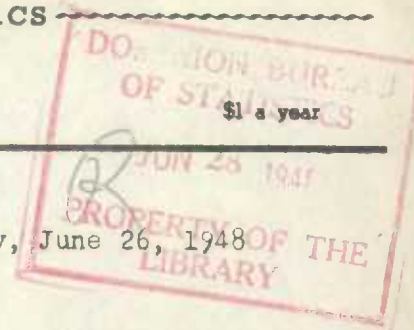




# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADIAN MERCHANDISE EXPORTS in May reached the highest value for any postwar month at \$282,300,000. This compares with \$267,800,000 for May last year, second highest month in 1947.

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EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES increased nearly 44 per cent in May over a year earlier, rising to \$114,711,000 as against \$79,769,000. The percentage gain compares with increases from 24 to 37 per cent in earlier months this year.

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EMPLOYMENT in the major Canadian industrial divisions was fractionally lower at May 1 than a month earlier -- the fifth consecutive decline -- but the Bureau's index of payrolls moved upward, average weekly per capita earnings reaching the highest point on record.

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LANDINGS IN CANADA'S SEA FISHERIES in May increased to 145,476,000 pounds as against 127,837,000 pounds in May last year.

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STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS held by canners, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses on April 1 this year were nearly double a year earlier, totalling 3,164,536 as compared with 1,614,926 dozen cans.

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STOCKS OF CANNED VEGETABLES were also substantially larger at 9,414,464 against 7,613,509 dozen cans.

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GOLD PRODUCTION in April continued this year's gains over 1947 with a rise of 286,065 from 254,889 fine ounces in April last year.

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PRIMARY ZINC PRODUCTION in April reached a new high point since July, 1946, amounting to 19,594 tons, sharply above the preceding month and April last year.

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COMMERCIAL FAILURES rose to 203 in the first quarter of this year, sharply above the 1947 first-quarter total of 120, and the largest for the period since 1942.

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MILK PRODUCTION in Canada was eight per cent less in April this year than last year, the farm output being the lowest for the month since 1940.

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TOURIST EXPENDITURES in Canada set a new high record last year at an estimated \$245,000,000, and Canadians travelling abroad also set a new high spending record of \$167,000,000.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS IN MAY  
CONTINUE EARLIER ADVANCE

Marked by a sharp increase in shipments to the United States, Canada's merchandise exports in May continued the gains of earlier months this year over 1947, being valued at \$282,300,000 as compared with \$267,800,000 in May last year, according to trade figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The May value -- highest for any post-war month -- brought the aggregate for the year to date to \$1,166,600,000 as against \$1,055,800,000 for the first five months of 1947.

Exports to the United States rose to \$114,711,000 compared with \$79,769,000 in May last year, a gain of nearly 44 per cent, which compares with increases ranging from 24 to 37 per cent in earlier months this year. Aggregate value for the five months ended May was \$536,264,000 compared with \$400,007,000, a rise of approximately one-third.

Contrary to the general upward trend in preceding months this year, shipments to the United Kingdom declined during May to \$85,058,000 compared with \$90,481,000 in May, 1947. Reflecting the earlier gains, aggregate to the end of May amounted to \$305,201,000 as against \$276,444,000 in the corresponding period last year.

Exports to the Latin American group of countries increased in May to \$13,226,000 compared with \$10,178,000, reversing the trend of preceding months this year, largest gains being in shipments to Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela. On the other hand, exports to European countries fell off to \$30,694,000 compared with \$37,903,000 last year, making the aggregate for the five months \$120,927,000 as against \$131,296,000 in 1947. Lower figures were also recorded for shipments to Australia, New Zealand, the British West Indies and British Guiana, while those for the Union of South Africa were higher.

