

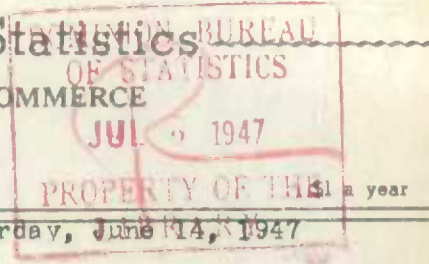


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POPULATION OF FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES IN 1946

Just 15 of the 55 federal electoral districts in the Prairie Provinces showed population increases in 1946 over 1941, according to final figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of 1946 census returns. Seven of these were in Manitoba, two in Saskatchewan, and six in Alberta. Almost all were urban ridings.

In Manitoba, population increases were shown for the four Winnipeg districts and St. Boniface, as well as slight gains for Portage la Prairie and Churchill. Regina City and Saskatoon City were the only two electoral districts in Saskatchewan with increased populations in 1946, while in Alberta substantial gains were recorded for Calgary East and West, Edmonton East and West, and Lethbridge.

Population losses were heaviest for the Saskatchewan electoral districts. Four of these, North Battleford, Mackenzie, Yorkton and Swift Current, each lost more than 5,000 population, and four others, Wood Mountain, Rosetown-Biggan, Kindersley and Maple Creek, were more than 4,000 less than in 1946. In Alberta, the largest drop was shown for Vegreville with a loss of 6,482, followed by Jasper-Edson with 4,508. All losses in Manitoba were less than 3,000, with Dauphin the highest at 2,875.

Populations of the electoral districts of Manitoba in 1946, with 1941 figures in brackets, were as follows: Brandon, 37,469 (38,505); Churchill, 39,508 (39,042); Dauphin, 37,571 (40,446); Lisgar, 29,239 (30,375); Macdonald, 34,051 (36,137); Marquette, 33,349 (35,711); Neepawa, 28,611 (30,035); Portage la Prairie, 29,425 (28,965); Provencher, 35,759 (38,169); St. Boniface, 39,671 (36,305); Selkirk, 54,504 (56,330); Souris, 20,731 (22,048); Springfield, 42,559 (44,918); Winnipeg North, 75,078 (70,815); Winnipeg North Centre, 61,100 (60,354); Winnipeg South, 60,252 (54,734); Winnipeg South Centre, 68,046 (66,855).

Populations of the electoral districts of Saskatchewan in 1946 with 1941 figures in brackets, were: Assiniboia, 33,103 (33,421); Humboldt, 38,423 (43,292); Kindersley, 28,382 (32,578); Lake Centre, 30,709 (34,434); Mackenzie, 51,933 (57,313); Maple Creek, 29,640 (34,229); Melfort, 49,648 (53,075); Melville, 43,568 (47,111); Moose Jaw, 38,944 (39,106); North Battleford, 45,103 (52,329); Prince Albert, 45,631 (47,370); Qu'Appelle, 33,102 (35,276); Regina City, 60,246 (58,245); Rosetown-Biggan 28,495 (32,570); Rosthern, 35,897 (30,690); Saskatoon City, 49,127 (46,222); Swift Current, 34,598 (39,703); The Battlefords, 41,916 (44,984); Weyburn, 37,580 (38,237); Wood Mountain, 31,698 (36,528); Yorkton, 44,945 (50,279).

Populations of the electoral districts of Alberta in 1946, with 1941 figures in brackets were: Acadia, 22,555 (26,308); Athabaska, 50,362 (52,689); Battle River, 36,416 (40,455); Bow River, 45,124 (45,369); Calgary East, 54,694 (47,727); Calgary West, 49,128 (43,744); Camrose, 39,734 (43,103); Edmonton East, 65,576 (53,766); Edmonton West, 58,965 (48,300); Jasper-Edson, 54,439 (58,947); Lethbridge, 52,341 (47,636); Macleod, 39,807 (43,059); Medicine Hat, 41,743 (41,673); Peace River, 51,217 (52,427); Red Deer, 46,837 (46,903); Vegreville, 42,064 (48,546); Wetaskiwin, 52,328 (55,516).

