

DOMINION BUREAU  
OF STATISTICS  
AUG 30 1948  
LIBRARY

# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA



\$1 a year

Vol. XVI - No. 35

Saturday, August 28, 1948

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

CANADA'S TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE during the first half of 1948 rose to \$2,688,900,000, the highest ever recorded for the period, comparing with \$2,602,000,000 in the same period of 1947.

. . .

FAVOURABLE OVER-ALL BALANCE OF TRADE for the half year was \$148,800,000, substantially above last year's low total of \$88,500,000.

. . .

CANADA'S IMPORT TRADE was maintained at a high level in June, being valued at \$233,000,000 compared with \$225,100,000 in the preceding month and \$231,100,000 in the same month last year.

. . .

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES in June continued the decline of preceding months from the high levels of a year ago, falling to \$154,918,000 from last year's corresponding figure of \$174,669,000.

. . .

COAL PRODUCTION increased 13 per cent in July, amounting to 1,357,000 tons compared with 1,205,000 a year ago.

. . .

STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 12 totalled 35,773,000 bushels compared with 36,291,000 on August 5 and 49,919,000 last year.

. . .

CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS in nine cities of Canada on August 20 amounted to 30,790,000 pounds compared with 29,163,000 on August 13.

. . .

CANADA'S TOBACCO CROP is estimated to be 11 per cent heavier than in 1947, despite a reduction of eight per cent in acreage.

. . .

VOLUME OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES rose sharply in June, amounting to \$60,000,000 as compared with \$44,800,000 in the preceding month and \$23,200,000 in the corresponding month last year.

. . .

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ending August 14 increased to 75,971 cars from 73,341 in the preceding week and 73,728 a year ago.

. . .

CANADIAN OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS was higher in May, rising to 7,162,000 barrels as compared with 6,836,000 in the corresponding month last year.

CANADA'S HALF-YEAR TRADE  
SHOWS MODERATE GAIN

With moderate gains both in imports and exports, Canada's total foreign trade during the first half of 1948 increased to \$2,688,900,000 as compared with \$2,602,000,000 last year, according to total trade figures for June released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The half-year aggregate value was the highest ever recorded for the period, comparing with the wartime peak of \$2,633,200,000 in 1944.

Cumulative value of domestic exports in the six months was about five per cent higher than in 1947, amounting to \$1,400,100,000 compared with \$1,328,500,000, while foreign goods re-exported increased to \$13,700,000 as against \$16,800,000. Merchandise imports, showing a smaller gain, totalled \$1,270,100,000 as compared with \$1,256,700,000.

The favourable over-all balance of trade for the half year was \$148,800,000, substantially above last year's low total of \$88,500,000 but below the 1946 half-year balance of \$194,000,000. There was a sharp drop in the adverse trade balance with the United States to \$228,200,000 from \$488,000,000 in the first half of 1947, while the favourable balance with the United Kingdom also declined to \$220,900,000 compared with \$269,000,000.

Domestic exports and imports were nearly equal in June, the former amounting to \$233,500,000 and imports \$233,000,000. With the addition of foreign exports, the favourable balance of trade stood at \$3,000,000 as compared with \$62,400,000 for May and \$45,300,000 for June last year.

Imports from the United States in June increased to \$154,900,000 from \$145,000,000 in May, while domestic exports to that country declined to \$109,800,000 from \$114,700,000. As a result, the adverse trade balance with the United States for June increased to \$43,500,000 compared with \$28,700,000 for May but was less than half last year's June figure of \$90,500,000.

Canadian trade with the United Kingdom in June was at a lower level than in May, exports amounting to \$54,200,000 compared with \$85,100,000, and imports to \$26,000,000 compared with \$27,400,000; the favourable trade balance declining to \$28,300,000 as against \$57,800,000.

IMPORTS MAINTAINED AT  
HIGH LEVEL IN JUNE

Canada's import trade was maintained at a high level in June, being valued at \$233,000,000 as compared with \$225,100,000 in the preceding month and \$231,100,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first half of this year the aggregate was \$1,270,100,000 as against \$1,256,700,000 in the similar period of 1947.

