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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES showed no general change at December 1 as compared with November 1, but there was a rise of four per cent over December 1, 1950. Weekly wages and salaries, and average weekly earnings, however, both were at new peak levels.

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WAGES, SALARIES AND SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR INCOME continued to rise in October, the month's total, at \$855,000,000, being 16 per cent above the October, 1950 figure of \$736,000,000.

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SALES OF OUTSTANDING SECURITIES between Canada and other countries were valued at \$40,800,000 in November as compared with \$40,000,000 a year earlier, and the purchases totalled \$64,300,000 as against \$36,600,000.

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VALUE OF CHEQUES CASHED rose to an all-time record total of \$112,184,633,000 in 1951, an increase of 11.5 per cent over the previous peak of \$100,635,459,000 in 1950. In December, the all-Canada total was \$10,134,296,000 as compared with \$9,314,795,000 a year earlier, a gain of 8.8 per cent.

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PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS climbed slightly more than four per cent during 1951 to reach an all-time peak total of 3,444,000 tons as against the previous annual high of 3,298,000 tons in 1950.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES fell by an estimated 10 per cent during the week ending January 19 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS in the seven-day period ended January 21 totalled 76,952 cars as compared with 78,044 in the corresponding period last year.

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LANDINGS OF SEA-FISH IN THE YEAR 1951 amounted to 1,291,733,000 pounds valued at \$72,660,000 as against 1,335,696,000 at \$67,730,000 in 1950. In December, 170,487,000 pounds were landed as against 115,631,000 a year earlier, with respective values of \$5,374,000 and \$4,470,000.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on January 25 amounted to 24,818,000 pounds as compared with 18,329,000 on the corresponding date last year.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME HIGHER
IN OCTOBER AND 10-MONTH PERIOD

Estimated total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income continued to rise in October. The month's total, at \$855,000,000, was 16 per cent above the October, 1950 figure of \$736,000,000, and in the 10-month period there was a gain of 17 per cent to \$7,947,000,000 as against \$6,789,000,000.

All industrial groups showed increases in labour income in October and in the 10 months as compared with a year earlier. Total for manufacturing amounted to \$283,000,000 against \$244,000,000 in October, 1950, and in the January-October period aggregated \$2,699,000,000 compared with \$2,256,000,000. In utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade, labour income in October totalled \$216,000,000 compared with \$188,000,000, and in the 10 months totalled \$2,022,000,000 against \$1,751,000,000. In finance and services, including government, the October total was \$180,000,000 compared with \$160,000,000, and in the 10 months it was \$1,721,000,000 compared with \$1,544,000,000.

Labour income in agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining in October advanced to \$74,000,000 from \$61,000,000 a year earlier, raising the 10-month total to \$634,000,000 from \$514,000,000. Total for construction increased to \$73,000,000 from \$58,000,000 in October, 1950, and in the 10 months to \$601,000,000 from \$498,000,000. Supplementary labour income in October amounted to \$29,000,000, a gain of \$4,000,000 over a year earlier, and in the 10 months there was a rise of \$44,000,000 to \$270,000,000. (1)

EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY
WAGES AND SALARIES AT DECEMBER 1

Employment in the principal non-agricultural industries showed no general change at December 1 as compared with November 1, but there was a rise of four per cent over December 1, 1950 -- the smallest gain in the 12 months' comparison during 1951. Weekly wages and salaries, and average weekly earnings, however, both were at new peak levels.

The advance index of employment, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 186.4 at December 1 as compared with 186.4 at November 1, and 179.2 a year earlier. The index of payrolls was 415.8 against 413.4 in November, and 356.2 in December, 1950, while weekly wages and salaries averaged \$52.35 compared with \$52.06 in November, and \$46.63 a year earlier. Further increases in wage rates and changes in industrial distribution contributed materially to the higher earnings.

Regionally, the trend was favourable in employment in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario at December 1 as compared with a month earlier, while losses occurred in other provinces. As compared with December, 1950, all areas except Prince Edward Island showed gains in employment.

