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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CASH RETURNS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN FARMERS from the sale of farm products during the first half of 1948 amounted to \$974,212,000 compared with \$732,704,000 in the like period of 1947.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER in June totalled 603,230 M feet board measure, an increase of 4.5 per cent over June last year.

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CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in August amounted to 36,454,000 pounds, showing a slight decline from last year's corresponding output of 36,500,000 pounds.

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CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS in July were 10 per cent greater than in the corresponding month last year, totalling \$6,736,000,000 compared with \$6,124,000,000.

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COST-OF-LIVING INDEX advanced 0.6 points from 156.9 to 157.5 between July 2 and August 2.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 26 amounted to 41,941,000 bushels compared with 33,836,000 on August 19, and 50,469,000 a year ago.

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VOLUME OF HIGHWAY TRAFFIC crossing the Canada-U.S. border in July established a new record for that month.

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OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS moved lower in July, totalling 3,664,554,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,724,019,000 in June and 3,750,881,000 in July, 1947.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ended August 28 rose to a new high for the year at 84,995 cars compared with 80,250 in the preceding week and 81,553 in the same week last year.

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REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES in Canada last year reached a record total of 1,834,989, showing an increase of 212,526 or 13 per cent over 1946.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX ADVANCED
0.6 POINTS FROM 156.9 TO 157.5

Showing the narrowest change since January, 1947, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index, on the base 1935-39=100, advanced 0.6 points from 156.9 to 157.5 between July 2 and August 2. At the beginning of August last year the index was 136.6. From August, 1939 to August 2, 1948, the increase in the index was 56.3 per cent.

Among the sub-groups, foods rose 1.3 points to 202.6 between July 2 and August 2, reflecting increases for eggs, butter and meats which were only partially offset by sharp seasonal declines in vegetable prices.

Higher prices for coal and coke, coupled with a narrow increase in electricity costs at certain centres, were responsible for a gain of 3.2 points to 127.7 in the fuel and lighting index. Clothing rose 0.5 to 175.9 due to increases scattered throughout the list, while the miscellaneous series advanced 0.3 to 123.4 following increases in barbers' fees and laundry rates.

The home-furnishings and services index registered a recession of 1.4 to 161.4, which reflected mainly the effect of the removal of the 25 per cent special excise tax on the price of certain electrical goods. Rentals remained unchanged at 120.9.

Dominion Cost-of-Living Indexes
(1935-39=100)

	Combined Index	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth- ing	Home- furnish- ings, Services	Miscel- aneous
August 2, 1948 ...	157.5	202.6	120.9	127.7	175.9	161.4	123.4
July 2, 1948	156.9	201.3	120.9	124.5	175.4	162.8	123.1
August 1, 1947 ...	136.6	160.6	117.3	118.6	145.5	143.7	117.2

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

With deliveries up sharply, stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 26 rose to 41,941,000 bushels from the preceding week's total of 33,836,000 bushels, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total for the corresponding week last year was 50,469,000 bushels. Deliveries from Prairie farms during the week ending August 26 totalled 10,443,000 bushels compared with 2,120,000 in the preceding week.

Deliveries of coarse grains from farms in the Prairie Provinces were also heavier than in the preceding week. Totals follow, those for the week of August 19 being in brackets: oats, 1,431,500 (556,400) bushels; barley, 2,046,800 (775,200); rye, 1,727,000 (1,085,700); flaxseed, 21,100 (3,000).

FRUIT CROP ESTIMATES

Estimates of production of fruit in Canada, based on conditions as of mid-August, show only slight changes from a month earlier. The apple crop is now estimated at 15,468,000 bushels, down approximately 200,000 bushels from that anticipated in July, and one per cent lower than last year's harvest of 15,619,000 bushels. There was an improvement in the outlook for pears during the month, with the crop now set at 788,000 bushels. The crop, however, is 18 per cent smaller than that of a year ago when 966,000 bushels were produced.

Plums also showed an improvement during the month, being estimated at 618,000 bushels, an increase of 41,000 bushels since July. Peach prospects remain practically unchanged at 1,950,000 bushels. This year's crop is 16 per cent larger than that of a year ago when 1,681,000 bushels were harvested. The grape harvest is expected to amount to 74,297,000 pounds, one per cent above the 1947 figure of 73,803,000 pounds.

