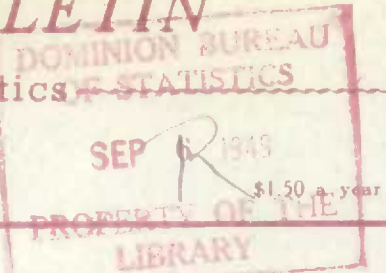




# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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

THERE WERE FURTHER INCREASES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS in leading establishments in the major industrial groups throughout Canada at the beginning of July.

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THE GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX SHOWED A SLIGHT ADVANCE in July, reversing the gradual downward movement shown since the beginning of the year.

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VOLUME OF RETAIL TRADE CONTINUED STEADILY UPWARDS IN JUNE when sales reached \$679,000,000, exceeding June, 1948 volume of \$635,000,000 by seven per cent.

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CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS in July were up four per cent over the corresponding month last year, while in the first seven months of this year the gain was eight per cent.

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CANADA HAD A FAVOURABLE BALANCE OF TRADE of \$6,900,000 in June. This was larger than the average monthly rate during the first half year and was greater than in June last year.

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VOLUME OF CANADA'S MERCHANDISE IMPORTS IN JUNE continued at the high level reached in May. The advance over June 1948 was 7.5 per cent, while the over-all increase in the first six months of this year was 11 per cent.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS in July fell from the high levels of previous months and was also slightly under the total for July, 1948.

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CARS OF REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED IN CANADA during the week ended August 20 advanced to 79,171 cars from 74,207 in the preceding week but were 1.3 per cent lower than last year's corresponding total of 80,250 cars.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORE or in transit in North America at midnight on August 18 amounted to 56,815,400 bushels compared with 33,835,900 on the corresponding date last year.

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WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION showed a sharp decrease in July, the month's output reaching the lowest point since June, 1942.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA on August 26 amounted to 49,417,000 pounds as compared with 31,950,000 on the corresponding date last year.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN  
JUNE AND FIRST HALF OF 1949

Canada had a favourable balance of trade of \$6,900,000 in June. This was larger than the average monthly rate during the first half year and was greater than in June last year. The export balance in June resulted from domestic exports of \$255,100,000 and foreign exports valued at \$2,300,000. The total of domestic exports was well above June 1948 when the value was \$233,500,000, but was down from the May figure of \$272,900,000. Merchandise imports in the month were valued at \$250,500,000, unchanged from the high level of May but \$17,500,000 above June last year.

In the first half of 1949 Canada had a surplus from merchandise trade of \$29,100,000. This compares with \$148,800,000 in the first half of last year and \$324,300,000 in the second half of 1948 when there was an unusual concentration of exports. A substantial increase in the value of imports by Canada which was considerably larger than the small increase in Canadian exports, gave rise to this result. Canadian prosperity and improving supplies abroad contributed to this change.

The volume of many imports was greater than in the corresponding period last year and import prices were generally as high or higher. At the same time there was a reduction in the volume of many exports but most export prices in the first half of this year continued to be higher than in the same period last year although some were lower than recent peaks. Reduced demands abroad and seasonal and other factors affecting certain kinds of production led to the lower volume of exports.

Most of the reduced balance of exports in 1949 arises from an increase in Canada's commodity deficit with the United States. This deficit amounted to \$308,300,000 in the first six months of this year compared with \$228,200,000 in the same period last year. A rise in imports from the United States of about 14 per cent was the reason for this as exports to the United States only rose at about half this rate. Another factor contributing the reduced balance of exports with all countries has been the decline in the commodity surplus with the United Kingdom. This has been the result of divergent trends in exports and imports with a reduction in the balance of exports to \$174,400,000 compared with \$221,300,000 in the first half of last year.