Value of exports to leading markets next to the United States and the United Kingdom, with figures for May last year in brackets, (thousands omitted), were as follows: Trinidad and Tobago, \$1,425 (\$3,760); Jamaica, \$1,796 (\$3,092); Union of South Africa, \$7,815 (\$4,887); India and Pakistan, \$2,260 (\$4,435); Australia, \$3,216 (\$5,231); New Zealand, \$1,838 (\$4,917); Argentina, \$3,231 (\$2,011); Mexico, \$2,210 (\$902); Venezuela, \$1,417 (\$1,161); Czechoslovakia, \$2,245 (\$665); France, \$6,541 (\$9,922); Italy, \$2,891 (\$6,448).

Among the commodity groups, substantial gains were shown in exports of animals and animal products, non-ferrous metals and products, and wood, wood products and paper, while shipments of agricultural and vegetable products and iron and iron products showed largest decreases. Other groups, except fibres, textiles and products, were moderately higher.

Exports of wood, wood products and paper advanced to \$84,000,000 compared with \$69,700,000 last year, newsprint paper moving up to \$33,830,000 compared with \$29,918,000, wood pulp to \$19,733,000 from \$15,263,000 and planks and boards to \$16,304,000 from \$12,704,000. The non-ferrous metals group rose to \$45,500,000 against \$35,400,000, aluminum and products increasing to \$14,832,000 from \$9,514,000 and copper, nickel and zinc showing lesser but substantial gains. The animals and animal products group increased to \$37,700,000 compared with \$30,900,000, bacon and hams, cattle, shell and processed eggs contributing chiefly to the gain.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products dropped in value to \$57,200,000 as compared with \$76,000,000 last year, due chiefly to a decline in wheat to \$19,200,000 compared with \$30,200,000 and in wheat flour to \$15,600,000 compared with \$24,900,000. The iron and iron products group decreased to \$25,900,000 as against \$29,300,000 last year, gains in ferro-alloys, rolling-mill products, farm machinery, railway cars and parts being more than offset by declines in locomotives, automobiles and automobile parts, and machinery other than farm.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS AT MAY 1 Employment in the eight major industrial divisions in May showed a further decline for the fifth consecutive month, according to a preliminary report on employment and weekly earnings issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index number of employment, based on 1926 as 100, was 185.8 as compared with 186.6 at April 1 and 179.6 at May 1, 1947. Marked seasonal curtailment in logging operations in the eastern and central provinces was an important factor in the generally lower level of employment indicated at the beginning of May.

While the index number of employment at May 1 was fractionally down from the previous month, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 1.4 per cent compared with April, the gain being largely due to the resumption of operations on a more usual scale following the Easter holidays which affected the situation on April 1. The per capita weekly earnings of employees reported in the eight leading industries was \$39.74 at May 1 as compared with \$39.04 at April 1 and \$35.89 at May 1 last year. The most recent average is the highest on record.

The advance index number of employment in manufacturing was 201.7 at May 1 compared with 202.0 for April and 195.8 for May, 1947. The index of payrolls showed a rise of 2.8 per cent in the month and was 15.9 per cent higher than at May 1 a year ago. The preliminary figure of per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing at May 1 was \$40.75, the highest in the period for which the Bureau's statistics are available. The per capita weekly earnings for April 1 -- affected by the Easter holidays -- was \$39.60 and stood at \$36.27 for May 1, 1947.

The trend of employment from April was downward for Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with general improvement noted in the other provinces. In all provinces except Saskatchewan, where there was practically no general change in the 12 months, the advance index numbers of employment at May 1 were higher than those recorded at the same date last year.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES HIGHER  
IN FIRST QUARTER OF 1948

Commercial failures in the first quarter of 1948 rose to 203, the greatest number for this period in any year since 1942. This total compares with 120 in the same period of 1947, 54 in 1946 and 83 in 1945. Despite the advance over recent year, the number was considerably lower than in pre-war years, comparing with 371 for the first quarter of 1939.

The liabilities rose sharply during the quarter, totalling \$3,405,855 compared with \$1,431,807 in the first quarter of 1947. There was an advance also over the same periods of 1946 and 1945. Liabilities for the first quarter of 1939 were \$3,592,118.

