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FOREIGN TRADE AT NEAR-RECORD  
LEVELS IN OCTOBER

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Marked by a renewed expansion of both imports and exports, Canada's foreign trade in October reached near-record proportions for a peacetime period, being valued at \$503,200,000, only \$3,300,000 under the peak figure of \$511,500,000 for May this year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The October total reverses a general downward trend in the preceding three months, comparing with \$429,700,000 in September, \$429,400,000 in August and \$466,400,000 in July. The value for October last year was \$393,000,000.

External trade during the first ten months of this year aggregated \$4,435,600,000 -- the highest for any similar period, and 29 per cent in excess of last year's corresponding total of \$3,436,900,000.

October imports advanced sharply to \$254,500,000 from \$208,100,000 in September to reach the highest monthly level yet recorded for a month. Highest previous figure was \$240,300,000 for May this year. Imports for October last year stood at \$186,400,000. For the ten months ended October imports aggregated \$2,150,700,000 as against \$1,547,200,000 in the similar period of 1946.

Showing a substantial but lesser increase than imports, domestic exports in October were valued at \$250,800,000 as compared with \$218,600,000 in September. In October last year exports totalled \$204,200,000. During the ten months ended October merchandise exports were valued at \$2,255,600,000 as compared with \$1,868,100,000 in the like period of 1946.

Foreign commodities were re-exported in October to the value of \$2,900,000 compared with \$3,000,000 in the preceding month and \$2,500,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the ten-month total to \$29,300,000 as compared with \$21,600,000 in the same period of last year.

Canada had an adverse overall balance of trade in October of \$800,000 compared with a favourable balance of \$13,400,000 in September and \$20,200,000 in October last year. Deficit in trade with the United States was \$86,200,000, while trade with the United Kingdom showed a favourable balance of \$48,700,000.

For the ten months this year, Canada had a favourable balance of trade with all countries aggregating \$134,200,000 as compared with \$342,500,000 in the corresponding period of 1946. Aggregate deficit with the United States was \$204,400,000 as against \$373,500,000 last year, and the aggregate credit balance with the United Kingdom, \$460,200,000 compared with \$306,300,000.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS UP  
WIDELY IN OCTOBER

Showing gains in all commodity groups and in purchases from most geographic areas, Canada's merchandise imports reached the record value of \$254,500,000 in October compared with \$208,100,000 in September and \$186,400,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The October total was \$14,200,000 in excess of the previous peak of \$240,300,000 for May this year.

Purchases from the United States in October were valued at \$190,438,000 compared with \$140,448,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the ten-month total to \$1,658,627,000 compared with \$1,110,182,000 in the similar period of 1946. Commercial imports from the United States in October were valued at \$18,252,000 as against \$15,456,000 a year ago, the ten-month aggregate standing at \$150,494,000 compared with \$114,970,000.



Imports from Latin-American countries were up sharply, being valued at \$21,275,000 compared with \$10,122,000 a year ago. Imports from India moved up from \$861,000 to \$5,219,000, British Guiana from \$1,671,000 to \$2,009,000, Switzerland from \$857,000 to \$1,236,000, and Ceylon from \$175,000 to \$1,589,000. Purchases from Newfoundland fell from \$1,715,000 to \$1,571,000, British Malaya from \$3,627,000 to \$609,000 and Australia from \$2,563,000 to \$1,182,000.

Imports of iron and iron products, leading commodity group, totalled \$74,000,000 in October as compared with \$50,200,000 in October last year. Agricultural and vegetable products rose to \$41,300,000 as against \$26,200,000; fibres and textiles to \$32,600,000 compared with \$24,200,000; non-ferrous metals to \$15,600,000 compared with \$13,900,000; and non-metallic minerals and products to \$49,300,000 against \$37,900,000; while animals and animal products increased to \$8,400,000 as compared with \$5,600,000; wood, wood products and paper to \$8,300,000 as against \$6,500,000; chemicals and allied products to \$9,900,000 compared with \$8,000,000; and miscellaneous commodities to \$15,000,000 compared with \$13,800,000.

