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CANADA'S EXTERNAL TRADE IN JULY

Total foreign trade of Canada in July was valued at $466,400,000, showing an increase of 32 per cent over the corresponding month last year, but a decrease of eight per cent from the June total, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate value for the seven months ending July was $3,068,400,000 compared with $2,306,700,000 for the similar period of 1946, an increase of 33 per cent, and slightly more than three and one-half times as high as the seven-month average for 1935-39.

Merchandise export trade 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 of $272,700,000 for June. Total for the first seven months of this year was $1,565,000,000, also 25 per cent above the same period of 1946 when the figure was $1,251,500,000.

Value of merchandise imported in July was $226,800,000, an increase of 40 per cent over July last year, but slightly below the figures for May and June this year. During the first seven months of this year, the aggregate value was $1,483,500,000, an increase of 42.6 per cent over the same period of 1946 and four times greater than the five-year pre-war average for the period.

Foreign commodities were re-exported in July to the value of $3,100,000, compared with $3,700,000 in June and $2,600,000 in July last year, bringing the total for the seven months of this year to $19,800,000, as against $13,700,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

Merchandise Imports in July

All major groups of imports, with the single exception of miscellaneous goods, were again higher in value in July than in the corresponding month last year. Characterizing the trade so far this year, largest advance was made by the iron and its products group, which rose from $43,700,000 to $69,800,000. Next in size of gain were the non-metallic minerals group at $44,700,000 compared with $28,000,000; fibres, textiles and products, $28,800,000 compared with $18,100,000; agricultural and vegetable products, $31,500,000 compared with $23,900,000; non-ferrous metals, $15,300,000 compared with $10,500,000; wood, wood products and paper, $8,000,000 compared with $5,600,000; chemicals and allied products, $9,000,000 compared with $7,700,000; and animals and animal products, $5,900,000 compared with $5,300,000. The decrease in the miscellaneous commodities section from $18,900,000 last year to $13,900,000, was due to the drop in Canadian goods returned, mainly military equipment, from $10,147,000 in July last year to $434,000 this year.

Gains were widely distributed among the individual commodities. Sugar and products rose from $[illegible],345,000 in July last year to $8,825,000; tea from nil to $1,075,000; vegetable oils from $606,000 to $1,736,000; cotton products from $5,256,000 to $8,516,000; flax, hemp and jute from $1,155,000 to $3,941,000; wool products from $2,911,000 to $4,754,000; artificial silk and products from $1,548,000 to $2,661,000; other textiles from $1,625,000 to $4,513,000; rolling-mill products from $4,165,000 to $6,579,000; farm implements from $6,674,000 to $10,085,000; mining, metallurgical, business and other non-farm machinery from $10,379,000 to $17,847,000; automobiles from $2,660,000 to $7,843,000; automobile parts from $4,741,000 to $7,992,000; electrical apparatus from $4,044,000 to $6,440,000; coal from $9,794,000 to $11,549,000; crude petroleum from $7,790,000 to $13,[illegible]79,000; and petroleum products from $2,907,000 to $9,979,000. Imports of fruits declined from $9,969,000 to $8,699,000; raw cotton from $3,265,000 to $1,719,000; and engines and boilers from $4,942,000 to $3,518,000.

Imports from the United States in July were below the high levels of the three preceding months but sharply higher than last year, amounting to $168,884,000 as compared with $174,669,000 in June, the top figure of $184,708,000 in May, and $112,486,000 in July last year. Aggregate for the seven months ended July was $1,149,822,000 compared with $730,845,000.

Deducting Canadian goods returned (mainly military equipment), July imports from the United Kingdom rose from $12,092,000 last year to $17,682,000, and in the seven months from $75,860,000 to $101,870,000. Value of Canadian goods returned in July this year was $23,000 as compared with $9,804,000 a year ago, and for the seven months only $476,000 as against $56,930,000 last year.

Imports from Latin American countries continued their upward trend in July, amounting to $13,196,000 compared with $10,348,000, with totals for Cuba, Guatemala and Venezuela showing the largest gains. The month's imports from India rose sharply from $650,000 to $4,251,000, and from British Malaya from nil to $1,107,000. Imports from Australia at $2,434,000 were virtually unchanged.

