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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

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DOLLAR VOLUME OF WHOLESALE SALES advanced slightly less than two per cent in April over the same month last year, following a gain of seven per cent in March, an increase of one per cent in February, and a slight decline in January.

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FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES INTO CANADA continued to increase in May, rising 13 per cent over the corresponding month last year.

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TOTAL INVENTORY VALUES IN CANADIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES appear to have fallen slightly at the end of April for the second consecutive month.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORE or in transit in North America at midnight on June 9 amounted to 85,192,000 bushels, down 4,127,000 from the preceding week's total, but 32,465,000 higher than on the corresponding date last year.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on June 17 rose to 21,251,000 pounds compared with 9,677,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES for male farm help were generally higher at the middle of May this year than a year earlier.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF NEW PRIMARY COPPER reached a total of 22,500 tons in April, the highest monthly total since 24,400 tons were produced in January, 1944. Nickel output declined to 10,600 tons in the month from 13,200 in April, 1948.

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PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA IN APRIL declined seven per cent from the high monthly total recorded in the preceding month, but was 14 per cent above the corresponding month last year.

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PRODUCERS' SALES OF PRODUCTS MADE FROM CANADIAN CLAYS advanced 16 per cent in March over the corresponding month last year, totalling \$1,331,400 as compared with \$1,148,300.

RETAIL SALES UP 17
PER CENT IN APRIL

The value of Canada's retail trade was sharply higher in April when sales reached \$669,000,000 and exceeded April, 1948 dollar volume of \$573,000,000 by 17 per cent. The occurrence of Easter and the prevalence of favourable weather conditions in April this year were partially responsible for the high level of consumer spending. Last year seasonal Easter buying was concentrated in March. Tax reductions provided in the budget released additional purchasing power which also helped to swell retail sales.

Sales in the January-to-April period of 1949 were \$2,211,610,000, while volume in the same period of last year amounted to \$2,055,590,000, a gain of eight per cent.

The April increase was the largest recorded in several months and is in contrast to the more moderate gains in earlier months of the year. The advance in January was one per cent, February five per cent, and March, six per cent.

Easter's effect was felt more sharply by some trades than others. It was probably important in bringing about the considerable increases recorded by apparel, variety and department stores. Sizeable gains for the automotive, food and jewellery stores must be attributed mainly to other factors.

In the Prairie Provinces, where sales have been expanding at a rapid rate for some time, exceptionally high sales volumes were recorded in April. Increases in total trade amounted to 50 per cent in Saskatchewan, 38 per cent in Alberta, and 27 per cent in Manitoba compared with April a year ago, evidence of the promising outlook occasioned by oil well development and its effect on related enterprises in Western Canada. Announcement in March of a 20-cent increase in the price of wheat, retroactive to 1945, gave added buoyancy to trade in the Prairie Provinces. Other parts of the country shared in lesser degree the prosperous April trade, increases ranging from eight per cent in the Maritime Provinces to 15 per cent in Ontario.

Coal and wood dealers sustained a reduction of 25 per cent in April sales this year from last year. Reductions were common to all provinces and reached 54 per cent in Saskatchewan. Removal of the Federal Tax on jewellery may be considered the principal reason for the abrupt upswing in sales of jewellery stores in April. This year, with the tax removed, sales were 35 per cent higher than the total for April, 1948 which included the Federal Tax.

Grocery and combination store sales were 14 per cent above April, 1948 volume. An additional factor affecting results for the food trade was the fact that there were five Saturdays in April this year and four in April, 1948.

One of the larger increases in April was that reported by motor vehicle dealers, and substantial retail deliveries of new vehicles had a decided influence on this result. Garages and filling stations also enjoyed increased patronage in April this year. Increases for both these segments of the automotive trade were in the vicinity of 25 per cent.

All other trades reported higher sales in April this year than last. In some cases, particularly in the durable household goods trades, the gains were small in extent. Declines appeared in some trades in certain areas, most of them in British Columbia. (1)

WHOLESALE SALES HIGHER IN APRIL

Dollar volume of wholesale sales advanced slightly less than two per cent in April over the same month last year, following a gain of seven per cent in March, an increase of one per cent in February, and a slight decline in January. Cumulative figures for the first four months of this year stand 2.7 per cent above the similar period of 1948.

