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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

INCREASES IN COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES among world countries in the first half of 1948 ranged from fractional gains for Switzerland, Spain and Egypt, to 22 per cent for Japan and 672 per cent for Shanghai. Small decreases were shown for series for Portugal and Iceland.

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PRACTICALLY ALL NATIONAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES continued to move upward in the first half of 1948, increases ranging from 0.3 per cent for Switzerland to 38.9 per cent for France.

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A SMALL DECREASE IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF INVENTORIES held by Canadian manufacturers in September is indicated by advance figures -- the first monthly decline in total value since the survey began in October, 1946.

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WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION in the first three months of the current crop year was down 22 per cent from the similar period of the preceding crop year and was 27 per cent lower in October.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORE or in transit in North America at midnight on November 11 amounted to 183,840,000 bushels, a decline of 576,000 bushels from the preceding week, but 32,063,000 bushels in advance of last year's corresponding visible.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ending November 13 continued the normal seasonal decline, dropping to 84,000 cars from 86,000 in the preceding week, but were 1,700 cars above last year.

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CANADIAN SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED AIR CARRIERS both had credit balances on July operations.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER in the first nine months of this year was practically unchanged from a year ago, but was down five per cent in September.

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OVERALL STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR held by Canadian refineries at the end of October were approximately seven per cent higher than on the corresponding date last year.

WORLD PRICE MOVEMENTS Practically all national wholesale price index numbers continued to move upward in the first half of 1948, increases ranging from 0.3 per cent for Switzerland to 38.9 per cent for France. Between these extremes, increases of one to 10 per cent predominated. Declines over the six-month period were recorded by series for Italy and Spain.

Among cost-of-living series, increases in the first half of 1948 ranged from fractional gains for Switzerland, Spain and Egypt, to 22 per cent for Japan (28 towns), and 672 per cent for Shanghai. Small decreases were shown by series for Portugal and Iceland. The majority of increases were from one to 10 per cent, and in many cases these showed a slower rate of advance than in the second half of 1947. The Canadian June, 1948 index of 154.3 (1935-39=100) was 5.7 per cent above December, 1947 and 2.5 per cent above July, 1920, the peak following world War I. The United States consumers' price index, on the same base was 171.1, 2.8 per cent above December, 1947 and 14.9 per cent above its June, 1920 high. The United Kingdom interim index of retail prices mounted 5.8 per cent in the first half of 1948 to register a 10 per cent increase over its base period level of June, 1947.

Wholesale price index numbers for the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand all recorded smaller rates of advance in the first half of 1948 than in the previous half year. The Canadian index for June this year was 5.9 per cent above December and 18.7 per cent above June, 1947. The U.S. Bureau of Labor monthly index showed a December-June rise of 1.8 per cent. A break in farm prices was responsible for a sharp February drop of 2.9 per cent, but it was followed by advances which brought the June, 1948 index to 166.2. This was 0.6 per cent below the May, 1920 peak, which subsequently was passed. Increases of 3.9 per cent and 3.2 per cent for Australia and New Zealand were moderate compared with gains made in the latter half of 1947 when the partial removal of subsidies was followed by unusual advances in both series. A sharp outturn in June in the South African index was largely responsible for the net December-June increase of 5.1 per cent.

The United Kingdom Board of Trade index rose 9.1 per cent in the first half of 1948; foods were up 7.3 per cent and industrial materials and manufactures 10.2 per cent. Other European index numbers revealed considerable diversity of pattern in the first half of 1948. The Italian wholesale price index moved down 6.9 per cent in this period, continuing a decline which began in September, 1947. The Spanish index receded 1.3 per cent from the all-time high of December, 1947. The Netherlands series recorded no change between December and June, although intervening months were fractionally below the December level. Series for Switzerland, Portugal, Norway and Czechoslovakia accumulated small gains ranging from 0.3 per cent to 2.3 per cent. Sweden and Denmark, with larger increases, 5.4 per cent and 5.8 per cent, respectively, showed slightly accelerated rates of rise in this period. Most substantial increases on record for the European group were Finland and France, with percentage advances of 9.1 and 38.9 per cent, respectively.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on November 19 amounted to 29,393,000 pounds, which includes 1,822,000 pounds of imported butter, and compares with 43,173,000 pounds a year ago, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks were as follows by cities on November 19, those for 1947 being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 3,977 (3,577) pounds; Montreal, 10,337 (17,184); Toronto, 4,301 (3,898); Winnipeg, 4,566 (9,058); Regina, 352 (590); Saskatoon, 220 (264); Edmonton, 2,254 (2,876); Calgary, 1,230 (1,744); Vancouver, 2,156 (3,982).

