. Aggregate value for the nine months ending September was \$446,369,000 against \$344,069,000, shipments in the wood and paper and non-ferrous metals groups accounting for the major part of the increase.

Value of exports to foreign countries in Europe was up in September to \$36,879,000 from \$18,205,000, and in the nine months to \$234,824,000 from \$130,589,000. There were large gains in shipments both in the month and nine months to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, and Norway. Total for Switzerland was slightly higher in the month but was lower in the nine months.

Larger shipments to Brazil and Mexico more than offset decreased exports to Argentina, Colombia and Cuba, and September exports to the Latin American group rose to \$18,214,000 from \$16,441,000. In the nine months, total exports to the group were up to \$132,001,000 against \$101,719,000, with increases for Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela, and a decrease for Argentina.

Exports to Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom, rose in total in September to \$16,000,000 from \$14,000,000 a year earlier, and in the nine months to \$167,700,000 from \$135,800,000. Among the individual countries there were gains both in the month and nine months in the value of shipments to the Union of South Africa, Federation of Malaya, and New Zealand. Smaller values were shown for the month for India and Pakistan, and Australia, but cumulative totals were larger in each case.

Overall shipments to the remaining group of foreign countries were valued at \$8,647,000 as against \$6,183,000, and \$100,630,000 in the nine months as against \$63,580,000. Exports to Japan accounted for most of the rise in both periods, while there were smaller exports to Israel.

Principal Commodities

Newsprint paper, largest among the commodity exports, rose in value in the month to \$43,968,000 from \$40,392,000, and in the nine months to \$395,284,000 from \$353,956,000, while wheat, second in order, increased in September to \$36,579,000 from \$26,020,000, and in the January-September period to \$281,367,000 from \$233,814,000. Wood pulp advanced to \$31,421,000 in September from \$19,704,000, and in the cumulative period to \$264,808,000 from \$143,752,000. Planks and boards fell in the month to \$25,436,000 from \$35,892,000, but rose in the nine months to \$233,651,000 from \$205,081,000.

Grains other than wheat were up sharply, rising in September to \$11,485,000 from \$3,386,000, and in the cumulative period to \$77,533,000 from \$28,908,000. Nickel exports increased to \$11,427,000 in September from \$9,817,000, and to \$96,786,000 in the nine months from \$77,907,000. Fish exports were lower in September at \$10,072,000 compared with \$11,777,000, but were higher in the January-September period at \$82,341,000 against \$79,254,000.

Other leading exports in September and the nine months were as follows, with 1950 totals in brackets: aluminum, \$9,782,000 (\$3,523,000) and \$97,018,000 (\$75,228,000); automobiles, \$8,207,000 (\$2,465,000) and \$32,187,000 (\$20,103,000); zinc, \$7,499,000 (\$6,023,000) and \$58,155,000 (\$40,770,000); pulp wood, \$7,122,000 (\$3,846,000) and \$47,324,000 (\$23,620,000); asbestos, \$6,733,000 (\$6,038,000) and \$61,691,000 (\$44,297,000); farm machinery and implements, \$6,230,000 (\$4,844,000) and \$82,918,000 (\$69,295,000); cattle, \$5,726,000 (\$6,712,000) and \$50,550,000 (\$55,275,000); meats, other than bacon and hams, \$5,668,000 (\$4,307,000) and \$54,813,000 (\$33,109,000); alcoholic beverages, \$5,593,000 (\$3,803,000) and \$39,102,000 (\$28,940,000). (1)

EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AT NEW PEAKS

Industrial employment, payrolls, and average weekly earnings reached all-time peaks at the beginning of September, according to advance tabulations. The general index number of employment, on the 1939 base, stood at 198.3 as against 198.1 at August 1, and 194.1 a year earlier, and the payrolls index was 407.9 as against 400.3 the month before, and 358.5 on September 1, 1950. Average weekly earnings amounted to \$50.50 as against a revised average of \$50.16 at the beginning of August, and \$44.17 a year ago.

Advances in employment as compared with August 1, varied from 0.1 per cent in Ontario and British Columbia, to 1.2 per cent in Nova Scotia and 2.3 per cent in Prince Edward Island. In the 12 months' comparison, there was improvement in each of the provinces except Prince Edward Island.

