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----- Dominion Bureau of Statistics -----

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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1947 EDITION OF CANADA YEAR BOOK
NOW AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

The 1947 edition of the Canada Year Book is now available for distribution. This volume is the official statistical annual of the country and contains an up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, national accounts and public finance, education, labour, etc. -- in brief, a comprehensive study, within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic conditions of the Dominion.

This new edition extends to over 1,200 pages and has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its chapters the latest material available at press time. In addition to the regular chapter material there are several special articles dealing with Canadian citizenship, UNESCO, welfare and family allowances, crime and juvenile delinquency, national agricultural program and policy, Canadian Wheat Board, FAO, irrigation in western Canada, control of forest insect pests, and geology of Canada.

The substitution of a directory of sources of official information for the detailed lists of publications previously given in the sources of information chapter will, it is hoped, prove useful to the reader. Upwards of twelve maps and thirty-eight diagrams have been inserted in the present edition.

Persons requiring the Year Book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa at the price of \$2.00 per copy. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school teachers, who may obtain such copies at the nominal price of \$1.00 each, but applications for these special copies should be directed to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CANADIAN CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine Canadian cities on January 16 amounted to 24,605,944 pounds, compared with 26,561,647 on January 9, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities, figures for January 9 being in brackets: Quebec, 1,780,559 (2,032,739) pounds; Montreal, 8,982,412 (9,886,816); Toronto, 2,677,268 (3,066,023); Winnipeg, 4,861,578 (5,252,940); Regina, 311,976 (333,661); Saskatoon, 159,197 (158,067); Edmonton, 1,621,927 (1,820,103); Calgary, 1,069,215 (1,092,406); Vancouver, 3,141,812 (3,148,392).

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR

Refinery stocks of raw sugar at the end of 1947 were 147,999,616 pounds as compared with 111,413,636 at the end of 1946, an increase of 33 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Receipts during the year totalled 1,011,317,937 pounds as compared with 811,825,021; and meltings and sales, 974,733,703 pounds compared with 790,681,756.

Stocks of refined sugar at the close of 1947 totalled 150,775,239 pounds compared with 203,641,267 a year ago, a decline of 26 per cent. Amount on hand at the beginning of the year was 204,108,252 pounds compared with 183,232,368 on the same date in 1946. During the year, 1,095,231,780 pounds were manufactured compared with 950,509,634, and the sales -- domestic and exports -- amounted to 1,146,632,472 pounds compared with 929,961,979.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 3 amounted to 137,045,894 bushels compared with 139,667,157 on January 1 and 146,579,040 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies on the latest date comprised 124,699,883 bushels in Canadian positions and 12,346,011 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 3 totalled 2,539,583 bushels compared with 1,397,433 in the preceding week, bringing the total for the period August 1 - January 3, to 193,733,309 bushels compared with 238,062,748 in the similar period of 1946-47.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 3, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 857,563 (643,005) bushels; barley, 341,716 (649,972); rye, 22,180 (22,234); flaxseed, 20,075 (34,539).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending January 3 amounted to 3,662,937 bushels compared with 3,500,001 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the period, August 1-January 3, to 52,410,555 bushels compared with 63,082,034 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the base 1935-39=100, for the week ending January 15, a week and month earlier:

	<u>January 15</u>	<u>January 8</u>	<u>December 18</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks)	108.3	109.7	105.5
74 Industrials	102.8	104.5	99.7
18 Utilities	113.5	113.5	111.2
8 Banks	132.9	132.9	132.2
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(27 Stocks)	84.1	87.6	84.5
23 Golds	70.7	74.4	72.3
4 Base Metals	109.5	112.5	107.2

WHOLESALE TRADE IN NOVEMBER

Dollar volume of wholesale sales in November fell off nine per cent from the October level but were 16 per cent above sales in November 1946, according to statements submitted by large wholesalers in nine lines of trade. The general unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 237.1 compared with 325.2 for October, and 257.2 for November, 1946. Cumulative sales for the eleven months ending November were 12 per cent higher than those for the corresponding period of 1946.

Dollar sales in the automotive equipment trade advanced 29 per cent over November 1946, cumulative sales for the eleven-month period being 10 per cent above those for the previous year. Grocery sales were up 23 per cent, hardware 21 per cent, and dry goods 20 per cent. Sales of tobacco and confectionery advanced five per cent, while the clothing trade registered a gain of three per cent.

