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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS showed a slight rise in January over the corresponding month of last year. During the month there was a further increase in the value of shipments to the United States and a sharp rise to India and Pakistan, but the movement of goods to the United Kingdom and European countries was again lower.

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INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL WAS MORE PROFITABLE TO CANADA in 1948 than in any other year, resulting in a net credit of \$150 million compared with \$84 million in 1947 and the previous peak profit of \$90 million in 1929.

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GROSS DOLLAR VALUE OF PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS produced on Canadian farms in 1948 is now placed at \$1,601 million, the highest gross dollar value of production ever recorded.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on February 10 amounted to 153,869,000 bushels, showing a decline of 3,163,000 bushels from the February 3 figure, but up 36,442,000 bushels over last year's corresponding total.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF WHEAT FLOUR in January showed a sharp decline of 29 per cent from the same month last year.

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DOMESTIC ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS AND WASHING MACHINES were produced in Canada in greater numbers during 1948 than in any other year.

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ACTIVITY IN THE CANADIAN MINING INDUSTRY was at a high level in 1948, when production of each of Canada's 16 leading minerals was increased over the preceding year.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF COKE from ovens and gas retorts during 1948 increased 12 per cent over the preceding year, while the December output was at its highest monthly level since March, 1944.

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TOTAL NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED IN CANADA during 1948 is estimated at 81,243, including 5,146 conversions. This compares with 79,359 units completed in 1947, and makes an aggregate of 276,516 units completed in the last four years.

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NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED IN CANADA last year was below the 1947 total but exceeded all other years, while total deaths rose to a new high level. Marriages decreased for the second successive year.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS UP
SLIGHTLY IN JANUARY

Canada's merchandise exports showed a slight rise in January over the corresponding month of last year. During the month there was a further increase in the value of shipments to the United States and a sharp rise to India and Pakistan, but the movement of goods to the United Kingdom and European countries was again lower.

Figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place the value of domestic exports at \$237,000,000 as compared with \$235,400,000 in January last year. Exports to the United States were valued at \$116,023,000 as compared with \$104,999,000, and to the United Kingdom at \$55,813,000 as compared with \$64,948,000.

Exports to India and Pakistan together aggregated \$13,763,000 as compared with \$1,664,000 a year ago, Latin American countries \$7,953,000 compared with \$7,878,000, and European countries as a group \$16,569,000 as compared with \$26,499,000. Shipments to the Union of South Africa were valued at \$4,309,000 as compared with \$4,128,000.

Shipments to Newfoundland in January were valued at \$3,319,000 compared with \$3,933,000 a year ago, Australia \$2,937,000 compared with \$2,013,000, Belgium and Luxembourg \$2,988,000 (\$1,609,000), France \$3,878,000 (\$8,484,000), Germany \$2,613,000 (\$844,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,604,000 (\$2,311,000), and China \$1,421,000 (\$3,937,000).

Among the commodities, there were substantial increases in the exports of wheat, newsprint paper, farm implements and machinery, passenger automobiles, copper, lead and zinc. Marked declines were shown in the exports of other grains, fish and products, bacon and hams, other meats, planks and boards, machinery other than farm, automobile parts, aluminum and products, and nickel.

The value of wheat exports in January was \$28,851,000 compared with \$19,269,000 a year ago, other grains \$1,958,000 compared with \$6,273,000, wheat flour \$10,825,000 (\$10,608,000), fish and products \$5,982,000 (\$8,499,000), bacon and hams \$3,005,000 (\$7,442,000), other meats \$4,469,000 (\$5,719,000), planks and boards \$11,100,000 (\$16,930,000), newsprint paper \$29,933,000 (\$27,872,000).

Farm implements and machinery were exported to the value of \$7,799,000 compared with \$5,466,000, machinery except farm \$2,241,000 compared with \$4,258,000, passenger automobiles \$2,602,000 (\$1,655,000), automobile parts \$787,000 (\$1,477,000), aluminum and products \$5,518,000 (\$7,535,000), copper and products \$8,489,000 (\$6,540,000), lead and products \$5,960,000 (\$2,518,000), nickel \$7,633,000 (\$8,016,000), and zinc \$5,840,000 (\$1,903,000).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on February 10 amounted to 153,869,000 bushels, showing a decline of 3,163,000 bushels from the February 3 figure of 157,062,000, but up 36,442,000 bushels over last year's corresponding total of 117,427,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending February 10 amounted to 1,381,000 bushels compared with 904,000 in the corresponding week of 1948. Export clearances during the week totalled 2,876,000 bushels as against 2,292,000 a year ago.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending February 10, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 571,000 (533,000) bushels; barley, 674,000 (366,000); rye, 234,000 (16,000); flaxseed, 79,000 (8,000).

