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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

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FRUIT CROPS OF CANADA in 1947 had an estimated value of \$45,603,000, a decline of 10 per cent from the 1946 total of \$50,388,000.

CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS in nine cities of Canada on March 12 totalled 7,697,000 pounds, compared with 9,692,300 on March 5.

RETAIL SALES in January increased 18 per cent over the same month last year, with all regions of the country participating in the advance.

WHOLESALE SALES in January were three per cent in excess of the dollar volume for January 1947.

DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED in Canada in 1947 totalled 76,738, while 42,215 were under construction at the end of the year.

CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on March 4 totalled 102,099,900 bushels compared with 108,120,600 on February 26 and 116,945,700 a year ago.

CAR LOADINGS on Canadian railways for the week ending March 6 declined to 74,516 cars from 76,422 for the preceding week, but were 14 per cent above loadings of 65,561 cars last year.

## SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN 1947

Canada's international trade in outstanding securities resulted in a small outflow of capital in 1947, in contrast with the predominant inflows from this type of transaction during the previous decade. The net purchase of securities from all countries during the year amounted to \$18 million compared with net sales of \$134.6 million in 1946 and \$191 million in 1945. There were net purchases from all countries in each month of 1947 with the exception of January and July.

The principal factors influencing the change in direction were the decline in United States demand for Canadian securities and a reduction in liquidations of United States securities by Canadians. Net transactions in all outstanding securities with the United States led to a purchase balance of \$10.5 million compared with net sales of \$170.2 million in 1946. In trade with the United Kingdom, net purchases declined to \$9.2 million in 1947 from \$35.4 million in 1946, while transactions with other countries showed a sales balance of \$1.7 million in 1947.

The volume of transactions in 1947 aggregated \$405.6 million, sharply reduced from the 1946 total of \$697 million. Sales to all countries were valued at \$193.8 million compared with \$415.8 million in 1946, and purchases from all countries at \$211.8 million compared with \$281.2 million. Sales to the United States in 1947 totalled \$182.3 million as against \$405 million, and purchases from that country, \$192.8 million as against \$234.8.



WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Combined wheat supply of the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia -- the world's four major exporting countries -- amounted to 1,580 million bushels at January 1, a gain of 19 per cent compared with supplies at the beginning of 1947, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture. Substantial increases in the United States and Australia are the notable features, with a decline in Canadian stocks more than balancing an increase in the Argentine supply.

While wheat stocks at January 1 were up from a year ago, total supplies of all grains in the four principal exporting countries, estimated at 123 million short tons, are at the lowest level of recent years. The reduction in over-all grain supplies is due principally to the significant decline in the 1947 United States corn crop, and, in lesser, degree, to the reduction in oats in both the United States and Canada.

The increase in wheat supplies has brought the estimated world exportable surplus of grains (excluding rice) up to 32 million long tons, an increase of three million tons over earlier estimates. However, import requirements, as indicated last fall by the International Emergency Food Council, amounted to 52 million long tons for the 1947-48 season. A large gap obviously remains and rigid rationing, high flour extraction rates and other conservation measures must persist in many deficit countries, at least until indigenous supplies are replenished by the 1948 harvest.

World exports of grain and grain products (excluding rice) for the period July-December 1947 reached a total of 16.5 million tons, an increase of more than 37 per cent over the 12.0 million tons moved into international trade channels during the comparable period in 1946. With total exportable supplies currently estimated at 32 million long tons, shipments for the January-June period of 1948 will apparently be at a somewhat lower rate.

Approximately 12.4 million tons, or slightly more than 75 per cent, of the world's grain exports during the first six months of the 1947-48 season consisted of bread grains. In the corresponding period of the previous season bread grain exports amounted to 8.8 million tons or 73 per cent of the total. Wherever possible, exports have been directed to areas where the food situation is most critical. It has been especially serious in those European countries which suffered near crop failure in 1947, and, nearly 71 per cent of the world's total grain exports for the last half of 1947 went to European destinations.

