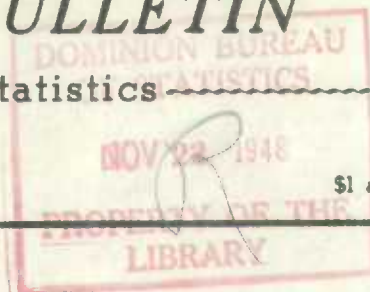




D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA



\$1 a year

Vol. XVI - No. 47

Saturday, November 20, 1948

--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S COAL SUPPLIES in the first 10 months of this year were 10 per cent greater than in the same period of last year.

. . . .

POWER PRODUCTION BY CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS in Canada was slightly higher in September than a year ago, in spite of decreases in Quebec and Ontario.

. . . .

WHOLLSALERS DID A RECORD DOLLAR VOLUME OF BUSINESS in September, the advance over the corresponding month last year amounting to nine per cent.

. . . .

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL BY ALL MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION will be more profitable to Canada in 1948 than in any year in the history of the country.

. . . .

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME in August reached a total of \$604,000,000, showing an increase of \$8,000,000 over the July figure and a gain of \$75,000,000, or 14 per cent over August last year.

. . . .

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased 24 per cent in October over the same month last year.

. . . .

CANADA'S 1948 WHEAT CROP is now placed at 393,300,000 bushels as compared with the revised estimate of 336,800,000 bushels for the 1947 crop. Production of coarse grains also exceeds that of 1947.

. . . .

CANADA'S PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER moved to a lower level in August while the cumulative output for the eight months ending August was practically unchanged from a year ago.

. . . .

NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED in Canada in September was 6,667, bringing the aggregate for the nine months of this year to 50,238.

. . . .

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ended November 6 declined to 86,335 cars from the year's peak figure of 91,619.

. . . .

THE CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY surpassed in 1947 the many records it had established in 1946.

NOVEMBER ESTIMATE OF 1948
FIELD CROPS OF CANADA

Canada's 1948 wheat crop is now placed at 393,300,000 bushels as compared with the revised estimate of 336,800,000 bushels for the 1947 crop. Production of coarse grains also exceeds that of 1947, this year's oat production now being estimated at 357,700,000 bushels, barley at 154,600,000 and mixed grains at 62,100,000. The combined outturn of spring and fall rye is placed at 25,300,000 bushels and flaxseed at 17,400,000 bushels. The only crops registering decreases from the 1947 production are dry peas, buckwheat, hay and clover and grain used as hay.

With the exception of spring wheat, mixed grains and dry peas, the third estimates of the cereal crops are moderately lower than the second estimates released on September 14. The wheat estimate has increased by 2,400,000 bushels, with decreases in Ontario fall wheat and Alberta spring wheat being more than offset by the 7,000,000 bushels increase in the estimate of the Saskatchewan wheat crop. The indicated production of mixed grains has increased by 2,400,000 bushels but the estimates for oats and barley are down 4,000,000 and 2,500,000 bushels, respectively, while rye production is 1,300,000 bushels below the level indicated in September. Small reductions have also occurred in the production estimates for flaxseed, soybeans, buckwheat and shelled corn.

The 1948 wheat crop of 393,300,000 bushels exceeds the 1947 production by 56,600,000 bushels. In the Prairie Provinces the wheat crop is now expected to yield 363,000,000 bushels as compared with the revised estimate of 315,000,000 in 1947. The estimated average yield per acre of wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year is 15.8 bushels per seeded acre, with Manitoba averaging 23.3, Saskatchewan 13.3 and Alberta 18.4 bushels per seeded acre. The estimated production of wheat in the remaining provinces of Canada is 30,300,000 bushels of which 26,000,000 bushels is Ontario fall wheat.

Canada's 1948 oat crop is now estimated at 357,700,000 bushels, 79,000,000 bushels more than in 1947. Although there was some increase in acreage, the average yield of 31.9 bushels per acre was a significant factor contributing to this year's larger oat crop. Despite a decrease in acreage of approximately 1,000,000 acres, this year's barley crop exceeds that of 1947 by 13,300,000 bushels. The estimated production of 154,600,000 bushels is slightly above the 10-year (1938-47) average of 153,800,000 bushels.

