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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S OFFICIAL COST-OF-LIVING INDEX advanced 0.4 per cent from 190.4 to 191.2 between October 1 and November 1. All groups except homefurnishings and services moved higher.

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POPULATION OF CANADA in June this year was 13,893,208, showing a rise since 1941 of 2,386,553, or 20.7 per cent.

. . .

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS in October rose to \$3,902,000 from \$3,571,000 in the same month last year, and the unemployed days for which compensatory payments were made increased to 1,567,000 from 1,541,000.

. . .

COMMERCIAL FAILURES increased to 312 in the third quarter of this year from 248 in the corresponding period of 1950, and estimated liabilities rose to \$6,341,000 from \$5,798,000.

. . .

TRADE IN OUTSTANDING SECURITIES between Canada and other countries in September aggregated \$109,000,000. Purchases amounted to \$56,000,000 and sales totalled \$53,000,000, the resulting purchase balance of \$3,000,000 being the largest in two years.

. . .

VALUE OF CHEQUES CASHED in clearing centres advanced slightly more than 13 per cent in October to \$10,618,514,000 from \$9,391,497,000 in the same month last year, while the 10-month total rose 14 per cent to \$91,313,389,000 from \$80,312,787,000.

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RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION continued to decline in October with starts down to 4,977 units from 9,773 in the corresponding month last year, and completions down to 8,164 as against 9,528.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ending November 24 rose to 86,221 cars from 83,545 in the preceding week and 82,418 in the corresponding week last year.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES declined in October to \$81,290,000, down three per cent from last year's October figure of \$83,710,000. All provinces recorded sales decreases ranging from 0.6 per cent in Quebec to eight per cent in the Maritimes.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX ADVANCED 0.4 PER CENT BETWEEN OCTOBER 1 AND NOVEMBER 1

November 1. All groups except homefurnishings and services moved higher.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index advanced 0.4 per cent from 190.4 to 191.2 between October 1 and

Foods rose from an index level of 249.7 to 250.2 due to substantially higher prices for potatoes coupled with lesser increases for milk, canned vegetables, corn flakes, cocoa, jam and corn syrup. Meats, notably pork, were mostly lower as also were eggs, sugar, oranges and cabbage.

An advance in clothing from 213.8 to 214.6 reflected higher quotations for woollen goods such as men's overcoats and sweaters, women's woollen hosiery and lingerie, and rubbers. An advance in fuel gas rates moved the fuel and light index from 150.2 to 150.8.

In the miscellaneous items section advances in cigarettes and health costs moved the index from 144.3 to 144.9. In the homefurnishings group a decrease in soap prices outweighed small advances in other items to lower the index from 200.1 to 199.9. The index for rents, reflecting the results of the November survey, moved up from 142.7 to 144.8.

From August 1939 to November 1951, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 89.7 per cent. (1)

Dominion Cost-of-Living Indexes (1935-1939=100)

	Com- bined Index	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth- ing	Home- furnish- ings and Services	Miscel- aneous
November 1, 1951	191.2	250.2	144.8	150.8	214.6	199.9	144.9
October 1, 1951	190.4	249.7	142.7	150.2	213.8	200.1	144.3
November 1, 1950	170.7	218.6	136.4	140.6	184.5	174.8	133.4

EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS, AND PER CAPITA EARNINGS AT NEW PEAKS AT OCTOBER 1

Industrial employment, payrolls, and average weekly wages rose to new peak levels at the beginning of October, according to advance compilations by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The general index number of employment, on the base 1939=100, stood at 186.0 compared with 185.1 at September 1, and 177.1 at October 1 last year, and the payrolls index was 408.9 against 400.2 at the first of September, and 346.6 a year earlier. Weekly earnings averaged \$51.52 as against \$50.66 at September 1, and \$45.88 at October 1, 1950.

Industrial employment, payrolls, and average weekly wages rose to new peak levels at the beginning of October, according to advance

There were advances in employment as compared with September in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the gains ranging from 0.5 per cent in Nova Scotia, to 1.2 per cent in British Columbia and 1.3 per cent in Quebec. The trend in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Prince Edward Island was downward, the declines being 1.2 per cent, 1.5 per cent, 2.1 per cent, and 2.0 per cent, respectively.

