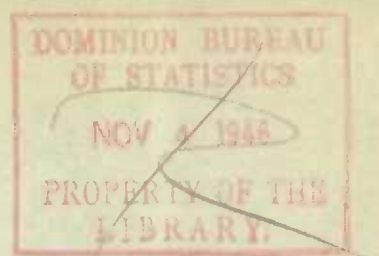


## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. XIV - No. 44

Ottawa, Saturday, November 2, 1946

Price \$1.00 per year

Business Operations in September

Productive operations were greater in September than in the preceding month, the index of the physical volume of business, according to preliminary calculations, showing a slight increase.

A majority of the factors indicating the trend of mineral production were at a lower level in the latest month for which statistics are available. The output of wheat flour showed a decline after seasonal adjustment in August from the preceding month. The production of refined sugar recorded a gain for the second consecutive four-week period.

The tobacco released for consumption showed an increase after seasonal adjustment, the index rising from 200.8 to 203.9. The release of cigarettes, however was reduced, from 1,362 million to 1,306 million. The increase in the cigars made available was less than normal for the season. The meat packing industry was less active in September, declines having been shown in each of the three main classes of livestock. The decline in the output of cheese and butter was greater than normal for the season. Canned salmon exports showed a marked gain over the low level of August.

The raw cotton opened by the textile industry was greater than in any month since May, the index rising about 10 points to 114.8.

The output of newsprint was 330,063 tons compared with 370,676. Increases were shown in the exports of planks, boards and shingles. The timber scaled in British Columbia was 330.7 million board feet in August against 256.6 million in the preceding month.

Construction contracts awarded amounted to \$44.8 million against \$50.4 million in the preceding month. The decline was slightly greater than normal for the season. Building permits on the other hand showed an increase after seasonal adjustment.

The index of retail and wholesale sales recorded gains in August, the latest month for which statistics are available.

Business Operations in September compared with August and September 1945

	September 1946	August 1946	September 1945
Physical Volume of Business .....1935-39=100	(x)	178.1	205.3
Cost of Living .....1935-39=100	125.5	125.6	119.9
Contracts Awarded .....\$	44,816,400	50,414,300	42,045,400
Sugar Manufactured .....lb.	70,426,673	69,011,338	60,069,387
Factory Cheese Production .....lb.	17,144,322	21,220,755	24,349,351
Creamery Butter Production .....lb.	25,782,895	34,015,258	30,174,963
Raw Cotton Consumption .....lb.	12,268,592	11,133,458	12,340,065
Newsprint Production .....tons	330,063	370,676	269,963
Inspected Slaughtering:			
Cattle and Calves .....no.	207,510	235,732	240,599
Sheep and Lambs .....no.	156,797	180,792	159,525
Hogs .....no.	216,104	217,912	299,181
Cigarettes released .....no.	1,305,716,946	1,362,452,878	1,122,874,368
Cigars .....no.	17,832,695	17,410,809	16,372,455
Exports of:			
Copper .....cwt.	197,249	375,601	176,023
Nickel .....cwt.	181,672	297,682	140,550
Zinc .....cwt.	203,711	344,781	237,412
Cheese .....cwt.	254,256	345,698	266,281
Canned Salmon .....cwt.	64,374	12,365	143,308
Woodpulp .....cwt.	2,184,855	2,314,216	2,415,942
Planks and Boards .....M.ft.	220,904	169,865	157,866
Shingles .....Squares	183,265	155,446	129,247
Bank Debits .....\$000	5,890,509	4,866,540	5,157,321

(x) According to preliminary calculations, the index of physical volume of business showed a slight increase over the preceding month.



### Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries

Net sales of securities by Canada to all countries in August reached the lowest level of any month since December 1944, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Net sales of \$4,100,000 in August compared with \$9,300,000 in July and \$22,300,000 in June. During the eight months ending August, net sales of securities to all countries amounted to \$131,000,000 compared with \$141,200,000 in the corresponding period of 1945.

