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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME in July is estimated at \$651,000,000, showing an increase of \$8,000,000 over the preceding month, and a gain of \$44,000,000 or seven per cent over July last year.

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DOLLAR SALES OF WHOLESALERS moved higher in August, standing 11 per cent above July, and seven per cent in advance of August last year. Cumulative sales for the first eight months of this year were five per cent in excess of sales in the corresponding period last year.

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OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS increased two per cent in August as compared with the preceding month and was three per cent above August last year.

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SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES and financing of sales of new and used motor vehicles in August were sharply higher than in the corresponding month last year.

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FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS averaged lower in August than in the preceding month and August last year. The decline in August continued the down-trend shown since the first of the year, but there was a slight rise over the annual average for 1948.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended October 8 totalled 89,088 cars compared with 91,293 in the corresponding week last year, a decline of 3.4 per cent.

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PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CANADA was eight per cent higher in September than in the corresponding month last year, and was up two per cent in the first nine months of this year. Imports were down 56 per cent in the month and 30 per cent in the cumulative period.

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SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS FROM CANADIAN MINES rose sharply in August, reaching an all-time record monthly total of 72,100 tons as compared with 64,700 in the preceding month and 64,200 in the corresponding month last year.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on October 14 amounted to 54,164,000 pounds as compared with 32,386,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits in September totalled 264,500, showing an increase of four per cent over the same month last year.

WHOLESALE SALES INCREASED
SEVEN PER CENT IN AUGUST

Dollar sales of wholesalers moved higher in August, standing 11 per cent above July, and seven per cent in advance of August last year. Cumulative sales for the first eight months of this year were five per cent in excess of sales in the corresponding period last year. The general unadjusted index of sales, on the base, average for 1935-39=100, stood at 316.9 for August, 284.9 for July and 296.7 for August, 1948.

Gains in August over the corresponding month last year were recorded for all regions of the country, ranging from 11 per cent for the Prairie Provinces, through six per cent for British Columbia and Ontario, to four per cent for Quebec, and three per cent for the Maritime Provinces.

Fruit and vegetable wholesalers again reported the largest increase over a year ago at 23 per cent. Sales of automotive equipment dealers rose 12 per cent, hardware 11 per cent and drug sales 14 per cent. Tobacco and confectionery wholesalers reported sales nine per cent above August last year, while clothing and grocery wholesalers were both up two per cent.

Footwear wholesalers indicated dollar sales three per cent lower in August than in the same month last year, while a drop of nine per cent was recorded for dry goods wholesalers. (1)

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
HIGHER IN JULY

Canadian labour income in July is estimated at \$651,000,000, showing an increase of \$8,000,000 over the preceding month, and a gain of \$44,000,000 or seven per cent over July last year. This raised the cumulative total for the first seven months of this year to \$4,338,000,000 from \$3,963,000,000 in the like period of 1948.

Labour income in construction showed an increase of \$4,000,000 in the month due to continued high employment in the building and highway construction fields. There were also advances in agriculture, transportation, communications and storage, and services. These increases were of a seasonal nature, particularly in agriculture where both the numbers of hired workers and the rates of pay increased. Partly counterbalancing these gains were losses which occurred in manufacturing and forestry.

Another factor contributing to a higher level of labour income was the decrease in man-days lost through strikes and lockouts. According to preliminary figures of the Department of Labour, 57,744 man-days were lost in July as compared with 141,084 in June. A major strike in the asbestos mining industry was settled, reflecting increased labour income in mining.

The over-all index of employment in nine leading non-agricultural industries showed a fractional increase from 130.8 on July 1 to 130.9 on August 1. At the same time average weekly earnings for the same industries increased from \$42.92 on July 1 to \$42.99 on August 1. (2)

SALES AND FINANCING OF
MOTOR VEHICLES IN AUGUST

Sales of new motor vehicles and financing of sales of new and used motor vehicles in August were sharply higher than in the corresponding month last year. The sales, however, showed a steep decline as compared with the level of the previous five months. This August down-trend was apparent in 1947 and 1948 also, and can be traced largely to the shutting down of motor vehicle manufacturing plants during late July and early August for employee vacations.