In manufacturing as a whole, the index number of employment at October 1 was 193.9 compared with 194.1 at September 1, and 185.6 at October 1, 1950, while the payrolls index was 453.3 against 446.1 at the first of September, and 385.1 a year ago. Per capita earnings rose to a new maximum at October 1, standing at \$53.26 as compared with \$52.37 a month earlier, and \$47.27 at October 1 last year. (2)

CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURANCE BENEFITS

Unemployment insurance benefit payments in October rose to \$3,901,854 from \$3,570,904 in the same month last year, and the unemployed days for which compensatory payments were made were up to 1,567,172 from 1,540,670.

There was a considerable increase in the number of initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefits in October. The month's total was 82,902 as compared with 62,243 in October last year. Most marked increases took place in Quebec and Ontario, where the adoption of short-time working schedules or the occurrence of lay-offs continued in the textile and automobile industries.

Claims filed in Ontario in October rose to 31,676 from 19,753 a year earlier, Quebec to 25,939 from 19,779, British Columbia to 11,031 from 9,964, Manitoba to 3,439 from 2,327, Alberta to 2,719 from 2,187, Newfoundland to 676 from 376, and Prince Edward Island to 244 from 226. Total for Nova Scotia fell to 3,481 from 3,678, New Brunswick to 2,666 from 2,796, and Saskatchewan to 1,031 from 1,157. (3)

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION
LOWER IN OCTOBER

Residential construction continued to decline in October with starts down for the sixth successive month and completions off each month since May. The decline in starts in October was slightly more than 49 per cent, while completions were down 14 per cent. In the first 10 months of this year the overall drop in starts was 24 per cent, while the completions were down slightly more than four per cent.

Starts in October totalled 4,977 as compared with 9,773 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the total for the January-October period to 62,564 units as against 81,718 a year earlier. Up to the end of April, starts were slightly ahead of 1950 at 17,252 units as against 16,437, but in the May-to-October period dropped almost 31 per cent, totalling 45,312 compared with 65,281 in the same 1950 months.

Completions in October numbered 8,164 as compared with 9,528 a year earlier, and for the 10 months totalled 65,969 units as against 68,959. Up to the end of May, completions rose to 32,085 units as compared with 29,441 in the similar 1950 period, but from June to October fell to 33,884 units from 39,518 last year.

The combined result of these trends was a decrease to 55,180 units from 70,017, or 21 per cent, in the number of dwellings in various stages of construction at the end of October as compared with the same date in 1950.

Newfoundland was the only region to record an increased number of starts in October as compared with last year. Total for Ontario was down to 2,077 units from 4,341, Quebec to 1,530 from 2,461, Prairie Provinces to 728 from 1,624, British Columbia to 255 from 678, and the Maritime Provinces to 243 from 529. Newfoundland's total rose to 144 from 140.

Completions were higher in Quebec in October at 3,020 units as against 2,415 a year earlier, but there were declines in all other regions. Total for Ontario was down to 2,477 from 3,436, Prairie Provinces to 1,545 from 2,104, British Columbia to 637 from 699, the Maritimes to 410 from 778, and Newfoundland to 75 from 96. (4)

CANADA'S POPULATION SHOWS TEN-YEAR
INCREASE OF 20.7 PER CENT TO 13,893,208

Population of Canada in June this year was 13,893,208, showing a rise since 1941 of 2,386,553, or 20.7 per cent, according to preliminary 1951 Census totals released in a summary bulletin for the 10 provinces and two territories by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Newfoundland's entry into Confederation added 357,762 to the 1951 Census total. Excluding Newfoundland, the population in 1951 totalled **13,535,446** as compared with 11,506,655 in 1941, an increase of 2,028,791, or 17.6 per cent.