Increases were also recorded in October for the majority of the main items in the different commodity groups. Among those showing outstanding advances, as compared with a year ago, in the iron and metals groups were: automobiles and automobile parts, rolling-mill products, farm implements and machinery, household machinery, other non-farm machinery, engines and boilers, and electrical apparatus. Among non-metallic minerals, crude petroleum and petroleum products were sharply higher, while in the textiles group there were substantial increases in raw cotton, wool products, and flux, hemp and jute products. Among agricultural and vegetable products, grains and products, coffee, tea and vegetable oils led the advance, while rubber and products -- contrary to the general trend -- were lower.

#### STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on November 27 totalled 148,304,418 bushels compared with 150,863,420 on November 20 and 152,559,590 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible on the latest date comprised 136,415,900 bushels in Canadian positions and 11,888,518 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending November 27 amounted to 3,662,329 bushels compared with 4,698,372 in the preceding week. During the period August 1 to November 27, 179,169,772 bushels were delivered compared with 215,999,923 in the like 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 November 27, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,957,026 (2,116,227) bushels; barley, 1,668,911 (1,524,710); rye, 70,233 (170,116); flaxseed, 45,638 (75,056).

Overscas export clearances of wheat during the week ending November 27 amounted to 3,504,657 bushels as compared with 3,684,245 in the corresponding week last year. During the period, August 1 to November 27, clearances aggregated 30,397,364 bushels compared with 48,652,234 in the similar period of 1946.

#### CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings for the week ended November 29 continued at a high seasonal level of 85,522 cars as compared with 86,520 for the previous week and 73,033 for the corresponding week last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Grain increased from 8,620 cars in 1946 to 9,323 cars, vegetables from 992 to 1,360 cars, live stock from 3,075 to 3,483 cars, coal from 6,899 to 7,591 cars, ores from 1,756 to 2,658 cars, sand, stone, gravel, etc. from 3,273 to 3,372 cars, pulpwood from 2,222 to 3,531 cars, lumber from 3,740 to 4,649 cars, gasoline and oils from 3,347 to 3,766 cars, woodpulp and paper from 3,970 to 4,405 cars, and l.c.l. merchandise from 17,500 to 18,133 cars.



RETAIL SALES IN OCTOBER  
CONTINUED UPWARD TREND

Sales of retail merchants in Canada continued upward through October, rising five per cent above the previous month and showing a gain of 12 per cent over October last year, according to the broad sample of reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's increase over a year ago was below the gain of 16 per cent recorded for September but above the average for the year, which stands at ten per cent for the ten months.

The Bureau's unadjusted general index of retail sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 254.1 for October as compared with 241.2 for September and 227.2 for October last year.

Food stores have been absorbing an increasing proportion of consumer expenditures in recent months, the Bureau's monthly report observes. October results for these stores show an increase of 20 per cent over October, 1946, the second largest among the various trades, being surpassed only by a gain of 24 per cent for radio and electrical stores. During the first ten months of this year sales of grocery and meat stores rose 12 per cent as compared with the like period of 1946. In contrast with this expansion, restaurants show a minor gain of only 1.1 per cent for October over a year earlier.

Increases in the apparel trades in October as compared with last year were quite moderate, ranging from all Canada between two and six per cent. Compared with other sections of the country, there were outstanding increases of 13 per cent for men's apparel in British Columbia and 17 per cent for women's wear in Quebec. Average increases in the clothing group was below the average for retail trade as a whole, ranging between six and nine per cent.

For most other kinds of business October results reflected the patterns established in earlier months of the year. Sales of chain candy forms were lower by 12 per cent in October and five per cent in the ten months than in 1946. Jewellery store sales declined six per cent in the month, a smaller reduction than in earlier months, the average to the end of October being slightly less than ten per cent. Furniture and hardware gains were steady at 15 and 17 per cent respectively for October. In the general merchandise group, department stores showed an increase of 12 per cent in October, country general stores a gain of ten per cent and variety stores a rise of seven per cent.