STOCKS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco on hand at the end of March were higher than on the corresponding date last year, the total being 152,304,490 pounds as against 122,541,536, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Canadian tobacco on hand amounted to 149,459,219 pounds compared with 120,131,678, and imported tobacco, 2,845,271 pounds compared with 2,409,858.

GAINFULLY OCCUPIED IN MANITOBA

Number of gainfully occupied persons, 14 years of age and over, in the population of Manitoba at June 1, 1946, was 281,096 as compared with 265,537 in 1941, according to preliminary counts of 1946 Prairie census returns by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total population of the Province in this age group was 547,951 in 1946 as against 552,447 five years earlier.

Despite the fact that the male population in this age sector declined from 288,047 in 1941 to 281,525, or by 2.3 per cent, the number of gainfully occupied males -- 14 years of age and over -- in civilian employment increased from 215,705 to 228,266, or by 5.8 per cent. Wage-earners showed an increase of 13.3 per cent to 133,234, persons working for no pay at 18,254 declined by 20.2 per cent, while employers and own accounts at 76,778 showed a small increase.

Of the male population 14 years of age and over, those not in gainful occupations numbered 50,042 as compared with 47,648 in 1941, an increase of five per cent. The number of students in this age group rose from 20,486 to 25,100, or by 22.5 per cent, the increase no doubt being chiefly due to the considerable number of veterans attending educational institutions since their discharge from the Armed Forces.

The number of males retired from gainful occupations rose by a similar proportion -- 23.5 per cent -- or from 17,233 to 21,290. On the other hand, the number of males between the ages of 14 and 25 who had never been gainfully occupied and were not attending school but were seeking employment at the census date numbered 1,168, a decline of 69 per cent, while the number not seeking employment in this age category at 1,130, declined by 27 per cent.

The number of gainfully occupied females, 14 years of age and over, was 52,830, showing an increase of 6.1 per cent since 1941, even though the female population in this age group increased less than one per cent, or from 264,400 to 266,426. Wage-earners accounted for 46,112 of the total females gainfully occupied in 1946.

Largest group among the females not in gainful occupations in 1946 was that of homemakers, of whom there were 168,555. Female students at 21,799 showed only a very slight gain. Young females, 14, to 25, years of age, seeking their first job, as in the case of males in this age category, declined by 78 per cent, while those not seeking employment dropped by 31.5 per cent during this interval.

POPULATION OF ALBERTA IN 1946

The total population of Alberta increased from 796,169 in 1941, to 803,330 in 1946, according to final figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of the 1946 census of the Prairie Provinces. A drop in the male population from 428,468 to 423,997 was offset by an increase in the number of females from 369,711 to 379,333, resulting in a net increase of 7,161 for the province as a whole.

Changes in the rural and urban distribution of the population over the five-year period were more pronounced. The rural population declined from 489,583 to 448,934, as compared with an increase for urban localities from 306,586 to 354,396. These figures represent a drop of eight per cent in the rural population, and a rise of 15 per cent in the urban.

As might be expected, the greatest urban increases in actual population occurred in the two largest Alberta cities of Edmonton and Calgary. The population of Edmonton rose from 93,817 in 1941 to 113,116 in 1946, and that of Calgary from 88,904 to 100,044. The remaining two urban centres of over 5,000 population, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, increased from 14,612 to 16,522 and from 10,571 to 12,889, respectively.

NUMBER OF SASKATCHEWAN FARMS
DOWN IN 1946 FROM 1941

Number of occupied farms in Saskatchewan decreased by 13,563 or 9.4 per cent between 1941 and 1946, dropping to a total of 125,550 in the latter years from 138,713 five years earlier, according to preliminary figures of the 1946 Prairie census released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1936 the number was 142,391, the decrease in ten years being 16,741. There were decreases in each of the province's eighteen census divisions, but relatively greater declines, in general, in the central and northern divisions than in the southern.