The advance index number of employment in manufacturing at the beginning of December was 188.2 as against 189.8 at November 1, and 185.3 a year earlier. Weekly payrolls rose to 451.7 from 451.2 at November 1, and 394.6 at December 1, 1950, and average weekly wages moved up to \$54.41 from \$53.88 a month earlier, and \$48.51 in the same month of 1950. (2)

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

There was a continuation in November of the heavy movement of Dominion Government bonds from the United States to Canada which characterized security transactions in October. Repurchases of Canadian Government bonds from the United States during the month totalled \$38,600,000 as against sales of only \$1,700,000. In other types of bonds and in stocks there were sales balances of \$5,100,000, and \$7,300,000, respectively. Total trade with the United States consisted of sales of \$36,900,000 and purchases of \$61,600,000, the purchase balance amounting to \$24,700,000.

In the 11 months ending November, sales of outstanding securities to the United States at \$470,000,000 were not far short of the record total of \$512,400,000 in the same period of 1950, while purchases at \$498,500,000 were almost twice the 1950 equivalent of \$256,700,000. If transactions with the United States in Dominion Government bonds are considered alone, net purchases of \$84,500,000 in the 11-month period of 1951 contrast with net sales of \$177,000,000 in the same period of 1950.

November transactions with the United Kingdom totalled \$1,900,000, comprising sales of \$600,000 and purchases of \$1,300,000. Sales to all other countries were valued at \$3,300,000 and purchases \$1,300,000, for a net sales balance of \$2,000,000.

Sales to all countries in November were valued at \$40,800,000 compared with \$40,000,000 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the first 11 months of 1951 to \$518,300,000 against \$529,300,000. Purchases from all countries in November totalled \$64,300,000 as against \$36,600,000, and in the 11 months were \$528,600,000 as against \$290,000,000. (3)

VALUE OF CHEQUES CASHED
AT NEW HIGH IN 1951

Value of cheques cashed rose to an all-time record total of \$112,184,633,000 in 1951, an increase of 11.5 per cent over the previous peak of \$100,635,459,000 in 1950, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In December, the all-Canada total was \$10,134,296,000 as compared with \$9,314,795,000, a gain of 8.8 per cent.

A new high was attained in 1951 in each of the five economic areas. Largest regional gain was recorded in British Columbia where payments rose 17.7 per cent, while transactions in the Prairie Provinces and Quebec showed increases of 13.2 and 12.4 per cent, respectively. Cheques cashed in Ontario advanced 9.0 per cent, and the total for the Atlantic Provinces was up 9.1 per cent.

Cheques cashed in the Prairies in December were 17.9 per cent higher than in the same month of 1950. The gain in British Columbia was 15.7 per cent, followed by Ontario with an advance of 9.3 per cent. Transactions in the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec registered minor gains of 2.5 and 1.6 per cent, respectively.

Totals for the year were as follows by economic areas, figures for 1950 being in brackets: Ontario, \$47,046,956,000 (\$43,146,167,000); Quebec, \$32,728,719,000 (\$29,106,858,000); Prairie Provinces, \$19,574,933,000 (\$17,287,706,000); British Columbia, \$9,945,579,000 (\$8,446,567,000); Atlantic Provinces, \$2,888,445,000 (\$2,648,161,000). (4)

RETAIL SALES UP NINE
PER CENT IN 1950

A billion dollar increase in Canada's retail trade in 1950 -- equivalent to a 12 per cent gain -- raised total sales to an unprecedented aggregate of \$9,467,400,000 as compared with \$8,427,900,000 in 1949, according to the annual review by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The buoyant state of the retail market during 1950 can be attributed to the prevailing high level of consumer income and, to some extent, to the increasing tension in international affairs following the start of the Korean struggle. The immediate impact of this latter event was less spectacular in Canada than in the United States, but it is remarkable that the rate of sales increases grew during the latter part of 1950.

