

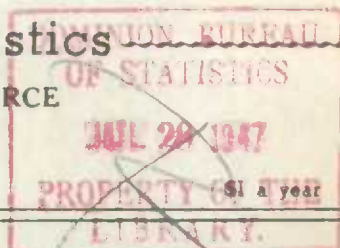


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VALUE OF EXTERNAL TRADE AT PEACETIME HIGH LEVEL IN MAY

For the first time in any peactime month, Canada's external trade passed the half-billion dollar mark in May, when imports and exports aggregated \$511,500,000, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Only on one previous occasion -- May 1944, the month preceding the invasion of Europe, when the total reached \$529,900,000 -- was the value of trade at a higher level. Aggregate for May this year was \$92,500,000 over that for April, and \$148,500,000 more than in May, 1946.

External trade for the five months ended May was valued at \$2,094,500,000 as compared with \$1,627,400,000 in the similar period of 1946, an increase of more than 28 per cent. The total also exceeded that for the same period of 1945 -- \$2,073,300,000 -- and was only \$40,300,000 under the aggregate for the first five months of 1944, when a high record for the period was established.

Reaching the highest monthly total since the end of the war, merchandise was exported in May to the value of \$267,800,000, compared with \$190,900,000 in the preceding month and \$197,000,000 in the corresponding month last year. Aggregate for the first five months of this year was \$1,055,800,000 compared with \$896,100,000 in the corresponding period of 1946, an increase of almost 18 per cent.

Value of commodities imported in May totalled \$240,300,000 compared with \$225,600,000 in April and \$164,200,000 in May, 1946. Cumulative figure for the five months of this year was \$1,025,700,000 as against \$722,200,000 in the similar period of 1946.

Foreign commodities were re-exported in May to the value of \$3,400,000 compared with \$2,500,000 in the preceding month and \$1,900,000 in the corresponding month last year; aggregate for the five months ended May was \$13,000,000 compared with \$9,100,000 in the same period of 1946.

Merchandise Imports in May

Largest contribution to the increased value of imports in May was made, as in previous months, by the iron and iron products group, which rose from \$41,700,000 in May 1946 to \$68,700,000. Aggregate for the five months ended May was \$293,344,000 compared with \$169,381,000 in the similar period of 1946. Gains were widely distributed throughout the group during May, with rolling mill products, farm machinery, household machinery, business and printing machinery, other non-farm machinery, automobiles and parts, engines and boilers and cooking and heating apparatus, providing the principal increases.

The fibres, textiles and textile products group showed the next largest gain in the month with a total value of \$40,400,000 compared with \$20,400,000 in May, 1946. During the five months ended May, this group total has about doubled, increasing from \$98,000,000 in 1946 to \$183,700,000. Large gains were registered in May in the imports of cotton and cotton products, wool and wool products, artificial silk and products, and miscellaneous textiles.

Due in the main to sharply higher imports of coal and crude petroleum and petroleum products, the non-metallic minerals group rose from \$24,464,000 in May last year to \$38,790,000. In the five months ended May, the group total was \$152,571,000 compared with \$113,547,000. General advances in the non-ferrous metals group brought its total for May to \$15,418,000 as against \$9,789,000 a year ago, and in the five months to \$63,493,000 as against \$41,199,000.

The month's gain in the agricultural and vegetable products group was of more moderate proportions, totalling \$34,631,000 compared with \$30,617,000 a year ago. In the five-month period the group total was \$143,417,000 compared with \$125,460,000 a year ago. Increases were almost general among the commodities, exceptions being fruits, nuts, coffee and chicory and vegetable oils. Most substantial advances were for sugar and products, cocoa and chocolate, tea, and rubber and rubber products.

Imports of animals and animal products in May were valued at \$6,821,000 compared with \$5,253,000 a year ago; wood, wood products and paper, \$8,169,000 compared with \$5,667,000; chemicals and allied products, \$11,757,000 compared with \$8,805,000; and miscellaneous commodities, \$15,635,000 compared with \$17,582,000.