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF
OILSEED CROPS HIGHER IN 1948

A marked expansion in acreage occurred in Canada's major oilseed crops in 1948 and, with the exception of flaxseed, all-time records of production are indicated, according to estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Canada's 1948 flaxseed crop, estimated at 17,400,000 bushels, is the largest since 1943 and compares with 12,240,800 in 1947. Production of soy beans, currently confined to Ontario, amounted to 1,683,000 bushels, an increase of 573,000 over the 1947 crop.

Production of sunflower seed is placed at 22,400,000 pounds compared with 20,000,000 in 1947, and rapeseed at 85,600,000 pounds compared with 21,862,000. Commercial production of sunflower seed and rapeseed in 1948 was limited to Manitoba and Saskatchewan, respectively.

Flaxseed acreage was expanded from 1,571,300 acres in 1947 to 1,934,500 in 1948, soy beans from 61,000 acres to 94,000, sunflower seed from 25,000 acres to 28,000, and rapeseed from 58,300 acres to 80,000.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on November 11 amounted to 183,840,000 bushels, a decline of 576,000 bushels from the preceding week's figure of 184,416,000, but was 32,063,000 bushels in advance of last year's corresponding visible of 151,777,000 bushels.

Amount in store in the western division rose from 122,946,000 bushels a year ago to 157,334,000, at eastern seaboard ports from 1,911,000 bushels to 3,114,000, in lake transit from 4,303,000 bushels to 7,990,000, in rail transit in the eastern division from 1,817,000 bushels to 1,850,000, while stocks at eastern lake ports declined from 13,452,000 bushels a year ago to 8,086,000.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending November 11 totalled 4,974,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,654,000 from the 6,628,000 bushels delivered in the week of November 4. Marketings of oats amounted to 2,285,000 bushels compared with 2,570,000 a week earlier, barley 1,574,000 bushels compared with 1,830,000, rye 296,000 bushels compared with 212,000, and flaxseed 223,000 bushels compared with 221,000.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ended November 11 was above the similar period of 1947, amounting to 2,923,000 bushels as compared with 2,131,000.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION LOWER

Production of wheat flour in the first three months of the current crop year was down 22 per cent from the similar period of the preceding crop year and was 27 per cent lower in October. First quarter output was 5,753,000 barrels as against 7,376,000, and in October, 1,959,000 barrels compared with 2,489,000.

Wheat milled into flour in the month amounted to 8,808,000 bushels as compared with 11,240,000 in the same month last year, while in the first quarter millings totalled 25,973,000 bushels as against 33,360,000. Stocks of wheat in flour mills at the end of October amounted to 2,620,000 bushels.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also ground during October, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: oats, 1,804,000 (2,614,000) bushels; corn, 124,000 (141,000); barley, 787,000 (937,000); buckwheat, 7,000 (8,000); and mixed grains, 1,849,000 (1,766,000).

SUGAR STOCKS HIGHER IN OCTOBER

Overall stocks of raw and refined sugar held by Canadian refineries at the end of October were approximately seven per cent higher than on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The combined total was 232,428,000 pounds as against 217,008,000.

The advance was due to increased holdings of refined sugar which rose from 78,669,000 pounds a year ago to 103,981,000. Stocks of raw sugar fell from 138,338,000 pounds to 128,448,000.

Receipts of raw sugar during the four weeks ending October 30 rose sharply to 130,479,000 pounds from 90,155,000 a year ago, while the meltings and sales increased more moderately to 111,477,000 pounds from 103,093,000.

