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

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1948 exceeded the \$3,000,000,000 mark for the first time in a peacetime year. Feature of the year's trade was a sharp rise of 45 per cent over 1947 in the value of shipments to the United States, which more than offset generally lower sales to other markets.

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AMERICAN TRAVEL EXPENDITURES IN CANADA IN 1948 set a new high record of about \$270,000,000. Only in two other years, 1946 and 1947, have United States spendings on travel in Canada totalled more than \$200,000,000, when they were \$216,000,000 and \$241,000,000, respectively.

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WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA showed a slight decline in December, after a rise only interrupted in one other month of 1948, according to the general wholesale price index.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose 13 per cent during the week ending January 22 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORE or in transit in North America at midnight on January 20 amounted to 165,268,000 bushels, showing a decline of 1,419,000 bushels from the January 13 figure, but a rise of 34,991,000 bushels over last year's corresponding total.

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RETAIL SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES IN 1948 fell slightly below the all-time record total for 1947, the decrease being due to a falling-off in the sales of passenger models.

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PRODUCTION OF EACH OF 16 LEADING CANADIAN MINERALS was higher in the first 11 months of 1948 than in the similar period of 1947.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on February 1 this year amounted to 16,408,000 pounds as compared with 20,124,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cheddar cheese totalled 21,176,000 pounds compared with 17,790,000 a year earlier.

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HONEY PRODUCTION IN CANADA IN 1948 totalled 45,145,000 pounds, the highest since 1938 when 45,702,000 pounds were produced, and was 22 per cent above 1947.

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CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS EXCEEDED  
\$3,000,000,000 IN 1948

Topped off by a record monthly value for December, Canada's domestic exports in 1948 exceeded the \$3,000,000,000 mark for the first time in a peacetime year. Feature of the year's trade was a steep rise of 45 per cent over 1947 in the value of shipments to the United States, which more than offset generally lower sales to other markets.

Aggregate value for the 12 months, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was \$3,075,800,000 as compared with \$2,774,900,000 in 1947, a rise of 10.8 per cent. Last year's total has been exceeded only in the two war years, 1944 and 1945, when exports were valued at \$3,440,000,000 and \$3,218,300,000, respectively.

Exports in December reached a value of \$316,800,000 as compared with \$293,900,000 in November and \$266,200,000 in December, 1947. It was the highest monthly figure since the wartime month of June, 1945, when the total was \$322,800,000.

Sales to the United States in 1948 rose in value to \$1,500,987,000 as compared with \$1,034,226,000 in 1947, accounting for approximately half the total to all countries. In December, the value was \$147,832,000 as compared with \$105,972,000 in the corresponding month of 1947, a rise of 39.5 per cent.

Shipments to the United Kingdom in the year fell off to \$686,914,000 as compared with \$751,198,000 in the preceding year, a decline of 8.6 per cent. The December total was down from \$72,542,000 in 1947 to \$48,515,000, or by 33.2 per cent. The year's export trade with other British countries also fell from \$417,303,000 in 1947 to \$345,477,000, but rose in the month from \$34,789,000 to \$46,597,000.

Exports to Latin American countries as a group showed a moderate decline in 1948, totalling \$123,749,000 as compared with \$129,771,000 in 1947, but rose in December from \$12,186,000 a year earlier to \$16,395,000. Trade was heavier in 1948 with 13 of the 20 countries in the group, figures for Argentina and Brazil showing sizeable declines, and those for Venezuela, Mexico and Cuba, substantial gains.

Exports to European countries declined from \$347,794,000 in 1947 to \$316,834,000, but rose in December from \$34,705,000 to \$38,604,000. In the year's trade, there were marked declines to Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and Yugoslavia, but increased shipments to Denmark, France, Germany, Norway and Switzerland.

