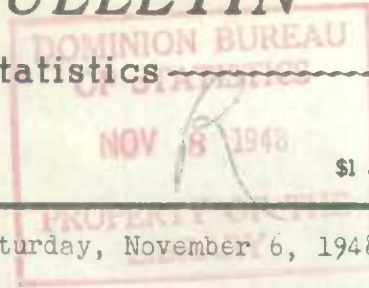


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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S OFFICIAL COST-OF-LIVING INDEX continued to move upward during September, but the point increase was only half that of the preceding month.

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CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS CLIMBED SHARPLY to a new postwar monthly peak of \$283,000,000 in September, while shipments to the United States reached an all-time record of \$162,000,000.

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CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS during the first nine months of this year were greater than the similar period of any year.

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT reached a new all-time high level in 1947.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF COAL in August amounted to 1,380,000 tons, showing an increase of 13 per cent over August last year.

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PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS AND CASTINGS IN SEPTEMBER was below the level of the preceding month but was well above that for September last year.

. . .

OUTLOOK FOR WORLD GRAIN SUPPLIES is now brighter than at any time since 1939.

. . .

STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORE OR IN TRANSIT in North America at midnight on October 21 amounted to 180,375,000 bushels, up 4,040,000 from the October 14 total and 36,176,000 in advance of last year's corresponding visible.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN CREAMERY BUTTER in cold storage in nine cities of Canada on November 1 amounted to 32,660,000 pounds as compared with 33,493,000 on October 1 and 48,862,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLE SALES in Canada is rising with a major part of the increase in used vehicle transactions.

. . .

RETAIL SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES moved up sharply in September over the two previous months but were still below last year's level.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased five per cent over the corresponding month last year.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX
HIGHER AT OCTOBER 1

Canada's official cost-of-living index continued to move upward during September, but the point increase was only half that of the preceding month.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the index advanced to 159.6 at October 1 from 158.9 on September 1, an increase of 0.7 points as compared with 1.4 points between September 1 and August 1, when the index stood at 157.5. The latest figure compares with 142.2 on October 1 last year. From August 1939 to October this year the increase was 58.3 per cent.

Four of the six group indexes recorded increases during September. The foods index rose from 203.9 to 205.4 at October 1, due mainly to higher prices for eggs, meats and citrus fruits, the only appreciable declines being for vegetables. A few advances for coal and coke caused the fuel series to move from 128.5 to 128.8.

The clothing index rose from 179.9 to 181.0, and homefurnishings and services from 164.2 to 165.1. Many price averages for items in these groups recorded small advances, tapering off earlier increases in new autumn lines of merchandise.

The remaining two group indexes were unchanged, the rent index remaining at 121.0 and miscellaneous items at 124.4.

CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

INSURANCE BENEFIT IN SEPTEMBER

Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance were increased in September, totalling 28,143 as compared with 24,972 in August and 20,883 in September last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the end of the month there were 44,761 ordinary claims on the live unemployment register as compared with 44,273 at the end of August and 36,666 at the end of September, 1947.

During September, 49,372 beneficiaries were paid \$1,694,139 for 871,967 compensated unemployed days compared with 55,035 persons paid \$1,835,846 for 944,430 compensated days in August and 39,541 persons paid \$1,512,096 for 798,873 compensated days in September, 1947.

The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 17.7 days in September, 17.2 days in August and 20.2 days last September. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$34.31 in September, \$33.36 in August and \$38.24 during September, 1947. The average amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.94 in September, \$1.94 in August and \$1.89 in September last year.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>October 28, 1948</u>	<u>October 21, 1948</u>	<u>September 30, 1948</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks) ...	117.5	117.1	111.5
76 Industrials	113.0	112.5	106.3
16 Utilities	122.6	123.3	118.8
8 Banks	130.3	128.0	127.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	83.0	82.5	79.7
25 Golds	61.9	61.8	61.6
5 Base Metals	125.7	124.4	115.9

SEPTEMBER EXPORT TRADE
SETS NEW RECORDS

Boosted by heavy shipments of beef cattle and fresh beef to the United States and by substantial gains in base metals, non-metallic minerals, newsprint, woodpulp and other wood products, Canada's total domestic exports climbed sharply to a new postwar monthly peak in September, while shipments to the United States reached an all-time record value.

