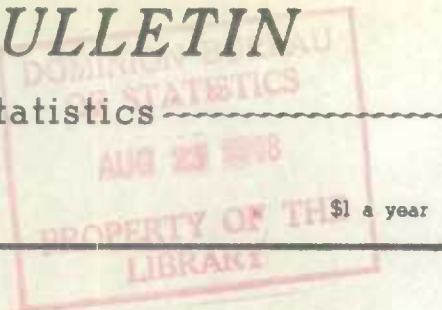




# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## --- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S 1948 WHEAT CROP is estimated at approximately 372,000,000 bushels, some 31,000,000 bushels greater than the production in 1947 and about 35,000,000 below the 10-year 1938-47 average outturn.

CARRY-OVER STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in all North American positions on July 31 -- end of the 1947-48 crop year -- were 75,993,000 bushels as compared with 87,367,000 bushels at the end of the previous crop year.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on August 13 were 29,163,000 pounds compared with 27,571,000 on August 1.

DOLLAR VOLUME OF WHOLESALE SALES in June increased nine per cent over June, 1947, and rose six per cent over May.

CANADA'S POPULATION at June 1 this year reached 12,883,000, an increase of 301,000 over a year earlier.

NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED in Canada in the first six months of 1948 is estimated at 30,500.

TONNAGE OF ALL REVENUE FREIGHT HAULED by Canadian railways during April totalled 12,180,000 tons, a decline of 231,000 tons or nearly two per cent from the same month of 1947.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED in leading manufacturing establishments showed a decline at the beginning of June. The latest average was 41.7 hours as compared with 43.1 at May 1, and 42.9 at June 1, 1947.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ended August 7 dropped to 73,000 cars from 76,000 in the preceding week but were 680 cars above the 1947 loadings of 73,000 cars.

FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits in July totalled 408,000, an increase of 12 per cent over the same month last year.

AUGUST ESTIMATE OF CANADA'S  
1948 GRAIN CROPS

Canada's 1948 wheat crop is estimated at approximately 372,000,000 bushels, some 31,000,000 bushels greater than the production in 1947 and about 35,000,000 below the 10-year 1938-47 average outturn, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The estimated average yield per seeded acre is 15.4 bushels as compared with 14 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 17.1 bushels per acre. The current crop will be harvested from an estimated 24,100,000 acres as against 24,300,000 in 1947 and the 10-year average acreage of 23,700,000.

In the Prairie Provinces the wheat crop is expected to yield 340,000,000 bushels as compared with 319,000,000 in 1947. The anticipated average yield of wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year is 14.8 bushels per seeded acre, with Manitoba averaging 22.9, Saskatchewan 12.3 and Alberta 17.3 bushels per acre. The estimated production of wheat in the remaining provinces of Canada is approximately 32,000,000 bushels of which Ontario's outturn at 28,600,000 represents the principal part. All but 1,200,000 bushels of the production in Ontario is fall wheat.

The production of oats in 1948 is placed at approximately 338,000,000 bushels, a gain of some 59,000,000 over the 1947 outturn. The larger 1948 crop is due principally to the bumper crop being obtained in Ontario, along with sharply higher anticipated yields per acre in Quebec and Manitoba.

Barley production, estimated at just over 146,000,000 bushels, is up approximately 5,000,000 from the 1947 level, with gains registered in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec more than offsetting an anticipated decline of 6,000,000 bushels in Saskatchewan.

The combined output of fall and spring rye is estimated to be 26,300,000 bushels, an increase of nearly 100 per cent over the 1947 production. The all-Canada acreage of 2,100,000 is nearly double last year's figure while the anticipated average yield at 12.5 bushels per seeded acre compares favourably with the 1947 average of 11.4 bushels. Most of the rye production will be centred in Alberta and Saskatchewan, while Manitoba and Ontario will each harvest rye crops in excess of 2,000,000 bushels. The 1948 Canadian rye crop as currently estimated, is exceeded only by the 1922 crop which reached 32,400,000 bushels.