Sales of footwear wholesalers dropped five per cent below the dollar volume of November 1946, while a small decline of two per cent was also reported by drug wholesalers. Sales of fruits and vegetable dealers, which have been below the 1946 level almost continuously since the beginning of the year, pulled up slightly in November with dollar volume one per cent above that for November, 1946.

TRENDS IN FOOD DISTRIBUTION

November sales of large grocery wholesalers across Canada were 23 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of 1946, bringing cumulative sales for the 11 months of 1947 to a level 18 per cent in excess of that for the corresponding period of 1946.

Sales of chain store units in the food retailing field were 43 per cent higher in November than a year earlier, while independent stores did six per cent more business. Dollar sales of fruits and vegetables showed a gain of one per cent during the month.

RETAIL CHAIN SALES REACH
NEW PEAK DURING 1946

Dollar volume of sales transacted by retail chain stores reached a new peak in 1946, aggregating \$1,022,419,800 as compared with \$881,368,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 16 per cent. The gain in sales was stimulated particularly by a greater supply of durable goods, noticeable in the sales of furniture stores, household appliances and radio dealers, office, school and store equipment dealers and hardware stores. Stocks on hand in stores and warehouses at the end of 1946 were valued at \$126,650,900 compared with \$98,165,300 at the end of 1945. All regions of the country shared in the general increase in dollar sales during 1946, ranging from a gain of 11.7 per cent in Alberta to 36.7 per cent in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

PRODUCTION OF WASHING MACHINES AND
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS HIGHER IN NOVEMBER

Production of domestic washing machines and electric refrigerators was maintained at a high level in November, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the month, 22,239 washing machines were produced compared with 21,701 in October and 9,760 in the same month of 1946. The month's output of electric refrigerators totalled 8,897 units compared with 7,999 in October and 7,230 a year earlier.

Cumulative totals for the first eleven months of this year reveal sharp upswings in the production of both of these home appliances, output of domestic washing machines totalling 195,966 units compared with 109,164 in the similar period of 1946, and of domestic electric refrigerators, 88,035 units compared with 51,537.

During the month, 4,388 electric refrigerators were imported compared with 5,930 in October and 1,162 a year earlier, while the exports totalled 723 units compared with 813 in October and 136 in November, 1946. Imports of washing machines in November amounted to 7,410 units compared with 10,547 in October.

RAILWAY REVENUES AND EXPENSES IN OCTOBER

Canadian railways earned \$69,320,150 during October compared with \$65,305,094 in the corresponding month of 1946, bringing the aggregate for the 10 months ending October to \$641,294,172 as compared with \$534,663,437 in the similar period of 1946. October operating expenses were \$58,675,819 as against \$54,201,401, and in the 10 months, \$563,906,145 compared with \$513,160,026. Operating income for the month was \$8,427,939 compared with \$3,508,707, and in the ten-month period, \$38,346,526 compared with \$44,671,970.

Freight revenues reached a new high record in October of \$56,070,345, comparing with \$51,604,541 in October 1946, and the previous record of \$52,831,284 in May, 1947. Passenger revenues continued to decline, amounting to \$6,095,063 as compared with \$6,706,836 in October 1946, and \$10,293,457 in October 1943 (the high for October).

Freight traffic, measured in ton miles, increased five per cent over October 1946 traffic, but due to change in traffic and in other factors the average revenue per ton mile was increased from 0.944 cents to 0.975 cents, which with the heavier traffic increased the freight revenue by 8.7 per cent. The number of passengers carried declined by 7.8 per cent and the passenger miles by 12.3 per cent from 1946 traffic, but passenger train miles increased by 1.9 per cent.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS AT NEW HIGH POINT IN 1946

Reversing the downward trend in evidence since 1941, registrations of motor vehicles moved upward in 1946 to reach an all-time peak of 1,622,463, an increase of eight per cent over the 1945 total of 1,497,001. Increases were shown in all types of vehicles registered, passenger cars increasing from 1,160,058 in 1945 to 1,234,006, commercial vehicles from 322,329 to 371,294, and motor cycles from 14,194 to 17,163.

