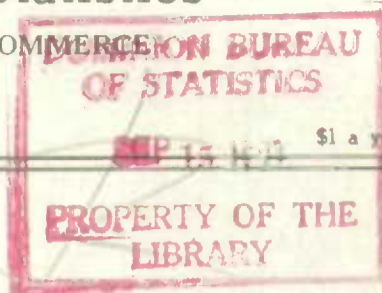




# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

----- Dominion Bureau of Statistics -----

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
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## MERCHANDISE EXPORT TRADE

Merchandise export trade of Canada in July was valued at \$236,600,000, an increase of 25 per cent over last year's July total of \$188,700,000, but 13 per cent under the peacetime monthly high for June of \$272,700,000, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total for the first seven months of this year was \$1,565,000,000, 25 per cent above the same period of 1946, and almost three and one-half times as high as in the first seven months of 1938.

Exports to the United States in July were valued at \$82,107,000, showing an increase of about 10 per cent over the same month last year; in the seven months ended July the total was \$564,113,000, compared with \$471,201,000 in the like period of 1946. July exports to the United Kingdom showed marked expansion, amounting to \$69,445,000 as against \$40,407,000 a year ago; in the seven months, the aggregate was \$422,083,000, compared with \$306,487,000 in the similar period of 1946.

Exports to British South Africa in July amounted to \$6,004,000 against \$6,847,000 in the corresponding month last year, Eire \$2,213,000 against \$575,000, Jamaica \$1,297,000 against \$2,481,000, Trinidad and Tobago \$2,472,000 against \$1,909,000, India \$4,452,000 against \$4,347,000, Australia \$6,526,000 against \$3,734,000, and New Zealand \$2,190,000 against \$1,911,000.

Exports to Continental Europe in July were valued at \$32,095,000, an increase of \$4,824,000 over July last year, but down nearly \$15,000,000 from June and \$6,000,000 from May. July exports to Belgium were valued at \$5,991,000 compared with \$6,566,000 a year ago, France \$6,098,000 against \$4,358,000, Netherlands \$5,406,000 against \$1,688,000, Norway \$3,766,000 against \$259,000, Italy \$2,640,000 against \$1,705,000, and Poland \$2,011,000 against \$2,130,000.

July exports to the Latin American group of countries moved up to \$9,366,000 as against \$6,806,000 in the corresponding month last year. Shipments to Argentina rose from \$1,180,000 to \$2,444,000, Brazil from \$1,224,000 to \$2,108,000, and Venezuela from \$638,000 to \$1,061,000.

Largest gains over last year among the main commodity groups were in wood, wood products and paper, agricultural and vegetable products, and non-ferrous metals. The iron and products, non-metallic minerals, chemicals, and miscellaneous products groups showed small increases, while the animal and animal products, and fibres and textiles groups were lower.

Shipments in the wood and paper group rose to a value of \$75,530,000 as against \$54,553,000 in July last year. Newsprint exports were recorded at \$29,853,000 compared with \$22,736,000, planks and boards at \$16,144,000 compared with \$10,910,000, wood pulp at \$15,895,000 against \$9,375,000, and pulpwood, unmanufactured wood and other paper were also higher.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products totalled \$62,690,000 against \$45,119,000 a year ago, bringing the year's total \$406,320,000 compared with \$315,113,000 for the first seven months of 1946. Chiefly contributing to the month's gain were increases in exports of wheat to \$31,741,000 as compared with \$21,124,000 last year and of wheat flour to \$18,971,000 compared with \$9,646,000. Other grains and farinaceous products, vegetables and alcoholic beverages were lower, and fruits, sugar and products, rubber products and tobacco higher.

July shipments of non-ferrous metals and products rose to \$28,655,000 compared with \$17,781,000, aluminum and products increasing sharply to \$9,316,000 from \$1,303,000 last year, copper and copper products advancing to \$5,397,000 against \$2,507,000, and lead and nickel making smaller gains.

The iron and iron products group totalled \$23,703,000 compared with \$22,182,000, exports of farm and other machinery and ferro-alloys continuing their gains of earlier months and railway locomotives and cars, passenger and commercial motor vehicles and automobile parts declining. Exports of non-metallic minerals amounted to \$5,570,000 compared with \$5,579,000; the chemicals group, \$7,256,000 against \$5,911,000; and miscellaneous commodities, \$6,241,000 compared with \$5,631,000.