FEED SITUATION IN CANADA In contrast with the fairly tight situation throughout the 1947-48 crop year, a relatively easy coarse grain supply situation is in sight for 1948-49, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its quarterly review of coarse grains.

The first estimate of production released by the Bureau on August 17 placed probable outturn of oats at 338,000,000 bushels and barley at 146,000,000. Both these estimates represent increased production over last year's levels, amounting to 60,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels, respectively. Carry-over stocks of oats in all positions at July 31 were 47,200,000 bushels, 22,400,000 lower than on July 31, 1947, while barley stocks of 31,000,000 bushels were up slightly over last year's carry-over of 29,100,000 bushels.

While potential supplies of oats and barley for 1948-49 are considerably below the abnormally high levels of the war years, they compare favourably with supplies in the pre-war period, and are also significantly greater than the quantities available during the crop year just completed. Of great importance, too, is the fact that production in 1948 is more evenly distributed between eastern and western Canada, with Ontario anticipating an oat crop of 76,000,000 bushels in comparison with last year's low outturn of 41,500,000. With production east of the Lakes improved this year, it is expected that requirements for western feed grains on the part of eastern feeders will be much less during 1948-49.

Live stock populations in Canada have declined sharply from the wartime peak. As a result, domestic requirements for feed grain have dropped accordingly and, should current 1948 crop prospects be fully realized, significant quantities of Canadian oats and barley will be available for export during 1948-49.

The August estimate of production places the 1948 rye crop at 26,000,000 bushels, almost double the 1947 outturn. A near-record Canadian flaxseed crop of 18,000,000 bushels is also expected. Last year's flaxseed production was 12,200,000 bushels, while the largest flaxseed crop ever harvested in Canada amounted to 26,400,000 bushels in 1912. Carry-over stocks of rye at 727,000 bushels were a little below last year's holdings but flaxseed stocks at 3,300,000 were up sharply from the July 31, 1947 level of 800,000.

High protein feeds, particularly oilcake and meal, have been in better supply from some months past and restrictions on exports have been progressively eased.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PREPARATIONS The gross value of production, number of employees and salaries and wages paid by fruit and vegetable preparations industry all were the highest on record in 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The physical volume of production was also at an all-time high, the index, on the base 1935-39=100, standing at 175.4 compared with 151.3 in 1944 and 109.9 in 1939.

The gross value of products turned out in 1946 was \$136,004,000 as compared with \$99,371,000 in the preceding year, while the cost of materials used was \$83,434,000 compared with \$59,712,000. The employees numbered 16,400 compared with 14,400, and the salaries and wages, \$19,169,000 compared with \$16,117,000.

Compared with 1945, canned fruits were up 82 per cent; canned vegetables, 27 per cent; jams, jellies and marmalades, six per cent; soups, 56 per cent; catsup and sauces, 30 per cent; while pickles and relishes were down two per cent. All told there was an increase of 31 per cent in the volume of production and an increase of 37 per cent in the value.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE BREAD GRAIN
PRODUCTION APPROACHES PRE-WAR LEVELS

Almost without exception the wheat and rye producing countries in the Northern Hemisphere report favourably upon the current harvest, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monthly review of the wheat situation. The most reliable estimates available indicate the 1948 overall bread-grain crop in these areas may be about 10 per cent above the outturn in 1947 and should approach the pre-war, 1935-39 level.

In North America it is anticipated that the combined outturn of wheat and rye will come within two per cent of last year's record crop. Production in Continental Europe will be substantially above last year's poor crop but will still fall below average. The bread grain crop in the Soviet Union is also expected to be above 1947, but much below pre-war.

Better-than-average wheat crops are indicated for most of the principal producing countries of Asia, with China's crop placed at 25 per cent above average and Turkey expecting yields 20 per cent in excess of average. India's crop, although slightly below average should be 20 per cent larger than in 1947. In North Africa the wheat crop is expected to be below average but will exceed the 1947 outturn.

In the Southern Hemisphere where harvest will not begin until near the end of the year, reports from Australia indicate reduced wheat seedings but crop conditions to date have been quite good. Argentine farmers have apparently again seeded a relatively low acreage to wheat and late reports indicate that some of the more important wheat areas are in need of rain.