Heavier registrations were shown by all provinces in 1946, totals being as follows, with those for 1945 in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 9,192 (8,835); Nova Scotia, 62,360 (56,699); New Brunswick, 44,654 (41,577); Quebec, 255,172 (228,661); Ontario, 711,106 (662,719); Manitoba, 101,000 (92,758); Saskatchewan, 146,206 (140,237); Alberta, 133,368 (130,153); British Columbia, 150,234 (134,788); Yukon, 1,231 (614).

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ending January 10 at 74,300 cars, registered an increase of 3,031 cars or 4.3 per cent over the corresponding week of 1947. Loadings in the eastern division rose from 44,115 to 47,627 cars, while the western division declined from 27,104 to 26,673 cars.

Noteworthy increases were shown in loadings of fresh or green vegetables at 1,155 cars as against 780 last year, live stock 3,190 cars compared with 2,305, ores and concentrates 2,040 cars against 1,566, pulpwood 6,526 cars compared with 4,915, gasoline and petroleum 3,902 cars compared with 3,406, while l.c.l. merchandise at 16,207 cars advanced 149 cars over the same week last year.

Loadings of railway revenue freight in December amounted to 321,000 cars compared with 356,000 in the preceding month and 295,000 in December, 1946. During the full year 1947, 3,957,000 cars were loaded as compared with 3,690,000 in 1946.

CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM FUELS

Deliveries of heavy fuel oils to Canadian users totalled 1,074,299,625 gallons in 1946 compared with 844,751,603 gallons in the previous year. About 20 per cent of this total was used in ships' bunkering, 28 per cent for fuel in manufacturing plants, 19 per cent for heating homes and buildings, nine per cent for locomotive fuel, 3.5 per cent for tractors and other motor vehicles, 2.4 per cent for electrical plants, 2.7 per cent for material in manufacturing plants, and 15 per cent under refinery boilers. The provincial distribution in 1946 was as follows: Maritimes, 123,637,655 gallons; Quebec, 259,331,104; Ontario, 343,813,696; Manitoba, 12,115,496; Saskatchewan, 44,340,398; Alberta and Northwest Territories, 74,169,352; and British Columbia and Yukon, 216,335,924 gallons.

Consumption of light fuel oils and distillates used for domestic heating amounted to 117,715,621 gallons compared with 47,337,659 gallons in 1945, while tractors used 47,955,258 gallons in 1946 compared with 39,559,370 gallons in the previous year. Total deliveries at 169,473,996 gallons were distributed by provinces as follows: Maritimes, 14,539,729; Quebec, 64,369,493; Ontario, 23,749,503; Manitoba, 13,573,576; Saskatchewan, 19,666,725; Alberta and Northwest Territories, 12,979,543; and British Columbia and Yukon, 15,595,427.

COAL PRODUCTION 11 PER CENT LOWER IN 1947

Coal production in Canada in 1947 declined 11 per cent as compared with the preceding year, totalling 15,838,389 tons as compared with 17,611,747, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total for December -- highest for the year -- was 1,761,190 tons compared with 1,745,616 in November and 1,573,627 in December, 1946.

Output for the year 1947 was as follows by areas, totals for the preceding year being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 4,115,125 (5,452,363) tons; New Brunswick, 340,525 (370,655); Saskatchewan, 1,565,799 (1,523,439); Alberta, 3,056,408 (3,326,311); British Columbia, 1,761,032 (1,638,424).

COKE AND GAS INDUSTRY

Production from coke, illuminating and fuel gas plants during 1945 was valued at \$68,493,335, a decline of 1.6 per cent from the 1944 figure of \$69,575,715. Output included 3,912,320 tons of coke valued at \$37,671,991 at the works, 70,021,340 M cubic feet of gas, of which 70,268,116 M cubic feet valued at \$25,841,609 were sold or used, and by-products valued at \$4,969,705.

STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF RUBBER

Stocks of natural rubber decreased to 5,260 long tons in November 1947 from 7,167 long tons in the preceding month, and reclaim rubber to 2,093 long tons from 2,440 long tons, while synthetic rubber increased to 3,846 long tons from 3,475 long tons.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber decreased to 2,353 tons from 3,034 tons in October, and reclaim rubber to 372 tons from 424 tons.