In the animals and animal products group, which declined to \$21,435,000 compared with \$26,419,000 last year, fish and fishery products fell to \$5,844,000 from \$9,307,000 and there were moderate decreases in cattle, leather, bacon and hams and other meats. Exports in the fibres, textiles and products group decreased to \$4,493,000 compared with \$5,530,000.

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#### RETAIL SALES IN JULY

Showing the third highest monthly increase for 1947, retail store sales in Canada during July were 11 per cent higher than in July last year, according to the monthly review of retail sales by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The July increase was exceeded only in January and May, when gains of 13 and 14 per cent over the corresponding 1946 months were recorded, and raised the average gain for the year from nine per cent for the first six months to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for the seven months.

Compared with June this year, July sales declined seven per cent, but this reduction was not excessive, the Bureau report states, since there is normally a downward seasonal movement between these two months. Unadjusted indexes, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 217.1 for July as compared with 195.7 for July last year and 232.9 for June.

Sales were higher in July this year than last for thirteen of the fourteen trades represented in the Bureau's survey. Jewellery stores, which have been experiencing reductions in sales throughout the greater part of the year, reported a sales decline of 13 per cent. For the seven-month period ending July their sales averaged 11 per cent below 1946.

Radio and electrical stores continued to exceed all other trades in percentage increase in sales by a wide margin during July with a gain of 33 per cent over last year and an average gain of 38 per cent for the year to date. Men's wear and department stores ranked next to radio and electrical stores with increases of 20 and 19 per cent respectively in July. The gain reported for men's clothing stores is particularly noteworthy in view of the moderate advances recorded by this trade in all earlier months, sales for the seven months averaging nine per cent above the similar period of last year.

Among other substantial increases, those for furniture stores were up 15 per cent, family clothing stores 13 per cent and food stores 11 per cent. The increases for furniture and food stores were consistent with gains of these two trades in earlier months of the year, but that for family clothing stores was somewhat higher, the seven-month average being eight per cent.

Increases for other trades ranged downwards from 10 per cent for variety and shoe stores to two per cent for restaurants. The gain for shoe stores compares with an increase of three per cent in the cumulative comparison.

Ontario led other regions in July with a sales increase of 14 per cent over July a year ago. British Columbia and Quebec followed closely with gains of 13 and 12 per cent, while the increases recorded for the Prairie Provinces and the Maritimes were nine and three per cent respectively. Average increases for the first seven months were uniform at 11 per cent for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, and amounted to eight per cent for the Prairie Provinces and three per cent for the Maritime Provinces.

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#### OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN JUNE

Output of refined petroleum products in June totalled 6,814,156 barrels as compared with 5,494,195 barrels in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first six months of this year 33,544,387 barrels were produced compared with 29,942,488 barrels for the similar period last year.

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EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS  
AT BEGINNING OF JULY

Substantial increases in industrial employment at the beginning of July over a month earlier were reported by firms in the eight major industrial groups making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, general improvement being indicated in all provinces and in most industrial groups, both manufacturing and non-manufacturing. While the expansion was seasonal in character, the percentage gain in Canada as a whole was slightly above the average for the time of year.

The Bureau tabulated information from 17,760 employers showing a combined working force of 1,946,032 men and women, an increase of 46,964 persons or 2.5 per cent over the total employed at June 1. Accompanying this advance, disbursements in weekly salaries and wages rose 2.8 per cent.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment advanced to 189.0 at the beginning of July as compared with 184.5 for June 1 and 173.6 at the first of July last year when several industrial disputes affected the figure. The latest July index is the highest recorded for the month, comparing with 175.5 for 1945, 183.5 for 1944 and 183.7 for 1943. The increase in employment thus indicated as compared with the war years, the Bureau report states, is due in the main to improvement in the non-manufacturing classes.

There were pronounced increases at July 1 as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, notably in food-processing, lumber, pulp and paper, and iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, there was a decidedly upward movement in mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, and in retail and wholesale trade. In logging there was a general, but moderate, seasonal decline, which was rather less than normal.

