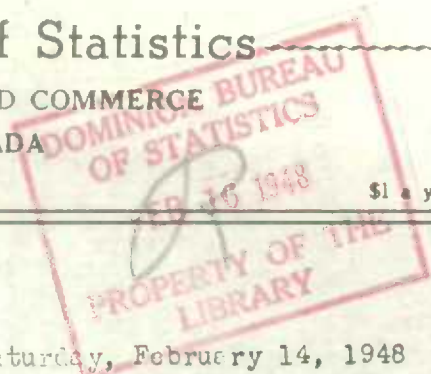


# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN



Dominion Bureau of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
OTTAWA - CANADA



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## --- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

- \*\* GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT and expenditure in 1947 aggregated \$13.1 billion, an increase of \$1.4 billion or 12 per cent over 1946, according to preliminary estimate. While some of this increase in gross national product was the result of increased real production, a substantial portion was the result of price increases. National income increased from \$9.6 billion in 1946 to \$10.7 billion in 1947, a rise of 11.6 per cent.  
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- \*\* FOREIGN TRADE of Canada in 1947 aggregated \$5,385,700,000, the highest total for any year in history, being 26 per cent ahead of the 1946 figure of \$4,266,400,000, and almost three per cent higher than in 1944, the previous record year.  
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- \*\* DOMESTIC EXPORTS reached a peacetime high in 1947, being valued at \$2,774,900,000, an increase of 20 per cent over 1946. The 1947 total has been exceeded only in the three war years 1943, 1944 and 1945, which averaged \$3,209,900,000.  
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- \*\* MERCHANDISE IMPORTS attained record values in 1947, totalling \$2,573,900,000 compared with \$1,927,300,000 in 1946, the previous peak year.  
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- \*\* INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of December 1947 showed further pronounced advances, which provincially were quite well distributed. The general index number of employment was at a new all-time maximum, standing at 199.7 compared with 197.8 in the preceding month and 185.7 at December 1, 1946.  
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- \*\* RETAIL SALES in 1947 were 11 per cent higher in value than in the preceding year. Widening the gap between 1947 and 1946, which became marked from September on, sales in December increased 16 per cent over the same month in 1946 and rose 20 per cent over November.  
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- \*\* CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 29 amounted to 124,499,000 bushels compared with 130,276,000 on January 22, and 134,726,000 a year ago.  
. . .
- \*\* CREAMERY BUTTER production in January totalled 8,948,000 pounds, a decrease of 8.8 per cent from the same month last year. Stocks on February 1 were 31,567,900 pounds against 31,899,500 on February 1, 1946.  
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- \*\* MOTOR VEHICLE shipments from Canadian factories rose sharply during 1947, totalling 257,000 units compared with 172,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 49 per cent.  
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- \*\* C.A.R. LOADINGS on Canadian railways for the week ended January 31 increased to 73,200 cars from 71,800 cars for the preceding week and 70,000 cars for the corresponding week last year.

CANADA'S 1947 FOREIGN TRADE  
HIGHEST IN HISTORY

Foreign trade of Canada in 1947 aggregated \$5,385,700,000, the highest total for any year in history, being 26 per cent ahead of the 1946 figure of \$4,266,400,000 and almost three per cent higher than in 1944, the previous record year, and the only other twelve-month period in which the trade passed the five billion mark. Value for December was \$485,000,000 compared with \$485,100,000 in November and \$396,200,000 in December, 1946.

Canada ended the year 1947 with an over-all favourable commodity trade balance with all countries of \$237,800,000 as compared with \$411,900,000 in the preceding year. Debit balance with the United States during 1947 was \$918,100,000 compared with \$496,700,000 in 1946, while the favourable balance with the United Kingdom was \$564,300,000 compared with \$397,400,000.

In December the balance of trade in favour of Canada was \$76,700,000, the highest monthly figure since August, 1946, comparing with \$26,900,000 in November and \$32,400,000 in December, 1946. The month's debit balance with the United States reached the lowest point since March 1946, amounting to \$33,900,000 compared with \$79,800,000 in November and \$60,100,000 in December, 1946. Favourable balance with the United Kingdom was \$52,500,000 compared with \$51,600,000 in November and \$47,800,000 a year earlier.

