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CANADA'S TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE AT RECORD LEVELS DURING FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1947

Canada's total foreign trade reached record proportions during the eleven months ending November 1947, the aggregate value standing at $4,920,700,000 compared with $3,870,200,000 in the same period of 1946, an increase of 27 per cent. With December still to be accounted for, the trade was 15 per cent in excess of the aggregate figure of $4,266,400,000 for the full year 1946. Total trade in November was valued at $485,100,000 compared with $433,300,000 in the same month of 1946 but below the total of $508,200,000 for last October.

Value of commodities exported during the eleven months ending November was $2,508,700,000 compared with $2,100,300,000 in the similar period of 1946, an advance of 19.4 per cent. Total for the eleven months was 8.5 per cent above the aggregate for the calendar year 1946 which amounted to $2,312,200,000. Export trade in November was valued at $253,100,000 as against $232,200,000 in November 1946, and $250,800,000 in October.

Commodities were imported to the value of $2,379,800,000 during the first eleven months of 1947 compared with $1,745,400,000 in the same period of 1946, an increase of 36.3 per cent. The eleven-month total was 23.4 per cent higher than for the full year 1946 which stood at $1,927,300,000. Imports in November were valued at $229,100,000 compared with $198,200,000 in November 1946 and $254,500,000 in October.

Foreign commodities were re-exported in the eleven months to the value of $32,200,000 compared with $24,509,000 in the same period of 1946. Figure for November was $2,900,000, unchanged from October and November, 1946.

For the eleven months ending November, Canada had an overall favourable balance of trade with all countries of $161,100,000 compared with $379,500,000 in the like period of 1946. Aggregate deficit with the United States was $884,200,000 compared with $436,600,000 a year earlier, and the credit balance with the United Kingdom, $511,800,000 compared with $349,600,000.

In November the trade balance with all countries was favourable to the extent of $26,900,000 compared with a deficit of $800,000 in October and a favourable balance of $37,000,000 in November, 1946. Deficit in trade with the United States in November was $79,800,000, while trade with the United Kingdom showed a favourable balance of $51,600,000.

CANADA'S NOVEMBER IMPORTS SHOW REDUCED GAIN

Showing a lessening of the upward trend of earlier months of 1947, Canada's merchandise imports in November were valued at $229,100,000 as against $198,200,000. The month's advance of nearly 16 per cent compares with an average gain of 36 per cent for the eleven months ending November, when imports aggregated $2,379,800,000 as against $1,745,400,000 for the corresponding period of 1946.

Imports from the United States in November were valued at $174,388,000 as compared with $149,473,000 a year earlier, but were down from the October figure of $190,473,000. Aggregate imports from that country in the eleven months amounted to $1,833,016,000 as against $1,259,656,000 in the like period of 1946.

Commodities entered from the United Kingdom (excluding Canadian goods returned) increased in November to $17,816,000 compared with $14,800,000, the eleven-month aggregate standing at $168,310,000 as against $129,770,000.

Among other British countries, imports from Newfoundland, the British West Indies and British Guiana as a group declined in November to $3,011,000 as compared with $5,268,000 in the same month of 1946, while those from the Union of South Africa and other British countries in Africa increased to $1,822,000 compared with $889,000. Imports from India rose to $5,932,000 compared with $3,390,000, and British Malaya to $1,647,000 compared with $7,000; while those from Australia declined to $586,000 from $1,558,000.

November purchases from Latin American countries rose moderately to $14,168,000 compared with $13,494,000 a year earlier, a sharp decrease being recorded in imports from Argentina and substantial gains for those from Venezuela, Cuba and Mexico. Imports from European countries as a whole declined to $4,920,000 as compared with $5,143,000, the aggregate for the eleven months being substantially higher at $54,215,000 against $36,548,000. Among the larger European sources of supply, there were decreases in November imports from Belgium, France, Italy and Switzerland and increases in those from the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden.

