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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 December 18 totalled 143,638,893 bushels compared with 144,520,088 on December 11 and 154,305,893 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies on the latest date comprised 129,150,260 bushels in Canadian positions and 14,488,633 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 18 amounted to 2,222,696 bushels compared with 2,801,658 in the preceding week. During the period August 1 to December 18 wheat marketings aggregated 187,120,421 bushels compared with 233,039,290 in the similar period of last year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 18, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,062,565 (1,663,304) bushels; barley, 983,800 (1,525,399); rye, 24,262 (42,479); flaxseed, 47,089 (44,396).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending December 18 amounted to 1,210,906 bushels as against 2,578,864 in the same period of last year, bringing the total for the period August 1 to December 18 to 44,751,636 bushels compared with 56,720,685 in the similar period of 1946.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION LOWER IN NOVEMBER

Wheat flour production was lower in November, amounting to 2,159,483 barrels compared with 2,518,555 in the corresponding month last year, a decline of 18 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first four months of the current crop year, 9,584,170 barrels were produced, an increase of 246,365 barrels over the same period of last year.

Wheat milled into flour in November amounted to 9,735,662 bushels compared with 11,239,067 in the same month last year, bringing the total for the four-month period to 42,378,380 bushels compared with 41,558,918 in the like period of 1946-47. Stocks of wheat in flour mills at the end of November totalled 6,604,400 bushels compared with 6,181,413 at the end of October.

The following quantities of coarse grains also were ground in November, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: oats, 2,340,385 (2,700,088) bushels; corn, 100,895 (209,022); barley, 853,225 (1,010,140); buckwheat, 9,400 (15,799); mixed grains, 1,827,455 (2,453,840).

STOCKS OF FOREIGN CORN IN CANADA

Stocks of United States corn in Canada on December 18 advanced to 582,693 bushels as against 192,899 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. On the other hand, stocks of Argentine corn were low, amounting to 4,415 bushels as compared with 537,632 a year ago.

FISH LANDINGS LOWER IN NOVEMBER

Landings of fish and shellfish in the sea fisheries of Canada during November amounted to 90,900,000 pounds, a decrease of almost 14 per cent from November last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the eleven months ending November, landings aggregated 1,039,600,000 pounds compared with 1,136,600,000 in the similar period last year, a decrease of eight per cent.

On the Pacific Coast, landings of all types of fish in November, at 56,500,000 pounds, were 23 per cent below those of November last year. This was due to the catches of herring and salmon being lower by 33 per cent and 34 per cent, respectively. Pilchards made their first appearance of the year, 971,000 pounds having been landed during the month. Cumulative totals of landings in British Columbia in the first eleven months of 1947 were 442,300,000 pounds, an increase of 19 per cent over those in the same period of 1946.

Landings on the Atlantic Coast in November totalled 34,400,000 pounds, an increase of seven per cent over November, 1946. The quantity of sardines landed during the month was more than double the amount landed a year ago. The smelt fishing season is under way, but so far catches are reported as only fair. Cumulative totals of landings in the sea fisheries of the Atlantic Coast in the first eleven months of 1947, at 536,200,000 pounds, were 22 per cent below those in the comparable period of 1946.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS OF FARMS IN ALBERTA

Value of animal products of farms in Alberta in 1945 was \$29,827,670, an increase of 61.7 per cent over 1940 and 114.6 per cent over 1935, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

There was a reduction in the number of cows milked of 3.8 per cent and 13.3 per cent when compared with 1940 and 1935 respectively, and also a reduction in milk production of 14.4 per cent and 13.5 per cent in the same periods. However there was an increase in the value of milk production of 44.9 per cent when compared with 1940 and 101.3 per cent when compared with 1935. Both egg production and value showed increases, with production up 18.7 per cent and 33.9 per cent when compared with 1940 and 1935 respectively, and value up 147.3 per cent and 163.6 per cent in the same two periods.

There was a sharp increase in honey production of 67.2 per cent as compared with 1940 and 172.4 per cent as compared with 1935. While there was an increase of 9.7 per cent in the number of sheep shorn and 14.7 per cent in the total wool production as compared with 1940, there was a 20.9 per cent reduction in the number of sheep shorn and 16.7 per cent reduction in total wool production as compared with 1935. However there was a sharp increase in value of wool production over the two previous Census years of 53.3 per cent and 88.0 per cent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

Reflecting increases in all but one of the eight sub-groups, the general index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1926=100, rose to 142.5 in November as against 139.3 in October and 111.6 in November last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Principal advances over October were registered in the textile and animal products groups.