STOCKS OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

Creamery butter stocks moved higher on June 1, totalling 23,533,331 pounds, compared with 11,171,726 pounds on May 1, 18,226,957 pounds on June 1 last year, and the average for June 1 in the five years, 1942-46, of 17,285,000 pounds, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. June 1 stocks of cheese amounted to 27,034,220 pounds, compared with 19,584,773 on May 1, and 32,265,607 on June 1 last year.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on June 1 increased to 26,595,294 pounds, compared with 19,910,730 on May 1, and 16,665,075 on June 1 last year. Holdings of skim milk powder were also higher, amounting to 5,243,975 pounds, compared with 3,602,358 on May 1, and 2,051,455 on June 1, 1946.

June 1 stocks of shell eggs showed a substantial increase, totalling 24,361,944 dozen compared with 13,619,988 on May 1, and 14,681,049 dozen on June 1 last year. Holdings of frozen egg meats were also heavier, amounting to 9,639,723 pounds, compared with 5,720,627 on May 1, and 7,334,119 a year ago.

Poultry meat stocks rose on June 1 to 11,834,075 pounds from last year's corresponding total of 3,387,459 pounds, but were lower than on May 1, when the holdings were 13,210,972 pounds.

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE IN MAY

Production of creamery butter in May amounted to 31,269,000 pounds compared with 31,864,000 in the corresponding month last year, a decline of 1.9 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first five months of this year, 82,563,000 pounds were produced, compared with 81,753,000 in the similar period of 1946, an increase of one per cent.

Cheddar cheese production in May totalled 12,225,000 pounds compared with 17,005,000 a year ago, a decline of 28.1 per cent. The total for the five months ended May was 22,830,000 pounds, compared with 30,245,000 last year, a decrease of 24.5 per cent.

Output of concentrated milk products in May accounted for 37,082,000 pounds, compared with 36,358,000 a year ago, bringing the total for the five months to 115,180,000 pounds as against 110,216,000 last year.

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

With rains quite general over the Prairie Provinces and temperatures rising toward or slightly above normal in some areas, the crop outlook has improved during the past week, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Moisture conditions are considered satisfactory with the possible exception of the Peace River country where rain would be welcome to maintain surface moisture supplies. Crops are generally from ten days to two weeks later than normal and this, of course, increases the chance of frost damage in the fall. A period of warmer weather in the immediate future would hasten growth and further improve prospects. Damage from insect pests is not significant to date.

Rains have been quite general throughout Manitoba during the past week and nearly all districts report moisture conditions satisfactory for the time being. Frosted areas have made good recovery and the outlook for pastures and hay crops has improved materially. Overall crop prospects in the province are good, apart from the lateness of the season which increases the risk of damage from early fall frosts. A period of warmer weather is the principal requirement at the moment.

Moderate to heavy rains during the past week, together with slightly higher temperatures have resulted in a general improvement in the grain crops throughout Saskatchewan. Pastures are also improving. In some of the northern areas, wheat is just appearing but over the remainder of the province it is from two to six inches in height. Cut-worm damage is reported in a few isolated areas but is not a serious menace.

Sowing in Alberta is practically completed. Warm weather would be very beneficial to all crops. Frost damage occurred toward the end of May to coarse grains and fall rye. With the exception of fall rye in the south, crops are showing evidence of recovery. No material change is reported in the crop pest situation.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 5 totalled 77,248,154 bushels compared with 80,532,850 on May 29 and 59,866,406 on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies on the latest date comprised 77,229,154 bushels in Canadian positions and 19,000 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending June 5 totalled 6,388,310 bushels compared with 4,376,897 in the preceding week, bringing the August 1 -- June 5 aggregate to 295,257,399 bushels as against 217,695,259 for the similar period of the crop year 1945-46.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending June 5, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 2,322,866 (2,020,577) bushels; barley, 816,699 (1,131,193); rye, 21,652 (27,027); flaxseed, 1,220 (2,463).

