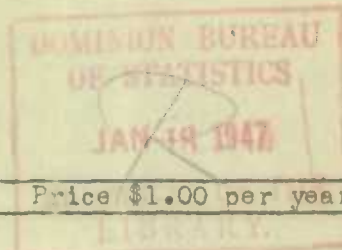


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



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November Labour Force Survey

Reflecting the usual seasonal decline from the summer peak of activity in agricultural pursuits, employment as a whole in Canada declined from 4,860,000 on August 31 to 4,733,000 on November 9, or by 127,000, according to the latest labour force survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the same time, unemployment fell from 117,000 to 115,000, accounting for only two per cent of the total labour force at these dates.

Average employment in 1946, based on four sample surveys taken by the Bureau at quarterly intervals during the year, was 4,652,000, and average unemployment, 145,000.

Total Canadian labour force showed a net decline of 129,000 between August 31 and November 9, or from 4,977,000 to 4,848,000. The number employed fell from 4,860,000 to 4,733,000, while the number unemployed was reduced from 117,000 to 115,000. Non-workers, including all persons 14 and over who are not in the labour market, such as those keeping house, going to school, retired, or too old or unable to work, rose from 3,815,000 at August 31 to 4,018,000 at November 9.

The major changes in employment between August and November were in agriculture, construction, forestry, fishing, trapping, and manufacturing. In agricultural pursuits there was a decrease in employment of 246,000, in mining 3,000, and construction 23,000. In forestry, fishing and trapping there was an advance of 62,000, in manufacturing 70,000, service 12,000, and in transportation and communications 5,000.

There were substantial declines in all classes of workers employed in agriculture, while there were smaller and less consistent changes outside of agriculture. In agriculture, paid workers for private employees were reduced from 188,000 on August 31 to 125,000 on November 9, own-account workers without employees from 624,000 to 606,000, employers from 32,000 to 50,000, unpaid family workers from 423,000 to 290,000, the total in agriculture falling from 1,317,000 to 1,071,000.

In non-agricultural pursuits, paid workers for private employees rose from 2,657,000 on August 31 to 2,750,000 on November 9, and paid workers for Federal, provincial or local governments from 384,000 to 403,000, while own-account workers without employees fell from 307,000 to 305,000, employers increased from 150,000 to 162,000, and unpaid family workers were reduced from 45,000 to 42,000. Total number of persons employed in non-agricultural pursuits rose from 3,543,000 to 3,662,000 on November 9.

Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings

Increases were shown in the number of hourly-rate wage-earners, in aggregate hours worked, and in total hourly earnings in manufacturing at November 1 as compared with October 1, according to figures received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,222 manufacturers. The improvement, which continues the upward movement shown in immediately preceding months, resulted in part from the settlement of industrial disputes in various industries, and in part from generally heightened industrial activity.

The hourly-rated wage-earners for the week ended November 1 numbered 737,742, exceeding by 2.3 per cent the total of 721,028 employed a month earlier. The hours worked advanced by 1.3 per cent, from 30,916,228 to 31,313,794 in the week of November 1, when the reported wages amounted to \$22,774,798, a sum higher by 3.1 per cent than that disbursed by the same establishments in the week of October 1. The payment of higher wage rates in a number of industries and establishments contributed materially to the increase recorded in the earnings.

Average hours declined from 42.9 in the preceding period of observation to 42.4 in the week of November 1, when the average hourly rate was 72.7 cents, as compared with 71.4 cents in the week of October 1. The latest average is the maximum in the record of 25 months. The previous high figure was that of 70.5 cents at December 1, 1944, and again at May 1, 1945. The average at November 1, 1945, had been 67.5 cents, while that of November 1, 1944, was 70.3 cents.

Claims for Unemployment Insurance

Claims for unemployment insurance benefit in Canada increased slightly in November compared with October, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During November, 37,111 claims were filed in local offices across Canada, as against 34,891 in October and 53,325 in November 1945. Although the number of claims has been increasing somewhat from month to month since August -- as is customary during this season of the year -- the increases have not been large and the claims filed in recent months of 1946 have been consistently less than in the same months of 1945.

Ordinary claimants on the live unemployment register on the last day of November totalled 63,760 compared with 57,036 at October 31 and 85,174 at November 30, 1945. A total of 36,142 claims was adjudicated at insurance offices during November, 26,976 being considered entitled to benefit and 9,166 not entitled to benefit.