Sub-group indexes were as follows in November with those for October in brackets: vegetable products, 131.6 (126.3); animal products, 144.1 (140.7); textile products, 146.5 (137.4); wood products, 176.8 (175.7); iron products, 148.3 (148.3); non-ferrous metals, 135.9 (134.9); non-metallic minerals, 121.2 (119.1); chemical products, 112.6 (111.9).

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended December 20 showed a seasonal decline to 75,514 cars from 78,913 cars for the preceding week, but were three per cent above the total of 73,367 cars for the corresponding week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total loadings for the 51 weeks ended December 20 amounted to 3,892,008 cars as compared with 3,633,494 cars in 1946, and 3,613,745 cars in 1944.

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ending December 26, 1947, a week and month earlier:

	<u>December 26</u>	<u>December 18</u>	<u>November 27</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks)	106.8	105.5	107.3
74 Industrials	101.1	99.7	101.3
18 Utilities	112.6	111.2	112.8
3 Banks	132.5	132.2	135.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(27 Stocks)	86.5	84.5	89.3
23 Golds	73.2	72.3	78.7
4 Base Metals	111.8	107.2	108.3

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN NOVEMBER

Department store sales were 14 per cent higher in November than in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This increase was consistent with the average gain recorded in the first eleven months of this year over the similar period of 1946. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 347.6 for November, 286.2 for October, and 304.4 for November, 1946. Largest among the sales increases in November were those for household appliances, radio, food, and apparel. Sales of drug and stationery departments fell off six per cent.

DRUG STORE CHAINS IN 1946

Sales of retail drug store chains amounted to \$26,463,700 in 1946, an increase of 9.8 per cent over 1945, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Increases in the value of sales were general in all regions of the country, ranging from a gain of 13.6 per cent in the Prairie Provinces to 5.2 per cent in the Maritimes. The number of firms in each region remained constant and the number of stores made only slight gains. No significant change took place in 1946 in the relationship between local chains and provincial, sectional and national chains. Local chains accounted for 34.6 per cent of the business and the other group for 65.4 per cent.

SHIPMENTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles totalled 23,267 units in November compared with 25,479 in October and 19,105 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the eleven months ending November, 236,732 vehicles were shipped compared with 154,875 in the similar period of 1946.

Of the vehicles shipped in November this year 16,144 were passenger cars, of which 12,932 were for sale in Canada and 3,212 for export; in the eleven months 115,077 were for sale in Canada and 36,023 for export. Shipments of commercial vehicles in November comprised 4,530 for sale in Canada and 2,593 for shipment abroad; in the eleven-month period, respective figures were 57,713 and 27,919.

COAL TAR DISTILLATION INDUSTRY

Coal tar distillation industry of Canada had an output in 1946 valued at \$5,509,-727 compared with \$5,616,313 in the preceding year, a decrease of 1.9 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Chief products of the industry were creosote and other tar oils, pitch, refined tar, tarred felts and sheathings, pitch coke, protective paints, phenol, cresols and cresylic acid.

FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Financing of motor vehicle sales in November fell slightly short of the high volume recorded in October, but was on a par with financing in most other months of this year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Activity remained well above the 1946 level, increases in November amounting to 96 per cent for new vehicles and 157 per cent for used vehicles.

New vehicle financing totalled 4,639 units with a financed value of \$6,756,713 in November. Passenger cars accounted for 2,793 units of this total. The increase of 114 per cent for passenger models far exceeded the 54 per cent gain for trucks and buses.

In the used vehicle field there were 6,765 units financed in November to the extent of \$4,244,760. A high proportion of these were passenger cars, of which 5,359 were financed. Increases amounted to 179 per cent for used passenger vehicles and 98 per cent for used commercial vehicles.

MANUFACTURES OF THE NON-METALLIC MINERALS

Production by manufacturing industries which used non-metallic minerals as their principal materials amounted to \$446,543,054 in 1946, an increase of ten per cent over the 1945 value of \$405,736,477, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A gain of \$23 million in the petroleum products industry accounted for a large part of the advance.