During the quarter, there were four failures in the Maritimes compared with three in 1947. In Quebec, the failures increased from 98 last year to 157, while in Ontario there were 31 compared with 15. Three failures were shown in the Prairie Provinces against nil a year ago, while in British Columbia the number doubled, increasing from four in 1947 to eight in 1948.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION IN MAY

Production of wheat flour for the month of May amounted to 1,726,281 barrels compared with 2,610,806 barrels for the same month of last year. This was the second lowest monthly production during the current crop year. Total production for the ten months of the current crop year ending May was 20,517,603 barrels compared with 23,888,642 barrels for the same period in 1946-47. Wheat used in the production of flour in May amounted to 7,891,917 bushels compared with 11,678,441 in May, 1947.

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES Dry, cool weather prevailed over the greater part of the Prairie Provinces during last week. Topsoil moisture reserves have been diminishing over parts of Manitoba, most of Saskatchewan and much of central and north Alberta. Fairly general rains in Manitoba and showers in Alberta on June 21 have provided a considerable measure of relief, but most correspondents state that further rains are required. Recent rains have also improved conditions in south-eastern Alberta. In Saskatchewan, and wide areas of central and northern Alberta, rains are urgently required to prevent serious crop deterioration.

All three provinces report poor germination in late-seeded crops. Since weather conditions this spring were unfavourable to early seeding over much of the west a large acreage of crops was seeded very late. Unless conditions more favourable to germination and growth of these crops develop in the very near future ultimate yields in the affected areas are almost certain to be curtailed. Insect infestations have not been too severe to date in Alberta and Manitoba but severe grasshopper damage is being experienced over many parts of central, south-western and western Saskatchewan.

In Manitoba, fairly general rain and showers on June 21 provided much-needed relief to many areas where late-seeded crops particularly had been showing poor germination and growth. Crops in the southern portion of the province have been making quite rapid progress with conditions in northern areas only a little less advanced. Except in local areas of the province surface moisture is now generally in fair supply with subsoil moisture reserves reported good to fair. Insect infestations have not been severe to date.

Lack of rain has brought growth to a standstill over much of southern and eastern Saskatchewan, while deterioration is reported in western, central and north-western areas. Germination of late-sown grains has been seriously hampered by dry topsoil conditions and rain is now urgently required, particularly over the western half of the province. Damage from grasshopper is most severe in the Rose-town-Dodsland area but is also serious in many other parts in central, south-western and western Saskatchewan. Extensive control measures are being undertaken in the affected areas.

Crop conditions in Alberta are generally fair to good although rain is needed immediately in most central and northern districts as well as in the Peace River area. Showers on June 21 have provided some relief. As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, germination of late-sown crops has been uneven. Pasture and hay crop prospects, with local exceptions, are considered fair to good and live stock conditions are generally satisfactory. Insect infestation in Alberta has not been particularly serious to date.

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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 June 10 totalled 52,726,753 bushels compared with 53,095,651 in the preceding week and 74,035,471 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending June 10 amounted to 4,103,579 bushels as against 2,820,876 in the preceding week.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending June 10, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,958,261 (1,150,504) bushels; barley, 959,374 (651,539); rye, 19,327 (15,803); flaxseed, 88,678 (50,751).

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DAIRY SITUATION Production of milk in Canada in April amounted to 1,266,692,000 pounds, a decline of almost eight per cent from April last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All provinces shared in the decline. Farm output in April this year was the lowest for the month since 1940. Fluid sales were approximately five per cent less than in the same month last year.

The total supply of butter -- creamery, dairy and whey -- represented by stocks at the beginning plus May production -- amounted to 41,750,000 pounds, a decline of 6,500,000 from May last year. Reduced stock holdings resulting from the heavy withdrawals during the period of low production were responsible for this situation. On May 1 this year, only 5,250,000 pounds were in storage as compared with 11,250,000 a year ago.