GROSS DOLLAR VALUE OF PRINCIPAL
FIELD CROPS AT RECORD HIGH IN 1948

The gross dollar value of principal field crops produced on Canadian farms in 1948 is now placed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at \$1,601 million, the highest gross dollar value of production ever recorded. This was \$156 million higher than in the preceding year. Crops making the largest individual contribution to the total value were wheat, oats, hay and clover, and barley.

Values of field crops were higher than in 1947 in six provinces, the same in two, and lower in one. Greatest increase was in Ontario, where the value of field crops was \$87 million above the preceding year, resulting in that province displacing Alberta in second place. Manitoba, with a gain of \$51 million similarly displaced Quebec in fourth place.

Following are the values of field crops in 1948, with the revised figures for 1947 in brackets (millions of dollars): wheat, \$551 (\$462); oats, \$254 (\$215); hay and clover, \$248 (\$251); barley, \$146 (\$147); potatoes, \$82 (\$99); flaxseed, \$66 (\$64); mixed grains, \$60 (\$33); alfalfa, \$50 (\$39); and rye, \$35 (\$44).

By provinces the total values in 1948 are, in order of magnitude, as follows, with revised values for 1947 in brackets (millions of dollars): Saskatchewan, \$397 (\$397); Ontario, \$369 (\$282); Alberta, \$313 (\$310); Manitoba, \$215 (\$164); Quebec, \$190 (\$170); New Brunswick, \$37 (\$44); British Columbia, \$33 (\$32); Nova Scotia, \$23 (\$22); Prince Edward Island, \$23 (\$23).

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION LOWER
IN JANUARY; EXPORTS HIGHER

Canadian production of wheat flour in January showed a sharp decline of 29 per cent from the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output amounted to 1,468,000 barrels compared with 1,901,000 in January, 1948. Output for the first half of the current crop year amounted to 10,886,000 barrels as compared with 13,116,000 in the same period of 1947-48.

Exports of wheat flour were higher in January, totalling 1,004,000 barrels as against 903,000 a year ago, an increase of 11 per cent. This brought the total for the six months of the crop year to 6,345,000 barrels compared with 7,467,000 in the same period of 1947-48.

Wheat used in the manufacture of flour in January amounted to 6,524,000 bushels as compared with 8,673,000 in the corresponding month of 1948. In the six-month period the total was 48,809,000 bushels compared with 57,427,000 a year earlier. Mill stocks of wheat at the end of January totalled 3,052,000 bushels.

STOCKS, MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF SUGAR

Refinery stocks of raw sugar at the end of January were lower than a year earlier, but the stocks of refined sugar were sharply higher, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

During the month, 67,140,000 pounds of refined sugar were manufactured as compared with 60,544,000 a year ago, sales totalled 69,851,000 pounds compared with 55,586,000, and month-end stocks amounted to 223,697,000 pounds compared with 155,608,000.

Receipts of raw sugar in January rose to 32,065,000 pounds compared with 26,590,000 a year ago, meltings and sales to 66,765,000 pounds compared with 44,490,000. Stocks at the end of the month were 103,560,000 pounds compared with 130,090,000 pounds.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on February 18 amounted to 12,142,000 pounds as compared with 13,910,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities on February 18, totals for the same date in 1948 being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec City, 1,601 (1,060) pounds; Montreal, 4,291 (5,122); Toronto, 2,286 (1,885); Winnipeg, 1,011 (2,153); Regina, 126 (163); Saskatoon, 151 (95); Edmonton, 579 (623); Calgary, 358 (553); Vancouver, 1,739 (2,256).

STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES HIGHER

Stocks of canned fruits and vegetables held by canners, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses on January 1 this year were higher than on the corresponding date last year, according to an advance statement by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Stocks of canned fruits rose to 4,158,000 dozen cans from 3,943,000 dozen a year ago. Among the principal kinds, there were increases in the stocks of cherries, peaches, pineapple, raspberries and strawberries, and decreases in pears, plums and gages.

Holdings of canned vegetables increased to 18,359,000 dozen cans from 11,596,000 dozen on January 1, 1948. There were sharp advances in the stocks of canned tomatoes, peas and corn, and more moderate increases in green or wax beans, and baked beans. Beets, asparagus, carrots, and pumpkin were lower.