Thirteen of the industries in this group showed increases in output values in 1946 as compared with 1945, and two showed declines. The percentage gains were as follows: asbestos products, 12.3; cement products, 51.1; cement, 40.9; glass, 1.1; products from Canadian clays, 37.1; products from imported clays, 34.0; stone products, 69.2; salt, 8.2; gypsum products, 54.4; lime, 9; petroleum products, 11.2; and the miscellaneous group, 30.0. Output from the artificial abrasives industry was about the same as in 1945 but the coke and gas industry was down 16.3 per cent.

Imports into Canada of non-metallic minerals and their products totalled \$332,-611,081 in 1946 compared with \$265,405,010 in 1945. Exports of Canadian produce were appraised at \$57,360,525 as against \$59,555,035 in the preceding year.

CEMENT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Value of shipments of Portland cement from Canadian plants reached a new high in 1946, when 11,560,483 barrels worth \$20,122,503 were sold or used by the producers, an increase of 36 per cent in quantity and 48 per cent in value over the 1945 shipments of 8,471,679 barrels valued at \$14,246,480, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Raw materials used in 1946 included 2,525,653 tons of limestone, 65,431 tons of gypsum, 227,645 tons of clay, 3,862 tons of pyrite cinder, 31,222 tons of silica sand, and 99,355 tons of shale. Imports of Portland cement in 1946 amounted to 350,057 barrels valued at \$1,098,532, and imports of white Portland cement clinker totalled 14,296 barrels valued at \$30,147. Exports of Portland cement amounted to 114,370 barrels at \$236,276. The apparent consumption in Canada in 1946 was 11,796,170 barrels.

OCTOBER PRODUCTION OF SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC

Output of primary silver was increased in October, totalling 1,093,946 fine ounces compared with 924,302 in the preceding month and 906,467 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the ten months ending October, 9,688,317 fine ounces were produced compared with 10,728,608 in the like period of 1946.

Production of primary lead in October amounted to 13,085 tons compared with 13,261 in September and 14,728 in October last year, bringing the total for the ten months ending October to 133,756 tons compared with 152,609 in the similar period of 1946. Primary zinc production in October totalled 18,611 tons compared with 17,912 in the preceding month and 18,268 in the same month last year; ten-month total was 175,317 tons compared with 198,566 in the same period of last year.

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were valued at \$1,333,230 in September as compared with \$1,252,172 in the preceding month and \$1,112,137 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the nine months ending September, sales aggregated \$10,107,064 as compared with \$8,603,524 in the like period of 1946.

Values of sales of principal products for the nine months ending September, with totals for the same period of 1946 in brackets were: building brick, \$5,432,195 (\$4,652,472); structural tile, \$7,447,152 (\$1,116,778); drain tile, \$423,978 (\$369,942); sewer pipe, \$1,221,559 (\$977,105); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$204,523 (\$156,296); pottery, \$365,034 (\$295,045).

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production of rigid insulating board was slightly lower in November, the month's total amounting to 16,151,791 square feet compared with 16,344,213 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the eleven months ending November, production advanced to 135,306,868 square feet compared with 147,933,639 in the similar period of 1946. Domestic sales in November rose to 12,293,261 square feet from 11,333,299 a year ago, and in the eleven months to 145,044,327 square feet from 120,564,631.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON TRANSIT SYSTEMS IN JULY

Passengers carried on urban transit systems during July totalled 115,696,096, registering a minor decline of 1.7 per cent from July, 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Traffic on interurban systems at 9,460,327, showed an increase of 20,000 over the same month last year. Cumulative totals for the first seven months of 1947 indicate that 891,272,403 passengers were carried on urban systems and 55,595,239 passengers on interurban lines.

CIVIL AVIATION IN SEPTEMBER

Canadian scheduled air carriers earned \$2,138,550 during September as compared with \$2,208,665 in August and \$2,051,542 in September last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Operating expenses were increased from \$1,991,089 in 1946 to \$2,214,006, reducing the net operating revenue from \$60,453 to \$14,544. Non-scheduled carriers reported an increase in revenues from \$130,833 in 1946 to \$534,117 and in operating expenses from \$140,793 to \$504,559 and a reduction in net revenue from \$40,036 to \$29,558.