The numerical increase between 1941 and 1951 for the nine provinces and the territories is the largest on record. It compares with 1,129,869 between 1931 and 1941, 1,588,837 and 1,581,306 in the 1921-31 and 1911-21 decades, respectively, and the previous peak increase of 1,835,328 between 1901 and 1911. Proportionately, the latest increase has been exceeded three times since the turn of the century, by percentage gains of 18.1 recorded in 1931, 21.9 in 1921, and 34.2 in 1911.

Ontario had the largest numerical gain in the ten years, the total rising 774,699 from 3,787,655 in 1941 to 4,562,354 to widen the margin as the most populous province. Quebec followed with a population growth of 678,353, or from 3,331,882 to 4,010,235. These two provinces had closely similar proportionate increases of slightly more than 20 per cent in the ten years. Ontario's population accounted for 32.8 per cent of the all Canada total in the 1951 count, and that of Quebec for 28.8 per cent.

British Columbia's population had a ten-year rise of 335,198 from 817,861 in 1941 to 1,153,059. The proportionate gain of 41.0 per cent was the largest **area** gain. Population of Alberta increased from 796,169 in 1941 to 936,556, or by 17.6 per cent, while the total for Saskatchewan fell 7.5 per cent from 895,992 to 829,175. Manitoba's population advanced 5.8 per cent from 729,744 to 771,815.

Growth in Nova Scotia's population was 10.4 per cent from 577,962 in 1941 to 638,277 in 1951, while New Brunswick's total rose 12.0 per cent from 457,401 to 512,186. Population of Prince Edward Island increased 2.9 per cent from 95,047 to 97,787. Population of Newfoundland in 1951 was 357,762 as compared with 321,819 in 1945 -- date of the last official Census of the new province -- a rise of 11.2 per cent.

According to first figures for these areas, the population of the Yukon Territory climbed in 1951 to 8,986 from 4,914 in 1941, while that of the Northwest Territories increased to 15,016 from 12,028. (5)

INVENTORIES AND SHIPMENTS BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Estimated value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of September was \$3,487,500,000, showing a slight rise of less than one per cent over the August value of \$3,452,800,000, but an advance of 35.4 per cent over the September, 1950 total of \$2,556,700,000. Value of **shipments** dropped four per cent during the month but fell only slightly from a year earlier.

The index number of inventory values for September stood at 187.7 as compared with 185.9 in August, and 137.6 in September last year, while the index number of shipments on an all-industry basis, currently published for the first time, was 165.7 as compared with 172.2 in August and 166.7 a year ago.

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Consumers' goods inventories in September were valued at \$2,121,100,000, slightly below the August total of \$2,121,900,000, but substantially above last year's September total of \$1,612,400,000. September value of inventories in the capital goods group increased to \$436,000,000 from \$421,300,000 in August, and \$294,400,000 a year earlier.

Inventories in the producers' goods industries rose in total to \$652,700,000 from \$630,700,000 in August, and \$459,900,000 in September, 1950, and in the construction goods industries the value was \$277,800,000, down slightly from the \$279,000,000 for August but substantially above the total of \$190,000,000 a year ago. (6)

CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST
INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS

Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres advanced slightly more than 13 per cent in October, rising to \$10,618,514,000 from \$9,391,497,000 in the same month last year. Cumulative total for the first 10 months of this year rose 14 per cent to \$91,313,389,000 -- an all-time peak for the period -- as compared with \$80,312,787,000 a year earlier. Advances were shown in each of the five economic areas both in the month and 10-month period.

Cheques cashed in Ontario totalled \$4,422,540,000, exceeding by 15 per cent last year's October figure of \$3,859,586,000, and in the 10 months there was a gain of 11 per cent to \$38,354,790,000 from \$34,536,273,000. The October total for Quebec rose eight per cent to \$2,965,118,000 from \$2,756,890,000, while the cumulative gain was 16 per cent to \$26,632,411,000 from \$22,913,712,000.