Consumption of natural and synthetic rubber decreased in November, natural to 3,216 tons from 3,330 tons, and synthetic to 1,962 tons from 2,080 tons, while the consumption of reclaim rubber increased to 1,417 tons from 1,307 tons.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN OCTOBER

Production of gold in October increased by 4.5 per cent to 258,705 fine ounces from 247,643 ounces in the previous month, and 7.3 per cent above the output of 241,003 fine ounces for October, 1946. During the 10 months ending October 1947, 2,542,616 ounces were produced compared with 2,371,310 ounces for the same period of 1946.

Output for the 10 months by areas was as follows, totals for the same period of 1946 being in brackets: Ontario, 1,624,460 (1,500,066) fine ounces; Quebec, 490,930 (536,152); British Columbia, 194,926 (117,364); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 144,167 (162,445); Northwest Territories, 47,703 (15,327); Yukon, 39,136 (36,573); and Nova Scotia, 1,157 (3,799).

SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC PRODUCTION IN NOVEMBER

Output of primary silver in November totalled 953,896 fine ounces compared with 1,047,174 in the preceding month and 320,218 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the eleven months ending November, 10,595,441 fine ounces were produced compared with 11,548,326 in the like period of 1946.

Production of primary lead in November amounted to 14,651 tons compared with 12,787 tons in the preceding month, and 11,229 in the same month of 1946, bringing the total for the eleven months ending November to 143,109 tons compared with 163,838 in the similar period of 1946.

Production of primary zinc in November amounted to 18,735 tons against 18,611 tons in the preceding month and 18,357 tons in November, 1946; eleven-month total was 194,552 tons compared with 216,923 in the same period of 1946.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL WIRE AND WIRE FENCING

Production of steel wire in November 1947 amounted to 23,039 tons compared with 29,489 tons in the previous month and 21,749 tons in November, 1946. During the eleven months ending November, 290,213 tons were produced compared with 195,343 tons in the like period of 1946.

The November output of wire fencing amounted to 2,369 tons compared with 2,297 tons in October and 1,239 tons in November, 1946. Output for the eleven months ending November, 1947 totalled 24,141 tons compared with 18,494 tons for the corresponding period of 1946.

PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS

Production of wire nails in November amounted to 6,682 tons, down from the level of the two previous months, but 11 per cent in advance of November last year when 6,002 tons were produced. During the first eleven months of 1947, output totalled 70,784 tons compared with 53,144 in the similar period of 1946, an increase of 33 per cent.

PAINT SALES HIGHER IN NOVEMBER

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for 96 per cent of the total Canadian production, amounted to \$5,717,284 in November 1947, compared with \$4,738,079 in the corresponding month of 1946. Total sales during the first eleven months of 1947 amounted to \$66,079,552 as compared with \$55,133,752 in the like period of 1946. In November, the trade sales (exclusive of water paints) accounted for about 46 per cent of the total, industrial sales for 37 per cent, water paints for three per cent, and unclassified sales for 14 per cent.

PRODUCTION OF CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS

Production of concrete building blocks, solid, hollow and cinder in November 1947 amounted to 2,923,346 compared with 3,279,116 in the previous month and 1,442,732 in November of 1946. During the eleven months ending November 1947 production totalled 24,867,062 compared with 16,305,575 in the like period of 1946.

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN NOVEMBER

Production of common salt in November 1947 amounted to 65,500 tons compared with 64,923 tons in the preceding month and 54,994 tons in November, 1946. During the eleven months ending November, 1947, 699,674 tons were produced compared with 499,156 tons in the same period of 1946.

The amount shipped or used by producers in November amounted to 64,844 tons compared with 62,704 tons in October, and 37,491 tons in November 1946. Shipments in November consisted of 23,497 tons for commercial use and 36,347 tons for use in manufacture of chemicals. During the first eleven months of 1947, 691,513 tons were shipped compared with 493,201 tons in the same period of 1946.

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS ON HAND OF SAWMILLS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia totalled 240,034 M feet in October as compared with 236,276 M in September, an increase of 1.4 per cent. Production of coast mills, which account for 74.2 per cent of the total increased 6.9 per cent, while the interior mills, which produced the remainder, showed a decrease of 11.9 per cent. Shipments in October totalled 233,220 M feet as compared with 222,344 M feet in the previous month, an increase of 4.9 per cent, with coast mills registering an increase of 3.6 per cent and interior mills a decrease of 6.9 per cent. Stocks on hand at the end of October amounted to 247,333 M feet as compared with 246,342 M at the end of September. Coast mills reported stocks totalling 160,388 M feet, while interior mills reported 86,945 M feet.