In contrast to this reduction in the disequilibrium between Canada and the United Kingdom there has been an increase in the balance of exports to other Commonwealth countries. This balance, exclusive of Canadian exports to Newfoundland, has risen from \$37,000,000 last year to \$67,000,000 this year, due mainly to an expansion in exports with only a slight increase in imports. Most of the increase in exports has been to the Union of South Africa, India and Pakistan, due partly to a concentration of deliveries of railway equipment, wheat and other commodities. Exports to most other Commonwealth countries declined.

The commodity trade balance with other overseas countries was slightly less this year following contractions in both exports and imports, the balance being \$85,300,000 this year compared with \$91,100,000 in the same period of last year. The change in Canada's commodity accounts with Continental European countries was greater than this, the export balance with that continent declining from \$115,800,000 to \$69,600,000. A minor part of this reduction in disequilibrium was due to a proportionately large increase in Canadian imports from Europe which rose from \$28,100,000 to \$44,700,000.

Not included in these commodity trade statistics is non-monetary gold, a source of official reserves of gold and convertible exchange. This item which reflects Canadian production less consumption amounted to \$63,400,000 in the first six months of this year compared with \$55,100,000 in the same period last year. (1)

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS IN JUNE  
AND FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1949

The value of Canada's merchandise imports in June continued at the high level reached in May, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total of \$250,500,000 in both months was higher than in any month last year and has only been exceeded in value by imports in October, 1947. The comparable total in June last, one of the highest months of the year, was \$233,000,000.

The June figure raised the cumulative total for the first half of this year to \$1,409,400,000 from \$1,270,100,000 in the similar period last year. The advance over June last year was 7.5 per cent, down from the average of 11.7 per cent in the preceding five months. The over-all increase in the first six months of this year was 11 per cent.

The advance in the month and half year was due for the most part to increased purchases from the United States. June imports from that country totalled \$176,855,000 compared with \$154,918,000, and in the half year, \$1,008,786,000 compared with \$884,468,000. The United States share of total Canadian imports rose from 66.5 per cent in June last year to 70.6 per cent this year, and in the first half year from 69.6 per cent to 71.5 per cent.

Purchases from the United Kingdom in June were valued at \$26,955,000, up about \$1,000,000 over June last year. The aggregate for the first six months of this year was \$163,209,000 as compared with \$139,130,000 in the like period of last year.

There were proportionately large increases in imports from Continental Europe, with which continent Canada has a large export balance, but the absolute size of this group of imports continued to be relatively small. Imports from European countries increased from \$5,767,000 in June last year to \$9,030,000, and in the first six months from \$28,061,000 to \$44,703,000, or by 59 per cent. There were increased purchases both in the month and cumulative period from Belgium and Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, and Switzerland.

Among Commonwealth countries there were increased imports in June and the half year from Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Union of South Africa, and Australia, but lower totals for the Gold Coast, Nigeria, British East Africa, British India, and New Zealand. Imports from Ceylon and British Malaya were lower in the month but higher in the cumulative period.

The downward trend in imports from Latin American countries as a group, due chiefly to reduced purchases of cotton and sugar, was continued in June. The month's total imports from this region was \$15,997,000 compared with \$19,682,000 in the same month last year, and in the first half of the year at \$86,450,000 compared with \$107,071,000.

There was a sharp rise in the imports of iron and iron products both in the month and half-year period. This group has been responsible for more than two-thirds of the growth in total imports. Improving supplies of primary steel and metal products in the United States have contributed to this upward trend, combined with strong Canadian demands arising from high investment activity and general prosperity.

The total for the iron and products group in June was \$85,200,000 compared with \$69,400,000, and for the six months, \$487,400,000 compared with \$393,400,000. Main increases were in rolling-mill products, farm implements and machinery, automobiles and parts, and engines and boilers. Lesser gains were shown for most other items.