British Columbia's total rose 14 per cent in the month to \$888,112,000 from \$780,193,000, while there was a 10-month increase of 21 per cent to \$8,175,820,000 from \$6,785,140,000. There was an increase of 17 per cent in the Prairie Provinces in October to \$2,066,228,000 from \$1,762,326,000, bringing the total for the January-October period to \$15,774,065,000 from \$13,932,196,000, a rise of 13 per cent.

Cheques cashed in the Atlantic Provinces increased 19 per cent in October to \$276,515,000 from \$232,504,000 in October last year, while the 10-month total rose 11 per cent to \$2,376,304,000 from \$2,145,466,000. (7)

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

There was a substantial increase in transactions in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in September. Total trade for the month, at \$109,000,000, exceeded the volume of all other months except January and February. Purchases amounted to \$56,000,000 and sales totalled \$53,000,000, the resulting purchase balance of \$3,000,000 being the largest in two years.

On an area basis there were net purchases of \$5,000,000 from the United States in September and \$1,000,000 from the United Kingdom, and net sales of \$3,000,000 to all other countries. During each month since April there has been a larger net inflow of funds in trade in outstanding securities with "other countries" than from the United States. In the first three months of the year the inflow from the United States was substantial, but in the period from January through September net sales to the United States were only a few million dollars more than net sales to "other countries".

September sales to the United States were valued at \$47,600,000 and the purchases totalled \$52,600,000, while sales to the United Kingdom amounted to \$600,000 and the purchases totalled \$1,600,000. Sales to all other countries in the month were valued at \$4,800,000 and the purchases totalled \$1,800,000. (8)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN
THREE PER CENT IN OCTOBER

Department store sales declined in October to \$81,290,000, down three per cent from last year's October figure of \$83,710,000. All provinces recorded sales decreases, ranging from 0.6 per cent in Quebec to eight per cent in the Maritimes.

Major appliance departments showed the largest sales decline in October, falling to \$2,120,000 from \$3,120,000 a year earlier, followed by radio and music to \$940,000 from \$1,290,000. Furniture sales dropped to \$4,110,000 from \$5,050,000, home furnishings to \$4,700,000 from \$5,310,000, men's clothing to \$2,970,000 from \$3,250,000 piece goods to \$2,070,000 from \$2,250,000, linens and domestics to \$3,010,000 from \$3,240,000, sporting goods and luggage to \$2,090,000 from \$2,250,000, hardware and housewares to \$4,090,000 from \$4,360,000, smallwares to \$1,730,000 from \$1,830,000, and jewellery to \$1,320,000 from \$1,350,000.

Sales of ladies' apparel and accessory departments increased to \$26,980,000 from \$26,390,000 in October last year, food and kindred products to \$5,300,000 from \$4,900,000, men's furnishings to \$4,600,000 from \$4,580,000, boys' clothing and furnishings to \$3,060,000 from \$2,970,000, and men's and boys' shoes to \$1,490,000 from \$1,440,000. Sales of toiletries, cosmetics, and drugs advanced to \$1,660,000 from \$1,500,000, stationery, books and magazines to \$1,110,000 from \$1,070,000, and china and glasswares to \$990,000 from \$970,000. (9)

COMMERCIAL FAILURES
UP IN THIRD QUARTER

Commercial failures, as reported under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts, increased to 312 in the third quarter of this year from 248 in the corresponding period of 1950, and estimated liabilities rose to \$6,341,000 from \$5,798,000.

Failures during the first nine months of this year totalled 1,030, a rise of more than six per cent over the 968 recorded in 1950, and liabilities increased to \$18,595,000 from \$18,239,000. The average liability of bankrupt firms in the nine-month period amounted to \$18,053 as against \$18,842.

During the first nine months of 1951 there were 435 insolvencies of trading establishments as compared with 377 in the same period of 1950, an advance of over 15 per cent. Failures in the construction field rose from 71 to 94. Defaults of manufacturing enterprises totalled 193, exactly the same number as last year. Failures of service and businesses fell off from 203 to 193. (10)

LANDINGS AND LANDED VALUE
OF SEA-FISH IN OCTOBER

Landings of sea-fish, not including Newfoundland, rose five per cent in October, but the landed value was 23 per cent lower than a year earlier. The month's catch totalled 79,956,000 pounds with a value of \$5,007,000 as compared with 75,906,000 at \$6,508,000 in October last year. In the 10 months, 1,014,583,000 pounds were caught against 1,067,020,000 in 1950, and the value was \$63,559,000 against \$58,402,000.