Merchandise imports attained record values in 1947, totalling \$2,573,900,000 compared with \$1,927,300,000 in 1946, the previous peak year: In December, the first full month in which the import restrictions were in effect, imports declined from the levels of earlier months of the year, totalling \$194,200,000 as compared with \$229,100,000 in November, and \$254,500,000 in October. Total for the month was \$12,300,000 above that of December, 1946.

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 \$462,700,000 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, 1943, 1944 and 1945, which averaged \$3,209,900,000, and was three and a third times the total for pre-war 1938.

Re-exports of foreign commodities in 1947 were valued at \$36,900,000 compared with \$27,000,000 in 1946. Total for December was \$4,700,000 compared with \$2,900,000 in November and \$2,400,000 a year ago.

Duty collected on imports rose sharply during the year, aggregating \$325,700,000 compared with \$229,200,000 in 1946.

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MERCHANDISE IMPORTS IN 1947  
AT ALL-TIME RECORD LEVEL

Canada's merchandise imports in 1947 reached a record total value of \$2,573,900,000, one-third higher than the previous peak figure of \$1,927,300,000 for 1946 and close to four times the 1935-39 average value of \$684,600,000. Figures for each month of the year exceeded those for the corresponding month of 1946.

Imports in December, the first full month subject to the recently imposed restrictions, showed a substantial drop from the levels of preceding months, amounting to \$194,200,000 as compared with \$229,100,000 in November and the year's peak monthly figure of \$254,500,000 for October. The December value was the lowest for a month since February last year, but was \$12,300,000 above that for December a year earlier.

Imports from the United States in 1947 were valued at \$1,974,679,000 as compared with \$1,405,297,000 in the preceding year. In December the value was reduced to \$141,663,000 -- lowest monthly total since February last -- compared with \$174,388,000 in November and \$145,641,000 in December, 1946. Imports for consumption from the United Kingdom were valued at \$188,531,000 in 1947 as against \$141,341,000 in 1946, and in December, \$20,220,000 compared with \$17,816,000 in November and \$11,571,000 in December, 1946.

Venezuela was the next largest source of supply during 1947, imports from that country amounting to \$46,688,000 compared with \$26,886,000, followed by India at \$42,250,000 compared with \$27,877,000, Cuba \$23,751,000 compared with \$13,228,000, Argentina \$17,961,000 compared with \$14,372,000, Mexico \$16,930,000 compared with \$14,610,000, and British Malaya \$16,908,000 compared with \$5,871,000.

Imports from other leading countries in 1947 were as follows, totals for 1946 being in brackets: Australia, \$14,222,000 (\$19,754,000); Brazil, \$13,838,000 (\$14,018,000); British Guiana, \$12,358,000 (\$12,187,000); Switzerland, \$11,941,000 (\$11,149,000); Ceylon, \$11,653,000 (\$3,745,000); New Zealand, \$10,831,000 (\$11,956,000); Belgium, \$10,120,000 (\$4,429,000); Newfoundland, \$9,427,000 (\$9,268,000); Colombia, \$9,197,000 (\$9,708,000); Guatemala, \$9,488,000 (\$2,928,000).

Gains were widespread in 1947 among the commodity classifications, increases being recorded for eight of the nine main groups. Major advances were in iron and iron products, which rose to \$762,400,000 as against \$491,100,000 in 1946; non-metallic minerals, \$452,200,000 compared with \$332,600,000; fibres and textiles, \$390,600,000 compared with \$264,100,000; agricultural and vegetable products, \$356,300,000 against \$310,800,000; and non-ferrous metals, \$160,900,000 compared with \$120,300,000.

Imports of animals and animal products, wood and paper products, and chemicals and allied products showed marked but lesser gains. The miscellaneous group provided the single exception to the upward trend, declining to \$162,053,000 compared with \$181,700,000, due to a sharp falling-off in the value of Canadian goods returned.

