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----- Dominion Bureau of Statistics -----

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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## CROP CONDITIONS IN CANADA

Harvesting operations have been practically at a complete standstill in the Prairie Provinces over the past two weeks, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Before the wet weather set in harvesting in Manitoba was nearly completed, whereas in Saskatchewan about 60 per cent was finished and in Alberta, apart from the southern areas, little or no thrashing has been done.

Thrashing of wheat and coarse grains in Manitoba is fairly well completed with the exception of some western and northern areas of the province. Wet weather has held up operations generally and a large share of the flax crop has not yet been cut. Thresher's reports on flax already harvested indicate quite good yields and with a reasonable improvement in harvesting conditions the Manitoba flax crop should come up to expectations.

With approximately 20 per cent of wheat still to be cut and with thrashing only 60 per cent completed, harvesting operations in Saskatchewan were practically at a standstill during the last week due to daily rains in almost all districts. No widespread damage from wet weather has been reported to date although sprouting in stooks and swaths has occurred in some areas, especially in the west central and northern districts.

The weather in Alberta during the past two weeks has been extremely unfavourable and harvesting operations have been at a standstill in most districts. Recent heavy snowstorms in southern Alberta and continual rains in central and northern Alberta have caused lodging of standing grain and have soaked grains already cut. Some sprouting has been reported. Most of the grains have been cut but apart from the southern districts little thrashing has been completed. A full week of drying weather is needed.

The Ontario grain corn crop is progressing favourably and given another two weeks free from killing frosts, this source should provide a welcome addition to feed grain supplies. The corn for ensilage is much better than expected and silo filling is under way. The white bean harvest is in full swing although recent heavy rains in Huron County are making it difficult for bean growers in that area to continue operations. The continued wet weather has also hampered the harvest of flaxseed in this County. The flue-cured tobacco harvest is nearly completed and there appears to have been little hail and no frost damage. Although recent rains have delayed the harvesting of some late crops they have improved pasture conditions and promoted the germination of a large acreage of fall wheat.

In eastern Ontario, blight has caused considerable damage to the tomato crop. The grain harvest in this area is light and the quality is rather poor. It is anticipated that much grain will have to be purchased in order to carry stock through the winter.

The harvesting of cereal crops in Quebec is well advanced, but the yields are estimated to be below average. While late crops such as potatoes and sugar beets have benefited from recent rains, it is expected that the butturn of potatoes will vary from fair to good. The use of aftermath has been instrumental in maintaining the milk flow in some areas. In other sections, however, a deterioration of pasture conditions has resulted in a drop in production.

Good weather has prevailed generally throughout British Columbia during the past three weeks with grain harvesting practically completed in southern areas. Harvesting operations are in full swing in the northern districts with cutting of coarse grains about 80 per cent completed in the Peace River Block. Picking of the late fruit crops is well underway and yields and quality are generally satisfactory.



Apple and potato harvesting operations are now under way in the Maritimes. There is no change in prospects for apples and Nova Scotia's crop will be much below average this year. The potato harvest in New Brunswick, however, is somewhat higher than expected. Harvesting of grain is well advanced.

#### STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

With deliveries from Prairie farms up sharply, stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit rose to 86,695,440 bushels during the week ending September 11, as against 58,741,516 on September 4, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies were also 7,139,240 bushels higher than on the corresponding date last year.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces moved up to 31,427,227 bushels from 13,307,938 in the preceding week. Marketings of wheat during the first six weeks of the present crop year have not reached last year's level, the total so far this year amounting to 58,159,776 bushels as compared with 62,973,297 a year ago.

Marketings of coarse grains from farms in the Prairie Provinces were also increased during the week ending September 11, totals being as follows, those for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 3,517,651 (2,361,767) bushels; barley, 5,431,380 (3,770,057); rye, 1,458,240 (843,606); flaxseed, 527,202 (183,265).

#### BUTTER SUPPLIES

Butter production was maintained at a high level in August, the creamery output increasing  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and dairy butter five per cent as compared with the same month a year ago, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The August make of creamery butter amounted to  $36\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds, while dairy butter was estimated at approximately four million pounds. Whey butter, on the other hand, fell from 336 thousand pounds to 256 thousand.