The domestic disappearance of all butter in May was a truer reflection of the current demand for this product than that indicated in the preceding month when butter was in short supply. The May disappearance of 29,750,000 pounds may be compared with 23,750,000 a year ago and 26,500,000 in April. In pounds per capita the disappearance was 2.32 pounds as against 2.06 last month and 1.89 a year ago.

CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on June 18 increased to 9,676,000 pounds compared with 6,862,000 on June 11. Following were the stocks by cities, totals for June 11 being in brackets: Quebec, 931,000 (583,000) pounds; Montreal, 4,250,000 (2,777,000); Toronto, 1,659,000 (1,433,000); Winnipeg, 1,221,000 (862,000); Regina, 149,000 (142,000); Saskatoon, 201,000 (215,000); Edmonton, 497,000 (409,000); Calgary, 345,000 (245,000); Vancouver, 424,000 (196,000).

TOURIST TRADE IN 1947 New records were established in Canada's international SET NEW RECORDS tourist trade in 1947, with higher receipts by Canada from foreign visitors than in any other year and greater spending abroad by Canadians than ever before.

Expenditures of visitors to Canada reached an estimated total of \$245 million last year, up about \$23 million over the revised figure of \$222 million for 1946, the previous peak, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the same time, spending by Canadians travelling abroad rose nearly \$31 million over 1946 to the record sum of \$167 million. As a result, Canada's net receipts from the international tourist trade declined to \$78 million from \$86 million in 1946.

Expenditures in Canada both by visitors from the United States and from overseas increased last year over 1946, while Canadian travellers also spent more both in the United States and in overseas countries.

Aggregate spending of Americans visiting Canada is estimated at \$235 million compared with \$216 million in 1946, and of Canadians in the United States at \$152 million as against \$130 million. Resulting from this larger increase in Canadian than United States expenditures, there was a decline in net receipts from the tourist trade with the United States from \$86 million in 1946 to \$83 million in 1947.

On overseas travel, including traffic between Canada and Newfoundland, Canadian expenditures in 1947 rose to \$15 million from \$6 million in 1946, while expenditures by overseas tourists increased to \$10 million from somewhat more than \$6 million, making a net debit against Canada of \$5 million and bringing overall net receipts down to \$78 million.

Last year's gain of \$23 million in tourist expenditures in Canada compares with increases over the previous year of \$56 million in 1946 and \$46 million in 1945. These figures indicate, the Bureau report observes, that the rapid growth in the tourist trade which characterized the immediate postwar period had tapered off appreciably in 1947. The American expenditures last year were only nine per cent higher than in the previous year, while the amount spent by overseas travellers showed a gain of 67 per cent.

Total number of entries into Canada from the United States by automobile during the year showed an increase of 12 per cent over 1946, amounting to 5.8 million and consisting of 1.7 million entries on customs permits and 4.1 million by short-term or local vehicles. The volume of permit-holding traffic -- which constitutes the more important part of this traffic from the viewpoint of expenditure -- broke the previous 1946 record, which had replaced prewar high marks established in 1931 and 1937. Assuming three persons per car on customs permit, the 1947 entries represent an inflow of more than five million travellers.

Total expenditures in Canada by all non-resident motorists are estimated at \$112 million for 1947, or about \$14 million more than in 1946. Receipts from travellers arriving by train are put at nearly \$56 million, down from \$61.4 million in 1946 and comparing with the peak of \$67 million in 1944 when restricted automobile traffic boosted train travel.

Through bus services, operating between interior points in Canada and the United States, brought 442,000 passengers to Canada last year, an increase of nine per cent over 1946. Expenditures of these visitors, including a nominal amount for in-transit traffic, totalled \$17 million, just over a million dollars higher than the previous year. Number of air travellers from the United States was 113,000 and receipts from such visitors -- which have shown a rapid postwar rise -- reached \$13 million last year as against \$10 million in 1946. Expenditures by Americans arriving by boat also increased substantially to \$22 million from \$17 million, while those of American visitors entering in other ways is estimated at \$15 million.