SECOND ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS

Canada's 1947 wheat crop is now placed at 352.2 million bushels, according to the second estimate of production released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This production is being obtained from an estimated seeded acreage of 23.9 million acres yielding an estimated 14.7 bushels per acre. The long-time average yield is 16.0 bushels per acre while a revised estimate places last year's wheat yield at 17.5 bushels per acre. Oat production for this year is estimated at 288.2 million, barley at 151.2 million, rye at 14.2 million and flaxseed at 11.8 million bushels. The outturn of hay and clover is now placed at 16.3 million tons, with alfalfa at 2.4 million tons. These production estimates are based on yield data supplied by crop correspondents in late August and early September, together with the acreages compiled from the June survey.

The second estimates of production of grain crops are in general slightly lower than the first estimates released on August 13, although greater outturns are now indicated for flaxseed, hay and clover. The wheat estimate has declined approximately 6.6 million bushels, due chiefly to the disappointing threshing returns in Manitoba, where the effects of hail, flooding and unfavourable weather have apparently been underestimated in earlier reports. Late rains are largely responsible for the improvement in the flaxseed estimate.

For the Prairie Provinces the wheat crop is now expected to yield 329.4 million bushels as compared with 400 million bushels in 1946. The anticipated average yield of wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year is 14.3 bushels per seeded acre, with Manitoba averaging 17.6, Saskatchewan 12.8 and Alberta 16.4 bushels per acre. The wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces contains a small proportion of fall wheat, grown chiefly in Alberta. For the purposes of this estimate fall wheat grown on the Prairies has been included under spring wheat. The estimated production of wheat in the remaining provinces of Canada is 22.8 million bushels, of which Ontario's output at 18.8 million bushels represents the principal part. All but 585,000 bushels of the production in Ontario is fall wheat.

The production of oats in 1947 is estimated at 288.2 million bushels as compared with the 1946 crop of 400.1 million bushels. The reduction in output of 111.9 million bushels may be attributed to reduced acreages and substantial declines in yields per acre in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Barley production at 151.2 million bushels in 1947 is approximately 8.7 million bushels below that of a year ago. Marked reduction in outturns in Ontario and Manitoba are partially offset by increased production in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The production increases in the latter two provinces are accounted for by the increased acreages sown in 1947.

The combined output of fall and spring rye is currently estimated at 14.2 million bushels as compared with 7.4 million bushels in 1946. Increased acreages of both the fall and spring varieties, together with significant increases in yields per acre in Saskatchewan and Alberta are the principal factors in the over-all gain in production.

Flaxseed production in 1947 is expected to approximate 11.8 million bushels as compared with 6.4 million bushels in 1946. Appreciable increases in flaxseed acreages in the three Prairie Provinces more than offset anticipated reductions in yields per acre in Manitoba and Alberta.

The estimated 1947 outturn of shelled corn at 6.3 million bushels will be down sharply from last year's crop of 10.6 million bushels, the decline being largely due to reduced acreages and yields in Ontario. The decline in fodder corn is less marked, with the 1947 production estimated at 3.6 million tons as against four million tons last year.

With both acreage and yields down in nearly all provinces, Canada's 1947 potato production is estimated at 41.3 million hundredweight as compared with 47.5 million hundredweight in 1946. Sugar beet production for 1947 is currently placed at 616,500 tons as against 733,500 tons last year. Acreages are down somewhat in all four producing provinces and reduced yields per acre are forecast for all production provinces except Manitoba.

The acreage seeded to buckwheat was increased considerably this year particularly in Ontario and Quebec. This was due largely to unfavourable seeding conditions for the earlier spring grains. Production of buckwheat in 1947 is placed at 6.0 million bushels as compared with 4.9 million bushels in 1946. Due to reduced acreages and yields the anticipated outturn mixed grains is estimated at only 35.9 million bushels. A crop of 53.0 million bushels was harvested in 1946. The 1947 production of turnips and mangolds for live-stock feed, excluding the Prairie Provinces for which data are not currently avaible, is placed at 19.7 million hundredweight as compared with 27 million hundredweight last year.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on September 4 amounted to 58,708,963 bushels, an increase of 8,239,907 bushels over the total for August 28, but a decrease of 8,558,040 bushels from last year's corresponding total, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible stocks in Canadian positions on the latest date totalled 58,654,963 bushels, and in United States positions, 54,000 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces were increased during the week ending September 4, the total rising to 13,272,370 bushels from 5,681,241 in the preceding week. Deliveries so far this crop year have not achieved the level obtained in the same period of last year, the total for the five weeks standing at 24,696,981 bushels, compared with 43,321,974 in the similar period of 1946-47.