Net sales of Canadian bonds of \$6,300,000 accounted for almost all of the balance of sales of securities in August. The volume of trading in Canadian and United States stocks, as in July, was lower than in previous months, the United States stocks showing a balance of sales of \$800,000. Net purchases of Canadian stocks, amounting to \$2,600,000, were larger than in any single month for a number of years.

Net sales of securities to the United States in August amounted to \$6,900,000. Sales of Canadian bonds were \$6,500,000 on balance, composed of Dominions to the value of \$3,100,000, and other corporations valued at \$4,200,000. All other Canadian issues traded with the United States were purchased on balance, the total for all issues amounting to \$800,000. Net purchases of Canadian stocks from the United States amounted to \$1,200,000, and the balance of sales of United States stocks and bonds totalled \$1,000,000.

Net repurchases of securities from the United Kingdom amounted to \$1,700,000. The security trade with other countries was at a high level with net purchases of 1,100,000, the largest in several years.

---

### Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts

Cheques cashed during September rose more than 14 per cent over the same month of last year, the total having been \$5,891,000,000 compared with \$5,157,000,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. During the interval a considerable advance was shown in prices in the different fields. The indexes of wholesale prices and cost of living, which had been 103.3 and 119.9 in September 1945, respectively, have shown an appreciable advance. The index of common stock prices rose from 99.6 in August last year to 116.9. Productive operations, as indicated by the index of the physical volume of business, and employment in manufacturing plants, showed decline in this comparison.

Increases were shown in the cheques cashed for each of the five economic areas except the Maritime Provinces in September over the same month of last year. The decline in the Maritimes was 20.2 per cent. Thirty of the thirty-three clearing centres recorded advances over September last year, the exceptions having been Halifax, Moncton and Ottawa.

Cheques cashed in the first nine months of 1946 amounted to \$50,808,000,000 compared with \$47,970,000,000 in the same period of 1945, an increase of six per cent. Advances were shown in each of the five economic areas except the Prairie Provinces where the decline was 5.5 per cent. The greatest percentage increase was reported in British Columbia where the total moved up 28.2 per cent.

---

### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways during the week ended October 19 totalled 76,338 cars, compared with 77,374 in the same week of 1945, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total for the latest week included the Thanksgiving Day holiday which fell a week earlier in 1945. Taking the two-week period ended October 19, which includes the holiday in both years, car loadings amounted to 161,510 cars in 1946 against 147,040 cars in 1945, an increase of 10 per cent.

In spite of the holiday there were increases over last year in the number of cars loaded in several commodity groups. Fresh fruits increased from 993 to 1,775 cars, live stock from 3,367 to 3,647 cars, ores and concentrates from 2,213 to 3,112 cars, other mine products from 747 to 1,000 cars, gasoline and petroleum products from 2,876 to 3,142 cars, and woodpulp and paper from 3,374 to 3,758 cars. Decreases were concentrated in grain, which declined from 12,113 to 10,116 cars, automobiles and parts from 1,140 to 598 cars, miscellaneous manufactures from 5,334 to 4,674 cars, and all l.c.l. merchandise from 16,152 to 15,618 cars.

---



World Wheat Situation

World wheat production in 1946 will approach 5.9 billion bushels, according to data compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture. An outturn of this magnitude would be the largest since 1940, but still slightly below the prewar 1935-39 average.

In Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, there has been, as expected, a substantial gain over last year's crop. Production is placed at 1,360 million bushels, an advance of 300 million bushels over 1945, but still 16 per cent below the 1935-39 average. The most marked improvement over 1945 is, perhaps, in the Mediterranean countries, where widespread drought occurred last year. Outturns in Spain, Italy and France are also well above the 1945 levels and reflect at least a partial return to more normal conditions with reference to fertilizer supplies, draft power and other relevant factors. Unfavourable weather during harvest seriously damaged what otherwise would have been an excellent crop in the United Kingdom.

In North America, Canada's production is approximately 40 per cent above last year, while the United States has turned out 1,169 million bushels, a figure 46 million bushels in excess of the previous record crop in 1945. The African crop, estimated at 135 million bushels, is about 55 per cent above last year's drought-stricken crop and approaches the prewar average of 143 million bushels. Asiatic crop conditions were generally favourable during the season, except in India. Turkey reported the largest crop on record.

