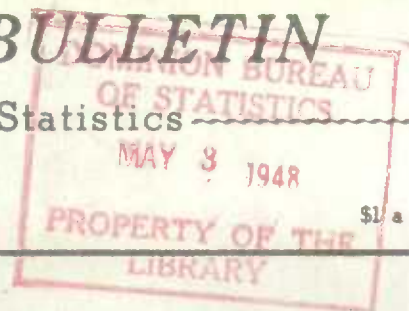


R.

D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA



\$1 a year



Vol. XVI - No. 18

Saturday, May 1, 1948

--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

WAGES, SALARIES AND SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR INCOME in January is estimated at \$534 million, showing an increase of \$68 million or 15 per cent over the total for January, 1947.

. . .

OUTPUT OF STEEL INGOTS in March reached a new monthly postwar peak, amounting to 275,349 tons compared with 263,193 in March last year.

. . .

OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS in January totalled 5,713,842 barrels, up substantially from the January 1947 total of 5,018,382 barrels.

. . .

WHEAT FLOUR production in March continued the downward trend of recent months, amounting to 1,871,800 barrels compared with 2,354,100 in the same month last year.

. . .

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN-MADE MOTOR VEHICLES rose to a new all-time high in March, amounting to 27,112 units as compared with 16,382 in February and 22,491 in March, 1947.

. . .

SAWN LUMBER PRODUCTION in February amounted to 380,276,000 feet board measure, slightly less than the output of 380,443,000 feet in February last year.

. . .

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine Canadian cities as at the close of business on April 23 amounted to 1,706,969 pounds compared with 2,334,993 a week earlier.

. . .

CHEQUES CASHED in March, at \$6,277,129,000, were nine per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year.

. . .

STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on April 15 totalled 81,179,957 bushels compared with 99,035,866 on April 17 last year.

. . .

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ending April 17 amounted to 74,681 cars compared with 72,813 a year ago.

LABOUR INCOME UP 15 PER CENT
IN JANUARY OVER LAST YEAR

The total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in January is estimated at \$534 million, showing an increase of \$68 million or 15 per cent over the total for January, 1947, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This figure is \$7 million lower than in the preceding month.

Labour income in the manufacturing industries rose from \$161 million in January last year to \$185 million, utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade from \$121 million to \$138 million, finance and services from \$100 million to \$108 million, agriculture, logging, fishing, trapping and mining from \$39 million to \$48 million, and construction from \$23 million to \$30 million. Supplementary labour income advanced from \$22 million to \$25 million.

In almost all industries labour income in January was slightly less than that paid out in December. Curtailment of activity for the winter season influenced the extractive and construction industries, while shortages of gas and power in highly industrialized areas brought about contraction of employment and labour income in the manufacturing and utilities industries.

Employment as a whole showed less buoyancy than usual in recovering from the holiday season slump at the year's end, but average weekly earnings remained at high levels compared with previous years. Industrial disputes contributed to the lack of buoyancy. According to the Department of Labour, there was about 136,000 man-working days lost in January as a result of strikes and walkouts compared with a loss of about 19,000 working days in December. Records of the previous year show that the time-loss showed almost no change from December 1946 to January 1947, remaining at about 28,000 days.

The cost-of-living index rose 1.8 points from 148.3 on January 2 to 150.1 on February 2. This factor combined with lower levels of employment and labour income contributed to the moderate downward movement of the total purchasing power of the Canadian labour force.

CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST
INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS IN MARCH

Business transactions in the form of cheques cashed rose nine per cent in March, totalling \$6,277,-129,000 as compared with \$5,737,122,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Each of the five economic areas except Quebec recorded advances. Twenty-eight of the 33 clearing centres participated in the expansion. The greatest percentage increase of the five economic areas was shown in Ontario where the upward movement was 17 per cent. Advances in the Maritimes and the Prairie Provinces were 15 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively.