August sales of new motor vehicles were 31 per cent higher this year than last, sales totalling 17,964 vehicles with a retail value of \$36,024,083 as compared with 13,676 vehicles sold for \$27,616,430. Aggregate sales for the first eight months stood at 178,473 vehicles with a retail value of \$372,730,567, showing increases of nearly 30 per cent in number and 37 per cent in value over the same period of 1948.

Sales of new passenger cars in August totalled 12,558 units which retailed for \$25,286,910, an increase of 30 per cent in number and 32 per cent in value over the 9,656 cars sold for \$19,129,644 in the same month last year. Truck sales at 5,387 valued at \$10,590,577 were up 36 per cent in number and 39 per cent in value.

Financing of new and used motor vehicle sales totalled 20,297 in August for an amount of \$18,530,606, an increase of 62 per cent in number and value over the 12,515 units financed for \$11,407,351 in August, 1948. January-to-August totals this year were 52 per cent higher in number and 51 per cent greater in amount of financing compared with last year's corresponding totals.

The sales of 6,562 new vehicles were financed for a total of \$9,356,165 in August as against 3,578 units financed to the extent of \$5,295,808 in August last year, showing gains of 83 per cent in number and 77 per cent in amount of financing. Increases of 99 per cent in number and 104 per cent in value were recorded in the passenger vehicle field, while increases in financing of commercial vehicles were more moderate.

There were 13,735 used vehicles financed to the extent of \$9,174,441 as against 8,937 financed for \$6,111,543 a year earlier. Passenger cars financed numbered 11,292 compared with 7,199, and their financed values were \$7,268,795 and \$4,571,591, respectively. In the commercial class there were 2,443 financed for \$1,905,646 compared with 1,738 for \$1,539,952 a year ago. (3)

ENTRIES OF FOREIGN VEHICLES
UP FOUR PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in September totalled 264,500, showing an increase of four per cent over the same month last year. This raised the cumulative total for the first nine months of this year to 1,717,500 from 1,573,400 a year earlier, or by nine per cent.

There were increased entries shown for all areas with the exceptions of Nova Scotia and the Yukon Territory both in the month and cumulative period. In the month, New Brunswick showed the highest percentage gain, while in the nine-month period, the greatest proportionate gain was registered by Manitoba.

Entries were as follows in September, totals for last year being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 278 (344); New Brunswick, 15,616 (11,925); Quebec, 50,599 (48,695); Ontario, 163,175 (161,913); Manitoba, 4,081 (3,598); Saskatchewan, 1,941 (1,680); Alberta, 3,220 (2,841); British Columbia, 25,339 (22,200); and Yukon Territory, 222 (368). (Mem. 1)

FARM PRICES IN AUGUST BELOW
JULY AND SAME MONTH LAST YEAR

Farm prices of agricultural products averaged lower in August than in the preceding month and August last year, according to index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The decline in August continued the down-trend shown since the first of the year, but there was a slight rise over the annual average for 1948.

The all-Canada index number for August, on the base 1935-39=100, is estimated at 253.2 as compared with 253.7 in July and 263.9 in August last year, the high point for the index. It was 257.5 in January this year, and averaged 252.5 during 1948.

As compared with August last year, prices were lower for grains, dairy products and potatoes, relatively unchanged for livestock and slightly higher for poultry and eggs. Compared with the preceding month, August prices were lower for grains, livestock and dairy products and higher for potatoes, poultry and eggs.