Widening its margin as the leading export commodity, shipments of newsprint in 1948 increased in value to \$383,123,000 from \$342,293,000 the previous year, and accounted for almost one-eighth the total value of domestic exports. Exports of wheat declined to \$243,023,000 from \$265,200,000, while wood pulp advanced to \$211,564,000 from \$177,803,000. Fourth and fifth in value, planks and boards fell off to \$196,023,000 compared with \$208,375,000, and wheat flour shipments dropped to \$125,151,000 from \$196,578,000.

Next five leading export items shown in the Bureau's summary were all higher: aluminum and products at \$102,046,000 compared with \$63,956,000; fish and fishery products, \$85,028,000 (\$82,359,000); ships and vessels, \$81,448,000 (\$23,965,000); copper and products, \$79,036,000 (\$59,298,000); and grains other than wheat, \$75,321,000 (\$50,103,000). Together these 10 leading items accounted for slightly more than half the total value of the year's domestic exports.

Close behind these in value were unmanufactured wood, \$74,103,000 (\$78,950,000 in 1947); cattle, \$73,899,000, sharply up from \$14,980,000; nickel, \$73,802,000 (\$60,443,000); and farm machinery and implements, \$73,760,000 (\$42,238,000).

WORLD SUPPLIES AND REQUIREMENTS OF  
BREADGRAINS AND COARSE GRAINS

As a result of generally satisfactory 1948 grain harvests in the world's major producing areas, world supplies and requirements of both breadgrains and coarse grains are in reasonable balance for the first time since the war. This balance is associated with substantial improvement in the food and feed situation in most countries. This conclusion is reached by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture in a recent report on the world food situation for 1949.

The increased production of wheat and rye, according to the report, has eliminated bread rationing in some countries; in others the ration has been increased, quality improved and the rigid controls of the previous year relaxed somewhat. The increased production of corn, oats and barley will provide the feed grains needed to make significant progress during the year in restoring the live-stock industry and increasing production of live-stock products in many countries. However, the current balance in grain supplies is a precarious one, it is stated, and large areas of the world are still dependent on current production, particularly breadgrain.

Present estimates place world supplies of grain available for export during the 1948-49 crop year at some 39 million long tons, 27 million being wheat and rye and 12 million coarse grains. These availability estimates exceed last year's actual shipments by some five million tons or nearly 15 per cent and approach the record level of 1928-29 when total grain exports reached 40.6 million long tons.

Stated world import requirements for the year ending June 30, 1949 total about 31 million long tons of breadgrains and 12 million tons of coarse grains. This total compares with a stated requirement for the 1947-48 year of nearly 52 million tons, of which 42 million tons were breadgrains.

In summarizing the situation OFAR points out that "The reduced stated requirement for 1948-49 reflects the marked recovery of grain production in the main deficit areas. It does not fully reflect the need for grain imports from the standpoint of nutrition. Whatever this need might be, however, it must of necessity be geared to world grain export availabilities. In the 1947-48 year, for example, it was obvious from the beginning that a stated import requirement of 52 million tons could not possibly be met. Taking into account the ability to finance grain imports, it seems evident that this year's reduced grain import requirement is still large enough to absorb effectively the quantities likely to be available for export."

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF  
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 20 amounted to 165,268,000 bushels, showing a decline of 1,419,000 bushels from the January 13 figure of 166,687,000, but up 34,991,000 bushels over last year's corresponding total of 130,276,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 20 amounted to 3,646,000 bushels compared with 1,650,000 in the corresponding week last year. Export clearances during the week totalled 3,257,000 bushels as against 3,045,000 a year ago.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 20, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 1,116,000 (1,017,000) bushels; barley, 1,273,000 (781,000); rye, 267,000 (58,000); flaxseed, 87,000 (42,000).

DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF BUTTER HIGHER IN 1948

The domestic disappearance of butter in Canada in 1948 amounted to 368,250,000 pounds, an increase of 16,750,000 pounds over the preceding year. On a per capita basis it advanced from 27.93 pounds to 28.68. In December, the disappearance totalled 30,750,000 pounds -- lowest monthly total since May -- as compared with 33,000,000 in the preceding month and 29,250,000 in December, 1947. In pounds per capita, the domestic disappearance in December was 2.40 pounds as against 2.58 in November and 2.33 in December, 1947.