The Southern Hemisphere harvest will not begin until November. Based upon an acreage somewhat higher than previous years and assuming average yields, Argentina may achieve a crop of 200 million bushels. Latest advices from Australia indicate a relatively small crop of 130 million bushels, due principally to drought in Queensland and New South Wales.

Import needs by deficit countries during the crop year 1946-47 have been variously estimated at from 800 million to 1,100 million bushels. Recovery of agriculture from war damage is far from complete in many countries and shortages of live stock and live-stock products will mean continued reliance on cereals as the basic foodstuff in many areas.

While production during the current crop year is high, carry-over stocks in all the major exporting countries were at or near record lows. On July 1, total wheat stocks in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia were estimated at 373 million bushels, the lowest level reached since 1938. When carry-overs and production are added up, world supplies available for consumption in 1946-47 appear to be less than last year and it is evident that world needs prior to the 1947 harvest must be met almost entirely from the 1946 crop.

Reliable sources estimate that upward of 700 million bushels of wheat will be required from the four principal exporters if import needs are to be met. Approximately half of the 760 odd million bushels of wheat exported from Canada and the United States between July 1, 1945 and June 30, 1946 was obtained from carry-over stocks. This source is not available this year and, in addition, some rebuilding of abnormally low stocks in these countries may be anticipated. Thus, taking all known factors into consideration, world wheat supplies will evidently remain short of requirements at least for the duration of the current crop year.

In Canada, shortages of both railway cars and lake and canal shipping have been hampering movement of wheat into export positions. Thousands of box cars are in poor shape after protracted war service, and the heavy demand for freight cars on the prairies to move the new crop to lakehead ports has caused a lack of sufficient equipment for grain movements farther east. Much inland shipping has been diverted from grain movement, in an attempt to get American coal into Canadian bins before freeze-up. Competition from the pulp and ore trades is also heavy. As a consequence, elevator stocks in Montreal and other St. Lawrence ports are at a very low level and thousands of tons of ocean-going ships have been held idle in Montreal awaiting cargoes for Europe. Continuation of this condition is bound to impair Canada's grain export program to a serious degree.

The United States, too, is experiencing difficulty in moving the crop. Approximately 900,000 tons of grain programmed for export in the third quarter of 1946 had to be carried over into the fourth quarter, due principally to interruption of shipments by the Maritime strike. Railway cars are at a premium, and the interiors of many box cars have been damaged by shipment of heavy freight to such an extent that they are unsuitable for the loading of grain and flour. It is estimated that the supply of box cars suitable for handling of grain and grain products and other agricultural commodities will still fall short of requirements in 1947.

---



### Wheat Flour Production in September

Wheat flour production was maintained at a high level in September, totalling 2,227,748 barrels as compared with 2,158,627 in the preceding month and 2,045,830 in the corresponding month of last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The amount milled during the first two months of the current year was 4,386,375 barrels as compared with 4,066,697 in the similar period of the crop year 1945-46.

Mills reporting September operations had a total milling capacity of 92,310 barrels per 24-hour day, and over 24-day working period in the month 100.6 per cent of this was effective. Wheat used in the manufacture of flour in September was 9,932,159 bushels compared with 9,104,988 a year ago, and the total for August and September was 19,503,157 bushels compared with 18,074,817.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also milled in September, totals for September last year being in brackets: oats, 2,291,403 (1,906,549) bushels; corn, 165,460 (180,415); barley, 805,802 (496,773); buckwheat, 1,100 (nil); mixed grains, 1,895,341 (2,091,910) bushels.

---

### Fruit Crop Estimates

Canadian apple crop is now estimated at 16,739,000 bushels, being more than twice that of last year and 20 per cent greater than the 10-year 1935-44 average, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Apple crops in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario are heavier than were anticipated in September, while in New Brunswick and British Columbia no change occurred.