The combined production of fall and spring rye is placed at 25,300,000 bushels, somewhat lower than the September estimate. Saskatchewan and Alberta with 10,500,000 and 9,900,000 bushels, respectively, accounted for 84 per cent of Canada's 1948 rye crop. The 1948 flaxseed crop is estimated at 17,400,000 bushels, an increase of 5,100,000 bushels over the 1947 crop. Both acreages and average yields were greater than last year although an outbreak of rust in Manitoba reduced the yield below earlier expectations.

The acreage sown dry peas and beans decreased from 1947, dry pea acreage declining by more than one-third. Yields for both crops, estimated at 17.9 bushels per acre, are above those of last year and the increased yield in the case of dry beans more than offset the decrease in acreage. The production of dry peas is estimated at 1,469,000 bushels, 319,000 bushels less than last year while dry beans are placed at 1,650,000 bushels, an increase of 204,000 bushels over the 1947 crop.

With an increase in acreage of more than 50 per cent over 1947, the 1948 soy bean crop is estimated at 1,683,000 bushels, compared with 1,110,000 bushels last year. The 1948 crop, while somewhat lower than previously anticipated, is the highest on record. The 1948 production of shelled corn is placed at 12,417,000 bushels, up sharply from last year's crop of 6,682,000 bushels. With the exception of 297,000 bushels in Manitoba, Ontario accounted for the entire 1948 outturn of shelled corn.

With all provinces except Saskatchewan contributing to the increase, Canada's 1948 potato production is estimated at 55,500,000 hundredweight, more than 10,000,000 hundredweight in excess of the 1947 crop. This year's potato crop is the largest since 1924 when production reached 56,700,000 hundredweight.

Production of forage crops in 1948 has not differed markedly from the 1947 outturn except for fodder corn which is up 1,300,000 tons over last year. The hay and clover crop is placed at 16,000,000 tons and the alfalfa crop at 3,000,000 tons. Grain cut for hay in Alberta and British Columbia amounted to 1,200,000 tons.

With increased acreage and a yield of 40.3 bushels per acre, Canada's mixed grain production jumped to 62,100,000 bushels in 1948, 27,100,000 bushels more than the 1947 crop. On the other hand, acreages sown to buckwheat declined sharply and, although average yields were better than in 1947, production fell to 3,900,000 bushels.

Both acreages and yields of sugar beets were practically the same as in 1947, resulting in very little change in production. The 1948 crop of sugar beets is placed at 610,500 tons compared with the 1947 production of 605,600 tons. Production of field roots for live-stock feed, excluding the Prairie Provinces for which data are not available, is placed at 22,700,000 hundredweight, down 1,600,000 hundredweight from 1947.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on November 4 amounted to 184,416,000 bushels, showing an increase of 402,000 bushels over the total for October 28, and 33,670,000 bushels in advance of last year's corresponding visible.

Amount in store in the western division rose from 122,773,000 bushels a year ago to 161,935,000, at eastern seaboard ports from 1,393,000 bushels to 3,199,000, in lake transit from 4,642,000 bushels to 6,286,000, while stocks at eastern lake ports fell from 15,761,000 bushels to 7,980,000, and in rail transit in the eastern division from 1,419,000 bushels to 1,117,000.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending November 4 totalled 6,628,000 bushels as compared with 7,867,000 in the preceding week. Marketings of oats amounted to 2,570,000 bushels compared with 3,808,000 a week earlier, barley 1,830,000 bushels compared with 2,897,000, rye 212,000 bushels compared with 419,000, and flaxseed 221,000 bushels compared with 766,000.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending November 4 amounted to 3,791,000 bushels, an increase of 1,000,000 bushels from the preceding year's figure of 2,791,000.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on November 12 amounted to 30,735,000 pounds, including 2,168,000 pounds of imported butter, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A year ago the holdings totalled 45,461,000 pounds. Stocks were as follows by cities, totals for the comparable date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec City, 4,279 (3,738) pounds; Montreal, 10,890 (18,243); Toronto, 4,353 (4,103); Winnipeg, 4,729 (9,347); Regina, 386 (594); Saskatoon, 175 (295); Edmonton, 2,390 (3,093); Calgary, 1,239 (1,817); Vancouver, 2,296 (4,231).

STOCKS OF MEAT AND LARD Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on November 1 amounted to 70,060,000 pounds compared with 63,306,000 on October 1 and 62,325,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Lard stocks totalled 1,491,000 pounds compared with 1,747,000 on October 1 and 1,476,000 a year ago.