All commodity groups showed advances in November over the same month of 1946, gains being most noteworthy in iron and products, and non-metallic minerals and products. The iron and products group rose from $51,591,000 to $65,383,000, and non-metallic minerals from $34,742,000 to $43,289,000, agricultural and vegetable products from $33,856,000 to $35,110,000, animals and animal products from $5,462,000 to $7,446,000, fibres, textiles and products from $30,770,000 to $31,198,000, wood, wood products and paper from $6,880,000 to $7,677,000, non-ferrous metals and products from $12,963,000 to $14,162,000, chemicals and allied products from $8,735,000 to $9,687,000, and miscellaneous commodities from $13,165,000 to $15,144,000.

Group totals for the eleven months ending November follow, totals for the similar period of 1946 being in brackets: agricultural and vegetable products, $327,799,000 ($281,282,000); animals and animal products, $81,514,000 ($57,079,000); fibres, textiles and textile products, $361,818,000 ($232,538,000); wood, wood products and paper, $84,194,000 ($63,196,000); iron and its products, $703,402,000 ($442,066,000); non-ferrous metals and products, $129,851,000 ($109,356,000); non-metallic minerals and products, $414,584,000 ($304,783,000); chemicals and allied products, $104,508,000 ($85,063,000); miscellaneous commodities, $152,120,000 ($170,003,000).

There were increases in November in the imports of vegetables, sugar, coffee and chicory, tea and rubber, but decreases in fruits and nuts. Raw cotton imports advanced, as did flax, hemp and jute, wool products and other textiles, but cotton and raw and unmanufactured wool both were lower. Rolling mill products, farm implements and machinery, other machinery, automobiles and parts, and engines and boilers all increased. Tin imports moved up sharply and electrical apparatus also moved to a higher level, while aluminum, brass, copper and precious metals (except gold) were lower. Imports of crude petroleum and petroleum products were up sharply, while coal showed a moderate increase.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX UP 2.4 POINTS ON DECEMBER 1

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index, on the base 1935-39=100, rose a further 2.4 points to 146.0 between November 1 and December 1, 1947. The rise in the index since December 1, 1946, was 18.9 points, and since April, 1947, 15.4 points. When adjusted to the base, August 1939=100, the Dominion cost-of-living index moved up from 142.5 on November 1 to 144.8 on December 1.

The index for food prices recorded a further sharp increase from 173.6 on November 1 to 178.1 on December 1 as dairy products, vegetables and fruits moved higher. There was a moderate decrease in egg prices while meats showed little change. Removal of the sales tax for electricity and gas rates reduced the fuel and light index from 122.6 to 120.3; this was the only budget group to move lower.

Increases in clothing were general, and the index for this group continued upward from 157.0 to 159.3. Homefurnishings and services advanced from 151.4 to 154.9 on higher prices for furniture, textile furnishings, electrical equipment and hardware. The miscellaneous items index mounted from 118.2 to 119.8, while rents remained at 119.9.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

The record crop currently being harvested in Australia and an Argentine crop of greater than anticipated proportions should afford a measure of relief to the immediate pressure on world wheat supplies, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monthly review of the wheat situation.

The United Kingdom has contracted for a minimum of 80 million bushels from the new Australian crop, while India will receive at least 25 million bushels from the same source. If the Australian crop exceeds 210 million bushels, each of these countries may be allotted another five million bushels. Mid-December reports indicated an exportable surplus from the Australian crop of perhaps 150 million bushels which, if realized, would leave around 35 million for export to countries other than the United Kingdom and India. By way of comparison, total wheat exports during the Australian crop year ending November 30 were estimated at only 47 million bushels.

Trade reports from the Argentine indicate that the exportable surplus from the new crop in that country may reach upwards of 100 million bushels -- on the assumption that production will approach last year's outturn of 206 million bushels.

While the enhanced wheat supplies available from the Southern Hemisphere will doubtless be of material assistance in relieving the tight supply situation, the world food crisis is far from over. On the basis of calculations made by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the gap between supplies and requirements will still be wide.

The December 1 crop report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture indicates a prospective 1948 winter wheat crop of some 839 million bushels, about 229 million less than the 1947 outturn. Should this indication be realized, exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from the United States in 1948-49 must fall far below the 450 to 500 million bushel level envisaged for the current crop year.