During November, 61,675 persons received one or more benefit payments totalling \$2,236,541 as compensation for 1,140,539 unemployed days. This compares with 65,441 persons paid \$2,463,677 for 1,250,308 unemployed days in October and 61,193 persons paid \$2,509,610, for 1,244,023 unemployed days in November 1945.

The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 18.5 days in November, 19.1 days in October and 20.2 in November 1945. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$36.26 in November, \$37.65 in October and \$40.92 last November. The average amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.96 in November, \$1.97 in October and \$2.02 in November 1945.

Retail Sales in November

Sales in retail stores throughout Canada were 15 per cent higher in November than in the corresponding month of 1945 and advanced eight per cent over the preceding month, according to the composite index of sales for 14 kinds of retail business compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The unadjusted index of sales stands at 245.7 for November 1946, compared with an average monthly index of 100 during the base period, 1935 to 1939. Retail sales averaged 15 per cent higher in the first eleven months of 1946 than in the same period of 1945.

Stores operating in British Columbia increased their sales by an average margin of 20 per cent in November 1946 over the same month of 1945. Increases in Ontario, Quebec and the Prairie Provinces were fairly consistent with the average gain for the country as a whole. November sales in the Maritime Provinces were up eight per cent from the same month of the previous year.

Furniture, hardware and radio and electrical stores continued their advance to higher sales levels at a faster rate than did other retail outlets. Sales increases for November over the same month of 1945 exceeded 20 per cent for each of the above trades. The November sales increase for jewellery stores was only four per cent, the margin being much reduced from that which had prevailed in earlier months of the year. Nevertheless, the dollar volume of sales for this latter trade reached a very high point during November and the unseasonably heavy trade in November 1945 must be considered in interpreting the moderate increase for November, 1946.

It has been noticeable, from the relatively high level of trading in November during the past few years, that shortages of gift merchandise were influencing consumers to begin Christmas shopping earlier than had formerly been the custom. It appears evident, from the rather large increases recorded by a number of the component trades of this series, that this practice was continued in November, 1946. Particularly is this true of those stores, such as department, variety and apparel shops, handling types of gift merchandise which are not sufficiently plentiful to meet the present demand.

Grocery, combination grocery and meat stores, and meat markets enjoyed an over-all sales increase of 13 per cent in November. Increased food prices, which were approximately nine per cent higher on December 1, 1946 than those prevailing a year previously, accounted for the greater part of the expansion in sales.

Wholesale Sales and Inventories Higher in November

Both the value of wholesale sales and stocks in the hands of wholesalers in Canada increased substantially in November last over the corresponding month of 1945, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports on the basis of statements received from several hundred wholesalers representing nine separate lines of trade.

Dollar volume of sales was 16.2 per cent higher than in November, 1945, increases being recorded for all regions of the country. Gains in wholesale sales amounted to 10 per cent in the Maritime Provinces, 12 per cent in Ontario, 17 per cent in Quebec, and 21 per cent in both the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

The general unadjusted index of wholesale sales for Canada, on the base 1935-1939, stood at 257.4 for November as compared with 221.5 for November, 1945, and the 1946 high of 276.8 for October. For the eleven months ending November dollar sales were 19 per cent above the corresponding period of 1945.

Among the individual kinds of business, the most marked gains in November were in the clothing and dry goods trades, which had increases of 42 and 36 per cent, respectively. Clothing sales in November showed an increase over October instead of the normal seasonal decline, while there was a less-than-normal decline from October in the dry goods trade. Sales of footwear and hardware also showed substantial increases of 29 and 23 per cent respectively over November, 1945. More moderate gains, ranging from 18 to 10 per cent, were recorded for groceries, tobacco and confectionery, automotive equipment, and drugs. Wholesale sales for fruits and vegetables were three per cent below the 1945 figure.

Wholesale inventories showed an overall increase in value of 24 per cent for all trades in November over the same month of 1945, according to the returns received by the Bureau. Largest increase was 99 per cent recorded for the clothing trade. Stocks in hand of tobacco and confectionery were up 42 per cent; fruits and vegetables and groceries, 37 per cent; dry goods, 31; automotive equipment, 27; footwear 15; hardware, 11; and drugs, six per cent.

Country General Store Sales in November

With all regions participating in the advance, country general store sales were eleven per cent higher in November than in the corresponding month of 1945, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. November sales, however, were two per cent under the October level. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 201.8 for November 1946, 182.5 for November 1945, and 205.4 for October, 1946. Sales during the eleven months ended November averaged twelve per cent higher than in the similar period of 1945.