Exclusive of immigrants, the number of persons entering Canada in 1947 through Canadian ocean ports was 20,000, of whom 14,900 came from Newfoundland, 3,800 from the United Kingdom and 1,300 from other countries. Added to these were about 2,500 transatlantic air passengers flying direct to Canada and an estimated 14,000 arrivals by air and water via the United States, making a total of 36,500 persons. Total number of Canadians returning to Canada in the year after visits to overseas countries, including 8,300 visiting Newfoundland, was, 37,000, which is practically the same as the number returning in 1938, the last pre-war year in which European travel was not adversely affected by threats of war.

#### FISHERIES OPERATIONS IN MAY

Landings in the sea fisheries of Canada in May amounted to 145,476,000 pounds, about four times the April landings of 35,922,000 pounds, and well above the landings of 127,337,000 pounds in the corresponding month last year. May landings brought the aggregate for the year to date to 421,415,000 as compared with 298,476,000 in the similar period of 1947.

Cod landings amounted to 23,463,000 pounds in May as against 24,941,000 in the same month last year; haddock, 2,460,000 (2,867,000) pounds; pollock, 996,000 (1,178,000); hake, 663,000 (341,000); lingcod, 740,000 (471,000); other groundfish, 475,000 (154,000); other flatfish, 2,516,000 (917,000); Pacific and Atlantic herring combined, 73,517,000 (62,584,000); sardines, 4,950,000 (3,537,000); mackerel, 8,000 (689,000); salmon, 1,580,000 (2,499,000); lobsters, 11,514,000 (10,090,000); other shellfish, 1,820,000 (2,183,000).

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>June 17, 1948</u>	<u>June 10, 1948</u>	<u>May 20, 1948</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks) .....	121.3	120.2	120.2
76 Industrials .....	116.0	114.7	114.4
16 Utilities .....	133.1	132.6	133.2
8 Banks .....	128.3	128.0	130.1
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks) .....	80.4	82.1	85.6
25 Golds .....	61.6	63.6	68.2
5 Base Metals .....	118.2	119.0	119.8

MAY COAL PRODUCTIONCONTINUED GAINS OVER 1947

Canadian coal production during May amounted to 1,353,000 tons, bringing the total output for the first five months this year to 7,127,992 tons compared with 5,524,114 tons in 1947. The May output was down from the April figure of 1,603,000 tons but well above that of 859,587 tons for May last year, when production was reduced by strikes in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

May production by provinces, with comparative 1947 figures in brackets, follows: Nova Scotia, 538,000 (36,128) tons; New Brunswick, 39,000 (6,423); Saskatchewan, 51,000 (64,944); Alberta, 585,000 (609,642); British Columbia and Yukon, 140,000 (142,450).

SALES OF MANUFACTURED AND NATURAL GAS IN APRIL

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in April amounted to 2,377,250 M cubic feet as compared with 2,269,993 M in March and 2,110,145 M in the corresponding month of 1947, and the revenues from sales, \$2,251,612 as against \$2,229,495 in March and \$1,896,097 in April, 1947. During the four months ended April, sales totalled 9,590,932 M cubic feet with a revenue of \$9,181,815 as compared with 9,006,475 M and a revenue of \$7,994,524 in the same months of last year.

Natural gas sales in April totalled 4,649,564 M cubic feet as against 5,420,092 M in March and 3,625,528 in April, 1947, and the revenues from sales, \$1,542,461 as compared with \$1,783,726 in the preceding month and \$1,260,616 in April last year. Production during the four-month period amounted to 20,577,282 M cubic feet as against 18,712,376 M in April, 1947, and the revenues from sales, \$6,848,538 and \$6,131,282, respectively.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN APRIL

Canadian gold production in April amounted to 286,065 fine ounces, down slightly from the preceding month's high of 287,708 fine ounces, but substantially above last year's April output of 254,889 fine ounces, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All producing provinces shared in the increase with the exception of Nova Scotia. Production for all Canada during the four-month period amounted to 1,108,742 fine ounces as against 975,912 fine ounces in the corresponding period last year.