During the nine months, January to September, revenues of Canadian scheduled carriers increased from \$15,499,334 to \$16,327,936 and operating expenses from \$15,319,039 to \$13,329,997 and net revenues were reduced from \$180,795 to a loss of \$2,002,061. Non-scheduled carriers increased their revenues from \$1,066,476 in 1946 to \$3,214,298 and their operating expenses from \$888,732 to \$3,112,921 which reduced their net revenue from \$177,694 to \$101,377.

WOOLLEN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

The gross value of products turned out by the woollen textile industries of Canada in 1945 amounted to \$95,560,306, an increase of \$5,289,263 or 5.9 per cent as compared with the preceding year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 15,575 persons employed represented an increase of 740 or approximately five per cent, and salaries and wages paid, \$20,809,245, were greater by \$1,049,572 or 5.3 per cent. The sum of \$54,811,039 was expended on materials, being \$2,359,072 or 4.5 per cent greater than in 1944.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES
IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1947

Live births in Canada during the first quarter of 1947 numbered 69,312, giving an equivalent annual rate of 23.3 per 1,000 population as compared with 73,080 births and a rate of 24.1 for the first quarter of 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There were 3,368 illegitimate births, forming 3.3 per cent of all live births as compared with 3,496 or 4.8 per cent. Stillbirths amounted to 1,708 or 19.1 per 1,000 live births as against 1,632 and a rate of 23.2. Deaths totalled 27,337 with a rate of 9.0 per 1,000 population as compared with 31,425 and a rate of 10.4. The natural increase for the quarter was 41,975 giving a rate of 13.8 per 1,000 population as against 41,585 and a rate of 13.7.

Deaths under one year of age numbered 4,178 and the infant mortality rate was 47 per 1,000 live births. These figures compared with 3,953 deaths and a rate of 54 for the corresponding period of 1946. Deaths under one month of age numbered 2,282 giving a rate of 26 per 1,000 live births as against 2,202 and a rate of 30. There were 124 maternal deaths as compared with 161 and the rate was 1.4 as against 2.2 per 1,000 live births.

The number of deaths assigned to certain causes in the first quarter of 1947 was as follows (the figures for the corresponding period of 1946 being given in parentheses in each case): typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 16 (19); scarlet fever, 13 (20); whooping cough, 46 (38); diphtheria, 55 (67); tuberculosis, 1,305 (1,499); influenza, 396 (1,030); smallpox, - (-); measles, 62 (47); acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis, 3 (2); cancer, 3,587 (3,596); intracranial lesions of vascular origin, 2,259 (2,623); diseases of the heart, 7,624 (8,356); diseases of the arteries, 535 (664); pneumonia, 1,753 (1,901); diarrhoea and enteritis, 371 (340); nephritis, 1,627 (2,064); suicides, 161 (235); homicides, 21 (33); motor vehicle accidents, 220 (265); other accidental deaths, 1,021 (1,208).

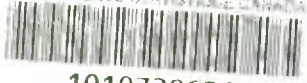
There were 17,000 marriages giving a rate of 5.5 as against 19,603 or a rate of 5.5 in the first quarter of 1946.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Drug Store Chains in Canada, 1946 (25 cents).
2. Woollen Textile Industries in Canada, 1946 (35 cents).
3. Births, Deaths and Marriages in First Quarter of 1947 (25 cents).
4. Cement Manufacturing Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
5. Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals, 1946 (15 cents).
6. Civil Aviation, September (10 cents).
7. Transit Report, July (10 cents).
8. Products Made from Canadian Clays, September (10 cents).
9. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, October (10 cents).
10. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
11. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, November (10 cents).
12. Department Store Sales, November (10 cents).
13. Dairy Review, November (10 cents).
14. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, November (10 cents).
15. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, November (10 cents).
16. Motor Vehicle Shipments, November (10 cents).
17. Canadian Milling Statistics, November (10 cents).
18. Animal Products of Farms, Alberta 1945 (10 cents).
19. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
20. Electrical Apparatus and Supplies Industry, 1946 (50 cents).
21. Coal Tar Distillation Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
22. Prices and Price Indexes, November (10 cents).
23. Labour Force Bulletin No. 7 (25 cents).

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

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