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR

Production of leather footwear showed a further decline in November, the month's total amounting to 2,736,735 pairs, a decrease of 23.3 per cent from November 1946, and a decline of 4.5 per cent from October. During the eleven months ending November, 33,025,672 pairs were produced, a decrease of 17.7 per cent from the 1946 output of 40,110,371 pairs.

LIME INDUSTRY IN 1946

Production of lime in 1946 amounted to 840,799 tons valued at \$7,074,940 compared with 832,253 tons worth \$6,525,038 in 1945, an increase of one per cent in tonnage but 8.6 per cent in value. Output included 684,674 tons of quicklime and 156,125 tons of hydrated lime, valued at \$5,788,243 and \$1,296,697, respectively.

CANADIAN BREWING INDUSTRY IN 1946

The output of the brewing industry of Canada in 1946 had a selling value at the factory of \$184,068,403 as compared with \$158,875,150 in the preceding year, an increase of 15.8 per cent. Sales tax and other excise taxes and duties paid to the Dominion and provincial governments totalled \$74,768,816 as compared with \$65,002,246, leaving a net value of production of \$109,299,587 as compared with \$93,872,904.

Beer, ale, stout and porter were the main items of production with a total of 151,310,090 gallons valued at \$182,641,103 compared with 128,909,858 gallons valued at \$157,568,242 in 1945. Other products manufactured during the year were aerated beverages to the value of \$648,847, wet and dried grain \$572,126, and yeast \$119,856.

Malt is the principal material used by the industry, the consumption in 1946 totalling 310,998,274 pounds valued at \$11,181,579. Hops, another important ingredient for the production of beer, totalled 4,377,774 pounds with a value of \$3,747,506, while cartons, crowns, corks, labels, etc., used during the year had a value of \$6,300,973. In addition to the expenditure of \$23,416,499 for all consumable materials, \$13,448,256 was spent for bottles, barrels and kegs.

PRODUCTION OF HOPS IN 1947

Production of hops in Canada in 1947 has been estimated at 2,121,000 pounds compared with 2,502,000 in the preceding year, a decline of 15 per cent. Value of the crop also was lower, totalling \$1,593,000 compared with \$1,920,000, a decrease of 17 per cent. During the year, 1,932 acres of hops were harvested as compared with 2,006 in 1946.

Production in British Columbia -- the heaviest producing area in the Dominion -- amounted to 1,950,000 pounds compared with 2,206,000 in 1946, followed by Ontario with 141,000 pounds compared with 236,000, and Quebec 30,000 pounds compared with 60,000.

The British Columbia crop in 1947 was valued at \$1,462,000 compared with \$1,698,000, that of Ontario \$106,000 compared with \$177,000, and Quebec, \$25,000 compared with \$45,000.

FEWER BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN NOVEMBER

There were minor declines in the number of births and deaths registered in November, as compared with the same month of 1946, in cities, towns and villages of Canada with a population of 10,000 and over. Births totalled 14,129 as compared with 14,180, and deaths, 5,152 as compared with 5,162. Marriages fell five per cent from 5,332 to 5,062.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF QUEBEC IN 1945

With the end of the war in 1945, manufacturing production in Quebec, as well as throughout the rest of Canada, dropped sharply. The production of war equipment was immediately curtailed and in many instances entirely discontinued. Many factories began to convert from war to peace-time production, while the production of many lines of consumers goods surged upwards. As a result of these changes, production in Quebec during 1945 which was valued at \$2,531,903,830 represented a drop of \$397,781,353 or 13.6 per cent as compared with the previous year. There was also a drop of 40,084 or 9.5 per cent in the number of persons employed and \$60,682,610 or 3.1 per cent in the amount of salaries and wages paid.

As was to be expected, the iron and its products group reported the greatest decline in production, with a drop of 25,291 workers. Employment in the chemical industries also declined by 16,476 and in the non-ferrous metal group by 10,350. On the other hand, employment in industries producing consumers goods advanced. There was thus an increase of 3,644 in wood and paper products, 3,361 in textiles, 2,295 in animal products, 1,608 in vegetable products, 629 in miscellaneous industries and 496 in the non-metallic mineral products.