In August, indexes were higher than in July, for all provinces except Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Indexes for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick showed marked increases, while the advances in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia were more moderate. Declines from last year were common to all provinces. (4)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 6 amounted to 174,853,900 bushels as compared with 162,961,000 on September 29 and 169,472,200 on the corresponding date last year.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 19,338,200 bushels of wheat during the week ending October 6 as compared with 14,008,100 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 169,632,300 bushels as against 166,426,800 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 October 6, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: oats, 5,666,200 (3,723,200) bushels; barley, 4,037,500 (3,256,400); rye, 369,400 (349,600); flaxseed, 260,900 (2,117,200).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending October 6 totalled 4,323,900 bushels compared with 2,123,300 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 34,871,100 bushels against 21,394,600. (5)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on October 14 amounted to 54,164,000 pounds as compared with 32,386,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were higher in each of the nine centres except Quebec and Vancouver.

Stocks were as follows by cities, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 3,905 (4,857) pounds; Montreal, 20,646 (11,059); Toronto, 10,919 (3,435); Winnipeg, 10,635 (5,430); Regina, 1,175 (447); Saskatoon, 358 (212); Edmonton, 3,753 (2,664); Calgary, 1,492 (1,456); Vancouver, 1,281 (2,826).

STOCKS OF FISH ON OCTOBER 1 Cold storage holdings of fish on October 1 amounted to 47,569,000 pounds, down from the September 1 figure of 49,490,000 pounds, but above the 43,213,000 pounds held on the corresponding date last year. Stocks on the latest date comprised 44,429,000 pounds frozen fresh and 3,140,000 pounds frozen smoked.

Figures on the stocks of fish in Newfoundland, available for the first time on October 1, showed stocks of 2,930,000 pounds of frozen fresh sea fish, and 16,000 pounds of frozen smoked sea and inland fish. These figures are not included in the all-Canada total. (6)

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES ON OCTOBER 1 Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, held in cold and common storage, amounted to 34,402,000 pounds on October 1 as compared with 33,021,000 on September 1 and 43,356,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 11,368,000 pounds, up from the September 1 figure of 9,876,000 pounds, but down from the October 1, 1948 total of 13,160,000 pounds.

Storage stocks of Canadian vegetables were increased over last year with the exceptions of potatoes, onions, beets and celery. Carrots were up from 418 tons to 645, cabbages from 172 tons to 248, and parsnips from 56 tons to 63. Stocks of potatoes fell from 2,640 tons to 2,273, onions from 4,347 tons to 3,501, beets from 119 tons to 114, and celery from 108,793 crates to 183,151. (7)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Oct. 13, 1949</u>	<u>Oct. 6, 1949</u>	<u>Sept. 15, 1949</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	114.3	112.4	110.4
82 Industrials	107.9	105.8	102.6
16 Utilities	122.6	120.9	125.4
8 Banks	138.7	138.5	135.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	91.0	90.7	89.4
25 Golds	74.2	73.9	74.9
5 Base Metals	123.8	123.3	117.3

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP SIX PER CENT IN WEEK Department store sales increased six per cent during the week ending October 8 over the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. All provinces shared in the advance except Quebec where sales remained unchanged. British Columbia showed the sharpest gain, rising 14 per cent, followed by Saskatchewan up eight per cent, Ontario seven per cent, Alberta and the Maritimes each four per cent, and Manitoba three per cent.

OUTPUT OF CANADA'S LEADING MINERALS Output of eight of 16 of Canada's leading minerals in July was higher than in the corresponding month last year, while in the first seven months of this year, production was advanced in all but six items. In the month, declines were shown in clay products, coal, gypsum, lead, lime, nickel, salt and silver; in the cumulative period, decreases occurred in asbestos, gypsum, lead, lime, nickel and salt.

Output was as follows in July, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: asbestos, 64,735 (56,431) tons; cement, 1,521,147 (1,420,151) barrels; clay products, \$1,530,170 (\$1,624,518); coal, 1,130,646 (1,361,736) tons; copper, 42,911,729 (38,824,142) pounds; gold, 326,324 (296,247) fine ounces; gypsum, 367,744 (476,320) tons; iron ore, 725,930 (93,302) tons.