A near-record Canadian flaxseed crop of 18,000,000 bushels from 1,900,000 seeded acres is anticipated this year. The outturn of flaxseed in 1947 was 12,200,000 bushels, while the largest flaxseed crop previously harvested in Canada amounted to 26,100,000 bushels in 1912. The principal factor contributing to the expected increase in flax production is the sharp increase in acreage in Manitoba where a crop of 11,500,000 bushels is expected from 1,062,000 seeded acres. Manitoba's 1947 flaxseed crop was placed at 5,200,000 bushels from 556,000 seeded acres.

Satisfactory yields of hay and clover and alfalfa are expected in most provinces. For Canada as a whole, the total production of hay and clover is currently estimated at 15,700,000 tons in comparison with last year's 16,200,000 tons. The production of alfalfa (first cutting) is placed at 2,300,000 tons as against last year's 1,800,000 for the first cutting, the increase being due principally to greater acreage and yields in the province of Ontario.

Production of Principal Grain and Forage Crops in Canada

	1948 bu.	1947 bu.	1943-47 bu.	1938-47 bu.
Wheat .....	371,967,000	340,758,000	354,818,000	406,642,000
Oats .....	338,269,000	273,670,000	402,600,000	410,684,000
Barley .....	146,175,000	141,372,000	171,653,000	153,766,000
Rye .....	26,268,000	13,217,000	8,717,000	12,032,000
Flaxseed .....	18,044,600	12,240,800	10,763,000	8,095,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and Clover .....	15,661,000	16,193,000	16,126,000	15,057,000
Alfalfa .....	2,280,000*	1,825,000*	3,347,000**	3,001,000**

\* First Cutting. \*\* All Cuttings.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 5 amounted to 36,291,400 bushels as compared with 34,799,400 on July 29 and 53,670,800 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended August 5 totalled 1,046,800 bushels as against 2,851,500 in the preceding week.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from Prairie farms during the week ended August 5, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 151,300 (533,200) bushels; barley, 121,700 (489,400); rye, 154,500 (142,100); flaxseed, 35,100 (113,500).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ended August 5 amounted to 1,898,800 bushels as against 2,113,500 in the corresponding week last year.

STOCKS OF FROZEN FISH ON AUGUST 1

Stocks of frozen fish in Canada on August 1 totalled 36,655,000 pounds as compared with 35,634,000 on July 1 and 43,382,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings on the latest date comprised 33,165,000 pounds frozen fresh and 3,490,000 frozen smoked.

Cod stocks on August 1 amounted to 6,018,000 pounds as against 8,510,000 a year ago, haddock 1,722,000 pounds as against 2,211,000, sea herring and kippers 5,928,000 pounds against 8,469,000, other sea fish 11,716,000 pounds against 17,861,000, and inland fish 3,106,000 pounds against 3,296,000.

STORAGE STOCKS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON AUGUST 1

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives were higher on August 1, amounting to 42,073,000 pounds compared with 28,874,000 on July 1 and 35,642,000 on the corresponding date last year. August 1 holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, were 7,622,000 pounds compared with 6,190,000 on July 1 and 4,965,000 a year ago.

Storage stocks of Canadian potatoes were down from 3,596 tons on August 1 last year to 1,843 tons, onions from 517 tons to 269, beets from 104 tons to 85, carrots from 443 tons to 169, celery from 4,513 crates to 3,363, while cabbages increased from 139 tons to 191, and parsnips from two to 134 tons.

Stocks of imported onions on August 1 were 201 tons as against 177 a year ago, and carrots 239 tons against 47.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER  
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on August 13 were 29,163,000 pounds compared with 27,571,000 on August 1, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities, figures for August 1 being in brackets: Quebec, 3,665,000 (3,449,000) pounds; Montreal, 10,938,000 (9,979,000); Toronto, 4,104,000 (4,200,000); Winnipeg, 5,237,000 (4,642,000); Regina, 348,000 (302,000); Saskatchewan, 221,000 (194,000); Edmonton, 1,451,000 (1,550,000); Calgary, 1,397,000 (1,192,000); Vancouver, 1,801,000 (2,063,000).