Among individual commodities, some of the larger gains in the year's imports were: crude petroleum, \$127,459,000 as against \$89,471,000 in 1946; petroleum products, \$79,735,000 (\$34,272,000); farm implements and machinery, \$105,405,000 (\$68,352,000); automobiles, \$69,540,000 (\$31,702,000); automobile parts, \$98,432,000 (\$66,453,000); rolling-mill products, \$77,970,000 (\$52,376,000); sugar and products, \$57,420,000 (\$39,879,000); raw cotton and linters, \$60,481,000 (\$44,397,000); cotton products, \$119,413,000 (\$74,761,000); and wool products, \$54,393,000 (\$34,744,000).

#### STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 29 amounted to 124,498,735 bushels compared with 130,276,429 on January 22 and 134,728,087 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies in Canadian positions on the latest date totalled 115,734,163 bushels, and in United States positions, 8,764,572 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 29 amounted to 1,502,720 bushels compared with 1,650,355 in the preceding week. During the period August 1 - January 29, marketings of wheat aggregated 199,785,162 bushels compared with 246,039,918 in the similar period of 1946-47.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 29, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 977,855 (1,017,306) bushels; barley, 590,792 (780,996); rye, 51,785 (57,862); flaxseed, 19,613 (41,691).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending January 29 amounted to 4,045,264 bushels compared with 3,064,950 in the same week last year, bringing the aggregate for the period, August 1 - January 29, to 62,191,351 bushels compared with 74,169,636 in the similar period of 1946-47.

#### STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CANADIAN CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine Canadian cities as at the close of business on February 6 amounted to 18,168,459 pounds compared with the revised total of 20,119,919 for February 1, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for February 1 being in brackets: Quebec, 1,356,460 (1,468,179) pounds; Montreal, 6,664,472 (7,552,920); Toronto, 2,141,207 (2,425,521); Winnipeg, 3,271,127 (3,559,777); Regina, 225,101 (239,474); Saskatoon, 108,014 (114,352); Edmonton, 909,626 (1,128,115); Calgary, 813,709 (849,118); Vancouver, 2,678,743 (2,782,463).

### PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE IN JANUARY

Production of creamery butter in January amounted to 8,943,000 pounds compared with 9,815,000 in the corresponding month last year, a decrease of 8.6 per cent. Cheddar cheese output fell 43 per cent during the month to 958,000 pounds from 1,686,000 pounds, decreases being shown for all producing areas.

The month's output of concentrated milk products totalled 12,982,000 pounds compared with 13,826,000 a year ago, a decline of six per cent. Production of whole milk products showed little change at 10,488,000 pounds, but milk by-products fell almost 24 per cent to 2,494,000 pounds.

Ice cream production was at a comparatively high level, totalling 1,021,000 gallons compared with 763,000 a year ago, with all provinces sharing in the advance.

### STOCKS OF DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS ON FEBRUARY 1

Stocks of creamery butter in Canada on February 1 amounted to 31,567,900 pounds compared with 43,895,100 on January 1 and 31,899,300 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings of cheese were 26,957,500 pounds compared with 30,633,600 on January 1 and 23,428,000 a year ago.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers were lower on February 1, totalling 3,353,800 pounds compared with 5,190,600 on January 1 and 12,849,300 last year. February 1 holdings of skim milk powder amounted to 3,722,300 pounds compared with 4,849,100 on January 1 and 2,420,300 on February 1, 1947. Stocks of frozen cream amounted to 895,800 pounds on February 1 and 1,060,500 on January 1.

Shell eggs in storage on February 1 amounted to 2,551,700 dozen compared with 2,442,200 on January 1 and 2,144,200 on the same date last year, while the holdings of frozen egg meats totalled 9,232,000 pounds compared with 11,165,600 a month ago and 4,895,300 on February 1, 1947. Poultry meat stocks on February 1 amounted to 31,427,000 pounds compared with 34,973,300 on January 1 and 29,542,400 a year ago.

### STOCKS OF MEAT HIGHER ON FEBRUARY 1

Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on February 1 moved up to 137,145,000 pounds, as compared with 116,307,000 pounds on January 1 and 75,568,000 pounds on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

February 1 stocks of pork rose to 76,337,000 pounds from the January 1 figure of 57,483,000 pounds and the February 1, 1947 total of 44,058,000 pounds. Beef stocks also advanced, rising to 47,058,000 pounds as compared with 42,939,000 pounds on January 1 and 23,708,000 pounds on February 1, 1947.