Lead production in July totalled 22,109,761 pounds (29,139,603 pounds in July last year); lime, 82,126 (84,727) tons; natural gas, 3,473,012 (3,326,215) M cubic foot; nickel, 19,174,572 (20,898,980) pounds; petroleum, 1,775,320 (1,178,763) barrels; salt, 65,133 (68,725) tons; silver, 1,735,403 (1,970,853) fine ounces; zinc, 57,167, - 816 (43,091,531) pounds. (8)

ASBESTOS SHIPMENTS UP SHARPLY DURING AUGUST Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines rose sharply in August, reaching an all-time record monthly total of 72,100 tons as compared with 64,700 in the preceding month and 64,200 in the corresponding month last year.

Curtailed by the labour dispute in earlier months of this year, aggregate shipments for the first eight months of 1949 were lower, amounting to 291,576 tons as compared with 456,196 a year ago.

Export shipments of asbestos were also higher in the month, but lower in the eight-month period. In August, exports increased to 70,500 tons from 53,000 in July and 59,000 in August last year. In the cumulative period, 269,000 tons were exported as against 435,800 in the like 1948 period. (9)

COAL PRODUCTION ADVANCED EIGHT PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER Reversing the downward trend of previous months this year, production of coal in Canada was eight per cent higher in September than in the corresponding month last year, and was up two per cent in the first nine months of this year. Imports were down 56 per cent in the month and 30 per cent in the cumulative period.

According to preliminary figures, the all-Canada output in September amounted to 1,703,600 tons as compared with 1,578,500 a year earlier. During the nine-month period, 13,134,300 tons were produced as against 12,906,000 in the similar period last year. Imports were down to 1,772,900 tons in September compared with 3,982,300 a year ago, bringing total imports for the year to date to 16,264,900 tons against 23,219,100 in the same months last year.

Minos in Alberta produced 712,900 tons in September as compared with 658,400 a year earlier, and in Nova Scotia 577,700 tons compared with 542,600. Total for Saskatchewan stood at 195,000 tons against 135,900, British Columbia and the Yukon combined 168,600 tons compared with 194,200, and New Brunswick 49,400 tons compared with 47,300. (10)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF CEMENT HIGHER IN AUGUST

Shipments to customers by Canadian manufacturers of Portland cement amounted to 1,652,800 barrels in August as compared with 1,431,800 in the same month last year, an increase of 15 per cent. During the first eight months of this year, 10,736,000 barrels were shipped as against 9,200,300 in the similar period of 1948, an advance of 17 per cent.

Production in the month rose to 1,482,400 barrels from 1,343,800 in August last year, or by 10 per cent. In the cumulative period, output totalled 10,532,900 barrels against 9,059,800 in the like period of 1948, an increase of 16 per cent. (12)

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS LOWER IN JULY

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were lower in July, being valued at \$1,530,000 as compared with \$1,642,000 in the preceding month and \$1,625,000 in the corresponding month last year. During the first seven months of this year sales aggregated \$9,670,000 as compared with \$8,938,000 in the similar period of 1948, a rise of 7.5 per cent.

Sales for the month were as follows, totals for July last year being in brackets: building brick, \$910,562 (\$902,460); structural tile, \$236,680 (\$219,541); drain tile, \$106,746 (\$91,053); sewer pipe, \$164,846 (\$202,273); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$22,186 (\$25,624); pottery, \$41,233 (\$104,518); other clay products, \$47,914 (\$79,049). (13)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF SALT IN AUGUST

Production of common salt in Canada was higher in August, amounting to 64,100 tons as compared with 62,200 in July and 61,900 in the same month last year. During the first eight months of this year, 476,500 tons were produced as against 478,300 in the similar period last year.

Shipments in August amounted to 64,700 tons compared with 65,100 in July and 66,200 a year ago. In the cumulative period, shipments totalled 477,100 tons against 483,700 in the like 1948 period. (14)

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

Consumption of rubber declined slightly in August, total for the month standing at 9,789,600 pounds as compared with 9,840,700 in the preceding month. Natural rubber consumption decreased to 5,448,100 pounds from 5,493,600, reclaim to 1,684,000 pounds from 1,747,600, while synthetic advanced to 2,657,500 pounds from 2,599,600.