The cumulative total for the first quarter was greater than in the same period of any other year amounting to \$18,319,056,000 as compared with \$17,549,-673,000 in the similar period of 1946, the previous high point for the period. Quebec was the only economic area failing to show an increase in the first quarter of 1947. The total for the Maritime Provinces moved up from \$383,284,000 to \$441,143,000. The gain in Ontario was from \$7,466,711,000 to \$7,836,897,000, in the Prairie Provinces from \$2,471,145,000 to \$2,908,508,000, and British Columbia from \$1,525,224,000 to \$1,635,742,000.

CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION IN 1947

There was little change in Canada's net investment position during 1947 although there were substantial changes in the form of Canada's foreign assets and consequently in Canada's position with respect to different countries and currencies, according to the preliminary statement on the Canadian balance of international payments by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

While liquid reserves of gold and United States dollars declined by \$743 million to \$502 million at the end of the year, the indebtedness of overseas governments to Canada increased by a net amount of \$454 million. Canada's net investment position with overseas countries thus improved and net indebtedness with respect to the U. S. dollar area increased. However, an important part of the reduction in liquid reserves accompanied redemptions of Canadian securities owned abroad, particularly in the United States, and there was the gold subscription of \$74 million to the International Monetary Fund.

From transactions recorded in the balance of payments statement, the change in net indebtedness to the U. S. dollar area was about a half-billion dollars, or considerably less than the drop in official reserves. Canada's investment position is also affected by such factors as re-investment of earnings and other changes in the value of investments, which are not recorded in the balance of payments statement.

On the basis of capital movements during 1947, the report states, Canada's balance of indebtedness to all countries at the end of 1947 was apparently similar in size to the net indebtedness of about \$3.8 billion at the end of 1946. At that time, externally owned investments of long-term capital in Canada totalled about \$7,130 million, about \$5,135 million being held in the United States, about \$1,645 million in the United Kingdom, and \$350 million in other countries.

Gross liabilities abroad at the end of 1946 aggregated around \$7.7 billion, adding short-term liabilities and the non-resident equity in Canadian assets abroad to the long-term investments. Gross assets totalled close to \$3.9 billion, when liquid reserves of \$1,245 million held at that time are added to outstanding loans and advances by the Canadian Government to other countries of \$1,362 million and privately owned investments abroad of about \$1½ billion.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>April 22, 1948</u>	<u>April 15, 1948</u>	<u>March 18, 1948</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks)	111.8	108.8	99.8
76 Industrials	106.6	103.6	93.9
16 Utilities	119.7	114.9	105.5
8 Banks	127.5	128.9	128.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	81.7	80.9	80.1
25 Golds	65.3	65.5	68.8
5 Base Metals	114.2	111.0	101.2

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES The general index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1926=100, stood at 146.9 for March, down slightly from the February index of 147.3, but up 26.5 points above the March 1947 figure of 120.4, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Declines from February were registered for five of the eight main sub-groups, one advanced and two remained unchanged.

Indexes for the sub-groups to register declines in March were as follows, those for February being in brackets: vegetable products, 130.7 (131.4); animal products, 159.4 (159.5); textile products, 153.6 (154.4); wood products, 180.9 (182.0); non-ferrous metals, 138.3 (138.4). The index for non-metallics rose from 125.6 to 127.5, while iron products at 150.6, and chemicals at 114.0 were unchanged.

WIDE RANGE OF GAINS IN MARCH
DEPARTMENT STORE SALES Household appliances and electrical supplies, and food and kindred products, held the leading positions in percentage gains in department store sales in March, the former with an advance of 30 per cent over March last year and the foods with a gain of nearly 29 per cent, on the basis of reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Overall gain in department store sales, as reported earlier, was approximately 10 per cent over a year earlier, with advances shown in all economic regions.

Millinery sales during March were nearly 19 per cent above last year, lingerie and corsets about 16 per cent, while hosiery and gloves, women's dresses, coats and suits, and girls' and infants' wear showed advances of seven to 10 per cent to make an overall gain of 10 per cent for women's and children's apparel. Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings had a slightly larger gain of 11.5 per cent, while shoes and other footwear moved up some 14 per cent.