Total exports for the month amounted to \$283,000,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports, as compared with \$224,100,000 in August and \$218,600,000 in the corresponding month last year. Shipments to the United States were valued at \$162,000,000, showing an increase of \$48,000,000 over the August total and a rise of \$74,000,000 over that for September last year.

Swelled by the high total for September, exports to the United States during the first nine months of this year rose to \$1,040,925,000 as compared with \$732,956,000 in the like period of last year. Grand aggregate to all countries in the period advanced to \$2,158,200,000 as compared with \$2,004,900,000 in the corresponding period of 1947.

Cattle shipments in September, following removal of the embargo on exports to the United States, climbed sharply to \$19,253,000 from \$4,969,000 the previous month and \$1,736,000 a year ago; and "other meats", chiefly fresh beef, increased to \$10,811,000 compared with \$2,989,000 and \$2,333,000. These gains, together with increases for fish and fishery products, cheese, other milk products and eggs, brought a jump in the total for the animals and animal products group to \$57,300,000 compared with \$28,100,000 in August and \$26,400,000 in September last year.

The non-ferrous group of exports rose in the month to \$32,408,000 from \$25,308,000 in the corresponding month last year, sharpest gains being shown by aluminum, copper, nickel and zinc. The wood and paper group moved up to \$94,546,000 from \$78,061,000 a year ago, increases in planks and boards, pulpwood, wood pulp and newsprint being the outstanding features.

The iron products group showed a more moderate rise in the month, from \$20,047,000 a year ago to \$22,048,000, rolling mill products, farm implements, industrial machinery, and railway cars and parts being up, and iron ore, ferro-alloys and automobiles lower. The non-metallics group rose from \$6,800,000 to \$10,099,000, coal and asbestos being somewhat higher.

The fibres and textile group moved up in the month from \$3,680,000 to \$3,756,000, chemicals and allied products from \$6,864,000 to \$6,962,000, and the miscellaneous commodities section from \$7,523,000 to \$9,981,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom again were lower in September, the month's total standing at \$47,923,000 as compared with \$54,499,000 in the corresponding month last year. In the nine months ending September, the aggregate was \$516,156,000 as compared with \$542,626,000 in the similar period of 1947.

Exports to the majority of principal markets in Europe were higher in September, but were generally lower to the countries of Latin America. Shipments to France rose from \$5,539,000 to \$5,682,000, Germany from \$191,000 to \$1,083,000, Italy from \$2,440,000 to \$4,676,000, Netherlands from \$4,166,000 to \$6,636,000, Switzerland from \$1,029,000 to \$1,681,000, Newfoundland from \$5,053,000 to \$7,206,000, and the Union of South Africa from \$4,750,000 to \$6,706,000.

Exports to Jamaica fell from \$1,184,000 a year ago to \$910,000, Trinidad and Tobago from \$1,950,000 to \$1,518,000, India and Pakistan from \$5,693,000 to \$2,391,000, Australia from \$4,192,000 to \$2,139,000, New Zealand from \$2,932,000 to \$1,119,000, Argentina from \$2,193,000 to \$1,441,000, Brazil from \$4,091,000 to \$1,986,000, and Belgium from \$4,179,000 to \$3,883,000.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR WORLD GRAIN SUPPLIES Outlook for world grain supplies is now brighter than at any time since 1939, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monthly review of the wheat situation. Two factors combine to effect the improvement.

In the first instance, domestic production in most importing countries, particularly in Europe, made a strong recovery in 1948 and yields generally were far higher than in 1947. The European wheat crop, while only 90 per cent of the 1935-39 average, exceeded production in 1947 by 41 per cent. Crops of wheat and rye in both Asia and Africa are well above prewar levels.

The second factor -- perhaps of equal importance to the advanced level of production in deficit areas -- is the existence of the largest total grain export supply available in nearly 20 years. Assuming that difficulties inherent in the current world trading situation will not prevent the relatively free export of surplus grain stocks, consumers in deficit areas may look quite confidently toward a raising of ration levels and improvement in bread quality. Probably no less important will be the opportunity provided to increase working stocks which have for years been practically non-existent in many importing countries.