In terms of end-product use, the consumption of all rubber in the production of tires and tubes, including tire repair materials, decreased by 1,026,500 pounds, in rubber footwear increased by 519,500 pounds, in wire and cable up by 197,600 pounds, and in other products rose by 258,300 pounds.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber was higher in August, amounting to 9,959,000 pounds as compared with 9,226,000, and reclaim up sharply to 681,000 pounds compared with 310,300.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber increased to 11,941,400 pounds compared with 11,715,200 in July, synthetic advanced to 13,036,800 pounds compared with 11,387,700, and reclaim up to 3,588,500 pounds compared with 3,295,000. (15)

STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS AND
PRODUCTION OF FINISHED LEATHER

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of August totalled 390,700, up 13 per cent as compared with last year's corresponding total of 347,200. Stocks of calf and kip skins fell from 815,200 a year ago to 726,400, goat and kid skins from 165,500 to 160,800, horse hides from 21,000 to 12,300, and sheep and lamb skins from 47,300 dozen to 33,500.

Production of cattle sole leather in August totalled 1,101,800 pounds as compared with 1,677,000 in the same month last year; cattle upper leather, 3,068,100 square feet compared with 2,953,700; and glove and garment leather, 206,000 square feet compared with 239,100. Production of calf and kip skin upper leather totalled 694,400 square feet compared with 931,800. (15)

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF
RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board both were lower in September than in the same month last year. During the first nine months of this year, output and sales recorded gains over the similar period of 1948.

Production in September amounted to 14,919,600 square feet as compared with 18,658,700 in September last year. In the cumulative period, 167,945,400 square feet were produced as against 161,414,300 in the same months last year.

Domestic sales in September totalled 14,396,200 square feet compared with 16,315,200 a year ago, bringing sales for the nine months ending September to 163,098,200 square feet against 134,901,200 in the like period of 1948. (Mem. 2)

OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

Output of central electric stations increased two per cent in August as compared with the preceding month, and was three per cent above August last year. Total for the first eight months of this year advanced four per cent over the similar period of 1948. All provinces shared in the month's rise over a year ago with the exceptions of New Brunswick, Ontario, and Manitoba; in the cumulative period, production was higher in all areas.

The month's output amounted to 3,798,459,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 3,729,920,000 in July and 3,686,938,000 in August last year. During the eight months ending August, 30,990,729,000 kilowatt hours were produced as against 29,867,671,000 in the same months last year.

Consumption of primary power advanced in August to 3,533,662,000 kilowatt hours from 3,408,334,000 a year earlier, and in the eight months to 27,602,935,000 kilowatt hours from 26,903,424,000. Exports to the United States in August were 140,955,000 kilowatt hours compared with 144,836,000, and in the cumulative period, 1,317,011,000 kilowatt hours against 1,222,852,000.

August production was as follows by provinces, totals for August last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 1,567 (1,381) kilowatt hours; Nova Scotia, 55,545 (52,483); New Brunswick, 44,553 (51,428); Quebec, 2,181,515 (2,094,936); Ontario, 926,576 (946,197); Manitoba, 136,532 (146,083); Saskatchewan, 66,022 (61,235); Alberta, 66,376 (59,053); British Columbia, 319,773 (274,142). (16)

OPERATING REVENUES OFF
2.4 PER CENT IN JULY

Canadian railways had operating revenues of \$72,221,742 in July, off 2.4 per cent or \$1,750,158 from the same month last year -- the first month of the current year which failed to surpass the corresponding period of 1948. The decline in freight revenues of \$4,366,309 or 7.7 per cent to \$52,650,715 accounted for the overall reduction. Passenger revenues improved 11.3 per cent to \$10,219,350, or by \$1,040,061.

