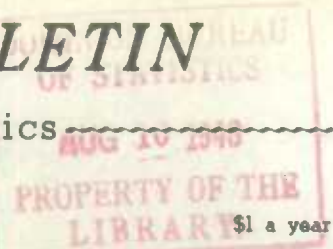


D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA



Vol. XVI - No. 33

Saturday, August 14, 1948

--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX, on the base, 1935-39=100, rose from 154.3 for June 1 to 156.9 for July 2, with a further sharp rise in the food index, supplemented by moderate increases in clothing, homefurnishings and services, fuel and light, and the miscellaneous items indexes.

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SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES in June advanced to 21,200 units with a retail value of \$41,646,000, establishing a new monthly peak for 1948.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORE or in transit in North America at midnight on July 29 totalled 34,799,000 bushels compared with 36,601,000 on July 22 and 55,762,000 a year ago.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ended July 31 declined to 75,976 cars from 78,433 in the preceding week and 79,011 a year ago.

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ESTIMATED TOTAL OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME in May was \$557,000,000 as compared with \$540,000,000 in the preceding month.

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EXPANSION IN INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT was recorded on June 1 when the staffs of 18,908 larger firms in the eight major industrial groups totalled 1,984,974, an increase of 2.8 per cent over May 1.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased nine per cent in July over the same month last year.

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OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS moved lower in June, amounting to 3,724,019,000 kilowatt hours compared with the record monthly high figure of 4,077,098,000 for May, and 3,756,104,000 in the corresponding month last year.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN MEAT held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on August 1 amounted to 89,202,000 pounds compared with 103,177,000 on July 1 and 68,368,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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CANADIAN OUTPUT OF CRUDE PETROLEUM and natural gasoline was further increased in May, reaching a total of 917,365 barrels as compared with 795,724 in the preceding month and 635,354 in the corresponding month last year.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX With a further sharp rise in the food index, supplemented
ADVANCED 2.6 POINTS by moderate increases in clothing, homefurnishings and services, fuel and light, and the miscellaneous items indexes, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index, on the base 1935-39=100, rose from 154.3 for June 1 to 156.9 for July 2. A year ago the index stood at 135.9 and at January 2 this year at 148.3. From August, 1939, to July 2 this year, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 55.7 per cent.

The food series moved up from 195.9 on June 1 to 201.3, due mainly to increases in meats, potatoes and eggs. At July 2 last year the food index stood at 159.8, the 12-month rise amounting to 41.5 points. Clothing index advanced from 174.8 to 175.4, homefurnishings and services from 162.0 to 162.8, fuel and light from 124.3 to 124.5, and miscellaneous items from 122.7 to 123.1. The rental index was unchanged at 120.9.

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME Seasonal increases in employment raised the estimated
HIGHER IN MAY total of Canadian labour income to \$557,000,000 in May as compared with \$540,000,000 in the preceding month, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There was a seasonal increase in agricultural employment and wage rates, but average earnings in the nine leading non-agricultural industry groups declined very slightly. In the same period the cost-of-living continued to rise, increasing about two-thirds of one per cent between May 1 and June 1.

The total labour income for May was \$67,000,000 or 14 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for May, 1947. About one-third of the increase may be ascribed to higher employment, and about two-thirds to higher average earnings, which rose about nine per cent in the period. This contrasts with a 14 per cent rise in the cost-of-living index.

Labour income for the first five months of this year aggregated \$2,704,000,000 as compared with \$2,378,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1947.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>August 5, 1948</u>	<u>July 29, 1948</u>	<u>July 8, 1948</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks)	114.4	113.7	117.7
76 Industrials	109.2	108.4	112.4
16 Utilities	123.9	123.3	127.3
8 Banks	126.1	126.7	129.4
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	79.7	79.4	78.5
25 Golds	61.4	60.6	60.1
5 Base Metals	116.1	117.0	115.4

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES
FOR EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released cost-of-living indexes for eight regional cities for July 2, together with those for June 1 and July 2 last year.

Between June 1 and July 2 this year, each of the eight regional city indexes registered substantial increases, due principally to sharply higher food prices. In addition, moderate price increases were recorded at most centres for clothing and homefurnishings and services. Advances in the composite city cost-of-living indexes, which ranged between 4.9 points for Vancouver and 1.2 points for Saskatoon, compared with a rise of 2.6 points in the Dominion index during the same period.