British Columbia, with a November sales advance of 19 per cent, and a gain of 18 per cent in the eleven-month period, continued to lead other sections of the country. The November increase of 16 per cent for Alberta exceeded the 13 per cent gain in the eleven-month comparison. Percentage sales increases for other regions in November, with eleven-month gains in brackets, were as follows: Maritimes, 11.1 (11.6); Quebec, 4.3 (9.2); Ontario, 12.3 (12.3); Manitoba, 11.6 (11.2); Saskatchewan, 8.9 (10.9) per cent.

Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries During October

Net sales of securities by Canada to all countries in October were \$1,800,000 as compared with net repurchases of \$400,000 in September, and net sales of \$4,100,000 in August, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Net sales to the United States amounted to \$3,500,000, while the trade with the United Kingdom showed a purchase balance of \$1,800,000. Security trade with other countries was small, with a balance of sales of \$100,000. During the ten months ended October 1946, net sales of securities to all countries aggregated \$132,400,000 compared with \$160,300,000 for the same period of 1945.

Sales of securities to all countries in October were valued at \$22,700,000 compared with \$32,000,000 in the preceding month and \$28,700,000 in October, 1945. Purchases from other countries totalled \$20,900,000 for the month against \$32,400,000 in September and \$16,200,000 in October, 1945. During the ten months ended October, sales aggregated \$371,400,000 compared with \$307,400,000 in the similar period of 1945, and purchases \$239,000,000 compared with \$147,200,000.

Stocks and Marketings of
Wheat and Coarse Grains

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 9 totalled 146,579,040 bushels as compared with 149,551,877 on January 2, and 180,075,361 on the corresponding date of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks in Canadian positions on January 9 amounted to 142,153,198 bushels, and in United States positions, 4,425,842 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces moved higher during the week ending January 9, the total being 2,752,400 bushels as compared with 2,230,454 bushels in the preceding week. For the elapsed portion of the present crop year -- August 1 to January 9 -- deliveries aggregated 238,022,144 bushels compared with 175,625,050 in the similar period of 1945-46.

With the exception of rye, deliveries of coarse grains from western farms were lighter during the week of January 9 than in the preceding week. Totals were as follows; figures for the week of January 2 being, in brackets: oats, 1,177,998 (1,340,284) bushels; barley, 819,712 (878,183); rye, 36,730 (22,835); flaxseed, 2,404 (2,934).

Dairy Review and Butter Supply

Creamery butter production in December was approximately two per cent lower than in the corresponding month of 1945, amounting to 10,292,000 pounds as compared with 10,505,000 pounds, according to the monthly report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Decreases were shown for all provinces except Quebec and Ontario, which reported increases of 9.7 and 8.5 per cent, respectively.

The cumulative total of the monthly estimates for 1946 shows that the output of creamery butter amounted to 270,150,000 pounds for the year as against 293,541,000 pounds in 1945, a decline of eight per cent.

The Bureau report states that an appraisal of the creamery butter situation over the first four months of 1947 indicates that, on the basis of present levels of rations and allocations, prospective supplies will be approximately 11 million pounds below requirements. In arriving at this estimate, production is calculated at two per cent lower than in the same period of 1946. Allowance is also made for a carryover at the first of May of nine million pounds, which is a minimum storage figure considered necessary to provide for uniform distribution of supplies.

With stocks at January 1, 1947, added to production as estimated on the above basis, there would be available a total supply of approximately 93 million pounds of butter for the January-April period. Deducting the minimum storage carryover and making allowance for exports and imports on the basis as last year, approximately 82 million pounds would be left for domestic use. On the other hand, at present rates of rations and allocations, about 93.6 million pounds of creamery butter would be required for domestic distribution during this period. Thus the gap between prospective supplies and requirements is in the neighborhood of 11 million pounds.

The cheddar cheese make amounted to 2,501,000 pounds in December, and 141,283,000 pounds for the full year, the former representing a decline of nearly 15 per cent, and the latter a decrease of approximately 23 per cent. In Ontario the production of cheese for the month totalled 1,465,000 pounds, an increase of one per cent over December 1945, whereas in November there was a decline of nearly 11 per cent. December production in Quebec was 695,000 pounds, a decline of 41 per cent from December, 1945.

