



# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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## COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES FOR EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released Friday cost-of-living indexes for eight regional cities for December 1, 1947, as shown in the table below.

The Bureau points out that in interpreting the city cost-of-living indexes, two factors should be born in mind. First, they are on the base August 1939=100, and December 1 figures may be compared directly with the Dominion December 1 figure of 144.3. Second, they measure percentage changes in living costs for each city, but cannot be used to compare the cost of maintaining the same standard of living from city to city.

The indexes are compiled from budgets appropriate for each city and these differed in cost in the base period, August 1939. For example, the Montreal index includes percentage changes for rent based mainly on rents of apartments and flats, while Toronto figures are calculated principally from single house rents.

The percentage changes for any one month vary considerably from city to city, but over a period of time they do not differ appreciably from the Dominion average of all cities.

<u>City</u>	<u>December 1946</u>	<u>November 1947</u>	<u>December 1947</u>
(August 1939=100)			
Halifax .....	125.1	140.6	141.8
Saint John .....	125.1	141.4	143.9
Montreal .....	129.1	140.3	148.6
Toronto .....	125.0	141.6	144.0
Winnipeg .....	123.2	139.2	140.8
Saskatoon .....	128.2	145.3	147.5
Edmonton .....	124.8	133.7	139.9
Vancouver .....	126.6	143.4	146.0

## STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 31 amounted to 139,673,631 bushels compared with 141,757,557 on December 24 and 149,551,877 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Amount in Canadian positions was 126,281,260 bushels and in United States positions, 13,392,371 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 31 totalled 1,887,643 bushels compared with 2,063,267 in the preceding week, bringing the total for the period August 1 - December 31, to 191,184,026 bushels compared with 235,269,744 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 31, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 630,148 (711,703) bushels; barley, 635,733 (733,493); rye, 22,017 (16,327); flaxseed, 33,975 (26,106).

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

Creamery butter production in December amounted to 10,332,000 pounds compared with 10,253,000 in the corresponding month of 1946, an increase of 0.3 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative total of the monthly estimates for 1947 shows that the output aggregated 290,152,000 pounds compared with 271,366,000 in 1946, an increase of 6.9 per cent.

The cheddar cheese make in December amounted to 1,205,000 pounds, and for the full year, 115,263,000 pounds, the former representing a decline of 51.1 per cent and the latter a decrease of 19.7 per cent. Output was lower in all provinces in December, and higher only in Manitoba in the twelve-month period.

Production of concentrated milk products in December totalled 14,539,000 pounds compared with 14,252,000 a year earlier, and in the full year, 335,363,000 pounds compared with 302,005,000 pounds. Increases were two and eleven per cent, respectively.

STOCKS OF BUTTER, CHEESE  
AND EGGS ON JANUARY 1

Stocks of creamery butter in Canada on January 1 amounted to 43,576,821 pounds compared with 59,410,079 pounds on December 1 and 44,078,193 pounds on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings of cheese totalled 30,695,415 pounds compared with 37,916,577 pounds on December 1, and 25,678,179 pounds a year ago.

Holdings of evaporated whole milk by or for manufacturers were lower on January 1 amounting to 5,190,595 pounds compared with 6,459,898 pounds on December 1, and 17,076,567 pounds on January 1 last year. Stocks of skim milk powder totalled 4,707,319 pounds compared with 6,350,676 on December 1 and 2,694,311 a year ago.

January 1 stocks of shell eggs amounted to 2,232,900 dozen compared with 2,700,022 on December 1 and 2,276,214 on the same date last year. Stocks of frozen egg meats totalled 11,157,654 pounds compared with 13,193,566 on December 1 and 5,445,824 on January 1, 1947.

Stocks of poultry meat on January 1 were 35,467,091 pounds compared with 30,826,695 on December 1, and 31,197,727 a year ago.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER  
IN NINE CANADIAN CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine Canadian cities as at the close of business on January 9 amounted to 26,657,573 pounds compared with 28,784,320 on January 1, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities, figures for January 1 being in brackets: Quebec, 2,032,730 (2,098,036) pounds; Montreal, 9,750,005 (10,584,264); Toronto, 3,066,023 (3,015,390); Winnipeg, 5,252,940 (5,772,905); Regina, 333,661 (355,755); Saskatoon, 158,067 (139,040); Edmonton, 1,822,847 (1,990,591); Calgary, 1,092,406 (1,147,009); Vancouver, 3,148,892 (3,681,730).