Deliveries of coarse grains from Prairie farms also were heavier during the week ending September 4, totals being as follows, with those for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 2,308,984 (1,537,295) bushels; barley, 3,746,143 (2,752,596); rye, 843,606 (550,699); and flaxseed, 183,265 (99,022).

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, amounted to 35,749,975 pounds on September 1, compared with 35,437,899 on August 1, and 30,716,434 on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, were 8,180,923 pounds compared with 4,426,677 on August 1, and 6,244,666 a year ago.

Canadian apples in cold and common storage at distributing centres only on September 1 amounted to 26,897 bushels, compared with 13,567 on August 1, and 48,279 on September 1 last year. Stocks of pears were 14,816 bushels, compared with 275 on August 1, and 51,419 a year ago.

Stocks of Canadian vegetables on September 1 were as follows, figures for September 1 last year being in brackets: potatoes, 1,532 (1,766) tons; onions, 676 (534); beets, 72 (252); carrots, 289 (316); cabbages, 71 (390); and celery, 13,256 crates, (5,237) crates.

STOCKS OF FROZEN FISH ON SEPTEMBER 1

Stocks of frozen fish on September 1 amounted to 50,832,119 pounds, showing an increase of 7,233,274 pounds over August 1, and an increase of 1,804,721 pounds over September 1 last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This year's September 1 stocks comprised 46,005,691 pounds frozen fresh, and 4,826,428 pounds frozen smoked.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE PRINCIPAL CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada as at the close of business on September 12 totalled 47,208,771 pounds, compared with 46,126,164 on September 5, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows, by cities, totals for September 5 being in brackets: Quebec, 4,809,058 (4,739,274) pounds; Montreal, 17,955,856 (17,753,349); Toronto, 4,763,528 (4,502,635); Winnipeg, 9,418,644 (9,132,575); Regina, 712,255 (697,824); Saskatoon, 319,215 (248,254); Edmonton, 2,645,332 (2,658,071); Calgary, 1,790,433 (1,799,566); Vancouver, 4,794,450 (4,594,616).

FARM WAGE RATES AT HIGH LEVEL

Average wage rates paid to farm help in Canada are higher than at any time since comparable statistics became available in 1940, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Scarcity of labor and the maintenance of a high level of farm income have been important factors contributing towards the continuing rise in farm wage rates. Except in the case of monthly wages with board, Saskatchewan wage rates were the highest among the provinces. On the other hand, wage rates in Prince Edward Island were the lowest.

Average rates for Canada as reported at August 15 this year were $4.13 per day and $82.75 per month where the employer provided the board as compared with rates of $4.04 and $75.28 respectively at the same date a year ago. Where the employee provided his own board, the average rates were $5.17 per day and $109.03 per month as against $4.95 and $100.62, respectively, as reported at August 15, 1946.

HOG NUMBERS INCREASE 11.5 PER CENT

Numbers of hogs on farms in Canada on June 1 totalled 5,473,200 as compared with 4,910,200 a year earlier, an increase of 11.5 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The downward trend that commenced early in 1944 has thus been reversed. Last December all provinces from Ontario eastward showed gains. An increase in hog production in all provinces was indicated by the June survey with the greatest percentage increases in Nova Scotia (23.5 per cent), and Quebec (22.3 per cent). The numerical increases in Quebec and Ontario (11.5 per cent) are the most significant in the over-all situation, due to the importance of swine production in these provinces. The gain in the Prairie Provinces has not beenas great as in other regions, ranging from 2.6 per cent for Alberta to 12.7 per cent for Manitoba, but it does indicate a similar trend.

The 1947 spring pig crop was 10.5 per cent greater than that of 1946, hence it is expected that marketings will be considerably greater during the last quarter of 1947 than during the same period a year ago. An increase of 6.9 per cent in the estimate of the number of sows bred to farrow during the six months following the date of the survey indicates that hog production will continue to increase. The seriousness of the feed situation, particularly in Ontario and Quebec, which has developed since farmers reported their intentions for the fall pig crop and which has led to the marketing of a considerable number of sows, will tend to reduce the increase somewhat from the 6.9 per cent indicated at June 1.

INDEX NUMBERS OF FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Prices received by Canadian farmers for agricultural products at July 15 averaged higher than at the corresponding date in 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index number of prices received for all products, on the base 1935-1939=100, at 195.0, was 6.6 points above the index number of 188.4 a year ago.