On the Atlantic Coast, landings of all species in October rose to 53,082,000 pounds from 39,247,000 a year ago, and the value was slightly higher at \$1,826,000 compared with \$1,813,000. In the 10-month period, the catch totalled 628,293,000 pounds compared with 671,597,000, and the value amounted to \$27,868,000 against \$27,803,000.

On the Pacific Coast, both the catch and landed value fell in October from a year earlier, the former dropping to 26,874,000 pounds from 36,660,000, and the latter to \$3,181,000 from \$4,695,000. In the 10 months, 386,290,000 pounds were caught, down from 395,423,000 a year ago, but the catch value was higher at \$35,691,000 against \$30,599,000. (11)

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION
DOWN 10 PER CENT IN OCTOBER

Canadian production of wheat flour fell 10 per cent in October, amounting to 1,926,302 barrels as compared with 2,130,189 in the same month last year. Cumulative output in the current crop year aggregated 5,423,495 barrels, down five per cent from last year's corresponding total of 5,698,209 barrels.

Wheat flour exports in October were 865,073 barrels -- highest monthly total so far this crop year -- as against 811,504 in October last year. In the first three months of the current crop year, 2,053,471 barrels were exported, slightly above the 1,996,639 barrels shipped in the similar period of 1950-51.

The following quantities of coarse grains were ground in October, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: feed wheat, 308,069 (216,033) bushels; oats, 2,009,105 (1,744,938); corn, 219,503 (184,629); barley, 564,298 (426,536); buckwheat, 7,175 (10,733); mixed grain, 2,073,534 (1,884,265). (Mem. 1)

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE
IN NINE CITIES OF DECEMBER 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on December 1 this year were 38,497,000 pounds, slightly above last year's corresponding total of 38,130,000 pounds. Holdings of cheddar cheese advanced to 21,958,000 pounds from 17,288,000. Stocks of cold storage eggs amounted to 8,000 cases compared with 7,000.

Creamery butter stocks were as follows by cities, totals for December 1 last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Quebec, 3,056 (2,980) pounds; Montreal, 15,180 (12,537); Toronto, 6,316 (5,114); Winnipeg, 6,227 (9,554); Regina, 431 (705); Saskatoon, 608 (417); Edmonton, 2,015 (4,429); Calgary, 756 (1,568); Vancouver, 3,908 (826). (Mem. 2)

SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM

Combined sales of fluid milk and cream remained unchanged in September as compared with the same month last year, but there was a rise of two per cent in the first nine months of this year. Sales in September amounted to 342,937,000 pounds, and in the nine-month period totalled 3,159,923,000 pounds. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR
DOWN 10 PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER

Production of leather footwear fell 10 per cent in September from a year earlier, the fifth decline in as many months. Gains in production in the January-May period, however, resulted in an overall increase of three per cent in the first nine months of this year.

The month's output amounted to 2,585,928 pairs as compared with 3,193,683 in September last year. In the 10-month period, 25,630,171 pairs were produced as against 24,899,685 in the similar period of 1950. (Mem. 4)

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS
AGAIN LOWER IN OCTOBER

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in October increased over the preceding months but were below the corresponding 1950 month for the fifth successive time. The month's total fell nine per cent from a year earlier. With substantial gains in each month from January to May, aggregate shipments for the first 10 months of the year were still 10 per cent above those of a year earlier.

October shipments of made-in-Canada vehicles numbered 32,462 as compared with 35,573 in the same month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the 10 months ending October to 362,225 units from 329,776 in the similar period of 1950. Vehicles for the domestic market in the month were down to 22,874 from 31,931, but in the 10 months were higher at 315,009 compared with 302,457. There was a pronounced gain in the number of vehicles shipped for export both in the month and 10 months, the former rising to 9,588 units from 3,642, and the latter to 47,216 from 27,319.