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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 March 4 amounted to 102,099,900 bushels compared with 108,120,600 on February 26 and 116,945,700 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible on the latest date comprised 97,604,500 bushels in Canadian positions and 4,495,400 in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces to country elevators during the week ending March 4 totalled 832,900 bushels compared with 556,600 in the preceding week. During the period, August 1-February 26, wheat marketings aggregated 204,328,600 bushels compared with 254,514,400 in the similar period of 1946-47.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending March 4, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 324,500 (213,800) bushels; barley, 155,700 (124,300); rye, 4,100 (10,100); flaxseed, 15,500 (8,800).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending March 4 increased to 4,983,800 bushels from 1,434,400 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the period August 1-March 6 to 77,726,800 bushels compared with 86,352,700 in the similar period of 1946-47.

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VALUE OF FRUIT CROPS LOWER IN 1947

Canada's 1947 fruit crops had an estimated value of \$45,603,000, a decline of 10 per cent from the 1946 total of \$50,388,000. Although prices for the most part were higher than in 1946, smaller crops of apples, plums, peaches and cherries resulted in a lower total value of production.

The estimated value of the apple crop was \$21,302,000 as against \$27,196,000 in 1946, pears \$2,440,000 compared with \$2,278,000, plums and prunes \$1,749,000 (\$1,755,000); peaches \$4,508,000 (\$5,356,000), cherries \$2,231,000 (\$2,113,000), strawberries \$5,057,000 (\$4,498,000), raspberries \$3,917,000 (\$3,364,000), grapes \$3,598,000 (\$3,160,000).

The value of production by provinces in 1947, with comparable data for 1946 in brackets, follows: Nova Scotia, \$2,922,000 (\$5,932,000); New Brunswick, \$631,000 (\$666,000); Quebec, \$3,548,000 (\$2,022,000); Ontario, \$14,712,000 (\$14,636,000); British Columbia, \$23,790,000 (\$27,132,000).

STOCKS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, amounted to 29,340,000 pounds on March 1 as against 29,529,000 on February 1 and 27,649,000 pounds on March 1 last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 11,157,000 pounds compared with 12,651,000 pounds on February 1 and 5,915,000 a year ago.

Stocks of Canadian fresh vegetables were generally lower on March 1. Potato stocks totalled 263,200 tons as against 361,600 a year ago, onions 4,900 tons against 8,200, beets 586 tons against 581, carrots 1,800 tons against 4,600, cabbages 260 tons against 1,900, parsnips 280 tons against 700, and celery 20 crates against 7,600.

Stocks of Canadian apples on March 1 amounted to 1,980,000 bushels compared with 3,416,000 on February 1 and 945,000 a year ago.

STOCKS OF CANADIAN MEAT ON MARCH 1

Stocks of Canadian meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on March 1 totalled 129,746,000 pounds compared with 134,974,000 on February 1 and 63,120,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Pork stocks on March 1 amounted to 79,933,000 pounds compared with 75,333,000 on February 1 and 44,845,000 on March 1, 1947. Holdings of beef were 39,091,000 pounds compared with 45,714,000 on February 1 and 18,235,000 a year ago.

Stocks of veal totalled 3,780,000 pounds compared with 5,558,000 on February 1 and 1,182,000 on March 1 last year, while the holdings of mutton and lamb amounted to 6,942,000 pounds compared with 8,369,000 on February 1 and 3,859,000 a year ago.

Lard stocks on March 1 stood at 3,534,000 pounds as against 3,635,000 on February 1 and 1,221,000 on March 1, 1947.

STOCKS OF FROZEN FISH ON MARCH 1

Stocks of frozen fish on March 1 amounted to 28,129,000 pounds compared with 34,202,000 pounds on February 1 and 28,604,000 pounds on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings comprised 25,840,000 frozen fresh and 2,289,000 pounds frozen smoked.

Stocks of cod were low on March 1, totalling 1,503,000 pounds compared with 2,818,000 on February 1 and 6,990,000 a year ago. Holdings of salmon were 7,873,000 pounds compared with 11,231,000 a month earlier and 5,655,000 on March 1, 1947.

Stocks of sea herring and kippers totalled 7,549,000 pounds as against 8,377,000 on February 1 and 6,565,000 on March 1 last year, while the holdings of haddock and finnan haddie were 829,000 pounds compared with 1,122,000 on February 1 and 554,000 last year.