Merchandise imports from the United States, however, continued the decline of preceding months from the levels of a year ago, falling to \$154,918,000 from last year's corresponding figure of \$174,669,000. This further decline reduced the total for the first half of 1948 to \$884,468,000 as compared with \$980,939,000 in the similar period of 1947, a decrease of almost 10 per cent.

Purchases from the United Kingdom again increased in June, rising to \$26,003,000 from the June 1947 total of \$18,118,000, and in the first six months of this year to \$139,130,000 from \$84,635,000. Purchases from Latin American countries in the month rose to \$19,681,000 from \$12,872,000 a year ago, and in the six-month period to \$107,071,000 from \$70,106,000.

Imports from Europe were down both in the month and in the cumulative period. The month's total for the area was \$5,767,000 as compared with \$10,180,000, and for the six months, \$28,061,000 as against \$31,551,000.

Imports from India and Pakistan together rose from \$2,752,000 in June last year to \$6,229,000, Trinidad and Tobago from \$304,000 to \$1,023,000, British Guiana from \$881,000 to \$1,157,000, Gold Coast from nil to \$1,620,000, Nigeria from \$1,093,000 to \$1,422,000, Ceylon from \$1,270,000 to \$1,693,000, British Malaya from \$1,582,000 to \$1,391,000, New Zealand from \$652,000 to \$1,541,000. Imports from Australia fell from \$1,509,000 to \$1,443,000, Belgium from \$2,268,000 to \$1,906,000, and Philippine Islands from \$1,320,000 to \$1,105,000.

Among the commodity groups, there was a sharp advance in non-metallic minerals and moderate gains in agricultural and vegetable products and iron and products, the remaining groups registering declines of varying degree.

The non-metallic minerals group rose from \$39,185,000 in June last year to \$57,646,000, and in the six months from \$191,756,000 to \$262,244,000. In June, imports of coal, crude petroleum and petroleum products accounted for most of the advance. The agricultural group advanced from \$30,160,000 in June last year to \$33,091,000, with declines in fruits and vegetables, and advances in sugar and products, cocoa and chocolate, coffee and chicory, tea, vegetable oils and rubber. Group total for the six months was \$165,559,000 against \$173,577,000.

The fibres and textiles group fell from \$36,582,000 in June last year to \$29,685,000, and in the six months from \$220,253,000 to \$179,055,000. In June there were decreases in cotton and products, artificial silk and other textiles, but gains in wool and products, and flax, hemp and jute. The iron and its products group rose moderately from \$69,150,000 in June last year to \$69,388,000, with advances in iron ore, rolling mill products, farm implements and machinery, and other machinery. Aggregate for the six months ended June was \$393,393,000 as compared with \$362,394,000 a year ago.

Group total for non-ferrous metals in June was \$13,905,000 compared with \$15,399,000, and in the six months, \$77,125,000 against \$78,892,000. June figure for wood, wood products and paper was \$6,153,000 against \$8,008,000, and the six months, \$38,071,000 against \$45,341,000. June imports in the chemicals sections amounted to \$9,370,000 compared with \$9,528,000 a year ago, with the six-month aggregate at \$58,570,000 compared with \$58,088,000. For the miscellaneous commodity group the June total stood at \$8,859,000 against \$13,230,000, and in the six months, \$57,758,000 against \$79,228,000.

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

Volume of international transactions in securities rose sharply in June, amounting to \$60,000,000 as compared with \$44,800,000 in the preceding month and \$23,200,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate for the first six months of this year was \$239,600,000 as compared with \$241,100,000 in the like period of 1947.

Sales to all countries in June were valued at \$28,300,000 as compared with \$19,500,000 in the preceding month and \$11,000,000 in the corresponding month last year, while purchases totalled \$31,700,000 compared with \$25,300,000 in May and \$12,200,000 a year ago. Aggregate sales for the first half of 1948 were \$111,900,000 compared with \$116,800,000 a year ago, and the purchases, \$127,700,000 compared with \$124,300,000.

Sales to the United States in June were valued at \$27,900,000 as against \$19,100,000 in May and \$10,800,000 a year ago, and purchases, \$30,900,000 compared with \$24,200,000 in May and \$11,300,000 last year. During the first half of this year, sales to the United States were \$107,800,000 compared with \$108,900,000 in the like period of 1947, and purchases, \$121,600,000 compared with \$114,200,000.