STOCKS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, amounted to 27,630,592 pounds on January 1 as compared with 30,933,643 pounds on December 1, and 30,030,961 pounds on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, were 15,770,130 pounds compared with 13,397,164 on December 1, and 4,431,302 pounds a year ago.

Stocks of Canadian apples, including the holdings of commercial growers, amounted to 4,910,850 bushels compared with 6,545,986 bushels on December 1, and 4,465,550 bushels on the same date last year. Pears in storage totalled 33,261 bushels compared with 43,352 on December 1 and 16,135 on January 1 last year.

Holdings of Canadian vegetables were as follows on January 1, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: potatoes, 375,806 (4,703,030) tons; onions, 13,223 (15,696); beets, 1,405 (1,460); carrots, 8,261 (11,234); cabbages, 2,530 (5,223); parsnips, 677 (1,305); and celery, 53,489 crates (89,426 crates).

STOCKS OF FROZEN FISH ON JANUARY 1

Stocks of frozen fish were lower on January 1, amounting to 40,802,155 pounds compared with 43,856,529 on December 1 and 41,761,422 on the corresponding date last year. Amount frozen fresh was 36,862,039 pounds, and frozen smoked, 3,940,116 pounds. Stocks of cod fell from 10,937,831 pounds a year ago to 4,693,965, but salmon increased from 10,524,331 pounds to 11,076,979, sea herring and kippers from 5,834,353 pounds to 6,997,368. Stocks of other sea fish fell from 13,311,735 pounds to 10,318,327.

STOCKS OF MEAT ON JANUARY 1

Stocks of meat held by packets, wholesale butchers, and cold storage warehouses were higher on January 1 this year, amounting to 112,605,044 pounds compared with 108,358,660 pounds on December 1 and 79,826,929 pounds on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Increases were recorded in the stocks of all types of meat as compared with January 1 last year. Holdings of pork rose from 38,674,996 pounds to 56,657,962, beef from 30,642,092 pounds to 40,447,714, veal from 3,437,831 pounds to 6,606,846, and mutton and lamb from 7,072,010 pounds to 8,832,522.

INDEX NUMBERS OF FARM PRICES  
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Prices received by Canadian farms for agricultural products at November 15 averaged higher than on the corresponding date in 1946, the index number, on the base 1935-39=100, standing at 203.9 as compared with 184.6 a year ago. Indexes for all provinces have registered substantial increases, higher prices for grains, live stock, dairy products and potatoes being chiefly responsible. Increases are also shown in the indices of prices for poultry and eggs in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

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 8, a week and month earlier:

	<u>January 8</u>	<u>January 2</u>	<u>December 11</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks) ...	109.7	108.9	106.4
74 Industrials .....	104.5	103.3	100.4
13 Utilities .....	113.5	114.2	112.1
8 Banks .....	132.9	133.9	134.1
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(27 Stocks) .....	87.6	86.2	88.4
23 Golds .....	74.4	72.6	77.3
4 Base Metals .....	112.5	111.9	106.6

RADIO SALES CONTINUE TO RISE

Sales of radio receiving sets by Canadian producers increased again in October by 37.6 per cent to 87,668 units from the September total of 63,695 units and 90 per cent above the October 1946 output of 46,105 units. During the first ten months of 1947, producers' sales totalled 632,203 units compared with 422,293 units in the corresponding period of 1946.

Provincial totals for the ten months ending October were as follows, with figures for the like period of 1946 shown in brackets: Maritimes, 49,634 (30,069); Quebec, 132,807 (81,333); Ontario, 276,366 (191,041); Manitoba, 52,470 (39,365); Saskatchewan, 30,021 (22,293); Alberta, 36,629 (24,751); and British Columbia, 54,226 (33,436).

RETAIL BUSINESS AT NEAR-PEAK LEVEL

Consumer spending in Canadian retail stores moved steadily upward in November, reaching a point 12 per cent above November 1946 volume. This increase compares with a ten per cent advance in the first eleven months of 1947 over the similar period of 1946. Sales in November were higher than for any earlier month of the year, advancing eight per cent above October, and almost equalling the record volume of sales established in December, 1946. Unadjusted general indexes, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 274.5 for November 1947, 245.8 for November 1946, and 254.1 for October, 1947.