Stocks of tomato juice, tomato catsup, and tomato pulp, paste and puree all were higher, as were infants fruits and vegetables, jams, jellies and marmalades. Stocks of fruit juices, pickles, canned soups and spaghetti were lower.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>February 17, 1949</u>	<u>February 15, 1949</u>	<u>January 20, 1949</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks) ...	108.0	108.5	113.8
82 Industrials	102.0	102.6	108.9
16 Utilities	116.1	115.4	118.5
8 Banks	130.9	131.7	131.7
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	85.5	86.6	88.5
25 Golds	68.3	69.6	68.7
5 Base Metals	119.5	120.0	128.0

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP
EIGHT PER CENT IN WEEK

Showing a slackening in the rate of rise, department store sales showed an increase of eight per cent during the week ending February 12 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. All provinces shared in the rise with the exception of Manitoba where the decline was one per cent. Sales in Saskatchewan increased 18 per cent, Alberta 16 per cent, the Maritimes 13 per cent, and Quebec and Ontario each seven per cent.

TRAVEL EXPENDITURES IN 1948
SHOW RECORD PROFIT FOR CANADA

International travel was more profitable to Canada in 1948 than in any other year, resulting in a net credit of \$150 million compared with \$84 million in 1947 and the previous peak profit of \$90 million in 1929.

Expenditures in Canada by travellers from other countries rose to a new height of \$282 million, according to first estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the same time, expenditures of Canadians travelling in other countries took a substantial drop from \$167 million in 1947 to \$132 million.

Last year's gain was entirely the result of travel between Canada and the United States. American spendings on travel in Canada -- advance figures for which were released earlier this month -- reached the estimated record total of \$270 million, up 12 per cent over the previous high of \$241 million in 1947, while Canadian expenditures on travel in the United States dropped from the 1947 peak of \$152 million to \$112 million. As a result, the net credit in Canada's favour was \$158 million, 53 per cent above the previous record established in 1929.

Slightly offsetting the gain in travel with the United States, Canada had a debit balance of \$8 million in travel with overseas countries. Total expenditures in Canada by non-immigrant travellers from overseas countries, including Newfoundland, are estimated at \$12 million, up from \$10 million in 1947, these totals including transportation costs paid to Canadian carriers. Canadians travelled to overseas countries in greater numbers in 1948 than in 1947, however, their total travel expenditures in overseas countries being estimated at \$20 million as against \$15 million the previous year.

Net credits in travel between Canada and the United States have increased in each of the last five years from the wartime low of \$53 million in 1943. From that year to 1947 the expansion in United States travel in Canada was accompanied by expansion in Canadian travel in the United States, the substantial increases in credits being accompanied by increases almost as large in debits. Net credits consequently showed only minor improvement during these years, standing at \$60 million in 1944, \$82 million in 1945, \$86 million in 1946 and \$89 million in 1947.

Last year receipts from United States travellers continued upward at about the same rate as in the previous year, while Canadian expenditures were cut by the dollar conservation program which limited United States dollar spending by Canadians on travel and banned imports of most types of merchandise which Canadian visitors to the United States have been in the habit of buying. The ban on imports had the effect of reducing purchases by Canadian travellers in the United States, entered under the \$100 customs exemption privilege, from \$16 million in 1947 to about \$300,000 last year. Purchases of clothing, which exceeded \$6 million in 1947, were cut to about \$75,000, and there were similar reductions in purchases of furniture and household appliances, radios, and boots and shoes.

Part of the increase in United States expenditures in Canada during 1948, the Bureau observes, may have been due to an extension of the United States customs exemption applying to United States travellers. For many years residents of the United States remaining out of the country 48 hours or more have been entitled to import free of duty purchases up to a value of \$100. Early last year this privilege was extended by a further exemption not to exceed \$300, applying to all residents remaining out of the country for 12 days or longer, the privilege being permitted once every six months.

Aggregate expenditures by short-term motorists were at least 50 per cent greater in 1948 than in 1947, reflecting increased purchases of foodstuffs and other commodities. For the first time since 1941 receipts from motorists exceeded those of all other visitors.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN 1948

successive year.

Number of births registered in Canada last year was below the 1947 total but exceeded all other years, while total deaths rose to a new high level. Marriages decreased for the second

Preliminary totals released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place the number of births in the nine provinces in 1948 at 345,689, down 3.5 per cent from 358,155 in 1947. Last year's preliminary total compares with final totals -- including territories as well as provinces -- of 330,732 in 1946 and 288,730 in 1945. There were decreases last year from 1947 in all provinces except British Columbia, where there was a fractional increase of one-tenth of one per cent.