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SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES  
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Both sales and purchases of securities between Canada and other countries in September showed increases over the August figures, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales at \$13,400,000 were higher by \$2,500,000, and purchases at \$15,900,000 were up by \$2,700,000. Net sales at \$2,500,000 showed a small increase over the August figure of \$2,300,000.

During the first nine months of this year, sales to all countries aggregated \$152,700,000 compared with \$348,700,000 in the similar period of 1946, while purchases from other countries totalled \$164,700,000 compared with \$218,100,000 a year ago.

In trade with the United States, September sales were up \$1,900,000 over August, due primarily to increases in sales of Canadian common and preferred stocks and Dominion bonds. Purchases from the United States increased \$1,300,000 to produce a net purchase balance of \$700,000. Here again Canadian common and preferred stocks and Dominion bonds were the principal securities involved.

Trade with the United Kingdom was considerably greater than in August, sales being \$500,000 higher and purchases \$1,000,000 higher. The increase in purchases was almost entirely accounted for by Canadian municipal bonds. Sales to other countries were about the same as in August, but purchases were \$400,000 higher.

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NOVEMBER PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY  
BUTTER HIGHER, CHEESE LOWER

Production of creamery butter rose 8.6 per cent in November to 15,051,000 pounds as compared with 13,859,000 in the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total for the 11 months ending November was 279,820,000 pounds compared with 261,113,000 in the same period of 1946, an increase of 7.2 per cent.

Cheddar cheese production showed a further decrease in November, amounting to 3,411,000 pounds compared with 5,717,000 a year ago, a decline of 40.3 per cent. Cumulative output for the 11 months ending November was 114,058,000 pounds compared with 141,046,000 in the like period of 1946, a decline of 19.1 per cent.

Output of concentrated milk products advanced in November to 17,068,000 pounds from last year's total of 14,911,000, bringing the cumulative figure to 320,824,000 pounds as against 287,753,000 in the like period of 1946. Respective gains were 14.5 and 11.5 per cent.

STOCKS OF DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Stocks of creamery butter in Canada on December 1 amounted to 59,302,067 pounds compared with 71,122,842 on November 1, and 56,866,368 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings in the nine cities for which figures are available on a weekly basis totalled 37,795,151 pounds on December 5 compared with 40,102,129 on December 1.

Creamery butter stocks in these cities on December 5 were as follows, totals for December 1 being in brackets: Quebec, 3,001,629 (3,188,201) pounds; Montreal, 14,667,860 (15,621,660); Toronto, 3,301,596 (3,850,845); Winnipeg, 7,943,227 (8,357,512); Regina, 442,711 (504,725); Saskatoon, 246,742 (276,831); Edmonton, 2,675,062 (2,623,143); Calgary, 1,484,652 (1,584,840); Vancouver, 4,031,672 (4,094,272).

Cheese holdings on December 1 were 37,776,943 pounds compared with 43,720,287 on November 1 and 25,938,560 a year ago. Storage stocks of shell eggs on December 1 amounted to 2,671,502 dozen compared with 5,550,134 on November 1 and 1,462,189 on the corresponding date last year. Frozen egg meat stocks were 13,171,551 pounds as against 14,874,580 a month earlier and 6,877,659 a year ago.

Storage stocks of poultry meat were higher on December 1, amounting to 30,165,875 pounds compared with 22,205,780 on November 1 and 26,135,536 on the same date last year.

STOCKS OF MEAT HIGHER ON DECEMBER 1

Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on December 1 moved up to 110,030,109 pounds, compared with 61,876,139 pounds on November 1, and 82,367,122 pounds on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Meat stocks thus showed an "into-storage" movement during November of 48,200,000 pounds compared with a similar movement last year of 15,400,000 pounds.

Stocks of all types of meat were higher than on December 1 last year. Pork stocks advanced from 33,636,545 pounds a year ago to 55,037,673, beef from 36,028,098 pounds to 39,489,142, veal from 4,980,413 pounds to 7,679,591, and mutton and lamb from 7,722,066 pounds to 7,823,703.