Salaries and wages paid by the reporting firms in the eight leading industries in the week preceding July 1 amounted to \$70,317,314 as against \$68,375,865, a month earlier, the increase being due partly to payment of higher wage rates in certain industries and partly to settlement of the Maritime coal strike. Weekly earnings averaged \$36.13 as compared with \$36.00 reported at June 1 and \$32.25 at July 1, 1946.

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STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF  
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 28 totalled 50,450,367 bushels compared with 49,367,107 on August 21, and 51,021,910 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible on the latest date comprised 50,355,367 bushels in Canadian positions and 95,000 in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending August 28 amounted to 5,770,300 bushels, compared with 3,818,234 in the preceding week. During the first four weeks of the present crop year, 11,513,670 bushels were delivered compared with 23,678,318 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains also were delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending August 28, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,587,660 (685,474) bushels; barley, 2,736,559 (1,631,140); rye, 552,649 (257,046); flaxseed, 98,944 (115,423).

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LOADINGS OF REVENUE FREIGHT

Revenue freight loaded at Canadian stations and received from foreign connections during May increased to 12,835,316 tons from 10,485,494 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Loadings increased by 1,423,936 tons, or 15.2 per cent; imports by 734,770 tons, or 61.6 per cent; and freight between foreign stations by 191,116 tons, or 13.7 per cent. During the five months ending May, 59,295,183 tons were loaded, an increase of 4,848,236 over the similar period of 1946.

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### PROSPECTIVE SUPPLIES OF WHEAT IN WORLD COUNTRIES

After making allowance for domestic consumption and year-end carry-over stocks, the amount of wheat available for export from Canada, including wheat and wheat flour, may not exceed by very much the 200 million bushel mark, according to the monthly review of the wheat situation issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. With 160 million bushels earmarked for the United Kingdom, only token amounts will be left for distribution among other countries.

First estimate of Canada's 1947 wheat crop has been placed by the Bureau at 358.8 million bushels. This represents a decline of 62 million bushels from last year's outturn of 420.7 million bushels. Extremely hot, dry weather in the Prairie Provinces during the latter part of July and the forepart of August was largely responsible for the substantial reduction this year. Although old-wheat carry-over stocks of 84.5 million bushels in all positions were somewhat larger this year than last they failed to offset the smaller production with the result that supplies for the current crop year will total only 443.3 million bushels as against 494.3 million a year ago.

The only very bright spot in the world wheat picture is the all-time record crop being harvested in the United States this year. At August 1, the total production was estimated at 1,427.7 million bushels, 272 million bushels above last year's previous record crop of 1,155.7 million bushels. Total supplies for 1947-48, including carry-over of 83.3 million bushels, amount to about 1,511.2 million bushels and are exceeded only by the 1,600 million bushels in 1942, when the carry-over was at a record high level, and in 1943 when imports were large. Consequently, United States authorities feel that more wheat can be exported this season. It is estimated at the present time that shipments, including flour, may reach 450 million bushels or more in 1947-48, as compared with exports of 395 million bushels in 1946-47. A greater proportion of the United States grain exports in 1947-48 must come from wheat supplies because of the unfavourable crop prospects for most of the other grains.

The extent of aid forthcoming from the major wheat exporters of the Southern Hemisphere is open to much conjecture. Although Argentine wheat exports January 1, 1947 to date approximate 53 million bushels, nearly 11 million bushels above the shipments for the corresponding period a year ago, they are lagging well behind commitments. This situation is attributable to the reluctance on the part of farmers to deliver their wheat at the lower fixed price set by the Government and to the lack of adequate transportation and harbour facilities. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the growers' opposition to the Government's present wheat price policy will be reflected in a substantially reduced wheat acreage this year.

Although the Government has not yet issued an estimate of the Australian wheat acreage for this year, trade circles suggest that it will be in excess of 15 million acres, or substantially above the 12.4 million acres planted in 1946 and larger than the 1935-39 average of 13.2 million acres. On the basis of current favourable weather conditions, an early forecast has placed the 1947-48 crop at 200 to 205 million bushels as compared with a crop of 116.8 million in 1946-47. However the critical growing period for the Australian crop lies ahead and it would not be wise to pin any hopes on such early estimates.