CROP CONDITIONS IN CANADA Favourable weather during the past two weeks has further enhanced crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces. This is particularly true for late-sown crops which are filling well. Wet weather in Manitoba, where much of the grain is ready to harvest, has delayed operations somewhat in many parts of that province. In Saskatchewan, harvesting is under way in all districts and fair progress is being made. Crops are late in Alberta but are filling satisfactorily. Harvesting of spring grains will be general next week. Grasshopper damage is continuing in the affected areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan and sawflies are causing some damage in southern districts of these provinces.

Frequent scattered showers in Manitoba have delayed harvesting during the past two weeks with the result that only fair progress has been made in some areas. South of the C.P.R. main line over half of the cereal crops are cut or swathed with 10 to 20 per cent threshed in some districts. Harvesting in most northern sections is getting well under way. Rust may adversely affect yields from late stands of flax. Reports indicate the cereal crop sample is generally of high quality with yields turning out from good to excellent. Sunflower, corn and sugar beets also show promise of an excellent crop. Drier weather is now required to promote ripening and to facilitate harvesting and threshing operations.

Harvesting is under way in all districts of Saskatchewan with about 40 per cent of wheat cut in southern and central areas and averaging about 25 per cent for the province as a whole. Favourable weather for filling during recent weeks has resulted in good to excellent quality of all grains. Harvesting of fall rye is nearing completion with outturns somewhat better than anticipated in most areas. Sawfly and grasshopper damage is quite general over southern, western and central districts and many fields are being swathed to reduce losses. Hail loss has been spotty and mostly confined to southern districts.

Crops in Alberta, though late, are maturing satisfactorily with weather conditions favourable for filling and ripening. Harvesting of spring grains has begun at scattered points and should be general next week. Barring the occurrence of frosts, fair to good yields are anticipated except in the eastern districts of the province where earlier drought damage is still evident. The rye harvest is well advanced with satisfactory outturns reported. Grasshoppers continue to damage cereal crops and flax, and sawfly infestation in early-sown wheat is considerable.

The harvesting of a near record crop in southern Ontario has continued under generally favourable weather conditions during the past two weeks. Wheat yields have been well above average and the outturn of spring grains in practically all districts has also been quite satisfactory. Harvesting of a large acreage of flaxseed is proceeding rapidly and indications are that yields will be about the same as last year's. Most late crops have shown excellent progress during the past two weeks but rain is needed in central Ontario and in the Niagara Peninsula to promote normal maturity. In northern Ontario, where harvesting is usually later, cutting of oats and barley was started during the second week of August. Yields in this section of the province are not expected to be as favourable as in southern Ontario but, with the exception of Kenora where crops are quite poor, spring grains are about average.

Haying in Quebec has been completed in all districts except Gaspé, Abitibi, Temiscaming and Saguenay. Although the hay crop is not as heavy as it was a year ago it compares favourably with an average year. Harvesting is under way and the outlook is much better than was indicated earlier in the season. Commercial crops look very promising especially potatoes, flax and tobacco. Pastures have been substantially improved by rains during the past two weeks. At the present time the overall picture indicates a better than average production this year.

The weather throughout British Columbia has been unsettled with the result that harvesting of both hay and grain has been delayed. Digging of the main potato crop on Vancouver Island has commenced and late blight is reported to be more severe than usual in this district. The harvesting of apricots is now completed and peaches are moving to market in volume.

Haying in the Maritime Provinces is still under way but is nearing completion in some districts. Some early seeded grains have been cut but much of the crop is green and will likely be cut for hay. The main potato crop in New Brunswick is very promising although some blight damage is in evidence.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF  
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 12 totalled 35,778,000 bushels compared with 36,291,000 on August 5 and 49,919,000 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 ending August 12 amounted to 1,397,000 bushels compared with 1,047,000 in the preceding week.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending August 12, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 200,200 (151,200) bushels; barley, 310,100 (121,700); rye, 936,300 (154,500); flaxseed, 11,600 (35,100) bushels.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending August 12 amounted to 1,955,300 bushels compared with 2,360,900 in the corresponding week last year.

TOBACCO CROP HEAVIER  
ON REDUCED ACREAGE

Canadian tobacco crop this year is estimated to be 11 per cent heavier than in 1947, despite a reduction of eight per cent in acreage, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production this year is currently estimated at 126,681,000 pounds as compared with 106,688,000 in 1947, and the acreage, 115,374 as against 125,267.