Lard stocks also were increased during the month, amounting to 2,185,567 pounds compared with 1,441,243 on November 1 and 1,189,911 a year ago.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION AGAIN  
INCREASED IN NOVEMBER

Continuing the series of uninterrupted gains since restrictions were removed, production of ice cream showed a further increase in November, the month's make amounting to 1,179,000 gallons compared with 666,000 in the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the eleven months ending November, 22,687,000 gallons were produced compared with 15,255,000 in the same period of 1946, an increase of 48.7 per cent.



DISPOSAL OF LIVE STOCK FROM  
FARMS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Value of live stock sold alive from farms in Saskatchewan rose from \$17,815,000 in 1940 to \$41,370,000 in 1945, or by 132.2 per cent, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sharpest gain was shown in cattle sales, which increased 64 per cent in number from 241,897 in 1940 to 396,925, and 250.5 per cent in value from \$7,387,144 to \$25,893,797.

Swine sold alive declined 24.3 per cent from 637,316 in 1940 to 482,485 in 1945, but the total value increased 47.2 per cent from \$8,065,128 in 1940 to \$11,874,021 in 1945. Reflecting a drop in the value per head, the number of horses sold increased 87 per cent from 25,924 in 1940 to 48,475 in 1945, but the value rose only 0.3 per cent from \$1,539,926 in 1940 to \$1,544,188.

DISPOSAL OF LIVE STOCK  
FROM FARMS IN ALBERTA

Value of live stock sold alive from farms in Alberta increased from \$34,460,410 in 1940 to \$77,594,946 in 1945, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales of live cattle increased 59.4 per cent from 343,372 in 1940 to 547,205 in 1945, but the total value increased 227 per cent from \$12,217,363 to \$39,951,124.

While the number of horses sold increased 65.7 per cent from 24,624 in 1940 to 40,797 in 1945, the total value increased 2.3 per cent from \$1,223,441 to \$1,256,293. The number of sheep and lambs sold alive increased from 261,574 in 1940 to 383,796 in 1945, and the value from \$1,729,655 to \$3,417,305. While the total number of swine sold alive decreased eight per cent from 1,369,424 to 1,260,380, the value increased 66.4 per cent from \$18,753,535 to \$31,206,201.

There was a decline in the number of each class of live stock slaughtered on farms for sale and for home consumption in 1945 as compared with 1940. However, while the total value of live stock slaughtered for sale on farms decreased 20 per cent from \$853,398 in 1940 to \$682,597 in 1945, the total value of live stock slaughtered on farms for home consumption increased 19.6 per cent from \$2,684,544 in 1940 to \$3,211,629 in 1945.

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the base 1935-39=100, for the week ending December 4, 1947, a week and month earlier:

	<u>December 4</u>	<u>November 27</u>	<u>November 6</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks) .....	106.1	107.3	106.7
74 Industrials .....	99.9	101.3	100.2
18 Utilities .....	112.4	112.8	115.3
8 Banks .....	135.6	135.3	133.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(27 Stocks) .....	87.1	89.3	88.4
23 Golds .....	76.4	78.7	78.3
4 Base Metals .....	106.3	109.3	105.2

PRODUCTION OF STEEL WIRE

Production of steel wire in October totalled 29,489 tons as compared with 10,707 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the ten months ending October 262,124 tons were produced as compared with 173,594 in the similar period of 1946.



### CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

Initial and renewal claims filed at local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in October totalled 29,369 compared with 20,883 in September and 34,391 in October last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Ordinary claims on the live unemployment register at the end of October numbered 42,225 as against 38,686 at September 30, and 57,036 at the end of October last year.

Beneficiaries during October numbered 41,033 and were paid a total of \$1,544,185 for 814,216 compensated days of unemployment. This compares with 39,541 persons paid \$1,512,096 for 790,373 compensated days in September and 65,441 persons paid \$2,463,677 for 1,250,308 compensated days in October, 1946.

The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 19.8 days in October, 20.2 days in September and 19.1 days in October last year. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$37.63 in October, \$38.24 in September and \$37.65 in October, 1946. The average amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.90 in October, \$1.89 in September and \$1.97 in October last year.

### MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

Largely as a result of the dispute in the meat packing industry, there was a slight decline, on the whole, in the number of hourly-rated wage-earners, reported by 6,374 leading manufacturers to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at October 1 as compared with September 1; the aggregate hours worked, however, showed an increase, indicative of a return to more usual working conditions following the holiday season. The wages disbursed were also higher, partly as a result of this factor, but also due to the payment of higher wage-rates in many industries and establishments.

The wage-earners for whom the co-operating employers furnished data on man-hours numbered 732,010 at October 1, as compared with 783,166 at the first of September, a loss of 0.1 per cent. The reported working hours in the week of October 1 aggregated 33,647,408, exceeding by 1.5 per cent the total of 33,161,639 hours worked in the same plants in the week of September 1. The weekly wages paid by these firms to their hourly-rated personnel amounted to \$28,372,844, as compared with \$27,270,304 in the week of September 1, an increase of 2.9 per cent.

The average hours worked in the plants from which information was received rose from 42.3 in the week of September 1, to 43.0 in that of October 1, as compared with 42.9 and 44.7 at October 1 in 1946 and 1945, respectively. A new maximum was indicated in the average hourly earnings in the period under review, when the general rate was 83.4 cents, as compared with 82.2 cents at September 1, 71.4 cents at October 1, 1946, and 67.8 cents at that date in 1945.

The wage-earners for whom data were available at October 1, earned a weekly average of \$35.86 before deductions for income tax, unemployment and other insurance contributions, etc. The mean in the week of September 1 was \$34.77, while at October 1 in 1946 and 1945, the weekly averages were \$30.03 and \$30.31, respectively. The weekly wages of the hourly-rated wage-earners employed by the co-operating manufacturers at October 1 showed an increase of 17.1 per cent in comparison with the figure for a year earlier, and of 18.3 per cent as compared with October 1, 1945.

### PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

Production of steel ingots and castings was increased in October, total for the month standing at 256,461 tons compared with 234,188 in the preceding month and 123,841 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first ten months of this year, 2,440,025 tons were produced as compared with 1,374,687 in the similar period of 1946, an increase of 30 per cent.

Pig iron production in October amounted to 183,335 tons compared with 169,630 in September and 74,958 in the same month last year, total for the ten months ending October amounting to 1,630,149 tons compared with 1,107,025 in the same period of 1946. Ferro-alloys output in October totalled 14,691 tons compared with 11,152 in September and 8,448 a year ago, bringing the ten-month total to 127,393 tons compared with 95,859 tons.



STOCKS OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL

Dealers' of non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of September were as follows, totals for the first of the month being in brackets: aluminum, 4,273,295 (4,068,355) pounds; brass and bronze, 7,826,511 (7,858,877); copper, 2,466,135 (2,319,979); magnesium, 109,913 (109,613); nickel, 318,975 (320,166); tin-lead, 3,537,999 (3,857,087); zinc, 734,307 (767,556); drosses, 1,203,332 (1,243,837).

SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers in October were valued at \$1,665,314 compared with \$1,427,093 in September and \$1,060,236 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the ten months ending October, sales aggregated \$11,075,650 as compared with \$7,919,044 in the similar period of 1946.

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN SEPTEMBER

Production of common salt in September decreased to 55,931 tons compared with the previous month's total of 61,642 tons but was still well ahead of the 19,150 tons produced in September last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the nine months ending September, 569,237 tons were produced compared with 418,258 tons produced in the corresponding period of last year.

The amount shipped or used by producers amounted to 57,523 tons compared with 54,139 tons in the previous month, and 20,236 tons for September of 1946. Shipments in September this year consisted of 27,301 tons for commercial purposes and 30,222 for use in the manufacture of chemicals. During the first nine months of this year, 563,970 tons were shipped compared with 412,251 tons in the same period of 1946.

STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTION OF FINISHED LEATHERS

Stocks of hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers increased by 2.7 per cent to 530,333 above the 516,351 registered for the previous month, but decreased 5.3 per cent from the October 1946 total of 560,350, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of calf and kip skins were 561,202 at the end of October compared with 607,595 for the previous month and 437,396 for October last year.