Price increases also accelerated during 1950, but the extent to which they were a factor in the sales increases cannot be easily determined. Apart from the motor vehicle trade, where it is known that the number of units sold was 61 per cent higher in 1950 than in 1949, it is likely that physical turnover of merchandise was actually lower for many items in 1950 than in the preceding year.

Over one-half of the total increase in retail sales was accounted for by motor vehicle dealers' sales which surged ahead in 1950 as new vehicle distribution proceeded on a scale not previously approached. The increase in sales volume of motor vehicle dealers, from \$1,030,500,000 in 1949 to \$1,553,700,000 in 1950, was sufficient to enable that trade to overtake the grocery and combination store trade and gain first ranking among the individual kinds of business in point of dollar sales.

Sales of grocery and combination stores increased 8.5 per cent to \$1,450,600,000 from \$1,336,900,000 the year before, meat stores to \$182,000,000 from \$176,100,000, and department stores to \$872,400,000 from \$855,500,000. Sales of garages and filling stations rose to \$498,000,000 from \$483,000,000, and restaurants to \$339,500,000 from \$321,500,000.

With construction proceeding apace on industrial, commercial and residential building in 1950, sales of retail lumber and building materials dealers increased 25 per cent from \$278,200,000 in 1949 to \$348,900,000 in 1950. Furniture store sales increased from \$148,900,000 to \$159,600,000, appliance and radio from \$130,700,000 to \$144,900,000, and coal and wood dealers to \$194,300,000 from \$179,300,000.

Only five of the 21 trade classifications for which results are obtained showed lower sales in 1950 than in the preceding year. Women's apparel stores had the largest sales decline of 11 per cent from \$181,100,000 in 1949 to \$161,100,000 in 1950. Minor reductions in sales occurred in country general stores, men's clothing stores, shoe stores, and tobacco stores.

All provinces shared in the expansion of retail business during the year. Quebec's 17 per cent increase was the largest recorded. Results for Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia showed increases approximating the average gain of 12 per cent for the country as a whole. In the other provinces, increases ranged from six to nine per cent. (5)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN
10 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales fell by an estimated 10 per cent during the week ending January 19 as compared with the corresponding week last year. All provinces shared in the decline except Alberta where sales remained unchanged. Sales in Ontario fell 15 per cent, Manitoba 13 per cent, the Maritimes 11 per cent, Quebec nine per cent, Saskatchewan five per cent, and British Columbia four per cent.

MILK PRODUCTION HIGHER IN NOVEMBER;
SLIGHTLY LOWER IN 11 MONTHS

Milk production in November amounted to an estimated 1,073,000,000 pounds, an increase of 22,000,000 pounds or two per cent over the preceding year's November total of 1,051,000,000 pounds. Preliminary calculations indicate a rise of about two per cent in December over a year earlier. During the first 11 months of 1951, output totalled 15,409,000,000 pounds, a slight decrease of 29,000,000 pounds or 0.2 per cent from the same period of 1950.

Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, amounted to 353,600,000 pounds in November, an increase of 6,000,000 pounds, or 1.7 per cent as compared with a year earlier. Cumulative sales for the January-November period amounted to 3,874,000,000 pounds, an increase of 1.8 per cent.

Total production of butter in November -- creamery, dairy and whey -- amounted to 18,500,000 pounds, an increase of 750,000 pounds over the same month of 1950. The January-November output of 294,000,000 pounds, was one per cent below the total for the same period of the previous year.

Domestic disappearance of butter in November -- creamery, dairy and whey -- amounted to 31,500,000 pounds, an increase of 1,750,000 pounds or about six per cent. On a per capita basis the domestic disappearance amounted to 2.24 pounds as against 2.15 a year earlier. During the January-November period the domestic disappearance of total butter amounted to 293,500,000 pounds compared with 298,500,000, and the per capita disappearance was 20.93 pounds against 21.57.