The non-metallic minerals group was down in the month to \$50,000,000 from \$57,600,000, and in the half year to \$248,400,000 from \$262,200,000, the decrease being due mainly to lower totals for coal, crude petroleum and petroleum products. The non-ferrous metals group was up slightly in both periods, amounting in June to \$14,100,000 compared with \$13,900,000, and in the six months to \$86,400,000 compared with \$77,000,000.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products showed a small rise in June to \$33,500,000 from \$33,100,000 a year earlier, and in the half year to \$176,300,000 from \$165,600,000. There were increases in both periods in the imports of fruit, vegetables and alcoholic beverages, but declines in nuts, grain and products, cocoa and chocolate, vegetable oils and rubber. Import values for sugar, coffee and chicory, and tea were lower in the month but higher in the six-month period.

Imports of fibres and textiles were slightly lower in June at \$29,400,000 compared with \$29,700,000 a year ago, but were up in the half year to \$192,000,000 from \$179,100,000. There were increased imports of raw cotton, cotton products, silk and products, and artificial silk and products. Lower totals were shown for flax, hemp and jute, and raw and unmanufactured wool. Imports of wool products were lower in the month, but higher in the six-month period.

June imports of animals and animal products were valued at \$5,100,000 compared with \$4,900,000, bringing the half-year total to \$39,300,000 compared with \$38,300,000. The wood, wood products and paper group moved up to \$7,400,000 in June from \$6,200,000 last year, and in the six months to \$41,400,000 from \$38,100,000.

The chemicals and allied products group increased to \$10,800,000 in June from \$9,400,000, and the miscellaneous section to \$14,900,000 from \$8,900,000. Respective totals for the half year were \$63,500,000 (\$58,700,000 in 1948), and \$74,800,000 (\$57,800,000). (2)

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WHOLESALE PRICES HIGHER IN JULY Reversing the gradual downward movement shown since the beginning of the year, the general wholesale price index showed a slight advance in July, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The July index stood three-tenths of a point above the June level, and was 4.4 points higher than a year earlier.

The index for July this year, on the base 1926=100, stood at 156.6 as compared with 156.3 in the preceding month and 152.2 a year ago. As compared with June, decreases occurred in five of the eight sub-group indexes, the exceptions being vegetable products, non-ferrous metals, and non-metallic minerals.

Sub-group indexes were as follows in July those for June being in brackets: vegetable products, 144.1 (142.3); animal products, 169.2 (169.6); textile products, 161.2 (162.0); wood products, 184.5 (186.2); iron products, 171.4 (172.8); non-ferrous metals, 129.6 (125.6); non-metallic minerals, 134.2 (133.9); chemical products, 121.9 (122.0). (3)

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RETAIL TRADE UP SEVEN PER CENT  
IN JUNE AND FIRST SIX MONTHS

The value of retail trade continued steadily upward in June when sales reached \$679,000,000, exceeding June, 1948 volume of \$635,000,000 by seven per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The June change was approximately the same as the average rate of increase in earlier months of the year. Sales in the first six months of this year advanced seven per cent, totalling \$3,550,000,000 compared with \$3,306,000,000 in the same period of 1948.

A considerable portion of the June increase was accounted for by a 19 per cent rise in sales of motor vehicle dealers which reached \$82,000,000 in June as against \$69,000,000 in June last year. Of the other trades, most reported moderate sales increases, the largest being a nine per cent gain for food stores. Sales of fuel dealers were down five per cent, and decreases of less than one per cent occurred in the case of country general, hardware and furniture stores.

June increases for most trades were slightly lower than those shown in the cumulative period. Lumber and building material dealers failed to maintain the 11 per cent margin in the six-months' comparison and had a gain of only three per cent in June. Motor vehicle dealers, on the other hand, have recently been expanding sales at a rapid rate, and the June increase of 19 per cent is well above increases recorded in earlier months of the year. The six-month comparison showed sales higher by 13 per cent compared with last year. Restaurants emerged from a lengthy period in which sales remained at a fairly constant level, showing a gain of seven per cent for the trade, whereas the increase amounted to only three per cent in the first six months of the year.