The Bureau points out that in interpreting the city indexes, it should be borne in mind that they show changes in living costs for each city and compare the extent of the price rise as between cities. They do not, however, compare actual levels of living costs.

The following table compares the latest city and Dominion cost-of-living indexes.

<u>City</u>	<u>July 2, 1947</u>	<u>June 1, 1948</u>	<u>July 2, 1948</u>
Halifax	132.6	149.1	151.1
Saint John	133.5	152.3	155.3
Montreal	138.5	158.4	161.6
Toronto	135.1	151.6	153.6
Winnipeg	131.5	148.6	150.5
Saskatoon	138.4	157.2	158.4
Edmonton	132.6	149.0	151.2
Vancouver	135.1	154.3	159.2
Dominion	134.8	153.1	155.7

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AT JUNE 1

Important expansion in industrial employment was recorded on June 1 when the staffs of 18,908 larger firms in the eight major industrial groups totalled 1,984,974, an increase of 2.8 per cent over May 1. This advance, like that indicated at the same date last summer, was on a rather larger scale than at June 1 in earlier years since 1941. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment averaged \$39.31 at June 1 as compared with \$39.70 at May 1. At June 1 last year the per capita figure was \$36.00.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment rose from 186.5 at the first of May to 191.7 at June 1, when it was the highest in the record for the time of year, exceeding by 3.9 per cent the previous maximum of 184.5 at June 1, 1947. During the war years, the peak index for the beginning of June was that of 181.2 in 1943.

The general trend of employment was favourable in all provinces except New Brunswick, where there was no general change, and in all the main industrial divisions. There were moderate increases in employment in manufacturing, in which the upward movement was somewhat below normal. Activity in this group of industries, however, continued at a relatively high level, the index being 2.9 per cent above that indicated at June 1, 1947.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, there were very large advances in logging, partly due to river-driving operations, and partly to fire-fighting operations in the forests. Mining, communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants, trade and construction also showed important expansion in employment.

PHYSICAL VOLUME OF INVENTORIES

Another step in the important but complex problem of supplying information on inventories has been taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics with the publication of a report "Physical Volume of Inventories in Certain Manufacturing and Mining Industries, January 1944 to April 1948."

The data presented in this report represent a combination of all information received by the Bureau on inventories. They are not complete for all industries; for example, no data are included on stocks in such important industries as textiles or iron and steel, and in certain other industries, as indicated in the report, the coverage is not sufficiently great that it can safely be taken as representative of changes in the total inventories in these industries. Because of limitations, the figures do not give a complete or true picture of total manufacturing inventories, but they do give valuable information on changes in the volume of stocks held in a number of important parts of the manufacturing field.

While the inventory figures are shown in estimated dollar values, these values are in terms of constant prices -- 1944 cost prices -- and consequently the figures reflect changes in the physical volume of inventories. Some measure of what is happening to the quantity of goods held in inventory is very important, particularly in such times as these when dollar value of inventories compared with the dollar value of a few years or even a few months ago can reflect substantial changes in prices as well as changes in quantity.

Besides data on inventories, the report gives the ratio of stocks to shipments in the industries included. The ratio is expressed as the number of the current month's shipments which are held in stocks at the end of each month, and enables some judgment to be made as to whether stocks are increasing or decreasing in relation to the current rate of activity of the industry.

MOTOR VEHICLE SALES AT MONTHLY PEAK FOR 1948

Establishing a new monthly peak for 1948 and reversing a declining trend which had been in evidence during the two preceding months, sales of new motor vehicles advanced to 21,201 units with a retail value of \$41,646,360, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In June last year 20,688 units retailed for \$36,069,507.

The cumulative total of new vehicle sales for the first half of 1948 of 106,409 was slightly lower than the total for the same period of last year (106,989); yet the retail value of \$204,730,096 in 1948 was substantially greater than the \$186,217,951 shown for 1947.

Passenger cars declined in physical volume of sales in June, numbering 12,463 units contrasted with 14,992 units for the same month last year. The value was \$25,207,534 compared with \$25,634,051. Trucks and buses showed an increase over the same month last year both in physical volume and retail value, sales totalling 8,738 involving \$16,438,826 as compared with 5,696 units at \$10,435,456.

RADIO SALES AGAIN LOWER IN MAY

Producers' sales of radio receiving sets were further reduced in May, totalling 32,256 units compared with 61,586 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first five months of this year, the sales amounted to 178,843 units compared with 318,408 in the similar period of 1947. Sales were lower in all provinces both in the month and in the five-month comparison.