Despite the indicated improvement in the supply outlook, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations warns that the stated import requirements of bread grains for 1948-49 still exceed the estimated availability in exporting countries. FAO sets out the statistical position, as of mid-August, for the crop year 1948-49 as follows:

	<u>All Grains</u>	<u>Bread Grains</u>	<u>Coarse Grains</u>
	- million metric tons -		
Import requirements	42.7	30.8	11.9
Export supply	38.3	25.5	12.8
Difference	- 4.4	- 5.3	0.9

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 21 amounted to 180,375,000 bushels, up 4,040,000 bushels from the October 14 total and 36,176,000 bushels in advance of last year's corresponding visible, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Visible stocks in the western division were up sharply from a year ago, totalling 162,647,000 bushels as compared with 120,332,000. Stocks at eastern lake ports fell from 18,986,000 bushels a year ago to 8,996,000, in lake transit from 3,117,000 bushels compared with 2,788,000, but at eastern seaboard ports the stocks rose from 850,000 bushels to 2,072,000, and in rail transit in the eastern division from 658,000 to 1,809,000 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending October 21 amounted to 9,263,000 bushels compared with 11,246,000 in the preceding week. Marketings of oats totalled 3,928,000 bushels compared with 3,533,000 a week earlier; barley, 2,854,000 bushels compared with 2,745,000; rye, 322,000 bushels compared with 313,000, and flaxseed, 1,326,000 bushels compared with 1,002,000.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending October 21 amounted to 2,910,000 bushels as against 2,446,000 a year ago.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION Production of wheat flour in September amounted to 2,174,-
DOWN IN SEPTEMBER 417 barrels, a decline of 338,572 barrels from the pre-
 ceding year's figure of 2,512,989, according to the
 Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Wheat milled into flour during the month totalled
 9,811,562 bushels as against 11,337,543 in the similar period of last year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also grounded during the month,
 those for September last year being in brackets: oats, 1,902,373 (2,344,535)
 bushels; corn, 124,471 (181,553); barley, 673,167 (776,603); buckwheat, 3,923
 (327); mixed grains, 1,589,495 (1,520,570).

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE Stocks of Canadian creamery butter in cold storage
 in nine cities of Canada on November 1 amounted to
 32,660,000 pounds as compared with 33,493,000 on October 1 and 48,862,000 on the
 corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
 Cheddar cheese holdings were 28,523,000 pounds as compared with 32,484,000 on
 October 1 and 26,772,000 a year ago.

Stocks of creamery butter on November 1 were as follows by cities, totals for
 the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 4,712
 (4,406) pounds; Montreal, 11,691 (19,157); Toronto, 4,677 (4,556); Winnipeg, 4,597
 (9,977); Regina, 414 (660); Saskatoon, 193 (276); Edmonton, 2,461 (3,369); Calgary,
 1,332 (1,951); Vancouver, 2,583 (4,510).

SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM Combined sales of fluid milk and cream in Canada
 in August amounted to 311,236,000 pounds, a reduc-
 tion of more than 24,000,000 pounds or about seven per cent from August last year,
 according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the eight months ending
 August, fluid sales reached a total of 2,687,104,000 pounds, a decline of nearly
 119,000,000 pounds or approximately four per cent below those of the same period
 of 1947.

Fluid milk sales in August amounted to 251,843,000 pounds, falling 17,000,000
 pounds or more than six per cent below the August, 1947, sales. During the January-
 August period, fluid sales amounted to 2,231,353,000 pounds, a reduction of 94,000,-
 000 pounds or four per cent from last year.

Cream sales expressed as milk amounted to 59,393,000 pounds in August, a decrease
 of nearly 7,500,000 pounds or 11 per cent as compared with last year. During the
 eight months, cream sales were estimated at 455,751,000 pounds, a decline of 22,000,-
 000 pounds or nearly five per cent.

FURTHER INCREASE IN WHOLESALE The general index number of wholesale commodity
COMMODITY PRICE INDEX prices, on the base 1926=100, showed a further
 rise in September, amounting to 158.2, the highest
 since August, 1920, when the index stood at 160.2. The record high figure for this
 index is 164.3, registered for May of that year.

The current index stands 0.4 points above August and 24.2 points above September
 last year. All sub-group indexes increased in September over the preceding month,
 with the exception of vegetable products. Most marked rise was shown for textile
 products, iron products, non-metallic minerals, and animal products.