Gains for the various provinces were more uniform than they have been for some time, although Alberta's trade continues to expand faster than that of other provinces, the June gain being 11 per cent. Sales increases in other sections of the country were closer to the national average increase of seven per cent. The range of increases outside Alberta was from three per cent in Saskatchewan to nine per cent in Manitoba. (4)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>August 25, 1949</u>	<u>August 18, 1949</u>	<u>July 28, 1949</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks) ...	107.8	109.3	105.6
82 Industrials .....	100.6	102.2	98.5
16 Utilities .....	119.6	121.4	116.7
8 Banks .....	134.2	133.6	132.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks) .....	89.1	90.2	86.0
25 Golds .....	75.3	76.4	71.3
5 Base Metals .....	115.3	116.2	114.2

VALUES OF INVENTORIES AND SHIPMENTS

The total value of inventories held by manufacturing industries appears to have fallen slightly during June, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The preliminary index stands at 130.3 per cent of the average 1947 value as against 131.9 at the end of May. This is three per cent below the high reached in February, but six per cent above the level of June, 1948.

Of the main industry groupings, inventory values in the consumer goods industries dropped by 2.3 points during the month, bringing the index for this group to 127.0, which is 2.5 per cent below the February and March high point, but 5.7 per cent above last year's index. In the capital goods industries inventory values fell 3.2 points in June to reach 109.7; the index is 20 per cent below the high reached last November and 14 per cent below June, 1948.

Value of stocks in the producers' goods industries rose 4.8 points in June to reach a new high for this group at 145.6, which is 18 per cent above last year's level. Inventories in the construction goods industries appear to have fallen two points from the May high point for this group to reach 169.9, 20 per cent above June, 1948. Figures for sawmills, the largest component of this group, are, however, not yet available.

The level of shipments of reporting firms, which have risen more irregularly than inventory during the 2½ year period for which figures are available still show a rising trend. June figures, 4.7 per cent above the preceding month, are at their highest level to date. The rate of increase has, however, been noticeably lower during 1949 than during the preceding year while value of total shipments in June 1948 exceeded June 1947 by 39 per cent. June 1949 shipments were only five per cent above last year. (5)

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES  
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Sales and purchases of securities between Canada and other countries in June totalled \$79,200,000 as compared with \$29,400,000 in May and \$60,000,000 in the corresponding month last year. The net purchase balance on the month's transactions was \$5,800,000, the largest since May, 1948.

At the end of the first half of 1949, purchases exceeded sales by \$1,900,000 as compared with \$15,600,000 in the same period of 1948, and \$7,500,000 for the similar period in 1947. The trade in the half year totalled \$235,900,000 as compared with \$239,400,000 in the like period of 1948.

The large increase in the volume of trade during June was due principally to transactions with the United States, purchases exceeding sales by \$5,200,000. Dominion bonds and debentures were the most important group in these transactions.

Total sales and purchases with the United Kingdom were the highest since the beginning of the year, producing a net purchase balance of \$400,000. Total transactions with other countries advanced slightly, purchases exceeding sales by \$200,000. (6)

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND  
PAYROLLS HIGHER AT JULY 1

There were further increases in employment and payrolls in leading establishments in the major industrial groups throughout Canada at the beginning of July, advance indexes rising to record levels for the time of year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The general index number of employment, based on 1926 as 100, was 198.3, as compared with 194.5 at June 1, 1949, and 198.0 at July 1, 1948, previously the maximum in the record for the beginning of July. During the war, the highest figure for that date was 183.7 in 1943. Manufacturing, construction and other industries showed heightened activity at the beginning of July. The reported gains ranged from 0.9 per cent in Saskatchewan to 9.4 per cent in New Brunswick; in Quebec and Ontario the increases amounted to 1.5 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively.