Beef stocks were up sharply from a year ago, while holdings of pork showed a decided increase. November 1 stocks were as follows, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: beef, 29,597,000 (15,999,000) pounds; pork, 26,832,000 (38,412,000); veal, 8,587,000 (5,158,000); mutton and lamb, 5,044,000 (2,756,000).

COLD STORAGE STOCKS OF FISH Stocks of frozen fish on November 1 amounted to 46,393,000 pounds compared with 43,121,000 on October 1 and 49,686,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of the current holdings, 43,540,000 pounds were frozen fresh and 2,853,000 pounds frozen smoked.

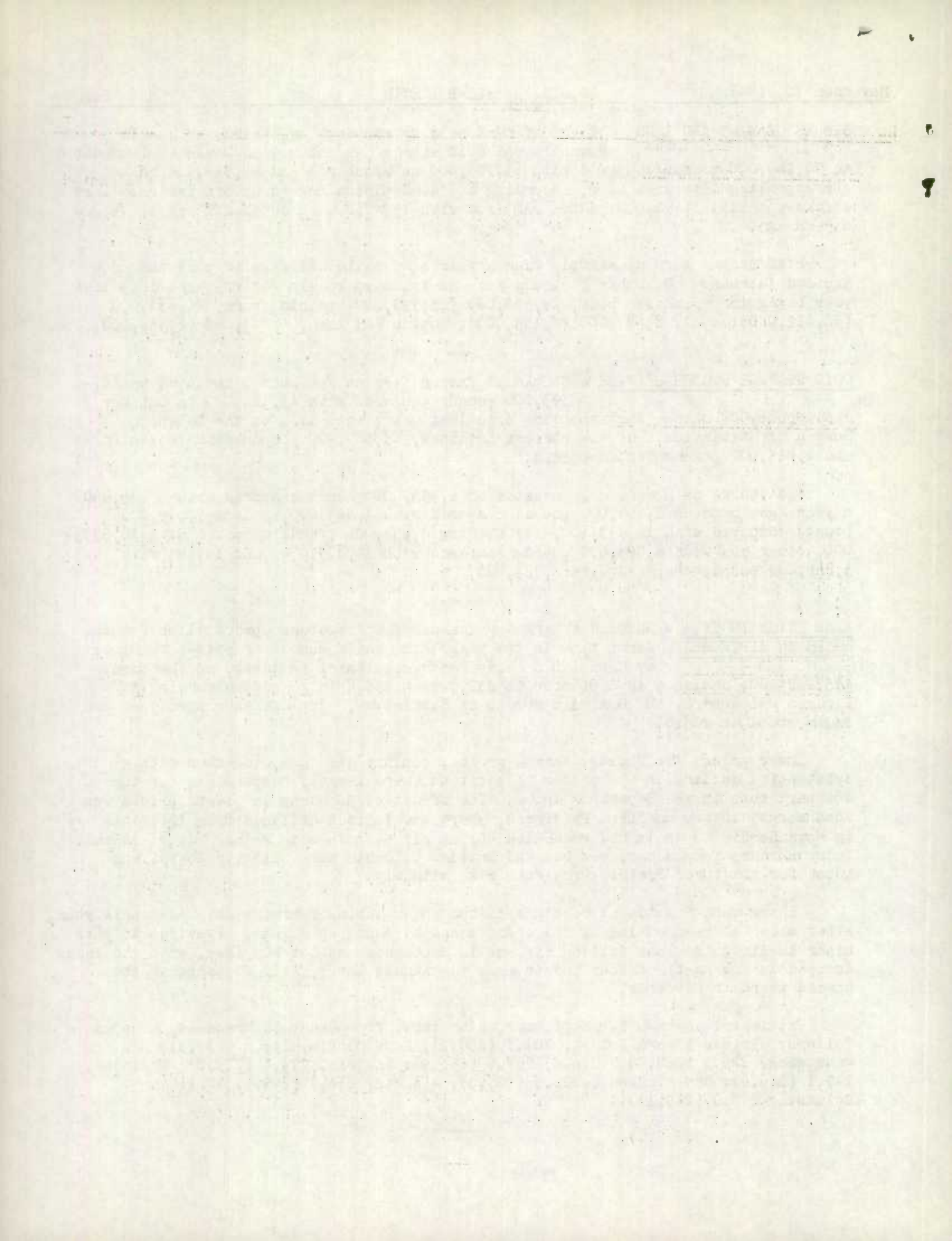
Cod stocks on November 1 amounted to 6,335,000 pounds compared with 6,485,000 a year ago, haddock 1,909,000 pounds compared with 1,760,000, salmon 9,879,000 pounds compared with 11,355,000, sea herring 7,652,000 pounds compared with 10,533,000, other sea fish 8,093,000 pounds compared with 14,829,000, and inland fish 5,866,000 pounds compared with 4,725,000.

