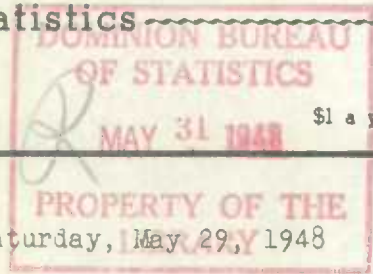




D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT showed continued curtailment at the first of April. Substantial reductions, as compared with March 1, were reported in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on May 21 rose to 2,090,260 pounds from the May 14 total of 1,651,777 pounds.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on May 13 amounted to 64,603,631 bushels compared with 87,793,896 on the same date last year.

. . .

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ending May 15 aggregated 77,458 cars, an increase of 2,120 cars over the preceding week but 442 cars below last year.

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FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLE SALES continued upward in April when 16,344 units were financed for \$14,954,100 compared with 10,892 units financed for \$9,745,485 a year ago.

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SAWN LUMBER PRODUCTION in March amounted to 409,652 M board feet, an increase of 3.6 per cent over March last year.

PRODUCTION OF SILVER, LEAD
AND ZINC DURING MARCH

Production of primary silver in all forms in Canada, amounted to 1,100,285 fine ounces in March, as compared with 1,035,568 in the preceding month and 1,043,002 in the corresponding month last year. The March output was the highest since August, 1946, when production totalled 1,155,447 fine ounces. During the first three months of this year, 3,094,079 fine ounces were produced as against 2,711,985 in the similar period of 1947.

Output of primary lead during March amounted to 12,477 tons compared with 12,966 tons in February and 14,425 tons in March, 1947. Total production for the three months ended March amounted to 36,510 tons as against 39,637 tons in the like period of last year.

Primary zinc production in March aggregated 18,598 tons as against 17,527 tons in the preceding month and 16,963 tons in March, 1947. During the first quarter of this year, 53,291 tons were produced as compared with 50,508 in the same period of 1947.

CROP CONDITIONS IN
THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Temperatures over the Prairie Provinces during the past week have ranged from nine to 12 per cent above normal and the warm weather, combined with clear skies and drying winds, has made for near ideal seeding conditions in all three provinces. Excellent progress has been made in seeding, particularly in southern areas. Early-seeded crops are germinating well and growth is rapid. Grasshoppers are beginning to hatch in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Saskatchewan, wire worm damage to early seeded crops is becoming noticeable in some areas.

With ideal weather conditions throughout Manitoba good progress has been made in seeding during the past week. In most southern sections wheat seeding is almost complete and about half of the oats and barley acreages have been planted. Some flax is also in the ground. Exceptions are the flooded areas along the Assiniboine River and a limited section extending from Morris to Emerson on both sides of the Red River. Progress has been slower in the northern sections of the province as seeding was generally held up until about a week ago. Moisture reserves are excellent and following the extreme heat of last week early seeded grain is well above the ground. Grass is growing rapidly and a good hay crop is in prospect. No insect damage of importance is indicated as yet.

Above-normal temperatures and drying winds in Saskatchewan during the week resulted in rapid progress in seeding. To date, 30 to 50 per cent of the wheat has been seeded as compared with 83 per cent at the same time last year. Between 15 and 20 per cent of the coarse grains has been sown and about 10 per cent of the flaxseed. Warm weather and ample moisture is promoting rapid germination and growth; wheat is showing above ground one week after seeding. The condition of fall rye and pastures is good throughout the province. Grasshoppers are beginning to hatch and wire worm damage to early seeded crops is becoming noticeable.