Farm cash income from the sale of dairy products in November amounted to \$25,352,000, an increase of approximately \$2,415,000 over the corresponding month in 1950. (6)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 25 amounted to 24,818,000 pounds as compared with 18,329,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for the same date in 1951 being in brackets: Quebec, 1,988,000 (916,000) pounds; Montreal, 10,028,000 (4,790,000); Toronto, 4,168,000 (1,818,000); Winnipeg, 3,443,000 (5,916,000); Regina, 222,000 (500,000); Saskatoon, 404,000 (319,000); Edmonton, 960,000 (2,644,000); Calgary, 380,000 (803,000); Vancouver, 3,225,000 (623,000).

PRODUCTION OF EGGS HIGHER
IN FULL YEAR 1951

Production of eggs in Canada in the calendar year 1951 -- excluding Newfoundland -- was estimated at 350,372,000 dozen as compared with 333,571,000 in the preceding year. In December, 40,663,000 dozen were produced, up sharply from the December, 1950 total of 26,351,000. (Mem. 1)

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF WESTERN GRAIN CROPS
REMAINING FOR HARVEST AT DECEMBER 31, 1951

An estimated 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, 134,600,000 bushels of oats and barley, and 1,600,000 bushels of

flaxseed of the 1951 crop in the Prairie Provinces had not been harvested by December 31, according to surveys conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. Expressed as a proportion of the total crop as estimated last November, approximately 28 per cent of the wheat, 24 per cent of the oats and barley and 18 per cent of the flaxseed were still in the fields at the end of December.

The largest part of the unharvested wheat, some 91,000,000 bushels, was located in Saskatchewan where an estimated 28 per cent of the crop remained for harvest. Quantities of wheat remaining for harvest in Manitoba and Alberta were placed at 3,000,000 and 56,000,000 bushels, respectively. Of the 134,600,000 bushels of oats and barley remaining for harvest, an estimated 71,400,000 bushels were in Alberta, 56,400,000 in Saskatchewan, and 6,800,000 bushels in Manitoba. Slightly over 1,000,000 bushels of the unharvested flaxseed, about two-thirds of the total, were located in Saskatchewan, with about 100,000 bushels in Manitoba and 400,000 bushels in Alberta.

On a provincial basis, the proportion of the 1951 wheat crop remaining for harvest at December 31 varied from six per cent in Manitoba to 37 per cent in Alberta; oats and barley, from six per cent in Manitoba to 31 per cent in Alberta; and flaxseed, from two per cent in Manitoba to 38 per cent in Saskatchewan.

It is not possible to forecast at this time how much of the unharvested crop will be recovered in the spring. The proportion of this grain eventually saved will depend on the extent to which the unthreshed crop escapes injury from lengthy exposure and on the development of weather conditions suitable for spring harvesting.

Estimated Proportion of the 1951 Crop Remaining for Harvest
in the Prairie Provinces at December 31, 1951

Crop and Province	Seeded Area	Area not Harvested		Production	Amount not Harvested	
	000 acres	p.c.	000 acres	000 bu.	p.c.	000 bu.
<u>WHEAT</u>						
Man. ...	2,400	4	100	52,000	6	3,000
Sask. ..	15,810	26	4,099	329,000	28	91,000
Alta. ..	6,364	37	2,386	150,000	37	56,000
Totals.	24,574	27	6,585	531,000	28	150,000
<u>OATS AND BARLEY</u>						
Man. ...	3,780	5	178	116,000	6	6,800
Sask. ..	6,136	25	1,507	217,000	26	56,400
Alta. ..	5,650	31	1,763	228,000	31	71,400
Totals.	15,566	22	3,448	561,000	24	134,600

(Table continued on Page 7)

Estimated Proportion of the 1951 Crop Remaining for Harvest
in the Prairie Provinces at December 31, 1951

Crop and Province	Seeded		Area not Harvested		Production	Amount not Harvested	
	000 acres	p.c.	000 acres	p.c.	000 bu.	p.c.	000 bu.
<u>FLAXSEED</u>							
Man. ...	594	2	11		4,500	2	96
Sask. ..	352	35	123		2,700	38	1,024
Alta. ..	109	36	39		1,200	36	432
Totals.	1,055	16	173		8,400	18	1,552

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR LOWER IN 1951

Refinery stocks of raw and refined sugar were lower at the end of 1951 than a year earlier. Year-end stocks of raw sugar amounted to 140,698,496 pounds as compared with 162,272,560 in 1950, and refined sugar totalled 315,971,112 pounds against 347,089,155.