FARM PRICE INDEX Showing a marked reversal of the postwar upward climb for the first time in two years, the index number of prices received by Canadian farmers for agricultural products, on the base 1935-39=100, declined in September to 252.8 from 255.8 in August, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In September last year the index stood at 208.8.

Lower prices for fruits, coarse grains, poultry and eggs, together with a substantial decline in the prices of potatoes, were largely responsible for the downward turn in the September index. The effect of the drop in potato prices was most marked in the Maritime Provinces, where the indices declined from 16 points in Nova Scotia to 42 in New Brunswick and nearly 54 points in Prince Edward Island. Index numbers for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia were slightly lower, and those for the three Prairie Provinces rose slightly.

There were fractional declines in the index during February and March this year, after which it resumed its upward trend month by month to August. Previous to this minor decline, the last falling off was in September and October 1946, when the index dropped an aggregate of four points from the August level, only to continue the upward trend in November.

Provincial indexes for September, with those for August in brackets, were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 204.3 (258.2); Nova Scotia, 215.8 (232.3); New Brunswick, 225.3 (267.2); Quebec, 269.9 (273.7); Ontario, 273.4 (279.2); Manitoba, 249.1 (246.3); Saskatchewan, 225.5 (225.3); Alberta, 252.7 (249.1); British Columbia, 248.0 (249.1).



HONEY STOCKS ON OCTOBER 1 Stocks of honey held by commercial packers, wholesale grocers and other large dealers on October 1 amounted to 7,789,000 pounds, of which approximately 60 per cent was held in Ontario and Manitoba, according to a new quarterly report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

More than half of the total inventory was packed in consumer containers and was reported at 4,004,000 pounds in comparison with 3,785,000 pounds in bulk containers. Better than 76 per cent was held by packers -- comprising 2,387,000 pounds in the smaller commercial packages and 3,567,000 pounds in export containers.

On September 18, the Bureau estimated the Canadian honey crop at 43,938,000 pounds. Inventory figures indicate that the bulk of the crop had not reached the distribution level by October 1.

ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME Canadian labour income in August reached a total of \$604,000,000, showing an increase of \$8,000,000 over the July figure, and a gain of \$75,000,000, or 14 per cent over August last year, according to the monthly estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the eight months ending August the aggregate was \$4,491,000,000 compared with \$3,934,000,000 in the like period of 1947.

Almost all of the August increase was in agriculture, manufacturing and transportation. Seasonal influences stepped up both employment and earnings in agriculture. Higher total payments in manufacturing were a direct result of increased autumn activity with accompanying higher employment. The index of employment in establishments with more than 15 employees rose from 206.5 at August 1 to 209.1 at September 1. Average weekly earnings showed a two-cent gain during the month.

Total earnings of transportation employees reflected the increase in the hourly rate paid to railway workers which became effective August 1.

An increase of 0.9 per cent in the Dominion cost-of-living index from 157.5 at August 2 to 158.9 at September 1 would indicate that overall domestic purchasing power remained almost unchanged for August.

WHOLESALE SALES AT RECORD LEVEL IN SEPTEMBER Wholesalers did a record dollar volume of business in September. The advance over the corresponding month last year was nine per cent and was Dominion-wide in scope. The month's gain was greater than that shown for the year to date, sales for the first nine months being up five per cent. Inventories were also higher in September, rising 14 per cent above last year, with increases in all trades but clothing, fruit and vegetables and footwear.

As a result of the rise in September, the general unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, reached an all-time high figure of 328.9 compared with 297.2 for August and 301.7 a year ago.

September increases exceeded the cumulative gain for the year to date in all trades except drugs, while in four trades -- automotive equipment, clothing, dry goods and hardware -- dollar sales in the month surpassed all previous records.

The increase of 23 per cent over September last year registered by clothing wholesalers was the largest of the month, sales of tobacco and confectionery wholesalers following with a gain of 16 per cent. September sales by wholesalers of hardware were 13 per cent above September 1947, while footwear and dry goods wholesalers' sales increased 12 per cent. Grocers' sales were up nine per cent and drugs, seven per cent. Wholesalers of automotive equipment reported an increase of five per cent over the already high volume of 1947.