Production of sole leather in October decreased to 2,509,600 pounds from the September total of 2,547,473 pounds. Output of cattle upper leather increased to 3,500,569 square feet from the September production of 2,880,339 square feet, while the production of calf and kip skin upper leather decreased slightly to 1,449,605 square feet from the September level of 1,487,506 square feet.

PRODUCTION OF HARDWOOD FLOORING

Production of hardwood flooring in 1945 by establishments which account for the greater part of the total Canadian output amounted to 33,391,000 board feet compared with 30,302,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 10.2 per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The value of production was \$3,488,750 compared with \$3,016,976 in 1944.

Production by kinds in 1945 was as follows, figures for 1944 being in brackets: birch, 22,542,000 (21,649,000) feet board measure; beech, 576,000 (528,000); maple, 7,737,000 (6,483,000); white oak, plain cut, 584,000 (included with other hardwoods in 1944); red oak, plain cut, 1,999,000 (1,635,000); other hardwoods, including quarter-cut white and red oak, ash, elm, cherry and hatternut, 453,000 (397,000) board feet.



### QUARTERLY SURVEYS OF PROCESSED FOODS INDUSTRIES

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released the first of a new series of quarterly bulletins showing the current production in Canada of principal processed food items. This survey is designed to meet the needs of government and business for closely up-to-date information on output and supplies of these products, for the purpose of shaping policies.

The present bulletin covers operations during each of the first two quarters of 1947, and each quarter of 1945 and 1946. In future issues, it is intended to include data covering production figures for the years previous to 1945, thus providing a more complete picture of the long-term trend in the production of each item.

### COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN 1945

The Canadian cotton textile industries during 1945 produced goods with a selling value at the factory of \$139,430,423, compared with \$140,059,344 in 1944, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All fabrics produced, other than for use in the manufacture of tires, had a value of \$68,313,440 in 1945.

Gray cotton fabric was the main item, and 59,143,813 pounds or 167,070,205 yards, with a selling value of \$26,636,605 were produced. Yarns spun for sale totalled \$18,193,517, while thread was valued at \$5,560,694. Tire fabrics produced had a value of \$12,961,194. Other important items were blankets, towels, sheets, bedspreads, etc.

The amount of raw cotton used in this industry amounted to 169,015,597 pounds valued at \$23,427,122. Yarns of all kinds used cost \$16,161,554. The expenditure for all kinds of fabrics totalled \$20,817,092, and for dyes, bleaches and chemicals, etc., amounted to \$3,156,538.

### BIRTHPLACE, MOTHER TONGUE, and CITIZENSHIP OF THE POPULATION OF SASKATCHEWAN

Curtailement of immigration during the war years is reflected in population figures on birthplace, mother tongue and citizenship released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the Province of Saskatchewan on the basis of the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces.

Of the 832,688 population residing in Saskatchewan on June 1, 1946, 526,849 or nearly 64 per cent were born in Saskatchewan; 110,817, or 13 per cent were born in other parts of Canada; 60,200 or seven per cent were born in the British Isles and other British countries; and 134,822 or 16 per cent were born in foreign countries. A decade ago at the 1936 Census, corresponding birthplace percentages out of a total population of 931,547 were as follows: Saskatchewan, 55 per cent; other parts of Canada, 16 per cent; British Isles and other British countries, nine per cent; and foreign countries 20 per cent.

Principal foreign birthplaces in 1946, with corresponding figures for 1936 in brackets are as follows: United States, 45,048 (63,972); U.S.S.R., 23,438 (28,651); Poland, 17,145 (30,760); Scandinavian countries, 12,665 (18,807); Austria, 11,959 (9,321); Germany, 5,294 (8,484); Hungary, 4,352 (5,771); Roumania, 4,052 (9,916).

By mother tongue in the census is meant the first language spoken in childhood if still understood by the person. For infants the mother tongue is taken to be the language commonly spoken in the home. The proportion of Saskatchewan's total population reporting English as their mother tongue increased from 53 per cent in 1936 to 56 per cent in 1941, and 62 per cent in 1946; the proportion reporting French, the other official language of Canada, decreased slightly from five per cent to approximately 4.5 per cent over the ten-year period.



