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CANADA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORT TRADE
REACHED PERCENTAGE HIGH IN 1947

With domestic exports in December valued at \$266,200,000, third highest monthly figure for the year, Canada's total export trade in 1947 rose to \$2,774,900,000, an increase of \$482,700,000 or 20 per cent over 1946 and the highest for any peacetime year. The 1947 total has been exceeded only in the three war years, 1945, 1944 and 1943, which averaged \$3,209,900,000, and was three and a third times the total for pre-war 1938.

Countries of the British Empire took Canadian merchandise to the value of \$1,168,500,000 as compared with \$904,700,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 29 per cent, while shipments to foreign countries aggregated \$1,606,400,000 as compared with \$1,407,500,000, an increase of 14 per cent. December exports to British countries were valued at \$107,300,000 as compared with \$88,000,000 a year ago, and to foreign countries, \$158,800,000 compared with \$123,900,000.

The United States was Canada's largest market in 1947, purchasing goods to the value of \$1,034,226,000 as compared with \$887,941,000 in 1946, an increase of 16 per cent, followed by the United Kingdom at \$751,198,000 as compared with \$597,506,000, a gain of 27 per cent. In December, purchases by the United States amounted to \$105,972,000 as compared with \$83,868,000 a year ago, and the United Kingdom, \$72,542,000 compared with \$59,360,000.

With all countries of the group showing increases, the Latin American countries in 1947 purchased goods from Canada to a total value of \$129,771,000 as compared with \$92,603,000. Exports to Argentina rose from \$14,039,000 to \$31,697,000, Brazil from \$24,602,000 to \$31,680,000, Mexico from \$10,536,000 to \$11,701,000, and Venezuela from \$11,086,000 to \$12,929,000.

Among European countries, France was the largest individual buyer of Canadian goods in 1947 with a total of \$81,058,000 as compared with \$74,380,000, followed by the Netherlands with \$55,940,000 compared with \$33,883,000, Belgium \$52,749,000 compared with \$63,626,000, and Italy \$35,688,000 compared with \$20,387,000.

Exports to Australia in 1947 were valued at \$60,294,000 compared with \$38,194,000, New Zealand \$37,386,000 compared with \$16,110,000, Union of South Africa \$66,674,000 compared with \$68,683,000, Newfoundland \$55,085,000 compared with \$38,229,000, China \$34,984,000 compared with \$42,915,000, Trinidad and Tobago \$26,354,000 compared with \$19,140,000, and India \$42,947,000 compared with \$49,046,000.

Exports of wood, wood products and paper - leading commodity group in value - totalled \$836,200,000 in 1947, showing a gain of \$260,600,000 over 1946 and accounting for nearly three-fifths of the overall increase. Shipments of planks and boards showed the largest increase among the major items of this group, rising to \$208,375,000 as compared with \$125,391,000 the previous year. Exports of newsprint, leading export commodity, advanced to \$342,293,000 as against \$265,865,000, and wood pulp to \$177,803,000 compared with \$114,021,000. December exports for the group amounted to \$85,847,000 compared with \$61,808,000 a year earlier.

Second group in value and gain for the year, exports of agricultural and vegetable products totalled \$683,700,000 compared with \$578,500,000 in 1946. Shipments of wheat increased moderately to \$265,200,000 compared with \$250,306,000, while wheat flour rose sharply to \$196,578,000 as against \$126,733,000. Gains were recorded also for vegetables, other grains, sugar and products, rubber and products, seeds and tobacco, while alcoholic beverages and other vegetable products were lower. Exports in December stood at \$65,963,000 as compared with \$57,023,000 in December, 1946.

In contrast with these gains, shipments of animals and animal products declined to \$331,445,000 compared with \$358,473,000. Lower figures were recorded for cattle, fish and fishery products, furs, bacon and hams, other meats, and cheese while shell and processed eggs and other animal products were higher. During December exports in this group, however, rose to \$37,089,000 compared with \$30,531,000 the previous December, chiefly due to distinctive gains in furs and fur products, and fish and fishery products.