There was an increase of 3.2 per cent in the advance general index number of payrolls at July 1 as compared with June 1. The advance figure of per capita weekly earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners reported in the eight leading industries was \$42.82 as compared with \$42.32 at June 1, and \$40.48 at July 1, 1948.

The advance index number of employment in manufacturing was 207.3 as compared with 205.1 a month earlier, and 207.2 at July 1 last year. The latest index of payrolls in these industries was 2.4 per cent higher than at June 1, and exceeded July 1, 1948 by 6.5 per cent. The advance figure of per capita weekly earnings of persons employed in leading factories stood at \$43.84 as compared with \$43.31 at June 1, and \$41.17 at the beginning of July, 1948. (7)

CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST  
INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS

Cheques cashed against individual accounts in July were up four per cent over the corresponding month last year, while in the first seven months of this year the gain was eight per cent. Four of the five economic areas had higher totals in July, while in the cumulative period there were advances in all regions.

The July total for Quebec, largely because of a decline of nearly one per cent in the figure for Montreal, receded slightly as compared with July, 1948. The gain of 7.4 per cent shown for the Maritime area reflected the inclusion of St. John's Newfoundland, for which no comparable data exist for preceding years. The increase recorded in Moncton was overshadowed by declines in Halifax and St. John.

The best showing was registered in Ontario where 11 of the 14 centres recorded increases. The total rose 8.5 per cent over the same month last year. Fort William, Kingston and Ottawa were the only cities with percentage losses. The largest centre -- Toronto -- showed a gain of 11.4 per cent.

In the Prairie Provinces, Medicine Hat, Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg failed to equal last year's July total. However, increases recorded by the other six centres resulted in a gain of nearly two per cent for the area. Calgary and Lethbridge, with advances of 23.8 and 21.2 per cent, respectively, over July 1948, led all clearing centres in Canada in this comparison. Declines in New Westminster and Vancouver were counter-balanced by a gain of nearly 19 per cent in Victoria to result in an increase of 2.1 per cent for British Columbia.

Totals for the month were as follows by economic areas, figures for July last year being in brackets: Maritimes and Newfoundland, \$209,005,000 (\$194,519,000); Quebec, \$2,026,832,000 (\$2,031,233,000); Ontario, \$3,023,317,000 (\$2,785,441,000); Prairie Provinces, \$1,156,346,000 (\$1,134,615,000); British Columbia, \$601,859,000 (\$589,764,000). (8)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 18 amounted to 56,815,400 bushels compared with 52,892,700 on August 11, and 33,835,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 8,328,900 bushels of wheat during the week ending August 18 as compared with 2,120,400 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 12,365,100 bushels against 4,564,100 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 August 18, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 1,701,100 (556,400) bushels; barley, 1,575,600 (775,200); rye, 692,500 (1,085,700); flaxseed, 6,200 (3,000).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending August 18 totalled 4,379,600 bushels compared with 3,226,000 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 9,689,800 bushels compared with 6,255,700. (9)

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION DOWN SHARPLY IN JULY There was a sharp decrease in the production of wheat flour in July, the month's output reaching the lowest point since June, 1942. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1,443,180 barrels were produced in the month compared with 1,787,269 in July last year. Crop-year production in 1948-49 aggregated 20,329,529 barrels as compared with 24,159,696 in the preceding year.

Wheat used in the manufacture of flour in July amounted to 6,424,289 bushels against 8,232,616 in the same month last year, bringing the crop-year total to 90,670,316 bushels as compared with 109,822,011 in the preceding year. Mill stocks of wheat at the end of July amounted to 3,073,403 bushels.

The following quantities of coarse grains were ground in July, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: oats, 1,193,176 (1,302,160) bushels; corn, 248,147 (117,938); barley, 556,706 (713,280); buckwheat, 300 (152); mixed grain, 1,015,019 (1,018,235). (10)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on August 26 amounted to 49,417,000 pounds as compared with 31,950,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were higher in each of the nine centres except Quebec, Calgary and Vancouver.