Production of concentrated whole milk products in December amounted to 10,742,000 pounds, and milk by-products reached a total of 3,408,000 pounds, the former being nine per cent lower than December 1945, and the latter representing an increase of 31 per cent. For the year 1946, whole-milk products amounted to 238,223,000 pounds, a decrease of three per cent from 1945, and milk by-products advanced to 59,594,000 pounds, or by nine per cent.

Sales of Paints and Varnishes in November

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers in November were valued at \$4,715,000, a decrease of almost 10 per cent from October, according to figures received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from manufacturers which normally account for 96 per cent of the total Canadian production. Sales for the eleven months ended November were valued at \$54,991,000.

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables

Stocks of frozen fruit and fruit in preservatives on January 1 totalled 29,590,203 pounds, recording an increase of 3,718,675 pounds over the holdings of January 1 last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of vegetables, frozen and in brine, also were heavier, the total being 6,260,956 pounds, an increase of 1,365,500 pounds.

Canadian apples in cold and common storage -- including the holdings of commercial growers -- amounted to 4,465,550 bushels on January 1, showing a sharp decline from December 1 when the stocks were 7,360,606 bushels, but an equally marked increase over January 1, 1946, when 1,736,044 bushels were held. Pear stocks on January 1 totalled 16,135 bushels compared with 39,146 on December 1, and 3,885 a year ago.

Stocks of Canadian vegetables were heavier on January 1 than on the corresponding date of last year, outstanding increases being shown in potatoes and celery. Holdings of Canadian potatoes amounted to 467,030 tons compared with 245,538 a year ago, celery 89,426 crates compared with 33,577, onions 15,696 tons compared with 11,293, beets 1,400 tons compared with 875, carrots 11,284 tons compared with 10,580, cabbages 5,223 tons compared with 4,704, and parsnips 1,305 tons compared with 1,272. There were also 4,413 crates of imported celery in storage as against 18,864 crates on January 1, 1946.

Cold Storage Holdings of Fish

Cold storage holdings of fish on January 1 were recorded at 41,623,305 pounds, showing a decrease of 4,053,444 pounds from December 1, but an increase of 12,112,824 pounds over the amount held on January 1 last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks on January 1 this year included 38,511,436 pounds frozen fresh, and 3,111,869 pounds frozen smoked.

Stocks of cod, at 9,299,504 pounds, were slightly increased over December 1, but were substantially higher than January 1 last year when 6,064,134 pounds were held. Salmon stocks totalled 11,030,131 pounds against 12,573,308 on December 1, and 9,071,310 a year ago. Holdings of sea herring and kippers were 5,392,516 pounds, comparing with 5,736,813 on December 1, and 3,796,390 on January 1, 1946.

Coal and Coke Production in October

Output of Canadian coal mines in October amounted to 1,624,591 tons, bringing the total for the ten months of the year to 14,601,416 tons, according to the monthly report on coal and coke production issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's production showed an increase of 33 per cent over the output of 1,217,034 tons on October, 1945, when operations were greatly reduced as a result of strikes in Alberta and British Columbia. Aggregate output for the ten months ending October was 11 per cent above the aggregate production of 13,161,144 tons for the corresponding period of 1945.

Production in October consisted of 1,131,027 tons of bituminous coal, 308,605 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 184,959 tons of lignite. Alberta produced 763,682 tons, an increase of 73 per cent over the 1945 figure; Nova Scotia, 500,204 tons, a gain of 12 per cent; Saskatchewan, 184,959 tons, down 16 per cent; British Columbia, 134,667 tons, an increase of 68 per cent; and New Brunswick, 41,079 tons, a rise of 31 per cent.

Production of coke from ovens and gas retorts during October amounted to 271,351 tons as compared with 194,593 tons in September and 309,963 tons in October, 1945. For the ten months of the year output aggregated 2,673,000 tons as against 3,266,000 tons in the like period of 1945.

International Bridge, Tunnel and Ferry Companies

Motor vehicle traffic using the facilities of international bridge, tunnel and ferry companies was considerably greater in 1945 than in the preceding year, ferries handling 219,773 vehicles against 167,575, and bridge and tunnel companies 6,695,310 vehicles against 4,490,989 in 1944, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Revenues of ferry companies increased from \$425,746 in 1944 to \$518,612, this being the highest level since 1938, while revenues of bridge and tunnel companies rose from \$2,735,869 in 1944 to a new record in 1945 of \$4,009,151.