Among the non-ferrous metals, exports of aluminum, copper, lead, zinc and their products, and nickel increased in value, the group total rising to \$303,937,000 for a gain of \$56,100,000 over 1946. For December, values of nickel and zinc were lower than a year earlier, the group total being moderately up at \$25,953,000 against \$24,182,000. Next in total value, exports of the iron and products group for the year increased to \$273,156,000 compared with \$227,473,000, and for December to \$23,092,000 against \$16,725,000. Major increases during the year were in ferro-alloys, rolling-mill products, farm machinery and implements, other machinery, and passenger automobiles. Exports of locomotives and parts, railway cars and parts, and freight automobiles were considerably lower in value.

Exports of chemicals and allied products during the year also increased to \$83,804,000 compared with \$67,589,000, and of non-metallic minerals to \$74,614,000 compared with \$57,361,000, while fibres, textiles and products fell off to \$49,347,000 compared with \$53,760,000 in 1946 and miscellaneous commodities to \$88,710,000 compared with \$95,672,000. In the last group, donations and gifts declined sharply to \$10,627,000 from \$30,163,000 in 1946.

BUTTER SITUATION

Creamery butter production in December reached a total of 10,332,000 pounds, exceeding that of the same month of the previous year by 79,000 pounds. The dairy butter make, at 3,586,000 pounds, moved up 167,000 pounds, while whey butter fell to 36,000 pounds compared with 51,500. In the whole of 1947, output of creamery butter totalled 290,152,000 pounds compared with 271,366,000 in 1946, and dairy butter, 56,295,000 pounds compared with 54,225,000.

The supply of total butter -- creamery, dairy and whey -- represented by stocks at beginning plus December production, amounted to approximately $73\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds. This was a gain of approximately $2\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds in comparison with the total supply reported in December, 1946. This improvement may be credited to the high production during the autumn, a situation which was reflected in the stocks of December 1. At January 1, 1948, this situation was reversed; the 44 million pounds in store and in transit at that date represented a decline of about 500,000 pounds as compared with those of January 1, 1947.

The domestic disappearance of total butter in December was $29\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds as compared with less than 26 million pounds a year ago and $30\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds in the preceding month. In pounds per capita, the December disappearance was 2.34 pounds in comparison with 2.43 pounds in November and 2.11 in the same month of 1946.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CANADIAN CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine Canadian cities at the close of business on January 23 amounted to 22,005,590 pounds compared with 24,605,944 on January 16, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for January 16 being in brackets: Quebec, 1,563,349 (1,780,559) pounds; Montreal, 8,102,925 (8,982,412); Toronto, 2,310,715 (2,677,268); Winnipeg, 4,142,438 (4,861,578); Regina, 225,860 (311,976); Saskatoon, 121,841 (159,197); Edmonton, 1,507,270 (1,621,927); Calgary, 1,003,766 (1,369,215); Vancouver, 3,027,426 (3,141,812).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GR. INS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 15 totalled 134,849,965 bushels compared with 137,045,894 in the preceding week, and 142,906,945 bushels in the corresponding week last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies on the latest date comprised 123,382,813 bushels in Canadian positions and 11,467,152 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 15 totalled 2,900,392 bushels compared with 2,537,879 on January 3, bringing the total for the period, August 1 - January 15, to 196,632,087 bushels compared with 241,776,425 in the similar period of 1946-47.

The following quantities of coarse grains also were delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 15, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,233,213 (857,563) bushels; barley, 973,153 (841,716); rye, 40,519 (22,180); flaxseed, 46,863 (20,075).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending January 15 amounted to 2,690,096 bushels compared with 3,734,670 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the total for the period, August 1 - January 15, to 55,100,651 bushels compared with 67,716,704 in the similar period of 1946-47.

EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND
WHEAT FLOUR IN 1947

Exports of Canadian wheat in 1947 totalled 160,426,359 bushels, showing a moderate increase over the preceding year's total of 157,529,351 bushels, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Wheat flour exports moved up to 13,081,882 barrels from 14,934,287 in 1946, or by 26 per cent.

Rye exports were sharply higher during the year, rising to 9,801,001 bushels compared with 3,690,270 in 1946, but barley exports were off heavily at 569,002 bushels compared with 6,298,597, as were oats at 12,934,512 bushels compared with 30,243,202.