March sales of homefurnishings rose nine per cent, but furniture sales dropped about the same proportion. Smaller changes were recorded for hardware and kitchen utensils, up six per cent, and drug and toilet articles, which rose slightly more than three per cent. Largest decline was in radios, musical instruments and supplies, sales of which fell off nearly 16 per cent. Sales of stationery, books and magazines were also lower by nine per cent.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on April 15 totalled 81,179,957 bushels compared with 99,035,866 bushels on April 17 last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The visible supplies on the latest date consisted of 79,983,644 bushels in Canadian positions and 1,196,313 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended April 15 totalled 674,476 bushels compared with 732,709 bushels in the preceding week, bringing the total for the period since August 1 to 209,700,687 bushels as against 264,127,610 bushels in the similar period of the 1946-47 crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in Western Canada during the week ended April 15, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 366,466 (381,247) bushels; barley, 198,371 (201,813); rye, 4,518 (14,332); and flaxseed, 16,910 (18,914) bushels.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION
LOWER IN MARCH

Wheat flour output in March continued the downward trend of recent months, amounting to 1,871,781 barrels as compared with 2,354,128 barrels in the corresponding month last year. Output for the current crop year to the end of March amounted to 16,836,190 barrels as against the high production of 18,732,045 for the same period of 1946-47, a decrease of 1,895,855 barrels.

Wheat milled into flour in March totalled 8,496,221 bushels compared with 10,492,910 bushels last year, bringing the total for the eight months ending March to 76,305,214 bushels as compared with 83,575,474 bushels in the like period of the 1946-47 crop year. Stocks of wheat milled in flour mills at the end of March amounted to 6,641,684 bushels; at the close of February the amount was 7,408,574 bushels.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also milled in March, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: oats, 1,793,922 (2,513,830) bushels; corn, 88,739 (262,715); barley, 813,869 (530,504); buckwheat, 937 (490); rye, 1,025 (4,285); mixed grain, 1,600,270 (2,276,615).

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CANADIAN CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine Canadian cities as at the close of business on April 23 amounted to 1,706,969 pounds compared with 2,334,693 on April 16, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for April 16 being in brackets: Quebec, 43,652 (37,874) pounds; Montreal, 328,600 (520,440); Toronto, 288,383 (396,566); Winnipeg, 285,064 (391,306); Regina, 66,527 (62,333); Saskatoon, 71,895 (70,200); Edmonton, 128,027 (165,444); Calgary, 96,287 (112,455); Vancouver, 398,534 (578,075).

EGG PRODUCTION IN MARCH

Net production of eggs in Canada during March totalled 43,420,000 dozen, consisting of 39,905,000 dozen produced by layers on farms and 3,515,000 dozen produced elsewhere, according to the first estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based on reports from correspondents in all provinces. Cumulative first estimate of net production for the first three months of the year is 94,428,000 dozen farm eggs and 8,386,000 dozen non-farm eggs, a total of 102,814,000 dozen.

Total net production of eggs in March by provinces is estimated as follows: Ontario, 19,035,000 dozen; Quebec, 6,237,000; Saskatchewan, 4,690,000; British Columbia, 3,700,000; Alberta, 3,612,000; Manitoba, 3,458,000; Nova Scotia, 1,210,000; New Brunswick, 774,000; and Prince Edward Island, 704,000 dozen.

The estimate puts the number of layers on farms at 32,288,000 and the gross production at the average rate of 1,498 eggs per 100 layers, as compared with an estimated 29,140,000 layers and an average rate of 1,136 eggs in February.

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN-MADE MOTOR
VEHICLES AT ALL-TIME HIGH IN MARCH

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles rose to a new all-time high in March, amounting to 27,112 units as compared with 16,382 units in February and 22,491 units in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Factory shipments during the three months ended March, however, were slightly below the first quarter of 1947, aggregating 60,209 as against 61,522 units.

March shipments consisted of 15,717 passenger cars, and 11,395 commercial vehicles. Of the passenger models, 13,320 were for sale in Canada and 2,397 for export. Commercial vehicle shipments were made up of 7,545 for domestic sale and 3,850 for the export market.

Shipments of motor vehicles from the United States in March totalled 703 units compared with 3,515 units last year, the aggregate for the quarter amounting to 832 as against 8,810 units in the same 1947 period. This year's imports have been nearly equally divided between passenger and commercial vehicles, while last year the former were about five times the latter.

