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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN APRIL rose in value to \$237,800,000 from \$216,800,000 in the preceding month and \$212,300,000 in the corresponding month last year.

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CANADA'S CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE increased 74,000 in the 12 months between March 1948 and March this year.

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DIRECT INVESTMENTS OF UNITED STATES CAPITAL IN CANADIAN INDUSTRIES and other businesses controlled in the United States showed a further large rise in 1948.

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THE INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES showed a further slight decline in April.

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FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE FORM OF CHEQUES CASHED in clearing centres rose almost six per cent in April over the same month last year.

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OUTPUT OF ALL BUT SIX OF CANADA'S 16 LEADING MINERALS MOVED UPWARD in March over the corresponding month last year, while in the quarter, production was advanced in all but five items.

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CATCH AND LANDED VALUE OF SEA FISH WERE LOWER in April than in the corresponding month last year, decreases being shown on both coasts.

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FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLE SALES continues to run well ahead of last year both for new and used cars, the rise in dollar value being greater in each case than the advance in the number financed.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES ADVANCED seven per cent during the week ending May 21 over the corresponding week last year.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ending May 21 totalled 73,500 cars compared with 74,100 in the preceding week and 76,700 in the corresponding week last year.

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COMBINED SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM in Canada in March amounted to 353,397,000 pounds, an increase of approximately 8,250,000 pounds or nearly 2.5 per cent over the same month last year.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS IN APRIL Canada's total domestic exports in April rose in value to \$237,800,000 from \$216,800,000 in the preceding month and \$212,300,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's total raised the cumulative value for the first four months of this year to \$896,600,000 from \$884,400,000 in the corresponding period of 1948.

Outstanding features of the month's trade were sharp gains in the value of exports to the United Kingdom, and India and Pakistan. There was a small rise in the value of shipments to the United States, and moderate gains to European and Latin American countries.

Among the commodities, there was a particularly sharp gain in the value of wheat exports during the month. Lesser advances were shown in the value of exports of other grains, rubber, seeds, cattle, newsprint, farm implements, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, and fertilizers. Asbestos exports were down sharply, as were coal, bacon and hams, planks and boards, and wood pulp.

Merchandise exports to the United Kingdom in April were valued at \$63,049,000 compared with \$44,353,000 in the corresponding month last year, and in the first four months of this year at \$202,484,000 as compared with \$220,143,000 in the like period of 1948. The month's exports to the United States were valued at \$110,654,000 as compared with \$109,219,000, and in the four-month period at \$455,804,000 compared with \$421,553,000.

Exports to India and Pakistan continued to rise in April to a combined value of \$10,060,000 compared with \$2,238,000 in the corresponding month last year, and in the four months to \$37,053,000 compared with \$6,323,000. The value of shipments to the Union of South Africa was down to \$5,412,000 from \$7,920,000, and in the four months to \$17,429,000 from \$19,658,000.

Exports to Latin American countries as a group moved up in value in April to \$10,154,000 from \$8,889,000, and in the four months to \$36,592,000 from \$35,052,000. A large part of the April gain was accounted for by increased exports to Panama. The month's value of exports to European countries was \$18,949,000 compared with \$17,895,000, and in the four months, \$62,051,000 compared with \$90,238,000. Export totals were higher for Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany, Norway, Portugal and Switzerland.

Wheat exports rose sharply in the month to \$34,030,000 from \$10,177,000 in April last year, other grains to \$4,395,000 from \$1,307,000, rubber to \$2,691,000 from \$2,124,000, seeds to \$4,792,000 from \$1,236,000, and cattle to \$3,908,000 from \$2,267,000. Newsprint exports advanced to \$32,393,000 from \$29,053,000, farm implements and machinery to \$11,538,000 from \$6,928,000, machinery except farm to \$3,077,000 from \$2,966,000, copper and products to \$7,691,000 from \$4,267,000, lead and products to \$4,567,000 from \$2,311,000, nickel to \$10,010,000 from \$6,193,000, zinc and products to \$5,201,000 from \$3,394,000, fertilizers to \$4,871,000 from \$3,967,000, and ships and vessels to \$7,122,000 from \$1,642,000.