Manufacturing was quieter than at August 1, fairly well distributed losses in Ontario more than offsetting moderate advances in the other provinces. Industrial disputes continued to affect the situation in some industries. Little change on the whole was shown in logging, mining and trade. Advances were recorded in construction, transportation, storage and communications. (2)

VOLUME OF MANUFACTURING OUTPUT
RUNNING ABOVE LAST YEAR

During the three months from June to August, the volume of manufacturing production in Canada averaged more than four per cent above the level of the corresponding period last year, according to the latest issue of the Canadian Statistical Review. This compares with an average gain of about 14 per cent in the first five months of the year.

Durable manufactures in August showed an increase of seven per cent over August, 1950, and non-durables nearly four per cent. The Bureau's mining index for July (latest available) was well above that of the same month last year and only exceeded this year by the record June figure of 174.0 and the May index of 167.6.

The Bureau's index of industrial production (total) stood at 204.3 in August this year, representing a gain of more than seven per cent over the figure of 190.5 last year. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN
EIGHT PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER

Department store sales declined eight per cent in September, totalling \$72,420,000 as compared with \$78,320,000 in the same month last year. In the first nine months of this year, sales rose five per cent to \$598,980,000 from \$571,930,000 a year earlier. Sales were lower in the month in all provinces except Alberta, while in the nine months the Maritimes was the only area to record a sales decline.

Larger sales values were shown in only four departments in September as compared with a year earlier. Food and kindred product sales rose to \$4,730,000 from \$4,500,000 in September last year, toiletries, cosmetics and drugs to \$1,580,000 from \$1,450,000, smallwares to \$1,570,000 from \$1,560,000, photographic equipment and supplies to \$200,000 from \$190,000.

Ladies' apparel and accessory department store sales fell to \$23,400,000 from \$24,830,000, home furnishings to \$4,310,000 from \$4,770,000, furniture to \$4,310,000 from \$4,930,000, hardware and housewares to \$4,170,000 from \$4,260,000, and men's furnishings to \$3,230,000 from \$3,640,000. Sales of men's domestics declined to \$2,860,000 from \$3,340,000, men's clothing to \$2,480,000 from \$2,860,000, boys' clothing and furnishings to \$2,340,000 from \$2,510,000, and major appliances to \$2,230,000 from \$3,790,000.

Sporting goods and luggage sales totalled \$1,800,000 compared with \$1,920,000 in September last year, piece goods \$1,880,000 compared with \$2,060,000, stationery, books and magazines \$1,330,000 compared with \$1,340,000, jewellery \$1,300,000 compared with \$1,430,000, men's and boys' shoes \$1,190,000 compared with \$1,270,000, and radio and music \$910,000 compared with \$1,250,000. China and glassware sales remained unchanged at \$1,070,000. (4)

TRADE IN SECURITIES BETWEEN
CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries was larger in August than in recent months, but fell below last year's August level when sales to the United States were particularly heavy.

Sales to all countries in August this year were valued at \$33,400,000 as compared with \$27,200,000 in the preceding month and \$73,300,000 in the corresponding month last year, and the purchases totalled \$30,600,000 against \$26,100,000 in July, and \$19,400,000 a year earlier. Sales in the first eight months of the year were valued at \$358,100,000 as against \$250,300,000 in the same period of 1950, and purchases aggregated \$311,600,000 against \$176,900,000.

August sales to the United States were valued at \$29,400,000 against \$24,900,000 in July and \$72,000,000 in August last year, and the purchases totalled \$29,000,000 against \$24,700,000 in July, and \$17,900,000 a year ago. Eight-month sales aggregated \$323,800,000 against \$241,000,000, and the purchases totalled \$291,200,000 against \$156,300,000.

Sales to the United Kingdom in August amounted in value to \$1,200,000 as against \$500,000 in July and \$100,000 a year ago, and purchases totalled \$600,000 against \$700,000 in July and \$1,000,000 in August last year. In the eight months, sales aggregated \$4,800,000 against \$2,800,000, and the purchases were \$11,900,000 against \$17,300,000.