In Canada, exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat for the current crop year may reach 200 million bushels but to achieve this, the year-end carry-over must drop to about 75 million bushels, about ten million below the stock figure at July 31, 1947. It is too early to speculate seriously as to the probable outturn of Canada's 1948 wheat crop, there is good evidence to indicate that, on the basis of reserve moisture supplies, western Canadian grain crops should at least get away to a good start.

Entirely apart from potential exportable supplies, a great deal depends upon the ability of deficit countries to build up their indigenous production of bread grains. Current indications are that moisture conditions, at least in Europe, are greatly improved, and that winter grains are going into the dormant period with much better prospects than a year ago.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 25 amounted to 141,824,681 bushels compared with 143,472,177 bushels on December 18 and 152,207,980 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies on the latest date comprised 127,-574,048 bushels in Canadian positions and 14,250,633 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 25 amounted to 1,992,259 bushels compared with 2,335,391 in the preceding week. During the period August 1 to December 25 marketings of wheat aggregated 189,225,375 bushels compared with 233,039,290 in the similar period of 1946.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 25, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 674,343 (1,118,880) bushels; barley, 692,415 (1,085,166); rye, 14,441 (25,758); flaxseed, 24,374 (56,731).

OVERSEAS EXPORT CLEARANCES OF WHEAT

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending December 24 amounted to 1,069,493 bushels compared with 2,610,246 in the same week of 1946, bringing the aggregate for the period, August 1 - December 26, to 45,821,129 bushels compared with 59,338,931 in the like period of 1946.

SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM

Sales of fluid milk and cream in October amounted to 336,425,000 pounds, slightly under the total for October 1946. Fluid milk sales totalled 282,016,000 pounds, and cream sales expressed as milk reached 54,409,000 pounds. Compared with the same month of 1946, milk sales declined 2½ per cent while cream sales increased 16 per cent. Combined sales for the ten months ending October aggregated 3,479,678,000 pounds, a decrease of 2½ per cent from the similar period of 1946. Milk sales fell five per cent, while cream sales in terms of milk increased 14 per cent.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES ON JANUARY 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine Canadian cities on January 1 amounted to 28,788,598 pounds compared with 40,126,656 on December 1, and 25,500,034 on the corresponding date last year. Cheese stocks on January 1 this year totalled 20,169,028 pounds compared with 24,605,870 on December 1 and 16,366,577 a year ago.

Creamery butter stocks on January 1 this year were as follows by cities, totals for the same period last year being in brackets; Quebec, 2,103,066 (2,458,158) pounds; Montreal, 10,583,264 (12,894,520); Toronto, 3,014,490 (2,251,393); Winnipeg, 5,772,905 (4,014,226); Regina, 356,755 (296,159); Saskatoon, 139,040 (220,782); Edmonton, 1,990,289 (785,758); Calgary, 1,147,009 (713,176); Vancouver, 3,681,780 (1,365,862).

BANK DEBITS UP SEVEN PER CENT IN FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1947

Reflecting the high level of economic activity, cheques cashed against individual accounts in the first eleven months of 1947 aggregated $67,687,017,000 compared with $63,312,429,000 in the similar period of 1946, an increase of seven per cent. Each of the five economic areas except Ontario showed an increase. Cheques cashed in November totalled $6,774,051,000 compared with $6,211,495,000 a year earlier, an advance of nine per cent.

Cheques cashed in the eleven months of 1947 were as follows by economic areas, totals for the similar period of 1946 being in brackets: Maritime Provinces, $1,586,-529,000 ($1,464,372,000); Quebec, $20,911,551,000 ($19,051,807,000); Ontario, $27,661,-640,000 ($27,759,694,000); Prairie Provinces, $11,608,489,000 ($10,151,739,000); British Columbia, $5,918,807,000 ($4,884,816,000).