Stocks were as follows by cities, totals for the same date last year being in brackets, thousands omitted: Quebec, 3,662 (3,913) pounds; Montreal, 18,806 (11,426); Toronto, 10,049 (4,095); Winnipeg, 10,118 (5,611); Regina, 965 (345); Saskatoon, 369 (280); Edmonton, 2,886 (2,118); Calgary, 1,311 (1,611); Vancouver, 1,251 (2,551).

OUTPUT OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR HIGHER IN JUNE AND HALF YEAR The upward trend in the production of leather footwear continued in June, the month's output amounting to 3,249,500 pairs as compared with 2,492,800 in the corresponding month last year. This raised the cumulative total for the first half of this year to 18,669,200 pairs as against 16,260,600 in the like period of 1948. (11)



CRUDE PETROLEUM OUTPUT IN APRIL

Reversing the upward movement shown since the beginning of this year, Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in May decreased seven per cent from the all-time monthly high reached in April, but showed a sharp advance of 87 per cent as compared with May last year. The decline in the month was principally due to reduced output from the Turner Valley field and in the Northwest Territories. Production from the Leduc and Redwater fields of Alberta rose sharply.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, output in May amounted to 1,717,900 barrels as compared with 1,845,400 in April and 917,400 a year ago. During the first five months of this year, 8,111,200 barrels were produced as against 4,087,000 in the similar period of 1948, a gain of 98 per cent.

Alberta accounted for 1,581,600 barrels in May compared with 804,500 a year earlier. Leduc's output rose to 740,300 barrels from 268,200, Redwater to 315,200 barrels from nil, and Lloydminster to 84,700 barrels from 52,700. Crude output from Turner Valley dropped to 332,200 barrels from 386,100.

The month's output from wells in Saskatchewan amounted to 90,800 barrels compared with 57,300 in May last year, Ontario 20,300 compared with 14,700, New Brunswick 1,600 (1,800), and Northwest Territories 23,500 (39,000). (12)

PRODUCTION OF STEEL  
INGOTS LOWER IN JULY

Canadian production of steel ingots in July fell from the high levels of previous months and was also slightly under the total for July 1948 to record the first decline in the monthly figures so far this year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output amounted to 232,499 tons as compared with 261,476 in the preceding month and 238,104 in the corresponding month last year. The cumulative output for the first seven months of this year was 1,850,983 tons, about four per cent higher than in the same period of 1948.

On a daily basis the July output worked out at 7,500 tons as compared with 8,716 in the preceding month and 7,681 in July last year. The daily average for the first seven months this year was 8,731 tons compared with 8,334 tons a year ago. (13)

PRODUCTION OF SILVER,  
LEAD AND ZINC

Canadian production of silver, lead and zinc was increased in June and the first half of 1949 as compared with the corresponding periods last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output of primary silver reached a high total of 2,197,900 fine ounces as compared with 1,320,400 a year ago, bringing the aggregate for the first six months to 8,185,600 fine ounces against 7,131,600 in the similar period of 1948.

Production of primary lead continued the upward trend shown in previous months, amounting to 14,200 tons compared with 11,300 a year earlier. The June total brought output for the cumulative period to 74,700 tons, showing a slight increase over the 74,500 produced in 1948.

Production of primary zinc rose in June to 27,500 tons from 19,000 a year ago, and in the first half of this year to 135,100 tons from 112,400 in the like period of 1948. (14)

RADIO RECEIVING SETS  
UP 49 PER CENT IN MAY

Continuing the gains of earlier months this year, number of radio receiving sets sold by producers showed a sharp rise of 49 per cent in May over the corresponding month last year. Sales in May amounted to 50,100 units with a value of \$3,537,100 as compared with 33,600 units sold for \$2,828,400 in the same month last year. In the five months, 240,900 units were sold for \$18,002,000 against 180,200 for \$16,779,200 in 1948.