Among the provinces, considerable variation exists in comparison with July last year. The index numbers for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are lower than a year ago, due principally to marked declines in prices received for potatoes, poultry and eggs and fruit. The index numbers for all other provinces have registered increases from July last year. Higher prices for livestock and dairy products are chiefly responsible for the increases in the index for each of these provinces.

INDEXES OF WHOLESALE SALES IN JULY

Dollar volume of wholesale sales in July was 10 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year, and two per cent above the June level, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from wholesalers in nine lines of trade. The general unadjusted index, on the base, 1935-1939=100, stood at 274.5 for July this year, 249.3 for July 1946, and 268.3 for June, 1947. Sales in the first seven months of this year exceeded those in the corresponding period of 1946 by 10 per cent.

Stocks in the hands of wholesalers at the end of July were valued 34 per cent higher than at the same date in 1946. The automotive equipment, dry goods, clothing and footwear trades continued to show the greatest increase in value of stocks on hand compared with last year. Hardware and grocery wholesalers' stocks also showed substantial increases.

British Columbia registered the largest increase in wholesale sales volume over last year with a gain in July of 16 per cent. Ontario and Quebec followed with increases of 11 per cent. Sales in the Maritime Provinces were eight per cent above July 1946, while in the Prairie Provinces there was an increase of seven per cent.

Increase in sales in the wholesale footwear trade led other trades with a gain of 22 per cent. Sales of wholesale grocers recorded the next largest increase, being up 18 per cent. Clothing and dry goods wholesalers reported increases of 13 and 11 per cent, respectively, while hardware and automotive wholesalers both registered gains of 10 per cent. Sales of wholesale druggists were up nine per cent and of dealers in tobacco and confectionery, eight per cent. Fruit and vegetable wholesalers' sales continued below the 1946 level by three per cent.

PRODUCTION OF COAL AND COKE

Canadian production of coal in June amounted to 1,122,179 tons compared with 1,259,389 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output for the first six months of this year totalled 6,611,743 tons, a decline of 27 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 9,051,359 tons.

June production of coke amounted to 270,000 tons as compared with 284,000 tons in the preceding month and 294,000 tons in June last year, bringing the six-month total to 1,771,000 tons as compared with 1,980,000 in the similar period of 1946.

The strike in coal mines of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which had been in effect since February 15, was terminated on June 10. As a result of the strike, production for the first six months of the year fell off 62 per cent in Nova Scotia and 44 per cent in New Brunswick, compared with the tonnage in the first half of 1946.

In Western Canada, production for the first six months of the year showed a decline of 13 per cent in Alberta and five per cent in British Columbia, and in Saskatchewan an increase of one per cent.

Imports of coal during June amounted to 3,296,752 tons compared with 1,510,509 tons in June last year. Imports for the first half of this year totalled 11,688,072 tons, an increase of 59 per cent over the tonnage imported in the same period of 1946, which was greatly reduced due to the strike of United States coal miners in May, 1946.

PRODUCTION OF WASHING MACHINES

Fewer domestic washing machines were produced in July than in any month since January this year, but the month's output was 56 per cent ahead of July last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the month, 14,425 units were produced, compared with 16,706 in June, and 9,217 in the corresponding month last year.

In the seven months ended July, 109,082 units were produced, compared with 68,450 in the similar period of 1946. Output of electric models rose from 58,544 in the seven months of 1946 to 85,953, gasoline type from 5,323 to 9,736, but hand models dropped from 4,583 to 3,393.

In July, 5,874 domestic-type washing machines were imported, of which 5,426 were electric models; in the seven months, 32,350 units were imported, including 29,171 electric type. The month's exports of washing machines of all types totalled 1,449 units, and in the seven months, 8,084.

CANAL TRAFFIC IN JULY

Total traffic in July through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals amounted to 16,219,478 tons in July as compared with 15,565,763 in June, and 14,986,534 in July 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The large increase over 1946 was in iron ore, which rose from 11,357,643 to 13,441,976 tons, while wheat increased from 449,434 to 677,572 tons. Upbound soft coal decreased from 2,261,016 to 1,206,115 tons, and oil and gasoline from 191,144 to 122,230 tons.