The number of passenger cars shipped in October was 20,470, down from last year's October total of 25,932, those for domestic sale falling sharply to 14,864 units from 23,242. In the 10 months there were 251,668 passenger cars shipped against 237,850 a year earlier, with 221,155 units made for sale in Canada compared with 218,151.

Total shipments of commercial vehicles in October were up to 11,992 units from 9,641 in October, 1950, number for domestic market dropping slightly to 8,010 from 8,689. In the January-October period, shipments aggregated 110,557 compared with 91,926, the number for sale in Canada totalling 93,854 against 84,306.

There was a marked rise in the number of vehicles brought into the country from the United States in October and the 10-month period, the month's imports advancing to 671 units from 357 a year ago, and the cumulative total to 15,683 from 3,748. Preliminary figures on the sales of British-made vehicles in October comprised 1,251 passenger cars compared with 3,903, and 249 trucks and buses against 359. In the 10 months, 27,267 passenger cars and 2,649 trucks and buses were sold against 55,168 and 3,837 units, respectively, in the like period of 1950. (12)

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
UP 27 PER CENT IN AUGUST

Receipts of crude petroleum at Canadian refineries rose 27 per cent in August from the same month last year, and were 22 per cent higher in the first eight months of this year. Total for the month was 12,985,597 barrels as compared with 10,212,429 in August last year, while the eight-month total amounted to 84,373,427 barrels against 68,660,071 in 1950.

Domestic crude receipts moved sharply higher both in August and the cumulative period. Total for the month rose to 5,627,821 barrels from 2,259,656 a year ago, and in the eight-month period there was a gain to 29,056,656 barrels from 16,984,192. August supplies of imported crude fell to 7,357,776 barrels from 7,952,773, but there was a rise in the eight months to 55,316,771 barrels from 51,675,879.

The month's output of refined petroleum products totalled 12,163,198 barrels, 30 per cent above the 9,369,213 barrels produced in August last year. This brought the eight-month total to 76,656,086 barrels from 64,846,212 in 1950, a gain of 18 per cent. (13)

PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS
UP FOUR PER CENT IN OCTOBER

Canadian production of steel ingots was higher in October and the first 10 months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output gained four per cent to 298,159 tons from 285,655 in October last year, raising the 10-month total to 2,963,885 tons from 2,936,841, or by one per cent. Daily average output in October was 9,618 tons against 9,215 a year earlier. (14)

SALES OF PRODUCTS MADE
FROM CANADIAN CLAYS

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays was higher in August and the first eight months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950. The month's sales amounted to \$2,173,331 as compared with \$1,952,708 in August last year, raising the aggregate for the eight months to \$15,250,996 from \$12,604,997 in 1950.

Sales were as follows in August, totals for August last year being in brackets: building brick, \$1,334,330 (\$1,158,571); structural tile, \$315,817 (\$280,228); drain tile, \$117,312 (\$126,453); sewer pipe, \$175,721 (\$211,110); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$34,731 (\$24,605); pottery, \$81,102 (\$38,016); other clay products, \$114,313 (\$113,725). (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION OF MINERAL WOOL

Production of mineral wool in October comprised 15,917,694 square feet of batts as compared with 17,541,155 in the same month last year, 1,241,082 cubic feet of granulated wool compared with 1,354,115, and 150,906 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool compared with 241,604.

In the first 10 months of the year, output of batts rose to 129,659,100 square feet from 125,650,284 a year earlier, while granulated wool fell to 8,397,386 cubic feet from 8,773,116, and bulk or loose wool to 966,310 cubic feet from 2,768,992. (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT ROOFING
MATERIALS IN OCTOBER

Production of asphalt shingles was lower in October and the first 10 months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950. The month's output fell to 188,566 squares from 277,535 in October last year, and in the 10 months declined to 2,018,913 squares from 2,223,696 a year earlier.