Total butter production in 1948, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics amounted to 348,000,000 pounds, including 283,750,000 pounds of creamery butter, 62,750,000 pounds of dairy butter and 1,500,000 pounds of whey butter. The total was approximately 1,000,000 pounds below 1947. In December the production of creamery, dairy and whey butter totalled 17,000,000 pounds, an increase of 3,250,000 pounds over December, 1947.

The total quantity of creamery, dairy and whey butter produced in December plus stocks at the beginning of December amounted to approximately 68,250,000 pounds. This was about 5,250,000 pounds less than the total supply in December, 1947. Stock holdings of 47,000,000 pounds at December 1 fell to 37,250,000 pounds at January 1.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER AND CHEESE

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on February 1 this year amounted to 16,408,000 pounds as compared with 20,124,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings of cheddar cheese on February 1 totalled 21,176,000 pounds compared with 17,790,000 on the same date a year ago.

Stocks of creamery butter were as follows by cities on February 1, 1949, those for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 2,238 (1,468) pounds; Montreal, 5,795 (7,551); Toronto, 2,911 (2,428); Winnipeg, 1,519 (3,561); Regina, 157 (242); Saskatoon, 180 (115); Edmonton, 848 (1,128); Calgary, 441 (849); Vancouver, 2,319 (2,782).

FLUID SALES OF MILK AND CREAM

The downward trend in sales of milk and cream appears to be slackening. A decline of one per cent in November from the same month a year earlier compares with decreases of four per cent in October and six per cent in September. Cumulative figures for the first 11 months of 1948 indicate a decrease of four per cent in sales compared with the same period of 1947.

Combined sales in November amounted to 333,453,000 pounds, down almost 3,000,000 pounds from November a year earlier. The month's sales were above both September and October, when the totals were 321,000,000 and 324,000,000 pounds, respectively. Cumulative sales for the 11 months to the end of November were 3,665,121,000 pounds, showing a decline of almost 151,000,000 pounds.

Fluid milk sales in November amounted to 280,455,000 pounds, falling almost 500,000 pounds below the sales in November, 1947. During the January-November period, fluid sales amounted to 3,055,288,000 pounds, a reduction of approximately 117,500,000 pounds, or nearly four per cent from a year earlier.

Cream sales expressed as milk amounted to 52,998,000 pounds in November, down more than 2,000,000 pounds or four per cent in comparison with 1947. During the first 11 months, cream sales were estimated at 609,833,000 pounds, falling nearly 33,500,000 or slightly more than five per cent from the same months of 1947.

HONEY CROP HIGHER IN 1948 Last year was considerably better than average for honey production in Canada. Output totalled 45,145,000 pounds, the highest since 1938 when 45,702,000 pounds were produced. The year's total was 22 per cent higher than in 1947, with all provinces except Quebec and British Columbia sharing in the advance. While the number of colonies declined from 588,700 in 1947 to 569,800, the average yield rose sharply from 63 pounds to 79 pounds.

Production in 1948 follows by provinces, with comparable data for 1947 in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 64,000 (57,000) pounds; Nova Scotia, 125,000 (112,000); New Brunswick, 200,000 (142,000); Quebec, 4,831,000 (5,399,000); Ontario 15,736,000 (12,290,000); Manitoba, 6,525,000 (5,180,000); Saskatchewan 6,492,000 (6,232,000); Alberta, 10,254,000 (6,507,000); and British Columbia, 918,000 (1,159,000) pounds.

DECEMBER WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX DOWN SLIGHTLY  
FROM NOVEMBER BUT UP 11 PER CENT IN YEAR

Wholesale prices in Canada showed a slight decline in December, after a rise only interrupted in one other month of 1948, according to the general wholesale index compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Previous recession was in March. Over the period of 12 months the index has shown a rise of 11 per cent.