FISHERIES OPERATIONS IN MARCH Landings in the sea fisheries of Canada in March amounted to 30,399,000 pounds as compared with 38,915,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the first quarter of this year, 240,017,000 pounds were landed as compared with 143,364,000 in the similar period of 1947.

The British Columbia herring season closed during the last week in February, with a total of 171,434 tons landed. Somewhat less than 30 per cent of this was utilized for canning, resulting in a pack of 1,255,562 cases, less than 80 per cent of the 1947 pack. The bulk of this year's pack was purchased by the government for European relief. About 60 per cent of the catch was utilized for reduction, producing 21,170 tons of meal and 1,889,943 gallons of oil. In addition, 1,428 tons of cured herring was produced.

OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ADVANCED IN JANUARY Canadian output of refined petroleum products in January totalled 5,713,842 barrels, which was slightly below the December production but substantially higher than the output of 5,018,382 barrels in January last year. Refineries used 6,248,374 barrels of crude oil in the month as against 5,486,637 barrels in January, 1947.

The January output included 2,473,557 barrels of motor gasoline; 25,676 barrels of aviation gasoline; 1,387,710 barrels of heavy fuel oil; 1,086,336 barrels of light fuel oil; 252,005 barrels of kerosene and stove oil; 39,361 barrels of tractor distillate; 88,148 barrels of naphtha specialties; and 361,049 barrels of products such as lubricating oils, asphalt, coke, etc.

Receipts of crude oil during the month totalled 5,134,492 barrels, including 4,403,609 barrels of imported oil and 730,883 barrels from Canadian sources of supply.

SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL IN FEBRUARY Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, excluding producers' interchange, totalled 203,779 net tons in February compared with 231,329 tons the previous month and 203,924 tons in February last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Producers' interchange amounted to 72,414 tons as against 77,283 tons in January.

Of the February shipments for sale, 48,679 tons went direct to railways and railway car shops; 13,465 tons to pressing, forming and stamping plants; 24,801 tons to building construction; 18,253 tons to merchant trade products; 16,932 tons to the containers industry; 13,594 tons to agricultural equipment; 10,140 tons to the automotive industry; 13,145 tons to machinery plant; 2,990 tons to shipbuilding; and 5,722 tons to mining, lumber, etc.

STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION
AT MONTHLY PEAK IN MARCH

Canadian output of steel ingots in March reached a new monthly postwar peak, amounting to 275,349 tons and a daily average of 8,882 tons as compared with the previous peacetime figures of 263,193 tons and a daily average of 8,490 tons for March last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The March output shows somewhat more than the customary seasonal gain, comparing with the revised production figure of 230,183 tons for February.

Aggregate output for the first quarter of this year was 753,300 tons, making a daily average of 8,278 tons for the period, compared with 729,874 tons and a daily average of 8,110 tons in the first three months of 1947.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL

Nickel production in February totalled 9,683 tons compared with 10,774 in January and 8,572 in the like period of 1947, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the two months ended February, the output was 20,457 tons compared with 18,296 in the same period of last year.

Production of copper in February amounted to 19,180 tons, a decrease from the January figure of 20,447 tons but higher than the 15,129 tons produced in February, 1947. During the two months ended February, 39,627 tons were produced as against 29,575 in the same period of last year.

STOCKS OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP
METAL DURING FEBRUARY

Dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal declined generally during February. Quantities as at the end of the month, with totals for the first of the month in brackets were as follows: aluminum, 4,045,585 (4,481,092) pounds; brass and bronze, 7,924,537 (8,486,312); copper, 3,246,666 (3,362,447); magnesium, 113,644 (107,839); nickel, 280,247 (295,510); tin-lead, 2,881,537 (3,305,875); zinc, 586,834 (592,081); drosses, 1,249,711 (1,442,512).

CEMENT PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS
CONTINUE HIGHER IN FEBRUARY

Both production and shipments of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers during February continued the gains over last year recorded for January, according to the monthly figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production for the month amounted to 1,003,963 barrels compared with 1,007,750 barrels in January and 726,195 barrels in the corresponding month of 1947, the aggregate output of 2,011,713 barrels for January and February comparing with 1,578,968 barrels in the same period last year.