The total freight using the Welland Ship Canal decreased to 1,420,674 tons from 1,529,871 tons in July last year, due mainly to a decline in coal traffic of 283,855 tons. Barley, oats and rye showed decreases but wheat was heavier by 129,805 tons. Shipments of petroleum and oils were up by 30,495 tons, but gasoline declined by 10,433 tons. Iron ore decreased by 37,659 tons but other ore was up by 17,241 tons.

Total freight using the St. Lawrence canals increased to 995,855 tons from 893,120 tons in 1946. Increases in shipments were registered in wheat, gasoline, petroleum and oils, and declines in rye, anthracite and bituminous coal, compared with the same month last year.

OPERATING REVENUE AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS

Canadian railways earned $65,315,450 during June, an increase of $9,474,689 or 17 per cent over June 1946 figures, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This advance was all in freight revenue which increased by $9,727,300 or 24.5 per cent, while passenger revenues declined by $596,832 or 6.7 per cent. Operating expenses increased by $9,007,565 or 18.6 per cent, and operating income decreased from $5,466,098 to $4,458,848. For the first six months of 1947 gross operating revenues increased from $335,470,520 in 1946 to $371,791,354, operating expenses from $294,392,586 to $334,997,440, and operating income declined from $24,615,063 to $16,-973,765.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended September 6 declined to 73,120 cars from 81,553 cars for the preceding week, the holiday on Monday, September 1, undoubtedly being the chief factor in the decrease, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Compared with the corresponding week last year, when 70,406 cars were loaded, the increase was 3.8 per cent.

Loadings of grain amounted to 9,311 cars as against 8,297 in the preceding week and 11,171 last year. Live stock declined from 2,240 cars in 1946 to 1,957 cars and fresh meats and packing house products (edible) declined from 545 to 366 cars. Coal increased from 4,603 cars last year to 5,322 cars, ores and concentrates from 2,211 to 3,098 cars; sand, stone, gravel, etc. from 4,074 to 4,546 cars; pulpwood from 3,470 to 4,286 cars; iron and steel products from 660 to 1,180 cars; autos, trucks and parts from 426 to 972 cars; and l.c.l. merchandise from 14,796 to 15,086 cars.

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS

Loadings of railway freight in August amounted to 8,829,000 tons as compared with 9,205,000 tons in the preceding month and 8,018,000 tons in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Loadings for the first eight months of this year increased over 10 per cent to 68,068,000 tons over the 61,718,000 tons loaded in the similar period last year.

Cars of revenue freight loaded during the month totalled 331,000 compared with 343,000 in July and 325,000 a year ago. Loadings during the eight months ending August aggregated 2,539,000 cars with 2,352,000 cars in the corresponding period last year.

PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED BY TRANSIT SYSTEMS IN APRIL

Traffic on urban transit systems during April increased to 128,443,411 revenue passengers from 127,165,073 in 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Traffic on interurban and rural systems increased by 4.1 per cent from 7,326,929 to 7,628,136. Urban revenues for April amounted to $7,764,496, while interurban and rural revenues declined from $2,343,483 to $2,310,500.

Urban electric mileage declined by 2.9 per cent to 9,935,181 and trolley bus mileage increased by 29.4 per cent to 310,351 miles. Motor bus miles increased 15.8 per cent to 7,446,703, and was 41.9 per cent of total vehicle mileage compared with 37.7 per cent in April last year.

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES AT RECORD LEVELS IN 1946

Canada had a record number of new babies for a year in 1946, when live births soared to 325,805 from 288,730 in 1945, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the same time, deaths increased only slightly to 113,519 compared with 113,414. As a result, the natural increase in Canada's population rose to 212,286 as against 175,316 in 1945. Marriages jumped even more sharply to 134,078 in 1946 from 108,031 in 1945, exceeding by a wide margin the highest wartime years.

The high total of births in 1946 raised the birth rate to 26.5 per thousand population from 23.9 in 1945, bringing it to the highest level since the early 20's. The increase in births was general throughout the Dominion. Largest increase was in Ontario, where births rose from 78,974 to 93,809, followed by Quebec from 104,283 to 110,809. British Columbia had 22,488 live births compared with 18,877 in 1945, Manitoba 18,881 compared with 16,253, New Brunswick 16,258 compared with 13,693, Nova Scotia, 17,885 compared with 15,527, Alberta 22,161 compared with 19,939, Saskatchewan 20,699 compared with 18,926, and Prince Edward Island 2,815 compared with 2,258.