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS
GO TO MANY COUNTRIES

Canada exported 104,695,959 bushels of wheat to 29 different countries and wheat flour equivalent to 51,162,170 bushels of wheat to 74 countries, during the eight months ended April of the 1946-47 crop year.

Shipments of wheat to the United Kingdom in the eight months totalled 78,686,878 bushels, about 75 per cent of the aggregate to all countries. Other countries to which more than a million bushels were shipped were: Eire, 1,244,391 bushels; South Africa, 1,708,645; India, 2,008,905; Malta, 1,392,564; Egypt, 4,409,373 (including 30,327 bushels of seed wheat); Belgium, 3,673,286 (89,585 for seed); Netherlands, 3,373,502; Poland, 1,441,721; Switzerland, 1,009,702; Brazil, 1,061,898 (13,666 for seed) bushels. The remaining destinations of Canadian wheat were Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Iraq and Iran, France, Greece, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Salvador, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru.

To the United Kingdom was also shipped the largest quantity of wheat flour, amounting to 21,002,850 bushels in terms of wheat. The following nine other widely separated countries also received the equivalent of more than a million bushels; Jamaica, 1,943,307; Trinidad and Tobago, 1,916,338; Egypt, 1,834,177; China, 5,861,412; Phillipino Islands, 2,566,800; Italy, 2,983,090; Norway, 1,410,957; Brazil, 1,926,153; Venezuela, 1,149,264 bushels. Flour equal to upward of a half-million bushels of wheat was exported to Newfoundland, British Guiana, Germany and Greece; and quantities between 100,000 and 500,000 bushels to South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Malaya, Gibraltar, Bahamas, Barbados, Netherlands East Indies, Belgium, Portugal, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, French West Indies, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Netherlands West Indies, and Ecuador. The remaining number -- somewhat over half the total -- receiving less than the equivalent of 100,000 bushels, included countries in every continent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF FARM PRICES
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Prices received by Canadian farmers for agricultural products at April 15 averaged higher than at the corresponding date in 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index number of prices received for all products at 189.5, on the base 1935-1939=100, was 6.8 points above the index number of 182.7 a year ago.

The index numbers for Quebec, Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces have registered increases from April last year. Higher prices for live stock and dairy products are chiefly responsible for the increases in the index for each of these provinces. Grain prices, generally, remain at levels similar to those prevailing last year. The quality of the 1946 western field crops was lower than in 1945, and this factor has been chiefly responsible for some decreases in the prices of grains in the Prairie Provinces. However, these decreases are largely offset by somewhat higher grain prices in Ontario and Quebec.

The index numbers for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia are lower than a year ago, due principally to marked declines in prices received for potatoes, fruits and vegetables.

STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS AND
VEGETABLES HIGHER ON APRIL 1

Stocks of canned fruits and vegetables held by canners, packers, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses were substantially higher on April 1 than on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Canned fruit stocks totalled 1,614,926 dozen cans compared with 1,209,527, the net weight of contents amounting to 44,734,341 pounds, compared with 23,121,494. Stocks of canned vegetables were 7,613,509 dozen cans, compared with 5,075,537, the content weight totalling 132,722,621 pounds compared with 84,333,595.

Stocks of most varieties of canned fruits were higher on April 1, the principal exception being pineapple which fell from 65,469 dozen cans last year to 29,574. Largest absolute gains were shown for apples and plums, pears, etc., the former increasing from 31,921 dozen to 126,233, and the latter from 260,712 dozen to 371,215. Stocks of canned peaches rose from 421,680 dozen to 441,597, and pears from 322,116 to 364,602 dozen.