August sales to countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom were valued at \$2,800,000 against \$1,900,000 in July and \$1,100,000 a year ago, and the purchases from these countries were \$1,000,000 against \$800,000 in July and \$500,000 in August, 1950. Cumulative sales for the eight months were \$29,400,000 against \$6,400,000, and the purchases were \$8,600,000 against \$3,400,000. (5)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Oct. 25, 1951</u>	<u>Oct. 18, 1951</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>Sept. 27, 1951</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(105 Common Stocks)	178.1	183.0	179.9
82 Industrials	183.7	189.1	185.5
15 Utilities	170.4	174.3	172.4
8 Banks	139.6	140.9	139.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	106.3	106.6	106.1
25 Golds.....	74.6	74.3	73.5
5 Base Metals	179.0	180.4	180.9

VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES
AT NEW PEAK IN AUGUST

Estimated value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers rose in August for the 12th consecutive month to reach an all-time peak total of \$3,451,800,000, an increase of \$56,000,000 over July, and an advance of \$899,000,000 over August last year, according to value estimates which are now published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In terms of index numbers, August inventories stood at 185.8 as against 182.8 in July, and 137.4 a year ago.

All of the four major industrial groups shared in the increase in inventory values over July, the producers' goods and construction goods industries, accounting, however, for the greatest proportion of the month's increase. Producers' goods inventories rose to \$633,200,000 from \$608,100,000 in July and \$458,100,000 a year earlier, and construction materials to \$276,800,000 from \$263,900,000 in July and \$192,600,000 in August, 1950. Capital goods inventories were next in dollar size of August increase, rising to \$420,000,000 from \$409,700,000 in July and \$294,800,000 last year. Consumers' goods -- by far the largest of the four, representing almost two-thirds of all manufacturing inventories -- rose moderately to \$2,121,900,000 from \$2,114,000,000 a month earlier but accounted for more than half of the total increase in manufacturing inventories since August last year, when they stood at an estimated \$1,607,500,000.

Rough estimates of actual physical volume of goods held in inventory at the end of July this year -- latest available -- indicate an overall rise of 14 per cent over the 1950 average level. Over the past two years, it would appear that inventory volume declined steadily from August, 1949 to September, 1950, and at the end of the latter period reached a point seven per cent below the end of July, 1949. Volume rose slowly during the last quarter of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951 and much more rapidly during the next four months, until at the end of July this year, total volume appears to have been 16 per cent above the low point reached last November.

A breakdown by components shows that total inventory values rose almost equally in both the raw materials and finished products categories over the past year, the increases from July, 1950, to July, 1951, being 29 per cent for the former and 32 per cent for the latter. There have been diverse trends for these, however, in the four major industry groups. In the consumer's goods industries, raw material values have risen considerably less proportionately than those of finished products, the increases being 23 and 35 per cent, respectively. In the other three groups, raw materials have shown the greater proportionate advance. In the capital goods industries, raw materials have risen 37 per cent as compared to 21 per cent for finished products; in the producers' goods industries, 42 per cent against 26 per cent; and in the construction goods industries, 42 compared to 34 per cent.

While holiday periods were still a factor in August, shipments during the month increased in over half the industries covered in the Bureau's monthly report as compared with July, when seasonal drops and holidays accounted for many declines from the June levels. As compared with August last year, almost two-thirds of the industries showed increased shipments. (6)

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

Travel by plane between Canada and the United States increased in July, gains being recorded both in the number of foreign travellers entering Canada, and the number of Canadians returning home. Fewer visitors came by rail and bus, but there were increased arrivals by boat. Canadians returned in greater numbers by rail and bus, but fewer returned by boat.

Visitors from the United States who came to Canada by plane in July numbered 21,777 as compared with 19,858, rail 65,107 against 76,351, bus 88,687 against 91,439, and boat 83,916 against 70,269. Canadians returning home by plane in July numbered 11,061 against 9,414, rail 56,506 against 55,136, bus 80,207 against 72,865, and boat 10,310 against 12,169. (7)

POPULATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND
ROSE 11 PER CENT IN SIX YEARS

Population of Newfoundland totalled 357,762 at the first of June this year, according to preliminary population totals of the 1951 Census for Canada's newest province released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is an increase of more than 11 per cent from 321,819 in October, 1945, when the last census prior to Confederation was taken in Newfoundland. Population was recorded at 289,588 in 1955.