The pear harvest also proved larger than was anticipated. Production is now set at 867,000 bushels, an increase of six per cent during the month. The total plum harvest is six per cent heavier than expected, the increase being due to heavier yields in Ontario. The crop now stands at 680,000 bushels, or more than twice the size of the 10-year average harvest.

A moderate increase is shown in the estimate of the peach crop which now stands at 2,111,000 bushels. Grape production was not so heavy as indicated earlier in the season, and the estimate now stands at 66,216,000 pounds. This is a reduction of almost 6,000,000 pounds and is due to reduced yields in Ontario.

---

### Poultry Numbers on June 1

There were 89,849,300 head of poultry on farms in Canada on June 1 this year, according to an estimate released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as compared with 89,504,500 on June 1 last year, an increase of 0.4 per cent.

Hens and chickens numbered 85,459,200, or 0.9 per cent more than on June 1 last year, when the total was 84,724,800. Turkeys decreased in number, being 3,037,800 birds, or 91.3 per cent of last year's total of 3,325,600. Four provinces gained, however, namely Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia.

The number of geese declined by four per cent, being 615,700 as compared with 641,200 on June 1 a year ago. Only two provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, increased their population of ducks. The Canadian total was 736,600, being 90.6 per cent of the 1945 total of 812,900.

---

### Stocks and Marketings of Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 24 totalled 137,384,374 bushels, an advance of 10,251,981 bushels over the total for October 17, according to the weekly summary issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies on the corresponding date of last year were 223,741,156 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces moved higher during the week ending October 24, the total being 17,397,278 bushels as compared with 12,350,319 in the preceding week, and the total for the elapsed portion of the present crop year -- from August 1 to October 24 -- rose to 153,376,325 bushels from 113,876,304 in the comparable period of the preceding crop year.

---



September Production of Iron and Steel

Pig iron production in September showed a moderate reduction from the August level but was sharply lower than in earlier months of the year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production in September, at 45,078 net tons compared with 46,494 in August, 64,472 in July, and 135,227 in September last year. Cumulative output for the first nine months of this year was recorded at 1,032,067 net tons compared with 1,367,389 in the similar period of 1945.

Production of steel ingots and castings in September fell to 75,564 net tons as compared with 88,729 in August, 135,914 in July, and 198,508 tons in September last year. Output of steel ingots was recorded at 71,363 tons compared with 82,707 in August, 130,754 in July, and 189,640 in September last year. Combined output of ingots and castings for the first nine months of the current year was recorded at 1,750,846 net tons compared with 2,248,215 in the like period of 1945.

September output of ferro-alloys amounted to 6,164 net tons compared with 6,013 in the preceding month and 13,517 in September 1945, and the total for the nine months ended September was 87,411 tons compared with 143,607 a year ago.

Gold Production in August

Canadian production of gold in August was recorded at 231,200 fine ounces compared with 239,554 in the preceding month and 211,754 in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Value for the latest month was \$3,901,200. Output for the first eight months of the current year aggregated 1,898,999 fine ounces compared with 1,749,667 in the similar period of 1945.

August output was as follows by producing areas, totals for the corresponding month of last year being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 213 (293) fine ounces; Quebec, 52,355 (49,261); Ontario, 152,500 (123,367); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 16,070 (15,982); British Columbia, 1,864 (14,174); Yukon, 6,796 (8,670); Northwest Territories, 1,380 (nil).

Production of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas in August

Output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in August was recorded at 623,287 barrels as compared with 634,695 in the preceding month and 685,030 in the corresponding month of last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total for the eight months ended August was 5,128,393 barrels compared with 5,903,564 a year ago.

August production of natural gas amounted to 3,270,833 M cubic feet against 3,183,855 M in July and 3,348,063 M in the same month of last year. Aggregate for the eight months ended August was 33,253,392 M cubic feet as compared with 33,904,411 M in the similar period of 1945.

Production of Salt in August

Production of salt recorded a sharp reduction in August, amounting to 15,625 tons compared with 28,701 in July and 59,000 in June, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The August output compares with an average monthly figure of 59,130 in the first half of this year. Producers' stocks of salt at the end of August were 8,684 tons.