While department stores maintained the same margin of increase in November (14 per cent) as in preceding months of 1947, the increase for country general stores expanded to 12 per cent as compared with an average increase of nine per cent in the eleven-month comparison. The variety store increase of five per cent in November was slightly below the cumulative gain of seven per cent.

There was no significant change in the pattern of increases for most other trades from that revealed in results for earlier months of the year. In all 14 trades, November increases approximated the average gains for the first eleven months of the year. Increases in food and household durables were highest, and radio and electrical stores registered an outstanding increase of 40 per cent compared with November, 1946. Jewellery store sales were down eight per cent from November a year ago. Apparel store increases were remarkably uniform. Chain candy firms reported sales 19 per cent lower in November and seven per cent lower for the eleven-month period of 1947 compared with 1946. Sales of retail furriers were down one per cent from November, 1946.

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CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT  
INSURANCE IN NOVEMBER

Initial, renewal and revised claims received at local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in November totalled 47,372 compared with 34,743 in October and 44,559 in November, 1946. Initial and renewal claims numbered 42,385 during November, 29,369 in October, and 37,111 in November, 1946.

Ordinary claims on the live register at the end of November numbered 59,555 compared with 42,225 at October 31 and 63,760 on the latest working day of November, 1946. In addition, there were 3,913 other live claims as compared with 3,102 at the end of October and 3,156 a year earlier. A total of 37,533 claims was adjudicated during November, 26,643 being considered entitled to benefit, 10,681 not entitled to benefit and 209 represent special requests not granted.

A total of 45,106 persons drew benefit amounting to \$1,555,397 for 813,780 compensated unemployed days in November compared with 41,033 persons who were paid \$1,544,185 for 814,218 compensated days in October and 61,675 beneficiaries paid \$2,236,541 for 1,140,539 compensated days during November 1946.

The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 13.0 days in November, 19.3 days in October and 18.5 days in November last year. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$34.48 during November, \$37.63 in October and \$36.26 in November 1946. The average amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.91 in November, \$1.90 in October and \$1.96 in November last year.

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PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON TRANSIT  
SYSTEMS IN AUGUST

Passengers carried on transit systems during August amounted to 125,694,622 compared with 127,121,936 carried during the same month of 1946, while the number of passengers carried during July, 1947 totalled 125,165,983. Urban lines carried nearly two millions fewer passengers during August compared with August 1946, while interurban systems registered a minor increase. During the first eight months of 1947, 1,007,050,096 passengers were carried on urban lines and 65,512,173 passengers on interurban lines.

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

Volume of trade in securities between Canada and other countries in October showed little change from the previous month. Sales were up \$1,300,000 at \$14,700,000 and purchases dropped by \$800,000 to \$15,100,000. Net purchase balance was \$400,000 compared with \$2,500,000 in September.

The ten months ending October provided a purchase balance with all countries of \$12,300,000, compared with a sales balance of \$132,400,000 in the corresponding period of 1946. The repurchase of \$17,700,000 worth of Canadian common and preferred stocks was the most important factor contributing to the purchase balance. It more than outweighed net sales of bonds and debentures, which were influenced principally by large sales of Canadian corporation bonds.

In the October trade with the United States, net sales of \$200,000 replaced the previous balance of \$700,000 incurred in the previous month. Transactions with the United Kingdom dropped close to the low levels of June. Net purchases of \$500,000 were principally due to repurchases of Canadian stocks and municipal bonds. Total trade with other countries was slightly more than in September, resulting in a net purchase balance of \$100,000.

### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS HIGHER AT NOVEMBER 1

There was a decidedly upward movement in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of November, resulting in part from seasonal causes, and in part from the settlement of the disputes in the meat-packing and some other industries which had affected the situation at the time of the preceding monthly report. However, strikes in certain areas continued to be a factor of some importance.

The 13,291 leading establishments co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' latest survey of employment and payrolls in the eight major industrial divisions reported a staff of 2,038,518 men and women as compared with 2,011,762 at October 1. The increase which was the sixth in as many months, amounted to 1.3 per cent and was accompanied by that of 2.2 per cent in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at November 1 by the reporting firms.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment in the eight leading industries at the beginning of November was 197.4 compared with 194.3 at October 1, and 182.7 at November 1, 1946. The latest index is the highest for November in the record of 27 years. As compared with November 1, 1946, there was an increase of eight per cent accompanied by that of 22.5 per cent in the index of payrolls which also reached a new all-time maximum.