Flaxseed exports increased to 196,293 bushels as against 32,040 in 1946, corn to 193,837 bushels as against 158,761, and bran, shorts and middlings to 716,636 cwt. as against 581,492. Exports of oatmeal and rolled oats fell to 1,025,276 cwt. from 1,386,010, and screenings to 3,513,272 cwt. as against 4,036,937.

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

The following are weekly security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the base 1935-38=100, for the week ending January 22, a week and month earlier:

	<u>January 22</u>	<u>January 15</u>	<u>December 26</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks)	104.9	103.3	106.8
74 Industrials	99.0	102.8	101.1
18 Utilities	111.7	113.5	112.6
8 Banks	130.6	132.9	132.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(27 Stocks)	81.8	84.1	86.5
23 Golds	68.9	70.7	73.2
4 Base Metals	106.2	109.5	111.8

ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

Receipts of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income by Canadian residents totalled \$533 million in October, 1947. This total was eight million dollars higher than that for September, and \$84 million or about 19 per cent higher than the corresponding total for October, 1946. During the first 10 months of 1947 the aggregate was \$4,942 million as compared with \$4,201 million in the similar period of 1946, an increase of about 18 per cent.

The largest increases in total wages and salaries from September to October took place in the manufacturing and logging industries. Labour income payments in these industries were three and four million dollars higher respectively. Although the estimate of labour income for agriculture showed a seasonal drop of almost three million dollars, total salaries and wages in almost all other industries were slightly higher in October than in September.

Although increases in employment and in the cost of living probably decreased the purchasing power of the average Canadian wage earner in October, as compared with September, it would seem that there was little overall change in consumer purchasing power in the first 10 months of this year compared with 1946. To the end of October, monthly labour income payments have averaged about 18 per cent higher than those for 1946. The indexes of employment in nine leading industries from January 1 to November 1, have averaged about seven per cent higher than the annual 1946 figure, and the average of the cost of living index stood about nine per cent higher than that for 1946. Reductions in income tax charges which became effective July 1, added somewhat more money to the take home pay of the Canadian wage earner, to some extent counterbalancing sharply rising prices toward the end of the period.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The general index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1926=100, advanced one point during December, 1947 to 143.5 from 142.5 for the preceding month. The general index number for December, 1946 was 112.0. The principal advance over November was registered in the animal product group, while the vegetable product and non-ferrous groups showed slight decreases.

Sub-group indexes were as follows for December with those for November in brackets: vegetable products, 130.7 (131.6); animal products, 148.9 (144.1); textile products, 148.1 (146.5); wood products, 177.7 (176.8); iron products, 149.3 (148.3); non-ferrous metals, 135.8 (135.9); non-metallic minerals, 122.6 (121.2); and chemical products, 112.8 (112.6).

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Sales and purchases of securities between Canada and other countries in November 1947 showed minor decreases as compared with the preceding month. Sales were down \$2,600,000 at \$12,100,000 and purchases dropped \$1,400,000 to \$13,700,000. Net purchases rose from \$400,000 to \$1,600,000.

November trade with the United States resulted in net purchases of \$1,400,000 as compared with \$200,000 recorded in October. Dominion bonds and United States stocks were the securities chiefly responsible for the purchase balance in November. Net purchases of \$300,000 from the United Kingdom were principally due to repurchases of Canadian stocks and municipal bonds. Net sales of \$100,000 in trade with other countries replaced net purchases of the same amount in October.

Transactions with all countries for the 11 months ending November produced a purchase balance of \$13,900,000, in contrast to the sales balance of \$187,400,000 which occurred in the corresponding period of 1946. The repurchase of \$18,200,000 worth of Canadian common and preferred stocks was the most important factor contributing to the purchase balance. It more than outweighed net sales of Canadian corporation bonds and sales of new issues floated in Canada.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN DECEMBER

Dollar sales in Canadian department stores were 22 per cent higher in December than in the corresponding month last year, and 14 per cent above the previous all-time peak established in November, 1947. Unadjusted indexes, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 397.3 for December, 348.2 for November, and 325.7 for December 1946. Expansion was comparatively even in December for all parts of the country, the increase of 25 per cent in the Maritimes being the largest of all regional gains. Sales increases were registered in all departments, although modest gains only were made in the sales of millinery, smallwares, drugs and stationery.