Total butter supply in August was slightly more than 100 million pounds, approximately three million pounds more than that of August, 1946. This includes stock holdings of 59 million pounds on August 1, and total production of 41 million. Domestic disappearance of creamery butter in August amounted to  $28\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds as compared with  $23\frac{1}{4}$  million; and total butter was  $32\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds in comparison with  $27\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds in August, 1946.

While the butter supply position has been strengthened by increased production, the supply is not keeping pace with the demand. Total butter supply in August increased three per cent, while domestic disappearance exceeded that of the same month last year by 19 per cent. This is reflected in the stock position at September 1, the 67 million pounds in store and transit representing a decrease of three per cent from the same date of the previous year.

The estimated milk production of Canada amounted to 2,041 million pounds in July, one-half of one per cent more than that produced in July last year. In the seven-month period, January to July, 10,162 million pounds were produced, representing a decline of 69 million pounds or three-quarters of one per cent. Fluid sales, including both milk and cream approximated 355 million pounds, three per cent below those of July, 1946.

#### STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CANADIAN CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada as at the close of business on September 19 totalled 48,075,310 pounds, as compared with 47,208,771 on September 12, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for September 12 being in brackets: Quebec, 4,682,976 (4,809,058) pounds; Montreal, 18,538,917 (17,955,856); Toronto, 4,725,566 (4,763,528); Winnipeg, 9,710,726 (9,418,644); Regina, 694,559 (712,255); Saskatoon, 303,358 (319,215); Edmonton, 2,644,405 (2,645,332); Calgary, 1,807,274 (1,790,433); Vancouver, 4,967,529 (4,794,450) pounds.



CANADIAN FISHERIES IN AUGUST

Landings of sea fish on the Atlantic Coast during August totalled 84.5 million pounds -- less than 70 per cent of the total for August last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Lower catches were reported for most of the major seasonal phases of the industry, and are attributed in part to the fact that fish buyers have been less active in certain areas as a result of the weakening market situation. Cod landings were only 56 per cent, herring landings (including sardines) less than 80 per cent, and swordfish landings about 42 per cent of the 1946 figures.

On the Pacific Coast the picture is quite different. Landings of 50 million pounds were substantially above those of August, 1946. Halibut landings were more than 75 per cent, and salmon nearly 20 per cent greater than last year.

The diversion of the catch to salted products in the ground fishery of the Atlantic Coast continues. To date 57.8 per cent of the cod catch has been utilized for salting, as compared with 37.4 per cent for last year. A further development is the increased proportion of the sardine herring catch that is being used for canning: 60.1 per cent this year, 37.5 per cent last year, and 38.5 per cent in the pre-war years.

This is reflected in the reduced exports of fresh herring to the U.S. this year. It is still too early in the trade year for definite trends to have been established for most fishery products. Exports of frozen groundfish fillets to the U.S. remain slack: 1.3 million pounds in July of this year as against 3.2 million pounds last year. Exports of fresh and frozen inland lake fish to the U.S., with the exception of ciscoes, are also somewhat less than last year. On the other hand, exports of Pacific halibut to the U.S. have been nearly three times greater this year, and exports of Pacific salmon almost twice as great. Export markets for salted and canned fish (including the relief feeding program) remained strong, at least to the end of July. The U.K. government purchase of canned British Columbia salmon from the current pack has been cut back drastically, and the important Australian market for that product has been closed because of the dollar famine.

No changes in prices to fishermen are reported from either coast, except those attributable to normal seasonal variation. The index of wholesale prices appears to have resumed its downward trend but no significant changes are reported in the retail prices as of August 1.

Only insignificant changes are reported in stocks of groundfish in cold storage at September 1, as compared with the previous month. With the exception of smoked cod fillets, however, stocks are substantially below those of the same date in 1946. Stocks of halibut, herring, salmon and whitefish, on the other hand, are considerably higher than last year's. Total holdings are almost equal to last year's figure, 50.8 million pounds, compared with 49.0 million pounds.

As to catch, disposition and prices, fisheries statistics for August show little change from the general pattern set in the first half of the year.

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SHIPMENT OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 167,498 net tons in July, compared with 183,655 in June, and 101,799 in July last year when shipments were low due to the strike, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first seven months of this year, 1,398,279 tons were shipped compared with 1,288,541 in the similar period of last year.