The acreage of all types, with the exception of cigar tobacco, shows a reduction from last year. The planted acreage this year, by types, with the harvested acreage in 1947 in brackets, follows: flue-cured, 95,524 (103,694); burley, 11,000 (13,200); dark, 1,600 (1,385); cigar, 5,750 (4,238); pipe, 1,500 (2,250).

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN JULY

Net production of eggs in July amounted to 36,057,000 dozen as compared with 32,059,000 in the corresponding month last year. The quantity produced on farms was 33,139,000 dozen compared with 29,429,000 a year ago, the remainder being produced on premises elsewhere than on farms. Cumulative net production for the seven months ended July was 294,284,000 dozen compared with 262,571,000 in the similar period of 1947.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER  
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on August 20 amounted to 30,790,201 pounds as compared with 29,162,890 on August 13, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for August 13 being in brackets: Quebec, 3,975,375 (3,665,046) pounds; Montreal, 11,197,327 (10,937,910); Toronto, 3,997,700 (4,104,290); Winnipeg, 5,451,638 (5,237,196); Regina, 363,724 (347,946); Saskatoon, 300,850 (221,294); Edmonton, 1,737,316 (1,451,140); Calgary, 1,545,868 (1,396,880); Vancouver, 2,220,403 (1,801,188).

BUTTER SITUATION

Creamery butter production in July reached a total of almost 42,250,000 pounds, or approximately 250,000 pounds less than in the corresponding month last year. The estimated dairy butter make was about 4,750,000 pounds, while whey butter fell to 299,000 pounds. Dairy butter make advanced 3.5 per cent above that of July, 1947. The cumulative production of total butter -- creamery, dairy and whey -- for the seven months ended July amounted to 202,500,000 pounds, a decrease of 2,500,000 pounds from last year.

The total supply of butter, represented by stocks at the beginning plus July production, amounted to approximately 78,250,000 pounds. This was a decline of about 12,000,000 pounds in comparison with the total supply reported in July, 1947. Stock holdings continue to show an adverse relationship to those of a year ago. From this point of view the situation is rather less favourable than it was a month ago; the apparent stock reduction from the previous year of 12,000,000 pounds as recorded on July 1, being increased to a deficit of 14,500,000 pounds on August 1.

The domestic disappearance of all butter in July was the highest for any month so far this year. The disappearance of nearly 33,250,000 pounds may be compared with 31,750,000 pounds in the previous month, and 30,750,000 pounds in July, 1947. In pounds per capita, the domestic disappearance was 2.59 pounds as against 2.47 last month and 2.44 in July, 1947. On a cumulative basis the per capita disappearance was 15.66 pounds as against 15.30 pounds in the seven-month period of 1947. During the seven months, the domestic disappearance of butter amounted to 201,000,000 pounds, an increase of 3,500,000 pounds over the corresponding period of 1947.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>August 19, 1948</u>	<u>August 12, 1948</u>	<u>July 15, 1948</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks) .....	113.6	112.7	116.9
76 Industrials .....	108.0	107.4	111.5
16 Utilities .....	123.7	122.2	126.9
8 Banks .....	128.9	125.6	128.7
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks) .....	78.3	78.4	78.5
25 Golds .....	60.3	60.5	60.3
5 Base Metals .....	114.5	114.4	114.9

COAL PRODUCTION IN JULY  
SHOWS FURTHER GAIN

Coal production in Canada during July amounted to 1,356,626 tons, an increase of 13 per cent over last year's July output of 1,204,971 tons. Cumulative production for the seven months ending July rose to 9,874,410 tons against 7,854,226 last year. Production in Nova Scotia during July amounted to 521,219 tons compared with 482,345 tons in July, 1947; in Alberta to 551,398 tons compared with 518,285 tons; British Columbia and Yukon, to 207,579 tons compared with 136,267 tons; New Brunswick, 45,591 (35,357) tons; and Saskatchewan, 30,339 (32,217) tons.

Imports of coal during July reached 3,487,591 tons as against 2,802,008 tons last year, bringing the aggregate during the first seven months this year to 14,866,616 tons compared with 14,490,080 tons in 1947.