Operating revenues at \$68,655,596 were reduced from the \$78,472,583 shown in July, 1948, accounts which, however, contained over \$10,000,000 of retroactive wage increases. Net operating revenues were \$3,566,146 against a deficit of \$4,500,683 in July last year, and the operating income which had been a debit of \$7,016,397 in July, 1948, improved to a credit of \$582,756. (17)

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON URBAN
AND INTERURBAN LINES IN JUNE

Canadian transit companies carried a total of 131,152,547 passengers in June compared with 129,937,719 fares in the same month last year, an increase of 1,214,828, or nearly one per cent. Urban systems reported nearly 121,455,000 passengers against 121,179,000 in June last year. Interurban volume continued the steady improvement over 1948 levels with 9,697,730 passengers shown for the month compared with 8,758,446 a year ago, a gain of 10.7 per cent. (18)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended October 8 totalled 89,088 cars compared with 91,293 in the corresponding week last year, a decline of 3.4 per cent. Cumulative total for the 40 weeks ending October 8 was 2,987,818 cars, showing a decrease of three per cent from the same period of 1948. (19)

PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

Production of raw furs in Canada in the 12 months ending June 30, 1948 had a value of \$32,233,000, showing an increase of \$5,883,000 over the preceding year, but a decline of \$11,638,000 from 1945-46. The number of pelts taken during the year was 7,952,146, wild life accounting for 7,209,120, and ranch-raised animals for the remaining 743,026. In the preceding year the total number of pelts was 7,486,914.

In value, mink was in the lead at \$11,084,584, being 27 per cent more than in the preceding season. Muskrat was next in order at \$9,518,064 as against \$5,431,833, followed by beaver at \$4,382,241 compared with \$3,760,045, silver fox \$1,583,006 compared with \$2,080,668, squirrel \$1,577,887 compared with \$1,288,751, and ermine \$1,201,271 compared with \$844,589. Platinum fox had a value of \$660,147 against \$722,270, white fox \$616,210 against \$907,920, and marten \$415,898 against \$670,412.

Total value of all furs increased over the preceding 12 months in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and the Northwest Territories, but declined in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, British Columbia and Yukon Territory. Ontario was again in the lead with a total value of \$8,132,455, followed by Manitoba with \$6,105,926, Alberta \$5,313,956 and Saskatchewan \$3,500,943. British Columbia and the Northwest Territories were slightly less than \$2,000,000 each, all other provinces and the Yukon being well below the million dollar mark.

The export value of Canadian raw furs amounted to \$27,458,079, an increase of 11.4 per cent over the 1946-47 season. Mink again led with \$12,500,000, all fox pelts at \$3,600,000, and muskrat at \$3,100,000. Imports of undressed skins also increased being valued at \$19,877,868 compared with \$15,235,092. Persian lamb skins were again the highest in value at \$8,300,000, muskrat pelts next at \$4,600,000. (20)

WOOLLEN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
OF CANADA IN 1947

The gross value of production of the woollen textile industries in Canada in 1947 amounted to \$125,039,169, showing an increase of \$17,499,916 or 16.3 per cent over the preceding year. There were 206 establishments in operation during the year, providing employment for 18,593 persons as compared with 208 plants with 17,620 employees in 1946. Salaries and wages paid increased 20.3 per cent, amounting to \$29,371,352 as against \$24,418,748, while the cost of materials at \$67,236,086, was up 11.6 per cent over 1946.

Woven suitings, dress goods, overcoatings and cloakings (wool or containing wool), which together represent the industry's most important item of production, were produced to the extent of 26,022,348 yards in 1947, slightly lower than the 1946 total of 26,243,390 yards. A comparison of the value of the production, however, shows that the 1947 figure of \$53,185,146 is higher than 1946 by \$6,554,428, this increase accounting for 37 per cent of the gain reported for the whole industry. Greater quantities of carpets, mats, rugs and other floor coverings were produced, the value of production being \$8,687,766 compared with \$6,376,236 a year ago. In 1947, the output of felt of all kinds, was valued at \$8,889,631, an increase of \$1,398,195 over 1946.