Favourable weather has prevailed generally in Alberta during the past week. The land is drying rapidly, although considerable water is still lying in low areas. Except for a few sections of the province wheat seeding was general by May 25. Southern and eastern districts are well ahead, but in the west and north seeding has been hampered by excess moisture. In the Peace River district, about 40 per cent of the seeding has been completed. Pastures throughout the province are generally good and live stock have come through the winter in fair condition. In the south of the province it is reported that, while no damage from pale western cutworm has occurred to date, it may become evident during the next two weeks. There is some trace of grasshopper hatching but up till now insect problems generally are normal.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on May 13 amounted to 64,603,631 bushels compared with 69,416,269 on May 6 and 87,793,896 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries from farms in the Prairie Provinces totalled 1,225,879 bushels compared with 739,274 in the preceding week.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending May 13, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 315,795 (204,697) bushels; barley, 203,648 (123,339); rye, 8,441 (4,207); flaxseed, 45,267 (26,589).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending May 13 totalled 3,676,372 bushels compared with 5,347,416 in the preceding week, bringing the total for the period August 1 - May 13 to 99,147,624 bushels compared with 111,568,335 in the similar period of 1946-47.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION IN APRIL Production of wheat flour in April was recorded at 1,955,132 barrels compared with 2,399,074 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first nine months of the current crop year, 18,791,322 barrels were produced compared with 21,131,119 barrels in the similar period of 1946-47.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CANADIAN CITIES Showing an increase for the second successive week, stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada as at the close of business on May 21 rose to 2,090,260 pounds from the May 14 total of 1,651,777 pounds, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All but one of the nine cities -- Saskatoon -- registered improved stock positions.

Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for May 14 being in brackets: Quebec, 131,307 (112,551) pounds; Montreal, 360,614 (304,191); Toronto, 515,949 (242,212); Winnipeg, 341,977 (335,821); Regina, 84,026 (68,507); Saskatoon, 97,011 (115,254); Edmonton, 229,144 (210,085); Calgary, 130,562 (113,360); Vancouver, 199,670 (149,796).

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN APRIL Net production of eggs in Canada in April was 47,995,000 dozen, of which 44,107,000 dozen were produced on farms and 3,888,000 dozen elsewhere than on farms, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative net production -- January to April inclusive -- was 167,115,000 dozen, of which 153,464,000 dozen represented farm output.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS AT APRIL 1 Employment in the major industrial divisions showed continued curtailment at the first of April, according to the preliminary tabulations of returns for that date by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. On the base 1926 average as 100, the advance index in the eight leading industries was 186.5 as compared with 188.9 at March 1 and 180.7 at April 1, 1947.

Substantial reductions in employment as compared with a month earlier were reported in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, in which there were important seasonal contractions in logging operations. On the whole, there were moderate increases in the four Western provinces. The changes in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were slight.

Partly due to losses in working time during the Easter holidays, and partly as a result of declining employment, there was a falling-off in the index of payrolls at April 1, when the advance figure was 2.4 per cent below that at March 1, 1948, although it was higher by 12.8 per cent than at April 1, 1947. The average weekly earnings of the salaried employees and wage-earners employed by leading establishments amounted to \$39.03 at April 1 as compared with \$39.49 at March 1, 1948, and \$35.73 at April 1, 1947.

In manufacturing, the advance index of employment, at 201.8, was lower by 0.4 per cent than at March 1, but exceeded by 3.4 per cent the figure recorded at April 1 last year. The loss in employment in the former comparison was accompanied by a relatively greater reduction in the salaries and wages, largely due to the observance of the Easter holidays; the advance payroll index showed a decline of 1.9 per cent in the month, but was higher by 14 per cent than at April 1, 1947. The advance per capita earnings in manufacturing stood at \$39.58 as compared with \$40.23 at March 1 and \$35.98 at April 1, 1947. The two most recent figures are the highest in the record.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>May 20, 1948</u>	<u>May 13, 1948</u>	<u>April 22, 1948</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks)	120.3	114.6	111.8
76 Industrials	114.4	108.6	106.6
16 Utilities	133.7	127.3	119.7
8 Banks	130.1	128.0	127.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	85.6	82.1	81.7
25 Golds	68.2	65.4	65.3
5 Base Metals	119.3	115.2	114.2

FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLE SALES HIGHER IN APRIL

Financing of motor vehicle sales continued upward in April when 16,344 units were financed for \$14,954,100 compared with 10,392 units financed for \$9,745,485 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There were 5,246 new vehicles financed, while the number of used vehicles totalled 11,098. Increases over April 1947 amounted to 26 per cent for new and 65 per cent for used vehicles.

New passenger car financing was up 18 per cent and commercial vehicles recorded an increase of 35 per cent. There were 2,639 passenger models financed in April this year compared with 2,237. The number of commercial vehicles was 2,607 units compared with 1,925. In the used vehicle field there were 8,880 passenger models financed compared with 5,095, and 2,218 commercial vehicles compared with 1,635.