Production of smooth surfaced roofing in rolls in October totalled 129,408 squares against 147,574 a year ago, and in the 10-month period amounted to 1,071,896 squares compared with 1,007,010. Output of mineral surfaced roofing in rolls was 96,114 squares against 121,972 in October, 1950, bringing the 10-month total to 852,431 squares from 800,040. October production of roll type sidings fell to 40,912 squares from 60,512, and in the January-October period to 297,724 squares from 327,868. (Mem. 7)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways, which have been below 1950 levels for the past five weeks, moved up during the week ending November 24 to 86,221 cars from 83,545 in the preceding week, and 82,418 in the same week last year. Eastern division loadings rose to 55,383 cars from 53,305 a year earlier, and western volume advanced to 30,838 cars from 29,113. (Mem. 8)

RAILWAY REVENUES AND EXPENSES
AT NEW PEAKS IN AUGUST

Heavier traffic, increased revenues and expenses and a smaller profit summarize August railway operations as compared with the corresponding month last year which included the nine-day national strike. Operating revenues in August this year were a record \$93,816,971, a rise of \$28,952,865 or 44.6 per cent over August last year, while expenses jumped \$29,700,847 or 52.7 per cent to \$86,105,922, also a new peak for August. Operating income for the month was \$4,031,154, down \$561,486 from \$4,592,640 for August last year.

During the first eight months of this year railway operating revenues aggregated \$703,928,400 as compared with \$590,984,363 in the similar period of 1950, and operating expenses totalled \$638,138,018 as compared with \$535,481,875. Operating income for the period amounted to \$33,574,628 compared with \$31,659,671.

All revenue accounts were much improved but comparisons with August last year are affected by the strike and against which must be considered the shorter work and loading week in vogue this August as well as freight rate and other increases in the interim. Freight earnings rose \$22,699,123 to \$73,239,448, and passenger receipts advanced \$3,084,819 to \$9,450,355.

All expense accounts were considerably heavier in August. Besides the strike, the advance in expenses reflected wage and material increases as well as the introduction of the 40-hour week and increased employment. Maintenance of way and structures required \$20,230,396 as compared with \$12,418,012, equipment maintenance \$18,981,102 as against \$11,785,693, and transportation expenses totalled \$39,807,367 as against \$26,181,848.

Revenue freight rose in August to 15,404,337 tons from 11,001,141 a year ago, and revenue ton miles increased to 5,404,558,000 from 3,466,041,000. Fare passengers advanced to 2,563,064 from 2,022,359, and passenger mileage rose to 334,531,000 miles from 232,364,000.

Total payroll was a record \$54,110,185, up \$19,710,252 over August last year, while the number of employees rose to 203,273 from 185,217. (15)

CANAL TRAFFIC AT ALL-
TIME HIGH IN OCTOBER

Volume of freight passing through Canadian canal systems rose four per cent in October to 3,980,832 tons -- an all-time monthly peak -- as compared with 3,819,231 tons in October last year. Wheat, petroleum, pulpwood, and iron ore were large factors in the current increase.

Traffic on the Sault St. Marie canals -- Canadian and United States locks -- totalled 15,456,132 tons, down from last year's October figure of 15,800,755 tons. Mainly as a result of heavier wheat and crude oil movements, eastbound traffic rose 310,214 tons to 13,491,482, while the westbound aggregate fell 654,837 tons to 1,964,650 as soft coal and stone moved lower.

Freight through the Welland Ship canal in October amounted to 2,219,460 tons, up 191,570 tons over the corresponding month last year, while traffic on the St. Lawrence canals was slightly lower at 1,310,912 tons as against 1,362,998 a year earlier. (16)

FOREST PRODUCTION IN 1949 Volume and value of Canada's forest production in 1949 fell slightly from the all-time peaks established in the preceding year. Final estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a cut of 3,140,137,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber valued at \$561,412,000 as compared with 3,198,179,000 cubic feet at \$586,295,000 in 1948. Preliminary figures for 1950 indicate an increase in volume to 3,322,740,000 cubic feet.