According to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the general unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 290.3 in April, 283.4 in March, and 285.4 in April last year.

Trends in the different regions of the country showed considerable variation in April. Wholesalers in the Prairie Provinces recorded the greatest increase at 14 per cent, while sales of wholesalers in Ontario were up two per cent. A decline of four per cent was reported for Quebec, while in British Columbia, sales were down six per cent, and in the Maritime Provinces by eight per cent.

Footwear wholesalers recorded a sales advance of 21 per cent in April over the same month last year, while fruit and vegetable wholesalers registered an increase of 18 per cent. Clothing wholesalers reported an increase in sales of 10 per cent in the month after having been below 1948 for the first three months of the year. Drug wholesalers' sales were up nine per cent, while automotive equipment and tobacco and confectionery wholesalers both reported gains of eight per cent.

Dollar sales of hardware wholesalers were two per cent below last year, the only part of the country to register increased sales in this trade being the Prairie Provinces with a gain of six per cent. The same situation prevailed in the wholesale dry goods and groceries trades, where all regions recorded decreases except the Prairie Provinces.

Dollar sales of dry goods wholesalers for all Canada were down three per cent from last April, while the western provinces showed an increase of seven per cent. In the grocery trade, sales for Canada registered a drop of seven per cent, while sales in the Prairie Provinces were up five per cent.

Stocks in the hands of wholesalers in the nine trades surveyed were valued 10 per cent higher at the end of April than at the same date last year. The largest increase in the value of stocks on hand was reported by hardware wholesalers at 19 per cent. Stocks of tobacco and confectionery and dry goods wholesalers also registered substantial increases of 17 per cent. Automotive equipment wholesalers' stocks were valued seven per cent higher and grocery wholesalers six per cent. Footwear wholesalers' stocks were 19 per cent lower, and stocks of clothing wholesalers were three per cent lower. (2)

FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES
AGAIN HIGHER IN MAY

Foreign vehicle entries into Canada continued to increase in May, rising 13 per cent over the corresponding month last year, the gain being the same as that recorded in the first five months of the year. There were increases in the number of entries in practically all provinces both in the month and cumulative period.

Entries in the month were as follows by provinces, totals for May last year being in brackets: Ontario, 95,817 (84,931); Quebec, 26,928 (24,297); British Columbia, 17,757 (14,324); New Brunswick, 8,938 (7,382); Manitoba, 2,393 (1,498); Alberta, 1,371 (969); Saskatchewan, 1,337 (928); Yukon Territory, 72 (52); Nova Scotia, 5 (59). (3)

INVENTORY VALUES IN MANUFACTURING
SHOWED DOWNTREND IN APRIL

Total inventory values in Canadian manufacturing industries appear to have fallen slightly at the end of April for the second consecutive month, according to preliminary reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Bureau's preliminary index of estimated inventory values at the end of the month stood at 130.6 per cent of the average 1947 value as against a revised 132.5 per cent at the end of March. The decline is the largest in total value since the Bureau began the series in January, 1947. It may indicate, the Bureau says, that the rate of postwar inventory accumulation which had been decreasing during 1948, may have reached its peak in February.

Among the main industry groupings, inventory values in the consumers' goods industries declined slightly in the month, the Bureau's index for these industries showing a drop of 1.5 points from the February and March high point of 130.3 to 128.8. The index for the capital goods industries fell by 9.2 points and at 111.6 was 26 points below the high reached last November. In the producers' goods industries the level remained virtually unchanged from March, the index being five points below the high of 142.3 at the end of January, but in the construction goods industries the index reached a new high of 165.2, two points above the March level. However, figures for sawmills, the largest component of the latter group, are not yet available.

A breakdown of the consumers' goods group shows that inventories of non-durable consumers' goods fell by 2.5 points, the food industries -- largest component of this group -- showing a two-point drop. Greatest changes from March was a nine-point rise in the fish curing and packing industry and an eight-point drop in the fruit and vegetable preparations industry. Value of stocks in the majority of food industries was above 1948 level, the greatest differences being in the fish curing and packing industry, index for which was at 150.4 as against 65.3 in April last year.