Stocks of veal amounted to 5,412,000 pounds as compared with 6,743,000 on January 1 and 2,209,000 on February 1 last year, while the holdings of mutton and lamb amounted to 8,337,000 pounds compared with 9,142,000 pounds on January 1 and 5,593,000 a year ago.

Lard stocks on February 1 were 3,566,000 pounds compared with 3,447,000 pounds on January 1, and 1,420,000 pounds on February 1, 1947.

### MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS IN 1947

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles rose sharply during 1947, totalling 257,131 units compared with 172,250 in the preceding year, an increase of 49 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Shipments of passenger cars increased to 165,448 units compared with 92,456 in 1946, and commercial vehicles to 91,683 units compared with 79,794.

In December, 20,399 units were shipped compared with 23,267 in November and 17,348 in December, 1946. During the month, 14,348 passenger cars were shipped compared with 9,125 a year ago, and commercial vehicles, 6,051 units compared with 8,223.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES FOR  
EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released cost-of-living indexes for eight regional cities for January 2, 1948, together with those for December 1 and January 2, 1947. These are shown in the table below.

The Bureau points out that in interpreting the city cost-of-living indexes, two factors should be borne in mind. First, they are on the base August 1939=100, and may be compared directly with the Dominion January 2 figure of 147.1. Second, they measure percentage changes in living costs for each city, but cannot be used to compare the cost of maintaining the same standard of living from city to city.

The indexes are compiled from budgets appropriate for each city and those differed in cost in the base period August 1939. For example, the Montreal index includes percentage changes for rent based mainly on rents for apartments and flats, while Toronto figures are calculated principally from single house rents. Accordingly, on the basis of the figures shown below, it is incorrect to conclude that Montreal has the highest living costs, and Winnipeg the lowest.

It is noticeable that the percentage changes for any one month vary considerably from city to city, but that over a period of time they do not differ appreciably from the Dominion average for all cities.

<u>CITY</u>	<u>January 2 1947</u>	<u>December 1 1947</u>	<u>January 2 1948</u>
Halifax .....	125.3	141.8	143.2
Saint John .....	125.3	143.9	146.8
Montreal .....	129.1	148.6	151.3
Toronto .....	125.1	144.0	145.8
Winnipeg .....	123.2	140.8	142.8
Saskatoon .....	128.5	147.5	151.1
Edmonton .....	124.6	139.9	143.8
Vancouver .....	126.1	146.0	147.8

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

The following are security prices indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the base 1935-39=100, for the week ending February 5, a week and month earlier:

	<u>February 5</u>	<u>January 29</u>	<u>January 8</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks) .....	104.3	105.9	109.6
76 Industrials .....	98.3	100.2	104.5
16 Utilities .....	111.6	111.6	113.4
8 Banks .....	130.9	132.3	132.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks) .....	83.6	84.6	87.5
25 Golds .....	70.3	71.5	74.3
5 Base Metals .....	109.2	109.4	112.7

PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS

Production of natural gas showed a substantial increase during the first 11 months of 1947, totalling 49,338,915,000 cubic feet compared with 42,548,306,000 in the same period of 1946. During November, 5,478,910,000 cubic feet were produced compared with 4,261,154,000 in October and 4,846,530,000 in November, 1946.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, INCOME  
AND EXPENDITURE IN 1947

Preliminary estimates indicate a gross national product and expenditure of \$13.1 billion for 1947. This represents an increase of \$1.4 billion or 12 per cent over 1946. While some of this increase in gross national product was the result of increased real production, a substantial portion was the result of price increases. The cost-of-living index rose by 9.6 per cent from 123.6 in 1946 to 135.5 in 1947, while the index of wholesale prices rose 18.7 per cent from 108.7 in 1946 to 129.0 in 1947.

National income increased from \$9.6 billion in 1946 to \$10.7 billion in 1947, an increase of 11.6 per cent. Civilian and military labour income, the largest component of national income, increased 12.2 per cent from \$5.5 billion to \$6.2 billion. Investment income increased 8.3 per cent from \$1.9 billion in 1946 to \$2.1 billion in 1947 despite a decline in government trading profits. Net income of agriculture and other unincorporated business increased 13.2 per cent from \$2.2 billion in 1946 to \$2.5 billion in 1947.