Sub-group indexes were as follows, those for August being in brackets:
 vegetable products, 138.5 (140.0); animal products, 178.4 (177.4); textile products,
 159.8 (156.9); wood products, 189.3 (188.8); iron products, 165.0 (163.3); non-
 ferrous metals, 155.3 (155.4); non-metallic minerals, 137.1 (136.0); chemical
 products, 126.8 (126.7).

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND
PAYROLLS HIGHER IN 1947

Industrial employment in Canada reached a new all-time high level in 1947, the general index for the eight major divisions increasing 8.5 per cent over the preceding year. At the same time the annual index of weekly payrolls rose 21.2 per cent, according to the annual review of employment and payrolls by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The salaried employees and wage-earners received an annual average of \$36.15 per week in 1947 as compared with \$32.38 in 1946, a rise of 11.6 per cent.

Moderate improvement in employment in manufacturing and relatively greater expansion as compared with 1946 in many of the non-manufacturing industries included brought the general index to 187.9 per cent of the 1926 average. This figure was 8.5 per cent above that indicated in 1946, and exceeded by 2.1 per cent the previous maximum index of 184.1 recorded in 1943. The upward movement resulted not only from continued heavy demand for commodities and services, but also from several other factors, notably generally greater availability of labour and supplies, and a decrease in the working time lost as a result of labour-management disputes.

Industrially, there were widespread though generally moderate increases in employment in the manufacturing industries, in which the index rose by 6.8 per cent from 1946. Mining showed a small advance; the situation was seriously affected by prolonged disputes in the coal fields. Considerable improvement was indicated in the remaining major industrial divisions, the gain in transportation amounting to 6.6 per cent, services 7.1 per cent, financial institutions 7.3 per cent, logging 15.1 per cent, communications 15.8 per cent, and construction and maintenance 18 per cent. The index of employment in non-manufacturing classes taken as a unit advanced 10.5 per cent.

Provincially, there were generally higher levels of employment in 1947 than in 1946 in all areas except Nova Scotia. In that province, there was a decline of 3.7 per cent. In the remaining provinces, the increases in the 12 months ranged from 4.5 per cent in Manitoba and 5.3 per cent in Saskatchewan, to 8.2 per cent in Quebec, 9.2 per cent in Ontario, and 16.3 per cent in British Columbia. In the last-named, the marked advance partly resulted from a substantial decline in 1947 in the losses in employment and working time due to industrial disputes which had been a factor of particular importance in the province in 1946. In Nova Scotia, curtailment in industrial activity during the prolonged dispute in the coal fields was largely responsible for the lower index of employment in 1947.

BANK DEBITS AGAINST INDIVIDUAL
ACCOUNTS AT HIGH LEVEL

Cheques cashed against individual accounts during the first nine months of this year were greater than the similar period of any year and were 6.5 per cent above 1947. Aggregate for the period was \$57,211,785,000 as compared with \$53,704,015,000 a year earlier. In September, the total was \$6,709,737,000 as compared with \$5,934,375,000 in the same month last year, a rise of 13.1 per cent.

Increases were recorded both in the month and cumulative period in all economic areas. Greatest percentage rise in both periods was shown for the Prairie Provinces, the rise in the month amounting to 33.7 per cent and in the nine months, 13.5 per cent.

Totals for September follow by economic areas, those for September 1947 being in brackets: Maritimes, \$157,264,000 (\$141,725,000); Quebec, \$1,893,353,000 (\$1,714,205,000); Ontario, \$2,559,222,000 (\$2,425,988,000); Prairie Provinces, \$1,532,250,000 (\$1,145,815,000); British Columbia, \$567,649,000 (\$506,641,000).

FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLES UP

Financing of motor vehicle sales in Canada is rising, with a major part of the increase in used vehicle transactions.

During the first nine months of this year a total of 116,203 vehicles were financed as against 85,511 in the same period last year, an increase of 36 per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports, and the financed value was \$107,296,750 compared with \$77,033,602, a slightly larger increase of 39 per cent. Figures for September were 13,009 units with a financed value of \$12,093,584 compared with 11,495 at \$10,666,437 last year, an advance of 13 per cent for each.