DECREASE IN SWINE NUMBERS INDICATED

Reduced hog production in Canada is indicated in the estimates based on the December 1, 1947 survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, when the number of hogs on farms stood at 5,381,200, a decline of 1.4 per cent from the December 1, 1946 total. Decreases occurred in the Maritime Provinces, Québec and Saskatchewan. Ontario and Manitoba had increases of six and seven per cent, respectively. Alberta and British Columbia had slight increases.

Reduced production is reflected more significantly in the size of the fall pig crop and in the number of sows bred to farrow. The fall pig crop in 1947, is estimated at 3,921,000, was nine per cent below that of the previous fall. Whereas Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia had slight gains, decreases in other provinces were quite pronounced, ranging from 7.5 per cent in Prince Edward Island to 29.3 per cent in Saskatchewan.

A decrease of 33 per cent in the estimate of the number of sows bred to farrow during the six months following the date of the survey indicates further reduced production. This estimate, however, is based on intentions reported by farmers at the beginning of December. The hog-barley ratio reached a low of 13.9 in December, the lowest since May 1937.

New price relationships which have developed since January 1, 1948 may result in a more moderate reduction actually taking place. The feed situation is undoubtedly the most important factor leading to reduced production. Decreases of 41.5 and 35 per cent in the spring pig crop are forecast for Québec and Ontario, respectively. These provinces had the most significant increases for the last two pig crops and curtailment of production now is the result of last year's small coarse grains crop.

CANADA'S 1947 HONEY CROP

Canada's 1947 honey crop has been estimated at 37,078,000 pounds, according to revised figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing an increase of 60 per cent over the unusually small crop of 23,185,000 pounds, produced in 1946. The average price per pound was well above the 1946 level at 25 cents compared with 18, and the return to the producers was at an all-time high of \$9,160,000 compared with \$4,149,000 in 1946.

Revised estimates of production in 1947, with final figures for 1946 in brackets, follow by provinces: Prince Edward Island, 57,000 (15,000) pounds; Nova Scotia, 112,000 (65,000); New Brunswick, 142,000 (109,000); Québec, 5,399,000 (1,900,000); Ontario, 12,290,000 (5,685,000); Manitoba, 5,180,000 (4,810,000); Saskatchewan, 6,232,000 (3,953,000); Alberta, 6,507,000 (6,192,000); British Columbia, 1,159,000 (456,000).

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 March 11, a week and month earlier:

	<u>March 11</u>	<u>March 4</u>	<u>February 5</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks) .....	101.3	101.4	104.3
76 Industrials .....	95.6	95.6	98.3
16 Utilities .....	107.2	107.8	111.6
8 Banks .....	128.5	127.7	130.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks) .....	83.4	84.5	83.6
25 Golds .....	72.9	74.3	70.3
5 Base Metals .....	102.5	103.1	109.2



STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER  
IN NINE CANADIAN CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine Canadian cities as at the close of business on March 12 totalled 7,697,061 pounds compared with 9,692,269 pounds on March 5, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings follow by cities, totals for March 5 being in brackets: Quebec, 478,478 (638,937) pounds; Montreal, 2,347,651 (3,173,892); Toronto, 1,135,851 (1,402,939); Winnipeg, 1,297,128 (1,632,543); Regina, 102,065 (117,934); Saskatoon, 80,778 (73,111); Edmonton, 390,539 (411,725); Calgary, 417,116 (474,132); Vancouver, 1,441,455 (1,702,056).

FISHERIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK

The marketed value of products of the fisheries of New Brunswick in 1946 amounted to \$16,422,201 compared with \$13,270,376 in the preceding year, an increase of \$3,151,825 or 24 per cent. The lobster fishery recorded marketings of \$4,627,203, a decrease of \$431,498, or nine per cent, from \$5,058,701 shown in 1945. The decrease was due to smaller quantities of lobsters brought in from other provinces for marketing in New Brunswick. The actual New Brunswick catch increased by 20 per cent over that of 1945. The sardine fishery came second with a marketed value of \$4,169,125 and the herring fishery third with a marketed value of \$2,315,000.