CROP CONDITIONS IN CANADA Crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces have shown quite general improvement during the last two weeks. Near-normal temperatures, along with fairly well distributed rains, have promoted growth and improved the outlook for late-seeded crops particularly. Yields will be extremely variable however, in many areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta due to previous drought conditions and uneven germination. Harvesting of fall-sown grains is generally well advanced and is completed in many southern districts. Cutting and combining of spring grains will be general in Manitoba in a few days. Spring crops are particularly late in Alberta and harvesting will not be general for at least one to three weeks.

Favourable weather has prevailed in Manitoba during the past two weeks and crop prospects remain excellent. Most crops have filled well. Cutting of rye is completed in some districts and is well advanced over the southern part of the province. Swathing of coarse grains has commenced in many districts and harvesting of most early-sown crops is expected to become general within the next few days. Damage from insect pests and plant diseases is very light.

In Saskatchewan, the general appearance of crops has continued to improve as a result of favourable weather conditions throughout most of the past month. In most areas there is now sufficient moisture to carry early-sown grains to maturity and, provided that no extremes of high temperatures or hot drying winds are experienced, most stands are expected to fill out well. With the exception of the area centering on Last Mountain Lake, crops east of the third meridian are for the most part fair to excellent; west of this line prospects are fair to poor. Rye harvesting is under way in all districts with preliminary outturns indicating the yield only slightly below average. Grasshopper damage is still heavy in central and western districts and sawfly losses are in evidence. The feed situation has continued to improve.

Crop prospects in Alberta have improved generally over the last two or three weeks as a result of recent rains and favourable weather conditions. Late-sown crops have shown particular improvement but the outlook is still variable due to earlier drought and uneven germination. Further rains and warm weather will be required in most parts of the province to promote maturity. Harvesting of fall-sown crops will soon be completed in south-eastern districts where good to fair yields are being reported. Cutting of spring grains is now under way in the south-east, but harvesting will not be at all general elsewhere for at least one to three weeks. Sawflies are active in early-seeded wheat in some areas and grasshoppers are damaging late cereal crops and flax.

Harvesting of fall wheat and fall rye in Ontario has been practically completed and over half the acreage of spring grains has been cut. Yields of fall wheat and fall rye are reported to be above average in nearly all districts, and indications are that spring grain crops will also be generally excellent. Favourable weather during the past two weeks has facilitated cutting, combining and threshing operations and has enabled farmers to bring to a close an unusually prolonged haying season. Hail and July 27 caused some damage to parts of the tobacco crop and to spring grains at scattered points in south-western Ontario and in Temiskaming.

According to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Kenora is practically the only area in Ontario reporting poor grain yields this year. Most of the specialized crops -- tobacco, dry beans, soy beans, corn and potatoes -- have shown improvement and indicate satisfactory yields.

With the exception of some areas in the lower St. Lawrence and the Abitibi district, Quebec weather conditions have been dry and warm during the past two weeks. As yet the harvesting of hay has not been completed. Although the average yield per acre is somewhat smaller than a year ago, it is considered satisfactory. Short pastures are being reflected in declining dairy production. Harvesting of grain is getting underway in some districts and yields appear good. Commercial crops are promising, particularly tobacco, flax and potatoes. Raspberries and blueberries are being picked and yields are very satisfactory.

Early sown grains in the Maritimes are well headed out and average yields are expected. All crops are growing well, especially root crops, corn and potatoes. The hay cut so far has been stored in fair condition.

The weather in British Columbia has been variable during the past two weeks. Recent rains have improved the crops in the Peace River block and central sections of the province. Harvesting of grains in the southern areas will be general this week. All varieties of tree fruits are sizing well but maturing later than last season.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 29 totalled 34,799,000 bushels compared with 36,001,000 on July 22 and 55,762,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended July 29 amounted to 2,351,000 bushels compared with 1,255,000 in the preceding week.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from Prairie farms during the week ending July 29, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 533,000 (382,000) bushels; barley, 489,000 (323,000); rye, 142,100 (7,700); flaxseed, 113,000 (47,000).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ended July 29 amounted to 2,502,000 bushels compared with 2,454,000 in the corresponding week last year.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN INDEX NUMBER OF FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The index number of prices received by Canadian farmers for agricultural products, on the base 1935-39=100, registered a new high of 248.6 in June as compared with 238.8 a month earlier and 203.1 a year ago, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Compared with June 1947, the index numbers for all provinces showed substantial increases with higher prices for grains, livestock, dairy products, potatoes and poultry and eggs. Compared with the preceding month, a gain of 9.8 points was due mainly to the increased prices for livestock, potatoes and poultry and eggs.