New vehicle financing was five per cent lower in September this year than in 1947 at 4,208 compared with 4,425 vehicles, with the amount of financing showing a somewhat larger decline, and the decrease was chiefly in commercial vehicles, which were off nearly 12 per cent in number. Over the nine months, new vehicle financing was substantially higher than in 1947, with 37,886 units financed as against 32,966 last year. Commercial vehicles accounted for 17,096 of this year's total, showing an increase of 21 per cent compared with a gain of 10 per cent for passenger cars.

Number of used vehicles financed in September was 25 per cent above last year, at 8,801 against 7,070 units, with activity particularly evident in passenger cars. The latter accounted for 7,213 of this year's September total compared with 5,667 a year ago. Aggregate for the nine months was 49 per cent above 1947, with 78,317 vehicles financed as compared with 52,545, while the aggregate financed value was \$52,895,140 as against \$31,189,721, an increase of nearly 70 per cent. Passenger cars accounted for 62,990 of this year's total number and for \$39,553,067 of the total financed value.

RETAIL SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES

Reversing the downward trend of the two preceding month, retail sales of new motor vehicles moved up sharply in September, but were still below last year's level. The month's sales totalled 18,654 units compared with 13,187 in August, 15,523 in July and 23,491 in September last year. In the first nine months of this year, 153,773 units were sold, nine per cent lower than the 168,270 sold in the same period of 1947.

Value of the units sold in September was \$36,223,309 against \$26,216,248 in August and \$43,739,986 in September last year. The cumulative retail value of \$298,176,779 was about on a par with the \$297,604,447 reported for the January-September period last year.

Passenger car sales in the month numbered 12,988 as compared with 16,336 a year ago. A similar decrease took place in the commercial vehicle field with 5,666 trucks and buses compared with 7,155. In the nine months, all of the decline from 1947 has been absorbed by passenger car sales, which fell from 115,493 to 97,558. Commercial vehicle sales were actually higher this year, 56,215 units having been distributed compared with 52,777.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND INVENTORIES UP FIVE PER CENT

Department store sales increased five per cent in September over the corresponding month last year, while inventory values at the beginning of the month were up by a similar percentage, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Value of sales during the month was \$70,690,000 as against \$67,281,000 a year ago, and the inventory figure was \$184,426,000 compared with \$175,102,000.

OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS HIGHER IN JULY

Canadian production of refined petroleum products was higher in July rising to 7,623,000 barrels as compared with 6,848,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to revised figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first seven months of this year, 43,911,000 barrels were produced as against 40,392,000 in the similar period last year.

Refineries used 8,075,000 barrels of crude oil during July compared with 7,212,000 in the same month last year. Receipts of crude during the month totalled 9,182,000 barrels, including 7,990,000 barrels of imported oil and 1,192,000 from Canadian sources of supply. Inventories of crude at the refineries at the end of the month amounted to 4,986,000 barrels compared with 4,336,000 on the corresponding date last year.

PRODUCTION OF COAL AND COKE

Canadian production of coal during August amounted to 1,380,000 tons, showing an increase of 13 per cent over the August, 1947 total of 1,216,800 tons. Output for the first eight months of this year totalled 11,257,500 tons compared with 9,071,500 in the similar period of 1947.

Output of coke amounted to 339,500 tons compared with 334,700 in the preceding month and 275,900 in August last year. Cumulative production for the year to date was 2,586,600 tons as against 2,315,200 in the corresponding period of 1947.

Coal imported during the month totalled 4,370,200 tons, an increase of 38 per cent as compared with the August, 1947 total of 3,166,100 tons, while the exports totalled 81,300 tons as against 83,300 in August, 1947.

SEPTEMBER OUTPUT OF IRON AND STEEL

Production of steel ingots and castings in September was below the level of the preceding month but was above that for September last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A similar trend was shown for pig iron and ferro-alloys.

Production of steel ingots and castings totalled 257,865 tons in September compared with 263,054 in August and 234,188 in September, 1947, bringing the cumulative output for the year to date to 2,361,387 tons compared with 2,183,564 in the similar period of last year.

September production of pig iron amounted to 182,465 tons as compared with 191,383 in August and 169,630 in September last year. For the first nine months of this year, output totalled 1,593,481 tons as against 1,466,814 in the same period of 1947.

Ferro-alloy output in September totalled 12,318 tons as compared with 12,700 in the preceding month and 11,152 in the same month last year. Aggregate output for the nine months ended September was 127,610 tons as against 112,702 in 1947.