During the 1946-47 world exports of wheat and flour amounted to about 750 million bushels. Although considerably above the 560 million-bushel prewar average, it was far below import requirements. During the current season there is a fairly good chance of equalling last year's world export figure, but from the foregoing picture of prospective requirements, it would appear that these exportable surpluses may have less chance to meet needs than they did in 1946-47.

### STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS AT THE END OF JULY

Canadian stocks of raw cattle hides at the end of July totalled 540,220, a decrease of 0.9 per cent as compared with June, and an increase of 0.27 per cent as compared with July, 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Number of calf and kip skins on hand was 662,832 as compared with 636,784 at the end of June, and 539,599 at the end of July last year. Goat and kid skins totalled 134,697 compared with 271,429 a year ago, horse hides 62,073 compared with 33,914, and sheep and lamb skins 56,286 compared with 68,432 dozen.

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND  
CHEESE IN AUGUST

Production of creamery butter in August amounted to 36,527,000 pounds as compared with 34,268,000 pounds in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 6.6 per cent, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first eight months of this year 204,458,000 pounds were produced compared with 199,344,000 in the same period of 1946, a rise of 2.6 per cent.

Cheddar cheese production continued to decline totalling 18,627,000 pounds compared with 21,399,000 pounds in August last year, a decrease of 13 per cent. In the eight-month period 86,185,000 pounds were produced, compared with 104,789,000 pounds in the similar period of 1946, a reduction of 17.8 per cent. Decreases were shown in all provinces in the month.

Ice cream production jumped sharply in August, amounting to 3,785,000 gallons as compared with 2,111,000 gallons in August last year, an increase of 79.3 per cent. In the eight-month period 17,290,000 gallons were produced as against 12,251,000 gallons in the same period of 1946, an increase of 41.1 per cent.

Production of concentrated milk products in August amounted to 35,541,000 pounds compared with 32,216,000 pounds in the same month last year, an increase of 10.3 per cent. In the cumulative period, 238,958,000 pounds were produced, compared with 222,367,000 pounds in the same period of last year, an increase of 7.5 per cent.

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STOCKS OF DAIRY AND POULTRY  
PRODUCTS ON SEPTEMBER 1

Stocks of creamery butter at September 1 amounted to 66,938,781 pounds, showing a seasonal increase of 7,945,974 pounds over the revised August 1 figure of 58,992,807 pounds but a decline of 1,604,191 pounds from the total of 68,542,972 pounds on September 1 last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cheese stocks were 56,046,614 pounds on September 1 compared with 48,639,480 pounds on August 1 and 43,165,779 pounds on September 1, 1946.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on September 1, amounted to 21,364,886 pounds as against 19,414,291 pounds on August 1 and 29,334,436 pounds on September 1 last year, and holdings of skim milk powder totalled 8,637,146 pounds compared with 8,014,499 pounds on August 1 and 5,194,369 pounds a year ago.

Shell egg stocks on September 1 amounted to 26,054,085 dozen compared with a revised total of 28,576,344 dozen at August 1 and 14,377,226 dozen on September 1 last year. Holdings of frozen egg meats were 16,286,939 pounds as against 16,301,356 pounds on August 1 and 10,613,857 pounds a year ago.

Poultry meat stocks on September 1 amounted to 15,108,000 pounds as against 13,586,074 pounds on August 1 and 8,538,809 pounds on September 1, 1946.

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STOCKS OF MEAT ON SEPTEMBER 1

Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on September 1 totalled 61,052,362 pounds, a decrease of 6,984,390 pounds from August 1, but an increase of 8,624,425 pounds over September 1 last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

September 1 stocks of pork, at 34,303,036 pounds, were 11,919,764 pounds lower than on August 1, but 8,407,395 pounds higher than on the corresponding date last year. Beef stocks were 19,043,183 pounds, 4,531,870 pounds more than on August 1, but only slightly changed from September 1 last year when 18,927,187 pounds were held.