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

Average hours worked in leading manufacturing establishments showed a decline at the beginning of June, largely due to the observance of the Victoria Day Holiday during the pay period reported by many employers. The latest average was 41.7 hours as compared with 43.1 at May 1, and 42.9 at June 1, 1947. The aggregate hours worked by the hourly-rated wage-earners employed in the larger factories declined by 2.7 per cent in the week of June 1, when the indicated number of such employees rose by 0.6 per cent as compared with the week of May 1.

The average hourly earnings of the wage-earners for whom statistics were available at June 1 stood at 90.6 cents, the highest figure in the record of 44 months. The May 1 average, previously the maximum, was 89.4 cents; at June 1 1947, 1946, and 1945, the averages were 79.9 cents, 69.1 cents and 70.3 cents, respectively. The figure at June 1 showed an increase of 13.4 per cent as compared with a year earlier, 31.1 per cent in the 24 months' comparison, and 23.9 per cent over June 1, 1945, when war work had been a factor of considerable weight.

The average weekly wages of the hourly-rated personnel employed by leading manufacturers at June 1 amounted to \$37.78. This was lower than the May 1 peak figure of \$38.53, and was also less than the March 1 mean of \$38.02, but was otherwise the highest in the series. The general averages in manufacturing at June 1 in earlier years were \$34.28 in 1947, \$29.02 in 1946, and \$31.14 in 1945. The latest figure showed an increase of 10.2 per cent as compared with last year, 30.2 per cent in the two-year comparison and 21.3 per cent over the wartime June 1, 1945, average.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

August 12, 1948    August 5, 1948    July 15, 1948  
(1935-39=100)

Investors' Price Index

(100 Common Stocks) .....	112.7	114.4	116.9
76 Industrials .....	107.4	109.2	111.5
16 Utilities .....	122.2	123.9	126.9
8 Banks .....	125.6	126.1	128.7

Mining Stock Price Index

(30 Stocks) .....	78.4	79.7	78.5
25 Golds .....	60.5	61.4	60.3
5 Base Metals .....	114.4	116.1	114.9

POPULATION OF CANADA GAINS  
OVER 300,000 IN YEAR

Showing an increase of 301,000 over a year earlier, Canada's population at June 1 this year reached 12,883,000, according to the annual estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The year's gain was the largest ever recorded and compares with the previous record increase of 275,000 in the preceding twelve months, which had brought the population over the twelve-and-a-half million mark to 12,582,000 at June 1, 1947.

Population at the 1941 Census was 11,507,000, the increase in seven years thus amounting to 1,376,000, or nearly 12 per cent. Both natural increase and greater immigration contributed to the latest gain. Births were at the highest level for a year, while deaths continued at the low level of recent years. Immigrants during the period totalled about 90,000.

All provinces had population gains between June 1, 1947 and 1948, except Prince Edward Island. Ontario had the greatest increase with an estimated rise of 108,000. Quebec was second with 80,000, and British Columbia third with a gain of 38,000. Next in order of increase were: Alberta, 24,000; Manitoba and Nova Scotia, 14,000 each; and New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, 12,000 each. Population of Prince Edward Island declined an estimated 1,000, and that of the Yukon and Northwest Territories was unchanged.

Estimated population of the provinces and territories at June 1 this year with estimates for June 1, 1947 in brackets, are as follows: Prince Edward Island, 93,000 (94,000); Nova Scotia, 635,000 (621,000); New Brunswick, 503,000 (491,000); Quebec, 3,792,000 (3,712,000); Ontario, 4,297,000 (4,139,000); Manitoba, 757,000 (743,000); Saskatchewan, 854,000 (842,000); Alberta, 846,000 (822,000); British Columbia, 1,082,000 (1,044,000); Yukon, 3,000 (8,000); Northwest Territories, 16,000 (16,000).