Accompanying the enlarged value of domestic production in 1947 was a notable increase in the imports of raw wool, yarns and warps, piece goods, etc., (excluding wearing apparel), the value of which jumped from \$61,451,933 in 1946 to \$77,923,947 in 1947. Piece goods consisting very largely of worsted and serges with the remainder comprised of flannels, overcoating, tweeds, etc. recorded substantial gains in value during the year. Carpets and rugs increased from 8,416,184 square feet worth \$4,551,160 in 1946 to 14,911,745 square feet worth \$9,032,717 in 1947. The value of raw and unmanufactured wool imported in 1947 amounted to \$30,069,562, slightly above 1946 when imports to the value of \$29,824,538 were recorded. The physical quantity, however, which stood at 52,083,030 pounds in 1947, was 13,329,355 pounds below the 65,412,385 pounds imported a year earlier.

The value of exports continued to decline in 1947, with raw wool, carpets, fabrics, etc. (not including wearing apparel) exported to the extent of \$5,317,000 compared with \$3,772,240 in 1946. (21)

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
OF CANADA IN 1947

The factory value of products manufactured by the cotton textile industries of Canada in 1947 was \$191,283,000, showing an increase of 36 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$140,822,000. There were 211 establishments in operating during the year, providing employment for 28,305 persons as compared with 198 plants with 24,908 employees in 1946. Salaries and wages paid amounted to \$41,630,000, up by \$6,976,000 or 20 per cent. Cost of materials used at \$120,206,000, exceeded that reported in 1946 by \$37,923,000 or 46 per cent. The value added by manufacture totalled \$55,430,000 as compared with \$67,606,000 a year ago.

All fabrics produced, other than for use in the manufacture of tires, had a value of \$91,547,000 in 1947. Grey cotton fabric was the main item, and 53,134,000 pounds or 152,945,000 yards with a selling value of \$36,122,000 were produced. A very considerable yardage of grey cotton fabric goes to other mills for further processing, the amount disposed of in 1947 totalling 57,965,000 yards. Yarns spun for sale totalled \$27,054,000 while thread was valued at \$7,012,000. Tire fabrics had a value of \$16,734,000.

Raw cotton was the principal material used, and in 1947 its consumption was 177,659,000 pounds valued at \$52,813,000, while yarns of all kinds used cost \$18,197,000. The expenditure for all kinds of fabrics totalled \$30,568,000. Dyes, bleaches, and chemicals, etc., cost \$3,101,000.

Imports of cotton and its products (wearing apparel excluded) increased from a value of \$117,736,000 in 1946 to \$173,384,000 in 1947. Exports were relatively small, amounting to \$7,609,000 compared with \$8,985,000 in 1946. (22)

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. Wholesale Trade, August (10 cents).
2. Monthly Estimates of Labour Income, July (10 cents).
3. Sales of New Motor Vehicles and Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, August (25 cents).
4. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, August (10 cents).
5. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
6. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, October 1 (10 cents).
7. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, October 1 (10 cents).
8. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, July (10 cents).
9. Asbestos, August (10 cents).
10. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, September (10 cents).
11. Cement and Cement Products, August (10 cents).
12. Products Made from Canadian Clays, July (15 cents).
13. Salt, August (10 cents).
14. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, August (25 cents).
15. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, August (10 cents).
16. Central Electric Stations, August (10 cents).
17. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, July (10 cents).
18. Transit Report, June (15 cents).
19. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
20. Fur Production of Canada, Season 1947-1948 (25 cents).
21. Woollen Textile Industries in Canada, 1947 (35 cents).
22. Cotton Textile Industries in Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
23. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, August (25 cents).
24. Trade of Canada: Articles Imported from Each Country, Six Months Ended June (25 cents).
25. International Bridge, Tunnel and Ferry Companies, 1948 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, September (10 cents).
 2. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, September (10 cents).
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