Examination of the components of gross national expenditure indicates very substantial absolute increases in gross home investment and consumer expenditure, offset in part by a decline in government expenditure in goods and services and a reduction in the net foreign balance. Gross home investment increased 57.1 per cent from \$1.8 billion in 1946 to \$2.8 billion in 1947. Thus gross home investment was 21.6 per cent of gross national expenditure in 1947 compared with 15.4 per cent in 1946. Consumer expenditure increased from \$7.7 billion in 1946 to \$8.7 billion in 1947, an increase of 13.4 per cent. Government expenditure on goods and services declined from \$1.8 billion to \$1.5 billion. Approximately one-half of the large increase of \$0.7 billion in imports was offset by increased exports.

Personal income rose by \$0.7 billion, from \$9.5 billion in 1946 to \$10.2 billion in 1947, an increase of 7.6 per cent. Direct taxes remained approximately the same but since consumer spending rose by \$1.0 billion, personal saving declined. In 1946 personal saving was 11.1 per cent of personal income while in 1947 it was 7.5 per cent.

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DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Industrial employment at the beginning of December showed further pronounced advances, which provincially were quite well distributed. The general improvement was largely seasonal in character according to the experience of the last seven years, although the return to more normal operations following the termination of certain industrial disputes also contributed to the higher level of employment indicated. The increase, however, was not equal to that reported at the same date in 1946 when the resumption of work disrupted by strikes had been a factor of great weight.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the most recent monthly survey tabulated data from 18,337 leading employers in the eight major industrial groups, whose working forces totalled 2,063,174 as compared with 2,042,748 at November 1, an advance of one per cent. The aggregate of \$78,311,318 distributed in weekly salaries and wages at December 1 was 2.1 per cent higher than the sum of \$77,190,700 paid at the beginning of November. The latest figure of payrolls is the highest in the record of about 6½ years, reflecting wage increases as well as an acceleration in industrial activity.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment at December 1, 1947, reached a new all-time maximum, standing at 109.7 as compared with 197.3 in the preceding month, and 185.7 at December 1, 1946. The indexes at December 1 in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942 were 173.2, 185.7, 190.5 and 186.5, respectively. In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 7.5 per cent in the index of employment, while as compared with the previous high for the beginning of December in 1943, the increase amounted to 4.8 per cent.

There was marked expansion in employment at December 1, 1947, as compared with November 1 in logging and trade, together with smaller but nevertheless noteworthy improvement in mining and transportation. Little change on the whole was indicated in manufacturing, greater activity in the animal food, textile, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and numerous other divisions being largely offset by curtailment in lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper factories. Employment in communications, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants declined. The fluctuations generally followed the seasonal pattern at the time of year.

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RETAIL SALES UP 11 PER CENT IN 1947

Value of retail sales in Canada in 1947 was 11 per cent higher than in the preceding year, according to index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Widening the gap between 1947 and 1946, which became marked from September on, sales in December increased 16 per cent over the same month of 1946 and rose 20 per cent over November. The December general index of sales, unadjusted for seasonal factors and for price changes, stood at 328.6 (on the base 1935-39=100), compared with 274.4 in November and 282.3 in December, 1946.

Continuing consumer demand for radio and electrical goods was reflected in the 26 per cent increase in December sales over 1946. Unlike other store types, however, the cumulative 12-month increase was greater than that for the final month of the year -- 32 per cent over 1946. While the 27 per cent increase in December furniture store sales was more than that for radio and electrical, the 13 per cent cumulative gain was considerably smaller. Hardware sales were up 14 per cent and 10 per cent for the month and year, respectively.

Sales of food stores make up approximately one-third of the total for all types of outlets comprising the survey. For this reason the large gains in food stores in the past few months have heavily influenced the general index. In December, food sales exceeded those in the same month of 1946 by 18 per cent, and in the total for the 12 months by almost 13 per cent. Restaurant receipts remained close to 1946 levels, showing increases of three per cent and one per cent for December and the 12-month period.