Despite increased bread-grain production this year in most importing countries, there are many indications that import requirements will remain at high levels during the current crop year. This view is substantiated by reports from member governments of the International Emergency Food Committee. These reports indicate a desire on the part of importing countries to improve bread rations, reduce extraction rates, rebuild working stocks from the very low levels reached during the past two critical food years and to slacken the rigid grain collection programs in effect in some countries since the beginning of the war. Many countries are still giving wheat and rye top priority on their import list even though their domestic crops are much better this year.

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER
AND CHEESE IN AUGUST

Creamery butter production in August amounted to 36,454,000 pounds, showing a very slight reduction from last year's corresponding output of 36,500,000 pounds, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the eight months ended August, 200,637,000 pounds were produced compared with 204,946,000 in the similar period of 1947.

Cheddar cheese output for the month was 14,201,000 pounds, down 24.8 per cent from the August 1947 figure of 18,892,000 pounds. Cumulative total for the eight months ended August was 65,931,000 pounds compared with 88,703,000 a year ago, a decrease of 25.7 per cent.

Output of concentrated milk products in July was 47,084,000 pounds compared with 35,815,000 in August last year, and in the eight months, 276,550,000 pounds compared with 240,227,000.

CASH INCOME FROM THE SALE OF FARM
PRODUCTS HIGHER FOR FIRST HALF OF 1948

Canadian farmers realized a cash return from the sale of farm products of approximately \$974,212,000 during the first six months of this year, according to a preliminary estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This amount compares with \$732,704,000 in the similar period of 1947 and \$620,193,000 in 1946. With the inclusion of supplementary cash payments under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, and the Prairie Farm Income Act, cash receipts for the half year aggregated \$989,572,000 as against \$742,626,000 in the like period of 1947.

A large share of the increase in total farm cash income in 1948 over that of 1947 can be attributed to substantial sums paid out in Western Canada by the Canadian Wheat Board in connection with adjusting, participation and final equalization payments on wheat, flaxseed and oats. During the first six months, wheat adjusting and participation payments totalled \$125,025,000, while adjusting payments on flaxseed and final equalization payments on oats amounted to \$4,684,000 and \$3,762,000, respectively.

With the exception of flaxseed, smaller marketings in 1948 have resulted in reduced receipts from the sale of grains. Livestock and livestock products were important items contributing to the increase in farmers cash receipts this year. While increases in marketings for some classes of livestock were evident, the overall increase in prices was the more important factor. Cash income from this source at \$626,751,000 in 1948 compares with \$450,279,000 a year ago. It is estimated that hogs were the top contributors to the 1948 total with dairy products a close second.

Cash income from the sale of farm products for the first six months of this year was as follows by provinces, totals for the same period of 1947 being in brackets (all totals in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$11,784 (\$7,445); Nova Scotia, \$23,904 (\$14,464); New Brunswick, \$23,800 (\$16,185); Quebec, \$169,682 (\$127,842); Ontario, \$299,801 (\$243,168); Manitoba, \$72,638 (\$54,669); Saskatchewan, \$167,289 (\$115,368); Alberta, \$163,147 (\$120,784); British Columbia, \$42,167 (\$32,779).

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER

Canadian production of sawn lumber in June amounted to 603,230 M feet board measure as compared with 577,216 M in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 4.5 per cent, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first six months of this year the output was 2,592,424 M feet board measure as compared with 2,521,644 in the similar period of 1947, a rise of 2.8 per cent.

Output by provinces during the first half of this year was as follows, totals for the similar period of 1947 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 4,617 (6,434) M feet; Nova Scotia, 159,195 (201,229); New Brunswick, 130,891 (154,969); Quebec, 463,527 (421,157); Ontario, 280,049 (249,267); Manitoba, 21,577 (33,583); Saskatchewan, 75,872 (95,616); Alberta, 197,022 (163,212); British Columbia, 1,259,674 (1,196,177).

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AT CANADIAN BORDER
POINTS AT NEW HIGH POINT FOR JULY

The volume of highway traffic crossing the Canada-U.S. border in July 1948 established a new record for that month, exceeding the flow of traffic in July 1947 by eight per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. American traffic entering Canada in July was 12 per cent higher in 1948 than in 1947, and Canadian traffic returning from the United States was seven per cent lower.