PRODUCTION OF SILVER, LEAD  
AND ZINC DURING APRIL

Production of primary silver in all forms in Canada, amounted to 1,089,755 fine ounces in April, a decline from the preceding month's total of 1,099,369 fine ounces, but an increase over the April, 1947 figure of 851,464 fine ounces, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production during the four months ended April totalled 4,182,918 fine ounces as compared with 3,563,449 fine ounces in the similar period of 1947.

Output of primary lead in April amounted to 12,845 tons as against 12,477 tons in March and 12,925 in the same period of 1947. Total production for the four-month period amounted to 49,355 tons compared with 52,562 in the corresponding month last year.

Primary zinc production in April, reached a new high point since July, 1946, amounting to 19,594 tons as compared with 18,598 tons in March and 18,171 tons in April, 1947. The output for July, 1946, was 19,617 tons. During the four-month period, January-April, 72,885 tons were produced as against 68,679 tons in the same period of last year.

STEEL WIRE IN APRIL Shipments of steel wire by Canadian producers in April amounted to 7,523 tons as compared with 10,244 tons in the preceding month and 9,783 tons in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Tonnage shipped during the first four months of this year amounted to 35,862 tons as against 37,017 in April, 1947. Production in April totalled 29,944 tons as compared with 28,609 in the preceding month and 27,759 in April, 1947. Output during the four months amounted to 110,215 tons as against 107,924 in April last year.

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER  
FOOTWEAR IN APRIL

Leather footwear production in April amounted to 2,983,560 pairs compared with 3,090,967 pairs in March and 3,404,750 pairs in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the four months ended April, production totalled 11,231,360 pairs as against 13,292,536 in the similar period of 1947. Of the 2,983,560 pairs made in April, 769,628 pairs were soled with materials other than leather.

CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS AND  
CEMENT PIPE DURING APRIL

Output of concrete building materials showed a marked improvement in April as compared with the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Concrete brick increased from 793,969 pieces in April, 1947 to 1,540,207, hollow blocks from 878,197 pieces to 2,357,922, solid blocks from 750 to 5,018, cinder blocks from 442,317 pieces to 889,390, and cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile from 8,027 tons to 12,056.

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES  
OF ASPHALT ROOFING IN MAY

Production of asphalt shingles and roll roofing moved lower in May, amounting to 334,783 squares as compared with 361,798 in April and 502,365 in May last year. Output of tar and asphalt felts and sheathing totalled 5,565 tons compared with 5,516 in April and 5,067 in May, 1947.

Domestic sales of asphalt shingles and roll roofing amounted to 350,451 squares in May as compared with 287,275 in April and 499,010 in May, 1947, while those of tar and asphalt felts and sheathing amounted to 5,964 tons as against 4,619.



STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF RUBBER

Stocks of natural, synthetic and reclaim rubber at the end of April were lower than on the same date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Month-end stocks of natural rubber amounted to 5,833 long tons compared with 7,187 tons for April 1947, synthetic rubber 4,074 tons compared with 5,473 tons and reclaim 2,181 tons compared with 2,931 tons.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber in April decreased almost 40 per cent to 2,787 tons from the 4,628 tons produced in April last year, while 391 tons of reclaim rubber were produced against the output of 360 tons a year ago.

Domestic consumption of natural rubber rose almost 50 per cent in April to 3,694 tons compared with 2,476 tons consumed in April last year, while the consumption of synthetic rubber declined from 2,942 tons a year ago to 1,865 tons, and reclaim from 1,395 to 1,172 tons.