The index for December, on the base 1926=100, stood at 159.5 as compared with 159.7 in November and 143.5 in December, 1947. The record high for this index was 164.3 registered in May, 1920. As compared with the preceding month, there were declines in producers' goods, building materials, raw and partly manufactured goods, and increases in consumers' goods, fully and chiefly manufactured goods, and industrial materials.

Over the 12-month period, all group indexes showed increases. The consumers' goods index moved up from 131.2 in December, 1947 to 144.3, producers' goods from 143.4 to 162.6, building materials from 189.2 to 203.8, raw and partly manufactured goods from 145.2 to 163.6, fully and chiefly manufactured goods from 132.0 to 144.0, and industrial materials from 144.7 to 162.3.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

January 27, 1949      January 20, 1949      December 30, 1948

(1935-39=100)

Investors' Price Index

(100 Common Stocks) .....	112.2	113.8	115.8
76 Industrials .....	106.9	108.9	111.0
16 Utilities .....	118.1	118.1	120.5
8 Banks .....	131.9	131.7	132.1

Mining Stock Price Index

(30 Stocks) .....	87.4	88.5	85.8
25 Golds .....	68.0	68.7	65.7
5 Base Metals .....	126.2	128.0	126.1

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS  
IN 1948 ABOVE 1947

Canadian manufacturers of motor vehicles established another record in 1948, when they shipped out more new passenger cars, trucks and other commercial vehicles than in any previous peacetime year and in any war year except 1941.

With December shipments rising to 27,305, highest for any month in the year, total for 1948 amounted to 264,178 units as compared with 258,015 in 1947. In 1941 shipments amounted to 270,191, of which 173,588 were commercial vehicles, largely for war use.

Last year's increase over 1947 was due to larger shipments of trucks and other commercial vehicles, which advanced to 97,243 as against 90,578. Passenger car shipments declined slightly to 166,935 from 167,257 the previous year.

Of the total shipments, 155,527 passenger cars were for sales in Canada and 31,408 for export. In the case of commercial vehicles, 73,630 were shipped for domestic sale and 23,613 for sale abroad.

Imports from the United States during the year totalled 7,130 units, consisting of 4,277 passenger cars and 2,853 commercial vehicles. In 1947 imports from the United States totalled 41,365, made up of 31,670 passenger cars and 9,695 commercial units.

SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES  
LOWER IN 1948

Retail sales of new motor vehicles in 1948 fell slightly below the all-time record total of 1947, the decrease being due to a falling-off in the sales of passenger models, according to preliminary figures. On the other hand with higher average prices for both passenger and commercial vehicles, the overall value of sales moved up in 1948.

The number of vehicles retailed in 1948 was 217,119 valued at \$421,016,000 as compared with 230,255 valued at \$416,237,000 in the preceding year. Passenger car sales in the year totalled 142,020 valued at \$276,699,000 compared with 159,205 valued at \$283,190,000, while sales of trucks and buses increased to 75,099 valued at \$144,318,000 compared with 71,050 valued at \$133,047,000.

The average price of the vehicles retailed in 1948 rose to \$1,930 from \$1,808 in 1947 and \$1,611 in 1946. Passenger models averaged \$1,948 compared with \$1,779 in 1947 and \$1,548 in 1946, and trucks and buses, \$1,921 compared with \$1,873 in 1947 and \$1,726 in 1946.

FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLE  
SALES HIGHER IN 1948

Financing of motor vehicle sales during 1948 continued the marked advance of 1947, the number of sales handled by finance companies reaching the highest total since 1941. Due to a rise in average financed value of the units involved, the amount of financing rose even more steeply to the highest aggregate value on record.

The number of units financed in 1948 was 155,853 with a financed value of \$144,907,000 as compared with 118,867 involving \$108,745,000 in 1947 and 182,419 units financed for \$84,717,000 in 1941. In 1948 there were 51,924 new vehicles financed for an amount of \$73,825,000 as compared with 46,700 units financed for \$65,422,000 in the preceding year. Used vehicles financed during the year totalled 103,929 for a total of \$71,082,000 compared with 72,167 financed for \$43,323,000.