The following are provincial indexes for June this year, those for the same month last year being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 303.1 (175.6); Nova Scotia, 224.7 (183.1); New Brunswick, 288.6 (195.8); Quebec, 266.5 (208.8); Ontario, 266.5 (201.8); Manitoba, 243.3 (206.5); Saskatchewan, 222.6 (199.2); Alberta, 240.3 (208.8); British Columbia, 230.1 (202.3).

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP NINE PER CENT IN JULY

Department store sales increased nine per cent in July over the same month last year. Advances were shown for all sections of the country with Saskatchewan and Alberta showing identical gains of 2½ per cent, Maritimes 22 per cent, British Columbia 15 per cent, and Quebec and Ontario three per cent.

PRODUCTION OF COAL AND COKE Canadian production of coal in May amounted to 1,356,400 tons, showing a sharp rise over the May 1947 total of 859,600 tons, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first five months of this year 7,131,000 tons were produced compared with 5,524,000 in the similar period of 1947.

May output of coke amounted to 326,500 tons as against 316,600 tons in the preceding month and 284,700 tons in May, 1947. Cumulative total for the five months ending May was 1,591,100 tons compared with 1,502,600 in the corresponding period last year.

Coal imported during the month totalled 3,348,600 tons, an increase of eight per cent as compared with the May, 1947 total of 3,109,300 tons, while the exports totalled 120,700 as against 18,000 tons.

PRODUCTION OF CANADA'S LEADING MINERALS

Production of 14 of Canada's 16 leading minerals showed increases in May as compared with the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The exceptions were lead which fell from 25,672,215 pounds to 25,489,152, and salt which declined from 65,834 tons to 61,833. The month's output of minerals showing increases were as follows, totals for May, 1947 being in brackets: asbestos, 60,155 (60,036) tons; cement, 1,414,453 (1,293,895) barrels; clay products, 41,383,361 (41,228,316); coal, 1,356,411 (859,587) tons; copper, 41,483,085 (41,095,967) pounds; feldspar, 3,431 (2,523) tons; gold, 285,566 (268,910) fine ounces; gypsum, 261,007 (160,514) tons; lime, 87,433 (85,201) tons; natural gas, 4,104,754 (4,060,753) M cubic feet; nickel, 26,277,396 (19,855,079) pounds; petroleum, 917,365 (635,354) barrels; silver, 1,072,712 (930,368) fine ounces; zinc, 40,963,796 (35,942,900) pounds.

PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL IN MAY

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 229,672 net tons in May compared with 220,508 net tons in April. The May total included 13,324 tons of semi-finished shapes, 12,643 tons of structurals, 22,400 tons of plates, 32,412 tons of rails, 10,391 tons of tie plates and track material, 54,570 tons of hot rolled bars, 11,343 tons of pipes and tubes, 13,879 tons of wire rods, 18,935 tons of black sheets, 8,237 tons of galvanized sheets, 8,866 tons of castings, 4,783 tons of miscellaneous hot rolled products, and 17,889 tons of all other products. The amount of producers' interchange was 85,885 tons in May and 85,667 tons in April.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN MAY

Production of gold in Canada in May totalled 285,566 fine ounces compared with 286,065 in April and 268,910 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first five months of this year the output totalled 1,394,308 fine ounces compared with 1,244,822 in the similar period of 1947.

Output for the month was as follows by provinces, totals for May last year being in brackets: Ontario, 175,970 (176,261) fine ounces; Quebec, 64,001 (52,927); British Columbia, 25,114 (19,773); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 15,010 (14,885); Northwest Territories, 5,458 (5,034); Yukon, 13 (30).

CRUDE PETROLEUM OUTPUT
UP SHARPLY IN MAY

Canadian output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline was further increased in May, reaching a total of 917,365 barrels as compared with 795,724 in the preceding month and 635,354 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sharp gain in output from the Leduc field in Alberta was the principal factor in the month's increase. During the first five months of this year, total output was 4,086,965 barrels as compared with 2,971,653 in the similar period of last year, Lloydminster and Leduc fields accounting for the major portion of the increase.

IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT IN JUNE
CONTINUES GAIN OVER 1947

Production of pig iron during June was below the high figure for May this year but well above the June output last year, while the aggregate output for the half-year was substantially above 1947, according to the monthly figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A similar trend was shown in the June figures for steel ingots and castings, released earlier.

June production of pig iron amounted to 133,763 tons compared with the peak 193,305 tons in May and 159,826 tons in June last year. Aggregate output for the six months ending June was 1,021,693 tons as against 973,153 for the first half of 1947.

Ferro-alloy output in June declined to 13,502 tons compared with 18,346 tons in the previous month and 16,212 tons a year ago, but the half-year production was over 15 per cent higher than last year at 89,653 as against 77,750 tons.

Production of steel ingots and castings totalled 259,365 tons in June compared with 289,567 tons in May and 238,297 tons in June last year, bringing the aggregate for the half year to 1,595,590 tons compared with 1,483,281 tons in 1947.

SALES OF MANUFACTURED AND
NATURAL GAS IN JUNE

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in June amounted to 1,979,535 M cubic feet as compared with 2,196,196 M in May and 1,969,764 M in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the six months ended June, 13,704,057 M cubic feet were sold as compared with 12,970,398 M in the similar period of last year.

Natural gas sales in June totalled 2,162,945 M cubic feet and compares with 3,269,951 M in May and 2,225,836 M in June, 1947. In the six-month period, sales totalled 25,881,426 M cubic feet as against 23,594,403 M in the same months of the preceding year.

OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC
STATIONS LOWER IN JUNE

Output of central electric stations moved lower in June, amounting to 3,724,019,000 kilowatt hours compared with the record monthly high figure of 4,077,098,000 for May, and 3,756,104,000 in the corresponding month last year. During the first six months of this year output totalled 22,551,537,000 kilowatt hours compared with 22,798,357,000 in the corresponding period of 1947.

June consumption of primary power amounted to 3,337,356,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,459,027,000 in May and 3,017,163,000 a year ago. In the six-month period the aggregate was 20,167,637,000 kilowatt hours compared with 18,280,133,000 in the same period of 1947. Exports to the United States in June totalled 169,890,000 kilowatt hours compared with 185,842,000 in May and 192,227,000 a year ago, and in the six months, 920,580,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,070,529,000.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION DOWN
SLIGHTLY; CHEESE DOWN 22.5 PER CENT

July production of creamery butter was slightly lower than in the corresponding month last year, amounting to 42,242,000 pounds as compared with 42,466,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first seven months of this year, 164,183,000 pounds were produced compared with 168,446,000 in the similar period of 1947, a decline of 2.5 per cent.

Cheddar cheese output for the month was 17,067,000 pounds, down 22.5 per cent from the July 1947 figure of 22,029,000 pounds. Cumulative total for the seven months ended July was 51,730,000 pounds as compared with 69,811,000 a year ago, a decrease of 25.9 per cent.

Production of concentrated milk in July amounted to 52,446,000 pounds as compared with 41,970,000 pounds in July last year, and in the seven months, 229,466,000 pounds compared with 204,412,000 a year ago.

STORAGE STOCKS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

Stocks of creamery butter in Canada on August 1 amounted to 44,726,000 pounds, showing a seasonal increase over the July 1 total which stood at 30,712,000 pounds, but down from last year's August 1 figure of 59,095,000 pounds. Cheese stocks on August 1 were 51,329,000 pounds compared with 41,225,000 on July 1 and 48,870,000 a year ago.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on August 1 were 22,784,000 pounds compared with 16,395,000 on July 1 and 19,414,000 last year, while the holdings of skim milk powder were 10,204,000 pounds compared with 9,850,000 on July 1 and 8,066,000 last year.

August 1 stocks of shell eggs amounted to 22,963,000 dozen compared with 28,709,000 on the same date last year, while the holdings of frozen egg meats totalled 11,515,000 pounds compared with 16,303,000 a year ago. Stocks of poultry meat amounted to 9,725,000 pounds on August 1 compared with 13,739,000.

STOCKS OF MEAT ON AUGUST 1

Stocks of Canadian meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on August 1 amounted to 89,202,000 pounds compared with 103,177,000 on July 1 and 68,368,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Lard stocks were 3,740,000 pounds compared with 3,969,000 on July 1 and 2,768,000 a year ago.