Wheat flour exports were down in April to \$8,867,000 from \$9,002,000, fish and fishery products to \$5,062,000 from \$5,957,000, bacon and hams to \$1,482,000 from \$9,778,000, other meats to \$2,038,000 from \$3,001,000, planks and boards to \$10,912,000 from \$14,592,000, wood pulp to \$12,929,000 from \$18,854,000, aluminum and products to \$6,887,000 from \$6,970,000, asbestos to \$857,000 from \$3,393,000, and coal to \$117,000 from \$1,047,000. (1)

UNITED STATES DIRECT INVESTMENTS
IN CANADA INCREASED DURING 1948

Direct investments of United States capital in Canadian industries and other businesses controlled in the United States showed a further large rise in 1948. Preliminary incomplete returns by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate that the total figure at the end of the year may have exceeded \$2,700 million, a rise of \$156 million or more over 1947, and a gain of at least \$272 million over 1946. The aggregate for 1939 stood at \$1,881 million.

The major part of the increase during the year in direct investments of United States capital in Canadian industries and businesses occurred in manufacturing. The probable total now stands well over \$1,600 million as compared with \$1,488 million in 1947, and \$1,366 million in 1946.

Total investments of United States capital in Canada in 1947 amounted to \$5,187 million as compared with \$5,157 in 1946. Included in these totals of all types of investments are United States holdings of Canadian government and municipal bonds, portfolio holdings of Canadian corporation stocks and bonds, and miscellaneous investments, as well as the direct investments in Canadian industries and businesses.

Total investments in Canada by all non-residents are estimated at \$7,175 million in 1947, including investments held in the United Kingdom of \$1,642 million, and investments held in other overseas countries of \$346 million.

Bureau figures also show the relative importance of the United States controlled manufactures in relation to the operations of all manufacturing in Canada.

A special study of the operations of the more important of these United States controlled manufacturing concerns shows that in the post war period these only represented a minor part of Canadian manufacturing as a whole. For example, the production of the group of larger controlled concerns made up about 21 per cent of both the net and gross production of all Canadian manufacturing concerns and provided employment amounting to 14 per cent of the total. But these larger companies represented a proportionately greater part of the total investment in Canadian manufacturing -- about 30 per cent. All United States controlled manufacturing concerns, large and small, represent 37 per cent of the investment in Canadian manufacturing.

An outstanding feature disclosed by the study is the varying proportion which United States controlled companies occupy in different branches of Canadian manufacturing according to such criteria as the value of investment, the value of production, employment, and other factors. For example, the United States controlled concerns account for high percentages of the production in such industries as automobiles, rubber products, and petroleum refining, and relatively low percentages in the industries like flour milling, dairy products, and textiles. Other industries, like sugar refining, are entirely Canadian controlled.

United States controlled manufacturers of motor vehicles ranked first among all industrial groups in value of production. Their production was also very prominent when considered in relation to total output of all such manufacturers in Canada, amounting to 95 per cent of the total.

Petroleum refining constituted a similar example, ranking third in the value of United States controlled production and accounting for 66 per cent of all petroleum products manufactured in the country. Much the same situation existed in the manufacture of miscellaneous non-ferrous metals which ranked fifth in production among the United States controlled firms and accounted for 66 per cent of the national total.

In contrast, United States controlled firms manufacturing pulp and paper had a high absolute but a low relative value of production. They ranked second in value of production after motor vehicle manufacturing but produced only 29 per cent of the pulp and paper manufactured in Canada. Industries showing the converse situation of a low absolute and a high relative production were soaps and toilet preparations, and carbonated beverages. Production by United States controlled firms in these two groups expressed as percentages of the Canadian totals were respectively 49 and 40.

Industries in which the large United States controlled producers reported the lowest percentages of total production were miscellaneous vegetable products -- three per cent; textiles, two per cent; miscellaneous paper products, eight per cent; miscellaneous wood products, two per cent; miscellaneous iron and steel products, eight per cent; and miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, seven per cent. (2)

LABOUR FORCE SHOWS
INCREASE OF 74,000

Canada's civilian labour force increased 74,000 in the 12 months between March 1948 and March this year to reach the highest figure for late winter in the four years since the Dominion Bureau of Statistics undertook its quarterly labour force surveys. On March 5 this year the labour force is estimated at 4,899,000 compared with 4,825,000 a year earlier, and 4,706,000 two years ago.