Among the canned vegetables, stocks of peas rose from 1,282,096 dozen on April 1 last year to 2,430,929, beets from 366,564 to 898,559, green or wax beans from 556,953 to 941,956, carrots from 469,573 to 595,297, and mixed vegetables from 71,219 to 306,538, while stocks of baked beans fell from 614,656 dozen to 592,658, corn from 736,990 to 657,610, and tomatoes from 738,303 to 720,439.

Stocks of canned foods for infants increased from 2,613,932 dozen cans to 3,815,414, apple juice from 68,530 to 789,661, other fruit juices from 202,083 to 1,147,542, jams from 293,803 to 349,784, soups from 4,721,352 to 8,951,918, tomato juice from 828,722 to 1,701,108, tomato catsup from 453,625 to 557,462, and tomato pulp, paste and puree from 86,277 to 208,403 dozen.

WHOLESALE SALES HIGHER IN APRIL

Wholesale sales in April exceeded by 13 per cent the dollar volume of sales in April last year and were five per cent above March this year, according to statements supplied to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by a substantial sample of larger Canadian wholesalers in nine lines of trade. The month's advance raised the Bureau's unadjusted general index to 268.6 as compared with 256.5 for March and 238.3 for April, 1946.

Cumulative sales for the first four months of 1947 were 11 per cent above those for the corresponding period of 1946.

British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces had the largest increases in April over 1946 with gains of 19 and 18 per cent respectively. Quebec sales were 16 per cent higher, while sales were up 12 per cent in Ontario and eight per cent in the Prairie Provinces.

April results for individual trades varied considerably from the overall gain of 13 per cent. Sales of dry goods wholesalers showed the greatest advance over April last year, the index rising from 193 to 281 for a gain of 46 per cent. Hardware sales rose 24 per cent and substantial gains of 18 and 17 per cent respectively were also recorded for the clothing and grocery trades. In the automotive equipment trade sales increased five per cent above the already high volume of 1946, and wholesalers of tobacco and confectionery and drugs also reported increases of five per cent. On the other hand, footwear sales decline nine per cent, and sales of fruit and vegetable dealers were down 11 per cent.

Value of wholesalers' stocks at the end of April was 35 per cent in excess of that at the same date last year. The greatest increases continued to appear in the dry goods, clothing and footwear trades, for which gains of 68, 58 and 52 per cent respectively were recorded. The wholesale grocery trade had stocks valued 36 per cent higher than last year; the hardware trade, 29 per cent; and automotive equipment, 27 per cent higher. Dealers in fruits and vegetables and in tobacco and confectionery reported increases of 24 and 20 per cent respectively, and drug wholesalers a more moderate increase of eight per cent.

APRIL TRENDS IN FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Sales of wholesale grocers in April were 17 per cent higher in dollar volume than in April last year and slightly more than three per cent above March this year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports on the basis of statements from wholesalers in all parts of Canada. Sales showed gains over last year in all regions, ranging from nine per cent in the Prairie Provinces to 27 per cent in the Maritimes. There were increases of 22 per cent in British Columbia, 21 per cent in Ontario and 12 per cent in Quebec. Cumulative sales for the first four months of the year were 16 per cent higher in dollar volume than in the corresponding months of 1946.

Dollar volume of wholesale sales of fruits and vegetables were 11 per cent below that of April last year but 10 per cent above March this year, according to statements from a country-wide sample of dealers. The decline from last year was common to all parts of Canada. Sales were down 12 per cent in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, taken as a group, nine per cent in Ontario, and 11 per cent in the four western provinces. Aggregate sales for the four months of 1947 were 10 per cent lower than in the like period of last year.

Wholesale grocers' stocks at April 30 were 36 per cent higher in value than at the same date in 1946 but one per cent below the end of March, this drop from March being less than the normal seasonal decline. Inventories at the first of April, the Bureau states, are normally 35 per cent in excess of sales during that month. This year they were 22 per cent in excess which, while still below the normal of the 1935-1942 years, is closer to a normal stock-sales ratio than in any recent month.