Fruit and vegetable dealers' sales showed a smaller drop from 1947 than has been recorded so far this year, but the results varied by regions.

Clothing inventories fell 29 per cent, fruit and vegetable stocks 14 per cent, and footwear 12 per cent. All other trades showed substantial increases over last year, hardware and dry goods stocks rising 20 per cent, tobacco and confectionery 19 per cent, and grocery stocks 16 per cent.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP
24 PER CENT IN OCTOBER

Department store sales increased 24 per cent in October over the same month last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The rise in Alberta was 36 per cent, Ontario 27 per cent, Manitoba and Saskatchewan each 25 per cent, Quebec 18 per cent, and the Maritimes 15 per cent. Percentage change for British Columbia is not yet available for the month.

Department store sales increased 16 per cent during the week ending November 6 over the corresponding week last year. Advance in Alberta was 19 per cent, Saskatchewan and the Maritimes each 18 per cent, Manitoba and Ontario each 13 per cent, and Quebec 11 per cent. Results for British Columbia are not available.

FORECAST CANADA'S MOST PROFITABLE
YEAR ON INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

International travel by all means of transportation will be more profitable to Canada in 1948 than in any year in the history of the country,

according to a forecast by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In travel between Canada and the United States, present indications are that credits will be appreciably higher than last year and that debits will be substantially lower.

The gain in credits will be principally due to larger numbers of short-term visitors and to higher expenditures on their part. Some of the reduction in debits, possibly one-half or more, will be due to prohibitions on purchases of most of the types of merchandise which Canadian travellers to the United States have been in the habit of buying. The remainder of the savings will be the result of reductions in the number of Canadian travellers to the United States and in their rate of spending.

Travel in the current year between Canada and overseas countries shows signs of producing a larger net debit than last year, but in the volume which will be of small proportions compared to the net receipts resulting from travel between Canada and the United States.

INFLOW OF TOURIST AUTOMOBILES
AGAIN HIGHER IN OCTOBER

The inflow of tourist automobiles into Canada was again higher in October, entries in the month totalling 128,000 as compared with 126,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the 10-month aggregate of foreign entries to 1,702,000 as compared with 1,558,000 a year ago.

The gain in the month was shared by all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia, while in the 10-month period, totals for Manitoba and British Columbia were lower.

Entries for the 10 months of this year were as follows, totals for the same period of last year being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 2,126 (2,114); New Brunswick, 93,755 (83,379); Quebec, 307,442 (279,605); Ontario, 1,062,109 (951,216); Manitoba, 23,020 (23,101); Saskatchewan, 11,190 (9,259); Alberta, 26,587 (22,876); British Columbia, 173,226 (185,168); Yukon Territory, 2,100 (1,066).

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS
FOR EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES

Except for Edmonton, where a decline of three-tenths of a point was shown, cost-of-living indexes for seven of the eight regional cities registered increases of from three-tenths of a point for Halifax to 1.2 points for Winnipeg between September 1 and October 1, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Edmonton decline reflected mainly seasonal reduction in foods which outweighed increases in clothing prices and rentals. Changes for other cities were due to higher foods coupled with small increases for clothing, homefurnishings and services, and rentals.

The following table compares the latest city and Dominion cost-of-living indexes.

<u>City</u>	<u>October 1, 1947</u>	<u>September 1, 1948</u>	<u>October 1, 1948</u>
		(August, 1939=100)	
Halifax	138.9	151.9	152.2
Saint John	139.5	156.0	156.4
Montreal	145.5	162.1	163.1
Toronto	140.0	154.5	155.4
Winnipeg	137.4	151.6	152.8
Saskatoon	144.0	161.3	161.8
Edmonton	137.7	154.2	153.9
Vancouver	141.3	160.6	161.3
Dominion	141.1	157.6	158.3

The city indexes show changes in living costs for each city and compare the extent of the price rise as between cities. They do not, however, compare actual levels of living costs.

OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC
STATIONS IN SEPTEMBER

Power production by central electric stations in Canada was slightly higher in September than a year ago, in spite of decreases in Quebec and Ontario, the two largest producing provinces, and in Manitoba, but was substantially below this year's August total.