During December, 53,856,164 pounds of raw sugar were received at the refineries as compared with 69,312,481 a year earlier, and the meltings and sales in the month aggregated 52,910,225 pounds against 62,422,893. Refined sugar manufactured in December amounted to 110,142,838 pounds compared with 156,689,300 in December, 1950, and the sales totalled 80,788,463 pounds compared with 80,933,430.

Receipts of raw sugar during the 12 months of 1951 declined to 1,067,422,158 pounds from 1,271,065,117 in 1950, and meltings and sales fell to 1,088,996,222 pounds from 1,262,696,254. Refined sugar manufactured during the year declined to 1,305,827,042 pounds from 1,520,375,612, and the sales decreased to 1,336,175,806 pounds from 1,416,722,588. (7)

LANDINGS OF SEA-FISH LOWER IN 1951; VALUE HIGHER

Landings of sea-fish in the year 1951 fell slightly more than three per cent from the preceding year but there was a gain of seven per cent in landed value. According to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the year's catch amounted to 1,291,733,000 pounds valued at \$72,660,000 as against 1,335,696,000 at \$67,730,000 in 1950. In December, 170,487,000 pounds were landed as against 115,631,000 a year earlier, with respective values of \$5,374,000 and \$4,470,000.

Catch on the Pacific Coast in 1951 declined to 595,758,000 pounds from 609,419,000, but the value rose to \$40,214,000 from \$35,402,000. Landings of salmon increased to 195,743,000 pounds from 191,215,000, and the value reached an all-time high of \$28,998,000 against \$24,688,000. Herring landings amounted to 341,357,000 pounds at \$5,155,000 as against 367,694,000 pounds at \$4,872,000.

Landings of all species of fish on the Atlantic Coast in 1951 were down to 695,975,000 pounds from 726,277,000, but the value was slightly higher at \$32,446,000 against \$32,328,000. Catch of cod amounted to 216,053,000 pounds at \$6,586,000 as against 232,900,000 pounds at \$6,496,000, while the catch of herring totalled 135,336,000 pounds at \$1,498,000 as against 151,559,000 at \$1,306,000. Landings of lobsters amounted to 44,852,000 pounds at \$11,870,000 as against 45,149,000 pounds at \$12,638,000. (8)

CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OIL SEEDS Crushings of flaxseed in the calendar year 1951 amounted to 180,799,000 pounds, down from the preceding year's total of 247,475,000. Production of oils was also lower, falling to 60,387,000 pounds from 85,239,000 in 1950, and that for oilcake and meal dropped to 107,733,000 pounds from 148,799,000.

Crushings of soybeans in 1951 moved sharply higher to 508,478,000 pounds from 338,869,000 in 1950. Output of soybean oils rose to 73,513,000 pounds from 56,931,000, and cake and meal to 355,964,000 pounds from 269,063,000. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS Output of shortening declined in the full year 1951 from a year earlier, while there was an increase in the production of lard. The year's output of shortening amounted to 116,524,000 pounds compared with 126,538,000 in 1950, and lard production totalled 86,630,000 pounds against 80,461,000. Coconut oil production in 1951 advanced to 13,472,000 pounds from 12,523,000, but there was a drop in the output of salad and cooking oils to 19,778,000 pounds from 25,680,000. (Mem. 2)

SALES OF RADIO SETS LOWER IN OCTOBER: TELEVISION HIGHER Sales of television receiving sets advanced in October and the first 10 months of the year over the corresponding periods of 1950, while there was a decline in the sales of radios both in the month and 10-month period, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Producers' domestic sales of television receivers in October totalled 4,948 units with a value at list prices of \$2,471,265 as compared with 4,293 units at \$1,854,115 in October, 1950, bringing the 10-month total to 28,979 units with a value of \$15,607,088 against 19,183 at \$7,890,323 in 1950. There was a pronounced decline in the sales of radios in October, total for the month falling to 39,627 units valued at \$3,940,198 from 81,000 at \$7,051,316. In the January-October period, the number sold dropped to 449,509 from 582,093 a year earlier, and the value to \$40,081,124 from \$44,486,685.