As a result of the minor increase in the total number of deaths, the rate per thousand declined to 9.2 from 9.4 in 1945 and compares with 9.7 in 1944, and 10.0 in 1943, and an average of 9.5 for the 15-year period, 1931 to 1945. Deaths under one year of age rose to 15,251 from 14,823 in 1945, but the rate per thousand live births declined to 47 as against 51. Deaths under one month were also up to 8,880 compared with 8,244, the rate per thousand live births similarly showing a decline to 27 from 29. Maternal deaths fell to 583 from 660, with the rate per thousand live births down to 1.8 from 2.3.

Deaths from certain causes for the year 1946 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1945 were as follows: typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 92 (101); scarlet fever, 57 (79); whooping cough, 228 (470); diphtheria, 229 (271); tuberculosis, 5,797 (5,546); influenza, 1,595 (1,087); smallpox, nil (nil); measles, 234 (97); acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis, 177 (24); cancer, 14,581 (14,439); intracranial lesions of vascular origin, 9,341 (9,421); diseases of the heart, 29,466 (29,705); diseases of the arteries, 2,196 (2,210); pneumonia, 5,595 (5,549); diarrhoea and enteritis, 1,864 (2,019); nephritis, 6,772 (6,926); suicide, 985 (764); homicides, 141 (152); motor vehicle accidents, 1,708 (1,539); other accidental deaths, 5,127 (5,316).

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

There was a considerable increase in the number of hourly-rated wage-earners employed by leading manufacturers at July 1, when the advance was the sixth in as many months, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The aggregated hourly earnings also showed an upward movement. On the other hand, there was a decline in total of hours worked by those wage-earners, partly as a result of holidays, and partly due to the indicated changes in the distribution of employment.

The 6,369 establishments furnishing data on man-hours and hourly earnings reported 774,758 hourly-rated employees working a total of 32,601,306 hours in the week ending July 1, for which they were paid the sum of $26,327,349. In the week of June 1, those firms had employed 764,903 hourly-rated wage-earners, whose working time totalled 32,-803,965 hours for which they were paid $26,194,420. There was, accordingly, an increase of 1.3 per cent in the reported wage-earners, accompanied by that of 0.5 per cent in the hourly wages, but the hours were reduced by 0.6 per cent. Increases in the wage rates paid workers in several industries contributed to the higher aggregate of weekly wages.

The average hours worked in the co-operating factories fell from 42.9 in the week of June 1 to 42.1 in that of July 1, as compared with 42.4 and 44.3 at July 1 in 1946 and 1945, respectively. Average hourly earnings stood at 80.8 cents, exceeding the previous high figure of 79.9 at June 1, 1947. At July 1 in 1946 and 1945, the averages had been 70 cents and 70.1 cents, respectively. A factor in the higher hourly rate as compared with a month earlier was the increase in wage-rates in several industries; in comparison with July last year, there were widespread increases in the rates.

Weekly wages of wage-earners for whom data were available at July 1 averaged $34.02, the slight loss from June 1 figure of $34.23 being due to lowered working time. At July 1, 1946, the weekly figure was $23.68, and that at July 1, 1945, $31.05, respectively. The average weekly wages of the hourly-rated wage-earners employed by the co-operating manufacturers showed an advance of 14.6 per cent in the 12 months' comparison and 9.6 per cent in the 24 months' comparison.

GAINFULLY OCCUPIED IN ALBERTA IN 1946

Number of gainfully occupied persons, 14 years of age and over, in the population of Alberta at June 1, 1946, was 303,250, as compared with 312,242 in 1941, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total population of the Province in this age sector was 587,543, compared with 583,048 in 1941.

The male population, 14 years of age and over, fell from 318,603 in 1941 to 314,381. Of the 1946 total, 258,660 were in civilian employment, compared with 247,622, an increase of 4.5 per cent. Male wage-earners increased 15 per cent, or from 108,941 in 1941 to 125,278, while employers and own accounts were fewer in number, totalling 111,030 compared with 118,893, a decline of 6.6 per cent. Males working for no pay, at 22,352, showed a decline of 16.6 per cent.

Among the males, 14 years of age and over, those not in gainful occupations increased from 46,803 in 1941 to 55,721, or by 19.1 per cent, students in this age group increasing from 25,663 to 30,471, or by 18.7 per cent. Number of retired males in 1946 was 19,594 compared with 13,818 in 1941, an increase of 41.8 per cent. Number of males between 14 and 25 years who had never been gainfully occupied and were not attending school but were seeking employment at the census date totalled 710, a decline of 71.4 per cent, while the number not seeking employment at 808, declined by 26.5 per cent.