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 January 2, 1948, a week and month earlier:

	January 2	December 26	December 4
Investors' Price Index			
(100 Common Stocks)	108.9	106.8	106.1
74 Industrials	103.3	101.1	99.9
18 Utilities	114.2	112.6	112.4
8 Banks	133.9	132.5	135.6
Mining Stock Price Index			
(27 Stocks)	86.2	86.5	87.1
23 Golds	72.6	73.2	76.4
4 Base Metals	111.9	111.8	106.3

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AT CANADIAN BORDER POINTS IN NOVEMBER

Volume of foreign automobile tourist traffic to Canada in November dropped below the corresponding figure for the preceding year for the first time in seven months when the number was 68,284 compared with 68,497. The drop was small, being only 213 vehicles, but it provided a marked contrast to the gain of over 77,000 which was recorded at the peak of the season in August. During the first eleven months of 1947 more than 1,626,000 tourist cars entered Canada, an increase of almost 12 per cent over the same period of 1946.

Reflecting the re-imposition of official restrictions on pleasure travel, the longer term motor traffic abroad which had amounted to 26,000 cars in September and to 24,000 in October dropped to less than 12,000 in November. This represents a decrease of 51 per cent from the October figure compared with seasonal decreases of 41 per cent shown in the previous year and 34 per cent in the year 1945. Canadian short term traffic at 136,791 vehicles showed a normal seasonal decline of 22 per cent from the previous month.

However, figures for November have little effect upon cumulative totals from January through November. In this period of 11 months almost 205,000 Canadian cars remaining out of the country for more than 24 hours registered an advance of 27 per cent over comparable data for the previous year, and short term motor traffic in the same period increased by 19 per cent.

Total border crossings in November amounted to more than 540,000 vehicles, consisting of 377,846 foreign and 162,351 Canadian units. The foreign inflow comprised 292,881 local cars admitted without traveller's vehicle permits, 68,284 permit holding cars and 16,681 commercial vehicles. The Canadian traffic was composed of 136,791 cars remaining abroad for 24 hours or less, 11,791 staying for longer periods, and 13,769 commercial vehicles.

CANAL TRAFFIC IN NOVEMBER

Traffic through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals in November amounted to 11,086,073 tons as against 11,485,032 in the same month of 1946. Wheat increased from 1,493,677 tons in 1946 to 1,670,441 tons, but downbound iron ore declined from 6,979,887 to 6,242,614 tons and upbound soft coal from 2,146,-946 to 2,119,655 tons. Cumulative data for the season of navigation to November 30 shows 10,264,708 passed through the canals in 1947 as compared with 90,292,054 in 1946.

Total traffic using the Welland Ship canal in November amounted to 1,496,367 tons, a decrease of 68,803 tons from the November 1946 total. Wheat declined by 93,228 tons, soft coal by 92,791 tons, ore other than iron and copper by 17,431 tons and gasoline by 21,079 tons. All other grains showed increases; pulpwood was up by 21,662 tons and iron ore by 34,765 tons.

On the St. Lawrence canals total traffic increased from 749,896 tons in November 1946 to 971,642 tons. Wheat decreased by 48,070 tons and ores other than iron and copper by 19,222 tons, but barley, corn, oats, rye and flaxseed all showed decreases. Gasoline declined by 2,217 tons but other oils increased by 35,557 tons, pulpwood by 37,025 tons, soft coal by 97,337 tons, iron ore by 13,772 tons and sand, gravel and stone by 21,505 tons.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ending December 27 declined to 52,803 cars from 75,491 cars for the preceding week but were above the total of 48,205 cars for the corresponding week in 1946. Cumulative loadings for the 52 weeks amounted to 3,944,788 cars as compared with 3,681,699 cars in 1946.

In the cumulative period, loadings of grain increased from 367,084 cars in 1946 to 388,903 cars, ores and concentrates from 108,654 to 140,299 cars, sand, stone, gravel, etc. from 180,983 to 211,090 cars, pulpwood from 191,171 to 224,099 cars, lumber from 180,383 to 208,043 cars, gasoline and oils from 166,049 to 198,381 cars, wood pulp and paper from 199,033 to 214,783 cars. Loadings of live stock declined from 122,100 to 108,076 cars, coal from 281,291 to 267,645 cars, coke from 35,560 to 30,209 cars, and logs, piling and cordwood from 65,727 to 60,099 cars.