The quantity of fish of all kinds, including shellfish, taken by New Brunswick fishermen during the year totalled 1,268,700 cwt. with a landed value of \$7,145,383 compared with a catch of 1,556,964 cwt. and a landed value of \$5,477,452 in 1945. Average prices received by the fishermen for the three principal kinds of fish were: lobster \$28.34 per cwt. compared with \$25.57 per cwt.; sardines \$3.11 per barrel compared with \$3.29 per barrel, and herring \$1.15 per cwt. compared with \$1.25 cwt. in 1945.

WHOLESALE SALES UP THREE  
PER CENT IN JANUARY

Dollar volume of wholesale sales in January was three per cent in excess of the volume for January 1947, but showed a seasonal decline of two per cent below the December 1947 level. The general unadjusted index, on the base, average for 1935-39=100, stood at 245.5 for January 1948, 237.7 for January 1947, and 251.3 for December, 1947.

Considerable variation in trends existed between the various regions. British Columbia had the largest increase over the preceding year with a gain of 16 per cent. Sales in Quebec and Ontario were up seven and three per cent, respectively. Wholesalers in the Prairie Provinces reported sales two per cent below January 1947, while a drop of seven per cent was registered in the Maritime Provinces.

Only the drug trade, with sales up 11 per cent, reported an increase over January 1947 larger than has occurred in preceding months. Tobacco and confectionery sales were up six per cent. The other three trades showing an increase -- dry goods, hardware, and groceries -- recorded considerably smaller gains than have been experienced for some months. Dry goods wholesalers' sales were 14 per cent above January 1947, hardware sales were up 13 per cent, while grocers registered an increase of only two per cent.

Sales of wholesalers of clothing, automotive equipment, footwear, and fruits and vegetables were smaller in January 1948 than in the same month last year. Decreases in these trades were as follows: clothing, six per cent; automotive equipment, seven per cent; footwear, 10 per cent; fruits and vegetables, 11 per cent.

Largest increases in value of inventories as at the end of January compared with the same date last year were registered in the dry goods trade with an advance of 42 per cent; clothing 38 per cent; automotive equipment 33 per cent; and hardware 26 per cent. Tobacco and confectionery and footwear wholesalers' stocks increased 17 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively, while lesser gains of eight per cent and five per cent were recorded by grocery and drug wholesalers. Stocks of fruits and vegetables were eight per cent lower.



SALES VOLUME INCREASES IN ALL  
RETAIL TRADES DURING JANUARY

There was no slackening in the currently high rate of consumer spending in January when dollar sales in retail stores increased 13 per cent over January a year ago. Since price increases have undoubtedly contributed to this gain, it should be noted that the change from January 1947 reflects the increase in the flow of dollars into Canadian retail stores rather than physical volume of trading. The general index for January, unadjusted for seasonal variations and price changes and on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 213.1 as against 181.2 a year ago.

All 14 trades represented in the general index reported increased sales over January a year ago. Even jewellery stores, which have been following a downward sales trend for some time, responded to the general acceleration of consumer expenditures with a minor gain of five per cent. A 28 per cent increase in retail trade in British Columbia stands out among the regional results. Other regions reported higher sales in January also and all, with the exception of the Maritimes where sales advanced only eight per cent, had gains corresponding closely with the average result for the country.

Outstanding gains have been made by durable goods outlets -- radio and electrical, furniture and hardware stores -- throughout most of the post-war period. As sales in these stores reached and surpassed levels in most other trades, the earlier sharp increases have given way to more moderate gains. As rates of increase in sales volume of household durables tended to fall off, sales increases for non-durable goods stores have come to the fore. Most pronounced gains in January were those for apparel and food stores. Sales in men's clothing stores were up 31 per cent, while women's wear stores increased volume by 23 per cent and family clothing stores reported sales 17 per cent higher. In footwear, sales increases were less notable, showing a gain of 13 per cent.

On the other hand, increases in durable goods stores were less pronounced. Radio and electrical stores along had an increase of 21 per cent which approximated the average movement in sales from January 1947 to January 1948. Hardware and furniture stores sales moved up by 13 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively.