The average financed value of the units passing through the hands of finance companies rose to \$929 -- highest in the record dating from 1929 -- as compared with \$915 in 1947 and \$464 in 1941. Average financed value of new vehicles was \$1,421 as compared with \$1,401 in 1947 and \$850 in 1941, while the used car average was \$684 compared with \$600 in 1947 and \$352 in 1941.

AMERICAN TRAVEL EXPENDITURES IN CANADA AT RECORD LEVEL LAST YEAR

American travel expenditures in Canada in 1948 set a new high record of about \$270,000,000, according to preliminary figures announced in the January issue of the Canadian Statistical Review. Only in two other years, 1946 and 1947, have United States spendings on travel in Canada totalled more than \$200,000,000, when they were \$216,000,000 and \$241,000,000, respectively.

Canadian expenditures in the United States in 1948 are placed at \$112,000,000, down sharply from the totals of \$130,000,000 in 1946 and \$152,000,000 in 1947, due mainly to the restrictions on the amount of money available to Canadians visiting the United States and to the suspension -- now removed -- of the customs regulation whereby \$100 worth of goods could be brought into this country free of duty by a traveller remaining out of Canada for more than 48 hours.

As a result of the simultaneous increase in American spendings in Canada and a decrease in Canadian expenditures in the United States, the net credit in Canada's favour of \$152,000,000 in 1948 exceeded any previously reported. Only in the years 1929 and 1930 has this credit reached \$100,000,000. The credit balance in 1948 is slightly more than double the \$78,000,000 average for the last 23 years. In 1946 and 1947 the credits were \$86,000,000 and \$90,000,000, respectively.

The international travel industry has become a major source of United States dollars, the Review points out, ranking second only to newsprint paper in recent years. During the period 1926-1948 inclusive, it has been estimated, American visitors have spent in Canada approximately \$3,300,000,000, while Canadians have spent in the United States about \$1,500,000,000.

PRODUCTION OF LEADING MINERALS IN NOVEMBER

Production of each of 16 leading Canadian minerals was higher both in November than in November, 1947, and in the first 11 months of 1948 than in the similar period of 1947. As compared with October, the November production of eight was lower.

Output for the 11-month period by items was as follows, figures for the same period of 1947 being in brackets: asbestos, 655,933 (604,443) tons; cement, 13,387,291 (11,304,382) barrels; clay products, \$15,750,867 (\$13,293,632); coal, 16,584,515 (14,100,291) tons; copper, 442,012,264 (413,799,154) pounds; feldspar, 44,476 (33,058) tons; gold, 3,200,640 (2,795,468) fine ounces; gypsum, 2,976,754 (2,327,916) tons; lead, 301,415,376 (301,090,652) pounds; lime, 959,503 (890,613) tons; natural gas, 51,898,309 (46,792,514) M cubic feet; nickel, 236,131,652 (214,306,312) pounds; petroleum, 11,120,477 (6,962,976) barrels; salt, 686,490 (676,073) tons; silver, 13,478,855 (11,503,903) fine ounces; zinc, 436,774,798 (377,981,278) pounds.

PRODUCTION OF SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC

Production of primary silver, lead and zinc moved up in November. The month's output of primary silver amounted to 1,117,529 fine ounces as compared with 1,381,120 in the preceding month and 1,035,684 in the corresponding month of 1947. During the 11 months ending November, 13,478,855 fine ounces were produced compared with 11,503,903 a year ago.

Output of primary lead in November declined slightly from 15,764 tons in October to 15,746, but was up over last year's figure of 14,892 tons. Cumulative production for the 11-month period was 150,708 tons against 150,545 in the similar period of 1947.

Primary zinc production in November fell to 21,190 tons from 22,339 tons in October, but exceeded the November, 1947 figure of 18,200 tons. Aggregate output for the year to date amounted to 218,393 tons compared with 188,991 in 1947.

