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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

THE OFFICIAL COST-OF-LIVING INDEX ADVANCED from 159.5 to 160.5 between May 2 and June 1, to reach a new peak index level. The advance was entirely attributable to a rise in the food index of 3.4 points to 202.9.

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CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS IN MAY MOVED UP to \$6,914,881,000 from \$6,445,560,000 in the corresponding month last year.

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CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS filed in local offices across Canada in May totalled 63,700, down from the April figure of 69,000, but up from the May, 1948 total of 42,300.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES ROSE SIX PER CENT during the week ended June 25 over the corresponding week last year.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada were higher on July 1, amounting to 28,602,000 pounds as compared with 13,091,000 on June 1 and 16,331,000 a year ago.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORE OR IN TRANSIT in North America at midnight on June 23 amounted to 75,036,000 bushels compared with 80,881,000 on June 16, and 49,706,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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MODERATE INCREASES IN MOST FRUIT CROPS are indicated in the first estimates of production for this year.

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OUTPUT OF 11 OF 16 OF CANADA'S LEADING MINERALS MOVED TO LOWER LEVELS in April as compared with the corresponding month last year, while in the first four months of this year, production was advanced in all but four items.

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PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC TYPE WASHING MACHINES advanced five per cent in April over the corresponding month last year, while output of electric refrigerators rose 20 per cent.

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THERE WERE FEWER BABIES BORN IN CANADA IN 1948 than in 1947 when registrations had reached an all-time record total.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX AT NEW PEAK ON JUNE 1 The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index advanced from 159.5 to 160.5 between May 2 and June 1. The increase established a new peak for the index and placed it 0.9 points above the previous high of 159.6 recorded for October and November 1948, and January, 1949.

The May-June advance was entirely attributable to a rise in the food index of 3.4 points to 202.9. This was accounted for by a further seasonal rise in meats combined with a number of other increases, the most important of which were fresh vegetables and oranges.

The indexes of homefurnishings and services and fuel and light moved contrary to the total index, both declining 0.4 points to 167.7 and 128.7, respectively. Clothing remained unchanged at 183.3 as did miscellaneous at 128.4. In both of these groups scattered small increases and decreases balanced each other. The rent index remained at 122.4. June rent survey results now being tabulated will be incorporated in the cost-of-living index for July 2. (1)

Dominion Cost-of-Living Indexes (1935-39=100)

	Combined Index	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth- ing	Home furnish- ings and Services	Miscell- aneous
June 1, 1949	160.5	202.9	122.4	128.7	183.3	167.7	128.4
May 2, 1949	159.5	199.5	122.4	129.1	183.3	168.1	128.4
June 1, 1948	154.3	193.9	120.9	124.3	174.8	162.0	122.7

CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS IN MAY Claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed in local offices across Canada in May totalled 63,700, down from the April figure of 69,000, but up from the May, 1948 total of 42,300, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the end of the month there were 95,800 ordinary claims on the live unemployment register compared with 134,500 at the end of April and 71,000 at May 31, 1948.

A total of 150,700 persons received one or more benefit payments during May, amounting to \$5,511,100 for a total of 2,474,100 compensated unemployed days compared with 191,700 beneficiaries paid \$7,605,800 for 3,400,400 compensated days in April and 107,300 beneficiaries paid \$3,666,600 for 1,887,300 compensated days in May last year.

The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 16.4 days in May, 17.7 days in April and 17.6 days a year ago. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$36.56 in May, \$39.68 in April, and \$34.16 in May, 1948, while the average amount of benefit paid per compensated day was \$2.23 in May, \$2.24 in April, and \$1.94 in May last year. (2)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP SIX PER CENT Department store sales rose six per cent during the week ending June 25 over the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. All regions of the country participated in the rise, Saskatchewan showing an outstanding gain of 31 per cent. The advance in Alberta was nine per cent, Manitoba six per cent, the Maritimes five per cent, Ontario four per cent, and Quebec and British Columbia each three per cent.

CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST
INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS

Business transactions in the form of cheques cashed moved up in May to \$6,914,881,000 from \$6,445,560,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The cumulative total for the first five months of this year was \$33,954,061,000 compared with \$31,552,110,000 in the similar period of 1948.