The pulp and paper industry with an output valued at \$199,172,142 in 1945 once again occupied the premier position. Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining with an output of \$131,570,344 came second, followed by women's factory clothing with \$100,420,371, miscellaneous chemical products \$98,958,463, railway rolling-stock \$95,360,595, cotton yarn and cloth \$85,187,647, men's factory clothing \$83,252,216, aircraft \$77,090,671, slaughtering and meat packing \$75,983,490, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes \$73,166,256, electrical apparatus and supplies \$62,741,255, shipbuilding \$62,564,711, miscellaneous iron and steel products \$61,036,164, etc.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1945

Gross value of products turned out by the manufacturing industries of British Columbia in 1945 was \$628,903,124, showing a decline of approximately four per cent from the preceding year's total of \$655,844,689. As was to be expected, the iron and its products group reported the greatest decline in the value of production with a drop of \$76,396,123, followed by a drop of \$1,327,493 for the miscellaneous industries group, and \$843,721 for non-metallic mineral products. On the other hand, the value of production of many lines of consumer goods advanced. The output of animal products was \$15,817,943 higher, followed by an increase of \$14,549,631 for wood and paper products, \$11,467,036 for vegetable products, \$7,367,793 for non-ferrous metal products, \$1,915,756 for chemicals, and \$507,613 for textiles and textile products.

The production of wood and paper products, which in 1945 had a gross value of production of \$194,814,486, again headed the list of British Columbia's manufacturing operations, having displaced the iron and its products group which occupied the premier position during the war years. The output of the iron and its products group, with a value of \$141,695,474 ranked second, followed by animal products with \$92,940,807, vegetable products \$88,627,977, non-ferrous metal products \$41,434,461, chemicals and allied products \$30,535,922, non-metallic mineral products \$23,717,201, textiles \$9,277,222, and miscellaneous industries \$5,859,574.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN LETHBRIDGE

Occupied dwellings in Lethbridge on June 1, 1946, numbered 4,636, divided almost equally between home-owner and tenant households. Three out of every five of the dwellings were single homes, while most of the remainder were apartments and flats. These and other facts relating to housing in Lethbridge are contained in a bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, compiled from information gathered at the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces. This release is one of a series giving summary housing statistics for urban centres of 5,000 population and over.

Wood served as the principal exterior material for the majority, or 64 per cent of the homes, and stucco, for one-fourth. Forty per cent of all dwellings were built before 1911, while not quite one-fourth were constructed since 1931. Almost three-fourths of all households had lived in their present dwellings 10 years or less. The average length of residence for households in owner-occupied dwellings was 11 years and for tenant households, four years. Nine out of every 10 dwellings contained six rooms or less and the average for all was 4.2 rooms. Over one-fifth of the dwellings provided less than one room per person.

Running water in the dwelling was reported by 96 per cent of the households; exclusive use of a flush toilet, by 64 per cent; and exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower, by 61 per cent. Nearly all dwellings were equipped with electric lighting. Fifty-five per cent of the homes were heated by hot air furnaces and 36 per cent by stoves, with gas being the principal heating fuel used in more than three-fourths of all dwellings. Almost 80 per cent of the households used gas ranges for cooking purposes. Of every hundred households 29 had an automobile, 32 a mechanical refrigerator, 34 an electric vacuum cleaner, 40 a telephone, 63 an electric washing machine, and 93 a radio.

The average value of owner-occupied, single-type dwellings was \$4,420, and the average rental of all tenant households for the month of May, 1946, was \$27. Total property taxes (real estate, water, school, etc.) paid by owners of single dwellings for the year ending May, 1946, averaged \$85.

Over two-thirds of all household heads were wage-earners; of all wage-earner heads of households, 44 per cent were home-owners and 56 per cent were tenants. Annual earnings reported by wage-earner heads of households for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged \$1,840; slightly more than one-third of the wage-earner heads reported earnings of \$2,000 or more.

BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE POPULATION OF ALBERTA

Effects of the war in regard to immigration and movements of population are reflected in population figures on birthplace and citizenship for the Province of Alberta, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based on the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces.