First issued giving provincial totals, the bulletin on Newfoundland contains separate population totals for the census divisions and sub-divisions into which the province -- like the western provinces, having no county divisions -- was divided for census purposes.

Among the 10 census divisions, all but one show population gains over 1945. Division No. 1, comprising the Avalon Peninsula, increased to 147,545 from 139,666 six years ago, most of this increase being accounted for by a rise in the census metropolitan area of St. John's to 66,487 from 61,946 and for the Bell Island sub-division to 10,251 from 8,171. Smallest in population size, Division No. 10, comprising Labrador, increased to 7,847 from 5,525.

Preliminary population totals for the incorporated cities and towns in Newfoundland were contained in earlier releases. These showed the following figures for centres with population of 3,000 and more: St. John's, 52,003; Carbonear, 3,315; Corner Brook East, 3,412; Corner Brook West, 6,815; Curling, 3,537; Wabana, 6,430; and Windsor, 3,627.

The population totals in these preliminary releases are subject to revision, changes due to the enumeration of individuals away from their normal place of residence and of individuals in dwellings which were closed at the time of the Census having yet to be made. (8)

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT FLOUR
DOWN FOUR PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER

Canadian production of wheat flour was four per cent lower in September, the month's output amounting to 1,797,624 barrels as compared with 1,862,053 in September last year. During the first two months of the current crop year, 3,497,193 barrels were produced, two per cent below last year's corresponding total of 3,563,020.

Wheat flour exports fell to 490,316 barrels from 505,125 in September last year, but in the cumulative period shipments were slightly higher at 1,188,398 barrels as against 1,185,135 in the same period of 1950-51. (Mem. 1)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on October 18 increased to 201,005,691 bushels from 188,281,811 in the same week last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week totalled 43,684,161 bushels compared with 15,242,219 a year earlier, and in the crop year aggregated 111,782,010 bushels against 144,365,029 in the similar period of 1950-51.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending October 18 rose to 7,376,697 bushels from 3,437,448 a year earlier, and in the cumulative period advanced to 47,618,255 bushels from 34,137,511 in 1950-51. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on October 26 amounted to 42,194,000 pounds, down 10.2 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 46,977,000 pounds. Holdings were larger in Quebec, Montreal, Saskatoon and Vancouver, but smaller in the other five centres. Stocks were as follows by cities on October 26, totals for November 1 last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Quebec, 4,379 (3,486) pounds; Montreal, 16,470 (15,710); Toronto, 6,222 (6,283); Winnipeg, 6,813 (11,963); Regina, 597 (847); Saskatoon, 596 (432); Edmonton, 2,847 (5,019); Calgary, 1,031 (1,730); Vancouver, 3,239 (1,507).

SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM TWO PER CENT HIGHER IN AUGUST Sales of fluid milk and cream rose two per cent in August and the first eight months of this year as compared with a year earlier. Sales totalled 346,757,000 pounds in the month and 2,816,986,000 pounds in the January-August period. (Mem. 3)

SHIPMENTS, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills rose nine per cent in July, amounting to 252,633 net tons as compared with 221,792 in the same month last year. This raised the cumulative total for the first seven months of the year to 1,839,637 net tons from 1,592,562 in the similar period of 1950, or by 16 per cent. In addition, the amount of producers' interchange in July was 131,687 tons against 125,607 a year earlier, and in the seven months totalled 989,944 tons compared with 801,684 in 1950.