PRODUCTION OF REFINED SUGAR

Production of sugar in Canadian refineries in 1946 amounted to 959,945,470 pounds, a decrease of 20,584,658 from the preceding year's total of 980,530,128. Output of cane sugar was 754,165,670 pounds as against 816,692,338, and of beet sugar, 205,779,800 pounds as against 163,837,790. Prices at the factory of refined sugar varied slightly, beet sugar declining from 6.84 cents in 1945 to 6.81, and cane sugar from 5.97 to 5.95.

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION VALUE
REACHES NEW HIGH IN 1947

Canada's mineral production in 1947 reached an all-time high value of $619.1 millions, an increase of 7.4 per cent over the previous record of $566.7 millions in 1942. The production value for 1947 was 23 per cent greater than the $502.8 millions in 1946. New records were established in the output values of fuels, structural materials and other non-metallics, but the metallics did not reach the level of the 1942 production.

The value of metals in 1947 at $389.5 millions was nearly $100 millions more than in 1946. This was due mainly to the increases in market prices for copper, lead zinc and other base metals, the domestic ceiling prices of which were raised early in the year, and on which price controls were removed entirely in June, 1947. In comparison with the figures for the preceding year, the tonnage of copper was up 23 per cent while the value increased 96 per cent to reach $91.3 millions; the quantity of zinc was down nearly 12 per cent but the price increase raised the total valuation by 27 per cent to $46.5 millions; lead production was down about 8.6 per cent but the smaller tonnage was worth $44.3 millions or nearly twice that of 1946. High market prices also brought greater returns for some of the other base metals. In contrast, the average price for gold was lower in 1947 than in 1946, but some improvement in labour conditions resulted in an increase of 7.2 per cent in quantity and two per cent in total value to 3,035,161 ounces at $106.2 millions. Silver, a by-product of most gold and base metal mines, showed a decline in both quantity and price, resulting in a yield of 11.8 million ounces worth $8.5 millions.

Output of structural materials was greater than in any previous year, the 1947 value of $72.7 millions being nearly ten per cent above the $66.1 millions in 1946. The quantities and values of most items were greater than ever before; cement shipments amounted to 11,899,716 barrels worth $21.6 millions; lime production totalled 922,277 tons valued at $7.3 millions; sand and gravel increased 14.6 per cent to $17.8 millions; stone advanced about ten per cent to $12.3 millions, and clay products, which include brick, tile, etc., increased in value by 12.3 per cent to reach a new high of $13.7 millions.

Coal production was lower in 1947 by some two million tons, but higher prices brought the total valuation to $76.1 millions. Output of natural gas at 53.3 billion cubic feet worth $14.3 millions was up 11.3 per cent in quantity and 17.8 per cent in value. Crude petroleum output amounted to 7.6 million barrels at $14.7 millions.

Other non-metallics gained 22.8 per cent in value to $51.7 millions compared with $43.7 millions in the previous year. Asbestos advanced to 662,533 tons worth $31.8 millions from 558,181 tons worth $25.2 millions; a new record was made for gypsum in both quantity and value which were respectively, 2,390,157 tons and $4,388,745; salt increased to 731,515 tons from 537,985 tons, and sulphur declined to 196,780 tons from 234,771 tons.

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN OCTOBER

Production of common salt in October increased 16 per cent to 64,928 tons from the September total of 55,931 tons. The output for October 1946 amounted to 25,904 tons. During the ten months ending October 1947, 634,165 tons were produced compared with 444,162 tons in the corresponding period of 1946.

The amount shipped or used by producers amounted to 62,704 compared with 57,523 tons in September and 21,752 in October 1946. Shipments in October consisted of 29,749 tons for commercial use and 32,955 tons for use in the manufacture of chemicals. During the first ten months of 1947 626,674 tons were shipped compared with 434,003 tons for the like period of 1946.

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER IN OCTOBER

Canadian production of sawn lumber, excluding ties, amounted to 438,216,000 feet board measure in October 1947 compared with 518,565,000 in September, and 398,231,000 in October 1946. During the first ten months of 1947, 4,576,064,000 feet were produced compared with 4,188,925,000 in the similar period of 1946, an advance of nine per cent.

STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTION OF FINISHED LEATHER

Stocks of hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers increased 14.9 per cent at the end of November 1947 to 609,806 as compared with 530,333 at the end of the previous month, but decreased 2.4 per cent from the November 1946 total of 625,165, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of calf and kip skins were 648,042 compared with 561,202 in the previous month and 466,869 for November 1946. Goat and kid skins on hand amounted to 116,532 compared with 332,921 in 1946, sheep and lamb skins 68,477 dozen compared with 78,988 and horse hides, 41,603 compared with 29,379.

NUMBER AND AREA OF OCCUPIED FARMS IN MANITOBA IN 1946

Number of occupied farms in Manitoba in 1946 was 54,448 as compared with 58,024 in 1941, and their area 16,671,097 acres compared with 16,891,322. Owner occupied farms in 1946 numbered 38,335, or 70.4 per cent of all farms, while the number of tenant occupied farms was 7,534, or 13.8 per cent. There were also 8,352 farms in 1946, the tenure of which was classed as part owner, part tenant.

In 1941, only 66 per cent of occupied farms were operated by owners while 18.9 per cent were operated by tenants. In 1936, 67.2 per cent of the farms were operated by the owner and 20.3 per cent were operated by tenants. There has been an increase in the percentage of farms operated by part owner, part tenant, with 15.4 per cent in this category in 1946 compared with 14.4 per cent in 1941 and 11.8 per cent in 1936.

There was also an increase in the area of farms operated by the owners and a decrease in the area operated by tenants. In 1946, 74.9 per cent of the area in farms was operated by the owners compared with 68.7 per cent in 1941 and 69.3 per cent in 1936. In 1946, only 25.1 per cent of the area in farms was rented compared with 31.3 per cent in 1941 and 30.7 per cent in 1936.

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Apparent consumption of alcoholic beverages in Canada increased during the fiscal year ended March 1947. Estimated consumption of spirits during the 12 months amounted to 6,543,000 proof gallons compared with 5,864,000 in 1946, of beer 146,981,000 gallons compared with 130,086,000, and of native and imported wine 5,584,000 gallons compared with 4,576,000.

Production of spirits during the 12 months ended March 1947 was reduced, amounting to 21,571,074 proof gallons compared with 34,625,339 in the preceding year, while production of beer increased totalling 155,800,830 gallons compared with 138,941,170. Production of fermented wine in 1945 -- the latest year for which statistics are available -- amounted to 4,133,735 gallons compared with 4,213,550.

Imports of spirits advanced from 1,775,935 proof gallons in the fiscal year ended March 1946 to 2,097,427, and wine imports from 595,732 gallons to 928,664; imports of beer, on the other hand, fell from 25,550 gallons to 17,015. Exports of Canadian-made spirits fell from 4,810,848 proof gallons to 4,757,607; exports of beer from 4,567,667 gallons to 4,[illegible],044; and wines from 51,913 to 29,977.

Excise and import duties, validation fees and licences on spirits collected by the Dominion Government during the fiscal year ended March 1947 aggregated $78,377,155 compared with $70,399,161 in the preceding year. Excise and import duty revenues and licence fees on malt and malt products increased from $48,228,671 to $51,825,575, and on wine from $2,607,232 to $3,310,378.

QUARTERLY SURVEYS OF THE PROCESSED FOODS INDUSTRIES

Figures on the production of principal processed food items during the third quarter of 1947 have been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 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.

Among the commodities, the production of soda biscuits fell from 13,906,446 pounds in the third quarter in 1946 to 11,599,931, while the output of plain and fancy biscuits increased from 18,287,628 pounds to 25,101,395. Chocolate confectionery in bars increased from 9,686,783 dozen to 10,783,881, and in bulk and packages from 6,453,179 pounds to 6,983,391, while sugar confectionery increased from 10,525,561 pounds to 12,692,482.

There was a sharp increase in the output of baked beans from 771,015 pounds to 11,278,205, but a reduction in foods prepared for infants from 5,350,609 pounds to 4,010,719. Jams increased from 19,581,446 pounds to 24,118,989, jellies from 522,255 pounds to 785,519, and marmalades from 3,427,738 pounds to 5,203,664.