JULY STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION BELOW PREVIOUS MONTHS OF THIS YEAR

Continuing the downtrend recorded in the preceding month, Canadian production of steel ingots during July fell off to 238,104 tons compared with 249,710 tons in June and the record output of 279,688 tons in May, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. July output, however, maintained this year's gains over the corresponding months of 1947, comparing with 226,443 tons for July last year.

Daily average for July at 7,631 tons was below each of the six preceding months, while the total output was lower than for any month except February, when production amounted to 230,183 tons.

OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS HIGHER IN MAY

Canadian output of refined petroleum products was higher in May, rising to 7,162,000 barrels as compared with 6,836,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first five months of this year, 29,112,000 barrels were turned out compared with 26,730,000 in the similar period of 1947.

Refineries used 7,859,000 barrels of crude oil during May compared with 7,319,000 in the same month last year. Receipts of crude during the month totalled 7,916,000 barrels, including 6,996,000 barrels of imported oil and 920,000 from Canadian sources of supply. Inventories of crude at the refineries at the end of the month amounted to 4,086,000 barrels compared with 4,244,000 on the same date last year.

PRODUCTION OF WASHING MACHINES AND ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS UP IN JUNE

New monthly high records were established in June for the production of both domestic washing machines and electric refrigerators, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output of washing machines totalled 28,683 units compared with 24,766 in May and 16,706 in June last year, while the production of electric refrigerators amounted to 12,187 units compared with 11,040 in May and 7,886 in June, 1947.

Figures for the first six months of this year also reveal a marked upswing in the production of these home appliances. In the cumulative period, 156,734 domestic washing machines were turned out compared with 94,657 in the like period of 1947, and domestic electric refrigerators, 66,069 units compared with 43,715.

PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS INCREASED IN JUNE

Production of iron and steel wire nails showed a substantial increase in June, the month's output rising to 7,960 tons compared with 6,590 in the preceding month and 6,220 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first half of this year, 41,353 tons were produced as compared with 38,355 in the similar period of 1947.

June production of steel wire amounted to 28,479 tons compared with 25,658 in the same month last year, and in the six months ended June, 166,655 tons compared with 161,184 a year ago.

STOCKS OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL

Dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of June were as follows, totals for the first of the month being in brackets: aluminum, 2,368,887 (2,449,615) pounds; brass and bronze, 7,718,489 (7,902,784); copper, 3,646,906 (3,551,401); magnesium, 36,217 (34,898); nickel, 228,899 (253,801); tin-lead, 3,489,507 (3,382,176); zinc, 492,886 (575,856); drosses, 1,380,644 (1,256,655).

SALES OF PAINTS INCREASED IN JUNE Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for 96 per cent of the total Canadian production amounted to \$8,370,000 in June as compared with \$6,877,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first half of 1948 the sales aggregated \$46,565,000 as compared with \$36,707,000 in the similar period of 1947.

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES Production and domestic sales of asphalt floor tiles both were lower in July than in the preceding month. The month's output amounted to 1,314,000 square feet as compared with 1,609,000 in June, and domestic sales, 1,198,000 square feet against 1,516,000.

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF ASPHALT ROOFING MATERIALS Production and sales of asphalt shingles and rolled roofing both were lower in July, the former amounting to 334,400 squares as compared with 415,500 in the corresponding month last year, and the latter 380,400 squares compared with 444,700. The month's output of tar and asphalt felts and sheathing amounted to 4,840 tons compared with 4,780, and the sales, 4,370 tons compared with 4,690.

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in April totalled 211,946 M feet as compared with 220,392 M feet in the corresponding month last year, a decrease of 3.8 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Coast mills accounted for 84.6 per cent of the total, and interior mills for the balance of 15.4 per cent.

Shipments in April amounted to 236,932 M feet as against 207,713 M a year ago, an increase of 14.1 per cent, with coast mills registering an increase of 15.3 per cent and interior mills an increase of 8.1 per cent. Total shipments for April increased by 3.1 per cent over the March figure of 229,727 M feet.