The expansion in cheque transactions was fairly general among the cities in May. The brightest picture was presented in the Prairie Provinces where the total for the 10 centres was 18.7 per cent greater. The gain in Regina was no less than 44.4 per cent, and large increases were shown in Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton.

Eleven of the 14 centres in Ontario were at higher levels than 12 months ago. Toronto with a gain of 8.3 per cent rose to the high point of \$1,975,000,000. Augmented by the addition of the total for St. John's, Newfoundland, debits for the Maritime area were 5.8 per cent greater than one year ago. Increases were shown in Moncton and Saint John, contrasting with a decline in Halifax. Montreal and Sherbrooke in the Quebec area rose to a higher position, the gain in the former amounting to two per cent. The increase in Vancouver accounted for the improved position of the total for British Columbia.

Totals for the month were as follows by provinces, with 1948 figures in brackets (thousands omitted): Maritimes and Newfoundland, \$193,650 (\$183,006); Quebec, \$1,898,619 (\$1,883,552); Ontario, \$2,907,326 (\$2,692,512); Prairie Provinces, \$1,319,898 (\$1,111,540); British Columbia, \$595,388 (\$574,950). (3)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>June 30, 1949</u>	<u>June 23, 1949</u>	<u>June 2, 1949</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	100.1	99.6	100.5
82 Industrials	93.0	92.4	93.7
16 Utilities	110.2	109.3	109.5
8 Banks	130.6	131.4	130.2
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	82.4	79.9	77.8
25 Golds	69.1	67.7	65.7
5 Base Metals	107.7	103.0	100.7

FEWER BIRTHS IN CANADA LAST YEAR

There were fewer babies born in Canada in 1948 than in 1947 when registrations had reached an all-time record total, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Live births in 1948 decreased to 347,134 from 359,094 in 1947, and the birth rate per thousand population fell to 27.0 from 28.6 in 1947.

The number of deaths was moderately higher, the all-Canada total rising to 118,912 from 117,725 in 1947, but with the gain in population the rate per thousand fell slightly to 9.2 from 9.4.

As a result of the decline in births and the increase in general mortality the natural increase in the population was lower at 228,222 compared with 241,369, and the rate fell to 17.8 from 19.2. (4)

SUMMER FISHERIES WELL UNDER WAY Summer fisheries are now well under way on both coasts, but, in general, catches are lower than in 1948. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, landings of sea fish in Canada in May (Newfoundland excluded) amounted to 126,677,000 pounds, 13.8 per cent below the same month last year. The value of the month's catch was \$6,524,000 as compared with \$6,521,000 a year ago.

Aggregate landings in the five months ending May were 350,824,000 pounds valued at \$13,634,000 as compared with 423,729,000 pounds valued at \$14,574,000 in the same period of 1948.

Total landings on the Atlantic Coast in May were 14.5 per cent below those for May, 1948. The highlight of the Eastern fisheries in May is the report of an unusually large catch of lobsters -- 12,874,000 pounds as compared with 11,519,000 in May, 1948. Catches of halibut and other flatfish, mackerel, and all shellfishes are also greater, but these increases are more than offset by substantial decreases in the landings of other species -- notably cod in Nova Scotia, and herring and sardines in New Brunswick.

Pacific Coast landings are 8.6 per cent below those for May last year, but the values are fractionally higher. Of the major species, both halibut and salmon show slight declines, whereas all shellfishes reported were caught in greater quantities than last year.

The trend towards using a greater percentage of the Atlantic groundfish catch for fillets of all types continues. The mackerel season has just begun, and early indications are that a higher proportion of this species is being pickled this year. Almost all of the sardine catch is reported as being canned. No unusual trends in the disposition of the Pacific catch are noted. (5)

CANAL TRAFFIC INCREASED NINE PER CENT IN MAY With heavier movement of wheat mainly responsible for the improvement, tonnage of all freight passing through Canadian canals during May increased to 3,587,200 tons, a gain of 294,500 tons or nearly nine per cent over the same month last year. Vessels locked numbered 3,200 in May compared with 2,900 a year ago. Passengers totalled 10,700 as against 6,400, increased traffic being shown particularly between Detroit and Toronto.