Imports from the United States in May were valued at \$184,708,000 as compared with \$113,420,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the five-month aggregate to \$807,707,000 as against \$511,762,000 in 1946. Goods received from the United Kingdom in May were valued at \$15,170,000 compared with \$18,780,000 a year ago, and in the five months, \$66,518,000 compared with \$87,500,000. Imports from the United Kingdom last year, however, included returned military equipment valued at approximately \$8,000,000 for May and \$37,700,000 for the five months, while such imports have dwindled to low figures this year.

Purchases from Latin American countries in May were valued at \$12,518,000, down from May last year when the total was \$14,901,000; but in the five months the aggregate was \$55,796,000 as against \$50,712,000 in the like period of 1946.

Imports in May from leading countries were as follows, totals for May last year being in brackets: Barbados, \$3,307,000 (\$402,000); British Malaya, \$3,020,000 (nil); Trinidad and Tobago, \$1,709,000 (\$132,000); British Guiana, \$1,030,000 (\$307,000); Gold Coast, \$1,967,000 (\$561,000); India, \$2,747,000 (\$2,436,000); Ceylon, \$1,525,000 (\$433,000); Australia, \$1,935,000 (\$1,628,000); New Zealand, \$1,714,000 (\$1,178,000); France, \$1,021,000 (\$275,000); Switzerland, \$1,180,000 (\$660,000).

ACREAGES SEEDED TO FIELD CROPS

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces have seeded 22,992,000 acres to wheat this year as compared with 23,354,000 acres in 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represents a decline of two per cent from last year with the greater part of the reduction being accounted for in the Province of Alberta.

Area seeded to oats in the Prairie Provinces is estimated at 7,898,000 acres, a decrease of seven per cent from the 1946 figure. In contrast to the declines in acreages of wheat and oats, the area seeded to barley has shown a marked increase, the acreage of this crop being estimated at 7,035,000 acres, some 21 per cent greater than last year. Only in one previous year, 1943, has western Canada's barley acreage exceeded 7,000,000 acres. In that year, 7,896,000 acres were sown to barley in the Prairies.

The acreage devoted to flaxseed has also increased substantially this year, the estimated figure being 1,414,000 acres, an increase of 72 per cent above last year's seedings. Both fall and spring rye acreages are appreciably above last year's levels with the former showing an increase of 82 per cent and the latter 39 per cent. Summer-fallow acreages for the Prairies, estimated at 19,440,000 acres, had dropped five per cent from the figure indicated by the 1946 census.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE PRINCIPAL CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada on July 18 totalled 33,936,503 pounds compared with 30,026,699 on July 11, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities, with totals for July 11 in brackets: Quebec, 3,081,779 (2,679,358) pounds; Montreal, 14,714,699 (13,080,098); Toronto, 3,571,517 (3,557,829); Winnipeg, 5,365,432 (4,782,627); Regina, 435,060 (392,194); Saskatoon, 245,953 (284,169); Edmonton, 1,408,913 (1,162,022); Calgary, 1,794,092 (1,061,660); Vancouver, 3,319,058 (3,026,742).

CROP CONDITIONS IN CANADA

With adequate moisture and warmer weather the outlook for most crops in the Maritimes is very promising, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Haying is underway and yields generally are good. Early-sown grains are heading out and potato fields in commercial areas are in bloom. Root crops are also developing well.

According to reports from Quebec, nearly 40 per cent of the hay crop has been harvested. On the whole, the yield is fairly satisfactory. With a few exceptions the growth of grain has been very rapid during the past two weeks and it is anticipated that the cereal crop will be better than earlier forecasts indicated. Pasture growth is abundant. Vegetables are making good progress and fruits are sizing well. A splendid crop of strawberries has been picked, although excessive moisture caused some softening of the fruit.

In Ontario, rain during the past week has revived pastures but has retarded haying operations and in some cases has caused spoiling. Generally speaking, yields are only fair. In some areas the fall wheat harvest is getting underway with good yields indicated. Early oats and barley have headed. Late crops, including tobacco, have benefited from recent rains and are making good growth. Spring grain prospects in eastern Ontario are very poor. Farm labour continues scarce.