Production of Silver, Lead and Zinc

Reaching a low point for the year, production of silver in October was recorded at 929,274 fine ounces compared with 953,495 in September and 1,036,259 in the corresponding month of 1945, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Despite the decline in the month, the aggregate for the 10 months ended October rose to 11,014,700 fine ounces from 10,529,540 in the similar period of 1945. Production for the full year 1946 has been estimated at 12,778,218 pounds compared with 12,942,906 in 1945.

Production of lead in October amounted to 29,745,248 pounds, comparing with 29,041,992 in September, and 32,609,258 in October, 1945. Output for the 10 months ended October was 308,216,727 pounds, an increase of about 10 per cent over the same period of 1945. An estimate of production for the full year 1946 has been placed by the Bureau at 354,444,076 pounds, or 7,450,000 pounds more than in 1945.

Zinc production moved lower in October, totalling 36,831,243 pounds, compared with 38,564,195 in September and 38,859,858 in October 1945. Total for the 10 months ended October was 430,346,276 pounds, a reduction of about two per cent from the same period of 1945. The Bureau has placed its annual estimate for 1946 at 471,833,000 pounds as compared with 517,213,604 pounds in 1945.

Shipments of Primary Iron and Steel

Continuing the rise shown in September, shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills showed a further marked increase in October, the total being 172,580 net tons, compared with 72,070 in September and 65,824 in August, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The October total included 10,734 tons of semi-finished shapes, 9,255 tons of structurals, 22,110 tons of plates, 42,941 tons of bars, 10,458 tons of pipes and tubes, 16,272 tons of wire rods, 9,431 tons of black sheets, 1,681 tons of galvanized sheets, 448 tons of tool steel, 6,336 tons of castings, and 42,914 tons of other shapes.

Production of Concrete Building Materials

Production of concrete building bricks in November by manufacturers which normally account for 85 per cent of the total Canadian output amounted to 860,774, an increase of 38 per cent over the preceding month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output of concrete building blocks, on the other hand, was reduced from 1,746,534 in October to 1,442,807, or by 17 per cent.

Production of Veneers and Plywoods

Continuing the upward trend in evidence since 1939, production of plywood in Canada reached a new peak in 1944, amounting to 250,729 M square feet as compared with 194,576 M in the preceding year, and 81,631 M in 1939, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production of veneers in 1944, at 212,600 M square feet, although falling below 1942 and 1943, when the respective totals were 248,217 M and 313,580 M, output was sharply higher than in 1939 when 98,497 M square feet were produced.

Production of Hardwood Flooring

Production of hardwood flooring in Canada in 1944 amounted to 30,692,000 board feet as compared with 35,412,000 in the preceding year, a decline of 13.6 per cent, according to figures received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 21 establishments which account for the greater part of the total Canadian output. The value was \$3,017,000 compared with \$3,247,000 in 1943.

Production by kinds in 1944 was as follows, figures for 1943 being in brackets: birch, 21,649,000 (27,266,000) feet board measure, beech, 528,000 (684,000); maple, 6,483,000 (5,870,000); red oak, plain-cut, 1,635,000 (1,258,000); other hardwoods, including plain-cut white oak, quarter-cut white and red oak, ash, elm, cherry and butternut, 397,000 (334,000) board feet.

Shorn Wool Production Down in 1946

Canadian production of shorn wool in 1946 is estimated at 13,711,000 pounds compared with 14,513,000 in the preceding year, a decline of 5.5 per cent, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Wool clip is the smallest since 1942, but is still above the pre-war, 1935-39 average, of 12,243,000 pounds. For all Canada the average yield per fleece, as reported by wool growers, was 7.6 pounds -- unchanged from 1945. The number of sheep shorn was 1,793,600 compared with 1,917,000 in 1945.

Estimated production of shorn wool was lower in all provinces in 1946, as compared with 1945, with the exception of Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. Totals follow, with those for 1945 in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 195,000 (213,000) pounds; Nova Scotia, 508,000 (482,000); New Brunswick, 329,000 (344,000); Quebec, 1,777,000 (2,001,000); Ontario, 2,713,000 (2,815,000); Manitoba, 783,000 (1,043,000); Saskatchewan, 2,420,000 (2,361,000); Alberta, 4,448,000 (4,668,000); British Columbia, 538,000 (586,000).

Population of Saskatchewan Lower in 1946

Saskatchewan's population declined from 895,992 in 1941 to 823,438 in 1946, or slightly more than eight per cent, according to a preliminary summary of 1946 Prairie Census returns released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The decline was widely distributed throughout the province, decreases being recorded by 17 of the 18 census sub-divisions. Population of the Province in 1936 and 1931 was 930,893 and 921,785, respectively.