SEA FISHERIES OF CANADA IN 1947

Landings of fish and shellfish in the sea fisheries of Canada in 1947 amounted to 1,093.7 million pounds, a decrease of about 10 per cent from the 1946 total, according to preliminary figures. These landings were valued at \$46,033,000, a decline of about 17 per cent from the preceding year's figure.

The decline in 1947 occurred in the fisheries of the Atlantic Coast, where landings were 20 per cent by volume and 33 per cent by value below those of 1946. The most serious decline took place in the cod fishery. Landings of that species fell off by more than a million pounds from the 1946 total of 312.5 million pounds. About one-quarter of this loss was incurred during the strike in the deep-sea fishing fleet at the beginning of 1947. The greater part of the loss, however, is attributable to a sag in the United States market for frozen fillets early in the year. This resulted in a drop in the price for raw cod which remained effective during the height of the fishing season and caused numbers of fishermen to withdraw from this fishery in certain districts, notably in the Gaspé area, and otherwise greatly reduced the fishing effort. It will be noted that the value of the 1947 landings of cod was less than half that of the 1946 catch. Landings in the other great Atlantic fishery, that of lobsters, also showed a decline, but this is attributable to adverse fishing conditions.

The important Pacific Coast fisheries -- salmon, herring and halibut -- all showed increases in both quantity landed and value during 1947. In volume landings totalled 474.8 million pounds, and in value \$23,199,000, representing increases of 8.5 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively. Because of a smaller catch of sockeye salmon overall value increased less than total volume of landings.

As to disposition of the catch, perhaps the most significant development on the Atlantic Coast was the drop in the production of cod fillets. A large part of the decrease in cod landings is accounted for in the reduced requirements of the filleting plants -- the quantities of cod salted and canned showed slight increases. There was also a substantial increase in the production of canned sardines in 1947. On the Pacific Coast the only significant change in disposition was an increase in the quantity of herring canned. The disposition of the salmon catch between the fresh markets and the canneries appears to have been fairly normal.

TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1946

There was a comparatively small increase in the number of deaths registered in Canada in 1946, the total rising to 114,931 compared with 113,414 in the preceding year. The general mortality rate, at 9.4 per thousand population, was unchanged from 1945, and was lower than the average for the 15-year period, 1931-45, which stood at 9.8.

The 10 leading causes of deaths accounted for 80.3 per cent of all deaths in 1946, compared with 79.7 in 1945. Heart disease continued to be the principal cause, claiming 29,355 lives during the year as compared with 29,705 in 1945, followed by cancer at 14,767 compared with 14,439, and intracranial lesions of vascular origin third at 9,406 compared with 9,421.

Violent deaths took 8,197 lives in 1946 compared with 7,611, diseases peculiar to the first year of life, 7,053 compared with 6,394, nephritis 6,922 compared with 6,926, tuberculosis 5,821 compared with 5,546, pneumonia 5,657 compared with 5,549, diabetes 2,409 compared with 2,417, and diseases of the arteries 2,230 compared with 2,210.

NATURAL INCREASE, BIRTHS AND
MARRIAGES AT RECORD LEVELS IN 1946

The natural increase in Canada's population in 1946 was 215,796 -- greatest on record, and 40,480 higher than the previous peak of 175,316 in 1945. This gain was due to a sharp increase in number of live births, deaths being only slightly higher.

Live births in 1946 totalled 330,727, the largest number ever registered in a twelve-month period, as compared with 288,730 in 1945, according to revised preliminary figures which will shortly be issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in printed form. Deaths moved up to 114,931 as compared with 113,414. Marriages also jumped to peak numbers, increasing to 134,088 as compared with 108,031 in 1945.