The survey shows an estimated total of 4,700,000 persons were employed, an increase of 31,000 over March last year, a gain of 135,000 over 1947, and 388,000 more than in 1946. Unusually bad weather in some sections of the Dominion increased the number of seasonally unemployed as compared with the previous year, the total rising to 199,000 from 156,000. At the same date in 1947 the unemployed numbered 141,000, and in 1946 the figure stood at 213,000.

Agricultural employment stood at 956,000 in the week ending March 5, slightly under last year's total of 965,000. The decrease this year was evident more noticeably in the number of women employed in agriculture. Employment outside of agriculture, on the other hand, rose to 3,744,000 from 3,704,000 a year earlier.

There was increased agricultural employment in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, but decreases in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. In non-agricultural pursuits, there was increased employment in Quebec and Ontario, but decreases were shown in the Maritime Provinces, Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

The percentage of the total Canadian labour force unemployed was 4.1 per cent in March this year as compared with last year's figure of 3.2 per cent. The proportion unemployed continues to be highest in British Columbia and the Maritimes. Percentage figures follow by regions, with 1948 percentages in brackets: Maritime Provinces, 5.8 (5.9); Quebec, 4.8 (3.6); Ontario, 3.2 (2.3); Prairie Provinces, 3.2 (2.5); British Columbia, 5.2 (4.7).

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP SEVEN PER CENT

Department store sales advanced seven per cent during the week ending May 21 over the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Largest gain of 14 per cent was shown in Alberta, followed by British Columbia with a rise of 10 per cent, Maritime Provinces seven per cent, Quebec and Ontario each six per cent, Saskatchewan five per cent, and Manitoba four per cent.

FURTHER SLIGHT DECLINE
IN WHOLESALE PRICES

Continuing the downtrend in evidence in the first quarter of this year, a further slight decline was shown in wholesale prices in Canada in April, according to the general wholesale price index number published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index was down one-tenth of a point from March and 2.1 points from the high reached in December, but 8.6 points above the April index last year.

The index for April this year, on the base 1926=100, stood at 157.5 as compared with 157.6 in March, 159.6 in December and 148.9 in April last year. As compared with the preceding month, decreases were recorded for all group indexes with the exception of vegetable products.

Sub-group indexes were as follows in April, those for March being in brackets: vegetable products, 140.3 (136.0); animal products, 167.2 (167.7); textile products, 162.3 (162.4); wood products, 189.5 (191.9); iron products, 171.5 (171.6); non-ferrous metals, 149.0 (161.6); non-metallic minerals, 136.7 (137.9); chemical products, 125.2 (127.4). (3)

CHEQUES CASHED IN APRIL

Financial transactions in the form of cheques cashed in clearing centres rose almost six per cent in April over the same month last year, gains being recorded in three of the five economic areas. The month's total stood at \$7,267,000,000 against \$6,868,000,000 a year earlier.

Aggregate for the first four months of this year rose to \$27,039,000,000 from \$25,107,000,000 in the similar period of 1948, a gain of nearly eight per cent. Increases were shown in each of the five economic areas, the principal gain being recorded in the Prairie Provinces.

The bank debits for April include nearly \$30,000,000 for St. John's, Newfoundland, reported for the first time in Canadian statistics. As the data for St. John's are not available for previous months an element of incomparability is introduced.

Totals for April follow by economic areas, figures for the same month last year being in brackets: Maritimes and Newfoundland, \$185,171,000 (\$149,811,000); Quebec, \$1,869,692,000 (\$1,993,005,000); Ontario, \$2,992,993,000 (\$3,005,486,000); Prairie Provinces, \$1,552,815,000 (\$1,121,436,000); British Columbia, \$666,130,000 (\$598,755,000). (4)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>May 26, 1949</u>	<u>May 19, 1949</u>	<u>April 28, 1949</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	103.1	105.8	105.4
82 Industrials	96.5	99.3	98.9
16 Utilities	111.6	114.2	113.9
8 Banks	131.6	133.3	132.1
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	80.4	82.7	84.9
25 Golds	68.3	69.0	71.6
5 Base Metals	103.3	109.1	110.2

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Canada had a sales balance of \$800,000 on her trade in securities with other countries in March as compared with a purchase balance of \$1,200,000 in the preceding month, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In March last year, sales and purchases were in balance. Sales balanced purchases in the first quarter of this year in contrast to net purchases of \$5,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1948.