April sales of chain store units in the retail field were 19 per cent higher than in April last year, with gains in all regions, ranging from 29 per cent in Quebec to 13 per cent in British Columbia. Independent food stores did seven per cent more business in April than in the same month of 1946, sales in Saskatchewan being practically unchanged but other regions showing gains of three to 10 per cent.

GOLD PRODUCTION HIGHER IN MARCH

Reaching the highest monthly total since March 1944 when 267,485 fine ounces were produced, gold production in March this year amounted to 263,209 fine ounces against 222,142 in the preceding month and 247,918 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output from auriferous quartz mines and placers rose 15 per cent over March last year, and production from base metal mines decreased 36 per cent. During the first three months of this year, 719,176 fine ounces were produced, compared with 715,307 in the similar period of 1946.

Gains were shown in March over the same month last year in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Output for the month was as follows by areas, totals for March last year being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 444 (324) fine ounces; Quebec, 53,072 (61,669); Ontario, 173,978 (150,232); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 14,499 (18,711); British Columbia, 16,067 (16,832); Yukon, 432 (140); Northwest Territories, 4,708 (nil).

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS IN MARCH

Producers' sales of clay products made from Canadian clays moved higher in March, being valued at \$1,006,678 as compared with \$875,455 in the preceding month and \$781,776 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the first quarter of this year, sales were valued at \$2,745,399 as against \$2,218,843 in the similar period of 1946.

Increases were shown in March in the sales of all items, as indicated by the following totals, figures for March 1946 being in brackets: building brick, \$510,626 (\$408,222); structural tile, \$143,796 (\$96,961); drain tile, \$23,030 (\$20,122); sewer pipe, \$113,871 (\$97,906); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$21,526 (\$15,936); pottery, \$126,405 (\$99,935); other clay products, \$65,424 (\$42,694).

APRIL PRODUCTION OF CONCRETE BUILDING MATERIALS

Production of concrete brick in Canada during April declined to 793,969 compared with 1,057,275 in March, according to figures received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, from manufacturers normally accounting for 85 per cent of total Canadian production. Output of concrete hollow blocks was 878,197 compared with 855,544, concrete cinder blocks, 442,317 compared with 424,443, and cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 8,027 against 8,305 tons.

SALT PRODUCTION IN MARCH

Canadian output of common salt rose to 77,616 tons in March compared with 72,542 tons in the previous month and 61,532 tons in March, 1946, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, bringing production in the first quarter this year to 226,163 tons as against 174,646 tons last year. The March output consisted of 42,610 tons of table, common fine and other commercial grades, and 35,006 tons for the manufacture of chemicals.

Shipments in March totalled 73,084 tons, of which 37,335 tons were commercial grades and 35,749 tons for use in manufacture of chemicals. Imports of all grades amounted to 12,017 tons in the month and 45,931 tons in the quarter, while exports were 160 and 509 tons, respectively.

ASBESTOS SHIPMENTS IN MARCH

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines were sharply higher in March, totalling 57,157 tons compared with 42,207 tons in February and 36,305 tons in March last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Aggregate shipments in the first quarter this year rose to 143,422 tons as against 102,430 tons in the same quarter of 1946. Exports in March amounted to 52,012 tons and in the three months to 151,558 tons.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES INDUSTRY IN 1945

Paints and varnishes were produced in 1945 to the value of \$48,397,000 in 1945, according to the annual survey of the industry conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Although industry totals for 1945 are not strictly comparable with earlier years, due to the reclassification to another industrial group of plants engaged in making white lead and other pigments, the gross value in 1944, including these products, was placed at \$49,107,000. Works in Ontario accounted for almost 45 per cent of the 1945 output and establishments in Quebec for almost 39 per cent.