The record total of births in 1946 raised the Canadian birth rate to 26.9 per thousand population from 23.9 in 1945, bringing it to the highest point since the early 20's. The increase in births was general throughout the Dominion. Largest numerical increase was in Ontario where live births rose from 70,974 in 1945 to 97,441, followed by Quebec with an increase from 104,283 to 111,205. Births in British Columbia rose from 18,877 in 1945 to 22,600, New Brunswick from 13,693 to 16,274, Manitoba from 16,253 to 18,794, Saskatchewan from 18,926 to 21,433, Nova Scotia from 15,527 to 17,914, Alberta from 19,939 to 22,184, and Prince Edward Island from 2,258 to 2,793.

The general mortality rate per thousand population, at 9.4, was unchanged from that of 1945, and compared favourably with an average of 9.3 for the 15-year period, 1931-45. Deaths of children under one year of age rose from 14,823 in 1945 to 15,434, but the rate per thousand live births declined from 51 to 47. Deaths under one month were also up, rising to 8,991 from 8,244 in 1945, but the rate per thousand live births fell to 27 from 29. Natural deaths reached a new low point at 595 as compared with 660, and the rate per thousand live births was further reduced to 1.8 compared with 2.3.

PRODUCTION OF LEADING
MINERALS IN NOVEMBER

Production of all but one of 16 of Canada's leading minerals was higher in November than in the corresponding month of 1946, the single exception being feldspar, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Output for the month was as follows, totals for November 1946 being in brackets: asbestos, 65,754 (52,400) tons; cement, 1,073,305 (930,850) barrels; clay products, \$1,302,465 (\$1,127,400); coal, 1,745,316 (1,579,901) tons; copper, 38,086,972 (34,942,710) pounds; feldspar, 3,059 (3,633) tons; gold, 252,174 (231,305) fine ounces; gypsum, 246,265 (242,123) tons.

The month's output of lead amounted to 29,302,372 pounds compared with 22,453,713; lime, 36,796 (76,767) tons; natural gas, 5,478,910 M (4,846,530 M) cubic feet; nickel, 19,742,459 (17,694,162) pounds; petroleum, 665,863 (619,832) barrels; commercial salt, 28,497 (26,837) tons; silver, 253,896 (320,218) fine ounces; zinc, 37,471,737 (36,714,909) pounds.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN NOVEMBER

Production of gold in November 1947 amounted to 252,174 fine ounces compared with 258,765 ounces in the previous month, but increased nine per cent over the November 1946 output of 231,305 ounces. During the first eleven months of 1947, 2,794,790 ounces were produced compared with 2,603,115 ounces in the like period of 1946, an increase of 7.3 per cent.

Output for the eleven months by areas was as follows, totals for the same period of 1946 being in brackets: Ontario, 1,779,418 (1,656,123) fine ounces; Quebec, 542,243 (582,544); British Columbia, 216,385 (123,432); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 156,755 (176,076); Northwest Territories, 54,112 (18,770); Yukon, 44,647 (42,023); and Nova Scotia, 1,159 (4,042).

CEMENT PRODUCTION HIGHER IN 1947

Production of Portland cement in 1947 totalled 12,219,363 barrels as compared with 10,675,074 in the preceding year, an increase of 15 per cent. Shipments to customers aggregated 11,930,313 barrels as compared with 11,541,115, while stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of the year were 731,194 barrels as against 466,792.

Exports of cement moved lower during the year, but the imports were sharply higher. Exports for the full year were 86,029 barrels compared with 114,373, and imports during the eleven months ended November -- latest figures available -- were 1,217,214 barrels as against 350,056 in the similar period of 1946.

OUTPUT OF STEEL INGOTS IN 1947

Canadian production of steel ingots in 1947 amounted to 2,354,532 tons, showing an increase of 26.6 per cent over the total of 2,253,437 tons in 1946 when the steel strike slowed output and was only 3.6 per cent lower than in 1942 -- the peak wartime output. Daily average for the year was 7,921 tons compared with 6,174 in 1946.

December output of steel ingots stood at 241,065 tons compared with 246,765 in November and 231,317 in the corresponding month of 1946. On a daily basis the average for December 1947 was 7,932 tons compared with 8,226 in November and 7,462 a year earlier.