Shipments to customers during February totalled 646,682 barrels as against 499,928 barrels in January and 420,021 barrels in February, 1947. The aggregate for January and February at 1,146,480 barrels compares with 821,081 barrels last year. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of February stood at 1,595,010 barrels compared with 1,219,513 barrels a year earlier.

Exports of Portland cement in February were recorded at 3,310 barrels compared with 3,064 barrels in February, 1947, and for the first two months of this year at 10,369 barrels as against 8,690 barrels in 1947.

SAWN LUMBER OUTPUT IN FEBRUARY Canadian production of sawn lumber (excluding sawn ties) during February amounted to 380,276,000 feet board measure, slightly less than the output of 380,443,000 feet in February last year, according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total for the first two months of the year was 721,502,000 feet compared with 733,239,000 feet in the same months of 1947.

February production in British Columbia increased to an estimated 196,335,000 feet compared with 178,877,000 feet last year, the total for January and February rising to 383,092,000 as against 351,267,000 feet last year, a gain of nine per cent.

Output east of the Rockies declined in February to 183,941,000 feet compared with 201,566,000 feet in February, 1947, the total for the two months decreasing over 11 per cent to 338,410,000 feet from 381,972,000 feet board measure in 1947. Estimates by provinces for February, with figures for February last year in brackets, are as follows, in thousands: Alberta, 53,167 (47,021) feet; Saskatchewan, 18,934 (27,353); Manitoba, 2,835 (5,773); Ontario, 18,175 (19,535); Quebec, 41,982 (42,333); New Brunswick, 21,066 (23,301); Nova Scotia, 27,707 (36,058); Prince Edward Island, 75 (192) feet.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE
FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1947

Live births registered in Canada in the first nine months of this year numbered 277,915 as compared with 247,721 in the corresponding period of 1946, an increase of 12 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The equivalent annual birth rate per thousand population rose from 27.0 last year to 29.6. Stillbirths numbered 5,714 or 20.6 per 1,000 live births as against 5,362 and a rate of 21.6. Deaths totalled 87,276 with a rate of 9.3 as compared with 86,259 and a rate of 9.4. The natural increase for the nine months was 190,639 as against 161,462, and the rate rose from 17.6 to 20.3.

Deaths under one year of age numbered 12,391 and the infant mortality rate was 45. These figures compare with 11,364 deaths and a rate of 46 for the same period of 1946. Deaths under one month of age totalled 7,309, giving a rate of 26 per thousand live births compared with 6,732 and a rate of 27. There were 426 maternal deaths during the nine months compared with 470, and the rate was 1.5 compared with 1.9.

Deaths from certain causes for the first nine months of 1947 were as follows, totals for the same period of 1946 being in brackets: Typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 45 (73); scarlet fever, 30 (41); whooping cough, 153 (178); diphtheria, 102 (158); tuberculosis, 4,209 (4,579); influenza, 914 (1,412); smallpox, - (-); measles, 107 (200); acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis, 75 (133); cancer, 11,449 (10,938); intracranial lesions of vascular origin, 7,110 (7,032); diseases of the heart, 23,380 (22,164); diseases of the arteries, 1,736 (1,694); pneumonia, 4,142 (4,197); diarrhoea and enteritis, 1,541 (1,392); nephritis, 4,945 (5,233); suicides, 706 (764); homicides, 94 (113); motor vehicle accidents, 1,265 (1,221); other accidental deaths, 4,236 (3,941).

VENEERS AND PLYWOODS INDUSTRY IN 1946

Output of Canadian establishments engaged wholly or chiefly in the manufacture of veneers and plywoods increased in value to \$28,867,679 in 1946 from \$23,558,610 in 1945, according to the annual report on the industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production of veneers and plywoods accounted for \$24,295,285 of the 1946 total value as against \$19,908,320 in the previous year, an increase of 21.5 per cent.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended April 17 amounted to 74,681 cars as compared with 77,789 cars for the previous week and 72,813 cars for the corresponding week last year. Grain at 5,310 cars was heavier than for the previous week but down 2,428 cars from last year's loadings; grain products also showed a reduction and the miscellaneous group was down by 446 cars.