Total production of some of the leading items, including small amounts from other industries, was as follows in 1945: 9,302,346 gallons of ready-mixed paints at \$23,407,279; 2,969,423 gallons of varnishes at \$6,036,932; 2,763,575 gallons of enamels at \$8,345,718; 1,320,782 gallons of cellulose lacquers at \$3,957,579; 6,866,756 pounds of paste paints at \$1,039,479; 15,808,039 pounds of water paints and size at \$1,266,867; 366,754 gallons of stains at \$763,797; 10,179,899 pounds of putty at \$446,310; 979,834 gallons of pyroxylin thinners at \$1,152,970.

Imports and exports of paints both were higher in 1945 than in the preceding year, the former advancing from \$7,465,000 to \$8,660,000, and the latter from \$2,534,000 to \$3,973,000.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS IN FEBRUARY

Canadian railways earned \$53,402,234 in February, showing a slight gain over last year's corresponding total of \$53,343,344, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Freight revenues increased from \$38,856,721 to \$42,062,389, but passenger revenues declined from \$8,185,479 to \$5,696,418. Operating expenses were increased from \$47,606,123 to \$52,349,172, or by 10 per cent, and the operating income declined from a credit of \$2,973,844 to a debit of \$1,341,144.

The number of tons of revenue freight carried decreased by 4.1 per cent and the ton miles by six per cent, but the average revenue per ton mile increased from 0.922 to 1.061 cents. The number of passengers carried declined by 6.9 per cent and revenue passenger miles declined by 38.4 per cent, the average journey being reduced from 115 to 76 miles. The number of employees increased from 171,059 to 173,655 or by 1.5 per cent.

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Output from the chemicals and allied industries in 1946 totalled \$356,000,000 compared with \$462,000,000 in 1945, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. While these figures indicate a decline of 23 per cent in last year's operations, there was still a very large volume of war production in 1945, especially from the shell-filling and small arms ammunition plants. Omitting the data for these ammunition works, the total output value for the chemicals and allied products in 1945 was \$362,000,000, a decline of less than two per cent.

In the first full post-war year the industry operated at more than double the rate attained in 1939, the best pre-war year, when output reached a total of \$156,000,000. Higher prices for the products of these industries probably account for about 12 per cent of this rise in production, but after allowing for such increases it appears that the advance in physical volume of output was close to 100 per cent.

The output of paints was up by 106 per cent in value; medicinals increased 136 per cent; fertilizers advanced 283 per cent; coal tar distillation, 44 per cent; heavy chemicals, 94 per cent; compressed gases, 115 per cent; soaps, 86 per cent; toilet preparations, 174 per cent; inks, 60 per cent; hardwood distillation, 100 per cent; adhesives, 200 per cent; and polishes, 257 per cent.

It appears that the chemical industries have emerged from the war in a slightly better position than industry as a whole. The official index of the physical volume of business for all manufactures in Canada, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, averaged 188.4 in 1946, calculated on a base of 1935-1939 equal to 100. This indicates a gain of 88 per cent for industry in general compared with about 100 per cent for the chemical group. Quite a number of the government wartime chemical projects have now been taken over by private companies and have become part of the permanent industry.

In 1946, there were about 968 establishments making chemicals and allied products, and a monthly average of 36,000 workers were employed. About \$148,000,000 were expended by the industry during the year for materials for manufacturing, \$13,000,000 for fuel and power, and \$72,000,000 for labour. The 509 works in Ontario accounted for 53 per cent of the production, and the 318 establishments in Quebec accounted for 33 per cent.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended May 31 increased to 81,164 cars from 71,132 cars for the preceding week and 66,317 cars for the corresponding week last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is a new high record for May. Loadings have exceeded 80,000 cars only in the autumn of 1928-1929 and 1946.

Grain loadings increased from 5,387 cars last year to 9,208 cars. Ores increased from 2,094 cars to 3,016; sand, stone, gravel from 4,198 cars to 5,302; pulpwood from 2,933 cars to 4,286; gasoline and oil from 3,481 cars to 4,459; wood pulp and paper from 3,776 cars to 4,211; miscellaneous from 5,427 to 6,146; and l.c.l. merchandise from 16,858 cars to 19,384.