Sales of television sets in the Toronto-Hamilton area in October totalled 2,156 units, in the Windsor area 1,252, in the Niagara Peninsula 1,170, and in other areas 370.

The number of radios sold in Ontario in October was 16,062 compared with 38,709 a year earlier, Quebec 10,234 compared with 14,791, British Columbia 3,576 compared with 7,100, Manitoba 2,892 compared with 5,422, Alberta 2,458 compared with 5,090, the Maritimes 2,367 compared with 5,456, Saskatchewan 1,528 compared with 3,885, and Newfoundland 150 compared with 547. (9)

PRODUCTION OF STOVES AND WARM AIR FURNACES IN NOVEMBER Production of stoves of all kinds declined in November from the same month of 1950, and there was a marked drop in the output of warm air furnaces. Production of stoves in November totalled 51,252 units as compared with 58,497 a year earlier, and 5,651 furnaces were produced against 12,613.

Output of solid fuel heating stoves and space heaters in November numbered 10,839 as compared with 12,666 in November, 1950; gas cooking stoves and ranges, 1,468 against 4,434; gas heating stoves and space heaters, 1,164 against 2,350; electric cooking stoves and ranges, 35 ampers, 5,499 against 16,838; electric rangeettes, 677 against 1,791; fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves and ranges, 63 against 327; and fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves and space heaters, 15,369 compared with 6,884. (Mem. 3)

OUTPUT OF WASHING MACHINES AND
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS LOWER

Production of both washing machines and electric refrigerators declined in October from a year earlier for the fifth successive month, but there were increases in the January-May period. As a result of these trends there were slight declines in output in the first 10 months of the year as compared with 1950.

Production of domestic-type washing machines in October totalled 13,121 -- lowest monthly output since April, 1949 -- as compared with 27,818 in October, 1950. This brought the cumulative total for the 10-month period to 216,016 units, down six per cent from the 228,322 units produced in the same period of 1950.

There was a pronounced decline in the production of household electric refrigerators in October, the month's total falling to 13,437 units from 34,253 in October, 1950. In the 10 months, 257,196 units were produced as against 279,177 in 1950, a decrease of eight per cent.

Imports of domestic electric washing machines in the month were up to 435 units from 374 in October, 1950, and there was a marked rise in the 10 months to 3,891 units from 1,145. Exports in October rose to 1,075 units from 989, and in the January-October period to 16,203 units from 10,637.

There was a sharp rise in the imports of electric refrigerators -- domestic or store type -- both in October and the 10-month period. The month's imports were up to 4,113 units from 1,841 in October, 1950, and in the 10 months to 106,628 from 7,482. Exports in October advanced to 33 units from five, and in the 10 months to 2,909 from 1,109. (Mem. 4)

OUTPUT OF STEEL INGOTS
AT NEW HIGH IN 1951

Canadian production of steel ingots climbed slightly more than four per cent during 1951 to reach an all-time peak total of 3,444,000 tons as against the previous annual high of 3,298,000 tons in 1950. Gains were shown for each month except September. Daily average for the year increased to 9,436 tons from 9,036 in 1950.