30,500 DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED  
IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THIS YEAR

The number of dwelling units completed in Canada in the first six months of 1948 is estimated at 30,528. Since April, starts have far exceeded completions and the number under construction at the end of June has increased to 52,143. The average length of time required to complete a dwelling unit has been about seven months, although indications are that this period may show a seasonal reduction in the fall. At this rate, most of the dwelling units under construction at the end of June will be completed by the end of the year, making a total for 1948 of at least 80,000 units.

Starts were made on 13,409 dwelling units in June as compared with 11,407 in May and 8,274 in April. Completions in June were 5,946 as against 6,284 in May and 6,729 in April. The average length of time required to build the dwelling units completed in June was 6.3 months. This compares with 7.2 months in May and 7.7 months in April, reflecting the increased building activity of the summer months.

It is estimated from the types of dwellings being constructed that 32 per cent of the dwelling units completed in the first half of 1948 are for rental purposes, while the remainder will be owner-occupied. More than 40 per cent of the completed units lie in the 12 metropolitan areas.

WHOLESALE SALES UP NINE PER CENT IN JUNE

Dollar volume of wholesale sales in June recovered from the slight decline which occurred in May to register an increase of nine per cent over June, 1947, and a gain of six per cent over May, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative sales for the first six months of this year were four per cent above those for the first half of 1947. The general unadjusted index, on the base average for 1935-39=100, stood at 291.1 for June, 273.9 for May, and 267.3 for June, 1947.

Total stocks in the hands of wholesalers in the nine lines of trade surveyed were valued seven per cent higher at the end of June than at the same date a year ago, but were one per cent lower than at the beginning of the month. Five trades reported increases over 1947, stocks held by hardware, automotive equipment, dry goods and tobacco confectionery wholesalers ranging between 15 and 20 per cent higher in value than at June 30 last year. Drug wholesalers reported an increase of seven per cent in value of stocks on hand. Inventories of grocery, clothing, footwear, and fruits and vegetable wholesalers were seven per cent, 10 per cent, 11 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively, below the value at the same date last year.

Substantial increases in sales volume over June 1947 were recorded for six of the nine trades. Tobacco and confectionery wholesalers registered an advance of 21 per cent, while drug and clothing wholesalers followed closely with gains of 19 per cent. Hardware wholesalers' sales were up 16 per cent, grocers 14 per cent, and dry goods 12 per cent.

Sales in all regions of the country were higher than in June a year ago, with the greatest increase of 17 per cent being recorded for the Maritime Provinces. Wholesalers in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces reported sales up 11 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively, from June, 1947, while a gain of four per cent was recorded for Quebec and British Columbia.

CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS AND CEMENT PIPE

Output of concrete brick, hollow blocks and cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile showed marked improvement in June this year as compared with the corresponding month last year, while the production of solid blocks and cinder blocks registered declines, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output in June was as follows, with figures for June, 1947 being in brackets: concrete brick, 2,109,658 (1,690,350) pieces; solid blocks, 2,527 (8,931); hollow blocks, 3,601,534 (1,922,340); cinder blocks, 643,739 (690,309); cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 22,438 tons (11,376) tons.

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS OF RUBBER

Domestic production of synthetic rubber was reduced in June, amounting to 2,841 tons as compared with 3,392 in the corresponding month last year, while the output of reclaim advanced from 334 tons to 368. Month-end stocks of natural rubber were down from 10,108 tons last year to 5,177, reclaim from 2,599 tons to 2,185, but stocks of synthetic advanced from 4,488 tons to 5,252. Domestic consumption of natural rubber in June amounted to 3,762 tons compared with 2,627, synthetic 1,771 tons compared with 2,540, and reclaim 1,203 tons compared with 1,299.