Regina's population showed a small net loss in 1946, the total being 58,152 as compared with 58,245 in 1941. Population of Saskatoon rose from 43,027 in 1941 to 44,847, Moose Jaw from 20,753 to 22,599, Prince Albert from 12,508 to 14,290, North Battleford from 4,745 to 5,622, Swift Current from 5,594 to 6,257, Weyburn from 6,179 to 6,945, and Estevan from 2,774 to 3,084.

Population of Yorkton fell from 5,577 in 1941 to 5,517 in 1946, and that of Melville from 4,011 to 3,626. In a previous announcement, the population of Assiniboia was placed at 1,220; a check of the returns, however, has raised the figure to 1,568.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended January 4 increased to 50,455 cars from 48,205 cars for the preceding week, but were down slightly from the total of 50,700 cars for the corresponding week of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain loadings for the week were lighter than in 1946 by 921 cars, live stock by 889 cars, and pulpwood by 426 cars. Merchandise --L.C.L. -- continued heavy, showing an increase of 570 cars. Wood pulp and paper moved up by 377 cars, and lumber by 251 cars.

Revenues and Expenses of Railways

Canadian railways earned \$65,305,094 in October as compared with \$66,298,997 in the corresponding month of 1945, and the total for the 10 months ended October was \$584,668,487 as compared with \$646,898,960 in the like period of the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Operating expenses did not follow the same trend but increased to \$54,201,481 for the month from \$54,105,514, and the operating income was reduced from \$9,413,357 to \$8,508,707, and for the 10 months was down from \$90,833,052 to \$44,671,970.

Freight traffic for October was slightly below 1945, but freight revenues showed an increase of 6.9 per cent. Passenger traffic declined by 41.3 per cent due to a reduction in the number of passengers carried of 14.7 per cent and a reduction in the average journey from 145 to 99 miles. The number of employees declined from 173,378 in 1945 to 170,927, and the total payroll increased from \$30,626,084 to \$37,877,065. Part of this increase was back pay and the remainder was the result of the increase in hourly rates granted as from June 1.

Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of November amounted to 625,165, including 615,523 hides of domestic origin and 9,642 of foreign origin, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. On the corresponding date of 1945, stocks totalled 825,435 hides. Calf and kip skins fell from 578,239 at the end of November 1945 to 466,869, sheep and lamb skins from 102,484 dozen to 77,988 dozen, goat and kid skins from 405,584 to 175,265, while horse hides increased from 20,425 to 23,782.

Telegrams and Cables

Canadian offices of telegraph and cable companies forwarded 15,758,247 telegrams in 1945 as compared with 14,805,161 in 1944, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Messages received from the United States and handled by Canadian systems increased from 1,640,289 to 1,908,657. There was a decrease in cablegrams for the second successive year, the number declining from 2,324,863 to 2,192,173. The amount of money transferred by telegraph declined from \$8,242,926, in 1944 to \$8,000,-128.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Monthly Dairy Review of Canada, December (10 cents).
 2. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, January 1 (10 cents).
 3. Sugar Report, November 5 to November 30 (10 cents).
 4. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, October (10 cents).
 5. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, November (10 cents).
 6. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, November, (10 cents).
 7. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 8. Canadian Shorn Wool Production, 1946 (10 cents).
 9. Indexes of Country General Store Sales, November (10 cents).
 10. Telegraph and Cable Statistics, 1945 (10 cents).
 11. International Bridge, Tunnel and Ferry Companies, 1945 (15 cents).
 12. Indexes of Retail Sales, November (10 cents).
 13. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, November (10 cents).
 14. Current Trends in Food Distribution, November (10 cents).
 15. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, October (10 cents).
 16. Dealers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, October (10 cents).
 17. Primary Iron and Steel, October (10 cents).
 18. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, November (10 cents).
 19. Coal and Coke Statistics, October (10 cents).
 20. Civil Aviation, September (10 cents).
 21. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, January 1, 1947 (10 cents).
 22. Indexes of Wholesale Sales, November (10 cents).
 23. Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, November (10 cents).
 24. Population of Census Divisions, Rural Municipalities, Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages, Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
 25. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
 26. Production of Dairy Factories, 1945 (10 cents).
 27. Hardwood Flooring Industry, 1944 (15 cents).
 28. Veneers and Plywoods Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
 29. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, October (10 cents).
 30. Textile Industries of Canada, 1943 (25 cents).
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