December buying in men's, women's, and family clothing stores resulted in sales index which were 16 per cent, 15 per cent and 16 per cent respectively above December, 1946. The gain of 10 per cent in shoe store receipts was smaller. These increases may be compared to 12-month cumulative gains of 10 per cent in men's clothing, seven per cent in women's clothing, nine per cent in family clothing and seven per cent in shoes. Throughout the year, sales in the three types of clothing stores followed much the same seasonal pattern, with the exception of the unusual upturn in shoe store volume in September following widespread announcements of impending major price increases in footwear.

The overall gain of 22 per cent in December sales of department stores represented varying movements in component departments. Largest gains were made by appliance and food departments, apparel sales following these closely. The hard goods departments -- furnishings, appliance and radio departments -- contributed particularly to the 12-month gain of 15 per cent. Country general stores gained 14 per cent and variety stores 23 per cent in December.

Candy stores reversed the earlier trend which brought their sales close to 1946 figures and in December advanced 24 per cent above the previous year as compared to the 12-month index which fell two per cent below 1946. Furriers sales showed an increase of 22 per cent in December.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF FARM PRICES  
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Generally speaking, prices received by Canadian farmers for agricultural products continued their upward climb during December with the index number of prices received for all products setting a new high of 208.3 (1935-39=100) as compared with 203.9 a month earlier and 185.5 for December, 1946. Compared with December, 1946, the index numbers for all provinces registered substantial increases, higher prices for grains, live stock, dairy products and potatoes being chiefly responsible. Increases were shown also in the indices of prices for poultry and eggs in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The annual average index number for the year 1947 also established a new recorded high of 195.4 as against the previous recorded peak of 184.1 for 1946, a gain of 11.3 points. For the most part this increase can be attributed to higher prices for grains, live stock and dairy products. Offsetting these higher prices to some extent were declines in the prices received for potatoes in all provinces and poultry and eggs in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

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CANAL TRAFFIC HIGHER IN 1947

Freight traffic using the Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals during the 1947 season of navigation totalled 110,887,970 tons compared with 91,740,696 tons in 1946, and the all-time high of 120,200,814 tons in 1942. During the season, eastbound iron ore increased to 80,576,904 tons from 62,031,470 tons in 1946 and wheat 7,591,376 tons from 7,359,440. The volume of up or westbound freight increased slightly in 1947 to 13,993,314 tons compared with 18,921,538 tons in the preceding year.

Total traffic using the Welland Ship Canal in 1947 increased 12 per cent by volume to 11,828,827 tons compared with 10,580,146 tons in the preceding year, with increases recorded in wheat, barley, rye, corn, gasoline, pulpwood, soft coal and iron ore. Lighter movements of oats, paper, pig iron and coke were experienced.

On the St. Lawrence canals the season's freight traffic increased nearly 25 per cent to 7,179,594 tons compared with 5,750,578 tons in 1946. Wheat rose 274,386 tons to 940,355 tons, while flour was 22,545 tons compared with 4,044 tons, petroleum and other oils totalled 696,529 tons against 308,388, while soft coal rose to 2,940,259 tons compared with 2,395,970 tons in the preceding year, and iron ore 90,736 tons compared with 13,455 tons for 1946.

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES  
OF RAILWAYS IN NOVEMBER

Operating revenues of the principal Canadian railways were \$66,595,241 in November, an increase of nearly \$1,804,000 or 2.8 per cent over the same month of 1946. Improvement in freight revenues at \$53,523,403 compared with \$51,291,608 accounted for the advance, while passenger revenues were off \$845,742 or 12.8 per cent from November 1946 at \$5,784,574. Freight revenue was the largest earned in November. Operating expenses rose from \$52,361,902 in November 1946 to \$55,709,335 or by 6.4 per cent, and the operating income stood at \$7,472,535 compared with \$8,400,313. During the 11 months ending November operating revenues were \$707,889,413 compared with \$649,459,836, an increase of nine per cent, while operating expenses advanced from \$565,521,928 to \$624,695,480, an increase of 10.5 per cent. Operating income in the period was \$45,819,061, a decrease of \$7,253,222 from the same period in 1946.

SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES

New motor vehicles sold at retail in December totalled 17,758 units for an amount of \$33,361,794. Sales were lower than in any month since August, but trading was more active than in December 1946 when 12,689 vehicles sold for \$21,567,212. New passenger car sales in December numbered 12,991 with a retail value of \$24,411,267.