PRODUCTS MADE FROM CANADIAN CLAYS DURING AUGUST

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays amounted to \$1,558,676 in August as compared with \$1,624,518 in the preceding month and \$1,252,172 in the corresponding month last year. Sales during the eight months ended August totalled \$10,540,005 as against \$8,773,834 in the similar period of last year.

The month's sales comprised the following, totals for August last year being in brackets: building brick, \$872,209 (\$695,912); structural tile, \$224,012 (\$171,134); drain tile, \$95,049 (\$62,188); sewer pipe, \$162,983 (\$145,186); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$29,468 (\$39,723); pottery, \$103,180 (\$70,621); other clay products, \$71,775 (\$67,408).

PRODUCERS' SALES OF RADIO RECEIVING SETS LOWER

The decline in producers' sales of radio receiving sets was continued in August, the month's sales amounting to 45,752 units as compared with 51,606 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first eight months of this year, 270,514 units were sold as against 480,840 in the similar period of last year. Sales were lower in all provinces in the month with the exception of Alberta, but in the cumulative period, all provinces decreased.

Provincial totals for the first eight months of this year are as follows, those for the like period of last year being in brackets: Maritimes, 17,253 (41,211) units; Quebec, 57,226 (102,394); Ontario, 125,004 (206,587); Manitoba, 18,607 (39,224); Saskatchewan, 11,313 (22,665); Alberta, 15,015 (27,689); British Columbia, 26,096 (42,070).

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES

Canadian production of asphalt floor tiles declined in September, amounting to 1,504,627 square feet compared with 1,721,650 in the preceding month, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Domestic sales totalled 1,429,249 square feet, an increase of 93,946 square feet over the August sales of 1,335,303 square feet.

CANAL TRAFFIC IN SEPTEMBER

Total freight traffic through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals rose slightly in September to 15,470,378 tons as compared with 15,395,701 tons a year ago. On the Welland, freight using the canal increased to 1,838,629 tons from 1,556,388, while on the St. Lawrence canals, shipments rose to 1,137,999 tons as against 930,902 in the same month last year.

On the Sault Ste. Marie canals, downbound iron ore declined from 11,469,118 tons to 11,238,833, but shipments of wheat increased from 655,382 to 765,124; upbound soft coal increased from 2,435,253 tons to 2,566,232.

Large increases on the Welland included hard and soft coal, iron ore, wheat, flaxseed, sand, gravel and stone, while decreases were shown for petroleum and pulpwood. Heavy shipments of grain, coal, gasoline and oils were the chief factors in the increase on the St. Lawrence canals.

CIVIL AVIATION IN JUNE

Canadian scheduled air carriers earned \$3,119,646 during June as compared with \$1,950,692 for June last year. Operating expenses rose from \$2,042,286 to \$2,724,014 and consequently net operating revenues were increased from a loss of \$91,594 in 1947 to a credit of \$395,632. This reduced the loss from operation for the six months to \$761,325 as against a loss of \$2,020,726 for the first half of 1947. Non-scheduled carriers also made a better showing in June, increasing their net operating revenues from \$42,243 to \$161,378.

Revenue passenger traffic increased from 52,954 to 80,683 passengers or by 52 per cent for scheduled carriers and from 10,186 to 19,925 passengers or by 95 per cent for non-scheduled carriers. International traffic showed smaller increases, foreign carriers reporting an increase of only 641 passengers or 3.6 per cent and the Canadian carriers an increase of 1,894 passengers or 15.4 per cent. The ratios of revenue passenger miles to available seat miles also showed improvement over 1947, although they were below the May ratios. Freight also showed large increases, revenue ton miles for all classes of services advancing from 227,589 in June to 664,805, and mail ton miles increased from 121,989 to 182,177 or by 49 per cent.

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT
LOWER IN JULY

The tonnage of revenue freight transported by Canadian railways during July aggregated 12,740,967 tons as compared with 13,168,053 in the corresponding month last year, a decline of three per cent from the record level attained in the same month last year when considerable quantities of grain and grain products were moving eastward and intransit traffic was heavier across southern Ontario, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Loadings at Canadian stations during the month were 9,327,594 tons as against 9,721,104 in July, 1947, a decline of 397,510 tons or four per cent, and on United States lines, 3,417,373 tons.