Meat stocks were generally higher on August 1 than on the same date last year. Pork advanced from 46,489,000 pounds to 62,094,000, beef from 14,547,000 pounds to 18,975,000, veal from 5,803,000 pounds to 6,424,000, and mutton and lamb from 1,529,000 pounds to 1,708,000.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AT CANADIAN BORDER
POINTS UP TWO PER CENT IN JUNE

Volume of highway traffic at the Canada-U.S. border in June was two per cent greater than the corresponding flow of traffic recorded in June 1947. American traffic entering Canada in June was six per cent higher in 1948 than in 1947, and Canadian traffic returning from the United States was eight per cent lower. The aggregate number of border crossings was 881,900, consisting of 689,300 foreign entries and 192,600 Canadian vehicles returning. Of the foreign inflow, 192,000 vehicles entered on travellers' vehicle permits, 479,700 were non-permit or local entries, and 17,600 were commercial vehicles. The Canadian traffic comprised 16,500 units remaining abroad for more than 24 hours, 160,100 staying for shorter periods, and 16,000 commercial vehicles.

STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS AND
PRODUCTION OF FINISHED LEATHER

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of June amounted to 356,800, a decrease of 34.5 per cent as compared with the June 1947 figure of 545,200, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of calf and kip skins increased from 636,800 in June 1947 to 720,100, goat and kid skins from 132,900 to 242,200, but sheep and lamb skins fell from 62,300 (dozen) to 41,000 (dozen), and horse hides from 75,600 to 29,700.

Production of cattle sole leather in June totalled 1,905,300 pounds compared with 2,512,400 in the same month last year, cattle upper leather 3,333,900 square feet as against 3,722,600, while the production of glove and garment leather amounted to 274,700 square feet as compared with 468,600. Production of calf and kip skin upper leather totalled 1,120,700 square feet compared with 1,638,400 in June last year.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended July 31 declined to 75,976 cars from 78,433 in the preceding week and 79,011 in the corresponding week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total for the eastern division decreased from 52,561 cars in 1947 to 50,851 cars, and the western division from 26,450 to 25,125 cars. Grain was down from 7,293 cars last year to 5,106 cars, grain products from 3,259 to 2,564 cars, and l.c.l. merchandise from 17,987 cars to 17,349 cars. Coal was heavier, increasing from 4,916 to 5,665 cars. Gasoline and oils increased from 4,223 to 5,036 cars, and iron and steel (manufactured) from 1,437 to 1,550 cars. Automobiles, trucks and parts declined from 707 to 598 cars, and all forest products were lighter, pulpwood declining from 5,539 to 4,866 cars.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN CANADA ROSE
20 PER CENT FROM 1941 TO 1947

During the six years from the 1941 Census to June, 1947, the number of families in Canada increased by approximately 20 per cent, according to estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. On the other hand, there was a decline in the average size of the family.

The estimated number of families in June last year was 3,042,000, which is an increase of 516,701 over the number recorded in the 1941 Census. This gain is shared by all provinces, the increases ranging from 11 per cent for the Prairie Provinces to 47 per cent for British Columbia. For the Maritime Provinces the rise in number is estimated at 15 per cent; Quebec, 25 per cent; and Ontario, 18 per cent.

Ontario had an estimated 1,073,000 families consisting of 3,680,000 persons in June last year. Quebec had 812,000 with an aggregate of 3,516,000 persons; the three Prairie Provinces, 591,000 with 2,170,000 persons; British Columbia, 293,000 families with a total of 966,000 persons; and the Maritime Provinces, 273,000 with 1,083,000 persons.

Average size of Canadian families in 1947 was 3.7 person as compared with 3.9 persons at the 1941 Census, the Bureau estimates showing a decrease in every region. In the Maritime Provinces the average size declined from 4.2 in 1941 to 4.0 persons; in Quebec, from 4.5 to 4.3; Ontario from 3.6 to 3.4; Prairie Provinces, from 4.0 to 3.7; and British Columbia, from 3.4 to 3.3 persons.

Due largely to the increase in marriages and of first and second births over the period 1941 to 1947, increased numbers of proportions of families in 1947, as compared with 1941, consisted of two, three or four persons, and a resulting decrease was shown in the proportion with five or more persons. Seventy-five per cent of all families were composed in 1947 of two to four persons as compared with 70.8 per cent in 1941.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
2. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, June (10 cents).
3. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
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