Refined sugar manufactured during the four-week period increased to 156,749,000 pounds from 141,823,000, while the sales were practically unchanged at 109,946,000 pounds.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP
TWO PER CENT LAST WEEK

Showing a slackening in the rate of rise, department store sales increased two per cent during the week ending November 13 over the corresponding week last year. The increase in the week of November 6 was 16 per cent. Sales were up 11 per cent in the Maritimes, one per cent in Ontario, three per cent in Manitoba and Alberta, while sales in Quebec were down nine per cent and Saskatchewan two per cent. Percentage change for British Columbia is not available.

RECORD NUMBER OF ELECTRIC
REFRIGERATORS PRODUCED

Canadian manufacturers produced a record number of domestic type electric refrigerators in September. The month's output totalled 12,349 units compared with 9,531 in the preceding month and 10,123 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This brought the nine-month aggregate to 99,736 units, which was 40 per cent higher than last year's total of 71,189.

Exports of Canadian-made units were maintained at a comparatively high level in September, totalling 1,423 units compared with 1,923 in August and 677 a year ago. Imports were down sharply from a year ago, amounting to 32 units in September, 46 in August and 5,259 in September, 1947.

Manufacturers' stocks at the end of September amounted to 1,940 units as against 1,304 a year ago.

OUTPUT OF WASHING MACHINES AT
RECORD HIGH POINT IN SEPTEMBER

Canadian manufacturers, adding to gains in previous months, set a new monthly record for production of domestic washing machines in September to raise their production in the nine months this year above the total for all 1947.

The month's output amounted to 30,707 units as compared with 25,183 in the preceding month and 22,328 in the corresponding month last year, while for the nine months ending September the total was 232,365 compared with 152,026 in the similar period last year. Output for the calendar year 1947 was 215,928.

Since the beginning of 1946 to the end of September this year, Canadian manufacturers have turned out no fewer than 567,662 domestic washing machines.

DECLINE IN MANUFACTURERS
INVENTORIES INDICATED

Advance indications point to a small decrease in the total value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturing industries during September. If this trend is substantiated by later returns, it will mean the first monthly decline in total value since the survey began in October, 1946.

Consumers' goods inventories appear to have declined somewhat, and capital goods inventories have also fallen, but by a smaller amount. The value of producers' goods inventories have risen very slightly; stocks of construction materials also appear to be above July levels, but figures for sawmills, the largest component of this group are not yet available.

The decline in inventory value appears to have been due to unusually high levels of shipments during September. In the majority of industries for which figures are available, shipment values are well above the levels of the past few months. In some cases this was probably accounted for by holidays in July and August, but in most instances the increase is greater than the increase during September, 1947.

The consumers' non-durable finished products group shows the largest decline in inventory value. In the food group, all components show a decrease in value, except butter stocks, which have increased slightly, but not as much as last year. The decrease in inventories held by sugar refiners, slaughterers and meat packers, and cheese factories are all of a seasonal nature, but meat and cheese stocks appear to have declined in value more than they did in September, 1947. The value of inventories in the tobacco and beverages group has also decreased in value, due to a large seasonal decline in tobacco stocks.

The non-durable semi-finished products group appears to have risen, due to seasonal increases in the feed and flour, and malt and malt products inventories; semi-durable consumers' goods inventories also increased. In the latter group, the clothing, textile and leather footwear industries showed small increases and rubber goods a small decrease in value.

Total durable consumers' goods inventories have declined, due largely to a four-point drop in the electrical apparatus and supplies industry, although the majority of industries in this group show slight rises in value. Throughout the consumers' goods group the majority of shipments are well above the August level.

Capital goods inventories were down slightly in value in September, although they do not appear to have fallen back to the July level. The fall was caused by increases in the agricultural implements and shipbuilding industries, the majority of other industries in the group having increased inventory value slightly. In the majority of industries in this group also, shipments were well above August levels, the increase being especially marked in the shipbuilding and railway rolling stock industries.

The value of inventory in the producers' goods group has risen very slightly, but the increase appears smaller than any registered in the previous six months in this category.