An estimated 1,222,980,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber, or 38.9 per cent of the total for 1949, were taken out of the woods in the form of logs and bolts, chiefly for the production of lumber; 1,007,272,000 cubic feet, or 32.1 per cent were taken out as pulpwood; and 794,194,000 cubic feet, or 25.3 per cent as fuelwood. The remaining 115,691,000 cubic feet, or about four per cent consisted of other forest products in various forms, such as round mining timbers, poles and piling, hewn railway ties, fence posts, etc. Forest fires destroyed in 1949 the equivalent of 224,509,000 cubic feet of merchantable material, while insects and tree diseases destroy annually about 500,000,000 cubic feet of wood. The total drain on our forest resources in 1949 was approximately 3,864,646,000 cubic feet.

Preliminary estimates for 1950 show sharp increases in sawlog production to 1,323,077,000 cubic feet and in the output of pulpwood to 1,094,245,000 cubic feet. Fuelwood production also rose to 811,436,000 cubic feet. Expressed as percentages of the total cut, these products account for 39.8 per cent, 32.9 per cent, and 24.4 per cent, respectively, leaving about three per cent for other products. With fire losses estimated at 159,857,000 cubic feet and 500,000,000 cubic feet destroyed by insects and fungi, total depletion in 1950 reached an estimated 3,982,597,000 cubic feet.

Out of a total of 3,140,137,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber cut in Canada in 1949, over 93 per cent was retained for immediate use or as raw material for further manufacture in Canadian industry, and less than seven per cent was exported in a more or less manufactured form. (17)

PACK OF CANNED TOMATOES AND TOMATO JUICE HIGHER THIS YEAR

The commercial pack of canned tomatoes and tomato juice was higher this year, the former rising moderately to 2,848,068 dozen cans from 2,010,521 in 1950, while there was a sharp gain in the latter to 6,313,955 dozen from 3,654,613. The net weight of contents of the tomato pack rose to 62,647,256 pounds from 45,434,723, and tomato juice to 116,449,809 pounds from 68,928,955. The amount of raw tomatoes acquired by firms for the 1951 pack was 482,734,456 raw pounds as against 291,001,460 last year.

PACK OF PLUMS LOWER THIS YEAR

The commercial pack of canned plums was slightly lower this year than last, amounting to 669,126 dozen cans as compared with 678,895. The net weight of contents totalled 11,004,241 pounds as against 11,764,069. The amount processed in SO₂ aggregated 1,783,033 reclaimable pounds compared with 2,589,093 in 1950.

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. Preliminary Price Movements, November (10 cents).
2. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings, October (10 cents).
3. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, October (25 cents).
4. New Residential Construction, January 1 to October 31, 1951 (25 cents).
5. Preliminary Totals of Population for Canada and the Provinces, 1951 -- Bulletin P-16 -- (10 cents).
6. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, September (25 cents).
7. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, October (10 cents).
8. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, September (10 cents).
9. Department Store Sales and Stocks, October (10 cents).
10. Commercial Failures Under the Provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts, Third Quarter, 1951 (10 cents).
11. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, October (30 cents).
12. Motor Vehicle Shipments, October (10 cents).
13. Refined Petroleum Products, August (25 cents).
14. Steel Ingots, October (10 cents).
15. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, August (10 cents).
16. Summary of Canal Traffic, October (10 cents).
17. Operations in the Woods -- Final Estimate of Forest Production -- 1949 (25 cents).
18. Canadian Statistical Review, November (35 cents).
19. Trade of Canada: Articles Exported to Each Country, Nine Months Ended September (50 cents).
20. Trade of Canada: Articles Imported from Each Country, Nine Months Ended September (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Milling Statistics, October (10 cents).
 2. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products in Nine Cities, December 1 (10 cents).
 3. Fluid Milk Sales, September (10 cents).
 4. Production of Leather Footwear, September (10 cents).
 5. Products Made from Canadian Clays, August (10 cents).
 6. Mineral Wool, October (10 cents).
 7. Asphalt Roofing, October (10 cents).
 8. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 9. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
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