In the producers' goods group, inventories in the iron and steel industries rose by five points and in the non-ferrous metals industries fell by four points. In the construction goods industries, bridge building and structural steel showed a six-point rise, while inventories in the cement industry dropped seasonally by 40 points and planing mills by 20 points. (4)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>June 16, 1949</u>	<u>June 9, 1949</u>	<u>May 19, 1949</u>
		(1935-39=100)	
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	98.5	99.3	105.8
82 Industrials	91.4	92.0	99.3
16 Utilities	107.9	109.3	114.2
8 Banks	130.8	132.0	133.3
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	76.9	77.3	82.7
25 Golds	64.6	65.5	69.0
5 Base Metals	100.5	99.6	109.1

PRAIRIE CROP CONDITIONS

Cooler weather and rains have maintained and even improved crop prospects in some parts of the West, but there remain large areas in Saskatchewan and Alberta where serious deterioration is continuing. The outlook in Manitoba and most of eastern Saskatchewan is generally good to excellent, while crops in southern sections of Alberta have responded to recent rains. In south-western Saskatchewan particularly, and to a somewhat lesser extent in central and west-central areas of that province, rains are urgently needed. Similar conditions prevail over most of central Alberta from the Calgary-Edmonton line eastward to the Saskatchewan border. Drought is causing rapid deterioration in this large area and frost has caused local damage. Grasshopper infestations appear to be well under control in all three provinces, although the possibility of severe damage still exists, particularly in the most seriously affected districts of central Saskatchewan.

Rains and cool weather during the past week in Manitoba have further improved the crop outlook in that province. Prospects are now considered very promising and stands of grain are generally heavy and pastures much improved, especially in areas where moisture reserves were particularly low. Spraying for both weeds and grasshoppers is in full swing in the more seriously affected areas. No serious damage from grasshoppers is indicated as yet.

Although general crop prospects have improved in Saskatchewan during the past month, poor conditions still exist in the greater part of south-central and south-western districts. During the past week the weather has been generally cool, with scattered showers falling in many areas. Moisture conditions are reasonably satisfactory in the eastern part of the province but further rains are urgently required in most of the south-western districts. In the southern part of the province the general appearance of the crops is good as far west as a line extending from Assinaboia to Elbow. West of this dividing line conditions are only fair to poor. Conditions in the central districts are variable, ranging from good to poor. In northern sections conditions are generally favourable but further moisture is required to maintain satisfactory progress.

From 10 to 50 per cent of the wheat throughout the province is in the shot blade stage. There is considerable grasshopper activity in the central part of the province with indications of it spreading into west-central and south-central areas. Losses have been held at a minimum but there still remains the potential danger of heavy damage in the most seriously infested districts.

Crop prospects are extremely variable in Alberta. Growth is still only poor to fair in a large area to the north and east of Calgary. Parts of southern Alberta received rain during the past week ranging from one-half to one inch. Although cool weather has helped to maintain conditions in some areas, crops are deteriorating rapidly in much of central Alberta. Pastures here are poor and hay crops short. General rains are needed immediately if crops are to make a comeback.

Frost has been reported at several points throughout the province with local damage around Edmonton and Donalda reported to range from five to 20 per cent. First summer-fallow operations are now about 50 to 100 per cent completed in most districts of the province. The control campaigns are effectively limiting grasshopper damage in most areas. (5)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 9 amounted to 85,192,000 bushels, down 4,127,000 from the preceding week's total, but 32,465,000 higher than on the corresponding date last year.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 1,842,000 bushels of wheat during the week as compared with 4,109,000 in the same week last year. Clearances of wheat for export totalled 4,227,000 bushels compared with 3,002,000.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending June 9, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 819,000 (1,958,000) bushels; barley, 679,000 (959,000); rye, 232,000 (19,000); flaxseed, 122,000 (89,000). (6)

CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS IN
NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on June 17 rose to 21,251,000 pounds compared with 9,677,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There were increased holdings in each of the nine cities except Quebec and Saskatoon.

Stocks were as follows by cities, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 539 (931) pounds; Montreal, 8,805 (4,250); Toronto, 5,603 (1,659); Winnipeg, 3,148 (1,221); Regina, 452 (149); Saskatoon, 177 (201); Edmonton, 1,294 (497); Calgary, 412 (345); Vancouver, 821 (424).

FARM WAGES AT MID-MAY
SHOW MODERATE INCREASE

Average rates of wages for male farm help were generally higher at the middle of May this year than a year earlier, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from correspondents in all parts of Canada. Increases were less than in the previous 12 months, and in a few cases the rates of wages were lower.