Traffic on the Sault Ste. Marie canals -- Canadian and United States locks -- aggregated 15,803,300 tons compared with 15,851,800 in May 1948, with eastbound traffic up 310,200 tons and westbound declining 358,700 tons. Wheat moving eastward rose from 888,600 to 1,030,000 tons, while other grains, flour, iron ore, scrap iron, stone and other freight showed gains. Pulpwood and structural steel declined from May, 1948 levels. Westbound traffic registered recessions in soft coal, down 340,300 tons to 1,960,600 for the month and hard coal, oil and gasoline, and stone also moved into Lake Superior in smaller volume. Other freight improved from 71,100 to 100,100 tons.

The volume of freight continued the increase over 1948 first shown in April on the Welland Ship canal, totalling 2,052,000 tons compared with 1,880,700 in May last year, a gain of 9.1 per cent. Wheat increased from 330,000 to 520,300 tons, but most other grains declined. Gasoline eased from 100,700 to 71,400 tons and iron ore was down 66,400 to 173,300 tons. Sugar, pulpwood, autos, wood pulp, coke and soft coal improved, the latter from 689,700 to 784,200 tons.

Total tonnage on the St. Lawrence canals improved from 994,900 tons in May last year to 1,191,400 tons, up 19.7 per cent. Wheat again was responsible for most of the gain, advancing 179,800 tons to 403,100. Gasoline, barley, rye, flour, petroleum oils, sugar, autos, wood pulp, and other freight moved in larger volume this May. Declines occurred in corn, oats, pulpwood, paper, soft coal and sand. (6)

WORLD BREADGRAIN SUPPLY
SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED

With grain production in most world countries in 1948 exceeding or approaching pre-war levels, the stringent post-war shortage of grain is apparently at an end, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monthly review of the wheat situation. World food production and supplies during the 1948-49 year were materially higher than in the preceding year, and the grain export surplus was the largest since 1930-31.

As a result of the improved food situation there have been several important developments during the past year. The international allocation of all foodstuffs except rice has ceased. Bread rationing has been discontinued in most countries and ration controls on other foodstuffs have been considerably relaxed throughout most of Europe. Larger supplies of many foodstuffs, including wheat, have also been reflected in gradually declining prices.

The improvement in breadgrain supplies during 1948-49, together with fairly satisfactory current prospects for the 1949-50 crop, indicates that further adjustments will soon take place in the production and price patterns in many producing countries. The ratification of the International Wheat Agreement by enough countries to make the scheme operative shows that both importing and exporting nations are desirous of bringing a greater measure of stability to international wheat marketing.

Other recent developments, particularly in the United States, give further evidence of the effects of the improved breadgrain supply situation. In view of a near-record wheat production, estimated as of June 1 at 1,337 million bushels and a carry-over of some 300 million, the United States Secretary of Agriculture announced early in June that consideration is being given to the introduction of acreage allotments and possible marketing quotas for the 1950 crop.

In Canada it is still too early to attempt any quantitative estimate of the 1949 wheat crop. Based on their intentions at April 30, farmers planned to seed almost three million more acres to wheat in 1949 than in 1948. Weather conditions in the Prairies, however, have been extremely variable with crop prospects ranging all the way from poor to excellent. A significant development in the Canadian wheat situation during the past month has been the decline in the price of Class II Commercial wheat, which is now selling under the price for wheat in the United Kingdom -- Canada agreement for the first time.

In the Southern Hemisphere seeding is progressing in both Australia and Argentina. No official estimates are available on Australian wheat acreage, but it is generally considered that it should equal last year's. In contrast to the proposed acreage reduction program in the United States, the Argentine Government has recommended an increase of 3.7 million acres to bring the wheat acreage up to 17.3 million acres.

Latest reports on crop conditions in Europe indicate that breadgrain production will be somewhat below that of 1948 when the wheat crop was only eight per cent below the 1935-39 average and the rye crop 13 per cent below the pre-war average. Prospects for both crops, however, are considerably above the outturns in 1947 and in some countries should equal and perhaps exceed those of last year. The general relaxation of rationing programmes in the past year is probably the best criterion of the improved breadgrain supply situation in most European countries. FAO points out, however, that this does not mean that a satisfactory state of nutrition has been reached. (7)

CROP CONDITIONS IN CANADA Rains have fallen over wide areas of the Prairie Provinces. Crop prospects in Manitoba remain generally excellent and material improvement is indicated in some sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Grain stands in Manitoba are heavy in most areas with nearly all early-seeded fields heading or in head. Rain is required, however, in the south-central portion of the province around Morden where moisture supplies are still poor and lowered grain yields are anticipated.