Output for the month totalled 3,604,218,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,589,497,000 in September last year and 3,692,713,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding month. Primary power increased in September to 3,478,160,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,188,810,000 a year ago, while secondary power fell off to 126,058,000 from 400,687,000 kilowatt hours. Gross exports to the United States dropped to 123,652,000 compared with 152,864,000 kilowatt hours, with secondary power declining about 23,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Production during September declined in Quebec to 2,044,828,000 kilowatt hours as against 2,071,220,000 in September, 1947, and in Ontario to 900,695,000 compared with 912,536,000. Manitoba's output also fell off to 146,656,000 from 105,884,000 kilowatt hours, while production in British Columbia rose to 283,503,000 compared with 241,870,000 kilowatt hours, and showed small increases in all other provinces.

Consumption of primary power in Canada advanced in September to 3,369,146,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,073,808,000 last year, while that of secondary power fell to 111,420,000 against 362,825,000 kilowatt hours. The Bureau's index number for consumption of primary power, on the base 1935-39=100, adjusted for seasonal variations, stood at 229.1 for September compared with 233.5 for August and 209.0 for September last year.

CANADA'S COAL SUPPLIES UP 10 PER
CENT IN 10 MONTHS OF 1948

Canada's coal supplies in the first 10 months of this year were 10 per cent greater than in the same period of last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The gain was due to improvements in both domestic production and imports, only slightly offset by an increase in the small export movement.

Canadian production in the 10 months aggregated 14,563,000 tons, showing an increase of almost 18 per cent over the same period of last year, while the imports totalled 26,703,000 tons, a rise of seven per cent. Exports in the period rose to 963,000 tons from 568,000 a year ago.

Output from mines in Nova Scotia moved up sharply during the 10-month period, increasing from 3,049,000 tons a year ago to 5,301,000 tons, while the output from pits in Alberta receded from 6,458,000 tons to 6,136,000. In New Brunswick production rose from 260,000 tons to 412,000, in Saskatchewan from 1,126,000 tons to 1,287,000, while in British Columbia and Yukon the total was down slightly from 1,458,000 tons to 1,426,000.

In October the Canadian output of coal amounted to 1,772,800 tons compared with 1,735,000 a year ago, imports 3,483,000 tons compared with 3,322,000, and exports 119,000 tons compared with 89,000. October production was lower than a year ago in Nova Scotia, and higher in Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick.

SALES OF MANUFACTURED AND
NATURAL GAS IN SEPTEMBER

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in Canada in September amounted to 1,811,828 M cubic feet as compared with 1,796,562 M in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's sales of natural gas totalled 2,070,698 M cubic feet as against 1,970,368 M a year ago.

During the first nine months of this year, 19,025,873 M cubic feet of manufactured gas were sold as compared with 18,285,160 M in the similar period of 1947. Cumulative sales of natural gas aggregated 31,642,261 M cubic feet compared with 29,064,611 in the like period of 1947.

PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL IN AUGUST

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 195,000 net tons in August compared with 206,000 in July and 182,000 tons in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The amount of producers' interchange was 71,000 tons in August and 72,000 in July.

Shipments made in August this year included 5,336 tons of semi-finished shapes, 11,067 tons of structurals, 18,087 tons of plates, 24,701 tons of rails, 3,458 tons of tie plates and track material, 43,510 tons of hot rolled bars, 9,973 tons of pipes and tubes, 24,395 tons of wire rods, 18,257 tons of black sheets, 7,218 tons of galvanized sheets, and 8,778 tons of castings.

SALES OF PAINTS AND VARNISHES Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for 96 per cent of the total Canadian production, amounted to \$5,813,000 in September compared with \$5,586,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the nine months ending September the aggregate was \$66,161,000 compared with \$54,010,000 in the like period of 1947.

PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS Production of iron and steel wire nails increased in September over the preceding month and was well in advance of September last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output totalled 7,798 tons as compared with 7,662 in August and 6,879 in September, 1947. During the first nine months of this year, 63,295 tons were produced as against 56,866 in the similar period of last year.

September production of steel wire amounted to 28,619 tons as compared with 22,875 in the preceding month and 27,266 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the aggregate for the year to date to 237,675 tons as against 232,635 a year ago.

Production of steel wire fencing totalled 1,613 tons during September as compared with 1,136 in August and 2,082 in September, 1947. Cumulative production for the nine months ending September was 18,296 tons as against 19,575 in the like period of 1947.