With board provided by the employer, the average farm wage rate per day was \$4.04 at mid-May, the same figure as reported for January 15 this year -- compared with \$3.93 at May 15 last year, and \$3.59 in 1947. By provinces, rates ranged from a low of \$2.90 in Prince Edward Island to a high of \$5.06 in British Columbia, and were higher in all provinces except New Brunswick, down from \$3.92 to \$3.85, and Ontario, unchanged at \$4.11.

Without board, the average daily rate was \$5.06 for all Canada against \$4.89 in 1948 and \$4.55 in 1947. In this case, rates were up in all provinces except Saskatchewan, where reports indicate a slight decline to \$5.15 compared with \$5.17.

The average monthly rate with board for all provinces was \$83.73 compared with \$83.26 a year earlier and \$77.01 in 1947. Rates ranged from \$57.50 in Prince Edward Island to \$93.57 in British Columbia, and there were declines from a year earlier in New Brunswick and Ontario. Average rate per month without board was \$113.89 as against \$113.07 and \$103.96 a year and two years earlier, respectively, rates being lower in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario. (7)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP NINE PER CENT

Department store sales advanced nine per cent during the week ending June 11 over the corresponding period last year, according to preliminary figures. Largest gain of 18 per cent was shown in British Columbia, followed by the Maritime Provinces with a rise of 12 per cent, Manitoba 11 per cent, Quebec eight per cent, Alberta seven per cent, Saskatchewan six per cent, and Ontario five per cent.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER HIGHER
IN APRIL, NICKEL LOWER

Continuing the gains of earlier months, Canadian production of new primary copper reached a total of 22,500 tons in April, the highest monthly total since January, 1944, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This year's April figure compares with 21,900 tons in March, 20,900 in the same month last year, and 24,400 in January, 1944. During the first four months of this year, 86,800 tons were produced as against 81,600 in the similar period of 1948.

Nickel output in April declined to 10,600 tons from 12,600 in the preceding month and 13,200 in the corresponding month last year. Cumulative output for the four months ended April was up slightly to 45,300 tons from 44,100 in 1948. (8)

GOLD PRODUCTION IN APRIL

Canadian production of gold in April declined seven per cent from the high monthly total recorded in the preceding month, but was 14 per cent above the corresponding month last year.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, output for the month amounted to 325,200 fine ounces compared with 342,700 in March and 286,100 in the same month last year. Production for the four months ended April aggregated 1,284,500 fine ounces as against 1,108,800 a year ago, a rise of 16 per cent.

April production by provinces and territories, with figures for the same month last year in brackets, was as follows: Ontario, 187,400 (172,400) fine ounces; Quebec, 78,300 (64,100); British Columbia, 24,600 (26,500); Northwest Territories, 17,600 (7,000); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 17,400 (15,800); Yukon, nil (91); Nova Scotia, nil (1). (9)

PRODUCTION OF CEMENT UP IN APRIL,
SHIPMENTS AT ALL-TIME HIGH

Production of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers was higher in April than in the corresponding month last year, while the shipments rose to an all-time record level for any month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Output in the month amounted to 1,275,200 barrels as compared with 1,038,500 in the same month last year, an increase of 23 per cent. During the first four months of this year, 4,840,100 barrels were produced as against 4,155,700 in the similar period of 1948, a gain of 17 per cent.

Shipments to customers during the month rose 21 per cent, totalling 1,535,500 barrels compared with 1,266,700 in April last year. Cumulative shipments for the year-to-date aggregated 4,467,000 barrels, an advance of 28 per cent over the 3,485,200 barrels shipped in the like 1948 period. (10)

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS
HIGHER IN MARCH

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays advanced 16 per cent in March over the corresponding month last year, totalling \$1,331,400 as compared with \$1,148,300, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first three months of this year, sales amounted to \$3,760,600 as against \$3,080,300 a year ago, an increase of 22 per cent.

Sales for the month were as follows, totals for March last year being in brackets: building brick, \$734,400 (\$611,000); structural tile, \$225,400 (\$153,500); drain tile, \$62,100 (\$23,800); sewer pipe, \$152,000 (\$164,700); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$27,900 (\$22,800); pottery, \$63,200 (\$114,100); other clay products, \$66,400 (\$58,500). (11)

COKE PRODUCTION IN APRIL Canadian production of coke from ovens and gas retorts in April amounted to 336,100 tons as compared with 343,500 in the preceding month and 316,600 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec accounted for 93,500 tons, Ontario for 218,500 tons, and the western provinces for 24,100 tons. Output for the first four months of this year rose to 1,353,700 tons as against 1,264,600 in the similar period last year, all producing areas sharing in the rise.