Sales to all countries in March amounted to \$14,600,000 as compared with \$11,400,000 in February and \$15,600,000 in March last year, while the purchases totalled \$13,800,000 compared with \$12,600,000 in February and \$15,600,000 a year ago. First quarter sales totalled \$44,400,000 compared with \$45,100,000, and the purchases, \$44,400,000 compared with \$50,100,000.

Increases over February in March sales and purchases resulted principally from the rise in transactions between Canada and the United States. Sales and purchases with that country in March totalled \$27,200,000, an increase of 21 per cent over the preceding month, and produced a net sales balance of \$1,000,000. Canadian bonds and debentures were the principal securities traded.

Total sales and purchases with the United Kingdom in March remained unchanged from the preceding month, although purchases exceeded sales by \$200,000. Total transactions with other countries decreased slightly to \$800,000, purchases and sales being equal. (5)

FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLE
SALES HIGHER IN APRIL

Financing of motor vehicle sales continues to run well ahead of last year both for new and used cars, the rise in dollar value being greater in each case than the advance in the number financed.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics there were 24,474 vehicles financed in April for \$23,346,591, higher by 50 per cent in number and 56 per cent in amount of financing than the 16,295 units financed for \$14,929,095 in April last year.

New passenger vehicles, which formed the bulk of the new vehicles, totalled 5,508 units in April, more than double the 1948 figure. On the other hand, the increases recorded in the new commercial vehicle field were fairly moderate. New passenger cars, trucks and buses combined totalled 8,511 units and were financed for \$12,000,489, higher than in April last year by 62 per cent in number and 61 per cent in amount.

There were 15,963 used vehicles financed for \$11,346,102 in April this year, showing an increase of 45 per cent in number and 52 per cent in financed value compared with the 11,043 vehicles financed for \$7,487,251 in April, 1948. Included in those totals were 13,203 used passenger cars accounting for \$9,068,605 in financing. (6)

LIST OF HOSPITALS IN CANADA

A list of hospitals operating in Canada has been published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The various types of hospitals -- public, private and nursing homes, hospitals and homes for incurables, tuberculosis sanatoria and tuberculosis units in other hospitals, mental institutions, and Dominion Government hospitals -- are shown by provinces and are listed alphabetically according to location. Figures on the bed capacity of each are also given. Copies of this list may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa. The price is 25 cents per copy. (7)

CROP CONDITIONS IN CANADA Timely rains have fallen over wide areas in the Prairie Provinces and average precipitation since the first of April is now much nearer normal than it was two weeks ago. Despite this over-all improvement, moisture reserves remain far below normal throughout much of central, east-central and north-eastern Alberta; western and east-central Saskatchewan, and in a few localities in Manitoba. In these areas frequent rains during the growing season will be required to produce a satisfactory crop. Pastures are already suffering seriously in these districts. Heavy frosts have occurred in all three provinces but damage has evidently been limited in most cases to early stands of oats and barley. Some reseeding has been required in central and northern sections of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Grasshoppers are hatching freely in affected areas and control measures are in full swing. The infestation is particularly severe in central Saskatchewan but the ultimate extent of the damage cannot yet be estimated.

Seeding is practically completed in Manitoba. Growth of crops is promising with sufficient moisture for the present, although general rains will be needed soon. Weed growth is heavy and some reseeding has been necessary because of wild oats. Grasshoppers are not hatching in any numbers except on light soils where spraying operations have commenced.

In Saskatchewan good showers have generally improved conditions except over wide areas of the central and south-western districts. In these sections moisture is urgently needed to promote growth and development of stands damaged by soil drifting, grasshoppers and frost. The cooler weather of the past two weeks has been of assistance in the grasshopper baiting program. In most districts wheat averages from three to five inches in height while almost half of the coarse grain is showing.

Crop prospects in Alberta improved during the last two weeks with good rains in many districts and showers in other areas of the province. Moisture conditions are favourable in the south-western districts and in the north-central and Peace River districts but elsewhere rain is needed, particularly in central, eastern, and north-eastern Alberta. Wheat seeding is practically completed and seeding of coarse grains is well advanced. Germination has been generally fair to good although wheat is patchy in areas where spring rainfall has been light. Severe frosts were experienced in central and northern areas during the week ending the twenty-eighth. No permanent damage to wheat is anticipated from this cause but some fields of oats and barley have had to be reseeded. Grasshopper populations are reported to be generally light with local severe spots.