The number of births was as follows by provinces in 1948, totals for 1947 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 2,837 (3,023); Nova Scotia, 17,721 (19,122); New Brunswick, 17,570 (17,790); Quebec, 112,422 (115,147); Ontario, 105,916 (108,748); Manitoba, 18,630 (20,406); Saskatchewan, 21,310 (23,257); Alberta, 23,085 (24,509); British Columbia, 26,178 (26,143).

Deaths during the year increased 2.5 per cent to 119,470 from 116,580 in 1947. There were increases in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, with decreases in the remaining four. Marriages numbered 123,367 in 1948 as compared with 127,149, a decrease of 2.8 per cent. The number declined in all provinces except Saskatchewan.

RECORD OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS AND WASHING MACHINES IN 1948

Domestic electric refrigerators and washing machines were produced in Canada in greater numbers during 1948 than in any other year.

In December production of washing machines was at an all-time monthly high figure, while the month's output of refrigerators, although below the level of some earlier months, was well ahead of the average.

During the year, 138,883 electric refrigerators were produced compared with 97,408 in the preceding year, 125,839 were shipped for sale in Canada compared with 93,418, and 13,300 were shipped for export compared with 3,187, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the end of the year manufacturers' stocks totalled 1,632 units compared with 1,424 at the end of 1947. In December, 12,147 units were turned out compared with 9,323 a year earlier.

Output of domestic washing machines in 1948 totalled 322,963 units compared with 218,745 in 1947, an increase of 47.6 per cent. Shipments during the year amounted to 321,151 units, up from 218,211 in 1947, while year-end stocks totalled 3,053 units compared with 1,258.

There were sharp declines in the imports of refrigerators and washing machines in 1948. Customs entries of electric refrigerators -- domestic or store type -- fell to 1,079 units from 41,377 in the preceding year, and of domestic electric washing machines to 1,438 units from 60,737. Exports of electric refrigerators were higher in 1948, rising to 16,551 units from 5,241, but the outward movement of washing machines fell to 13,809 units from 16,688.

OVER 81,000 DWELLING UNITS
COMPLETED IN CANADA IN 1948

The total number of dwelling units completed in Canada during 1948 is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 81,243, including 5,146 conversions.

This compares with 79,359 units completed in 1947, and makes an aggregate of 276,516 units completed in the last four years.

Activity in the residential construction field in 1948 was considerably greater than in 1947. Although completions in 1948 were only 1,884 units more than in 1947, the number of dwelling units under construction increased from 42,215 units at the end of 1947 to 56,456 at the end of 1948.

Of the dwelling units completed in 1948 -- excluding conversions -- 61,787 were one-family detached, 4,560 were two-family detached, 1,607 were in rows or terraces, 7,836 were in apartments and flats, and 307 other types.

Completions in 1948 were as follows by provinces: Prince Edward Island 230, Nova Scotia 2,588, New Brunswick 1,991, Quebec 20,171, Ontario 26,391, Manitoba 4,561, Saskatchewan 3,211, Alberta 6,223, British Columbia 10,731.

Dwelling units added by conversion during 1948 totalled 5,146, of which 22 were in Prince Edward Island, 316 in Nova Scotia, 274 in New Brunswick, 1,088 in Quebec, 2,273 in Ontario, 344 in Manitoba, 220 in Saskatchewan, 250 in Alberta, and 359 in British Columbia.

Dwelling units uncompleted at the end of 1948 totalled 56,456 compared with 42,215 at the end of 1947. Figures follow by provinces, those for 1947 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 203 (209); Nova Scotia, 2,748 (2,161); New Brunswick, 1,069 (736); Quebec, 13,848 (9,076); Ontario, 21,112 (17,243); Manitoba, 2,632 (2,315); Saskatchewan, 1,853 (1,469); Alberta, 5,262 (2,310); British Columbia, 7,729 (6,696).

The average length of time required to build the dwelling units completed in Canada in 1948 was 6.5 months. Quebec, with an average of 5.5 months -- the lowest among the provinces -- reflects the higher proportion of multiple units being built upon which there is a saving of time per unit.

OUTPUT OF STEEL INGOTS
HIGHER IN JANUARY

Production of steel ingots in January rose to 276,987 tons from the 1948 closing total of 271,128 tons in December, and 247,768 tons in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This year's January figure was the highest since May 1948, when output amounted to 279,688 tons.