Moisture conditions are much improved in the central part of Saskatchewan from Davidson to Saskatoon but the situation is little changed in the dry south-central and south-western districts. Prospects are favourable in eastern and northern districts and fair to good in the west-central area from Rosetown to Senlac.

Although the rains brought some relief to the drought affected areas in east-central Alberta, it is still too early to determine to what extent the crops have benefited. Conditions in west-central Alberta remain very dry and a tight feed situation is anticipated. The outlook in the south-western part of the province and in the Peace River district is good, although further general rains will be needed to carry crops to maturity in all parts of Alberta.

Grasshoppers have been kept quite well in check in the affected areas of all three provinces. Sawflies are in full flight in southern Alberta and, while susceptible varieties of grain are severely infested, it is too early to determine the extent of the damage.

Crop prospects in Ontario remain considerably below average as a result of the recent prolonged drought. During the last two weeks good rains in some districts and showers in many areas have checked further deterioration, but moisture conditions in central and south-western Ontario are still very unsatisfactory. Haying is general throughout old Ontario with very poor yields but good quality. Pastures are poor and supplementary feeding has been reported in many counties.

Harvesting of fall wheat will be general throughout southern and western Ontario during the coming week. Yields are expected to be below average and straw very short. Prospects for spring grains are only fair to poor. In central Ontario the outlook for field crop production is poor as a result of the exceptionally severe drought conditions.

Crop conditions in eastern and northern Ontario are generally satisfactory, although rainfall has been excessive in some northern areas. Tree fruits have weathered the drought better than most crops and the apple, peach, pear and grape crops are expected to be larger than a year ago.

In Quebec conditions are about average over most of the province and the outlook is considered generally satisfactory. Recent rains have considerably improved crop conditions over wide areas, although soil moisture reserves are still low in some southern and western sections of the province. Hay crops in eastern regions of the province are generally excellent but from Quebec City westward yields are expected to be somewhat less than normal. Grains, industrial and garden crops are nearly all in good condition with at least average yields in prospect.

In the Maritime Provinces, crops are now growing satisfactorily following timely rains. Haying is well underway in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia and is expected to commence elsewhere in the Maritimes this week. Good crops of hay, potatoes and grain are looked for.

In British Columbia all crops are backward at present as a result of cool, cloudy weather and generally light rainfall. Late sown grains have suffered particularly. Haying is now general and while the quality is good, yields will be below average. Fall-sown grains are ripening rapidly and harvesting will begin soon. (8)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 23 amounted to 75,036,000 bushels compared with 80,881,000 on June 16, and 49,706,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 1,955,800 bushels of wheat during the week ending June 23 as compared with 4,188,100 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 277,568,000 bushels as against 230,936,500 in the like period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending June 23, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 1,604,500 (1,794,400) bushels; barley, 835,900 (1,060,000); rye, 260,200 (5,200); flaxseed, 134,700 (123,300).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending June 23 totalled 5,870,700 bushels compared with 1,788,800 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 153,602,100 bushels compared with 117,446,100. (9)

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada were higher on July 1. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, stocks amounted to 28,602,000 pounds as compared with 13,091,000 on June 1 and 16,331,000 a year ago. Cheese stocks totalled 13,948,000 pounds compared with 13,394,000 on June 1 and 21,599,000 on the same date last year.

Creamery butter stocks were as follows by cities, totals for July 1, 1948 being in brackets (figures in thousands): Quebec, 993 (2,069) pounds; Montreal, 12,306 (6,357); Toronto, 6,844 (2,786); Winnipeg, 4,387 (2,099); Regina, 779 (200); Saskatoon, 372 (204); Edmonton, 1,668 (814); Calgary, 451 (577); Vancouver, 802 (1,225). (10)