Prospects for field crop production throughout Ontario are still considered generally promising despite unfavourable growing conditions during much of May. Continued cold weather retarded growth of spring grains and hay crops and frost affected some garden crops in the western and northern parts of the province. Fairly dry conditions prevailed during most of the month but widespread rains in the past week have greatly relieved the situation. Given warmer weather, moisture conditions should now be adequate to promote rapid growth of all crops. In Norfolk County tobacco is 50 to 75 per cent planted. Except for Eastern Ontario, corn and potato planting is nearly finished.

Cool, wet weather which has prevailed over most of Quebec since the middle of May has slowed field operations and retarded growth. In the lower St. Lawrence districts, and in Abitibi, Temiscamingue and Saguenay, seeding appears to be slightly in advance of other parts of the province. Meadows and pastures have suffered little from winter killing and present prospects indicate satisfactory yields. Apple trees in the Montreal area are almost in full bloom while the fruit trees around Quebec appear to have only 30 to 50 per cent of total blossom. Dairy cattle are gradually being put out to pasture and milk production is being maintained at a normal level. Warmer weather is needed to promote growth and the completion of field work.

Variable weather has prevailed in British Columbia throughout the past two weeks but good rains from May 19th to 23rd benefited all crops. Fall sown grains and hay are making excellent growth although spring grains in some areas, need more moisture. Cutting of alfalfa is expected to commence within a week. Good crops of most fruit are looked for.

Seeding has progressed satisfactorily in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and work on the land is well ahead of last year at this time. Forty to 90 per cent of the grain is in the ground in Nova Scotia, while in New Brunswick planting is from 25 to 60 per cent completed depending on the locality. Planting of potatoes is also well under way in both provinces. The growth in meadows and pastures is promising and, judging by the bloom, good crops of fruit are looked for. (8)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on May 19 amounted to 99,779,000 bushels, down 6,166,000 from the preceding week's total, but 39,800,000 higher than on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 1,833,000 bushels of wheat during the week compared with 1,440,000 in the same week last year. Clearances of wheat for export totalled 5,580,000 bushels compared with 2,168,000 a year ago.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending May 19, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 1,051,000 (510,000) bushels; barley, 838,000 (254,000); rye, 179,000 (10,000); flaxseed, 88,000 (38,000). (9)

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada were higher on June 1. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, stocks amounted to 13,187,000 pounds as compared with 6,060,000 on May 1 and 3,691,000 a year ago. Cheese stocks totalled 13,392,000 pounds as compared with 12,627,000 on May 1 and 14,484,000 on the same date last year.

Creamery butter stocks were as follows by cities, totals for June 1, 1948 being in brackets (figures in thousands): Quebec, 527 (282) pounds; Montreal, 4,949 (880); Toronto, 3,765 (1,083); Winnipeg, 1,694 (523); Regina, 254 (93); Saskatoon, 282 (151); Edmonton, 617 (370); Calgary, 274 (155); Vancouver, 825 (154). (10)

SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM

Combined sales of fluid milk and cream in Canada in March amounted to 353,397,000 pounds, an increase of approximately 8,250,000 pounds or nearly 2.5 per cent over the same month last year. Of this amount, 83 per cent was sold as milk and 17 per cent as cream. During the first three months of this year, fluid sales reached a total of 1,029,458,000 pounds, an advance of more than 7,000,000 pounds, or nearly one per cent over the corresponding period of 1948. (11)

LANDINGS OF SEA FISH LOWER IN APRIL Catch and landed value of sea fish were lower in April than in the corresponding month last year, decreases being shown on both coasts, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. On the Atlantic, cod, pollock, and sardines showed the main reductions, while herring, clams and quahaugs were more plentiful. There were declines on the Pacific in the landings of cod and salmon, but an increase in herring.

Total landings in the month amounted to 32,733,000 pounds with a value of \$2,371,000 compared with 35,926,000 pounds valued at \$2,385,000 a year ago. Atlantic landings totalled 29,627,000 pounds with a value of \$1,856,000 compared with 32,302,000 pounds with a value of \$2,093,000. Landings on the Pacific were 3,106,000 pounds compared with 3,624,000, and the values \$215,000 and \$292,000, respectively.