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS IN JUNE Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines during June totalled 53,109 tons compared with 60,155 in the preceding month and 50,102 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the six months ended June, shipments aggregated 334,138 tons compared with 314,077 in the like period of 1947. Exports of crude, milled fibres and waste, refuse, shorts in June amounted to 55,785 tons against 55,685 in June, 1947, and for the six months, 325,629 tons compared with 309,354 in the similar period of 1947.

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board both were increased in July, the former amounting to 19,057,011 square feet as compared with 18,044,898 in the corresponding month last year, and the latter totalling 14,624,584 square feet as against 14,472,420. During the first seven months of this year, production totalled 123,393,461 square feet compared with 113,741,726, and sales, 102,640,110 square feet against 87,110,733.

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR DURING JUNE Production of leather footwear in June amounted to 2,492,800 pairs, showing a decline from the preceding month's figure of 2,536,400 pairs and a decrease from the June, 1947 output of 2,876,200 pairs, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the six months ended June, the production of leather footwear totalled 16,260,600 pairs compared with 19,445,500 pairs in the corresponding period of 1947. There were 654,900 pairs soled with materials other than leather in June.

GLASS INDUSTRY OF CANADA Factory selling value of products turned out by the glass industry of Canada in 1946 amounted to \$27,605,000, down 2.4 per cent from the preceding year's figure, but up 3.1 per cent from that of 1944, according to industry totals released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Imports in 1946 were valued at \$23,258,000 compared with \$16,098,000 in 1945, while the exports totalled \$1,158,000 as against \$546,000.

One hundred and fourteen factories were occupied in the production of glass and glass products in 1946. These establishments gave employment to an average of 5,900 persons who were paid \$9,278,000 in salaries and wages. Cost of materials used was \$10,583,000 as against \$10,467,000.

Pressed and blown glass was produced in seven plants, including three in Quebec, three in Ontario and one in Alberta. This branch of the industry had an output worth \$17,485,000 against \$18,334,000 in 1945, and comprised bottles and jars, sheet and window glass. The value of products of the cutting, bevelling and ornamental section of the industry was \$10,120,000 as against \$9,947,000.

OUTPUT OF MEDICINALS AND PHARMACEUTICALS Canadian output of medicinals, pharmaceuticals and biologicals was further increased in 1946, amounting to \$54,442,000 as compared with \$46,249,000 in the preceding year and \$19,192,000 in 1939, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Imports in 1946 were valued at \$9,371,000 as against \$9,440,000 in 1945 and \$3,992,000 in 1939, and exports, \$5,343,000 compared with \$5,740,000 in 1945 and \$1,500,000 in pre-war 1939.

CANADA'S CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE  
5,030,000 AT BEGINNING OF JUNE

Canada's civilian labour force -- aggregate of employed and unemployed -- stood at 5,030,000 at the beginning of June, making the second time a level in excess of 5,000,000 has been recorded. Highest level of 5,080,000 was reached in mid-August last year. Number of persons at work in Canada in the week ending June 5 was estimated at 4,948,000, an increase of 127,000 over a year earlier, while the number unemployed was down about 10,000 to 82,000, according to the results of the latest quarterly survey of the labour force by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Agricultural employment early in June was at the high level of 1,186,000, nearly 25,000 higher than in the comparable 1947 period and 220,000 greater than in the third week of February this year. In industries outside of agriculture, employment totalled 3,762,000, a rise of 58,000 over the third week of February and 104,000 above the total for the end of May last year.

The latest survey figures, compared with those for similar periods of 1946 and 1947, indicate that total employment in Canada is growing at the rate of 100,000 a year. Substantial gains were indicated for employment in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while employment in the Prairies and the Maritimes seems relatively stable. The following tables shows the figures for the three years by regions.