Imports of primary forms of iron and steel -- carbon, alloy and stainless -- rose in July to 162,406 tons from 109,413 a year ago, and in the seven-month period to 960,518 tons from 626,720. Exports of primary iron and steel were sharply lower in the month at 24,231 tons compared with 42,490 in July last year, and in the seven months there was a marked decline to 148,261 tons from 229,073. (9)

PRODUCTION OF GOLD LOWER IN AUGUST AND EIGHT-MONTH PERIOD Canadian production of gold was lower in August and the first eight months of this year than in the same periods of 1950. The month's output amounted to 345,096 fine ounces as compared with 375,924 in August last year, and in the eight months totalled 2,878,548 fine ounces against 2,939,761 a year earlier.

August output in Ontario was down to 183,007 fine ounces from 205,377 a year ago, British Columbia to 21,694 from 26,414, and the Yukon to 11,553 from 17,690. Total for Quebec was higher at 85,696 fine ounces compared with 85,672, Manitoba and Saskatchewan 23,477 compared with 21,605, and the Northwest Territories 18,904 compared with 18,285. (Mem. 4)

STOCKS OF RAW HIDES AND
PRODUCTION OF FINISHED LEATHER

Stocks of raw hides and skins were generally larger in August this year than in the corresponding month last year, but there were declines in output of the principal kinds of finished leather. Stocks of cattle hides at the end of August rose to 337,227 from 329,258 a year earlier, calf and kip skins to 675,908 from 564,206, goat and kid skins to 127,693 from 38,026, horse hides to 35,415 from 22,409, and sheep and lamb skins to 47,326 (dozen) from 38,845 (dozen).

Production of cattle sole leather fell to 996,212 pounds from 1,413,977, upper leather to 2,392,865 square feet from 3,178,680, and glove and garment leather to 263,580 square feet from 349,445. Output of calf and kip skin upper leather fell to 388,160 square feet from 805,995. (Mem. 5)

CARLOADINGS LOWER IN WEEK

Revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways during the week ending October 20 fell to 89,161 cars from 92,674 in the corresponding week last year. For the first 42 weeks this year the all-Canada total was 3,371,415 cars, a betterment of 271,917 cars or nearly nine per cent over the similar period of 1950. (Mem.6)

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES
OF RAILWAYS AT NEW HIGH FOR JULY

Earnings of the principal Canadian railways in July established a new record for the month of \$91,773,964, a gain of eight per cent over last year's July total of \$85,115,749. Operating expenses rose 15 per cent to \$82,338,724 -- also a new high for July -- as compared with \$71,727,505 a year earlier. The resulting net income for the month was \$4,714,901 against \$8,551,104 in July last year.

All revenue accounts registered gains over July, 1950. Freight earnings at \$71,265,694, were up \$5,096,645. Passenger receipts increased \$345,864 to \$9,571,297 with passenger mileage little changed and number of passengers down 12 per cent to 2,567,028.

Higher material costs, wage rates and the shorter work-week contributed to the advances shown in expenses over July last year. Maintenance of way and structures totalled \$19,136,612, a rise of eight per cent, while equipment maintenance at \$16,415,261 was up \$2,623,583 or 19 per cent. (10)

TRAFFIC ON CANAL SYSTEMS
AT NEW PEAK FOR AUGUST

Volume of freight passing through Canadian canal systems in August totalled 3,946,200 tons -- a new high for the month -- as compared with the previous peak of 3,681,939 tons in the same month last year. The rise in August this year was due to gains in wheat, barley, oil, soft coal, iron ore and pulpwood.

Freight through the combined systems of the Sault Ste. Marie canals in August -- Canadian and American locks -- reached a peacetime record of 17,200,500 tons, an increase of 742,960 tons over a year earlier, and compares with the all-time high for the month of 17,619,707 tons in 1943. Eastbound tonnage at 15,050,791 tons was up 1,398,354 tons over August last year, while westbound freight declined 655,394 tons to 2,149,709.