MANUFACTURES OF THE NON-METALLIC MINERALS UP NINE PER CENT IN 1946

Gross factory selling value of products turned out by the manufacturing industries of Canada which used non-metallic minerals as their principal materials amounted to \$442,085,000, an increase of nine per cent over the 1945 value of \$405,736,000, according to final figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A gain of \$22 million in the petroleum products industry accounted for a large part of the advance.

Eleven of the industries in this group showed increases in output values in 1946 as compared with 1945, and four showed declines. The percentage gains were as follows: asbestos products, 12.9; cement products, 55.3; cement, 40.9; products from Canadian clays, 37.0; products from imported clays, 32.8; stone products, 74.3; gypsum products, 53.2; lime, 8.8; sand-lime brick, 11.1; petroleum products, 10.8; and the miscellaneous group, 7.3. Output for the artificial abrasives industry was about 0.2 per cent less than in 1945; the coke and gas industry was down 15.0 per cent; glass, 2.4 per cent; and salt, 8.0.

Imports into Canada of non-metallic minerals and their products totalled \$332,611,000 as compared with \$265,405,000 in 1945, while exports of Canadian produce were appraised at \$57,361,000 as against \$59,555,000.

MANUFACTURES OF THE NON-FERROUS METALS DOWN EIGHT PER CENT IN 1946

Production in Canada of non-ferrous metals and their manufactures was valued at \$719,191,000 in 1946, a decline of eight per cent from the preceding year's total of \$779,385,000, according to final figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Imports of non-ferrous metals and their products were valued at \$120,281,000 in 1946 compared with \$99,120,000 in 1945, and exports of Canadian-made goods of this class were appraised at \$247,810,000 as against \$352,546,000.

Four of the industries in this group showed increases in production in 1946 compared with 1945 and three showed decreases. The losses were as follows: miscellaneous industry, 3.7 per cent to \$6,609,941; brass and copper products, 31.5 per cent to \$72,056,922; and non-ferrous smelting and refining of primary metals, 14.3 per cent to \$304,718,524. The electrical apparatus industry advanced 1.7 per cent to \$234,572,653; jewellery and electro-plated ware increased 33.1 per cent to \$41,528,678; white metal alloys increased 12.5 per cent to \$26,128,907, and the aluminum products industry gained 25.6 per cent to \$33,575,481.

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES OF ASPHALT ROOFING IN APRIL

Production and domestic sales of asphalt shingles and roll roofing moved lower in April, the former amounting to 361,793 squares compared with 509,573 in the corresponding month last year, and the latter, 287,275 squares compared with 473,290. The month's output of tar and asphalt felts and heathing totalled 5,516 tons compared with 4,162, and the sales, 4,721 tons compared with 3,910.

LUMBER PRODUCTION IN MARCH

Canadian production of sawn lumber in March amounted to 409,652 M feet board measure as compared with 395,275 M in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 3.6 per cent, according to estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first quarter of this year, 1,131,154 M feet were produced compared with 1,128,514 M in the similar period of 1947.

Output for the month was as follows by provinces, (in M board feet) totals for March last year being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 1,044 (1,227); Nova Scotia, 25,009 (32,679); New Brunswick, 19,453 (25,951); Quebec, 48,995 (51,143); Ontario, 20,499 (22,257); Manitoba, 2,872 (5,699); Saskatchewan, 27,000 (26,676); Alberta, 55,002 (40,854); British Columbia, 209,778 (183,789).

RECORD NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED IN CANADA LAST YEAR

There were more babies born in Canada in 1947 than in any other year, the number increasing 8.5 per cent over 1946, the previous record year. All provinces registered more births during the year, with Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia showing the greatest numerical gains. From a percentage standpoint, the increase over 1946 was greatest in British Columbia -- 15.6 per cent -- followed by Ontario with 11.6 per cent, and Alberta 10.5 per cent. The advance in Quebec was four per cent.

The preliminary figures show that 358,709 live births were registered throughout the Dominion last year as compared with 330,732 in 1946. Quebec had 115,701 registrations compared with 111,285 in 1946, Ontario 108,748 compared with 97,446, British Columbia 26,143 (22,609), Alberta 24,509 (22,184), Saskatchewan 23,267 (21,433), Manitoba 20,406 (17,794), Nova Scotia 19,122 (17,914), New Brunswick 17,790 (16,274), Prince Edward Island 3,023 (2,793). The number of deaths was moderately higher during 1947, the all-Canada total rising from 114,951 in 1946 to 116,523. Marriages showed a decrease from 134,088 to 127,108, British Columbia along showing an increase.