December output of steel ingots totalled 286,755 tons, slightly below the November output of 293,465 tons, but above the December, 1950 total of 281,474 tons. Daily average for December was 9,250 tons against 9,782 in November, and 9,080 a year earlier. (10)

PRODUCTION OF NAILS, STEEL WIRE
AND WIRE FENCING IN OCTOBER

Production of wire nails, steel wire and wire fencing was higher in October and the first 10 months of the year than in the corresponding periods of 1950, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output of nails amounted to 8,573 tons as compared with 8,132 in October, 1950, raising the 10-month total to 74,394 tons as against 71,425 in 1950. October production of steel wire totalled 34,162 tons compared with 30,669 a year earlier, and in the January-October period was 307,907 tons as compared with 1,278, and in the 10 months amounted to 16,431 tons as against 17,602. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER AND
TIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia declined in November from the same month of 1950, but there was a gain in the first 11 months of 1951 as compared with a year earlier. Shipments were higher both in the month and 11-month period.

The month's output amounted to 294,455,000 feet as compared with 330,035,000 in November, 1950, bringing the 11-month total to 3,236,284,000 feet as against 3,217,263,000 in 1950. Shipments in November totalled 269,997,000 feet compared with 266,755,000 a year earlier, and in the 11 months aggregated 3,102,283,000 feet against 2,957,186,000. (11)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways in the seven-day period ended January 21 totalled 76,952 cars as compared with 78,044 in the corresponding period last year. Loadings in the western region rose from 24,974 cars to 26,526, mainly as a result of larger shipments of grain, coal, pulpwood and gasoline. Heavy snows in the East slowed loadings somewhat, and the total fell from 53,070 cars to 50,426. Receipts from foreign connections remained practically unchanged at 37,317 cars against 37,373. (Mem. 6)

CANADA'S SYNTHETIC TEXTILES
INDUSTRY IN 1950

Gross factory value of products manufactured by Canada's synthetic textiles industry rose to an all-time peak of \$147,048,000 in 1950 as compared with \$124,125,000 in the preceding year, and \$107,142,000 in 1948, according to the annual industry report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Factors in the rise were the current defence emergency, the relative stability of prices and availability of synthetic fibres, and new achievements in the successful blending of natural and man-made fibres.

Average number of employees also reached a new high total of 17,955 in 1950 as against 16,828 in 1949, and 16,097 in 1948, while salaries and wages increased to \$40,111,600 from \$36,121,600 in 1949, and \$30,738,900 in 1948. Cost of materials used by the industry rose from \$45,218,000 in 1949 to \$55,519,000 in 1950, a gain of \$10,301,000 or 23 per cent.

Production of woven fabrics by the industry, which accounted for 60 per cent of the output, increased from 108,735,000 yards valued at \$81,615,000 in 1949 to 116,242,000 yards valued at \$88,544,000 in 1950. Fabrics of continuous filament rayon yarn rose from 72,369,000 yards in 1949 to 74,706,000 in 1950, fabrics of continuous filament nylon yarn from 1,939,000 yards valued at \$1,682,000 in 1949 to 4,201,000 yards at \$4,636,000 in 1950, and fabrics of spun rayon from 17,406,000 yards in 1949 to 20,993,000 in 1950. The production of continuous filament synthetic yarn mixtures declined from 7,298,000 yards in 1949 to 4,228,000 in 1950, and the output of spun rayon mixtures rose from 6,588,000 yards in 1949 to 8,339,000.

Purchased yarn was consumed by the industry in 1950 in the following quantities: continuous filament viscose, acetate and bemberg, 13,805,000 pounds valued at \$12,675,000; spun rayon (including spun rayon mixtures), 4,278,000 pounds at \$3,507,000; nylon, 823,000 pounds at \$2,633,000; and cotton, 2,222,000 pounds worth \$1,904,000. Purchases of rayon staple fibre were reported to the extent of 12,940,000 pounds valued at \$4,758,000 in 1950 against 8,960,000 pounds at \$3,230,000. A growing degree of processing and integration of the industry was reflected in the value of chemicals and dyestuffs at \$7,746,000 compared with \$5,244,000 in 1949. (12)

SAND AND GRAVEL INDUSTRY IN 1950 Commercial production of sand and gravel in 1950 amounted to 73,095,000 short tons valued at \$36,435,000 as compared with 63,356,000 tons at \$31,182,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 15 per cent in tonnage and 17 per cent in value. Production by railroads, which are excluded from the Canada totals, amounted to 5,405,000 pounds worth \$1,189,000 against 5,055,000 tons at \$1,164,000.