PACK OF CANNED PEACHES
HIGHER THIS YEAR

Commercial pack of canned peaches in 1948 amounted to 2,176,238 dozen cans, an increase of 171,744 dozen over the preceding year's pack of 2,004,494. The net weight of contents was 36,249,157 pounds as against 34,096,789 a year ago. The amount quick frozen, not for re-processing totalled 190,500 pounds, and peaches processed in SO₂, 743,892 reclaimable pounds.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>November 18</u>	<u>November 11</u>	<u>October 21</u>
		(1935-39=100)	
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks)	117.8	116.8	117.1
76 Industrials	113.6	112.5	112.5
16 Utilities	120.5	120.1	123.3
8 Banks	132.6	132.0	128.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	81.4	82.1	82.5
25 Golds	59.2	60.8	61.8
5 Base Metals	126.7	125.2	124.4

MORE BIRTHS, DEATHS,
FEWER MARRIAGES IN AUGUST

Registrations of births in Canada showed a slight increase in August to reverse the downward trend which characterized the first seven months of this year.

The month's increase was due for the most part to a substantial gain in Quebec. Comparatively small increases were shown for Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, but decreases were registered by the remaining provinces.

The number of births in the month was 31,000 as compared with 30,600 a year earlier, and in the eight months ending August, 229,300 as compared with 242,300, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A 10.5 per cent decline occurred in August marriage registrations as compared with last year, the number falling from 13,900 to 12,400. For the year to date the total number was 77,300 as against 82,200 a year ago. Declines have been fairly general during 1948 in all provinces except Saskatchewan.

Registrations of deaths increased in the month from 8,800 to 9,600, and in the cumulative period from 77,900 to 80,600.

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN OCTOBER

With considerably fewer laying hens than a year ago, the total output of eggs in Canada in October was about 17 per cent lower than a year ago, according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. On the other hand, the smaller number of layers produced 37 more eggs per 100 layers.

During the month an average of 27,784,000 layers on farms produced 21,187,000 dozen eggs, while layers elsewhere than on farms produced 1,968,000 dozen, a total net production of 23,155,000 dozen. In October last year the net lay was 27,714,000 dozen.

Cumulative net production of eggs to the end of October totalled 333,052,000 dozen as compared with 348,859,000 in the same period of 1947.

CIVIL AVIATION IN JULY Reflecting the increased use of aircraft for the transportation of passengers, mail and freight, Canadian scheduled and non-scheduled air carriers both had credit balances on July operations.

Figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that Canadian scheduled air carriers reported gross receipts of \$2,925,000 in July as against \$2,058,000 in the corresponding month last year, and with operating expenses increasing from \$2,107,000 to \$2,673,000, the operating loss of \$49,000 last year was improved to a credit of \$252,000. This brings the cumulative net operating loss for the seven months to \$509,000 as against a loss of \$2,070,000 for the first seven months of 1947.

Non-scheduled carriers also showed an improvement in July over last year, raising revenues from \$616,000 to \$717,000, and net operating revenues from \$138,000 to \$195,000.

Scheduled carriers showed an increase in passengers carried on scheduled services from 57,842 in July, 1947 to 73,170. The Canadian carriers showed an increase also on their international routes, but the United States carriers operating into Canadian air ports showed a decrease from 21,240 to 19,508 passengers.

The scheduled air carriers started in July to carry certain first class mail other than air mail and mail revenues increased from \$499,000 in June and \$393,000 in July last year to \$592,000 or by 52 per cent over 1947, and mail ton miles was increased from 120,000 in July, 1947 to 234,000 or by 95 per cent.

Freight ton miles for all classes showed substantial increases, the total being greater than a year earlier by 64 per cent.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended November 13 continued the normal seasonal decline, dropping to 84,179 cars from 86,332 cars in the preceding week. However, an improvement of 1,671 cars or two per cent was shown over the same week last year.

Grain loadings increased to 10,225 cars from 9,460 in the 46th week of 1947, while live stock was off 317 cars at 3,381 cars. Coal was down sharply from 7,413 cars in the previous week to 5,983 cars and compares with 6,256 cars in the same week last year. Iron and steel manufacturers were 1,715 cars during the week against 1,498 a year ago.

Wood pulp and paper loadings were heavier at 4,227 cars against 4,160 in the preceding week and 3,796 in 1947. L.C.L. merchandise totalled 18,425 cars, compared with 17,783 in the week of November 15 last year.

OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS HIGHER IN AUGUST Canadian production of refined petroleum products was higher in August, rising to 7,638,000 barrels as compared with 7,056,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The gain in the month brought the total for the first eight months of this year to 51,549,000 barrels as compared with 47,448,000 in the similar period of last year.