Preliminary totals for the year 1947 showed that 223,145 new vehicles retailed for \$402,306,673. Of those, 156,026 were passenger cars. This was almost twice the number of transactions recorded for 1946 when 120,044 new vehicles, including 77,742 passenger models, sold for \$193,329,005.

C.A.R. LOADINGS OF CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended January 31 increased to 73,230 cars from 71,769 cars for the preceding week and 69,862 cars for the corresponding week last year. Grain loadings increased from 4,128 cars in 1947 to 5,837 cars, pulpwood from 6,094 to 7,091 cars, lumber from 3,314 to 3,783 cars, gasoline and oils from 3,246 to 3,597 cars and woodpulp and paper from 4,392 to 4,552 cars. Automobiles, trucks and parts declined from 1,245 in 1947 to 638 cars. Cars from connections, which include cars from the United States and also cars inter-changed between Canadian railways declined from 39,218 cars in 1947 to 33,565 cars and for the five weeks from 177,733 cars in 1947 to 165,073.



PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

Canadian production of steel in 1947 amounted to 2,945,166 tons, an increase of 26 per cent over the 2,334,631 tons produced in 1946. December output totalled 249,769 tons compared with 255,372 tons in the previous month and 237,300 tons in December, 1946.

Production of pig iron in 1947 amounted to 1,969,847 tons compared with 1,403,767 tons for 1946. Output for December 1947 was 165,551 tons compared with 174,147 tons in the preceding month and 161,464 tons during December, 1946.

There was a 27 per cent increase in the production of ferro-alloys during 1947 when 149,832 tons were produced compared with 116,995 tons in the preceding year. The December production was 10,888 tons compared with 11,766 tons for December 1946.

PRODUCTION OF SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC

Output of primary silver during 1947 totalled 11,517,000 fine ounces compared with 12,544,000 in the preceding year, a decrease of eight per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In December, 921,000 fine ounces were produced compared with 954,000 in the preceding month and 995,000 in December, 1946.

Primary lead production in 1947 amounted to 159,000 tons compared with 177,000 in 1946, a decline of 10 per cent. Output in December also was lower, totalling 10,900 tons compared with 14,700 tons in November, and 13,100 in December, 1946.

Production of primary zinc in 1947 was recorded at 214,000 tons compared with 235,000 in the preceding year, a decrease of 10 per cent. During December, output was 19,400 tons compared with 18,700 in November, and 18,400 in December, 1946.

STOCKS OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL

Dealers' Stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of November were as follows, totals for the first of the month being in brackets: aluminum, 4,542,731 (4,197,703); brass and bronze, 8,738,463 (8,239,801); copper, 3,094,926 (2,831,562); magnesium, 109,613 (109,613); nickel, 373,578 (367,340); tin-lead, 3,331,804 (3,406,61); zinc, 566,497 (590,243); drosses, 1,504,778 (1,598,985).

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL

Production of new copper and nickel moved up during the calendar year 1947, output of the former amounting to 227,200 tons compared with 184,000 in 1946, and the latter 118,100 tons compared with 96,100 tons. In December, 19,100 tons of copper were produced compared with 15,900 in the same month of 1946, and nickel 11,400 tons compared with 8,600 tons.

PRODUCTION OF CONCRETE  
BUILDING MATERIALS

Production of concrete building blocks by manufacturers which normally account for 85 per cent of the total for Canada, was recorded at 27,469,300 pieces in 1947 as compared with 17,361,600 in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output in December totalled 2,602,200 pieces as compared with 2,923,300 in November.

Production of concrete bricks during 1947 amounted to 14,360,400 pieces compared with 9,585,900 in 1946, and in December, 757,200 pieces as against 1,225,100 in November. During 1947, output of cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe, and culvert tile amounted to 134,900 tons as compared with 87,000 in the preceding year, and in December, 11,600 tons against 9,500 in November.

PRODUCTION OF COAL AND  
COKE IN NOVEMBER

Canadian production of coal in November amounted to 1,745,800 tons compared with 1,579,900 in the corresponding month of 1946, an increase of 10 per cent. During the first 11 months of 1947, output aggregated 14,077,700 tons compared with 16,268,100 in the similar period of 1946, a decline of 13 per cent.