Freight tonnage on the Welland Ship canal was also at a high level for August, advancing to 2,062,210 tons from 1,841,495 a year ago, while freight traffic on the St. Lawrence canals declined to 1,397,170 tons from 1,451,270 tons a year ago. (11)

NET VALUE OF COMMODITIES
PRODUCED AT NEW PEAK IN 1949

Overall net value of commodities produced in Canada continued to climb in 1949, reaching an all-time record total of nearly \$10,000,000,000, seven per cent above the previous peak value of \$9,400,000,000 in 1948, according to the annual survey of production published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Manufacturing remained by far the leading group in 1949 among the commodity-producing industries. With a net value of \$5,330,566,000 (inclusive of duplication), it accounted for over one-half of the total value added, and was substantially above the 1948 total of \$4,940,369,000. Agriculture, again second in order, had a slightly lower net value total of \$2,027,304,000 as against \$2,045,693,000 in 1948 -- more than 20 per cent of the grand total in both years.

Net value for the construction group -- third largest -- jumped to \$1,066,649,000 from \$829,644,000, and the proportion advanced to 10.7 per cent from 8.9. Forestry, in fourth position, had a slightly lower net value at \$1,056,404,000 as against \$1,070,439,000 in 1948, and its proportion of all value added was a shade lower at 10.6 per cent as against 11.4.

Net value of production of the mining industry rose in the year to \$800,217,000 from \$727,950,000, and the proportion advanced slightly to 8.0 per cent from 7.8. Value added for the electric power section was up to \$270,127,000 from \$248,963,000, accounting for 2.7 per cent of the grand total in both years.

Totals for both fisheries and trapping moved downward in 1949, the former dropping to \$119,316,000 from \$127,212,000, and the latter to \$15,297,000 from \$20,178,000.

Maintaining its dominant position, Ontario led all other provinces in net value of production in 1949 with a substantial rise to \$4,114,752,000 from \$3,758,301,000 the year before. Quebec, second in order, had a total of \$2,615,449,000 as against \$2,430,340,000, and British Columbia was third at \$869,201,000 against \$891,710,000. Total for Alberta, fourth largest, was \$694,864,000 as against \$669,662,000.

Saskatchewan was next with \$618,211,000 as against \$611,643,000 in 1948, followed by Manitoba at \$477,290,000 (\$486,142,000); Nova Scotia, \$271,185,000 (\$251,873,000); New Brunswick, \$218,423,000 (\$213,325,000); Prince Edward Island, \$28,385,000 (\$27,745,000); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$14,424,000 (\$10,733,000). (12)

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE CHEMICALS
AND ALLIED PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

The general review of the chemicals and allied products industry of Canada for 1949 was released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Principal statistics -- number of establishments, employees, salaries and wages, cost of fuel, electricity, and materials, and factory selling value of products -- are included for the industry as a whole, and for each of the 14 individual industries in the group. In addition, the report also contains alphabetical lists, showing both quantity and value data, of materials used and products made in the industry as a whole. (13)

LIST OF THEATRES

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released a list of theatres, film exchange offices, theatre chain offices, and itinerant exhibitors which were in operation in Canada in 1950. The list is arranged by provinces. (Ref. Paper 1)

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

Reports and Bulletins

1. Domestic Exports -- Summary Bulletin -- September (20 cents).
2. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings, September 1 (10 cents).
3. Canadian Statistical Review -- English -- October (35 cents).
4. Department Store Sales and Stocks, September (10 cents).
5. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, August (10 cents).
6. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, August (20 cents).
7. Travel Between Canada and the United States, August (20 cents).
8. Preliminary Totals of Population for the Province of Newfoundland -- Bulletin P-6 -- 1951 (10 cents).
9. Primary Iron and Steel, July (25 cents).
10. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, July (10 cents).
11. Summary of Canal Traffic, August (10 cents).
12. Survey of Production, 1949 (50 cents).
13. Chemicals and Allied Products -- General Review, 1949 (25 cents).
14. Civil Aviation, 1950 (20 cents).
15. Printing Trades, 1949 (50 cents).
16. Aircraft and Parts Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
17. Women's and Children's Factory Clothing Industries, 1949 (40 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Milling Statistics, September (10 cents).
2. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
3. Fluid Milk Sales, August (10 cents).
4. Gold Production, August (10 cents).
5. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, August (10 cents).
6. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
7. Asphalt Roofing, September (10 cents).
8. Gypsum Products, September (10 cents).
9. Mineral Wool, September (10 cents).

Reference Paper

1. List of Theatres, 1950 (\$1.00).
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