Refineries used 8,438,000 barrels of crude oil during the month compared with 7,375,000 in the same month last year, while receipts of crude oil totalled 8,477,000 barrels, including 7,252,000 of imported oil and 1,226,000 from Canadian sources of supply. Month-end stocks of crude at the refineries amounted to 5,025,000 barrels compared with 4,338,000 in the like period of 1947.

COKE PRODUCTION HIGHER Continuing the increases of earlier months this year, coke production in Canada in September rose from 286,000 tons a year ago to 327,000 tons, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This brought the cumulative total for the nine months ending September to 2,913,000 tons as compared with 2,601,000 in the like period of 1947.

Producers' stocks of oven and retort coke, excluding breeze, at the end of September amounted to 118,000 tons, of which 35,000 tons were located in the eastern provinces and 78,600 tons in Ontario, with the remainder in western provinces. Stocks of breeze totalled 128,000 tons, of which 112,300 tons were held in Ontario.

PRODUCTION OF PORTLAND CEMENT IN SEPTEMBER Production of Portland cement was maintained at a high level in September, the month's output totalling 1,238,000 barrels as compared with 1,155,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the nine months ending September, 10,298,000 barrels were produced compared with 8,776,000 in the like period of last year.

Shipments to customers during the month were increased to 1,475,000 barrels from 1,235,000 a year ago, bringing the aggregate for the nine months ending September to 10,675,000 barrels as against 8,916,000. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of the month amounted to 332,000 barrels compared with 305,000 a year ago.

OUTPUT OF ASBESTOS AT RECORD HIGH IN SEPTEMBER Canadian production of asbestos reached a record total of 68,400 tons in September as compared with 58,400 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The cumulative output for the nine months ending September aggregated 522,700 tons as compared with 479,000 in the like period last year.

A high percentage of the total output was exported. In September, 63,900 tons were shipped abroad as compared with 55,200 a year ago, and in the nine-month period, 499,700 tons compared with 461,000.

OUTPUT OF CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS INCREASED IN AUGUST Reflecting the high level of demand for building materials, production of concrete building blocks moved up to 4,158,000 in August from last year's figure of 2,986,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output of concrete bricks rose to 2,174,000 from 1,498,000, while the month's production of cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile amounted to 17,294 tons compared with 13,708.

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD Production of rigid insulating board in October amounted to 19,067,000 square feet, up from the preceding month's figure of 18,659,000 square feet, but down slightly from the October, 1947 output of 19,238,000 square feet. During the first 10 months of this year, 180,451,200 square feet were produced as against 169,155,000 in the similar period of 1947.

Domestic sales in October totalled 17,700,000 square feet compared with 16,315,000 in September and 15,842,000 in October, 1947, bringing the aggregate for the first 10 months of this year to 152,601,000 square feet against 132,746,000 in the like period of last year.

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER Canadian production of sawn lumber in the first nine months of this year was practically unchanged from a year ago, but was down five per cent in September. Decreases in both periods in the over-all output East of the Rockies more than outweighed advances for British Columbia.

In the nine months the all-Canada output amounted to 4,323,539 M feet board measure as compared with 4,333,014 M in the corresponding period last year, while for the month the figure was 525,377 M feet compared with 553,715 M.

Output for the nine-month period was as follows in M board feet, totals for the similar period of 1947 being in brackets: British Columbia, 2,005,018 (1,836,227); Quebec, 924,581 (977,552); Ontario, 600,546 (598,164); Nova Scotia, 237,392 (300,066); Alberta, 217,833 (193,637); New Brunswick, 205,572 (260,392); Saskatchewan, 79,876 (101,571); Manitoba, 44,739 (54,335); Prince Edward Island, 7,982 (11,070).

CONSUMPTION OF RUBBER INCREASED IN SEPTEMBER Reversing the trend of recent months, consumption of rubber in Canada increased from 10,357,760 pounds in August to 13,641,600 in September. Consumption of natural rubber increased 1,775,024 pounds, synthetic 691,913 pounds, and reclaim 815,422 pounds. In terms of end-product use, consumption of all rubber in the production of tires and tubes, including tire repair material, increased by 2,338,955 pounds, in rubber footwear by 185,004 pounds, in wire and cable by 49,392 pounds, and in other products by 659,008 pounds.

STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTION OF FINISHED LEATHER Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of September amounted to 389,600, an increase of 12.2 per cent as compared with the preceding month's figure of 347,200, but a decline of 24.5 per cent from the September, 1947 figure of 516,400, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of calf and kip skins increased from 607,600 a year ago to 798,700, sheep and lamb skins from 51,100 dozen to 55,200, but goat and kid skins fell from 164,200 to 135,200, and horse hides from 44,700 to 14,000.

Production of cattle sole leather in September totalled 1,625,700 pounds compared with 2,547,500 in the same month last year, cattle upper leather 3,364,900 square feet compared with 2,880,300, while the production of glove and garment leather amounted to 291,600 square feet compared with 337,700. Production of calf and kip skin upper leather totalled 883,500 square feet compared with 1,487,500 in September last year.

CANADIAN TANNING INDUSTRY HAD RECORD VALUE OF OUTPUT IN 1947 Factory value of products turned out by the Canadian tanning industry reached a record high figure of \$69,240,000 in 1947, an increase of 21.4 per cent over the preceding year. The increase was due to higher prices, as the number of hides handled decreased by two per cent.

The principal kinds of leather produced included oak-tanned soled leather to the value of \$16,250,000, cattle and horse hide upper leather \$15,280,000, calf skin upper leather \$13,237,000, and glove leather, \$4,518,000. The value of these four items combined accounted for 71 per cent of the total value of output.

The number of persons employed by the industry increased to 5,574 from 5,400 in 1946 and the amount paid in salaries and wages rose to \$10,680,000 from \$9,224,000. The average annual salary or wage increased from \$1,708 in 1946 to \$1,916 in 1947 or by 12.1 per cent.

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF
BICYCLES HIGHER IN 1947

Testimony to the popularity of the bicycle as a means of transportation is to be found in the increasing output of Canadian manufacturers in recent years. Last year no fewer than 90,600 were made compared with 85,800 in 1946, 74,300 in 1945, and 70,600 in pre-war 1939. Only in 1941 did domestic production exceed last year's figure, the total for that year standing at 100,800.

In addition to the domestic output, importers brought into the country an additional 51,900 bicycles -- a figure never before approached -- to bring the year's total supply, after deducting exports, to something like 138,000 bicycles.

Canadian-made bicycles and bicycle parts were exported to 34 countries in 1947, with a total of 4,378 bicycles going to 20 countries and parts to an additional 14. Total value of both was \$1,399,539, parts accounting for a major part. Leading markets were the Netherlands, Australia, Belgium, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Union of South Africa.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
2. Sugar Report, October 2 to October 30 (10 cents).
3. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, July (10 cents).
4. Bicycle Manufacturing Industry, 1947 (25 cents).
5. Acreage and Production of Oilseed Crops, 1948 (10 cents).
6. World Price Movements, First Half of 1948 (25 cents).
7. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, October (10 cents).
8. Wage-Earner Families by Earnings of Head, Showing Family Size and Composition, Family Earnings, and Tenure of Head, Prairie Provinces, 1946 (10 cents).
9. Canadian Milling Statistics, October (10 cents).
10. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, September (25 cents).
11. Pack of Apricots, 1948 (10 cents).
12. Asbestos, September (10 cents).
13. Cement, September (10 cents).
14. Production of Leather Footwear, September (10 cents).
15. Monthly Poultry Estimates, October (10 cents).
16. Births, Marriages and Deaths, August (10 cents).
17. Civil Aviation, July (10 cents).
18. Coal and Coke Statistics, September (10 cents).
19. Shipments and Inventories of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, September (25 cents).
20. Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, September (25 cents).
21. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
22. Domestic Washing Machines, September (10 cents).
23. Gross Farm Revenues by Census Division, Manitoba, 1945 (10 cents).
24. Refined Petroleum Products, August (20 cents).
25. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, September (25 cents).
26. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, September (25 cents).
27. Leather Industry, 1947 (25 cents).
28. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, July (10 cents).
29. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, August (10 cents).
30. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, September (10 cents).
31. Pack of Peaches, 1948 (10 cents).
32. Domestic Type Electric Refrigerators, September (10 cents).

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