Sand and gravel plants screened or washed 11,783,000 tons in 1950 as compared with 9,849,000 a year earlier, and the bank or pit-runs totalled 61,312,000 tons against 53,507,000. Imports of sand and gravel amounted to 201,000 tons valued at \$209,000, and exports aggregated 349,000 tons at \$328,000. (13)

EXPENDITURES ON FORMAL EDUCATION
AT NEW PEAK OF \$395,683,000 IN 1949

Expenditures on formal education in Canada reached an all-time peak total of \$395,683,000 in 1949, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was 12 per cent above 1948 expenditures of \$352,788,000.

Expenditures of boards of publicly-controlled schools increased to \$267,018,000 from \$224,817,000 in 1948, private schools to \$14,860,000 from \$12,746,000, and of business colleges to \$2,531,000 from \$2,365,000. Due to a decline in enrolment, the total for universities and colleges fell to \$43,114,000 from \$43,607,000.

Provincial grants to boards of publicly-controlled schools rose in 1949 to \$92,062,000 from \$74,363,000, but federal and provincial grants to universities and colleges were slightly higher at \$23,582,000 against \$22,754,000. Federal Government contributions to provincial governments, mainly for vocational education, increased to \$4,295,000 from \$3,601,000.

Expenditures on public elementary and secondary education for each student in average daily attendance were highest in British Columbia in 1949 at \$244, followed by Alberta at \$201, Saskatchewan \$174, Ontario \$161, Manitoba \$160, New Brunswick \$128, Quebec \$120, Nova Scotia \$114, Prince Edward Island \$83, and Newfoundland \$77.

Total enrolment in Canada's 32,984 schools and colleges in the school year 1949-50 was 2,795,574, up slightly from 2,708,804 in the preceding year. Enrolment in ordinary academic and technical day schools increased to 2,319,487 from 2,230,939, while enrolment in evening classes rose to 114,563 from 108,601. Students enrolled for provincial government correspondents courses were down in number to 23,982 from 26,698, while enrolment in schools for the blind and deaf increased to 1,961 from 1,879.

Enrolment in private schools was slightly higher at 107,613 as compared with 104,737, but enrolment in business colleges and commercial schools was lower at 19,882 against 20,074. Enrolment in Indian schools increased to 23,409 from 21,983.

Number of full-time students enrolled in normal schools for the training of elementary schools teachers rose to 9,950 from 9,446. Number of students enrolled for education courses for secondary school teachers rose to 1,830 from 1,739. (Mem. 7)

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

Reports and Bulletins

1. Estimates of Labour Income, October (10 cents).
2. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings, December 1 (10 cents).
3. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, November (10 cents).
4. Cheques Cashied in Clearing Centres, December (10 cents).
5. Retail Trade, 1950 (50 cents).
6. The Dairy Review, December (25 cents).
7. The Sugar Situation, December (10 cents).
8. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, December (35 cents).
9. Radio Receiving Sets, October (25 cents).
10. Steel Ingots, December (10 cents).
11. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, November (25 cents).
12. Sand and Gravel Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
13. Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
14. Canadian Statistical Review, January, 1952 (35 cents).
15. Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1950 (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Poultry Estimates, December (10 cents).
 2. Oils and Fats, December (10 cents).
 3. Stoves and Furnaces, November (10 cents).
 4. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, October (10 cents).
 5. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, October (10 cents).
 6. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 7. Preliminary Statistics of Education, 1949-50 (25 cents).
 8. Fluid Milk Sales, November (10 cents).
 9. Asphalt Roofing, December (10 cents).
 10. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, November (10 cents).
 11. Gypsum Products, December (10 cents).
 12. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 13. Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industry, 1950 (10 cents).
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