Holdings of veal were 5,641,884 pounds, as against 5,777,308 pounds on August 1, and 4,146,053 pounds on September 1 last year, and mutton and lamb 2,204,259 pounds compared with 1,624,831 pounds on August 1, and 3,459,056 a year ago.

Lard stocks on September 1 amounted to 2,467,588 pounds, compared with 2,705,214 on August 1, and 695,991 pounds on September 1, 1946.

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### CASH INCOME FROM THE SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS

Cash income received by Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products and from supplementary payments during the first six months of this year amounted to \$753.9 million as against \$731 million in the same period of 1945, and \$647.1 million in the similar period of 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase in this year's semi-annual cash income estimate is a reversal of the downward trend which has been in evidence since the record year of 1944 when the cash income from January to June amounted to approximately \$766 million. This year's increase represents a gain of nearly 17 per cent over the first six months of 1946.

Cash income from the sale of grains and other field crops is estimated at \$215 million for the first half of 1947, more than 40 per cent above the \$150 million realized during the same period a year earlier. This substantial increase is largely attributable to generally higher prices for grains and larger marketings of wheat and barley in western Canada. The inclusion of the Wheat Adjusting Payments Drafts relative to the 10 cent retroactive payment on the 1945 crop made since January 1, 1947, accounts for a significant increase in the amount under Wheat Participation Certificates. Cash income of \$464.0 million from the sale of live stock and live-stock products, which accounts for about 60 per cent of the total cash income so far this year, is approximately eight per cent above the cash income from this source during the January to June period of 1946. Reduced income from the sale of cattle, calves, sheep and lambs is more than offset by cash income increases from the sale of hogs, dairy products, poultry and eggs.

Although it is anticipated that total cash income for the entire 1947 season will exceed that of 1946, some tapering off of cash receipts is expected during the latter half of the current year. This assumption is based on the estimated general decrease in the production of 1947 field crops, due to extremely unfavourable weather conditions which prevailed during the seeding season in eastern Canada and the critical growing period in the Prairies.

By provinces, cash income from the sale of farm products in the first half of this year was as follows, in thousands of dollars, totals for the same period of 1946 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$7,291 (\$7,837); Nova Scotia, \$14,663 (\$13,366); New Brunswick, \$16,157 (\$15,485); Quebec, \$131,388 (\$107,540); Ontario, \$243,135 (\$202,645); Manitoba, \$57,287 (\$50,265); Saskatchewan, \$127,931 (\$122,936); Alberta, \$125,810 (\$100,945); British Columbia, \$30,203 (\$26,119).

### PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS IN JULY

Production of domestic-type electric refrigerators in July amounted to 6,638 units, the lowest monthly total so far this year, comparing with 7,386 in June, 7,550 in May, and 8,531 in April, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Despite the decline from earlier months of this year, the July total was more than double that of July last year. In the first seven months of this year, 55,353 units were produced, compared with 29,653 in the similar period of 1946.

In July, 5,344 domestic or store electric refrigerators were imported, bringing the seven-month total to 21,278 units. Exports in July totalled 709 units, and in the seven months, 2,089 units. Exports of other types of refrigerators during the month amounted to 30 units, and in the seven-month period, 206 units.

### PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS IN JULY

Production of wire nails of iron and steel in July amounted to 5,636 tons, nine per cent under the June output of 6,220 tons, but almost 37 per cent ahead of July last year when 4,123 tons were produced, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the seven months of this year, 43,991 tons were produced, compared with 40,354 in the like period of 1946.

Tonnage of wire nails shipped during July was 6,231, as compared with 7,657 in the preceding month, and 5,224 in the corresponding month last year. In the seven months ended July, 45,467 tons were shipped as against 41,580 in the similar period of 1946.

### JUNE SALES OF RADIO RECEIVING SETS

Sales of radio receiving sets in June were 60,683 units, double that of June last year when 29,493 units were produced, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. May sales amounted to 61,586 units, while the total output for the first half of this year amounted to 379,091 units, as compared with 226,996 units for the similar period of 1946.

The provincial distribution of sales for the first six months was as follows, with the 1946 figures in brackets: Maritimes, 32,967 (16,763); Quebec, 81,444 (46,937); Ontario, 161,741 (98,861); Manitoba, 28,710 (21,183); Saskatchewan, 18,584 (11,761); Alberta, 22,634 (13,453); British Columbia, 33,011 (18,033).