Number of gainfully occupied females, 14 years of age and over in 1946 was 44,590, an increase of 10.4 per cent over 1941. Total female population in this age group was 273,162 compared with 264,445, an increase of 3.3 per cent. Wage-earners accounted for 37,656 of the gainfully occupied females in 1946, compared with 32,897 in 1941.

Of the female population, 14 years of age and over, those not in gainful occupations numbered 228,572, compared with 224,003, an increase of two per cent. Largest group was that of homemakers with a total of 179,921 compared with 170,589. Females, 14 to 25 years of age, seeking their first job, showed a decline very similar to that of males -- 70.7 per cent. Those not seeking employment dropped 28.0 per cent. Female students 14 years of age and over numbered 28,077, practically the same as in 1941.

SALES OF PAINTS IN JULY

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers, which normally account for 96 per cent of the total Canadian production, amounted to $5,777,486. in July, as compared with $6,851,917 in June and $5,002,820 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first seven months of this year, sales aggregated $42,484,399 compared with $35,646,924 in the similar period of last year, an increase of 16 per cent.

CIVIL AVIATION IN MAY

Canadian scheduled air carriers reported revenues for May of $1,651,564 as compared with $1,665,698 in April and $1,667,976 in May, 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In addition to the decrease in revenues, operating expenses increased from $1,638,839 in May 1946 to $1,929,531 leaving the loss from operations of $277,967. For the first five months of 1947, the operating loss was $1,-929,132 compared with $132,416 in the similar period last year.

Revenues of non-scheduled carriers increased for the month to $219,241 compared with $116,989 in May, 1946, but operating expenses increased from $337,347 to $270,151 leaving a debit net operating revenue of $50,910.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
OF CANADA IN 1945

Reflecting the curtailment in production of war materials, the gross value of products manufactured in Canada fell nine per cent in 1945 from the all-time high reached in 1944, the aggregate being $8,250,369,000 as compared with $9,073,693,000 according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The physical volume of production was also lower, and the number of employees showed a drop of 103,510 or 8.5 per cent, accompanied by a decrease of $183,848,000 or 9.1 per cent in salary and wage payments.

The tremendous increase in production attained by the Canadian manufacturing industries during the war years is indicated by the increases in some of the main factors of production between 1939 and the highest point attained during the war. For manufacturing as a whole, there was an increase of 161 per cent in the gross value of production, 162 per cent in the value added by manufacture, 89 per cent in the number of persons employed, and 175 per cent in the salaries and wages paid.

Industries producing munitions and equipment needed by the armed forces naturally were the first to feel the effects of the cessation of hostilities. Consequently, the chemicals and allied products group showed the greatest decline in production, as measured by employment, with 25.8 per cent fewer persons employed. This was followed by the iron and its products group with a drop of 21.9 per cent; non-ferrous metal products, 15.3 per cent; and miscellaneous industries, 2.3 per cent.

On the other hand, industries producing food, clothing and other consumer goods reported increases in production. Employment in the wood and paper products group was 5.1 per cent higher, followed by an increase of 4.3 per cent for animal products group; 3.5 per cent for vegetable products; 3.3 per cent for textiles, and 3.0 per cent for non-metallic mineral products.

Manufacturing establishments reporting in 1945 numbered 29,050 as compared with 28,483 in the preceding year. These plants furnished employment to 1,119,372 persons as compared with 1,222,882 in 1944, with salaries and wages amounting to $1,845,773,000 as compared with $2,029,621,000. Cost of materials used during the year was $4,473,-669,000 as against $4,832,333,000, and the net value of products, $3,564,316,000 as compared with $4,015,776,000.

The manufacturing industries of Canada are concentrated largely in Ontario and Quebec. Ontario is the dominant manufacturing province of Canada. In 1945, with only 37 per cent of the total number of establishments reporting, it furnished employment to 46 per cent of the number of persons engaged in manufacturing and produced over 48 per cent of the entire output. Quebec with 31 per cent of the output ranks second, while British Columbia with eight per cent ranks third.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN BRANDON, MANITOBA

Of a total of 4,015 dwellings occupied by Brandon households on June 1, 1946, 78 per cent were single houses and 20 per cent were apartments and flats, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Almost twice as many dwellings were occupied by owners as by tenants. Wood was the principal material of construction for 63 per cent of the dwellings, nearly all the remainder being either of brick or brick veneer, or stucco.