The aggregate number of border crossings was 1,336,900, consisting of 1,091,400 foreign entries and 245,500 Canadian vehicles returning. Of the foreign inflow, 407,900 vehicles entered on traveller's vehicle permits, 666,900 were non-permit or local entries, and 16,600 were commercial vehicles. The Canadian traffic comprised 34,100 units remaining abroad for more than 24 hours, 194,300 staying for shorter periods, and 17,100 commercial vehicles.

CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL
ACCOUNTS UP 10 PER CENT IN JULY

Cheques cashed against individual accounts in the 33 clearing centres of Canada in July were 10 per cent greater than in the corresponding month last year, the month's total standing at \$6,736,000,000 as compared with \$6,124,000,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate for the first seven months of this year was \$44,800,000,000 as compared with \$42,500,000,000 in the like period of 1947, a rise of 5.2 per cent.

Increases were shown in July in each of the five economic areas, largest percentage gain having been recorded in the Maritime Provinces. Totals for the month follow by areas, those for July last year being in brackets: Maritime Provinces, \$194,519,000 (\$151,877,000); Quebec, \$2,031,232,000 (\$1,970,498,000); Ontario, \$2,785,441,000 (\$2,375,838,000); Prairie Provinces, \$1,134,615,000 (\$1,060,675,000); British Columbia, \$589,764,000 (\$564,960,000).

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

September 2, 1948 August 26, 1948 August 5, 1948

(1935-39=100)

Investors' Price Index

(100 Common Stocks)	116.0	113.6	114.4
76 Industrials	110.4	107.9	109.2
16 Utilities	126.1	122.9	123.9
8 Banks	129.4	130.9	126.1

Mining Stock Price Index

(30 Stocks)	82.7	78.5	79.7
25 Golds	65.3	60.6	61.4
5 Base Metals	117.4	114.2	116.1

CIVIL AVIATION IN MARCH

Canadian scheduled air carriers earned \$1,925,000 in March as compared with \$1,727,000 in the corresponding month last year. This was not sufficient to meet operating expenses which increased from \$2,090,000 to \$2,200,000 making the loss from operations, \$275,000 as against a loss of \$363,000 in March last year. These losses, which for the first quarter amounted to \$1,112,000 in 1948 and \$1,442,000 in 1947, do not include interest on debt or capital. The non-scheduled Canadian air carriers reported revenues of \$382,000, an increase of 41 per cent.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS
ROSE 13 PER CENT LAST YEAR

Registrations of motor vehicles in Canada last year reached a record total of 1,834,989, showing an increase of 212,526 or 13 per cent over the 1946 total of 1,622,463. The 1947 gain followed an increase of 125,382 or 7.8 per cent in 1946 over 1945, when registrations totalled 1,497,081, making a rise of 337,908 or over 22 per cent in two years.

Passenger automobiles (excluding taxicabs) accounted for 1,349,639 of the 1947 registrations; taxicabs for 16,416; motor trucks, 421,962; motor cycles, 25,448; motor buses, 6,198; tractors, 5,264; other motor vehicles making up the remaining 10,062. Registrations of passenger cars were 127,715 above 1946 and of trucks 66,867 greater. Driver licences totalled 1,992,925 compared with 1,863,324 the preceding year, and chauffeur licences 695,486 against 627,100.

Taking into account registrations of all types of vehicles, the number of motor vehicles in Canada averaged one per 6.9 persons last year as against 7.6 in 1946 and 8.1 in 1945. Including only passenger cars, there was an average of one to 9.2 persons compared with 10 in 1946 and 10.4 in 1945.

Ontario had 796,947 motor vehicles registered in 1947, an increase of 85,931 over 1946. Quebec was second with 298,688 for a gain of 43,516, and British Columbia third with 179,684, up 29,450. Saskatchewan was first among the Prairie Provinces with 158,512 registrations, followed by Alberta with 155,386 and Manitoba with 112,149. Registrations in Nova Scotia numbered 70,300; New Brunswick, 51,589; Prince Edward Island, 9,948.