Stocks on hand at the end of April amounted to 265,206 M feet as compared with 224,036 M in the preceding year and 276,031 M at the end of March. Coast mills reported stocks totalling 194,648 M feet, while interior mills reported 70,558 M feet.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ending August 14 increased to 75,971 cars from 73,341 cars in the preceding week and 73,728 in the corresponding week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Coal, which was light in 1947, increased from 4,323 to 5,844 cars; sand, stone, gravel, etc., increased from 4,974 to 5,592 cars; pulpwood from 4,801 to 5,103 cars, and gasoline and oils from 4,310 to 5,228 cars. Grain products, fresh fruits, vegetables, fresh meats and packing house products, and l.c.l. merchandise all showed decreases from 1947 loadings.

LESS RHUBARB CANNED THIS YEAR This year's commercial pack of rhubarb was down sharply from the amount canned in 1947, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The pack was 15,033 dozen cans and the net weight of contents 523,420 pounds as compared with 29,757 dozen cans containing 1,243,038 pounds last year. The amount quick frozen -- not for re-processing -- was 5,037 pounds.



COMPARISON OF HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN PRAIRIE  
URBAN CENTRES OF 5,000 POPULATION AND OVER

The extent of home ownership in the 16 cities of the Prairie Provinces appears to bear an inverse relationship to the size of the city. In those cities of over 100,000 population taken together -- Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Calgary -- exactly one-half of all dwellings were owner-occupied. For cities between 30,000 and 100,000 -- Regina and Saskatoon -- this ratio was 53 per cent, and in smaller centres of 5,000 to 30,000 as a group, the proportion of home owners rose to 58 per cent. Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Swift Current and Yorkton, all under 30,000, were exceptions to this rule, however, and the last two even showed slightly more tenant homes than owner-occupied.

These and other housing facts comparing dwelling attributes, household facilities, household composition, values of homes, monthly rents, etc., in Prairie centres of 5,000 population and over, are contained in a bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and compiled from information gathered at the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces.

Highest proportion of older homes built before 1911 was found in the Manitoba cities of Brandon and Portage la Prairie. Newer homes, built between 1939 and 1946, were relatively more numerous in the cities of Prince Albert, St. Boniface, and Edmonton. Over-crowding in Prairie cities did not appear to be confined to the larger centres and in nearly every city was more prevalent among tenant households. As might be expected, plumbing and sanitary facilities were found in a greater proportion of homes in the larger cities.

In Transcona and Flin Flon, eight and nine out of every 10 household heads were wage-earners. The proportion for Prairie cities as a whole, however, was two out of every three. Average values of owner-occupied single dwellings and property taxes on these dwellings were highest in the larger urban centres. Average family earnings were also generally highest in the larger cities.

CHART BOOK OF EMPLOYMENT AND  
PAYROLLS IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published a chart book of employment and payrolls. The charts depict the course of employment as reported by the larger industrial establishments in the period from 1939 to March 1, 1948, while in the case of payrolls, the figures relate to the period from June 1, 1941, when the Bureau's monthly record of salaries and wages was instituted.

MANUFACTURED CEMENT PRODUCTS

Output of manufactured cement products in Canada in 1946 was valued at \$13,975,000 compared with \$8,968,000 in the preceding year, according to industry totals released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Products included ready-mixed concrete worth \$3,932,000, cement pipe \$2,090,000, hollow building blocks \$4,121,000, cinder blocks \$701,000, artificial stone \$441,000, and cement bricks \$351,000.

SHIPMENTS OF TALC AND SOAPSTONE

Shipments of talc and soapstone by Canadian producers in 1947 amounted to 25,700 tons valued at \$266,000 compared with 29,400 tons worth \$304,000 in 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Opersters in Quebec shipped 13,300 tons of talc and soapstone worth \$123,000, and mines in Ontario sold 13,400 tons, mostly high-grade milled talc, valued at \$143,000.

ADHESIVES INDUSTRY IN 1946 Gross factory selling value of products of the adhesives industry of Canada in 1946 was \$6,734,000 as compared with \$5,422,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 25 per cent. The amount of bone and hide glue increased to 2,600 tons worth \$1,082,000 from 2,100 tons at \$844,000; vegetable glues increased to 10,300 tons at \$1,483,000 from 9,000 tons at \$1,149,000, and other glues totalled 6,200 tons valued at \$1,485,000 as against 5,400 tons at \$1,124,000. Mucilage and paste were made by concerns in other industries, and the total production from all sources amounted to \$537,000 in 1946 and \$449,000 in 1945.