ESTIMATE OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION IN 1947 The estimated value of products manufactured in Canada in 1947 reached the record total of \$9,976,497,000, an increase of 24.2 per cent over 1946, and an advance of 10 per cent over the previous high point reached in 1944 when manufacturing was directed fully to war production.

Due to the rise in prices the physical volume of production did not expand to the same extent as the value figures indicate. The index of the physical volume of production on the base 1935-39=100, which stood at 106.3 in 1939 jumped to a high of 187.7 in 1943 and then declined steadily to 150.3 in 1946. It is expected that the index in 1947 will be somewhere around 158. The physical volume of production thus increased by 49 per cent between 1939 and 1947 as compared with an increase of 187 per cent in the gross value of production.

The employees engaged in manufacturing, which in 1947 totalled 1,120,000, were still below the record number of 1,222,882 employed in 1944. Between 1939 and 1947 the increase in employment was approximately 70 per cent. The amount paid out in salaries and wages in 1947 was, however, at an all-time high figure of \$2,069,624,000, showing an increase of 18.9 per cent over 1946, and a rise of 180 per cent over 1939.

The wood and paper products group with an output valued at \$1,953,379,000, ranked first in importance in 1947. Iron and its products came second with \$1,779,719,000, followed by vegetable products with \$1,768,919,000, animal products \$1,267,858,000; textiles \$1,056,869,000, non-ferrous metal products \$1,041,041,000, non-metallic mineral products \$550,847,000, chemicals \$446,015,000, and miscellaneous industries \$111,850,000.

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>November 11</u>	<u>November 4</u>	<u>October 14</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks)	116.8	120.5	115.7
74 Industrials	112.5	116.4	110.7
18 Utilities	120.1	124.2	123.4
8 Banks	132.0	132.7	127.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(27 Stocks)	82.1	86.7	81.9
23 Golds	60.8	63.7	62.5
4 Base Metals	125.2	133.2	120.9

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY
HAD RECORD YEAR IN 1947

The Canadian pulp and paper industry surpassed in 1947 the many records it had established in 1946. The gross value of products reached a total of \$706,972,000, showing an advance of almost 34 per cent over 1946, while the net value of products -- value added by manufacture -- at \$356,085,000, was 38 per cent higher. Salaries and wages amounting to \$129,478,000 were paid to 49,900 employees compared with \$101,365,000 paid to 45,000 employees in 1946.

One hundred and fifteen mills operated in 1947, an increase of two over the preceding year. The 88 mills manufacturing pulp produced 7,253,671 tons valued at \$403,853,235, as compared with 6,615,410 tons valued at \$287,624,227 in 1946, representing increases in quantity and value of 9.7 per cent and 40.4 per cent, respectively. Over 23 per cent of the total pulp production was made for export, with tonnage 17.7 per cent and value of 52.1 per cent higher than in 1946.

The 86 mills making paper in 1947 produced 5,775,082 tons of paper and paper board valued at \$507,101,277 as compared with 5,347,118 tons valued at \$396,956,390 in 1946, representing increases of eight per cent in tonnage and 27.7 per cent in value. Newsprint made up 77.5 per cent of the total reported tonnage of paper manufactured in 1947, with an output of 4,474,264 tons valued at \$355,540,669, as compared with 4,162,158 tons valued at \$280,809,610 in 1946.

The apparent total production of pulpwood in 1947 was 11,484,522 rough cords valued at \$237,488,741, as compared with 10,523,256 cords valued at \$183,085,359 in 1946. This represents increases of 9.1 per cent in volume and 29.7 per cent in value. Of the total 1947 production, about 83 per cent was manufactured into pulp in Canadian pulp-mills, while the remaining 17 per cent was exported. Imports of pulpwood are relatively unimportant.

Exports of wood pulp during 1947 amounted to 1,698,712 tons valued at \$177,802,612, as compared with 1,418,558 tons valued at \$114,020,659 in 1946, representing increases of 19.7 per cent in quantity and 55.9 per cent in value. Imports of wood pulp increased 95.7 per cent from 14,471 tons in 1946 to 28,326 tons in 1947.

Exports of paper and paper goods during 1947 were valued at \$373,133,338 as compared with \$287,437,805 in 1946. These exports were made up chiefly of newsprint paper -- 4,220,779 tons valued at \$324,293,158 being exported as compared with 3,858,467 tons valued at \$265,864,969 in 1946. Exports of paper board were next in importance and were valued at \$6,940,775. Value of paper and paper goods imported in 1947 was \$23,027,200, an increase of 22.3 per cent over 1946.