Cumulative figures for the first seven months of this year totalled 85,854,618 tons, an increase of 421,589 tons or 0.5 per cent over the same period of 1947. The principal commodities responsible for the advance were bituminous coal up 1,662,438 tons, coke 131,546, anthracite 228,433, other ores and concentrates 728,655, other mine products 537,336, cement 182,786, pulpwood 1,130,824, other paper 91,823, and gasoline 204,635 tons. Agricultural products declined 4,221,449 tons from the first seven months of 1947 with wheat down 1,983,000 tons.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended October 23 increased to 91,113 cars from 84,000 cars for the preceding week when the holiday depressed loadings. In the corresponding week last year, loadings totalled 88,889 cars. Grain loading has probably passed its peak reached two weeks ago but was heavier than in 1947 by 469 cars. Grain products declined from 3,888 cars a year ago to 2,932 cars, lumber from 4,758 to 4,356 cars, and autos and parts from 1,176 to 966 cars. Live stock increased from 3,493 to 3,636 cars, fresh meats, etc., from 360 to 677 cars, coal from 6,625 to 7,842 cars, ores from 3,920 to 4,224 cars, pulpwood from 2,773 to 3,263 cars and l.c.l. merchandise from 18,863 to 19,404 cars.

FEWER BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN JULY

Births registered in Canada during July continued the downward trend of the first half of the year. Total for the month was 29,317, according to provisional figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, compared with 31,778 in July last year, a drop of seven per cent. Aggregate for the seven months ending July was 6.3 per cent less than for 1947, with 198,304 registered as against 211,662.

Number of deaths was slightly less during July than a year ago, at 9,091 compared with 9,112, but the cumulative total to the end of July was nearly three per cent greater than in 1947 at 71,000 against 69,118.

Marriages showed a six per cent increase in July in contrast with an overall decline for the year of five per cent. Number registered in the month was 15,179 compared with 14,214 last year, and in the seven months, 64,857 compared with 68,330.

Showing a marked drop from the high level for 1947, the rate of live births in Canada during the first quarter of this year, the latest period for which rate figures are available, was 25.4 per 1,000 population compared with 28.8 for the first quarter last year. The death rate was unchanged at 10.0 per 1,000 population, and the marriage rate 5.0 as against 5.6, and the rate of natural increase 15.4 compared with 18.8 per 1,000 population.

COMMERCIAL PACK OF BLUEBERRIES
LOWER THIS YEAR

This year's commercial pack of canned blueberries was sharply lower than last year, amounting to 36,998 dozen cans compared with 172,627 dozen. The net weight of contents was down to 626,380 pounds as against 2,979,729. The amount quick-frozen -- not for re-processing -- was 1,246,567 pounds.

OUTPUT OF BEER AND SPIRITS
LOWER IN SEPTEMBER

There were decreases in the production of both beer and new spirits in September, but the amount of spirits bottled during the month increased, according to the weekly supplement to the Canadian Statistical Review. Month-end stocks of distilled liquor were slightly under those for August but were well in advance of last year's September 30 holdings.

Production of beer in September amounted to 15,990,000 gallons as compared with 17,950,000 in August and 16,060,000 in September last year, bringing the total for the nine months ending September to 137,330,000 gallons as against 128,050,000 in the corresponding period of 1947.

September output of new spirits totalled 1,540,000 proof gallons as against 1,620,000 in August and 1,880,000 a year ago, while the spirits bottled -- including imported liquors -- amounted to 680,000 proof gallons compared with 610,000 in August and 590,000 last year. At the end of September, stocks of distilled liquor amounted to 68,950,000 proof gallons compared with 69,090,000 at the end of August and 59,470,000 last year.

CIGARETTE RELEASES HIGHER
IN SEPTEMBER

Cigarettes released from bond for consumption in Canada were increased in September, reaching the highest monthly figure since October, 1947. The month's total stood at 1,481,000,000 as compared with 1,318,000,000 in August and 1,425,000,000 a year ago. The October 1947 figure was 1,524,000,000. During the nine months ending September, 11,584,000,000 were released compared with 10,926,000,000 in the similar period of 1947.