Provincial totals for the month were as follows, those for May last year being in brackets: Newfoundland, 300 (nil) units; Maritimes, 2,600 (2,200); Quebec, 7,500 (9,600); Ontario, 30,500 (12,500); Manitoba, 2,000 (2,600); Saskatchewan, 1,500 (1,700); Alberta, 2,700 (1,400); and British Columbia, 3,000 (3,600). (15)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES OF  
ASPHALT FLOOR TILES IN JULY

Production and domestic sales of asphalt floor tiles both were higher in July than in the corresponding month last year, but during the first seven months of this year, output and sales declined. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1,365,800 square feet were produced in July compared with 1,379,600 in the preceding month and 1,313,800 a year ago. In the cumulative period, production totalled 8,895,900 square feet as against 11,501,300 in the similar period of 1948.

Domestic sales advanced to 1,451,400 square feet from 1,387,100 in June and 1,198,200 a year earlier. During the seven months ending July, 9,531,900 square feet were sold as against 9,944,000 in the like 1948 period. (Mem. 1)

SHIPMENTS OF ASPHALT IN JULY

Shipments of asphalt roofing materials were lower in July, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's shipments of asphalt shingles declined to 244,200 squares from 250,100 in June, smooth surfaced roofing in rolls to 38,700 squares from 94,100, and roll type sidings to 37,600 squares from 46,100. Shipments of mineral surfaced roofing in rolls advanced to 97,200 squares from 90,400 in June. (Mem. 2)

LUMBER OUTPUT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in April totalled 206,958 M feet as compared with 211,946 M in the same month last year, a decrease of 2.4 per cent. Production by coast mills showed a decrease of 7.1 per cent, and interior mills an increase of 19.1 per cent.

Shipments in April amounted to 220,703 M feet as compared with 236,932 M a year ago, a decrease of 6.9 per cent, coast mills registering a decrease of 8.2 per cent and interior mills a decline of one per cent. Stocks on hand at the end of April totalled 341,411 M feet compared with 265,206 M at the end of April, 1948. Coast mills reported stocks totalling 245,234 M feet, while interior mills showed 96,177 M feet. (16)

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

There were increases in the registrations of births, marriages and deaths in Canada in May as compared with the same month last year, according to preliminary figures. During the first five months of this year the total for births was slightly higher, while marriages and deaths were fewer in number. The number of births in May was 32,046 as compared with 29,379 in the same month last year, and in the five months, 139,712 as against 139,130. Marriages in May totalled 10,151 as against 9,570, bringing the five-month total to 31,888 compared with 33,568. Deaths in May numbered 11,148 as against 10,081, and in the five months, 51,055 compared with 52,224. (17)

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST AND  
TRAVEL EXPENDITURES IN 1948

Expenditures in Canada by travellers from other countries in 1948 rose to a new high figure of \$283,000,000, showing an increase of 12.7 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$251,000,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This gain was accompanied by a substantial decrease in expenditures of Canadian travellers in other countries, which dropped to \$134,000,000 from \$167,000,000 in 1947. As a result, net receipts were \$149,000,000 compared with the previous high of \$90,000,000 in 1929 and a low of \$45,000,000 in 1933.

In travel between Canada and the United States total receipts were \$270,000,000 -- a new peak -- up 12 per cent over the previous high of \$241,000,000 in 1947, while debits resulting from Canadian travel in the United States dropped to \$113,000,000 from the peak of \$152,000,000 in 1947. The resulting net credits were \$157,000,000, a gain of 52 per cent over the previous record of \$103,000,000 which had held since 1929. As a source of United States dollars, international travel has in recent years ranked second only to the exports of newsprint.