Stores in the general merchandise group -- department, variety and country general stores -- all had increases which roughly approximated the general increase for the 14 trades, the lowest being 14 per cent for country general and the highest being 18 per cent for variety stores. Candy store sales, on the basis of reports from chain companies only, were 10 per cent lower in January this year compared with last.

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PRODUCTION OF CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS

Production of concrete building blocks in January totalled 2,095,000 as compared with 2,602,000 in the preceding month and 1,183,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output of drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile amounted to 9,700 tons compared with 11,600 tons in December and 6,900 tons in January a year ago.

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PRODUCTION OF SALT IN JANUARY

Production of common salt in January totalled 54,600 tons as against 61,100 tons in the preceding month, and 63,600 tons in the corresponding month of 1947. The amount shipped or used by producers amounted to 56,000 tons compared with 53,700 tons in December. Shipments in January consisted of 25,600 tons for commercial use and 30,400 tons for use in the manufacture of chemicals.

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ASBESTOS SHIPMENTS IN JANUARY

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines during January totalled 46,600 tons compared with 57,400 tons in the preceding month, and 44,100 tons in January, 1947. Exports of asbestos during January amounted to 47,800 tons compared with 58,700 tons in December 1947, and 42,800 tons in the same month last year.

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CEMENT PRODUCTION

Production of Portland cement in January amounted to 1,007,800 barrels compared with 1,067,100 barrels in the previous month, and 852,800 barrels in January, 1947. Shipments to customers by Canadian manufacturers totalled 500,000 barrels in January compared with 632,300 barrels in December 1947, and 401,100 barrels in the corresponding month of 1947.

SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 231,300 net tons in January compared with 178,300 in December. The January total included 6,667 tons of semi-finished shapes; 16,612 tons of structurals; 14,059 tons of plates; 42,885 tons of rails; 51,466 tons of hot-rolled bars; 11,506 tons of pipes and tubes; 14,587 tons of wire rods; 23,909 tons of black sheets; 7,828 tons of galvanized sheets; 8,951 tons of castings; and 32,859 tons of other shapes. The amount of producers' interchange was 77,300 tons in January, against 84,400 tons in December.

SALES OF MANUFACTURED AND  
NATURAL GAS IN JANUARY

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in Canada in January amounted to 2,478,692 M cubic feet as compared with 2,186,826 M in December, and 2,392,635 M in January, 1947, and the revenues from sales, \$2,365,245 as compared with \$2,140,975 in December and \$2,111,302 in January, 1947.

Natural gas sales in January totalled 5,271,201 M cubic feet as against 4,527,167 M in the preceding month, and 5,181,745 M cubic feet in January 1947, and the revenues from sales, \$1,748,658 as against \$1,457,682 in December and \$1,655,657 in January last year.

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR  
FURTHER REDUCED IN JANUARY

Production of leather footwear was further reduced in January, amounting to 2,451,000 pairs as against 2,548,200 pairs in December and 3,132,200 pairs in January last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of the total for January this year, 527,500 pairs were soled with materials other than leather.

SALES OF PAINTS, VARNISHES AND LACQUERS

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small percentage of the total Canadian production, amounted to \$6,588,000 in January as compared with \$4,753,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Trade sales, exclusive of water paints, accounted for 52 per cent of the total for January this year, industrial sales for 31 per cent, and water paints for two per cent.

STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND  
CONSUMPTION OF RUBBER

Stocks of natural rubber at the end of January amounted to 5,739 long tons, an increase of 54 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 3,729 long tons. Reclaim stocks fell from 3,195 long tons to 2,246, and synthetic from 4,316 long tons to 3,921.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber fell from 4,408 long tons in January last year to 3,648, while reclaim increased from 529 long tons to 371. Domestic consumption of natural rubber increased from 2,153 long tons to 3,458, but synthetic fell from 3,195 long tons to 2,081, and reclaim from 1,533 long tons to 1,339.



STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR

Refinery stocks of raw sugar on February 21 fell to 91,911,000 pounds from last year's corresponding total of 110,894,000 pounds, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Refined sugar stocks were also lower, totalling 150,835,000 pounds as against 193,071,000.

STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS AND  
PRODUCTION OF FINISHED LEATHER

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of January amounted to 701,700, showing an increase of nine per cent over the January 1947 total of 641,800. Stocks of calf and kip skins increased from 562,100 to 703,900, and horse hides from 33,100 to 64,500, but goat and kid skins fell from 209,700 to 145,200, and sheep and lamb skins from 86,300 (dozen) to 66,100 (dozen).

Production of cattle sole leather in January amounted to 1,942,800 pounds compared with 2,976,000 in the same month last year. Output of cattle upper leather totalled 3,204,300 square feet compared with 3,256,500, while the production of glove and garment leather amounted to 424,800 square feet compared with 564,500. Production of calf and kip skin upper leather totalled 1,354,100 square feet compared with 1,508,300.

LUMBER INDUSTRY OF NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia's lumber industry had a gross value of production of \$16,159,079 in 1946 as compared with \$11,395,270 in 1945, an increase of almost 42 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sawn lumber produced during the year totalled 330,378 thousand feet board measure valued at \$14,519,554 as against 250,975 thousand feet valued at \$10,075,523 in 1945. Spruce, white pine, yellow birch, hemlock, balsam fir, maple and white birch were the principal species. During the year, box shooks were produced to the value of \$818,369, staves \$455,931, heading \$91,685, lath \$46,155, and shingles \$20,139.

INDEX NUMBERS OF FARM PRICES  
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Prices received by Canadian farmers for agricultural products at January 15, 1948 were generally higher than at the same date a month earlier and substantially higher than at the corresponding date in 1947. The gain in the index number of farm prices from 186.5 at January 15, 1947 to 222.1 at the same date this year is attributable to increased prices for nearly all farm products considered in the index. From December 1947 to January 1948 the farm price index displayed a gain of 12 points, due in large part to the increased prices received for livestock under the new United Kingdom contract. Prices of dairy products also showed some increase.

FARM LAND VALUES

The average value of occupied farm land in Canada for 1947 is reported at \$35.00 per acre, an increase of nine per cent over the average value indicated in 1946 and an increase of 40 per cent over the figure for 1939.

The upward trend in farm land values from pre-war levels reflects, at least in part, the relative changes which have occurred in the price levels of farm products and of the things which farmers buy. The Bureau's index of farm prices of agricultural products for 1947 was 95.5 above the 1935-39 level, while for the same year the index of prices of commodities and services used by farmers had advanced 57.4 per cent from the 1935-39 base-period level.

Increases in farm land values over 1946 were reported in all provinces, the largest increases being those recorded for New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia.



77,000 DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED IN 1947

The number of dwelling units in Canada which were completed during the year 1947 is estimated at 76,738, bringing the total completed in the first three post-war years to almost 200,000. In 1947, 74 per cent of the dwelling units were built in the metropolitan and other urban municipalities.

These figures are based upon actual reports from more than 600 municipalities representing 67 per cent of the population of all incorporated municipalities, and include an estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in respect to other urban and rural municipalities.

The following table shows the number of dwelling units completed in Canada in each of the years 1947, 1946 and 1945:

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1945</u>
Metropolitan areas .....	25,179	22,797	17,865
Other urban municipalities .....	31,295	26,014	16,690
Other rural municipalities .....	18,012	15,654	12,378
Unorganized areas .....	2,252	2,850	1,666
	<u>76,738</u>	<u>67,315</u>	<u>48,599</u>

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN EDMONTON

Two-thirds of the 29,921 dwellings occupied by Edmonton households on June 1, 1946, were single houses and almost all the remainder were apartments and flats. Fifty-three per cent of all dwellings were occupied by owners and 47 per cent by tenants. These and other facts relating to housing in Edmonton are contained in a bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, compiled from information gathered at the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces. This release is one of a series giving summary housing statistics for urban centres of 5,000 population and over.

Wood served as the principal exterior material for over two-thirds of Edmonton homes. Approximately one-fifth of all dwellings were built before 1911 and about 18 per cent since 1940. Seventy-eight per cent of all households had lived in their present dwellings 10 years or less. The average length of residence for households in owner-occupied dwellings was nine years and for households in rented dwellings, four years. Eighty-seven per cent of the dwellings contained six rooms or less, while the average for all dwellings was 4.4 rooms. One in five of the dwellings provided less than one room per person.