Practically all other commodities showed increases over last year. Coal increased from 3,372 cars in 1947 to 6,079 cars, ores from 2,071 to 2,314 cars, pulpwood from 3,151 to 3,800 cars, lumber from 2,946 to 3,462 cars and l.c.l. merchandise from 19,218 to 19,634 cars.

FARM POPULATION OF SASKATCHEWAN
FELL 80,000 FROM 1941 TO 1946 Total farm population in Saskatchewan on June 1, 1946, was 434,039, showing a decrease of 80,638 or 15.7 per cent from the 1941 total, according to preliminary figures of the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the previous five years the loss in farm population was 59,217, making a total decrease of 193,855 or nearly 25 per cent in the 10-year period between 1936 and 1946.

Of the total farm population on June 1, 1946, 240,387 were males and 193,652 females, the latter showing a decrease of 17.2 per cent from 1941 and the males a smaller relative decline of 14.4 per cent.

Number of farm workers on farms in the province during the week ending June 1, 1946, was 166,517. Of these, 140,370 or 84 per cent were either farm operators or members of operators' families, 14 years of age and over, working full time on the farm. Next to the family workers, the largest group of farm workers consisted of those hired by the day, numbering 10,800 or 6.5 per cent of the total. Workers hired by the month totalled 9,316 or 5.6 per cent of the total; workers hired by the year, 4,841 or 2.9 per cent; the remaining 1,190 being workers hired as managers, under contract, and so on.

POPULATION OF MANITOBA BY
SINGLE YEARS OF AGE The population of Manitoba under five years of age at the 1946 Census showed an increase at each single year of age over the corresponding figures of the 1941 Census. These increases, due to the higher birth rate during the war years, resulted in a total figure of 71,162 children under five years of age in 1946, as compared with 61,659 at the 1941 Census.

At nearly all age levels from five to 29 years of age, the population of Manitoba in 1946 was lower than at the 1941 Census. For this age group as a whole the 1946 figure was 309,427, as compared with 336,178 in 1941. From age 30 upward, however, the population in 1946 was generally higher than in 1941. The total number of persons 30 years of age and over in 1946 was 346,334, and in 1941, 331,907.

These facts are revealed in a release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showing the population of Manitoba by single years of age, based on returns from the Census of the Prairie Provinces on June 1, 1946. Similar information is also given for the rural farm, rural non-farm, and urban populations, and for the individual centres of 10,000 and over.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Trade of Canada: Imports Entered for Consumption, February (25 cents).
2. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
3. Monthly Report on Refined Petroleum Products, January (20 cents).
4. Department Store Sales and Inventories, by Selected Departments, March (10 cents).
5. Saskatchewan Farm Population and Farm Workers, 1946, Weeks of Hired Labour and Wages Paid, 1945 (Bulletin of Prairie Census, 1946), (10 cents).
6. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
7. Primary Iron and Steel, February, Part I, and January, Part II (10 cents).
8. Asbestos Mining Industry in Canada, 1946 (25 cents).
9. Inks Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
10. Births, Deaths and Marriages, Third Quarter, 1947 (25 cents).
11. Copper and Nickel Production, February (10 cents).
12. Motor Vehicle Shipments, March (10 cents).
13. Canadian Milling Statistics, March (10 cents).
14. Monthly Report on Steel Ingots, March (10 cents).
15. Cement, February (10 cents).
16. Iron Oxides Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
17. Bridge Building and Structural Steel Work Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
18. Preliminary Report on Veneers and Plywoods Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
19. Poultry Estimates, March (10 cents).
20. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, March (10 cents).
21. Dealers' Monthly Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, February (10 cents).
22. Cheques Cashed and Money Supply, March (10 cents).
23. Prices and Price Indexes, March (10 cents).
24. Estimates of Canadian Labour Income, January (10 cents).
25. Population by Single Years of Age, Manitoba, 1946 (10 cents).
26. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, February (25 cents).
27. Monthly Report on Shipments of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, January.

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

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729652