The employers whose returns were tabulated reported the payment of \$76,908,014 in weekly salaries and wages at November 1, a sum which exceeded by 2.2 per cent their disbursements of \$75,216,828 at the beginning of October. Further increases in wage rates in several industries augmented higher payments consequent upon expanding employment at November 1. The indicated weekly earnings averaged \$37.39 at October 1 and \$37.73 at November 1, as compared with \$33.33 at November 1, 1946.

Improvement in employment over October 1 was noted in manufacturing and in a number of non-manufacturing industries. Within the manufacturing group, there were very marked increases in the animal food division, with smaller advances in textile, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and other industries. Lumber mills and vegetable food-processing, however, showed seasonal curtailment, that in the latter being especially noteworthy. Leather factories and pulp and paper mills also released employees.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, there was a gain of some 21 per cent in the employment offered by the larger logging operators; this advance exceeded that noted at November 1, 1946, but was not equal to the expansion at November 1 in either 1945 or 1944. Mining, building and highway construction, and trade also showed considerable improvement in the month. On the other hand, the trend was downward in communications, transportation and hotels and restaurants. The movements in the non-manufacturing industries were largely seasonal in character, although strikes in transportation were responsible for a fair proportion of the loss in that division.

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS  
IN MANUFACTURING AT NOVEMBER 1

Information received from 6,373 manufacturers for the week of November 1, 1947, showed increases as compared with the week of October 1 in the number of their hourly-rated wage-earners, in the aggregate hours worked by such persons, and in their total hourly earnings. To a considerable extent, the improvement in the situation resulted from the settlement of industrial disputes in the meat packing industry.

The hourly-rated wage-earners numbered 791,986, exceeding by 1.1 per cent the total of 733,230 employed by the same establishments a month earlier. Their working hours advanced by 0.8 per cent from 33,720,926 in the week of October 1 to 33,938,489 in the week of November 1, when the indicated wages amounted to \$29,792,867, a sum higher by 2.3 per cent than that disbursed by the co-operating firms in the week of October 1. The payment of higher wage rates in a number of industries and establishments contributed to the increase recorded in the earnings in the most recent period.

The average hours declined from 43.1 in the week of October 1 to 42.9 in the week of November 1, when the average hourly rate reached a new high, standing at 84.7 cents as compared with 83.4 cents in the week of October 1 and 72.9 cents at November 1, 1946. Since November 1, 1944, when the record commenced, the average hourly rate has risen by 20.5 per cent.

The weekly wages of the workers averaged \$36.34 before deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance, etc., as compared with \$35.95 in the week of October 1, 1947, \$30.91 at November 1, 1946, \$30.31 at November 1, 1945, and \$32.55 at November 1, 1944.

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PRODUCTION OF COAL AND  
COKE IN OCTOBER

Canadian production of coal in October amounted to 1,733,476 tons as compared with 1,627,186 in the corresponding month of 1946, an increase of six per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first ten months of 1947, output totalled 12,331,883 tons compared with 14,683,149 in the similar period of 1946, a decrease of 16 per cent.

Coke production in October was recorded at 230,000 tons compared with 285,000 in the preceding month and 271,000 in October, 1946, bringing the total for the first ten months of 1947 to 2,880,000 tons as against 2,673,000 in the like period of 1946.

Imports of coal in October amounted to 3,322,237 tons, a decrease of 18 per cent compared with October 1946, but total imports for the first ten months of the year, at 24,860,469 tons, showed an increase of 14 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1946.

Exports of coal in the month amounted to 89,467 tons compared with 85,423 tons, and in the ten months, 567,743 tons compared with 684,616 tons.

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REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN OCTOBER

Output of refined petroleum products in October totalled 6,579,317 barrels compared with 6,575,726 in the corresponding month of 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative total for the ten months ending October was 60,806,266 barrels compared with 55,293,321 in the similar period of 1946.

Canadian refineries used 6,976,930 barrels of crude oil in October compared with 6,241,924 in October, 1946. Receipts of crude oil during the month totalled 6,967,030 barrels, including 6,320,971 barrels of imported oil and 646,059 barrels from Canadian sources of supply. Inventories of crude at refineries at the end of the month amounted to 4,271,183 barrels compared with 5,238,723 on the corresponding date of 1946.