	<u>Maritime</u> <u>Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie</u> <u>Provinces</u>	<u>British</u> <u>Columbia</u>	<u>Canada</u>
	(thousands of persons 14 and over)					
June 1, 1946 ...	414	1,289	1,618	1,007	374	4,702
May 31, 1947 ...	408	1,319	1,708	972	414	4,321
June 5, 1948 ...	417	1,366	1,758	981	426	4,948

There was a general fall in unemployment among persons 14 years of age and over between the third week of February and the beginning of June this year. Of the total unemployment of 82,000, 18,000 were women. No significant change in the number of women unemployed has taken place since the spring of 1946. The percentage of the total Canadian labour force unemployed continues to hover around two or three per cent. Most of the unemployment was concentrated in manufacturing, trade and the service industries. The largest group was in manufacturing with 24,000, while the service industry was next with 15,000.

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF PORTLAND  
CEMENT AT HIGH LEVEL IN JUNE

Production of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers was maintained at a high level in June, totalling 1,210,991 barrels as compared with 1,099,837 in May and 1,067,653 in the corresponding month last year. Shipments to customers amounted to 1,453,362 barrels, the highest for any month since May, 1946, and compares with 1,412,253 barrels in May this year and 1,276,795 in June, 1947. The May 1946 shipments aggregated 1,532,854 barrels.

Output for the six months ended June totalled 6,466,486 barrels against 5,413,049 in the similar period of last year, while shipments to customers amounted to 6,350,803 barrels compared with 5,258,162. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the beginning of the month totalled 1,083,014 barrels while the month-end stocks were 838,223 barrels.



CANAL TRAFFIC IN 1947 Total freight passing through all Canadian canal systems in 1947 amounted to 21,513,939 tons, an increase of 2,359,020 tons or 15 per cent over 1946, according to revised figures in the detailed annual report on canal statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The number of vessels using the canals last year totalled 20,874 compared with 18,993 in 1946, while registered net tonnage rose to 22,409,869 as against 19,427,423 tons. Passengers numbered 76,080 compared with 79,298. In addition to freight and passenger vessels, 31,598 pleasure craft were locked through as against 29,442.

Excluding all freight duplicated by the use of more than one canal system, the net freight tonnage for all Canadian canals was up over 17 per cent, at 18,038,592 tons compared with 15,412,047 tons. Of the total freight passing through all Canadian canals last year, 18,771,000 tons or just over 87 per cent was carried in Canadian bottoms, while 78.5 per cent of that passing through the Welland Ship Canal was transported in Canadian vessels.

FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES  
12 PER CENT HIGHER IN JULY The number of foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in July was 12 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year, the total standing at 407,884 as compared with 362,638, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the seven months ending July the number of entries was 911,844 as compared with 825,306 in the similar period of 1947, an increase of 10.8 per cent.

Increases were recorded in July in all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia, the latter province still suffering from the adverse effects of news accounts of flood damage last spring. July totals for all provinces were barely one per cent lower than those of August, 1947, the month in which the greatest volume of highway traffic on record entered Canada.

Vehicle entries on traveller's permits in July were as follows, totals for July last year being in brackets: Ontario, 262,791 (227,395); Quebec, 71,391 (62,248); British Columbia, 34,516 (37,856); New Brunswick, 21,924 (18,600); Alberta, 8,248 (7,876); Manitoba, 5,126 (5,426); Saskatchewan, 2,815 (2,374); Nova Scotia, 699 (635); Yukon Territory, 374 (228).

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended August 7 dropped to 73,341 cars from 75,968 in the preceding week but were 679 cars above the 1947 loadings of 72,662 cars, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The holiday on August 2 undoubtedly affected the loadings, especially in the eastern division where the total declined from 50,843 cars for the preceding week to 48,998.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES  
SHOW DECLINES DURING JUNE Births registered in cities, towns and villages of Canada having a population of 10,000 and over numbered 14,705 in June, deaths 4,995 and marriages 8,390 as compared with 15,330 births, 5,031 deaths and 9,129 marriages in June last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The decreases were four, one and eight per cent, respectively.