Shipments in July this year included 14,659 tons of semi-finished shapes, 7,049 tons of structurals, 14,174 tons of plates, 14,357 tons of rails, 34,915 tons of hot rolled bars, 10,733 tons of pipes and tubes, 16,856 tons of wire rods, 18,072 tons of black sheets, 7,264 tons of galvanized sheets, 394 tons of tool steel, 5,580 tons of castings, and 23,445 tons of other shapes. The amount of producers' interchange was 57,258 tons in July and 70,478 in June.

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### PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS IN AUGUST

Production of steel ingots in August, at 226,180 net tons, was practically unchanged from the July total of 226,443 net tons, but sharply higher than in August last year when the strike reduced output to 82,707 net tons, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first eight months of this year, 1,894,054 net tons were produced, compared with 1,616,258 in the similar period of 1946.

On a daily basis, this year's August output worked out at 7,296 net tons, only slightly under the July daily rate of 7,306 net tons. In August last year the figure was 2,668 net tons. Average daily rate for the eight months of this year was 7,794 net tons, as compared with 6,651 net tons in the corresponding period of 1946.

### OUTPUT OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN JUNE

Output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in June amounted to 614,928 barrels, compared with 635,354 in the preceding month and 621,933 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first six months of this year, 3,586,581 barrels were produced as compared with 3,870,411 in the same period of 1946.

Alberta's output in June was recorded at 540,720 barrels as against 582,149 in June last year, and in the six-month period, 3,235,453 barrels as against 3,680,339 in the like period of 1946. Half-year output in New Brunswick amounted to 12,144 barrels compared with 14,050, Ontario 56,099 barrels compared with 59,476, Saskatchewan 164,456 barrels as against 42,418, and Northwest Territories 118,429 barrels against 74,128 barrels.

### PRODUCTION AND SALES OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board both were increased in August, the former amounting to 17,993,502 square feet as compared with 15,174,359 in August last year, and the latter, 12,841,890 square feet compared with 11,412,646, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

During the first eight months of this year, 131,735,228 square feet were produced compared with 101,434,448 in the same period of 1946, an increase of almost 30 per cent. Domestic sales in the cumulative period were 99,952,628 square feet compared with 85,146,209 in the like period of 1946, an advance of 17 per cent.

### JULY SALES OF RADIO RECEIVING SETS

Sales of radio receiving sets in July were 50,143 units, or 16 per cent less than the 60,022 units sold in July 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total sales for the first seven months of 1947 amounted to 429,234 units compared with 287,018 units for the similar period last year.

The provincial distribution of sales for the seven months was as follows, with the 1946 sales in brackets: Maritimes, 37,157 (21,233); Quebec, 91,988 (57,298); Ontario, 184,707 (123,526); Manitoba, 32,498 (26,135); Saskatchewan, 20,480 (14,858); Alberta, 25,166 (16,792); British Columbia, 37,238 (22,176).

### SALES OF MANUFACTURED AND NATURAL GAS IN AUGUST

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in Canada totalled 1,797,865,000 cubic feet in July, compared with 1,768,809,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the seven months of this year, 14,846,739,000 cubic feet were sold, compared with 14,432,926,000 in the like period of 1946.

July sales of natural gas amounted to 1,808,613,000 cubic feet, as compared with 1,418,005,000 in the same month last year, bringing the seven-month total to 25,403,016,000 cubic feet as compared with 20,438,240,000 in the corresponding period of 1946.



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

Total wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in the first half of 1947 is estimated at \$2,845,000,000, an increase of \$410,000,000 or 17 per cent over the same period of last year, according to estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total labour income in June is estimated at \$497,000,000, an increase of \$14,000,000 over the estimate for May of \$483,000,000 and \$76,000,000 or 16 per cent above the estimated total of \$421,000,000 for June last year.

More than half the increase in the first six months of this year occurred in manufacturing and trade, the two groups accounting for \$219,000,000 of the difference of \$410,000,000. On a relative basis, the greatest increases occurred in logging, water transport and construction, where labour income in the first half of 1947 was from 30 to 40 per cent higher than in the first half of 1946. Agriculture showed a decrease of almost 30 per cent which was due entirely to a reduction in the number of workers.