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PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL IN NOVEMBER

Production of steel ingots and castings decreased slightly in November to 255,372 tons from the previous month's total of 256,461 tons, but advanced 14.7 per cent over the November 1946 total of 222,644 tons. During the eleven months ending November 1947, 2,695,397 tons were produced compared with 2,097,331 tons in the similar period of 1946.

Output of pig iron in November amounted to 174,147 tons compared with 163,335 in October, and 135,269 in November, 1946, the total for the eleven months ending November amounting to 1,804,296 tons compared with 1,242,294 tons in the like period of 1946.

Ferrous-alloys output in November totalled 11,551 tons compared with 14,691 tons in the previous month and 9,370 tons in November 1946, bringing the eleven-month total to 132,944 tons compared with 105,229 tons.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL

Production of new copper in all forms decreased in November 1947 to 19,043 tons from the previous month's high level of 22,664 tons. Output in November, 1946 amounted to 17,471 tons. During the eleven months ending November, 1947, production amounted to 208,134 tons compared with 168,046 tons in the same period of 1946, an increase of 23.8 per cent.

Output of primary nickel in November amounted to 9,371 tons compared with 11,437 tons in the previous month and 3,347 tons in November, 1946. Production for the eleven months ending November, 1947, totalled 106,693 tons compared with 87,459 tons in the like period of 1946.

FACTORY SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES IN NOVEMBER

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were valued at \$1,515,187 in November compared with \$1,665,614 in October and \$1,031,836 in November 1946. During the first eleven months of 1947 sales aggregated \$12,590,837 compared with \$8,950,880 in the like period of 1946.

Sales for November included 150,670 batteries at \$1,224,509 for the ignition of internal combustion engines, 230 batteries at \$1,299 for motorcycle starting, 6,145 cells at \$51,058 for farm lighting plants, 1,034 cells at \$33,608 for railway services, batteries at \$128,082 for other purposes, including those for telephone switchboards, and miscellaneous parts and supplies for batteries at \$71,631.

OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS IN NOVEMBER

Output of central electric stations in November amounted to 3,613,726,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,562,896,000 in the preceding month and 3,566,742,000 in the corresponding month last year. During the first eleven months of 1947 production aggregated 41,321,806,000 kilowatt hours compared with 37,931,592,000 in the like period of 1946.

Consumption of primary power -- production less exports and secondary power -- totalled 3,211,072,000 kilowatt hours in November compared with 3,281,371,000 in October and 2,777,126,000 in November, 1946. Total for the eleven months was 33,961,124,000 kilowatt hours compared with 28,186,230,000 a year earlier.

Exports to the United States in November were 137,630,000 kilowatt hours compared with 147,164,000 in October and 144,991,000 in November, 1946, the aggregate for the eleven-month period standing at 1,930,016,000 kilowatt hours compared with 2,313,033,000.

CEMENT PRODUCTION

Production of cement in November 1947 amounted to 1,137,333 barrels compared with 1,233,324 barrels in the previous month, and 973,812 barrels in November 1946. During the eleven months ending November 1947, output totalled 11,152,204 barrels compared with 9,953,810 barrels in the like period of 1946.

Shipments to customers by Canadian manufacturers totalled 1,071,353 barrels in November, 1947 compared with 1,310,055 barrels in the previous month, and 929,283 barrels in November of 1946. Shipments for the first eleven months of 1947 totalled 11,297,969 barrels compared with 11,011,534 barrels in the corresponding period of 1946.

ASBESTOS SHIPMENTS IN NOVEMBER

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines during November 1947 totalled 65,754 tons compared with 55,670 tons in the previous month and 52,307 tons in November, 1946. During the eleven months ending November 1947, shipments totalled 604,443 tons compared with 508,703 tons in the same period of 1946.

Exports of asbestos during November 1947 amounted to 57,064 tons compared with 48,750 tons in November of 1946, while during the first eleven months of 1947, 573,209 tons were exported compared with 473,664 tons during the corresponding period of 1946.

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS

Producers sales of clay products made from Canadian clays were valued at \$1,414,062 in October compared with \$1,333,230 in September. During the ten months ending October, 1947, sales aggregated \$11,521,126 as compared with \$9,834,659 in the corresponding period of 1946.