### PRODUCTION OF COMMON SALT

Production of common salt in Canada in June rose to 82,421 tons as compared with 77,303 in May, and 59,000 in June last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first six months of this year, 467,495 tons were produced, compared with 354,782 in the similar period of 1946.

This year's June output consisted of 47,379 tons of commercial grades, and 35,042 tons for use in the manufacture of chemicals. Totals for June last year were 28,078 tons and 30,922 tons, respectively. Half-year commercial output was 262,087 tons compared with 161,259, and for the manufacture of chemicals, 205,408 tons compared with 193,523.

### TRADE IN SECURITIES BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Trade in securities between Canada and other countries fell off in June; the month's sales of \$11 million were the lowest since September 1943, and purchases of \$12.2 million were the lowest since August, 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales in May were \$16 million and in June last year, \$41.4 million, while May purchases were \$17.3 million, and in June last year, \$19.1 million.

Net purchase balance for the first half of 1947 was \$7.5 million, against net sales of \$116.6 million in the first half of 1946. Total sales to all countries for the half year totalled \$116.8 million compared with \$265 million in the similar period of 1946, while purchases amounted to \$124.3 million compared with \$146.4 million a year ago.

Net purchases of \$0.5 million from the United States in June were slightly less than in May. Trade with the United Kingdom was little more than half that reported for May, and provided a purchase balance of \$0.5 million. Trade with other countries was about one-third that of May, resulting in net purchases of \$0.2 million.

### SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES IN JULY

Sales of new motor vehicles were further increased in July, the month's total standing at 20,145 units sold for a total of \$35,352,307 as compared with 19,965 for \$34,557,484 in the preceding month and 13,000 for \$19,873,756 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first seven months of this year, 121,764 units were retailed for a total of \$210,891,923 as against 62,489 units valued at \$96,262,511 in the similar period of 1946.

Passenger car sales fell off only slightly in July from the June level, when 14,620 were sold for a retail value of \$25,151,437 as compared with 14,802 for \$25,265,625 in June, and 7,837 for \$11,451,333 in July, 1946. Sales of trucks and buses increased, the total for July being 5,525 valued at \$10,200,870 as compared with 5,163 for \$9,291,859 in June and 5,163 for \$6,427,423 in July, 1946.

Passenger car sales in the January-to-June period of 1947 reached 84,148 units which had a total retail value of \$142,409,574, surpassing the volume of sales in the full year 1946 when 77,742 passenger cars were sold for \$120,525,496.

### OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS IN JULY

Output of central electric stations in July amounted to 3,750,881,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 3,755,862,000 in the preceding month and 3,422,826,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first seven months of this year, 26,614,169,000 kilowatt hours were produced compared with 24,109,055,000 in the similar period of 1946.

Consumption of primary power -- production, less exports and secondary power -- totalled 3,064,219,000 kilowatt hours in July, compared with 3,016,921,000 in June, and 2,501,860,000 in July last year. Primary consumption during the seven months ended July aggregated 21,119,319,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 17,660,948,000 in the like period of 1946.

Exports to the United States in July were 217,171,000 kilowatt hours, as against 192,227,000 in the preceding month and 251,522,000 in July last year, bringing the seven-month total to 1,237,700,000 kilowatt hours as against 1,550,870,000 in the like period of 1946.

### WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ending September 4, 1947, a week and month earlier:

	<u>September 4</u>	<u>August 20</u>	<u>August 7</u>
<u>INVESTORS' PRICE INDEX</u>			
(100 Common Stocks) .....	104.6	105.0	106.3
74 Industrials .....	97.8	98.3	99.5
18 Utilities .....	115.6	116.2	118.5
8 Banks .....	130.5	129.7	129.5
<u>MINING STOCK PRICE INDEX</u>			
(27 Stocks) .....	88.2	89.0	85.1
23 Golds .....	79.8	79.7	74.6
4 Base Metals .....	102.5	105.2	104.2

### PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL IN JUNE

Production of new copper in all forms during June amounted to 19,726 tons, compared with 20,432 in the preceding month and 14,992 tons in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the first half of this year, 110,393 tons were produced as against 91,244 in the similar period of 1946.