Net credits in travel between Canada and the United States increased each year from the wartime low of \$53,000,000 in 1943. Between 1943 and 1947 the increase in net credits resulted from expansion in United States travel in Canada accompanied by expansion in Canadian travel in the United States. Very substantial increases in credits were accompanied by increases almost as large in debits. Consequently net credits showed only a minor improvement, standing at \$60,000,000 in 1944, \$82,000,000 in 1945, \$86,000,000 in 1946 and \$89,000,000 in 1947. In 1948, however, receipts from United States travellers continued to increase at about the same rate as in the previous year, while debits were cut by the Emergency Exchange Conservation program which limited United States dollar expenditures on travel and banned imports of most types of merchandise which Canadian travellers have been in the habit of buying. As a result net credits increased by 76 per cent from \$89,000,000 in 1947 to \$157,000,000 in 1948.

Travel between Canada and overseas countries in 1948 produced a debit balance of \$8,000,000 as compared with \$5,000,000 in the preceding year. Total expenditures in Canada by non-immigrant travellers from overseas countries including Newfoundland are estimated at \$13,000,000 compared with \$10,000,000 in 1947. Canadians who travelled overseas in 1948 spent an estimated total of \$21,000,000 as against \$15,000,000 the year before. (18)

LIME OUTPUT AT NEW  
HIGH POINT IN 1948

Canadian production of lime in 1948 reached an all-time high of 1,053,600 tons, showing an increase of 7.8 per cent over the previous high of 977,400 tons in 1947, according to industry totals issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The value of the 1948 output was \$10,655,100 compared with \$8,542,500 in 1947, an advance of 24.7 per cent.

Of the quicklime produced in 1948, 785,100 tons were used for chemical and industrial purposes and 65,000 tons for building and other uses. Hydrated lime used in chemical and industrial plants amounted to 96,800 tons and the building and agricultural trades purchased 106,800 tons. It is estimated that 1,792,700 tons of limestone were burned for the production of lime in 1948.

There were 42 establishments in operation in 1948 employing 1,121 persons who received \$2,459,300 in salaries and wages. Cost of fuel and electricity amounted to \$3,117,700, and cost of process supplies and containers \$672,600. (19)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Cars of revenue freight loaded in Canada during the week ending August 20 advanced to 79,171 cars from 74,207 in the preceding week, but were 1.3 per cent lower than last year's corresponding total of 80,250 cars. Western division loadings, reflecting some early harvesting, totalled 29,789 cars as against 26,519 a year ago, up 12.3 per cent. Eastern division loadings fell from 53,731 to 49,382 cars, due principally to recessions in pulpwood, coal, lumber, grain and live stock. (20)

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).

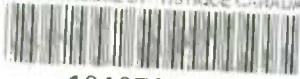
#### Reports and Bulletins

1. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, June (10 cents).
2. Imports for Consumption, June (10 cents).
3. Prices and Price Indexes, July (20 cents).
4. Retail Trade, June (10 cents).
5. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, June (25 cents).
6. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, June (10 cents).
7. Advance Statement of Employment and Weekly Earnings, July 1 (10 cents).
8. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, July (10 cents).
9. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
10. Canadian Milling Statistics, July (10 cents).
11. Production of Leather Footwear, June (10 cents).
12. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Manufactured Gas, May (15 cents).
13. Steel Ingots, July (10 cents).
14. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, June (10 cents).
15. Radio Receiving Sets, May (25 cents).
16. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, April (25 cents).
17. Births, Marriages and Deaths, May (10 cents).
18. Volume of Travel and Estimated Expenditures, 1948, and Revised Expenditures, 1947 (10 cents).
19. Lime Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
20. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
21. Fluid Milk Trade, June (10 cents).
22. Refined Petroleum Products, April (25 cents).
23. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, May (15 cents).
24. Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, June (25 cents).
25. Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
26. Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds Industry, 1947 (25 cents).

#### Memoranda

1. Asphalt Floor Tiles, July (10 cents).
2. Asphalt Roofing, July (10 cents).
3. Pack of Rhubarb, 1949 (10 cents).

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