LUMBER PRODUCTION LOWER IN AUGUST

Canadian production of sawn lumber moved to a lower level in August, while the cumulative output for the eight months ending August was practically unchanged from a year ago. The month's output amounted to 586,495,000 feet board measure compared with 610,464,000 a year ago, and in the eight-month period, 3,798,162,000 feet compared with 3,779,299,000 a year ago.

Eight-month totals were as follows by provinces, those for the same period last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): British Columbia, 1,745,731 (1,612,540) feet; Quebec, 802,004 (818,402); Ontario, 506,487 (494,938); Nova Scotia, 216,436 (272,392); Alberta, 211,002 (187,168); New Brunswick, 192,172 (233,441); Prince Edward Island, 6,806 (9,890); Saskatchewan, 79,251 (100,821); Manitoba, 38,223 (49,207).

MORE THAN 50,200 DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED IN NINE MONTHS OF 1948

The number of dwelling units completed in Canada in September was 6,667, bringing the aggregate for the nine months ending September to 50,238, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Starts were made on 10,651 units during the month, and the total number under construction at the end of the month was 63,656.

Since April, starts have exceeded completions every month and the number of units under construction in Canada has increased by more than 21,000 from January 1 to September 30, distributed over all regions. The Prairie Provinces show the greatest increase where the number under construction has more than doubled in the nine months.

It is expected that larger numbers will be completed in the last three months of this year and the total for 1948 will reach 80,000. In 1947 the number completed was 72,300, excluding conversions.

The average length of time required to complete a dwelling unit dropped from 6.2 months in August to 5.4 months for the dwellings completed in September. There has been little change in the completion time in the larger urban centres. However, the low national average reflects the activity in the small towns and rural areas, where there are now less than 3,000 units started before January 1 and not yet completed; the average completion time is about four months.

It is estimated from the types of dwelling units being constructed that 27 per cent of the dwelling units completed in the first nine months of 1948 are for rental purposes and that the remainder will be owner-occupied. In February this year, an estimated 38 per cent of all dwelling units in Canada were for rental purposes.

CARLOADINGS LOWER

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended November 6 declined to 86,335 cars from the year's peak figure of 91,619 cars shown for the preceding week, and 86,788 cars for the corresponding week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Grain loadings declined from 10,260 cars in 1947 to 8,894 cars, grain products from 3,713 to 2,985 cars, live stock from 3,661 to 3,409 cars, and lumber from 4,661 to 3,947 cars. Coal increased from 7,160 to 7,413 cars, ores from 3,206 to 3,631 cars, sand, stone, gravel, etc. from 4,852 to 5,442 cars, wood pulp and paper from 3,935 to 4,160 cars, and l.c.l. merchandise from 18,504 to 18,959 cars.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Estimates of Canadian Labour Income, August (10 cents).
2. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, September (10 cents).
3. Manufacturing Industries of British Columbia, 1946 (25 cents).
4. Area and Condition of Occupied Farm Land, Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
5. Stocks of Honey on Hand, October 1 (10 cents).
6. Primary Iron and Steel, August (10 cents).
7. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, October (10 cents).
8. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
9. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, October (10 cents).
10. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, November 1 (10 cents).
11. Preliminary Estimate of Manufacturing Production, 1947 (25 cents).
12. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, November 1 (10 cents).
13. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, August (25 cents).
14. November Estimate of Production of Late-Sown Crops, Fodder, Roots and Potatoes (10 cents).
15. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, September (10 cents).
16. Gross Farm Revenue, 1945, by Census Division, Alberta (10 cents).
17. Survey of Production in Canada, 1938 to 1946 (25 cents).
18. Pulp and Paper Industry, 1947 (30 cents).
19. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
20. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, November 1 (10 cents).
21. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, September (10 cents).
22. Farm Holdings Cross-Classified by Size, Tenure, Type and Value of Products, Manitoba, 1946 (10 cents).
23. Wire Fencing, September (10 cents).
24. Steel Wire, September (10 cents).
25. Nails, Tacks and Staples, September (10 cents).
26. Central Electric Stations, September (10 cents).
27. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, October (10 cents).
28. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, October (10 cents).
29. Wholesale Trade, September (10 cents).
30. Current Trends in Food Distribution, September (10 cents).
31. Housing Bulletin No. 9 (10 cents).

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

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729679