August imports of salt rose to 23,993 tons as compared with 14,408 in July, and an average of 11,404 tons in the first six months of 1946. Exports dropped to 279 tons from 1,089 tons in July, and the January-June average export of 678 tons. Salt imports during the first eight months of this year totalled 106,823 tons, and exports, 5,437 tons.

Stocks of Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal

Stocks of ingot-makers' non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of August were recorded at 5,502,251 pounds, an increase of 127,650 pounds during the month, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingot amounted to 2,408,379 pounds, a decrease of 196,943.



### Stocks of Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal

End-of-August dealers' stocks of aluminum scrap metal, brass and bronze scrap, and of tin-lead scrap were lower than the amounts held at the beginning of the month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of copper, magnesium, nickel, zinc scrap, and drosses moved up during the month.

Stocks at the end of August were recorded as follows, figures for the beginning of the month being in brackets: aluminum scrap, 7,045,066 (7,129,528) pounds; brass and bronze scrap, 5,160,091 (7,101,205); copper scrap, 3,505,984 (3,172,535); magnesium scrap, 54,851 (50,401); nickel scrap, 396,703 (195,638); tin-lead scrap, 7,578,197 (7,950,156); zinc, 969,355 (829,574); and drosses, 1,101,587 (1,051,518) pounds.

### Indexes of Country General Store Sales

Country general store sales increased eight per cent in September over the corresponding month last year, but the dollar volume of business was reduced by 14 per cent from the preceding month, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Although the increase in September was on a much reduced scale compared with gains recorded in most of the earlier months of the year, this is partially accounted for by the fact that there were only four Saturdays in September this year and five Saturdays in September, 1945.

When results are adjusted to an average daily sales basis, the September increase becomes 10 per cent, a gain which is almost on a par with the average increase of 12 per cent for the first nine months of the year over the similar period of 1945. Unadjusted index of sales for September, on the base 1935-39=100, was 188.7 compared with 175.4 for September 1945, and 219.6 for August. The experience of country general stores in different sections of the country varied considerably.

### Department Store Sales in September

Sales of Canadian department stores in September were 19 per cent higher than in September 1945, and recorded a gain of 21 per cent over August this year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The advance over September last year almost equalled the average gain for earlier months of this year, and the accumulated sales volume for the first nine months of 1946 stands 20 per cent above the total sales in the same period of last year.

In all parts of the country sales of department stores were higher than those reported for September a year ago and, in all but the Maritime Provinces, percentage gains approached or exceeded the overall increase for Canada. The following are regional increases for September, with those for the year to date in brackets: Maritime Provinces, 10 per cent (13 per cent); Quebec, 22 per cent (22 per cent); Ontario, 19 per cent (21 per cent); Prairie Provinces, 20 per cent (19 per cent); and British Columbia, 17 per cent (17 per cent).

### Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit

Claims for unemployment insurance benefit in September totalled 28,555, an increase of 3,440 over the preceding month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Ontario accounted for 3,001 of the advance. In September last year the number of claims filed was 40,473. This is the first time since the inception of Unemployment Insurance that the claims filed in the corresponding month of the preceding year have greatly exceeded the number filed in the current year. Claims totals do not indicate a return this fall to the tremendous increase following the cessation of hostilities in 1945.

Live unemployment insurance claims as at the end of September totalled 57,682 compared with 61,882 at August 31, and 48,352 on September 30, 1945. Thus, the number of cases of recorded unemployment at the end of September was slightly lower than the number at August 31. Since disallowances and disqualifications -- 6,995 in August and 5,604 in September -- did not increase, this must indicate easier and more rapid re-employment of claimants during September than in August. The number of actual benefit payments made in the week ending September 27 was 50,718.

During September, 74,762 persons received one or more benefit payments totalling \$3,402,460 for 1,725,426 compensated unemployed days compared with 73,138 persons paid \$2,861,278 as compensation for 1,448,399 unemployed days in August and 25,952 persons paid \$882,634 for 452,433 days in September, 1945.



### Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

General index number of wholesale prices for September, on the base 1926=100, stood at 109.1 as compared with 109.2 in August and 103.3 in September last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Two of the eight sub-groups comprising the general index recorded advances over August, two were lower and four remained unchanged.

Sub-group indexes for September were as follows, figures for August being in brackets: vegetable products, 97.4 (97.3); animal products, 115.3 (115.4); textile products, 98.2 (98.2); wood products, 131.2 (131.0); iron products, 128.6 (128.5); non-ferrous metals, 89.7 (89.7); non-metallic minerals, 102.6 (102.6); chemical products, 94.4 (94.4).

---

### Production and Domestic Sales of Asphalt Roofing Materials

Production and domestic sales of asphalt roofing materials reached a high point in September, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production of asphalt shingles, siding and rolled roofing totalled 462,000 squares as compared with 339,000 in September last year, and of asphalt felts and sheathing 4,800 tons as compared with 3,600 tons.

Domestic sales recorded for September included 440,000 squares of shingles and rolled roofing (349,000 in September last year), and 4,600 tons of felts and sheathing (3,500 last year).

Exports of asphalt roofing materials in September comprised 1,240 squares of shingles and rolled roofing, and 41 tons of felts and sheathing. Imports during August of asphalt and composition shingles amounted to 1,166 squares.

---

### Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmill Operators in August

Production of sawn lumber in August, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 472 sawmill operators located east of the Rockies, amounted to 204,501 M feet board measures as compared with 242,472 M reported by 605 mills in the preceding month. The number of active mills decreased in all provinces in August as compared with July.

Shipments of lumber in August totalled 178,801 M feet board measure as compared with 205,861 in July, a decrease of nine per cent, and stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 386,656 M feet compared with 400,746 M at the end of July, a decline of 3.5 per cent. Shipments were reported by 516 operators in August and 630 in July, while those reporting stocks on hand numbered 330 compared with 399.

---

### Advertising Agencies in 1945

Total billings of 47 advertising agencies of the type which contract for space, radio or other advertising media and which place the advertising for clients on a commission or fee basis amounted to \$42,471,233 in 1945, an increase of 15 per cent over the \$36,944,785 reported by 41 agencies in 1944 and 45.3 per cent over the figure reported by 49 agencies in 1941, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Gross revenue, including fees or commissions on billings and mechanical charges, on radio time and talent costs, etc. received by the 47 advertising agencies totalled \$6,730,095 in 1945 compared with \$5,949,499 reported by the 41 agencies in 1944. These figures include commissions received by the agencies on billings placed through the War Finance Advertising Group. Revenue from this source amounted to \$415,529 in 1945. Total gross revenues formed 15.8 per cent of billings placed by the agencies.

Of the total billings for advertising in 1945, 65.6 per cent represented advertising in newspapers, magazines and other printed matter. Radio advertising accounted for 19.6 per cent of the billings while the remaining 14.8 per cent represented advertising expenditures in other media.

---



### Population of Completed Federal Electoral Districts of the Prairie Provinces in 1946

Decreases since 1941 in the population of 22 of the 30 federal electoral districts of the Prairie Provinces for which preliminary counts of 1946 census returns have been completed are indicated in a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Counts of the population of 13 federal electoral districts of Manitoba reveal that 10 recorded decreases and three showed increases over the five-year period. Tabulations have been completed for 10 ridings in Saskatchewan, only one of which registered an increase, while in Alberta preliminary counts for seven districts show that the population of four went up and three moved lower.

Population in 1946 of completed federal electoral districts of Manitoba follow, figures for 1941 being in brackets: Dauphin, 37,412 (40,446); Lisgar, 29,094 (30,375); Macdonald, 33,923 (36,137); Marquette, 33,204 (35,711); Neepawa, 23,463 (30,035); Provencher, 35,646 (38,169); St. Boniface, 39,193 (36,305); Souris, 20,632 (22,048); Springfield, 42,315 (44,918); Winnipeg North, 74,032 (70,815); Winnipeg North Centre, 60,178 (60,354); Winnipeg South, 58,221 (54,734); Winnipeg South Centre, 63,587 (66,855).