The month's output of coke totalled 297,000 tons compared with 280,000 in October and 320,000 in November, 1946. Total for the 11 months ending November was 3,177,000 tons compared with 2,993,000 in the like period of 1946.

Imports of coal in November amounted to 3,188,600 tons, a decrease of eight per cent compared with November, 1946, but imports for the first 11 months of the year, totalling 28,049,000 tons, showed an increase of 11 per cent. Exports during the month were 60,800 tons against 74,600 a year earlier, and in the 11 months, 628,600 tons compared with 759,200.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM

Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline during the 11 months ending November amounted to 6,971,186 barrels compared with 7,012,401 in the corresponding period of 1946. During November, 730,616 barrels were produced compared with 724,149 in October and 619,832 in November, 1946.

Alberta produced 6,138,389 barrels during the 11 months ending November as against 6,572,996 in the similar period of 1946, Saskatchewan 463,685 barrels compared with 122,012, Northwest Territories 229,919 barrels compared with 179,029, Ontario 117,902 barrels compared with 111,912, and New Brunswick 21,291 barrels compared with 26,452.

STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND  
CONSUMPTION OF RUBBER

Stocks of natural rubber were 5,264 long tons in December 1947, compared with 5,885 tons in December, 1946, synthetic 4,200 tons compared with 4,565 tons and reclaim rubber 2,282 compared with 3,455 tons.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber in December was 3,064 tons compared with 4,786 tons in the preceding year, and reclaim rubber 397 tons compared with 356 tons.

Consumption of natural and reclaim rubber increased in December compared with December 1946, natural from 1,850 to 3,314 tons and reclaim from 1,292 to 1,314 tons, while the consumption of synthetic rubber decreased from 2,768 to 1,980 tons.

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS

Sales of clay products made from Canadian clays during the 11 months ending November 1947 totalled \$12,823,591 compared with \$10,962,059 for the corresponding period of 1946. Sales during November amounted to \$1,302,465 compared with \$1,414,062 for the preceding month and \$1,127,400 for November, 1946.

Sales of principal products for the 11 months ending November 1947 with totals for the same period of 1946 in brackets were: building brick, \$6,908,351 (\$5,987,809); structural tile, \$1,847,120 (\$1,391,363); drain tile, \$650,232 (\$496,428); sewer pipe, \$1,527,017 (\$1,221,015); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$261,897 (\$207,602); pottery, \$993,550 (\$1,123,895); and other clay products, \$635,424 (\$543,947).

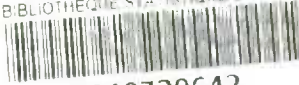
REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, December (25 cents).
2. Production Made from Canadian Clays, November (10 cents).
3. Petroleum and Natural Gas, November (10 cents).
4. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
5. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
6. Employment Situation Together with Payrolls, December (10 cents).
7. Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, December (10 cents).
8. Operating Revenues and Expenses of Railways, November (10 cents).
9. Canned Food Production, 1945 (15 cents).
10. Gainfully Occupied by Occupation and Industry Groups, Manitoba (10 cents).
11. Dealers Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, November (10 cents).
12. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, December (10 cents).
13. Imports for Consumption, December (20 cents).
14. Summary of Canal Statistics, December and Season (10 cents).
15. Number of Occupied Farms by Size of Holding and Non-Resident Farms, by Subdivision, Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
16. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, December (10 cents).
17. Motor Vehicle Shipments, December (10 cents).
18. Production of Iron and Steel, December (10 cents).
19. Dairy Factory Production, January (10 cents).
20. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, December (10 cents).
21. Retail Sales, December (10 cents).
22. Operating Results of Retail Food Stores, 1946 (25 cents).
23. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, February 1 (10 cents).
24. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, December (10 cents).
25. Current Trends in Food Distribution, (10 cents).
26. Stocks of Meat and Lard, February 1 (10 cents).
27. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, December (10 cents).
28. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, November (10 cents).
29. National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1947 (10 cents).
30. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, December (10 cents).
31. Copper and Nickel Production, December (10 cents).
32. Coal and Coke Statistics, November (10 cents).
33. Housing Characteristics, Flin Flon, Manitoba, 1946 (10 cents).

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