Canned tomato soup rose sharply from 3,076,616 dozen tins to 4,151,369, but vegetable soup fell from 388,819 dozen to 307,497, other canned soups from 4,361,877 dozen to 1,450,225. Tomato catsup increased from 17,064,452 pounds to 21,106,311. Ready to serve cereals amounted to 21,940,784 pounds compared with 24,781,211, processed cheese 8,176,583 pounds against 7,390,089, dry macaroni 17,641,424 pounds against 19,163,846, salted and roasted peanuts 1,975,651 pounds compared with 3,798,152, peanut butter 3,962,925 pounds compared with 2,937,110, fresh yeasts 5,206,317 pounds compared with 4,842,043.

Among the canned meats, production of spiced pork and ham fell from 4,304,650 pounds to 3,094,497, beef stew and boiled dinners from 5,506,229 pounds to 1,118,554, meat paste from 5,400,409 pounds to 905,278, and meat lunch from 12,594,398 pounds to 5,346,817.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN MOOSE JAW

Occupied dwelling units in Moose Jaw on June 1, 1946, numbered 6,359, divided almost equally between home-owner and tenant households. Approximately 60 per cent of all households lived in single dwellings, while nearly all of the remainder lived in apartments and flats.

Nearly 35 per cent of the total occupied dwellings were built before 1911, and only eight per cent later than 1930. Wood served as the principal exterior material for 70 per cent of all homes. Close to 77 per cent of the households had lived in their present dwellings ten years or less. The average length of residence for households in owner-occupied dwellings was 11 years, and for tenant households, four years. Eighty-eight per cent of all dwellings contained six rooms or less and the over-all average was 4.3 rooms. One-fifth of the dwellings provided less than one room per person.

Running water in the dwelling was reported by three-fourths of all households; exclusive use of a flush toilet, by 53 per cent; and exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower by 49 per cent. Three out of every five homes were heated by hot air furnances and almost one out of five by stoves. Coal was the principal heating fuel used by 97 per cent of the households, while 52 per cent used a coal or wood range for cooking purposes. Practically all dwellings were equipped with electric lighting. Of every hundred households 22 had a mechanical refrigerator, 24 an automobile, 32 an electric vacuum cleaner, 52 a telephone, 59 an electric washing machine and 92 a radio.

The average value of owner-occupied single dwellings was $3,180 and the average rental paid by all tenant households for the month of May, 1946, was $27. Total property taxes (real estate, water, school, etc) reported by owners of single dwellings for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged $98.

More than two-third of all household heads were wage-earners; of all wage-earner heads of households 47 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 $1,790; not quite one-third of the wage-earner heads reported earnings of $2,000 or more.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
2. Number of Area of Occupied Farms by Tenure and Subdivision, Manitoba, 1946 (10 cents).
3. Summary of Canal Traffic, November (10 cents).
4. Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, September (25 cents).
5. Housing Characteristics of Moose Jaw, 1946 (10 cents).
6. Hides, Skins and Leather, November (10 cents).
7. Wood-Using Industries, 1945 (25 cents).
8. Sash, Door and Planing Mills Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
9. Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Fabric Glove and Mitten Industries, 1945 (25 cents).
10. Flour Mills in Canada, 1947 ($1.00).
11. Miscellaneous Chemical Products Industry, 1945 (15 cents).
12. Manufacturing Industries of Ontario, 1945 (25 cents).
13. Vegetable Oil Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
14. Sugar Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
15. Fluid Milk Trade, October (10 cents).
16. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
17. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, November (10 cents).
18. Imports for Consumption, November (10 cents).
19. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, October (10 cents).
20. Salt, October (10 cents).
21. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
22. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, November (10 cents).
23. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, October (25 cents).
24. Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages (50 cents).
25. Advance Report on the Textile Industries of Canada, 1944 (25 cents).
26. Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine Cities, January 1 (10 cents).
27. Price Movements, December (10 cents).
28. Cheques Cashed and Money Supply, November (10 cents).

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