Producers' stocks of oven and retort coke, excluding breeze, at the end of April amounted to 180,600 tons, of which 58,600 tons were located in the eastern provinces, 119,300 tons in Ontario, and 2,600 tons in the western provinces. Stocks of breeze totalled 105,100 tons, the eastern provinces accounting for 15,600 tons, Ontario 86,000, and the western provinces, 3,500.

Imports of coke during the month amounted to 26,900 tons compared with 27,600 a year earlier, bringing imports for the cumulative period to 125,200 tons against 172,900 in the like 1948 period. Exports rose in April, amounting to 27,800 tons compared with 12,600 a year ago. In the four-month period, exports advanced sharply to 119,400 tons from 21,900 in the similar period last year. (12)

STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS LOWER AT THE END OF APRIL Stocks of hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of April were lower than at the same time last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of cattle hides amounted to 454,600 compared with 562,479; calf and kip skins, 584,283 compared with 731,998; goat and kid skins, 160,842 compared with 188,600; sheep and lamb skins, 46,337 (dozen) compared with 52,577 (dozen); and horse hides, 15,933 (52,817).

Production of cattle sole leather in April amounted to 1,599,049 pounds compared with 1,817,467 a month earlier, deliveries 1,527,535 pounds compared with 1,657,234, and finished stock on hand, 3,836,816 pounds compared with 3,765,302.

There were 2,883,348 square feet of cattle upper leather produced in the month compared with 3,643,415 a month earlier, deliveries amounted to 2,908,976 square feet compared with 3,515,639, and finished stock on hand, 1,821,883 square feet compared with 1,847,511. In calf and kip upper leather, 966,003 square feet were produced compared with 1,041,313, deliveries 812,481 square feet compared with 889,424, and finished stock on hand, 3,350,780 square feet compared with 3,197,258. (13)

INCREASING SCHOOL ENROLMENT DUE TO HIGHER BIRTH RATES Enrolment in the elementary grades (one to eight) of Canadian schools will be an estimated 600,000 greater by 1953-54 than it was in 1946-47, due to the increased birth rates of the 1940's. The extra pupils will require the employment of an additional 18,000 teachers -- a number greater than the present elementary school staff of either of the two largest provinces. This forecast is made in the biennial survey of "Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada, 1944-46" issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The secondary school grades -- those above eight -- will begin to feel the effect of the increase between 1953 and 1955, according to the report. Considering immigration, the increased use of transportation, the effect of larger units of administration, and other means being adopted to increase the holding power of the schools, a total increase of 800,000 pupils seems likely in the next 10 years.

This large increase, amounting to 35 per cent over the present enrolment, it is pointed out, will require a great expansion in the educational system, in the form of new schools, additional classrooms and more equipment, as well as increased staffs. (14)

COST OF PUBLICLY-CONTROLLED SCHOOLS On a per capita basis, the local school boards of Canada spent \$13.7 on elementary and secondary education in 1946, according to the report "Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada 1944-46", released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was an increase of \$5.4 over 1941.

The cost per pupil of average daily attendance varied for 1946 from \$45 in Prince Edward Island to \$116 in British Columbia, with an average of \$106 for eight provinces. The provincial share in this cost rose from \$28 million in 1944 to \$52 million in 1946.

In 1941 the provinces provided 17 per cent of the cost in grants. By 1946 this percentage had risen to 31. Local taxes for school purposes in eight provinces fell from \$91 million in 1941 to \$86 million in 1946. (14)

FAMILY SIZE BY MOTHER TONGUE IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES Of the 550,000 families living in the Prairie Provinces in 1946, 62 per cent reported the mother tongue of the head as English. Other numerically important mother tongues recorded for family heads, along with the proportion each formed of the total, were: Ukrainian, 10 per cent; German, eight per cent; French, four per cent; Scandinavian, four per cent; Polish, three per cent; and Netherlands, two per cent.

By mother tongue is meant the language first spoken in childhood, if still understood by the person. Included under Scandinavian are the Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, and Icelandic languages.