Running water in the dwelling was reported by 89 per cent of the households; exclusive use of a flush toilet by 70 per cent, and exclusive use of an installed bath-tub or shower, by 63 per cent. Nearly all dwellings were equipped with electric lighting. Sixty-two per cent of the occupied dwellings were heated by hot-air furnaces 12 per cent by steam or hot water and 23 per cent by stoves. Gas was the principal heating fuel and was used in three-fourths of all dwellings, while a similar proportion of households used gas ranges for cooking purposes. Of every hundred households, 22 had a mechanical refrigerator; 27, an automobile; 36, an electric vacuum cleaner; 47, a telephone; 58, an electric washing machine; and 90, a radio.

The average value of owner-occupied single dwellings was \$4,950, and the average rental of all tenant households for the month of May, 1946, was \$29. Total property taxes (real estate, water, school, etc.) paid by owners of single dwellings for the year ending May, 1946, averaged \$91.

Over two-thirds of all household heads were wage-earners; of all wage-earner heads of households, 48 per cent were home-owners and 52 per cent were tenants. Annual earnings reported by wage-earner heads of households for the year ending May 31, 1946 averaged \$1,840. One-half of the wage-earner heads reported earnings of \$1,000 to \$1,999; approximately one-fourth reported earnings of \$2,000 to \$2,999; and about one-tenth earned more than \$3,000.



CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended March 6 declined to 74,516 cars from 76,422 cars for the preceding week, but were 14 per cent above loadings of 65,561 cars for the corresponding week last year. Grain declined from 4,931 cars for the preceding week and 5,363 cars in 1947 to 4,246 cars. Live stock increased from 1,421 cars last year to 1,848 cars, coal from 3,992 to 5,517 cars, ores and concentrates from 1,401 to 2,163 cars, sand, stone, gravel, etc. from 2,407 to 3,033 cars, pulpwood from 4,884 to 8,346 cars, gasoline and oils from 3,249 to 3,470 cars, woodpulp and paper from 4,474 to 4,727 cars, and l.c.l. merchandise from 16,007 to 18,032 cars.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, January (25 cents).
2. Hides, Skins and Leather, January (10 cents).
3. Number of Occupied Farms by Type, Manitoba, 1946 (10 cents).
4. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and other Countries, December, 1947; and Review of Trade, 1947 (10 cents).
5. Fisheries of New Brunswick, 1946 (10 cents).
6. Production of Leather Footwear, January (10 cents).
7. Fruit Crop Report -- Values, 1947 (10 cents).
8. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, January (10 cents).
9. Housing Characteristics, Edmonton, Alberta, 1946 (10 cents).
10. Retail Sales, January (10 cents).
11. Current Trends in Food Distribution, January (10 cents).
12. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, March 1 (10 cents).
13. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
14. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, February (10 cents).
15. Dealers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, December (10 cents).
16. Honey Crop Report, 1947 (10 cents).
17. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products (10 cents).
18. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
19. Survey of Swine, December 1, 1947 (10 cents).
20. Stocks of Meat and Lard, March 1 (10 cents).
21. Farm Land Values, 1947 (10 cents).
22. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, March 1 (10 cents).
23. Cement, January (10 cents).
24. Asbestos, January (10 cents).
25. Domestic Type Electric Refrigerators, January (10 cents).
26. Domestic Washing Machines, January (10 cents).
27. Salt, January (10 cents).
28. Trade of Canada: Exports, January (25 cents).
29. Population of Townships and Urban Centres, Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
30. Lumber Industry of Nova Scotia, 1946 (10 cents).
31. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, January (10 cents).
32. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, January (10 cents).
33. Beekeepers' and Poultrymen's Supply Industry, 1946 (10 cents).
34. Excelsior, 1946 (10 cents).
35. Lasts, Trees and Wooden Shoefindings, 1946 (10 cents).
36. Wholesale Trade, January (10 cents).
37. Sugar Report, January 24 to February 21, 1948 (10 cents).
38. Primary Iron and Steel, January (10 cents).
39. Farm Population and Farm Workers, 1946; Weeks of Hired Labour and Wages Paid, 1945, by Subdivision, MANITOBA (10 cents).
40. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).

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



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