Values of sales of principal products for the ten months ending October 1947, with totals for the same period of 1946 in brackets were: building brick, \$6,236,997 (\$5,353,040); structural tile, \$1,657,244 (\$1,256,320); drain tile, \$529,748 (\$445,027); sewer pipe, \$1,369,965 (\$1,093,339); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$230,500 (\$178,413); pottery, \$918,886 (\$1,011,308); and other clay products, \$577,706 (\$490,762).

SALES OF MANUFACTURED AND NATURAL GAS

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in October totalled 2,000,196 M cubic feet compared with 1,975,631 M in the corresponding month of 1946, bringing the total for the ten months ending October to 20,235,358 M cubic feet compared with 19,303,701 M in the same period of 1946. October sales of natural gas amounted to 2,540,954 M cubic feet compared with 2,290,303, and in the ten months, 31,605,565 M cubic feet compared with 25,629,730 M.

SALES OF NEW MOTOR  
VEHICLES IN NOVEMBER

Sales of new motor vehicles in November numbered 20,309 units with a retail value of \$40,715,397, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Though lower in October when 23,640 vehicles were retailed for \$44,820,146, volume remained above average monthly sales in the January-to-November period.

There was a marked reduction in sales of new trucks and buses from the high point reached in October, 5,270 units selling for a total of \$10,370,573 compared with 8,214 for \$18,505,430. On the other hand, passenger car sales increased to 15,539 units for \$30,337,324 compared with 15,426 for \$28,314,716.

In the first eleven months of 1947, 205,337 new vehicles were sold for \$368,944,924 compared with 197,355 vehicles for \$171,761,793 in the similar period of 1946. Passenger car sales to the end of November numbered 143,035 compared with 68,888 in the like period of 1946.



### STOCKS OF INGOT-MAKERS' NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL

Stocks of ingot-makers' non-ferrous scrap metal increased to 2,570,921 pounds during November from 2,260,560 pounds held at the beginning of the month. End-of-the-month stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingot increased to 2,301,980 tons compared with 2,593,365 tons at the beginning of the period.

### CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended January 3 amounted to 53,484 cars as compared with 52,303 cars for the preceding week and 50,455 cars for the corresponding week last year. Total loadings in the eastern division increased from 33,221 cars in 1947 to 35,878 cars and in the western division from 17,234 to 17,606 cars.

The large increases over last year's loadings were: coal from 3,942 to 4,508 cars, ore and concentrates from 1,019 to 1,618 cars, pulpwood from 3,116 to 4,064 cars, lumber from 1,326 to 2,344 cars, gasoline and oils from 2,793 to 3,131 cars, and l.c.l. merchandise from 12,484 to 13,093 cars.

### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

Of the total population of Saskatchewan five years of age and over on June 1, 1946, 151,840 or 18 per cent were residing in a different city, town, village or rural municipality than on June 1, 1941. This is revealed in figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing intra-provincial movements of the population and inward movements to the province based on a comparison of residences at the two dates, together with estimates of out-migration during the five-year period. For 83 per cent of the movers, the change of residence was within the province only, while 15 per cent were residents of other provinces in 1941, and the remaining two per cent were living in countries outside of Canada.

Saskatchewan's non-migrant population five years of age and over totalled 586,976 persons. Of these, three-fourths were living in the same home as in 1941, while the remaining one-fourth were living in the same city, town, village or rural municipality, but had changed dwellings.

One-half of the in-movers to Saskatchewan from other provinces during the period 1941-46 were residents of one of the two adjoining provinces of Manitoba or Alberta in 1941, while one-fourth were residents of Ontario. Of the 23,019 persons whose 1941 residence was in another province of Canada, 6,368 stated that such residence was in Manitoba, 4,744 in Alberta, and 6,078 in Ontario. The British Isles or other British countries was the 1941 residence of over 74 per cent of the 2,736 immigrants coming to Saskatchewan during the five-year period. These were predominantly of the female sex, and no doubt a high proportion represented British wives of returned Canadian servicemen.