The overall crop outlook in the Prairie Provinces has deteriorated somewhat during the past week. While conditions throughout Manitoba and the northern and north-central portion of Alberta have been well maintained, the high temperatures and dry weather of the last two weeks have considerably extended the margins of the seriously moisture deficient areas in Saskatchewan and in south-eastern and east-central Alberta. Timely rains could, however, materially alleviate the situation in many of the dry sections where deterioration has not proceeded too far.

Generally satisfactory crop conditions have been maintained in Manitoba with most grains now headed. Cooler weather has relieved the moisture situation but rains would be welcome over all the province to promote filling. An occasional field of fall rye will be harvested in the south before the end of the month and excellent progress is being made with the heavy hay crop. Corn, potatoes and other row crops are in good condition. Damage to the crops from hail and insects has been very light to date.

Continued high temperatures with dry weather have caused considerable deterioration of crops in Saskatchewan. The severe drought area in the northern districts now extends well into the north half of west-central Saskatchewan. With 75 to 80 per cent of the wheat in head good prospects are maintained in south-eastern, east-central and in the southern part of south-central districts. Favourable conditions are also reported for the area east of Last Mountain Lake and in the Sceptre area. Elsewhere conditions are now only fair to poor.

Crop conditions in Alberta are somewhat less favourable than a week ago. Continued hot, dry weather over most of the province has caused further deterioration of the crops in the south-eastern and east-central districts, while moisture supplies in the central districts are being rapidly depleted. Showers and good rains, particularly in the north-western district, have maintained moisture supplies across the northern growing areas, and crop conditions in the Peace River district are much improved. Wheat averages about 75 per cent in head, while coarse grains are about 45 per cent headed. Haying is general with fair yields reported. No significant insect infestation has been reported but hail storms in the north-east and the extreme south-west caused some damage during the week.

Moisture supplies are generally satisfactory throughout British Columbia. Haying is nearly completed and harvesting of fall grains has commenced. Spring grains are headed out and in southern districts are changing colour. Second cut alfalfa is developing rapidly. Apricots are moving to market in volume, but raspberries are past the peak.

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS IN MAY

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in May totalled 60,036 tons, compared with 60,517 in the preceding month, and 52,833 tons in May 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the five months ended May, 263,975 tons were shipped, compared with 208,865 in the similar period of 1946.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 17 totalled 59,388,279 bushels compared with 64,362,291 on July 10, and 41,024,011 on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total for the latest date comprised 59,291,279 bushels in Canadian positions and 97,000 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending July 17 totalled 2,578,592 bushels compared with 3,393,526 in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year, 325,667,948 bushels of wheat were marketed as compared with 231,242,793 in the corresponding period of 1945-46.

The following quantities of coarse grains also were delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending July 17, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,140,904 (1,244,032) bushels; barley, 655,238 (653,417); rye, 4,939 (5,965); flaxseed, 876 (533).

INVENTORIES AND SHIPMENTS BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN APRIL

Value of manufacturing inventories held by firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics increased by almost four per cent during April, bringing the gain for the two months, March and April, to 7.8 per cent, and the rise since the beginning of the year to about 11 per cent. Higher prices only partially explain this gain, for the general index of wholesale prices has risen just less than 10 per cent in the first four months of this year.

The value of manufacturing shipments also showed a further advance in April despite the shorter working month; the increase over March was 3.3 per cent. One of the sharpest gains was in the cotton yarn and cloth industry where shipments in April were over 38 per cent higher than their average level for the first quarter of the year.

Inventories of finished products have shown a larger gain (14.8 per cent), in the March-April period than inventories of either raw materials (6.4 per cent), or goods in process (4.3 per cent). In some industries this may reflect a normal seasonal accumulation of stocks, as seems to be the case in the agricultural implements industry where inventories of finished products have increased by about 37 per cent during the last two months.

On the other hand, seasonal declines have been occurring in other industries, for example, inventories in the non-metallic industry declined 14 per cent during March and April.

Increases in inventories during the past two months have been widely distributed. No less than 16 out of the 45 industries tabulated have shown gains ranging from six to 12 per cent and in four industries the increase has been more than 20 per cent. On the other hand, 10 industries have reported some decrease in their stocks during this period. The largest gains have been shown by the miscellaneous foods and the biscuits, confectionery and chocolate industries; both reported an increase of about 34 per cent in their inventories between the end of February and the end of April.