Population of completed ridings of Saskatchewan: Humboldt, 33,157 (43,292); Kindersley, 28,136 (32,578); Maple Creek, 29,387 (34,229); Moose Jaw, 38,365 (39,106); Regina City, 58,152 (58,245); Rosthern, 35,649 (39,690); Saskatoon City, 47,934 (46,222); Swift Current, 34,232 (39,703); Wood Mountain, 31,037 (36,528); Yorkton, 44,508 (50,279);

Population of completed electoral districts of Alberta: Aoadia, 22,431 (26,308); Calgary West, 48,143 (43,744); Edmonton East, 63,905 (53,766); Edmonton West, 57,542 (48,300); Lethbridge, 51,827 (47,636); Medicine Hat, 41,419 (41,673); Vegreville, 41,862 (48,546).

---

### Civil Aviation in June

Operations of scheduled air carriers continue to show wide increases over 1945, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In June aircraft miles flown increased by 56 per cent over last year, passenger miles by 44.7, and goods ton miles by 45.9 per cent. Mail traffic has not yet regained the levels attained during the war years, and in June mail ton miles were 25.5 per cent less than a year ago.

With the number of operators steadily increasing, non-scheduled carriers have been showing proportionately greater gains in traffic over last year than the scheduled carriers. Aircraft miles flown increased by more than eight times, passenger miles by 11 times, and goods ton miles by more than six times over last year.

Operating revenues of Canadian scheduled air carriers in June were \$1,841,516, an increase of 10.2 per cent compared with \$1,671,780 in May, and 14.4 per cent compared with \$1,609,805 in June, 1945. Non-scheduled carriers reported operating revenues of \$152,361 for June, compared with \$113,094 in the preceding month. Operating expenses of scheduled carriers were \$1,644,874 in May and of 21.8 per cent compared with \$1,445,840 in June, 1945. For non-scheduled carriers operating expenses were reported at \$116,910 compared with \$81,312 in May.

---

### Consumption of Coke in Canada in 1944

The apparent consumption of coke in Canada during 1944 amounted to 4,929,919 tons compared with 4,702,837 tons in the preceding year, according to figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production of coke -- including petroleum coke and pitch coke -- during 1944 totalled 4,104,294 tons and imports entered for consumption amounted to 1,035,322 tons, making a total supply of 5,139,616 tons. However, exports and re-exports amounted to 69,687 and producers' and dealers stocks increased 140,010 tons, leaving 4,929,919 tons as the quantity made available for use in Canada during the year.

---

### Production of Industrial, Household and Business Machinery in 1944

Value of industrial, household and business machinery produced in Canada in 1944 was \$164,001,000 as compared with \$159,094,000 in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

---



Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
  2. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, September (10 cents).
  3. Prices and Price Indexes, September (10 cents).
  4. Production and Domestic Sales of Asphalt Roofing, September (10 cents).
  5. Production of Iron and Steel, August (10 cents).
  6. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report (10 cents).
  7. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, August (10 cents).
  8. Cheques Cashied and Money Supply, September (10 cents).
  9. Poultry Survey, June 1 (10 cents).
  10. Ingot makers' Monthly Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, August (10 cents).
  11. Salt, August (10 cents).
  12. Steel Ingots, September (10 cents).
  13. Hardware, Tools and Cutlery Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
  14. Population of Completed Federal Electoral Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1946 (10 cents).
  15. Gold Production, August (10 cents).
  16. Operations of the Unemployment Insurance Act, September (10 cents).
  17. Canadian Milling Statistics, September (10 cents).
  18. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
  19. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
  20. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, August (10 cents).
  21. Civil Aviation, June (10 cents).
  22. Dealers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, August (10 cents).
  23. Production, Shipment and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills, August (25 cents).
  24. Machinery Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
  25. Production of Iron and Steel, September (10 cents).
  26. Consumption of Coke, 1944 (25 cents).
  27. Indexes of Country General Store Sales, September (10 cents).
  28. Department Store Sales, September (10 cents).
  29. Advertising Agencies, 1945 (10 cents).
-



STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010771085