Comparison of the communities of origin and destination reveal a trend in movement from rural farm homes to homes in urban centres. Although 71,462 or 47 per cent of all migrants were living in a farm home in 1941, it was the destination of only 33,776 or 25 per cent of the migrants. On the other hand, 80,426 or 39 per cent of the migrant population came from urban centres in 1941 but it was the destination of 96,227 or more than 63 per cent of all movers. A very slight gain of less than two per cent was shown in the number of migrants moving to rural non-farm homes as compared with the 14,494 persons leaving homes in these localities.

Exact figures as to the number of out-migrants during the five-year period are not available since the 1946 Census enumeration covered only the Prairie Provinces. An estimate based on the expected population in 1946 through natural increase, as compared with the actual population, places the net decrease through migration at 123,906. Adding to this figure the number of in-migrants at 25,304, the number of out-migrants from Saskatchewan is estimated to be of the order of 150,000 for the period 1941-46. A further estimate indicates that this out-migrant population was roughly distributed as follows: 75,000 from rural farms, 25,000 from rural non-farm homes, and 50,000 from urban centres.

POTULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND INCORPORATED  
VILLAGES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES IN 1946

Although the total population living in the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta decreased by nearly 59,000 between 1941 and 1946, the majority of urban centres grew in size, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The total population of the three Prairie Provinces in 1946 was 2,362,941, of which 1,008,437 were living in urban centres, and the remainder in rural areas. Corresponding figures for 1941 were 2,421,905 and 923,605, respectively. The percentages of the total population living in cities, towns or incorporated villages in 1946, with 1941 percentages in brackets, were as follows: Manitoba -- Cities, 37.9 (36.3); Towns, 6.3 (5.9); Incorporated villages, 2.2 (1.9). Saskatchewan -- Cities, 20.3 (17.5); Towns, 3.1 (7.1); Incorporated villages, 9.7 (8.4). Alberta -- Cities, 31.4 (27.1); Towns, 7.6 (6.7); Incorporated villages, 5.2 (4.7).

The growth in the population of urban centres was particularly noticeable for the larger cities. Following are the populations of cities of over 10,000 in 1946, with 1941 figures in brackets: Brandon, 17,551 (17,333); Calgary, 100,044 (88,904); Edmonton, 113,116 (93,317); Lethbridge, 16,522 (14,612); Medicine Hat, 12,659 (10,571); Moose Jaw, 23,060 (20,753); Prince Albert, 14,532 (12,503); Regina, 60,246 (53,245); St. Boniface, 21,613 (18,157); Saskatoon, 46,028 (43,027); Winnipeg, 229,045 (221,960).

Two-thirds of Manitoba's 30 towns and 24 incorporated villages showed an increase in population during the five-year period. The same was true of more than one-half of Saskatchewan's 83 towns and 393 incorporated villages, while close to 79 per cent of Alberta's 52 towns and 132 incorporated villages registered a growth. Urban centres showing a decline in population were, for the most part, small villages.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, November (10 cents).
2. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, October (10 cents).
3. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, November (10 cents).
4. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, October (10 cents).
5. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, November (10 cents).
6. Weekly Earnings and Hours of Work of Male and Female Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1945 (25 cents).
7. Transit Report, August (10 cents).
8. Products Made from Canadian Clays, October (10 cents).
9. Stocks of Meat and Lard, January 1 (10 cents).
10. Population of Cities, Towns and Villages, Prairie Provinces, 1946 (10 cents).
11. Refined Petroleum Products, October (20 cents).
12. Central Electric Stations, November (10 cents).
13. Employment Situation at Beginning of November (10 cents).
14. Ingot Makers' Monthly Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, November (10 cents).
15. Dealers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, October (10 cents).
16. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
17. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, November (10 cents).
18. Dairy Factory Production, December (10 cents).
19. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
20. Coal Statistics for Canada, 1945 (50 cents).
21. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, January 1 (10 cents).
22. Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
23. Production of Iron and Steel, November (10 cents).
24. Retail Sales, November (10 cents).
25. Movement of Population, Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
26. Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables, January 1 (10 cents).
27. Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, November (10 cents).
28. Primary Iron and Steel, September (10 cents).
29. Cement, November (10 cents).
30. Coal and Coke Statistics, October (10 cents).
31. Copper and Nickel Production, November (10 cents).
32. Asbestos, November (10 cents).
33. Radio Receiving Sets, October (10 cents).
34. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, January 1, 1948 (10 cents).
35. Traffic Report of Railways, September (10 cents).