Of other European mother tongues, only Netherlands showed a significant increase in 1946 over 1936 figures. This fact, together with sharp decline in the number of persons of German mother tongue, indicates a tendency first noticed in the 1941 Census during the war for persons of German origin to report Netherlands and other languages as their mother tongue. Numerically, the largest mother tongue groups for the province as a whole in 1946, with 1936 figures in brackets were as follows: English, 517,050 (498,330); German, 92,750 (152,495); Ukrainian, 71,764 (70,136); French, 37,027 (45,834); Indian, 18,951 (separate figures not available for 1936); Netherlands, 15,333 (7,645); Polish, 15,235 (21,332); Norwegian, 14,361 (29,247); Russian, 12,248 (16,423); Magyar, 9,443 (12,648); Swedish, 7,871 (15,624); Roumanian, 3,653 (6,603); Slovak, 2,656 (2,492); Danish, 1,341 (3,774).

The population of Saskatchewan in 1946 owing allegiance to Canada or other British countries numbered 318,525. With the exception of a few hundred British subjects who had not acquired Canadian domicile, this figure represents the population having Canadian citizenship under the terms of the Canadian Citizenship Act assented to June 27, 1946. The number owing allegiance to foreign countries in the 1946 Census was only 14,021, as compared with 48,731 in 1936. Figures for individual foreign countries in 1946, with 1936 totals in brackets, were as follows: United States, 4,637 (12,779); Poland, 2,176 (10,990); U.S.S.R., 1,855 (6,043); China, 1,249 (2,397); Scandinavian countries, 377 (4,276); Germany, 826 (3,164).

#### CIVIL AVIATION IN AUGUST

Canadian scheduled air carriers earned \$2,208,665 during August as compared with \$2,123,024 in August last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Operating expenses increased from \$2,050,672 in 1946 to \$2,155,536, and net operating revenues were reduced from \$72,352 to \$53,129. During the eight months ending August, revenues of scheduled carriers increased from \$13,448,292 in 1946 to \$14,189,386 and operating expenses from \$13,327,950 to \$16,205,991, reducing net operating revenues from \$120,342 to an operating loss of \$2,016,605.

Non-scheduled carriers reported an increase in revenues from \$215,487 in August 1946 to \$330,265 and in operating expenses from \$146,927 to \$517,029, with net operating revenue up from \$68,560 to \$113,236. In the eight months ended August, net revenues decreased from \$137,599 to \$71,819.

#### REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Disposal of Live Stock from Farms, Saskatchewan, 1945 (10 cents).
2. Statistical Hand Book of Canadian Tobacco (\$1.00).
3. Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, October (10 cents).
4. Summary of Foreign Trade, October (10 cents).
5. Imports for Consumption (Summary) October (20 cents).
6. Steel Wire, October (10 cents).
7. Disposal of Live Stock from Farms, Alberta, 1945 (10 cents).
8. Traffic Report of Railways, August (10 cents).
9. Dealers' Monthly Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, September (10 cents).
10. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, December 1 (10 cents).
11. Dairy Production, November (10 cents).
12. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
13. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, October (10 cents).
14. Production of Iron and Steel, October (10 cents).
15. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, October (10 cents).
16. Quarterly Production of Processed Foods (25 cents).
17. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
18. Cotton Textile Industries, 1945 (25 cents).
19. Hardwood Flooring Industry, 1945 (10 cents).
20. Articles Imports from Each Country, Nine Months Ended September (25 cents).
21. Retail Sales, October (10 cents).
22. Civil Aviation, August (10 cents).
23. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries September (10 cents).
24. Birthplace and Citizenship, Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
25. Mother Tongue, Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
26. Stocks of Meat and Lard, December 1 (10 cents).
27. Salt, September (10 cents).
28. Hides, Skins and Leather October (10 cents).
29. Trade of Canada: Exports of Canadian and Foreign Product, October (25 cents).



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