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board both were higher in 1947 than in the preceding year, output amounting to 203,991,237 square feet compared with 161,754,170, and domestic sales, 160,319,097 square feet compared with 132,115,437. In December, 17,734,369 square feet were produced compared with 13,320,531 a year earlier, and domestic sales, 15,275,570 square feet compared with 11,550,306.

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF ASPHALT ROOFING MATERIALS

Production of asphalt roofing materials was considerably higher in 1947 than in the preceding year, output of shingles and rolled roofing amounting to 5,497,949 squares compared with 5,012,702, and tar and asphalt felts and sheathings, 57,952 tons compared with 52,359. In December, 367,996 squares of shingles and rolled roofing were produced compared with 447,474 a year ago, and felts and sheathing, 5,302 tons compared with 4,536.

Domestic sales were also heavier in 1947. In the 12 months, 6,232,350 squares of shingles and rolled roofing were sold as compared with 4,890,201, and felts and sheathing, 50,602 tons compared with 51,843. In December, sales comprised 322,020 squares of shingles and rolled roofing compared with 453,590, and felts and sheathing 4,898 tons compared with 4,155.

SALES OF MANUFACTURED AND
NATURAL GAS IN NOVEMBER

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in Canada in November amounted to 2,194,350 M cubic feet as compared with 2,133,494 M in the corresponding month of 1946, and the revenues from sales, \$2,162,982 as compared with \$1,932,587. During the eleven months ending November, 22,470,706 M cubic feet were sold for a total of \$21,538,076 as compared with 22,027,195 M for \$20,313,649 in the similar period of 1946.

Natural gas sales in November totalled 3,701,679 M cubic feet as against 3,281,552 M in November 1946, and the revenues from sales \$1,166,679 as compared with \$1,095,101. Quantity sold during the first eleven months of 1947 was 35,307,244 M cubic feet as against 28,911,290 M in the like period of 1946; revenues were \$11,369,391 and \$10,690,378, respectively.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended January 17 increased to 76,307 cars from 74,300 in the preceding week and 71,894 for the corresponding week last year to register gains of 2.7 and 6.1 per cent, respectively. Grain loadings at 7,499 cars were up 2,059 cars above the same week last year, while live stock advanced 747 cars. Other significant gains were recorded in ores and concentrates, sand, stone, etc., other mine products, pulpwood, lumber, gasoline and woodpulp and paper. Declines occurred in loadings of grain products, fresh fruit, coal and coke, and in iron and steel products. Merchandise l.c.l. was 16,928 cars compared with 17,244 a year ago.

POPULATION OF ALBERTA BY MOTHER TONGUE

The English language was the mother tongue of 69 per cent of Alberta's population on June 1, 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Persons reported French, the other official language of Canada, as their mother tongue comprised four per cent of the population.

By mother tongue is meant the first language spoken in childhood if still understood by the person. For infants, the mother tongue is taken to be the language commonly spoken in the home.

Although the total population of Alberta increased from 796,169 to 803,330, or by just 7,161 during the five-year period 1941-1946, the population reporting English mother tongue increased by 56,536. The number of persons with French mother tongue showed a drop of 3,236 during the same period. All other principal European tongues recorded decreases during the period, with the largest drop being shown in the number of persons of German mother tongue. An increase in the number of persons reporting Japanese mother tongue from 509 in 1941, to 3,391 in 1946, was no doubt largely due to the wartime transfer of Japanese from the coastal regions of British Columbia to inland areas.

A comparison of rural and urban localities shows that 83 per cent of the population in urban areas reported English as their mother tongue, as compared with 58 per cent in rural areas. For all other mother tongues except Yiddish and Chinese, the proportions were greater in rural than urban areas.

Numerically largest mother tongue groups in 1946, with 1941 figures in brackets, were as follows: English, 557,512 (500,926); French, 28,215 (31,451); German, 47,707 (62,706); Norwegian, 11,052 (17,790); Polish, 15,103 (19,105); Russian, 6,785 (8,447); Slovak, 5,463 (6,755); Swedish, 7,205 (11,533); Ukrainian, 71,069 (74,837); Indian, 19,162 (19,065).