These and other facts relating to housing in Brandon are shown in the initial results from a separate housing questionnaire used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces. This questionnaire was filled out for all households living in urban centres of 5,000 population and over. Bulletins for other cities will be released as results become available.

Approximately one-half of all dwellings in Brandon were built before 1911, with only 10 per cent being constructed later than 1930. The average length of residence for households in owner-occupied dwellings was 12 years, but for households in rented dwellings it was only five years. Two-thirds of the households had lived in their present dwellings for 10 years or less. Seventeen per cent of all dwellings provided less than one room per person.

Heating of 59 per cent of Brandon homes was done by hot air furnaces and 19 per cent by steam or hot water. Coal was used as the principal heating fuel in all but a very few of the dwellings. Wood or coal ranges were used for cooking by almost two-thirds of the households. Over 80 per cent of the dwellings were equipped with running water, 69 per cent had exclusive use of an inside flush toilet and 63 per cent had exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower.

Electricity was used to light 97 per cent of Brandon homes. Of every hundred households 52 had a telephone, 61 had an electric washing machine, 33 an electric vacuum cleaner, 32 a mechanical refrigerator, 91 a radio and 31 an automobile.

The average value of homes reported by owners living in non-farm single-type dwellings was $2,900. Total property taxes (real estates, water, school etc.) paid by these owners for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged $77. The average monthly rental paid by tenants living in all types of non-farm dwellings for the month of May, 1946, was $26.

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR

Production of leather footwear in July decreased again to 2,306,248 pairs from the previous months output of 2,876,156 pairs, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production in July, 1946 totalled 3,000,654 pairs. During the first seven months of the year 21,843,708 pairs were produced compared with 25,554,162 for the same period of last year.

CONSUMPTION, PRODUCTION AND INVENTORIES OF RUBBER

Consumption of natural rubber by manufacturers in July amounted to 2,433 long tons, compared with 2,627 tons in the preceding month, synthetic 2,059 tons compared with 2,540, and reclaim 1,120 compared with 1,299, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber totalled 3,480 long tons in July compared with 3,392 in June and reclaim 225 long tons compared with 334.

Stocks of natural rubber at the end of July decreased to 10,045 long tons from 10,108 in June, and synthetic to 3,733 long tons from the previous month's figure of 4,488. Stocks of reclaim rubber increased in July to 2,629 tons from 2,599 tons in June.

STOCKS OF INGOT MAKERS' NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL

Stocks of ingot makers' non-ferrous scrap metal were increased during July, month-end stocks amounting to 3,390,807 pounds, compared with 3,245,058 pounds at the first of the month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. End of the month stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingot decreased to 2,736,807 pounds from 3,105,231 pounds at the beginning of the month.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Transit Report, April (10 cents).
2. Live Stock Survey, June 1 (10 cents).
3. Summary of Canal Traffic, July (10 cents).
4. Operating Revenues and Expenses of Railways, June (10 cents).
5. Ingot Makers' Report on Non-Ferrous Metals, July (10 cents).
6. Imports for Consumption, July (10 cents).
7. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, July (10 cents).
8. Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, July (10 cents).
9. Domestic Washing Machines, July (10 cents).
10. Coal and Coke Statistics, June (10 cents).
11. Coal and Coke Statistics, May (10 cents).
12. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
13. Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables, September 1 (10 cents).
14. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
15. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, August (10 cents).
16. Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics - Index to Volume 39 (10 cents).
17. Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June (25 cents).
18. Indexes of Wholesale Sales, July (10 cents).
19. Current Trends in Food Distribution, July (10 cents).
20. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, September 1 (10 cents).
21. Population of Alberta, 14 years of Age and Over by Status, 1946 (10 cents).
22. Second Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops and First Estimate of Production of Late-Sown Crops and Roots and Potatoes (10 cents).
23. Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1946: Housing Characteristics in Brandon, Manitoba, (10 cents).
24. Production of Leather Footwear, July (10 cents).
25. Advance Report on Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1945 (25 cents).
26. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, July (25 cents).
27. Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products Industry, 1945 (15 cents).
28. Farm Wage Rates, August 15, 1947 (10 cents).
29. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, July (10 cents).
30. Civil Aviation, May (10 cents).
31. Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, July, and the Seven Months Ended July (25 cents).
32. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, July (10 cents).

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