PRODUCTION OF PROCESSED FOODS
IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1948

Figures on the production of principal processed food items during the first quarter of 1948 have been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Among the commodities, the output of soda biscuits fell from 14,312,755 pounds in the first quarter of 1947 to 12,355,168, while the production of plain and fancy biscuits advanced from 22,275,739 pounds to 25,618,337. Chocolate confectionery in bars rose from 11,322,481 dozen to 14,589,754, chocolate confectionery in bulk and packages from 7,285,415 pounds to 8,749,474, and sugar confectionery from 12,486,261 pounds to 18,443,823.

There was a substantial increase in the production of baked beans from 19,283,883 pounds to 25,534,203, while foods prepared for infants showed a more moderate rise from 4,222,612 pounds to 4,639,933. Output of jams was increased from 18,507,963 pounds to 14,826,437, but jellies advanced from 994,118 pounds to 1,218,121, and marmalades from 5,960,993 pounds to 6,859,779.

Production of canned soups was lower, vegetable dropping from 2,214,622 dozen tins to 997,955, and other soups from 2,844,337 dozen to 1,538,760; figures on the output of canned tomato soup are not available for the quarter. Tomato catsup increased from 80,909 pounds to 1,206,667. Ready-to-serve cereals totalled 10,465,650 pounds compared with 18,844,045, processed cheese 8,376,358 pounds compared with 9,656,442, and dried and powdered eggs, 2,767,090 pounds compared with 1,780,966.

There was more dry macaroni produced during the first quarter of 1948, but less was canned, the former amounting to 23,453,929 pounds compared with 20,438,264, and the latter 2,957,443 pounds compared with 6,182,298. Minced meat fell from 1,975,512 pounds to 835,200, peanut butter from 8,441,459 pounds to 3,907,730, and salted and roasted peanuts from 4,690,227 pounds to 2,946,455.

Output of jelly powders rose sharply during the quarter, totalling 4,683,374 pounds compared with 1,380,509, while the production of pudding powders was moderately higher at 2,680,273 pounds compared with 2,483,973. Salad dressing and mayonnaise fell from 1,600,919 pounds to 1,460,080, but sandwich spreads increased from 860,158 pounds to 1,086,277. Production of fresh yeast decreased from 4,845,581 pounds to 4,275,769.

Among the canned meats, the output of spiced pork and ham increased from 5,129,370 pounds to 6,639,883, beef stews and boiled dinners from 3,922,830 pounds to 4,212,185, and spiced beef from 758,104 pounds to 760,360. There was a sharp decrease in the output of meat paste from 7,262,271 pounds to 3,848,614, and in meat lunch from 10,317,386 pounds to 70,853.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC OF ELECTRIC
RAILWAYS AT NEW HIGHER IN 1946

Passenger traffic on electric railway systems in 1946 registered a minor improvement of slightly more than two per cent over 1945 to establish a new all-time record of nearly 1,345,000,000 fares compared with 1,316,572,000 in the preceding year and was more than double pre-war traffic. This total represents the operations of 33 systems across Canada, 23 of which recorded increases ranging from 14.4 per cent for Lethbridge to 0.2 per cent for Calgary. Sixteen systems each carried over 12 million passengers in 1946 and accounted for 95.5 per cent of the total traffic, with Montreal Tramways and the Toronto Transportation Commission together carrying 52.5 per cent of the total traffic for all Canada.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ending May 15 aggregated 77,458 cars, an increase of 2,120 cars over the preceding week but 442 cars or 0.6 per cent below the same week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the eastern division, loadings totalled 53,640 cars, an improvement of 2,453 cars over the same week last year. The western division, however, was off 2,895 cars, due principally to decreased loadings of grain and flood conditions in some sections. Cars received from foreign connections continued to decline and were 33,876 cars compared with 36,639.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING The output of the slaughtering and meat packing industry of Canada in 1946 was valued at \$475,953,154, a decrease of \$28,896,369, or 5.7 per cent from the 1945 total. The peak value was reached in 1944, but the 1946 total was still 157 per cent above that for 1939. Sales of fresh and cured meats, especially pork products, were generally lower but canned and cooked meats were produced in greater volume.