Daily average for January also increased to its highest point since May 1948, rising to 8,935 tons from 8,746 in December, 7,992 in January and 9,022 in May last year.

OUTPUT OF LEADING MINERALS
HIGHER IN 1948

Zinc production showed the only decline in December as compared with the corresponding month a year earlier.

Activity in the Canadian mining industry was at a high level in 1948, when production of each of Canada's 16 leading minerals was increased over the preceding year. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, output for the year by items, was as follows, figures for 1947 being in brackets: asbestos, 714,333 (661,821) tons; cement, 14,132,214 (11,936,245) barrels; clay products, \$17,228,017 (\$14,486,189); coal, 18,435,799 (15,868,866) tons; copper, 483,884,087 (451,723,093) pounds; feldspar, 49,161 (36,104) tons; gold, 3,527,574 (3,070,221) fine ounces; gypsum, 3,148,010 (2,496,984) tons; lead, 328,568,776 (323,336,687) pounds; lime, 1,050,427 (977,413) tons; natural gas, 58,990,299 (52,656,567) M cubic feet; nickel, 262,149,404 (237,251,496) pounds; petroleum, 12,368,042 (7,729,285) barrels; salt, 750,278 (728,545) tons; silver, 14,569,280 (12,504,018) fine ounces; zinc, 464,466,104 (415,725,826) pounds.

STOCKS OF INGOT-MAKERS' SCRAP

Stocks of ingot makers' non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of 1948 were lower than at the end of 1947, amounting to 2,407,100 pounds as compared with 2,566,700. The amount purchased or received during the year was 47,346,300, while the total used or sold aggregated 47,505,900. Month-end stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingots declined to 2,397,700 pounds at the end of 1948 from 3,336,400 a year earlier, while production totalled 46,137,600. Total used or sold was 47,076,300 pounds.

SALES OF MANUFACTURED
AND NATURAL GAS

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in 1948 aggregated 25,628,000 M cubic feet, showing an increase of 3.8 per cent over the preceding year's figure of 24,667,000 M, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales of natural gas during the year totalled 43,805,000 M cubic feet as compared with 39,834,000 M in 1947, an advance of 8.8 per cent. In December, sales of manufactured gas amounted to 2,318,000 M cubic feet as against 2,187,000 M a year earlier, while the sales of natural gas totalled 5,383,000 M cubic feet as against 4,527,000 M.

PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS OF COKE IN 1948

With December's output at the highest monthly level since March 1944, Canadian production of coke from ovens and gas retorts during 1948 increased 12 per cent over the preceding year. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, production during the year rose to 3,945,000 tons from 3,501,000 in 1947. In December, 349,000 tons were produced as compared with 335,000 in November and 323,000 a year earlier. The March, 1944 output stood at 356,000 tons.

Exports in the calendar year 1948 increased 57 per cent, amounting to 167,000 tons as compared with 107,000 in 1947. In December, exports amounted to 28,000 tons, four times higher than the December, 1947 figure of 7,000 tons. During the year, imports of coke declined very slightly to 562,000 tons, and in December to 36,000 tons from 61,000 in December, 1947.

Producers' stocks of oven and retort coke, excluding breeze, at the end of December totalled 153,000 tons, of which 45,000 tons were located in the eastern provinces, 105,000 tons in Ontario and 4,000 tons in the western provinces. Stocks of breeze amounted to 121,000 tons, the eastern provinces accounting for 12,000 tons, Ontario for 104,000 tons, and the western provinces for 5,000 tons.

OUTPUT OF CONCRETE BUILDING MATERIALS HIGHER IN 1948

Production of concrete building blocks by manufacturers which normally account for 85 per cent of the total for Canada, rose sharply in 1948, amounting to 41,431,800 pieces as compared with 27,569,300 in the preceding year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output for the month of December totalled 3,302,500 pieces as against 4,163,100 in November and 2,299,100 in the corresponding month a year earlier.

Production of concrete bricks during 1948 amounted to 21,464,200 pieces as compared with 14,360,400 in 1947. In December, there were 1,702,209 pieces produced as against 2,634,100 in November and 757,200 a year ago. Output of cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile in 1948 amounted to 159,300 tons compared with 134,900 in the preceding year, and in December, 8,400 tons against 11,300 in November and 11,600 in December, 1947.