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENT OF COMMON SALT IN MAY

Production of common salt in Canada in May totalled 77,308 tons compared with 81,605 in the preceding month and 60,118 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first five months of this year, 385,074 tons were produced compared with 295,782 in the similar period of 1946.

Shipments of commercial grades in May totalled 38,271 tons compared with 43,919 in April and 31,341 a year ago. Deliveries for chemical purposes in the month amounted to 38,938 tons compared with 35,741 in April, and 31,599 last year. Imports of salt in May amounted to 12,521 tons, and exports, 974 tons.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN JUNE

Department store sales were 15 per cent higher in June this year than in the corresponding month last year, but declined 11 per cent in May, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase over June 1946 was similar to the average gain for earlier months of the year, sales for the first half of 1947 standing 15 per cent above those for the same period of 1946. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base, 1935-1939=100, stood at 220.7 for June this year, 191.9 for June 1946, and 248.0 for May, 1947.

The pattern of the regional increases for June corresponds closely with that for the January to June period. Sales gain in the Maritimes was 10 per cent, in Quebec 17 per cent, Ontario 16 per cent, Prairie Provinces 14 per cent, and British Columbia 17 per cent.

A number of the individual departments showed increases for June which exceeded 20 per cent. Sales of household appliance departments gained 38 per cent over last year, this percentage advance exceeding those for other departments. Among other prominent increases were those for men's wear, food, furniture, home furnishings, and radio and music departments.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AT CANADIAN BORDER POINTS IN JUNE

Volume of international automobile traffic through Canadian border ports was sharply higher in June, new records for the month being established in foreign tourist car entries, as well as in short-term traffic, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total for all border crossings was nearly 862,400 compared with 773,400 in June, 1946. Among the foreign inflow, there were 203,916 tourist permit cars, 431,926 short-term visits and 17,477 United States commercial vehicles. The Canadian homeward traffic comprised 18,528 cars that had remained abroad over 24 hours, nearly 175,000 on brief stays and 15,684 Canadian commercial vehicles.

In comparison with June last year, the important tourist car entries advanced over 11 per cent from 183,362 to 203,192 to record a new high for the month, while the non-permit American motor traffic rose from 394,558 to 431,926, up 9.5 per cent. United States commercial vehicles continue to transport goods to and through Canada in increasing volume, the total for the month aggregating 17,477 compared with 17,301 in June, 1946.

Canadian automobiles returning after stays of over 24 hours were 18,528, up over 16 per cent from June last year, while the short-term traffic was considerably heavier with 174,863 such returns registered against 149,138 in June last, an increase of over 17 per cent. Canadian commercial vehicles at 15,684 rose over 2,600 or 20 per cent in the same comparison.

Encouraging gains in tourist car entries over June last season were recorded for all provinces except Saskatchewan, with notable improvements shown in the counts for the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Short-term American visits were also more numerous for New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, while the other provinces registered declines.

PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS IN MAY

Reaching the highest monthly point so far this year, production of wire nails of iron and steel in May totalled 6,669 tons, compared with 6,609 in the preceding month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's total, however, was under that for May last year when 6,730 tons were produced. During the first five months of this year, 32,135 tons were turned out compared with 30,545 in the like period of 1946.

PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC-TYPE ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS IN MAY

Production of domestic-type electric refrigerators in May totalled 7,550 units, down somewhat from April when 8,531 were produced, but still well in advance of the May 1946 total of 5,523 units, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first five months of this year, 40,829 units were produced, compared with 20,690 in the similar period of 1946.

OUTPUT OF STEEL WIRE IN MAY

Output of steel wire by Canadian producers in May amounted to 27,602 tons, compared with 24,282 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first five months of this year, 135,526 tons were produced, compared with 115,680 in the similar period of 1946. This year's May total included 20,661 tons of plain wire, 5,677 tons of galvanized wire, and 903 tons of barbed wire.