Aggregate landings for the four months ending April were 224,149,000 pounds valued at \$7,110,000 compared with 275,939,000 pounds valued at \$8,053,000 a year earlier. Landings on the Atlantic were 76,988,000 pounds valued at \$4,706,000 compared with 91,126,000 valued at \$5,538,000, and on the Pacific, 147,161,000 pounds valued at \$2,404,000 compared with 184,813,000 pounds at \$2,515,000. (12)

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER IN MARCH Production of sawn lumber east of the Rockies in March is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 204,026,000 feet board measure, up two per cent from the 199,874,000 feet produced in the same month last year. During the first three months of this year, output totalled 532,503,000 feet board measure as against 538,284,000 feet in the similar period a year ago, a decline of one per cent.

Output for the month was as follows by provinces, totals for March last year being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 712,000 (1,044,000) feet board measure; Nova Scotia, 24,506,000 (25,009,000); New Brunswick, 25,443,000 (19,453,000); Quebec, 52,616,000 (48,995,000); Ontario, 22,223,000 (20,499,000); Manitoba, 3,305,000 (2,872,000); Saskatchewan 17,491,000 (27,000,000); Alberta, 57,730,000 (55,002,000). (13)

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR INCREASED DURING MARCH Reaching the highest monthly total since November 1946, Canadian production of leather footwear increased 18 per cent in March over the preceding month, and was 13 per cent higher than in the same month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production for the month amounted to 3,491,500 pairs as compared with 2,963,000 in February and 3,091,000 in the corresponding month last year. Output for November, 1946 was 3,565,800 pairs. This year's March figure brought production for the three months to 8,983,700 pairs as against 8,247,800 in the similar period a year ago, a gain of nine per cent.

Of the 3,491,500 pairs produced in March, 1,233,500 were soled with materials other than leather. (14)

SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were valued at \$1,007,700 in April as compared with \$1,188,000 in the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output for the first four months of this year was valued at \$5,170,700 compared with \$4,674,600 in the similar period a year ago. (15)

OUTPUT OF LEADING MINERALS IN MARCH Output of all but six of Canada's 16 leading minerals moved upwards in March over the corresponding month last year, while in the first quarter, production was advanced in all but five items. In the month there were declines in asbestos, lead, lime, natural gas, salt and silver; in the quarter there were decreases in asbestos, clay products, lead, silver, and zinc. In both periods, the sharp fall in the production of asbestos was a result of the labour dispute.

According to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics output for March was as follows by items, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: asbestos, 11,800 (62,500) tons; cement, 1,403,300 (1,072,500) barrels; clay products, \$1,331,400 (1,148,300); coal, 1,683,600 (1,658,700) tons; copper, 43,794,500 (42,158,100) pounds; gold, 342,700 (287,700) fine ounces; gypsum, 105,200 (81,100) tons.

Lead production in March totalled 19,640,300 pounds (24,953,000 pounds in March, 1948); lime, 85,700 (89,300) tons; natural gas, 5,396,500 (6,070,600) M cubic feet; nickel, 25,208,500 (20,920,500) pounds; petroleum, 1,748,400 (816,500) barrels; salt, 50,800 (54,400) tons; silver, 1,074,700 (1,099,400) fine ounces; zinc, 46,867,800 (37,195,100) pounds. Output of iron ore amounted to 3,000 tons in the first three months of this year. (16)

PRODUCTION OF SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC IN MARCH

Production of primary silver in March reversed the downtrend of previous months, while output of lead was at its highest point since October 1944, and zinc at its lowest since January 1945.

The month's output of primary silver amounted to 1,074,700 fine ounces as compared with 936,400 in February and 1,099,400 in the corresponding month last year. During the first three months of this year, 2,986,500 fine ounces were produced compared with 3,093,200 in the similar period last year.

Production of primary lead continued to decline, amounting to 9,800 tons as compared with 10,600 in February and 12,500 in the same month a year ago, bringing output for the cumulative period to 31,200 tons against 36,500 in 1948. Production for October, 1944 was 9,200 tons.

Output of primary zinc reached a high level of 23,400 tons in comparison with the February output of 20,000 tons and 18,600 in March, 1948. Output for the quarter increased to 65,400 tons as against 53,300 in the like 1948 period. The January, 1945 production stood at 24,700 tons. (17)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ending May 21 totalled 73,500 cars compared with 74,100 cars in the preceding week and 76,700 cars in the corresponding week last year. Loadings in the eastern division amounted to 50,000 cars compared with 53,100 a year earlier, and in the western division, 23,500 cars as against 23,600.