Ontario had also the largest number of passenger cars in proportion to population with one to 6.5 persons, Alberta being second with one to 7.8 persons. Number of persons per car in the other provinces was: Saskatchewan, eight; British Columbia, 8.1; Manitoba, 9.3; Prince Edward Island, 12.4; Nova Scotia, 13.2; New Brunswick, 14.2; Quebec, 17.6 persons.

SUMMARY OF CANAL TRAFFIC IN JULY

Traffic through the Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals in July aggregated 15,994,058 tons, down 225,420 tons from July, 1947, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The downbound volume declined 1,267,518 tons with a decrease of 1,177,000 tons in iron ore and 98,528 tons in wheat. Westbound traffic increased from 1,701,595 to 2,743,693 tons, soft coal rising 1,098,184 tons to 2,304,299, while stone declined nearly 100,000 tons to 96,966 tons. The increase in passengers was from 29,208 to 34,260 for the month.

Heavier grain, coal and iron ore shipments contributed to an advance of 24 per cent to 1,763,207 tons on the Welland Ship canal. Gasoline advanced 17,714 tons, while petroleum oils were 55,537 tons lighter than in the previous July. Miscellaneous freight rose from 108,442 to 165,054 tons. Soft coal passing through the canal weighed 596,922 tons against 405,776 tons, while wheat was up 29,670 tons at 214,164 tons. Some 859 vessels were locked through compared with 789.

Total freight using the St. Lawrence canals rose to 1,072,934 tons in July, up 77,079 tons over July, 1947. Barley and oats were much heavier while wheat declined. Gasoline was lighter but petroleum and other oils increased from 117,529 to 156,230 tons. Soft coal was down slightly while other freight rose over 29,000 tons. Passengers were 1,169 fewer at 3,650. Traffic on the smaller canals was fairly well maintained with the Ottawa and Richelieu canals handling considerably more freight.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC OF
TRANSIT COMPANIES

Canadian transit companies carried 133,128,000 passengers during May, down two per cent from the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Passenger movement on urban lines totalled 124,674,000, off three per cent with all provinces except Alberta recording lighter traffic. Interurban lines transported 8,454,000 passengers in the month compared with 7,592,000 a year earlier, an increase of 11.3 per cent.

CARLOADINGS AT NEW HIGH
LEVEL FOR THIS YEAR

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended August 28 rose to a new high for the year at 84,995 cars compared with 80,250 in the preceding week and 81,553 in the same week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Increases in grain, live stock, coal, petroleum and mine products sparked the advance of 3,442 cars or 4.2 per cent over the 35th week of 1947. Grain rose from 8,297 to 9,640 cars, while live stock jumped from 1,926 cars in 1947 to 2,973 in response to American demand, and coal increased 907 cars to 6,630 for the week.

Loadings in the eastern division totalled 53,378 cars against 52,404 one year earlier, advances being shown in grain, live stock, coal, ores, building products, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufactures, while grain products, pulpwood, lumber and l.c.l. merchandise were lighter. Western division loadings of grain were up nearly a thousand cars at 7,879 as the new crop moves to market. Live stock increased from 1,074 cars last year to 1,945 cars. Petroleum and gasoline advanced from 1,398 to 2,082 cars. Grain products and fruit declined.

OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC
STATIONS LOWER IN JULY

Output of central electric stations moved lower in July, amounting to 3,664,554,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,724,019,000 in June and 3,750,881,000 in July, 1947. During the first seven months of this year, 26,217,431,000 kilowatt hours were produced compared with 26,549,238,000 in the similar period of 1947.

July consumption of primary power amounted to 3,362,866,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,337,356,000 in June and 3,048,202,000 a year ago, the seven-month aggregate standing at 23,531,833,000 kilowatt hours compared with 21,328,335,000 in the like period of 1947.

Exports to the United States in July amounted to 157,395,000 kilowatt hours compared with 169,890,000 in June and 217,171,000 last year. For the seven-month period the total was 1,077,975,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,287,700,000 a year ago.

SALT PRODUCTION IN JUNE

Production of common salt in Canada in June reached the highest point since July, 1947, amounting to 66,673 tons compared with 58,375 in the preceding month and 64,627 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the six-month period, production amounted to 351,355 tons as against 383,996 in the same months of last year. The July, 1947 output amounted to 67,668 tons.