SHIPMENTS AND PRODUCTION OF PORTLAND CEMENT IN MAY

Shipments to customers by Canadian manufacturers of Portland cement totalled 1,290,762 barrels in May, compared with 1,060,400 in April, and 1,532,854 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first five months of this year, shipments aggregated 3,981,367 barrels, compared with 3,722,009 in the like period of 1946.

Actual production in May amounted to 950,086 barrels, compared with 857,189 in May last year, bringing the five-month total to 4,345,396 barrels compared with 3,798,836 in the same period of 1946. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of May were 818,887 barrels compared with 1,432,230 a year ago.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL

Production of new copper in all forms moved higher in May, the total being 40,863,493 pounds, compared with 40,483,584 in April, and 30,993,228 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output for the five months ending May aggregated 181,334,937 pounds, compared with 154,943,655 in the similar period of 1946.

Production of nickel in all forms in May was recorded at 19,769,954 pounds compared with 20,043,186 in the preceding month and 14,733,775 in May, 1946; in the five-month period, 96,433,449 pounds were produced, compared with 75,163,735 in the like period of 1946.

Exports of copper in ore, concentrates and matte in May amounted to 4,288,900 pounds, and in ingots, bars, slabs and billets, 21,178,400 pounds. Exports of all forms of nickel in May totalled 27,754,100 pounds, compared with 16,333,500 in the preceding month.

OUTPUT OF CONCRETE BUILDING MATERIALS IN MAY

Output of concrete building bricks showed a substantial increase in May, the total being 1,118,068 as compared with 749,693 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production of concrete blocks rose from 1,882,833 pieces a year ago to 1,938,920, and cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, waterpipe and culvert tile from 7,405 to 10,433 tons.

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production of rigid insulating board showed a further increase in June, the total being 17,198,099 square feet compared with 12,122,304 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first six months of this year, output aggregated 95,696,828 square feet, compared with 73,282,362 in the similar period of 1946.

Domestic sales were also increased in June, the month's total amounting to 12,471,786 square feet compared with 10,735,059 in the same month last year. In the six-month period, 72,638,318 square feet were sold, compared with 63,576,730 in the like period of 1946.

REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES HIGHER IN 1946

Registrations of motor vehicles in Canada during 1946 showed an increase of almost eight per cent over 1945, with all provinces sharing in the advance, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Number of vehicles registered during the year was 1,622,463 compared with 1,497,081 in the preceding year. Drivers' licences issued during the year totalled 1,863,324 as against 1,675,887 in 1945, and chauffeurs' licences, 627,100 compared with 509,537.

Increases were recorded in the registrations of all types of motor vehicles, with the exception of buses, which were reduced from 5,988 to 5,788. Passenger car registrations increased from 1,154,125 in 1945 to 1,221,924, taxis from 5,933 to 12,082, trucks from 315,606 to 355,095, motor cycles from 14,194 to 17,163, and tractors from 447 to 7,216.

Registrations of all types of motor vehicles were as follows by provinces, totals for 1945 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 9,192 (8,835); Nova Scotia, 62,660 (56,699); New Brunswick, 44,654 (41,577); Quebec, 255,172 (228,681); Ontario, 711,106 (662,719); Manitoba, 101,090 (92,758); Saskatchewan, 148,206 (140,237); Alberta, 138,868 (130,153); British Columbia, 150,234 (134,788); Yukon, 1,281 (614).

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR IN MAY

Production of leather footwear in May amounted to 3,276,768 pairs, compared with 3,404,750 in the preceding month and 4,103,104 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the five months ended May, 16,569,304 pairs were produced, compared with 18,898,064 in the similar period of 1946. Of the May output, 582,731 pairs were soled with materials other than leather.

MOTOR CARRIERS IN 1945

Revenues of motor carriers rose in 1945 to \$88,157,490 as compared with \$81,707,604 in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Large freight carriers increased their revenues from \$41,605,196 in 1944 to \$42,902,292 in 1945, or by 3.1 per cent, but those of small freight carriers fell from \$5,058,116 to \$4,608,675, or by 8.9 per cent.