Prices were higher in most cases, those for cured meats and vegetable shortening being among the exceptions. Fresh meats and poultry contributed \$229,820,779, or 48.3 per cent; followed by cured, cooked and canned meats with \$186,178,383, or 39.1 per cent; lard and shortening with \$22,525,450, or 4.7 per cent; hides and skins \$16,218,800, or 3.4 per cent; and miscellaneous items, \$21,209,742, or 4.5 per cent.

Fresh and frozen beef was the most important single item, with 746,044,516 pounds valued at \$155,836,894, a decrease of 65,902,309 pounds or 8.1 per cent. Second and third, respectively, in order of value were bacon and sides (\$67,205,365) and canned meats (\$38,899,330).

PRODUCTION OF HARDWOOD FLOORING Hardwood flooring produced by 22 establishments in 1946 which account for a large percentage of the total Canadian output, amounted to 35,657,000 feet board measure as compared with 33,891,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 3.5 per cent, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total value was \$4,294,142 as against \$3,488,750 in 1945.

Birch was the principal kind produced during the year, amounting to 22,946,000 feet board measure as compared with 22,542,000 in 1945. Maple was next in order with 8,033,000 board feet compared with 7,737,000; red oak, plain cut, 3,016,000 feet compared with 1,999,000; beech 737,000 feet compared with 576,000; white oak, plain cut, 310,000 feet compared with 584,000; and other hardwoods, 615,000 feet compared with 453,000.

WAREHOUSING IN 1946 Revenues of 127 warehousing establishments reporting their 1946 operations to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics rose from \$14,459,283 in 1945 to \$14,636,416 or by 1.2 per cent, while expenses advanced from \$12,590,089 to \$12,638,052. Net revenues improved by \$137,170 at \$1,998,364 and net income after taxes, etc., was up \$37,476 at \$1,000,430 for 1946. Total salaries and wages for these firms were \$6,570,916 earned by 2,985 regular wage earners, 422 casuals and 970 salaried employees in 1946 compared with \$6,204,943 earned by 3,226 wage earners, 754 casuals and 942 salaried employees for the same companies in 1945.

DYEING AND FINISHING OF TEXTILES The gross value of work performed by the 41 establishments engaged in the dyeing and finishing of textile goods in 1946 was \$9,207,000 as compared with \$8,331,000 in the preceding year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of the 1946 total the dyeing and finishing of textile fabrics accounted for \$5,653,800 or 61 per cent, printing and painting of textile fabrics for \$1,643,500, and other work, consisting of dyeing and finishings of yarns, rubberizing, bleaching, etc., \$1,909,900.

ROOF PAPER INDUSTRY Products manufactured by the roofing paper industry of Canada in 1946 were valued at \$22,785,000 compared with \$16,344,500 in the preceding year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Principal products in order of value in 1946 were: asphalt shingles (1,982,327 squares) \$10,822,894; mineral surfaced roll roofings (1,450,734 squares) \$3,820,828; smooth surfaced roll roofings (1,567,059 squares) \$2,670,327; tar and asphalt saturated felts (38,760 tons) \$2,423,022; tar and asphalt and saturated and coated sheathings (14,462 tons) \$1,132,017.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Canadian Milling Statistics, April (10 cents).
2. Department Store Sales and Inventories, April (10 cents).
3. Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, March (25 cents).
4. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, March (25 cents).
5. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, March (10 cents).
6. Population 14 Years of Age and Over by Status, Occupation Groups, Industry Groups, Earnings and Employment for Social Areas of Winnipeg Metropolitan Area (10 cents).
7. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
8. Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
9. Preliminary Report on Benefit Years Established and Terminated Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1946 (25 cents).
10. Asphalt Roofing Industry, April (10 cents).
11. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, April (10 cents).
12. Slaughtering and Meat Packing and Sausage and Sausage Casings Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
13. Hardwood Flooring Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
14. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
15. Warehousing, 1946 (25 cents).
16. Broom, Brush and Mop Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
17. Electric Railways of Canada, 1946 (25 cents).
18. Manufactures of the Non-Ferrous Metals, 1946 (15 cents).
19. Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals, 1946 (15 cents).
20. Dwellings by Tenure and Rooms; Households and Families by Size and Composition for Social Areas of Winnipeg Metropolitan Area (10 cents)
21. Roofing Paper Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
22. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings, April 1 (10 cents).
23. Gypsum Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
24. Dyeing and Finishing of Textile Goods, 1946 (15 cents).
25. Poultry Estimates, April (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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