Shipments of salt amounted to 64,621 tons in June compared with 61,833 in May and 47,595 in June last year, and during the half year totalled 346,776 tons as against 253,415 in the similar period of 1947. Imports in June totalled 20,622 tons as against 9,483 in June, 1947, and the exports, 563 tons against 1,467, bringing the imports for the year to date to 62,070 tons as compared with 78,697, and the exports to 2,400 tons as against 3,075.

FURTHER RISE IN MANUFACTURING INVENTORIES INDICATED IN JUNE

Taking into account advance knowledge of physical stocks, June manufacturing inventories are indicated as standing at higher than the May index of 144.0, which, it may be noted, was 1.5 points above that for April, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The food industry inventories again show a fairly large rise in value, due, as in May, to large seasonal increases in butter stocks over those at the end of the previous month. Semi-finished non-durable consumers' goods inventories show indications of a continued slight fall in value, due to seasonal declines in the value of pulpwood inventories and those held in the feed and flour industry. Inventories in the latter industry show signs of being at the lowest point in the post-war period. Of the more important industries in the durable consumers' goods group, inventory values have risen by 6.3 points over the May index in the electrical apparatus and supplies industry, and fallen by approximately three points in the automobile industry. Most other industries in the consumer goods group appear to have risen very slightly in value.

Inventories of producers' goods show signs of having risen considerably during June, due to comparatively large increases in the indexes of iron and steel goods industries, the non-ferrous metals industries, and also in a number of the smaller industries such as bags and cordage. The only large decline apparent in this group is in the fertilizers industry, which shows the usual low level of inventory value for this season. The capital goods industry shows a considerable drop in the inventory value index due to a fall in the value of shipbuilding inventories of 54.1 points. It may be noted, however, that inventories in the shipbuilding industry are a somewhat special case, in that they may include almost the entire value of current production up to the point where major deliveries are made. Apart from shipbuilding, a slight rise appears to have occurred in the capital goods index. The construction goods index has continued to rise due to increases in the estimated inventories of the lumbering industries.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES INDUSTRY

Gross factory value of products turned out by manufacturers of electrical equipment reached a record high figure of \$366,506,000 in 1947, an increase of 56 per cent over the 1946 total of \$234,573,000, and a gain of 29.5 per cent over the previous record total of \$283,071,000 for 1944. Employment in the industry was also higher than in any previous year, the average number of workers being 52,736 compared with 43,998 in 1946, while payments in salaries and wages totalled \$103,891,000 compared with \$74,510,000. Cost of materials at the works was \$162,131,000 compared with \$101,939,000 in 1946.

SALES OF PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS BY CANADIAN REGISTRANTS IN 1947

The value of pest control products sold by Canadian registrants in Canada in 1947 amounted to \$9,750,000 at wholesale prices, according to the results of a special survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. The total included agricultural dusts and sprays valued at \$3,936,000; livestock treatments, \$449,000; weedicides, \$1,046,000; household and industrial insecticides, \$1,561,000; disinfectants, \$2,549,000; and rodenticides, \$208,000. Exports of all products classified as pest control products reported by registrants were valued at \$193,000.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Dairy Factory Production, August (10 cents).
2. Electrical Apparatus and Supplies Industry, 1947 (10 cents).
3. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
4. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, June (25 cents).
5. Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, First Half of 1948 (10 cents).
6. Articles Exported to Each Country, Six Months Ended June (25 cents).
7. Civil Aviation, March (10 cents).
8. Sales of Pest Control Products by Canadian Registrants, 1947 (25 cents).
9. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, June (25 cents).
10. Summary of Canal Traffic, July (10 cents).
11. Salt, June (10 cents).
12. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, July (10 cents).
13. Registrations of Motor Vehicles, 1947 (10 cents).
14. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - weekly (10 cents).
15. Transit Report, May (10 cents).
16. Central Electric Stations, July (10 cents).
17. Fruit Crop Report (10 cents).
18. Canadian Coarse Grains - Quarterly Review (25 cents).
19. Fruit and Vegetable Preparations Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
20. Summary of Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales, 1941-1947 (25 cents).
21. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, July (10 cents).
22. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
23. Preliminary Price Movements, August (10 cents).

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