PRODUCTION OF COKE IN NOVEMBER Canadian production of coke from ovens and gas retorts during November receded from the high monthly total attained in October, but was up moderately from the November, 1947 figure.

The month's output amounted to 335,000 tons as compared with 348,000 in the preceding month and 297,000 in the corresponding month a year earlier. This brought the cumulative total for the 11 months ending November to 3,597,000 tons as against 3,178,000 in the similar period of 1947.

Producers' stocks of oven and retort coke, excluding breeze, at the end of November totalled 145,000 tons, of which 46,000 tons were located in the eastern provinces, 95,000 tons in Ontario and 4,000 in the western provinces. Stocks of breeze amounted to 122,000 tons, the eastern provinces accounting for 12,000 tons, Ontario for 107,000 tons, and the western provinces for 3,000 tons.

CIGARETTE RELEASES AT NEW PEAK IN 1948 More cigarettes were released for consumption in Canada in 1948 than in any other year. Total for the 12 months was 15,853,000,000 as compared with 15,143,000,000 in 1947, the previous high, according to figures released in this week's supplement to the Canadian Statistical Review. Releases in December totalled 1,361,000,000 compared with 1,479,000,000 in November and 1,327,000,000 in December, 1947.

Fewer cigars and less plug tobacco, but increased quantities of cut tobacco, were released in 1948. Cigar releases totalled 209,900,000 as compared with 215,800,000 in 1947; cut tobacco, 25,878,000 pounds compared with 24,916,000; and plug tobacco, 2,308,000 pounds compared with 2,663,000.

In December, 18,900,000 cigars were released compared with 19,300,000 a year earlier, cut tobacco 2,192,000 pounds compared with 1,880,000, and plug tobacco 229,000 pounds compared with 209,000.

PRODUCTION OF BEER AND SPIRITS IN 1948 Beer production in Canada was higher in 1948 than in the preceding year, but the output of new spirits was slightly lower, according to figures in this week's supplement to the Canadian Statistical Review. Stocks of distilled liquor at the end of the year were about 11 per cent higher than at the end of 1947, while the amount of new spirits bottled -- including imported liquors -- showed a small gain.

The year's output of beer amounted to 180,780,000 gallons as compared with 171,600,000 in the preceding year, while the production of new spirits totalled 25,070,000 proof gallons compared with 26,790,000. Year-end stocks of distilled liquor totalled 69,810,000 proof gallons compared with 62,750,000 a year ago, while the spirits bottled amounted to 8,300,000 proof gallons compared with 8,040,000.

In December, 13,250,000 gallons of beer were produced compared with 13,990,000 in December, 1947, and new spirits 2,280,000 proof gallons compared with 3,010,000. Amount of spirits bottled was 890,000 proof gallons compared with 770,000 a year ago.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP 13 PER CENT IN WEEK Continuing the upward trend, department store sales rose 13 per cent during the week ending January 22 as compared with the corresponding week last year. Largest gains were shown for the Maritimes and Alberta, with respective increases of 38 per cent and 35 per cent. Saskatchewan followed with a rise of 21 per cent, Manitoba and Quebec each nine per cent, and Ontario eight per cent. Figures for British Columbia are not available.



CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended January 22 declined to 71,767 cars from 74,956 cars for the preceding week and approximately equalled the loadings for the corresponding week last year. The main factor in the decline from the preceding week was grain which fell from 8,387 to 6,014 cars; live stock, coal and gasoline and oils also showed large decreases.

Compared with loadings in 1948, grain was down by 400 cars, grain products declined from 2,903 to 2,168 cars, live stock from 2,038 to 1,383 cars, pulpwood from 6,359 to 5,846 cars and lumber from 3,593 to 2,812 cars. Coal increased from 4,728 to 6,923 cars, ores from 2,059 to 2,543 cars, gasoline and oils from 3,510 to 4,078 cars, and wood pulp and paper from 4,170 to 4,496 cars.