Loadings of grain moved up from 5,177 cars last year to 5,406; logs, piling and cordwood from 855 cars to 1,176; gasoline and petroleum from 4,697 cars to 5,398; autos and trucks from 875 cars to 1,202; and canned foods from 266 cars to 321. Declines were fairly general, livestock falling from 1,686 cars to 1,368; coal from 5,449 cars to 4,790; pulpwood from 4,427 to 2,854 cars; iron and steel products from 1,920 cars to 1,769; woodpulp and paper from 3,946 cars to 3,787; and l.c.l. merchandise from 19,461 cars to 18,844. (18)

STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES ON APRIL 1

Stocks of canned fruits held by canners, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses on April 1 amounted to 3,072,800 dozen containers, down from last year's April 1 stocks of 3,164,500 dozen, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Pears, applesauce, and peaches were among the kinds contributing to the decrease, showing declines of 280,200 dozen, 169,000 dozen, and 255,600 dozen, respectively.

Holdings of canned vegetables were higher on April 1 this year, totalling 14,226,600 dozen containers compared with 9,414,500 dozen a year ago. Largest gains were shown for tomatoes which rose by 2,771,900 dozen, peas 1,874,300, and corn 916,300. (19)

POPULATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND
BY LITERACY AND SEX

Of a total population of 242,946 in Newfoundland, 10 years of age and over at the 1945 Census, 210,064 or 87 per cent were reported as being able to read and write. Comparative figures for 1935 show that 221,384 persons were 10 years of age or over, and of these, 174,337 or almost 79 per cent were reported as being able to read and write.

The increase in the 10-year period in the number of persons who were able to read and write was 35,727, or more than 20 per cent. Conversely, the number of persons 10 years of age or over reported as being unable to read or write dropped from 40,458 to 29,072 during the same period. These facts are revealed in a report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based on the results of the Census of Newfoundland, taken by the Newfoundland Government in 1945.

Almost 89 per cent of the female population were reported as being able to read and write in 1945 as compared with 84 per cent of the male population. In the previous Census of 1935, 82 per cent of the female population and 76 per cent of the male population were reported in this class. (20)

CANADIAN BALANCE OF
INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released a comprehensive report entitled "The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948." The first chapter of this volume is devoted to a discussion of the uses and nature of balance of payments statements, while the second chapter deals with the characteristics of the Canadian balance of payments. Chapters, three four and five discuss the course of Canadian balance payments during the interwar years, the wartime period, and the early postwar period. Chapter six deals with Canada's international investment position.

The volume is divided into three sections. Part one contains a description and analysis of trends in international transactions with statistics covering the period from 1926 to 1948. A description of the sources of information and statistical methods appears in part two -- bringing up to date the detailed description of methods developed in the period up to 1939 which were described in the report, "The Canadian Balance of International Payments, A Study of Methods and Results," published in 1939. Part three contains detailed statistical tables.

Copies of this publication may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Ottawa. Price of the cloth bound edition is \$1.00, and the paper bound edition, 75 cents. (21)

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK -- (The numbers in this list correspond with those at the end of news items, indicating the report on which an item is based).

1. Domestic Exports, April (10 cents).
2. United States Direct Investments in Canada (25 cents).
3. Prices and Price Indexes, April (10 cents).
4. Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts, April (10 cents).
5. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, March (10 cents).
6. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, April (10 cents).
7. List of Hospitals Operating in Canada, 1948 (25 cents).
8. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
9. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
10. Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine Cities of Canada, June 1 (10 cents).
11. Fluid Milk Trade, March (10 cents).
12. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, April (10 cents).
13. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, March (25 cents).
14. Production of Leather Footwear, March (10 cents).
15. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, April (10 cents).
16. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, March (10 cents).
17. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, March (10 cents).
18. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
19. Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables on Hand, April 1 (25 cents).
20. Population of Newfoundland by Literacy and Sex, 1945 (10 cents).
21. The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948; (Cloth Bound, \$1.00 -- Paper Bound, 75 cents).
22. Mineral Production of Canada, Final, 1946 (\$1.00).
23. Textile Industries of Canada, 1943, 1944 and 1945 (50 cents).
24. Canadian Coarse Grains, Quarterly Report (10 cents).
25. Steel Wire, March (10 cents).
26. Flour and Feed Milling Industries, 1947 (25 cents).
27. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, March (10 cents).

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

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