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in February totalled 210,468 M feet board measure as compared with 189,312 M in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 11.2 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Coast mills accounted for 79.8 per cent of the total, and interior mills for the balance of 20.2 per cent.

Shipments in February totalled 214,183 M feet as compared with 193,325 M a year ago, an increase of 10.8 per cent, with coast mills registering an increase of 7.4 per cent, and interior mills an increase of 24.4 per cent. Total shipments for February increased 4.8 per cent over the January figure of 204,461 M feet.

Stocks on hand at the end of February amounted to 255,573 M feet as compared with 230,700 M feet a year ago and 248,406 M feet at the end of January. Coast mills reported stocks totalling 184,981 M feet, while interior mills reported 70,592 M feet.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended June 12 amounted to 75,144 cars as compared with 77,627 cars in the preceding week and 78,128 cars for the corresponding week of 1947, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Some easing of flood conditions in the Fraser Valley has been experienced and the embargo placed against all freight traffic through to Vancouver has been cancelled effective June 16th. Returns from the C.N.R. western division, still appear as incomplete for the third consecutive week.

The eastern division loadings were 52,375 cars for the week, a minor gain of 200 cars over the same week last year. In comparison with 1947, increases were shown for coal, coke, ores, pulpwood, iron and steel, implements and canned foods. Grain declined from 3,010 to 1,111 cars and grain products from 1,947 to 1,525, while vegetables, autos, woodpulp, and l.c.l. merchandise moved in smaller volume.

Cumulative loadings in the first 24 weeks for the both divisions were 1,756,579, a gain of 45,375 cars or 2.7 per cent over the same weeks of last year. Main increases were in coal, ores, sand and gravel, livestock, pulpwood and gasoline, while grain and grain products were off sharply.

STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS  
AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of canned fruits held by canners, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses on April 1 this year totalled 3,164,536 dozen cans compared with 1,614,926 dozen on the corresponding date last year, while the stocks of canned vegetables amounted to 9,414,464 dozen cans compared with 7,613,509 in April, 1947.

Among the canned fruits, largest increases were: applesauce, 293,835 compared with 3,378 dozen cans on April 1, 1947; apricots, 101,587 (60,875); blueberries, 53,730 (8,957); cherries, 101,843 (40,610); peaches, 900,573 (441,597); pears, 757,636 (364,602); plums, gages, etc., 659,952 (371,215). Principal exceptions to the general rise were apple-pie filling, 43,854 compared with 87,873, grapefruit, 23,942 (30,753); fruit cocktail and fruits for salad, 5,725 (12,969); pineapple, 11,859 (29,574). Strawberries amounted to 11,507 (1,778), and raspberries, 11,913 (1,465).

Among the canned vegetables, green or wax beans increased to 1,413,374 compared with 941,956 dozen cans on April 1 last year; baked beans to 1,956,982 (592,658) dozen cans; peas, 2,784,971 (2,430,929); tomatoes, 931,598 (720,439); carrots and peas combined, 125,770 (105,427); pumpkin, 397,836 (224,862); spinach, 85,296 (43,031); mixed vegetables, 314,943 (306,538); and asparagus, 53,049 (11,739). Decreases were recorded for beets, 494,821 (898,559); carrots, 256,465 (595,297); corn, 541,859 (657,610); all other vegetables, 57,500 (84,464) dozen cans.

Stocks of canned apple juice among other products, amounted to 992,042 dozen cans in April compared with 789,661 dozen in April last year, but other fruit juices were down to 528,346 compared with 1,147,542 dozen. Overall stocks of canned foods for infants were higher except for vegetables, as were the stocks of jams and marmalades, while jellies showed a decline. There were sharp increases in the holdings of pickles, sauerkraut, spaghetti and tomato catsup, but relishes and sauces, ready dinners, stew, etc., soups of all kinds, tomato juice and tomato pulp, paste and puree were reduced.