Cigars released during the month amounted to 18,000,000 as against 15,400,000 in the preceding month and 18,500,000 a year ago, bringing the nine-month total to 152,300,000 as against 155,800,000 in the like period of 1947. Amount of cut tobacco released was 2,417,000 pounds as against 2,057,000 in August and 2,371,000 in September last year.

GENERAL DECREASE IN POULTRY
NUMBERS SHOWN AT JUNE 1

There was a general decrease in the number of poultry on Canadian farms on June 1 this year as compared with a year earlier. The June 1 survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics places the total at 72,580,900 as compared with 88,263,800 in 1947, a decline of 17.8 per cent.

Domestic fowl -- hens, cocks and chickens -- totalled 69,678,400 birds as compared with 83,914,100 in 1947, but hens, at 26,217,000 birds were 101.8 per cent of 1947, when the total was 25,745,000. There was a decided reduction in numbers of cocks. Owing to the high cost of feed, more roosters were disposed of early in the season than was usual. Number of chickens hatched in 1948 was 42,825,300, a decrease of 23.5 per cent.

The estimates place the number of turkeys at 2,065,800, showing a reduction of slightly more than one-third from June 1, 1947. Number of geese was 368,300 as compared with 537,800, while the number of ducks was 468,400 compared with 646,100.

ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVES INDUSTRY

Factory selling value of products made in 1947 by the manufacturers in Canada of artificial abrasives and artificial abrasive products amounted to \$31,310,000, an increase of 25 per cent over the 1946 total of \$25,444,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average number of employees in the industry was 2,675 and payments in salaries and wages totalled \$6,467,000. Expenditures for manufacturing materials amounted to \$10,736,000, and \$2,383,000 was paid out for fuel and electricity.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION OF
QUEBEC LOWER IN 1947

Fisheries production of Quebec showed a marked decrease in 1947. Quantities landed were off 24 per cent, value to fishermen by 38 per cent, and the total marketed value by 33 per cent, according to the preliminary annual survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The quantity of all fish landed, including shellfish, was 963,540 cwt., with a value to the fishermen of \$2,767,300 as compared with a catch of 1,271,600 cwt., and a landed value of \$4,475,600 in 1946. Total marketed value was \$5,317,000 against \$7,927,000.

Value of the equipment used in landing the fish in 1947 was \$3,153,000, an increase of 10.8 per cent over 1946. In the course of the year, the fisheries furnished employment to 9,949 persons, 8,094 classified as fishermen and 1,855 as employees of processing establishments. This was a decrease of 1,886 fishermen and 275 plant employees.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Advance Preliminary Statement of Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Principal Cities, November 1 (10 cents).
2. Births, Deaths and Marriages, First Quarter of 1948 (25 cents).
3. Traffic Report of Railways, July (10 cents).
4. Pack of Blueberries, 1948 (10 cents).
5. Radio Receiving Sets, August (10 cents).
6. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, September (10 cents).
7. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, September (10 cents).
8. Artificial Abrasives Industry, 1947 (15 cents).
9. Asphalt Roofing Industry, September (10 cents).
10. Price Movements, October 1 (10 cents).
11. Births, Deaths and Marriages, July (10 cents).
12. Farm Indebtedness Classified by Type of Farm, Manitoba, 1946 (10 cents).
13. Poultry Survey, June 1 (10 cents).
14. Canadian Statistical Review, September (35 cents).
15. Domestic Exports, September (10 cents).
16. Preliminary Report on the Pack of Cherries, 1948 (10 cents).
17. Civil Aviation, June (10 cents).
18. Prices and Price Indexes, September (10 cents).
19. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
20. Canadian Milling Statistics, September (10 cents).
21. Monthly Review of the wheat Situation (10 cents).
22. Summary of Canal Statistics, September (10 cents).
23. Production of Iron and Steel, September (10 cents).
24. Occupations of Wage-Earners by Earnings, Prairie Provinces, 1946 (10 cents).
25. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Quebec, 1947 (10 cents).
26. Asphalt Floor Tiles, September (10 cents).
27. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, September (10 cents).
28. Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls, 1947 (25 cents).
29. Products Made from Canadian Clays, August (10 cents).
30. Coal and Coke Statistics, August (10 cents).
31. Refined Petroleum Products, July (10 cents).
32. Fluid Milk Trade, August (10 cents).
33. Department Store Sales and Inventories, September (10 cents).
34. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, September (10 cents).
35. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (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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