June output of nickel in all forms was recorded at 9,885 tons compared with 9,885 in May and 7,594 in June last year, total for the six months ending June standing at 58,051 tons compared with 45,176 in the same period of 1946.

Exports of copper in ore, concentrates and matte in June amounted to 2,625 tons compared with 2,145 in May, and in ingots, bars, slabs and billets, 7,934 tons compared with 10,539. Exports of nickel during the month were 9,994 tons compared with 13,877 in May.

### CONSUMPTION, PRODUCTION AND INVENTORIES OF RUBBER

Consumption of natural rubber by manufacturers in June amounted to 2,627 long tons compared with 2,643 in the preceding month, synthetic rubber 2,540 long tons compared with 2,889, and reclaim 1,299 long tons compared with 1,438, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Stocks of natural rubber at the end of June rose to 10,108 long tons as against 9,992 at the end of May. Synthetic and reclaim stocks both were reduced, the former totalling 4,488 long tons as against 4,953, and the latter, 2,599 long tons compared with 2,772.



CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended August 30 increased to 81,558 cars from 76,607 cars in the preceding week and 78,771 cars in the corresponding week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Grain loadings in the western division increased from 3,871 cars for the previous week to 6,387 cars, and for both divisions from 5,487 to 8,297 cars, but were below loadings in 1946 of 11,336 cars.

Loadings of live stock were still light at 1,926 cars as against 2,614 in 1946. Coal increased from 5,153 cars last year to 5,723 cars; ores and concentrates from 2,742 to 3,587 cars; sand, stone, gravel, etc. from 4,588 to 5,065 cars; pulpwood from 3,330 to 4,938 cars; gasoline and oils from 3,807 to 4,254 cars; iron and steel products from 877 to 1,440 cars; wood pulp and paper from 3,582 to 3,993 cars; and l.c.l. merchandise from 17,654 to 18,305 cars.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AT CANADIAN BORDER POINTS

The flow of automobile traffic across the international boundary surged to a new record during July, continuing the upswing over 1946 inaugurated in May and June, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All-time peaks were reached in the volume of foreign tourist car entries as well as in short-term American traffic. Border crossings during the month reached the impressive aggregate of over 1,235,500 compared with some 1,052,000 vehicles in the same period of 1946, an advance of 17.4 per cent. The total consisted of 971,438 foreign cars and 264,113 returning Canadian vehicles, as against 848,643 and 211,538, respectively, in July last year.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, September 1 (10 cents).
2. Nails, Tacks and Staples, July (10 cents).
3. Salt, June (10 cents).
4. Wire Fencing, July (10 cents).
5. Steel Wire, July (10 cents).
6. Domestic Type Electric Refrigerators, July (10 cents).
7. Radio Receiving Sets, June (10 cents).
8. Roofing Paper Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
9. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, June (25 cents).
10. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
11. Pack of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, 1946 (10 cents).
12. Variety Store Chains, 1946 (25 cents).
13. Copper and Nickel Production, June (10 cents).
14. Traffic Report of Railways, July (10 cents).
15. Central Electric Stations, July (10 cents).
16. Food Products, Beverages, Rubber, Tobacco and Miscellaneous Manufactures  
Based on Vegetable Products, 1944 (50 cents).
17. Articles Imported from Each Country, Six Months Ended June (25 cents).
18. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, July (10 cents).
19. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, September 1 (10 cents).
20. The Employment Situation, and Payrolls, July (10 cents).
21. Dairy Factory Production, August (10 cents).
22. Refined Petroleum Products, June (20 cents).
23. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather in Canada, July (10 cents).
24. Stoves, 1946 (annual summary - 10 cents).
25. Estimate of Forest Production and Operations in the Woods, 1945 (25 cents).
26. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
27. Domestic Exports, July (10 cents).
28. Articles Exported to Each Country, Six Months Ended June (25 cents).
29. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, July (10 cents).
30. Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, First Six Months of 1947 (10 cents).
31. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, July (10 cents).
32. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries,  
June (10 cents).
33. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, (10 cents).

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