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY SOCIAL AREAS OF REGINA AND SASKATOON

Increases in the population of five of the nine social areas in Regina during the period 1941-46 resulted in a population gain for the city as a whole, from 58,245 in 1941 to 60,246 in 1946. Figures for Saskatoon reveal increases in all social areas, with the greatest gains occurring in the outer areas of the city. The population of Saskatoon increased from 43,027 to 46,028 during the five-year period.

These comparisons of population growth from 1941 to 1946 in the different sections of Regina and Saskatoon are revealed in a report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing the population at the two censuses for each of the social areas in these cities. In addition, the report shows the distribution of population in 1946 by social areas according to such characteristics as sex, age, marital status, birthplace, mother tongue and years of schooling. Other bulletins will be released as results become available giving information by social areas on such subjects as housing, households and families, employment and earnings, etc.

Statistical area divisions, or social areas as they are referred to in this bulletin, were drawn up for the cities of Regina and Saskatoon prior to the 1946 Census by the city authorities in co-operation with the Census Division to meet the needs of providing statistics for smaller areas than the city as a whole for the purposes of intra-city comparisons, etc. Other centres in the Prairie Provinces for which data are being compiled by these areas are the cities of Edmonton and Calgary, and the Winnipeg Metropolitan Area.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN MEDICINE HAT

More than two-thirds of the 3,560 dwellings occupied by Medicine Hat households on June 1, 1946 were single houses and almost all the remainder were apartments and flats. Almost 62 per cent of all dwellings were occupied by owners, and 38 per cent by tenant households. These and other facts relating to housing in Medicine Hat are contained in a bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, compiled from information gathered at the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces. This release is one of a series giving summary housing statistics for urban centres of 5,000 population and over.

Nearly 30 per cent of occupied dwellings were constructed before 1911 and only 22 per cent later than 1930. Wood served as the principal exterior material for 65 per cent of all homes. Approximately three-fourths of the households had lived in their present dwellings 10 years or less. The average length of residence for households in owner-occupied dwellings was 10 years and for households in rented dwellings, four years. Eighty-six per cent of Medicine Hat dwellings contained six rooms or less, while the average for all dwellings was 4.7 rooms. Nearly one in every five of the dwellings provided less than one room per person.

Almost all households, both owner and tenant, reported running water in their dwellings. Seventy-eight per cent of the households had exclusive use of a flush toilet and 68 per cent, exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower. Practically all dwellings were equipped with electric lighting. Forty-six per cent of the occupied homes in Medicine Hat were heated by hot air furnaces and 44 per cent by stoves, with gas the principal heating fuel in almost all the dwellings. Gas ranges were used for cooking purposes in over 95 per cent of the homes. Of every hundred households, 26 had an automobile, 33 an electric vacuum cleaner, 39 a mechanical refrigerator, 40 a telephone, 60 an electric washing machine, and 86, a radio.

The average value of owner-occupied single-type dwellings was \$2,910 and the average rental of all tenant households for the month of May, 1946, was \$25. Total property taxes (real estate, water, school, etc.) paid by owners of single dwellings for the year ending May, 1946, averaged \$81.

Sixty-one per cent of all household heads were wage-earners; of all wage-earner heads of households, 53 per cent were home-owners and 47 per cent were tenants. Annual earnings reported by wage-earner heads of households for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged \$1,770. Approximately one-third of all wage-earner heads reported earnings of \$2,000 or more.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, November (10 cents).
2. Cement, December (10 cents).
3. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, November (10 cents).
4. Monthly Dairy Review, December (10 cents).
5. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, December (10 cents).
6. Asphalt Roofing Industry, December (10 cents).
7. Steel Ingots, December (10 cents).
8. Prices and Price Indexes, December (10 cents).
9. Mother Tongue, Alberta, 1946 (10 cents).
10. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, November (10 cents).
11. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
12. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
13. Estimates of Canadian Labour Income, October (10 cents).
14. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, December (10 cents).
15. Domestic Exports, Excluding Gold, December (10 cents).
16. Gold Production, November (10 cents).
17. Department Store Sales, December (10 cents).
18. Housing Characteristics, Medicine Hat, Alberta, 1946 (10 cents).
19. Population Characteristics by Social Areas, Regina and Saskatoon, 1946 (10 cents).



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