The average number of persons per family was 3.8 for all families, and ranged from 3.4 in the case of families whose heads reported Yiddish as mother tongue to 4.8 in the case of those reporting Netherlands.

Among wage-earner families in the Prairie Provinces, the average earnings of all heads of families were \$1,405 in rural areas and \$1,747 in urban centres. Average earnings of heads by specific mother tongue for the numerically large mother tongue groups were: English, \$1,508 in rural and \$1,833 in urban areas; French, \$1,098 and \$1,468; German, \$1,102 and \$1,424; Netherlands, \$928 and \$1,340; Polish, \$1,435 and \$1,449; Scandinavian, \$1,351 and \$1,630; Ukrainian, \$1,253 and \$1,391. On the average, the difference between earnings of the head and family earnings amounted to approximately \$200.

The average earnings of family head for the different mother tongue groups noted above were affected by such factors as differences in age distribution, in occupational status, and in number of years of schooling, etc.

The foregoing statistics and others relating to family tenure and composition are presented in a bulletin released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based on the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces. In every case figures are shown for the Prairie Provinces as a whole, for each separate province, for rural and urban areas, and for individual cities of 30,000 population. (15)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended June 11 amounted to 72,736 cars compared with 73,970 in the preceding week and 75,229 in the corresponding week last year. In the western division loadings rose slightly from 22,841 cars in 1948 to 23,138, but in the eastern division the total fell to 49,598 cars from 52,388. (16)

OUTPUT OF TOBACCO INDUSTRIES IN 1947

Output of Canada's tobacco manufacturing industries had a net value -- factory selling values less excise duties and taxes -- of \$92,279,000 in 1947, an increase of nearly 13 per cent over the net value of \$81,800,000 in 1946, according to the annual report on these industries by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Gross value of output -- selling value plus excise duties and taxes -- amounted to \$283,395,000, up five per cent over the gross value of \$269,409,000 in 1946. Excise duties and taxes, accounting for nearly 75 per cent of the gross value, totalled \$191,116,000 in 1947 as against \$187,609,000.

Production of cigarettes in 1947 amounted to 15,687,127 thousand, showing a moderate increase over 1946 but substantially below the 1945 output of 17,684,707 thousand. Gross value of cigarette output was \$220,649,000 as against \$208,028,000 in 1946 and above all previous years.

Output of smoking tobacco, next in value, was 25,404,000 pounds with a gross value of \$42,968,000 as compared with 26,206,000 pounds at \$41,051,000 in 1946. This was followed by cigars, 214,745 thousand valued at \$14,082,000 (219,985 thousand valued at \$14,691,000 in 1946); chewing tobacco, 2,382,245 pounds valued at \$3,604,000 (2,600,548 pounds at \$3,621,000); and snuff, 977,700 pounds valued at \$2,074,361 (958,040 pounds at \$1,999,900).

Total cost of materials used by the industries was \$48,785,000, of which \$35,769,000 was spent for domestic raw leaf tobacco. All told, 76,182,114 pounds of raw leaf were consumed, 74,586,550 pounds being of domestic origin.

Number of plants engaged in the tobacco products industry was 75 in 1947 compared with 78 in 1946. These plants furnished employment to 9,371 persons as compared with 9,532 in the previous year and wages and salaries amounted to \$14,032,504 as against \$12,711,360. (17)

TEXTILE DYEING AND FINISHING
UP 14 PER CENT IN 1947

Gross value of work performed by the dyeing and finishing of textile goods in Canada in 1947 advanced 14 per cent over the previous year, the total standing at \$10,484,634 as compared with \$9,207,244 in 1946, according to the annual report on the industry released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Forty-four establishments were in operation in 1947 as compared with 41 in 1946. These plants furnished employment to 2,418 persons earnings \$4,504,975 in salaries and wages compared with 2,188 employees receiving \$3,409,389 in 1946. Cost of materials used aggregated \$2,156,938 against \$1,790,674.