RAILWAY FREIGHT TRAFFIC IN APRIL The tonnage of all revenue freight hauled by Canadian railways during April totalled 12,180,375 tons, a decline of 230,768 tons or nearly two per cent from the same month of 1947. Loadings at stations in Canada were actually 435,746 tons heavier than in the preceding April. Receipts from foreign connections destined to Canadian or foreign points dropped sharply from 3,878,412 tons to 3,211,898, with tonnage destined to Canadian consumers receding from 2,026,019 to 1,581,154 tons revealing significant declines in imports from the United States of agricultural, mine and manufactured products. However, the April total of freight hauled was 1,435,330 tons above April 1946, and double the average pre-war movement for the month. Gains over April 1947 were shown in mine and forest products while the agricultural, animal and manufactures and miscellaneous groups declined.

Cumulative totals of all revenue freight carried by Canadian lines to the end of April showed 43,311,228 tons transported, an increase of 1,851,361 tons or four per cent over the same period of 1947, to establish a peacetime record for any like period. This volume has been attained despite considerably reduced domestic output of many agricultural and animal commodities and the restricted entry of certain American products in the interest of dollar conservation.

By provinces, loadings at Canadian stations in April registered declines only in New Brunswick and the Prairies where flood conditions in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were serious. The Manitoba total fell from 523,353 tons to 392,374, and that for Saskatchewan with grains off sharply, receded from 845,839 tons in April, 1947 to 551,397 tons. The Nova Scotia total improved from 212,931 to 921,775 tons, reflecting the resumption of coal mining. Loadings in Quebec were up nearly 76,900 tons while Ontario increased 44,700 tons over April last year. British Columbia had an active month with 782,447 tons loaded against 708,699 one year earlier.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON TRANSIT SYSTEMS Urban transit systems carried 127,511,195 passengers during April as compared with 127,468,856 in April 1947, an increase of less than one per cent, but interurban systems reported an increase of 4.3 per cent or from 7,489,505 to 7,810,205 passengers. Interurban systems in the western provinces showed reduced traffic but the other provinces reported increases, Ontario systems being up by 194,140 passengers or seven per cent. Passengers carried by urban street cars declined by nine per cent but passengers carried by trolley buses increased by 160 per cent and by motor buses by 5.6 per cent. Over 75 per cent of the interurban passengers are carried by motor buses.

CIVIL AVIATION IN FEBRUARY Total revenues of scheduled Canadian air carriers in February improved to \$1,624,570 against \$1,301,518 in the same month last year, up \$321,052 or 24 per cent. Total expenses rose from \$1,921,777 to \$2,090,722 with the result that a debit of \$466,152 was shown for the month compared with an operating loss of \$620,259 in February, 1947. Revenues of non-scheduled carriers advanced from \$179,557 to \$269,533 but expenses jumped \$135,727 to \$370,890 and a debit of \$101,357 was indicated against \$55,606 one year earlier.

Passengers originating on scheduled services numbered 38,446 during the month compared with 32,552 in February, 1947, when weather conditions were less favourable. Other Canadian carriers transported 9,218 revenue passengers against 5,234 while Canadian planes on international routes carried 5,795 passengers compared with 5,651 a year previous. Foreign lines carried 10,173 fares as against 11,271 in February of 1947. Total revenue passengers carried by all services during the month aggregated 59,969, an increase of 8,183 or nearly 16 per cent.

CARRY-OVER STOCKS OF CANADIAN GRAIN AT THE END OF JULY

Stocks of Canadian wheat in all North American positions on July 31 were approximately 76,000,000 bushels as compared with 87,400,000 on the corresponding date last year, a decline of 13 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Exports have been maintained at extremely high levels relative to available supplies during the post-war period with the result that crop-year-end carry-over stocks of Canadian wheat for the last three years have been lower than at any time in the past 20 years, with the exception of 1936-37 and 1937-38 when serious drought conditions prevailed in the west. The average July 31 carry-over of Canadian wheat for the 10-year period (1938-47) was 270,200,000 bushels.

The lowest carry-over on record in the last 25 years was on July 31, 1938, when only 24,500,000 bushels were recorded, while the peak year was reached in 1943 at 594,600,000 bushels.