Passenger motor carrier revenues increased from \$35,044,292 in 1944 to \$40,646,523, or by 16 per cent. The buses operated by these carriers increased from 3,055 to 3,289, but because the increases were practically all in the larger capacity buses, the total seating capacity was increased about 12 per cent.

Revenues of city systems increased from \$11,059,803 in 1944 to \$12,003,125, or by 8.5 per cent. The city passengers carried by these systems increased from 134,409,818 to 140,922,497, or by 4.8 per cent, and the interurban passengers carried increased from 10,700,185 to 12,025,495, or by 12.4 per cent.

CIVIL AVIATION IN MARCH

Revenue passengers carried by civil aircraft in March totalled 65,474, an increase of 14 per cent over the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Passenger revenues of Canadian carriers carried from \$833,130 to \$871,450 for scheduled flights and from \$171,998 to \$385,824 for charter and contract service. Mail revenues declined from \$512,674 to \$446,477, freight revenues from \$100,807 to \$100,297, and total revenues increased from \$1,686,581 to \$1,997,575. Total operating expenses increased from \$1,647,990 to \$2,392,008, thus reducing the net operating revenues from \$39,591 to a debit of \$394,433.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF EXPRESS COMPANIES IN 1946

Gross revenues of express companies reached a new high record in 1946 at \$39,260,553, comparing with \$37,171,862 in 1945, and more than double the 1939 total of \$19,410,091, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Operating expenses and express privileges -- payments to the railways -- increased at a greater rate, reducing the net operating income to a debit of \$251,292 as against a credit of \$419,876 in 1945.

The number of employees increased from 7,160 in 1945 to 7,430, or by 3.8 per cent, and the total pay roll, exclusive of \$1,956,127 paid as commissions to persons other than employees, increased from \$13,945,167 to \$16,060,439, or by 15.2 per cent.

The value of money orders issued showed an increase of 18.9 per cent during the year, amounting to \$140,324,298, travellers' cheques increasing from \$2,228,722 in 1945 to \$4,245,528.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended July 12 amounted to 78,231 cars as compared with 68,776 for the preceding week, which contained the Dominion Day holiday, and 70,103 cars for the corresponding week last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Loadings in the eastern division increased from 49,125 cars in 1946 to 54,730 cars, grain increasing from 1,643 to 2,607 cars, coal from 2,888 to 3,486 cars, and sand, stone, gravel, etc. from 3,289 to 3,855 cars, pulpwood from 4,635 to 5,476 cars, gasoline and oils from 2,365 to 3,047 cars, and l.c.l. merchandise from 12,626 to 12,999 cars. In the western division, total loadings increased from 20,978 to 23,501 cars, the increase in grain accounting for 1,041 cars.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Express Statistics, 1946 (10 cents).
2. Highway Statistics, 1945 (25 cents).
3. Registrations of Motor Vehicles, 1946 (10 cents).
4. Woodenware Industry, 1945 (10 cents).
5. Cement, May (10 cents).
6. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, June (10 cents).
7. Hospitals of Canada, 1945 (25 cents).
8. Telographic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
9. Department Store Sales, June (10 cents).
10. Summary Review of the Gold Mining Industry, 1945 (50 cents).
11. Current Benefit Years Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1945 (25 cents).
12. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, April (25 cents).
13. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, June (10 cents).
14. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
15. Nails, Tacks and Staples, May (10 cents).
16. Domestic Type Electric Refrigerators, May (10 cents).
17. Steel Wire, May (10 cents).
18. Asbestos, May (10 cents).
19. Salt, May (10 cents).
20. Copper and Nickel Production, May (10 cents).
21. Production of Leather Footwear, May, (10 cents).
22. Clay and Clay Products, Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
23. Motor Carriers, Freight - Passengers, 1945 (25 cents).
24. Civil Aviation, March (10 cents).
25. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, May (10 cents).
26. Cooking and Heating Apparatus, Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
27. Dairy Review of Canada, June (10 cents).
28. Preliminary Estimate of Crop and Summerfallow Acreages, 1947 (10 cents).
29. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
30. Imports for Consumption, May (10 cents).
31. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
32. Summary of Foreign Trade, May (10 cents).
33. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, June (10 cents).

Copies of these and other Bureau reports may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.



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