PRODUCTION AND VALUE
OF MAPLE PRODUCTS

This year's crop of maple products was somewhat heavier than in 1948, but was still well below the average output for the 10 years, 1938-47, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production, expressed in terms of syrup, amounted to 2,485,000 gallons compared with 2,394,000 in the preceding year, while the gross farm value of the crop was \$9,126,000 as compared with \$8,541,000. Production of sugar this year totalled 2,306,000 gallons compared with 2,159,000, while the output of sugar amounted to 1,787,000 pounds compared with 2,350,000. (11)

FRUIT PRODUCTION AND CONTRACTED
ACREAGE OF VEGETABLES

Moderate increases in most fruit crops are indicated in the first estimates of production for this year released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The acreage of asparagus, beans, peas and tomatoes under contract to the vegetable processors is sharply reduced this season. The corn acreage on the other hand shows an increase of 23 per cent over that of last year.

Apple production is currently estimated at 16,770,000 bushels, or 25 per cent above the 1948 level. The pear crop will amount to 831,000 bushels, slightly larger than the 1948 crop of 789,000 bushels. Plums and prunes also are expected to show an increase this season and are estimated at 744,000 bushels compared with 671,000 bushels. A 15 per cent increase since last season is looked for in the peach crop which is at present estimated at 2,025,000 bushels.

Apricots will be a larger crop at 172,000 bushels. This fruit is grown commercially only in British Columbia where the 1948 crop amounted to 152,000 bushels. The production of cherries is expected to be only three per cent heavier than in 1948, being estimated at 404,000 bushels. Loganberries, which are grown commercially in British Columbia are sharply reduced this season at 1,248,000 pounds compared with the 1948 crop of 2,261,000 pounds. The grape crop is expected to amount to 64,329,000 pounds, or 12 per cent above the 1948 level.

The acreage of vegetables under contract to vegetable processors follow, figures for 1948 in brackets: asparagus, 790 (1,210); beans, 5,020 (8,150); corn, 63,180 (51,550); peas, 33,120 (49,220); tomatoes, 38,980 (67,120). (12)

PRODUCTION OF WASHING MACHINES
AND ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS IN APRIL

Production of domestic type washing machines advanced five per cent in April over the corresponding month last year, while output

of electric refrigerators rose 20 per cent in the same period. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the month's output of washing machines amounted to 28,930 units as compared with 27,643 in the same month last year. Production of refrigerators in the month totalled 12,600 units compared with 10,539.

During the first four months of this year, 124,463 washing machines were produced as compared with 101,970 in the similar period last year, an increase of 22 per cent. Domestic electric refrigerators advanced 29 per cent in the four-month period, rising to 55,130 units from 42,842 in the like 1948 period.

Imports of all kinds of washing machines and refrigerators -- domestic, store and other -- were lower in April. The month's imports of washing machines numbered 11 as against 80 a year ago, bringing the total for the four months to 90 units compared with 1,296 in the same period last year. Imports of refrigerators rose to 38 units from 15 a year before, and in the cumulative period declined to 112 units from 760.

Exports of washing machines amounted to 1,312 units compared with 1,037 in April, 1948. During the four months, 4,491 units were exported as against 3,970 in the similar period last year. April exports of electric refrigerators showed a marked rise, amounting to 2,513 units as compared with 679 a year earlier, and in the four months advanced to 4,972 units from 2,063. (13)

PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS

Production of iron and steel wire nails moved higher in April, the month's output amounting to 7,671 tons compared with 7,159 in the same month last year. This raised the cumulative total for the four months ending April to 28,934 tons from 26,803 tons in 1948. (14)

OUTPUT OF LEADING MINERALS IN APRIL

Output of 11 of 16 of Canada's leading minerals moved to lower levels in April as compared with the corresponding month last year, while in the first four months of this year, production was advanced in all but four items. In the month there were gains in cement, copper, gold, iron ore, and petroleum; in the four-month period decreases occurred in asbestos, lead, lime, and silver. 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 April was as follows by items, totals for April last year being in brackets: asbestos, 16,000 (61,600) tons; cement, 1,536,900 (1,268,000) barrels; clay products, \$1,229,800 (\$1,278,300); coal, 1,227,000 (1,605,300) tons; copper, 45,095,900 (41,829,600) pounds; gold, 325,200 (286,100) fine ounces; gypsum, 163,200 (222,100) tons; iron ore, 104,000 (57,900) tons.