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 December amounted to 493,794, an increase of 3.2 per cent over the preceding month's figure of 478,831, but a decline of 28.7 per cent from the December, 1947 total of 692,684, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of calf and kip skins fell from 718,807 a year ago to 584,754, goat and kid skins from 144,627 to 63,003, horse hides from 59,638 to 24,789, and sheep and lamb skins from 76,512 dozen to 65,968 dozen.

Production of cattle sole leather in December totalled 1,921,150 pounds as compared with 2,250,433 in the same month a year earlier, cattle upper leather 3,420,411 square feet compared with 3,484,362, and glove and garment leather 481,599 square feet compared with 414,352. Production of calf and kip skin upper leather totalled 1,232,976 square feet as compared with 1,950,560.

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES

Production of asphalt floor tiles in January this year amounted to 1,291,824 square feet as compared with 1,515,756 in December and 1,727,317 in the corresponding month last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Domestic sales in January increased to 1,328,624 square feet from the December figure of 1,301,518, but were down from the January, 1948 total of 1,500,748 square feet.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended February 12 declined slightly to 71,943 cars from 72,289 cars for the previous week but were up 3.4 per cent over loadings of 69,591 cars for the corresponding week last year.

Grain, coal, woodpulp and paper were lighter than the preceding week, but grain increased from 4,133 cars last year to 4,977, coal from 4,616 cars to 6,645, sand, stone, gravel, etc., from 2,453 cars to 2,720, pulpwood from 6,600 cars to 7,325, gasoline and oil from 3,816 cars to 4,185, and autos and parts from 580 cars to 904. Grain products declined from 2,810 cars in 1948 to 2,370, livestock from 1,872 cars to 1,321, lumber from 3,321 cars to 2,862, and miscellaneous freight from 5,308 cars to 4,716.

Loadings of railway revenue freight in January totalled 298,000 cars as compared with 317,000 cars a year earlier, and 316,000 in December last year.

CANADIAN AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY IN 1947 Aircraft and parts were manufactured in Canada in 1947 to the value of \$44,304,000, showing an increase of 22 per cent over the preceding year, but far below the wartime production from 1941 to 1945. There were 12 plants in operation during the year, of which seven were assembly plants and five were parts plants. In the industry as a whole, there were 9,374 employees to whom \$21,422,000 was paid in salaries and wages.

In the seven assembly plants, which constitute the core of the industry, there were 8,603 workers in 1947, according to the annual report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and production, including 199 complete aircraft, was valued at \$40,755,000. The five parts plants had a production valued at \$3,548,000.

There were 406 aircraft not including engines, imported in 1947 as compared with 332 in 1946. All but six came from the United States. Imports of aircraft engines during the year totalled 674 compared with 778. During the year, 179 aircraft were exported and 99 re-exported.

CORSET INDUSTRY IN 1947 Gross factory value of products turned out in 1947 by 40 Canadian plants engaged in the manufacture of corsets and kindred articles was \$14,122,000, an increase of 16.6 per cent over the 1946 total of \$12,116,000.

There were 3,300 persons employed by the industry in 1947, an increase of 15.3 per cent over the 2,800 in 1946, and their salaries and wages rose to \$4,093,000 as compared with \$3,289,000, or by 24.5 per cent. Materials used cost \$6,276,000, up 22.8 per cent over 1946.

Ontario led in the number of establishments, but Quebec occupied the premier position in the industry with over 63 per cent of the gross value of production, and over 62 per cent of the number of persons employed.

Production of corsets and girdles represented nearly 41 per cent of the total value of 1947 production, and amounted to 188,774 dozen as compared with 208,912 dozen in 1946. Output of combination garments was 44,683 dozen as against 42,857, and of bandeaux and brassieres 484,038 compared with 468,594 dozen. Factory selling values of these in 1947 were \$5,765,330 for corsets and girdles, \$1,698,719 for combination garments and \$5,292,044 for bandeaux and brassieres. Other production included surgical belts, garters, suspender girdles, shoulder braces, sanitary supplies, and underwear.

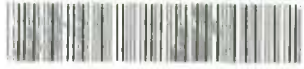
March was the month of highest employment of wage-earners with 2,733 at work, and December with 2,533 the month of lowest employment. Nearly nine-tenths of wage-earners were women, numbering on the average, 2,371 as compared with a monthly average of 279 male wage-earners. Female salaried employees also outnumbered male by 287 to 222.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Cotton and Jute Bag Industry, 1947 (15 cents).
2. The Aircraft Industry, 1947 (15 cents).
3. Corset Industry, 1947 (15 cents).
4. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
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