CIVIL AVIATION IN OCTOBER Scheduled and non-scheduled air carriers both had small losses on their October operations, according to figures for the month released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In October, scheduled carriers earned \$2,550,631 as compared with \$2,011,525 a year earlier, but operating expenses increased from \$2,162,107 in October, 1947 to \$2,629,626, producing an operating loss of \$78,995 as against a loss in 1947 of \$150,582. The small operating credit at the end of September was wiped out and a loss of \$54,406 was recorded for the 10 months ending October. This, however, showed an improvement over the first 10 months of 1947 when operations resulted in an operating loss of \$2,152,643.

Non-scheduled carriers also failed to earn their operating expenses for the month, their revenues falling to \$513,918 from \$539,736 in 1947, while operating expenses rose from \$475,126 to \$535,476.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES There was a small increase in the number of deaths registered in November as compared with the corresponding month in 1947, while births and marriages declined slightly. During the first 11 months of 1948, births and marriages were fewer in number, but deaths moved up.

The number of births registered in November was 26,877 as compared with 27,929 a year earlier, increases being shown for Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. In the 11-month period, 316,182 births were registered compared with 329,412 in 1947, totals for all provinces being lower.

In November, the number of marriages was 10,101, showing a slight decline from the November, 1947 figure of 10,425. During the first 11 months of 1948, marriages declined from 118,906 to 114,886, with decreases in all provinces except Saskatchewan.

Death registrations in November were up slightly, totalling 9,462 as against 9,231, declines being registered for Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia. An overall increase of 2.6 per cent was reported for the cumulative period, when 108,448 were recorded as compared with 105,750 in 1947.

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF ASHALT FLOOR TILES Production of asphalt floor tiles in 1948 amounted to 19,350,933 square feet, while domestic sales totalled 16,347,591 square feet, according to preliminary figures. Output in December declined from the preceding month, amounting to 1,515,756 square feet as compared with 1,608,485, while an increase was recorded for domestic sales in the month when 1,301,518 square feet were sold as against 1,026,324 in November.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF PRAIRIE PROVINCES INCREASED IN 1946

Gross value of production of the manufacturing industries of the three Prairie Provinces increased in 1946 to \$777,276,000 from \$755,797,000 in 1945, according to the detailed annual report for the region issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The gain contrast with a general decline during the year in the rest of Canada as the result of the reconversion of industry to civilian production, and reflects the more limited industrialization of the Prairie Provinces, which consequently did not share to the same degree in wartime industrial expansion. The 1946 total was only slightly below the wartime peak of \$780,634,000 in 1944. Value of manufacturing production rose in Manitoba to \$351,887,000 from \$339,821,000 in 1945, in Alberta to \$257,032,000 from \$248,288,000, and in Saskatchewan more moderately to \$168,357,000 from \$167,688,000.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Fluid Milk Trade, November (10 cents).
2. Warm Air Furnaces, 1947 (25 cents).
3. Manufacturing Industries of the Prairie Provinces, 1946 (25 cents).
4. Civil Aviation, October (10 cents).
5. Births, Deaths and Marriages in Canada, November (10 cents).
6. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
7. Motor Vehicle Shipments, December (10 cents).
8. Trade of Canada: Summary of Domestic Exports, December (10 cents).
9. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, September (10 cents).
10. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
11. Prices and Price Indexes, December (10 cents).
12. Shipments and Inventories of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, November (25 cents).
13. Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine Cities of Canada, February 1 (10 cents).
14. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, January (10 cents).
15. Silver, Lead and Zinc, November (10 cents).
16. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, November (10 cents).
17. Monthly Dairy Review of Canada, December (10 cents).
18. Honey Crop Report, 1948 (10 cents).
19. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, December (10 cents).
20. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, December (10 cents).
21. Coal and Coke Statistics, November (10 cents).
22. Asphalt Floor Tiles, December (10 cents).

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

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