Lead production in April totalled 22,545,700 pounds (25,689,700 pounds in April, 1948); lime, 86,600 (89,400) tons; natural gas, 4,372,200 (5,087,400) M cubic feet; nickel, 21,296,600 (26,389,500) pounds; petroleum, 1,845,400 (795,700) barrels; salt, 53,400 (57,900) tons; silver, 1,060,300 (1,089,800) fine ounces; zinc, 34,368,700 (39,088,200) pounds. (15)

PAINT SALES LOWER IN APRIL

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small percentage of the all-Canada total amounted in April to \$8,001,000 as compared with \$8,684,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first four months of this year, sales aggregated \$26,429,000 as compared with \$29,638,000 in the like period of 1948. (16)

SHIPMENTS OF ASPHALT

Shipments of asphalt roofing materials were increased in May, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Shipments of asphalt shingles rose to 203,719 squares from 152,116 in April, smooth surfaced roofing in rolls to 88,782 squares from 71,990, mineral surfaced roofing in rolls to 85,096 from 54,304, and roll type sidings to 39,295 squares from 22,529. (Mem. 1)

SALES OF PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS

Sales of pest control products by Canadian registrants at the dealer level in 1948 were valued at \$11,990,920, according to figures received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from about 500 registrants which accounted for at least 95 per cent of the total sales of these products in Canada.

On the basis of sales value, the most important group of pest control products sold was agricultural dusts and sprays valued at \$4,095,613, followed closely by weed-iscides at \$3,569,510. Household and industrial insecticides at \$2,025,342, disinfectants at \$1,675,166, livestock treatments at \$422,942, and rodenticides at \$202,347, accounted for the remainder. (Mem. 2)

CHEMICALS USED IN METAL MINES AND SMELTERS

Canadian metal mines and smelters spent \$7,750,000 on chemicals in 1947, according to a reference paper released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the gold mining industry the principal item was cyanide, amounting to 10.3 million pounds with a value of \$952,000. In other metal mines and smelters the chief items were soda ash, lime, flotation reagents, salt cake, sulphur, cyanide, sodium silicate and sulphuric acid. (Ref. P.1).

INVENTORY ACCOUNTING METHODS
OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

Results of a survey of inventory accounting methods used by Canadian manufacturers are presented in a reference paper released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Designed to provide data on prevalent methods of inventory valuation, the survey includes all firms with inventory of \$1,000,000 or more, about 10 per cent of firms with inventory between \$300,000 and \$1,000,000, about one per cent of firms with inventory less than \$300,000, and gross production of \$50,000 or more.

Firms were asked to report separately for each of the three main subdivisions of inventory: raw materials, work in process, and finished goods. The majority were able to classify their inventory in this way. Data were received on valuation of inventory for balance sheets, definition of costs, methods of determining unit costs, components of manufactured costs, meaning of "market", reserve policy, determination of selling prices, and treatment of goods in transit in inventory accounting. (Ref. P. 2)

RELEASED 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).

Reports and Bulletins

1. Price Movements, June 1 (10 cents).
2. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, May (10 cents).
3. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, May (10 cents).
4. Births, Deaths and Marriages, Fourth Quarter of 1948 (25 cents).
5. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, May (10 cents).
6. Summary of Canal Traffic, May (10 cents).
7. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
8. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
9. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
10. Advance Preliminary Statement of Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine Cities of Canada (10 cents).
11. Production and Value of Maple Sugar and Syrup, 1949 (10 cents).
12. Fruit Production and Contracted Acreage of Vegetables, 1949 (10 cents).
13. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, April (10 cents).
14. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, April (10 cents).
15. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, April (10 cents).
16. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, April (10 cents).
17. Births, Marriages and Deaths, April (10 cents).
18. Canadian Statistical Review, June (35 cents).

Memoranda

1. Asphalt Roofing, May (10 cents).
2. Sales of Pest Control Products by Canadian Registrants, 1948 (10 cents).
3. Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industry in Canada, by Industries, 1946 and 1947 (10 cents).

Reference Papers

1. Chemicals Used in Metal Mines and Smelters, 1947 (10 cents).
2. Inventory Accounting Methods of Canadian Manufacturers (25 cents).
3. Fluid Milk Trade in the Principal Markets of Canada, 1945, 1946 and 1947 (25 cents).

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