Among the principal items, dyeing and finishing of textile fabrics accounted for \$6,440,732 of the value of work performed in 1947 compared with \$5,653,800 a year earlier, dyeing, finishing and mercerizing of yarns for \$916,803 compared with \$640,709, printing and painting on textile fabrics \$1,657,497 (\$1,643,544), dyeing and finishing of other products \$150,740 (\$154,219), rubberizing, mercerizing, and waterproofing fabrics \$267,565 (\$358,026), and bleaching, shrinkage, sponging, and all other work \$1,051,297 (\$756,940). (18)

PRODUCTION OF CARBONATED BEVERAGES

Manufacturers of carbonated beverages in Canada in 1947 reported a gross value of production amounting to \$55,882,200, an increase of \$12,833,500 or 30 per cent over the 1946 figure of \$43,048,700, according to the annual report on the industry released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These gross values do not include sales and excise taxes.

In 1947 there were in operation 456 plants which were engaged chiefly in making carbonated beverages, unchanged from the preceding year. These factories gave employment to 5,827 persons who received \$9,502,500 in salaries and wages as compared with 5,040 employees earning \$8,150,800 in 1946. Plants in Quebec and Ontario -- numbering 163 and 155 respectively -- accounted for 77 per cent of the total production and 76 per cent of the employees. In addition, nine breweries made carbonated beverages as secondary products.

Production of the industry included carbonated beverages worth \$47,164,500 at the works, syrups, concentrates and extracts at \$8,374,900, natural mineral water at \$94,500, and miscellaneous products at \$248,300. Output by firms in the brewing industry was worth \$951,500. Thus the total Canadian output of carbonated beverages in 1947 amounted to 69,413,300 gallons valued at \$48,115,900 as compared with an output of 55,728,700 gallons valued at \$37,057,200 in 1946.

Materials used in 1947 had a value of \$20,248,700 against \$14,872,500. Of this amount, \$8,301,700 was spent for syrups, concentrates and flavours, \$6,536,600 for 77,994,300 pounds of sugar, \$3,174,800 for corks, crowns, caps, boxes and labels, \$639,200 for carbon dioxide gas, etc. The quantity of sugar used increased by 19,629,500 pounds over 1946. (19)

BUTTON, BUCKLE AND FASTENERS INDUSTRY EXPANDED IN 1947

Gross value of production of Canadian firms engaged mainly in the manufacture of buttons, buckles, fasteners and like items, rose sharply in 1947 to \$9,289,459 from \$4,296,827 in 1946, an increase of 116 per cent, according to the annual report on the industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 1946 factory selling value had been the previous high for the industry.

Accounting for most of the gross value increase, output of slide or zipper fasteners jumped in value from \$185,167 in 1946 to \$5,001,322. The production of buttons of all kinds, on the other hand, was somewhat lower. Moulded buttons, were down from \$1,101,168 to \$879,523, while buttons of plastic materials rose from \$606,857 to \$633,231. Pearl, metal, covered, and celluloid buttons were lower, and the aggregate of others (fibre, leather, etc.) higher. Value of all other products increased substantially.

There were 29 establishments engaged principally in the manufacture of such products in 1947 against 18 the previous year, 20 being in Quebec and nine in Ontario.

The number of employees rose to 1,966 compared with 986, the proportion of female workers increasing to 55 from 43 per cent. Salaries and wages amounted to \$3,301,975 as against \$1,468,667. (20)

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. Retail Trade, April (10 cents).
2. Wholesale Trade, April (10 cents).
3. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, May (10 cents).
4. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, April (25 cents).
5. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
6. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
7. Farm Wages in Canada, May 15 (10 cents).
8. Copper and Nickel Production, April (10 cents).
9. Gold Production, April (10 cents).
10. Cement and Cement Products, April (10 cents).
11. Products Made from Canadian Clays, March (10 cents).
12. Coal and Coke Statistics, April (10 cents).
13. Hides, Skins and Leather, April (10 cents).
14. Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada, 1944-46 (50 cents).
15. Families by Mother Tongue Showing Size and Composition, Prairie Provinces, 1945 (10 cents).
16. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
17. Tobacco Industries in Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
18. Dyeing and Finishing of Textile Goods in Canada, 1947 (15 cents).
19. The Aerated Waters Industry in Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
20. Button, Buckle and Fasteners Industry in Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
21. Musical Instruments Industry in Canada, 1947 (15 cents).
22. Trade of Canada: Articles Imported from Each Country, Three Months Ended March, 1949 (25 cents).
23. Articles Exported to Each Country, Three Months Ended March, 1949 (25 cents).
24. Shipments and Inventories of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, April (10 cents).

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