Of the 803,330 people residing in Alberta on June 1, 1946, 447,999 or nearly 56 per cent were born in Alberta. The percentages of the population born outside of the Province were as follows: other western provinces, eight per cent; eastern provinces, eight per cent; British Isles and other British countries, 10 per cent; United States, seven per cent; other foreign countries, 11 per cent. A decade ago at the 1936 Census, corresponding birthplace percentages out of a total population of 772,782 were as follows: Alberta, 47 per cent; other western provinces, six per cent; eastern provinces, 10 per cent; British Isles and other British countries, 13 per cent; United States, 10 per cent; other foreign countries, 14 per cent.

Principal foreign birthplaces in 1946, with corresponding figures for 1936 in brackets, were as follows: United States, 57,038 (72,761); Poland, 23,690 (31,024); U.S.S.R., 16,536 (15,765); Scandinavian countries, 14,524 (19,455); Austria, 7,070 (5,333); Germany, 5,164 (7,529); Czechoslovakia, 4,102 (4,630); Roumania, 3,930 (6,873); and Hungary, 3,823 (4,296).

A comparison of birthplace figures in rural and urban parts of the province indicates that the majority of those born in other provinces of Canada and in other British countries were living in urban communities of Alberta in 1946, while the majority of those born in foreign countries resided in rural localities. A total of 60 per cent of all Canadian and British born (other than those born in Alberta) were living in urban centres, while 65 per cent of the foreign born lived in rural areas.

The population of Alberta in 1946 owing allegiance to Canada or other British countries numbered 779,428, or 97 per cent of the total population. With the exception of a few hundred British subjects who had not acquired Canadian domicile, this figure represents the population having Canadian citizenship under the terms of the Canadian Citizenship Act assented to June 27, 1946. The number owing allegiance to foreign countries in the 1946 Census was only 23,801, as compared with 63,057 in 1936. Figures for individual foreign countries in 1946, with 1936 totals in brackets, were as follows: United States, 9,400 (18,930); Poland, 3,590 (14,311); U.S.S.R., 1,626 (3,989); China, 1,490 (2,507); Scandinavian countries, 1,459 (6,313); Hungary, 1,229 (2,931); Germany, 987 (3,229); Czechoslovakia, 926 (2,692); Austria, 627 (1,516).

DIRECTORY OF HOSPITALS IN CANADA

Because of increasing demand on the part of the public for information regarding the number of types of hospitals operating throughout Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published a directory of these institutions. The directory includes data on location, name, capacity, personnel, special departments, medical staff, by province, etc.

The information appearing in the directory was obtained from the annual reports of superintendents of hospitals from Provincial Departments of Health, from the Dominion Departments of National Health and Welfare, Veterans Affairs and National Defence; Canadian Nurses' Association and Canadian Hospital Council. Copies of the directory may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa -- price, 50 cents.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Production of Leather Footwear, November (10 cents).
2. The Lime Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
3. The Coke and Gas Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
4. Consumption of Petroleum Fuels, 1946 (25 cents).
5. Supplement to Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1944 (10 cents).
6. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, November (10 cents).
7. Nails, Tacks and Staples, November (10 cents).
8. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, November (10 cents).
9. Wire Fencing, November (10 cents).
10. Steel Wire, November (10 cents).
11. Salt, November (10 cents).
12. Births, Deaths and Marriages, November (10 cents).
13. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, November (10 cents).
14. Trade of Canada: Imports Entered for Consumption, November (25 cents).
15. The Motor Vehicle in Canada, 1946 (25 cents).
16. Manufacturing Industries of the Province of Quebec, 1945 (25 cents).
17. Sugar Report, December 6 to December 31, 1947 (10 cents).
18. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, November (10 cents).
19. Current Trends in Food Distribution, November (10 cents).
20. Birthplace and Citizenship, Alberta, 1946 (10 cents).
21. Manufacturing Industries of British Columbia, 1945 (25 cents).
22. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
23. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
24. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, December (10 cents).
25. Gold Production, October (10 cents).
26. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, November (25 cents).
27. Retail Chains in Canada, 1946 (25 cents).
28. Dwellings by Tenure, Period of Construction, Rooms and Persons, Alberta, 1946 (10 cents).
29. Directory of Hospitals, Canada, 1945-46 (50 cents).
30. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills, British Columbia, October (25 cents).
31. Wholesale Trade, November (10 cents).
32. Domestic Type Electric Refrigerators, November (10 cents).
33. Domestic Washing Machines, November (10 cents).
34. Coal Production, December (10 cents).

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

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