The number of paid workers employed in Canada increased by about four per cent between June 1, 1946, and June 1 this year. This indicates that the average income of wage earners has not increased as much as total labour income. In the same period, the cost of living index rose by about nine per cent, so that the rise in prices to a considerable extent offset the increase in workers' incomes.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF  
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Aggregate of net ordinary and capital revenues and expenses of provincial governments of Canada reached a new high in their respective fiscal years ended nearest December 31, 1945, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Ordinary and capital revenues rose by 14.3 per cent or from \$373,937,000 in 1944 to \$427,226,000, and ordinary and capital expenditures by 9.3 per cent or from \$349,915,000 to \$382,617,000. Over-all surpluses of the provinces aggregated \$44,609,000 or 11.7 per cent of combined expenditure, compared with \$24,022,000 or 6.9 per cent of combined expenditure in the preceding year.

There was no major change in the provincial revenue structure during 1945. Dominion of Canada payments to the provinces under the terms of the tax agreement subsidies totalled \$105,412,000, a decrease of 1.8 per cent from 1944. The revenue from liquor control, which is second in importance to the tax agreement subsidies, increased to a new high of \$99,659,000 from \$70,436,000, or by 41.5 per cent, and was almost three times the 1939 yield. Revenues from gasoline taxes rose 23.3 per cent to \$56,075,000, retail sales tax 16.6 per cent to \$20,827,000, succession duties 7.4 per cent to \$25,217,000, motor vehicle licences 2.7 per cent to \$31,800,000, and public domain 14.9 per cent to \$40,630,000.

On the expenditure side, net debt charges decreased three per cent from \$58,746,000 in 1944 to \$56,959,000. This had been due, for the most part, to debt retirement and a reduction in the average rate of interest paid. Increased expenditures for education from \$63,375,000 to \$71,978,000, highways from \$63,978,000 to \$78,306,000, and for public welfare generally, accounted for almost all the rise in provincial expenditure in 1945. Net educational expenditure declined only in Quebec, while welfare and highway expenditures increased in all provinces.

Totals of net combined revenues in 1945 were as follows, with net combined expenditures in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$2,529,000 (\$3,323,000); Nova Scotia, \$19,207,000 (\$18,401,000); New Brunswick, \$15,605,000 (\$17,352,000); Quebec, \$117,236,000 (\$110,970,000); Ontario, \$132,911,000 (\$124,777,000); Manitoba, \$24,199,000 (\$16,958,000); Saskatchewan, \$34,992,000 (\$27,851,000); Alberta, \$34,490,000 (\$23,480,000); British Columbia, \$48,057,000 (\$39,505,000).



DOMINION-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE  
ON MUNICIPAL STATISTICS

The fourth Dominion-Provincial Conference on municipal statistics held its opening session on Thursday at Ottawa, with the welcoming address by the Hon. James J. McCann, Minister of National Revenue, and Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce in the absence of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, who is presently on a trade mission to South Africa and other countries. Representatives from all nine provinces are attending the conference which will continue for three days.

Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician, was chosen chairman of the conference by the delegates, B. C. Bracewell, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs for British Columbia, vice-chairman, and James H. Lowther, chief of the Public Finance Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, secretary.

The conference, convened under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, will deal with statistics of revenues and expenditures, assets and liabilities, capital receipts and payments, sinking fund income and expenditures, superannuation or pension funds, general municipal statistics, municipal accounting terminology, and municipal employment and payroll statistics. Standardization of form and content of annual reports of municipal statistics, and classification or grouping of municipalities for statistical purposes, will also be discussed. The work of the continuing and co-ordinating committee on Public Finance statistics will also be considered.

The following provincial representatives are attending the conference: Prince Edward Island, W. E. Massey, Deputy Provincial Treasurer; Nova Scotia, U. J. Harrington, Municipal Commissioner, and G. A. Christie, Department of Municipal Affairs; New Brunswick, L. T. Leeman, Commissioner of Municipal Affairs, and R. S. Carpenter, Accountant, Department of Municipal Affairs; Quebec, G. Lemonde, Acting Director, Provincial Bureau of Statistics, and Maurice Turgeon, Chief, Economic Research Division, Quebec Municipal Commission; Ontario, W. A. Orr, Acting Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, and J. T. F. Orr, Municipal Statistician; Manitoba, A. D. McRae, Municipal Auditor; Saskatchewan, L. Jacobs, Director, Municipal Auditing and Accounting; Alberta, A. W. Morrison, Senior Municipal Inspector; and British Columbia, B. C. Bracewell, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Representatives of the Dominion Government: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician, James H. Lowther, G. A. Wagdin, and J. A. Barclay; Department of Finance, J. H. Perry, W. E. Hunter, and G. E. Lowe; Bank of Canada, J. E. Howes.