Stocks of Canadian oats on July 31 were 47,200,000 bushels as against 69,700,000 a year ago. Barley stocks in all positions this year amounted to 31,100,000 bushels as compared with 29,100,000. Over 800,000 bushels of Canadian oats and nearly 300,000 bushels of Canadian barley were held in United States positions at July 31 this year. Carry-over stocks of rye at 727,000 bushels were only slightly below last year's holdings but flaxseed stocks at 3,300,000 bushels were up sharply from the July 31, 1947 level of 800,000 bushels.

Total farm stocks of wheat at 39,200,000 bushels accounted for more than half of the July 31 wheat stocks this year. In 1947 farm-held wheat stocks were 26,000,000 bushels, accounting for less than one-third of the total wheat stocks. Farm stocks of oats were some 15,000,000 bushels below the 1947 mark. Farm-held barley stocks were up slightly from a year ago, while rye and flaxseed stocks declined somewhat. Most of the farm-held grain is located in western Canada.

TOBACCO INDUSTRIES OF CANADA

The net output -- selling values less excise duties and taxes -- of the tobacco manufacturing industries of Canada in 1946 was valued at \$81,800,000, showing a minor decline of \$311,000 from the 1945 figure of \$82,111,000, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The gross output -- selling values including excise duties and taxes -- was valued at \$269,409,000 as compared with \$264,070,000.

Cigarettes formed the main item of production in 1946 with an output of 15,263,780 thousand valued at \$208,023,000. Smoking tobacco was next with an output of 26,206,000 pounds valued at \$41,051,000. This was followed by cigars with a production of 220,000 thousand valued at \$14,691,000, chewing tobacco 2,601,000 pounds valued at \$3,621,000, and snuff, 953,000 pounds valued at \$2,000,000.

The tobacco industry contributes materially to the agricultural economy of Canada. Of the total cost of materials used, amounting to \$45,456,000, \$32,854,000 was spent for domestic raw leaf tobacco. All told, the industry consumed 73,701,000 pounds of raw leaf tobacco, of which 71,875,000 pounds was of domestic origin. For the production of cigars, 1,456,000 pounds of imported and 2,704,000 pounds of domestic tobacco were used; for the production of cigarettes, 310,000 pounds imported and 42,015,000 pounds of domestic tobacco were required, while for the production of smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff, 60,000 pounds of imported and 27,155,000 pounds of domestic tobacco were used.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. The Tobacco Industries of Canada, 1946 (25 cents).
2. Current Trends in Food Distribution, June (10 cents).
3. Wholesale Trade, June (10 cents).
4. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, June (25 cents).
5. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, June (10 cents).
6. Flour and Feed Milling Industries, 1946 (25 cents).
7. Canal Statistics, 1947 (25 cents).
8. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
9. Births, Deaths and Marriages, June (10 cents).
10. Estimated Population of Canada by Provinces, 1911 - 1948 (10 cents).
11. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, August 1 (10 cents).
12. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, August 1 (10 cents).
13. Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
14. Acids, Alkalies and Salts Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
15. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, April (10 cents).
16. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, July (10 cents).
17. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
18. Housing Bulletin No. 5 (10 cents).
19. Glass Industry in Canada, 1946 (25 cents).
20. Civil Aviation, February (10 cents).
21. Transit Report, April (10 cents).
22. Asbestos, June (10 cents).
23. Cement, June (10 cents).
24. Summary Review of the Silver Mining Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
25. Industries of Gainfully Occupied by Age, Marital Status, Schooling, and Industrial Status, Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
26. August Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Including Fall Wheat, Fall Rye, Alfalfa, Hay and Clover (10 cents).
27. Statistics of Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, At the Beginning of June (10 cents).
28. Population of Alberta: Classifications by Age Groups, 1946 (10 cents).
29. Production of Leather Footwear, June (10 cents).
30. Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
31. Stocks of Grain At July 31 (10 cents).

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