RADIO SALES AT HIGH LEVEL

Manufacturers' sales of radio receiving sets were maintained at a high level in March, 63,339 units being sold at list prices for a total of \$4,378,107 as compared with 42,206 for \$1,675,988 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

During the first three months of this year, 209,098 sets were sold by manufacturers, compared with 109,708 in the similar period of last year, respective values being \$13,018,610 and \$4,209,183.

Inventories show that 31,790 sets remained in the hands of producers at the end of March, against 30,844 at the end of February, and 10,096 at the end of March, 1946.

CIVIL AVIATION IN JANUARY

Canadian scheduled air carriers earned \$1,426,146 during January as compared with \$1,338,583 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Operating expenses increased from \$1,436,617 to \$1,885,577, thus increasing the operating loss from \$98,034 to \$459,431. The non-scheduled carriers showed a relatively larger loss. Although revenues increased from \$37,915 to \$136,873, operating expenses increased from \$47,401 to \$201,685, and the operating loss from \$9,485 to \$64,812.

Canadian scheduled carriers reported 1,752,820 aircraft miles scheduled, an increase of 23.6 per cent over 1946 but the percentage of this mileage which was flown dropped from 91.2 per cent to 85.4 per cent. Foreign international carriers showed the same trend with an increase of 30.4 per cent in miles scheduled but a drop in the percentage of this mileage flown, namely, from 92 to 71 per cent. Canadian scheduled carriers, showed an increase in the number of revenue passengers carried from 33,993 to 36,878 or by 8.5 per cent, and passenger miles increased by 11.4 per cent.

Freight ton miles of scheduled Canadian carriers increased from 101,648 to 124,566 and for non-scheduled carriers from 4,402 to 35,901 ton miles. Mail ton miles showed a drop from 120,364 to 121,245 ton miles for scheduled carriers and 702 to 557 ton miles for non-scheduled carriers.

LUMBER INDUSTRY IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Production of the lumber industry in Prince Edward Island had a gross value of \$407,865 in 1945, showing an increase of 23.5 per cent over the gross value of \$330,234 the previous year, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output of the industry included 8,885,000 feet board measure of sawn lumber valued at \$344,731, consisting of 6,049,000 feet of spruce and 2,106,000 feet of balsam fir; 6,378 squares of shingles, and 2,244,000 lath.

FACTS FROM BUREAU RECORDS

Sawn lumber amounting to 266,000 feet board measure, all spruce, was produced in the Yukon Territory in 1945, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Gross value of all lumber production in the Territory was \$20,420.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
2. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, March 31 (10 cents).
3. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, April (10 cents).
4. Salt, March (10 cents).
5. Asbestos, March (10 cents).
6. Summary Review of Silver Mining Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
7. Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, April (10 cents).
8. Lumber Industry in Prince Edward Island; and Yukon Territory, 1945 (10 cents).
9. Number of Occupied Farms, Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
10. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces, (10 cents).
11. Population of Federal Electoral Districts in Prairie Provinces according to Census of Prairie Provinces, 1946 (10 cents).
12. Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales in Canada, April (10 cents).
13. Current Trends in Food Distribution, April (10 cents).
14. Trade of Canada: Exports, Canadian and Foreign Produce (detailed) April.
15. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products (10 cents).
16. Population of Alberta by Rural and Urban Subdivisions, 1946 (10 cents).
17. Products Made from Canadian Clays, March (10 cents).
18. Radio Receiving Sets, March (10 cents).
19. Gold Production, March (10 cents).
20. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, June 1 (10 cents).
21. Preliminary Report of Chemicals and Allied Products, 1946 (15 cents).
22. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, February (10 cents).
23. Dairy Factory Production, May (10 cents).
24. Paints and Varnishes Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
25. Civil Aviation, January (10 cents).
26. Summary of Monthly Railway Traffic Reports, 1946 (25 cents).



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