POPULATION OF MANITOBA BY MOTHER TONGUE

The English language was the mother tongue of 61 per cent of Manitoba's population on June 1, 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Persons reporting French, the other official language of Canada, as their mother tongue, comprised seven per cent. By mother tongue in the census is meant the first language spoken in childhood if still understood by the person. For infants, the mother tongue is taken to be the language commonly spoken in the home.

Although the total population of Manitoba declined from 729,744 in 1941 to 726,923 in 1946, the population with English mother tongue increased by 33,954. Persons with French mother tongue showed a slight drop of 1,718. Of European mother tongues, only Netherlands showed an increase in 1946 over 1941 figures. The largest decline was shown in the number of persons of German mother tongue. The tendency for persons of German origin to report Netherlands mother tongue, first noticed in the 1941 Census during the war, was apparently an important factor in causing the sharp rise in Netherlands mother tongue at the 1946 Census.

Numerically, largest mother tongue groups in 1946, with 1941 figures in brackets, were as follows: English, 442,498 (408,544); French, 49,828 (51,546); Flemish, 3,662 (4,234); German, 33,711 (51,463); Icelandic, 8,290 (11,110); Magyar, 1,261 (1,775); Netherlands, 27,777 (16,844); Norwegian, 2,098 (3,397); Polish, 23,399 (29,195); Russian, 3,048 (3,214); Slovak, 1,876 (2,562); Swedish, 3,913 (5,361); Ukrainian, 85,506 (92,546); Yiddish, 13,500 (16,326); Chinese, 846 (1,158); and Indian, 17,954 (17,992).



### SALES AND FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN 1946

Sales of new motor vehicles rose sharply in 1946 to approach the pre-war level, when a total of 120,044 new passenger and commercial vehicles retailed for \$193,329,005, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total number of vehicles sold was surpassed only in the years, 1937, 1938 and 1940. The peak year was 1937 when 144,441 new vehicles were sold for \$149,170,527. Retail value of the sales made in 1946, however, was far in excess of that for the larger number of vehicles sold in 1937.

Passenger models included in the 1946 totals numbered 77,742 and had a retail value of \$102,325,496. The number of passenger car sales was exceeded in all years from 1935 to 1941, and it was the comparatively high volume of truck and bus sales made in 1946 which raised total volume for last year to the near-peak level. There were 42,302 trucks and buses sold for \$73,003,509 in 1946.

Average purchase price of new motor vehicles was considerably higher in 1946 than in any previous year for which a measurement has been made, reaching \$1,548 for passenger cars and \$1,726 for commercial vehicles. In pre-war years, the average selling price of passenger cars had fluctuated within the \$1,000 to \$1,100 range. There was a tendency for the average purchase price to move in an upward direction throughout the years 1932 to 1940, but the sharpest rise occurred in 1941 when the average reached \$1,302. Increases were more gradual in 1942 and 1943. No average selling prices of motor cars are available for 1944 and 1945, but in 1946 the figure had moved up to \$1,548.

With the reappearance of new vehicles on the retail market, operations of finance companies in the motor vehicle field expanded considerably in 1946. Nevertheless, the number of new vehicles financed in 1946 did not approach pre-war volume as closely as did the sales of new vehicles. This condition is largely a reflection of a much higher proportion of cash purchases in 1946 than formerly. These figures, do not, however, include transactions in which purchases are facilitated by direct personal loans made by the banks, insurance companies or by sources other than automobile finance companies.

There were 22,866 new vehicles financed by finance companies to the extent of \$27,978,992 in 1946. Of these, 11,082 were new passenger models having a financed value of \$10,599,544 and 11,784 were trucks and buses which were financed for \$17,389,448. These results represent a sharp upturn from the drastically reduced volume of new vehicle financing in the preceding four years, but totals for 1946 remain considerably lower than in all years of the period from 1934 to 1941.

The average amount of financing per new vehicle was quite high in 1946, standing at \$1,224. Reference to earlier years reveals that the average has in some instances been less than half of this figure. Even in the five years immediately prior to the war the average ranged roughly between \$700 and \$750, although it had already amounted to \$850 by 1941.

The number of used vehicles financed increased only slightly in 1946 over 1945 and remained far below pre-war levels. This situation will continue, no doubt, until such times as production of new vehicles approaches demand and permits freer trading in used vehicles than is possible at present. Used vehicles financed totalled 30,527 units with an amount of financing of \$13,607,573. The greater part, or 22,415 units, were passenger cars which were financed for \$7,478,674.

### CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended September 13 rose to a new high for the year at 85,708 cars, as against 73,120 cars for the preceding week, which was affected by the holiday, and 79,951 cars for the corresponding week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Loadings of grain increased from 10,862 cars in 1946 to 10,989 cars; coal from 5,817 to 6,443 cars (strikes reduced eastern division output last year); ores and concentrates from 2,881 to 3,584 cars; sand, stone, gravel, etc. from 4,723 to 5,854 cars; gasoline and oils from 3,845 to 4,512 cars; iron and steel products from 833 to 1,545 cars; automobiles, trucks and parts from 624 to 1,039 cars; and l.c.l. merchandise from 16,445 to 18,146 cars.



EARNINGS OF WAGE-EARNERS IN MANITOBA

In Manitoba, on June 1, 1946, there were 133,412 male wage-earners, 14 years of age and over, of whom 42,484 or 31.8 per cent reported earnings of less than \$1,000 for the 12-month period prior to the census date, while 56,475 or 42.3 per cent reported between \$1,000 and \$2,000, and 27,306 or 20.5 per cent showed earnings of \$2,000 or over for the 12-month period, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of the 46,169 female wage-earners, 14 years of age and over, 30,491 or 66.1 per cent earned less than \$1,000, 13,852 or 30 per cent earned between \$1,000 and \$2,000, and only 659 or 1.4 per cent earned more than \$2,000 in the period.

The figures show that 73,894 or 55.4 per cent of the male wage-earners were also heads of households. Their earnings were somewhat higher than those of all male wage-earners in the province. Only 11,553 or 15.6 per cent of them showed earnings of less than \$1,000, whereas 37,203 or 50.1 per cent and 23,354 or 31.6 per cent reported earnings of from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and \$2,000 or over, respectively. Comparing earnings of male wage-earner heads of households against all male wage-earners it is interesting to note that 85.5 per cent of the male wage-earners showing earnings of \$2,000 or more were heads of households. A smaller proportion, i.e., 65.9 per cent of those earning between \$1,000 and \$2,000 were also in this category. Only 27.2 per cent of the male wage-earners earning less than \$1,000 for the census year were household heads.

Male wage-earners employed between 50 and 52 weeks during the 12-month period preceding the census date, June 1, 1946, numbered 92,362 or 69.2 per cent of all male wage-earners. Only 12,966 or less than 10 per cent were employed less than 30 weeks during the census year. An almost equal proportion of female wage-earners, i.e., 31,642 or 68.6 per cent, were employed 50 weeks or more, while a slightly higher proportion, i.e., 6,102 or 13.2 per cent, worked less than 30 weeks during the 12-month period.

The number of wage-earners not at work on May 31, 1946, was comparatively small. Actually, 15,298 or 11.5 per cent of the male and 3,390 or 7.4 per cent of the female wage-earners were not at work on that date. However, no job and lay-off was reported by only 9,164 or 6.9 per cent of the male and 1,465 or 3.2 per cent of the female wage-earners as the cause for not being at work. Other causes, such as illness, accident, holiday, etc., were reported by relatively few persons as the reason for being away from work.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
2. New Motor Vehicles Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing, 1946 (25 cents).
3. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
4. Earnings, Employment and Unemployment of Wage Earners, Manitoba, 1946 (10 cents).
5. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, August (10 cents).
6. Steel Ingots, August (10 cents).
7. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, July (10 cents).
8. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
9. Monthly Dairy Review August, (10 cents).
10. Trade of Canada, Summary and Analytical Tables, 1946 (\$2.00).
11. Manitoba, Mother Tongue, 1946 (10 cents).
12. Radio Receiving Sets, July (10 cents).
13. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, August (10 cents).
14. Preliminary Report on Births, Deaths and Marriages, Fourth Quarter of 1946 (25 cents).
15. Monthly Estimates of Labour Income, January 1946 to June, 1947 (10 cents).
16. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, June (10 cents).
17. Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, 1945 (25 cents).
18. Furniture, Industry of Canada, 1945 (25 cents).
19. Primary Iron and Steel, July (10 cents).
20. Trade of Canada: Imports Entered for Consumption, July; and Seven Months Ended July (25 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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