PRINTING TRADES OF CANADA IN 1945

Total production in the printing trades of Canada in 1945 reached a value of \$186,945,000, an increase of more than \$19,000,000 over the 1944 total of \$167,892,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 2,312 establishments engaged in this line of manufacture gave employment to an average of 43,565 employees. The cost of materials used in these industries amounted to \$52,655,848, as against \$47,341,246 in 1944, and the value added by manufacture was \$132,385,988, as against \$118,755,320 the previous year.

With 976 plants, Ontario accounted for 55.1 per cent of the total production in 1945. The 546 establishments in Quebec produced 24.3 per cent. In British Columbia and the Yukon 215 plants produced 6.5 per cent, followed by Manitoba's 170 establishments with 5.7 per cent. There were 142 plants in Alberta, 69 in Nova Scotia, 139 in Saskatchewan, 47 in New Brunswick and eight in Prince Edward Island, accounting for three per cent, 2.2 per cent, two per cent, one per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively.

Of the total production in 1945, \$172,203,947, or 92.1 per cent, consisted of printed matter and other products produced, and the remaining \$14,741,187 consisted of trade work, subcontracts, and other services rendered. Periodicals, valued at \$76,657,542, accounted for 44.5 per cent of the value of printed matter and other products, daily newspapers along contributing \$58,306,548. The value of periodicals was made up of \$47,360,423 received for advertising and \$29,297,119 received for subscriptions and sales of publications. Only periodicals printed in the publishers' own plants are included in these figures. Other printed matter and other products, valued at \$95,546,405, included \$10,314,743 for printed and bound books.

POPULATION OF SASKATCHEWAN  
BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE

At almost every single year of age up to 29 years the population of Saskatchewan on June 1, 1946, was lower than the corresponding figures of the 1941 Census. For this age group as a whole the 1946 figure was 464,551, as compared with 521,620 in 1941. Except for a slight increase at the 30 to 39 years level, the downward trend continued to 59 years of age. The total number of persons 30 to 59 years of age dropped from 297,266 in 1941 to 279,976 in 1946. From age 60 upward, however, the population in 1946 was generally higher than in 1941, with 88,161 persons 60 years of age or over in 1946 and 77,106 in this age group in 1941.

These figures are included in a release from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showing the population of Saskatchewan by single years of age, and are based on the results of 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. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
2. Acres, Production and Value of Hops, 1947; Preliminary Estimate of Average in 1948 (10 cents).
3. Printing Trades of Canada, 1945 (35 cents).
4. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, April (10 cents).
5. Population by Single Years of Age, Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
6. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
7. Asphalt Roofing Industry, May (10 cents).
8. Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports (Summary), May (10 cents).
9. Canadian Milling Statistics, May (10 cents).
10. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings at May 1 (10 cents).
11. Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, May (10 cents).
12. Fisheries of Canada, 1946 (Advanced Report on) (10 cents).
13. Dwellings by Tenure and Rooms; Household and Families by Size and Composition, For Social Areas of Regina and Saskatoon (10 cents).
14. Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables on Hand, April 1 (10 cents).
15. Mineral Production of Canada, 1945 (\$1.00).
16. Gold Production, April (10 cents).
17. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, May (10 cents).
18. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, April (25 cents).
19. Carloadings on Canadian Railways -- Weekly (10 cents).
20. Canada's International Tourist Trade, 1947 (25 cents).
21. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, February (10 cents).
22. Civil Aviation, 1947 (10 cents).
23. Trade of Canada: Imports for Consumption, April (10 cents).
24. Commercial Failures in the First Quarter of 1948 (15 cents).
25. Sporting Goods Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
26. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, April (10 cents).
27. Steel Wire, April (10 cents).
28. Production of Leather Footwear, April (10 cents).
29. Processed Cheese Industry, 1947 (10 cents).
30. Awning, Tent and Sail Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
31. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, April (10 cents).
32. Monthly Dairy Review of Canada, May (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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