MANUFACTURES OF THE NON-METALLIC MINERALS IN 1947 Production in 1947 by the manufacturing industries of Canada which used non-metallic minerals as their principal materials amounted to \$550,800,000 at factory prices, an increase of 24.6 per cent over the corresponding 1946 value of \$442,000,000. A gain of \$56,000,000 in the petroleum products industry accounted for a large part of this advance.

All but one of the industries in this group showed increases in output values in 1947 as compared with 1946. The percentage gains were as follows: abrasive products, 24.5; cement products, 32.2; coke and gas, 27.3; cement, 8.5; products from Canadian clays, 18; products from imported clays, 38.2; glass, 32.5; stone products, 16.6; gypsum products, 25.9; lime, 20.9; sand-lime brick, 11.5; salt, 21.6; petroleum products, 25.0; and the miscellaneous group, 27.1. Output from the asbestos products industry declined 1.2 per cent.

Imports of non-metallic minerals and their products totalled \$452,000,000 in 1947 compared with \$333,000,000 in 1946. Exports of Canadian produce were valued at \$75,000,000 as against \$57,000,000 in the preceding year.

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS IN 1947 Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in 1947 amounted to 662,000 tons valued at \$33,006,000 compared with 558,000 tons worth \$25,241,000 in the preceding year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The year's shipments included 222,000 tons of milled fibres, 439,000 tons of snorts and refuse, and 1,000 tons of crude.

WOMEN'S FACTORY CLOTHING INDUSTRY Gross value of products turned out by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of women's factory clothing and ready-to-wear garments in 1946 was \$174,353,000 as compared with \$148,828,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 17 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The physical volume of output was up 2.8 per cent. Employment was provided for 29,963 persons as compared with 27,975, with salary and wage payments totalling \$44,985,000 as compared with \$39,486,000.

SHIPMENTS OF OCHREOUS IRON OXIDES Canadian producers of ochreous iron oxides in 1947 shipped 13,418 tons of this material valued at \$258,300, f.o.b. shipping points, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1946 shipments totalled 12,695 tons valued at \$152,268. Practically all of the 1947 output was from mines in Quebec, but a few tons were shipped from deposits in British Columbia. The 1947 tonnage included a greater proportion of refined grades than in the preceding year.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Peat Industry in Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
2. Talc and Soapstone Industry, 1947 (15 cents).
3. Toilet Preparations Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
4. Cement Products Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
5. Comparison of Housing Characteristics in Urban Centres of 5,000 Population and Over, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
6. Refined Petroleum Products, May (20 cents).
7. Chart Book of Employment and Payrolls in Canadian Industries (50 cents).
8. Tobacco Crop Report (10 cents).
9. Asphalt Floor Tiles, June (10 cents).
10. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
11. Women's Factory Clothing Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
12. Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals, 1947 (15 cents).
13. Iron Oxides (Ochre) Industry, 1947 (15 cents).
14. Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
15. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
16. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, June (10 cents).
17. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
18. Monthly Report on Steel Ingots, July (10 cents).
19. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, June (10 cents).
20. Imports for Consumption, June (10 cents).
21. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, July (10 cents).
22. The Adhesives Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
23. Polishes and Dressings Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
24. Asbestos Mining Industry, 1947 (25 cents).
25. Dealers' Monthly Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, June (10 cents).
26. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, April (25 cents).
27. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, June (10 cents).
28. Dairy Review of Canada, July (10 cents).
29. Steel Wire, June (10 cents).
30. Wire Fencing, June (10 cents).
31. Monthly Poultry Estimates, July (10 cents).
32. Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
33. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, June (10 cents).
34. Nails, Tacks and Staples, June (10 cents).
35. Domestic Washing Machines, June (10 cents).
36. Domestic Type Electric Refrigerators, June (10 cents).
37. Fertilizer Trade in Canada, July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947 (10 cents).
38. Asphalt Roofing Industry, July (10 cents).
39. Preliminary Report on the Pack of Rhubarb, 1948 (10 cents).
40. Industries of Gainfully Occupied by Age, Marital Status, Schooling, and Industrial Status, Alberta, 1946 (10 cents).

Copies of these and other Bureau reports may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

---

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729668