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FURTHER GAIN IN INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AT BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER

Industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of September, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed a further slight advance over the high level reported at the beginning of August, with the working forces of 18,072 reporting employers totalling 1,989,302 as compared with 1,985,944 at August 1. Reflecting the already high volume of employment, the advance of 0.2 per cent was smaller than in any preceding monthly survey since that for the first of May and less than average for the time of year.

The September gain raised the Bureau's index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, at 192.9 from the previous all-time maximum of 192.6 at August 1. Standing of the index at September 1 last year was 175.5.

According to the Bureau's survey, there was an upward movement at the first of September in manufacturing, construction and maintenance, and trade, and some curtailment of operations in logging, mining, communications, transportation, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. The contractions in some of these industries was contrary to the usual seasonal trend. However, employment in the various divisions continued at a high level and in many cases was greater than in any preceding September.

In manufacturing, the most noteworthy gains were in food, lumber, electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups, and the larger losses in clay, glass and stone plants. Activity in manufacturing generally was greater than at September 1 last year or in 1945.

Accompanying the moderate advance in employment was a relatively larger increase in the amount of salary and wage payments. The weekly aggregate of the reporting establishments was $73,084,471 as compared with $72,552,667 at the first of August, an increase of 0.7 per cent. Average earnings per employee was $36.74 as compared with $36.53 at August 1 and $32.72 at September 1 last year, and the highest during the six and one half years these figures have been compiled by the Bureau.

In summary, as compared with September 1, 1946, there was an increase at the beginning of September this year of 9.9 per cent in the general index of employment in the eight leading industries, of 23.6 per cent in the index of aggregate payrolls, and of 12.3 per cent in per capita weekly earnings.

PRODUCTION OF CANADA'S LEADING MINERALS

Production in ten of 16 leading Canadian minerals showed gains in August compared with the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Decreases were registered in asbestos, cement, coal, lead, silver and zinc.

Output of metals showing increases in August (August 1946 figures in brackets) were: clay products, $1,252,172 ($1,180,902); copper, 36,069,320 (29,536,366) pounds; feldspar, 3,708 (3,068) tons; gold, 260,891 (231,200) fine ounces; gypsum, 339,816 (243,654) tons; lime, 85,545, (60,568) tons; natural gas, 3,342,171,000 (2,994,858,000) cubic feet; nickel, 19,836,243 (15,637,241) pounds; petroleum, 645,589 (623,287) barrels; salt, commercial, 28,576 (16,558) tons.

Production decreases for August were: asbestos, 53,361 (53,668) tons; cement, 1,175,410 (1,231,148) barrels; coal, 1,210,745 (1,392,811) tons; lead, 27,224,064 (29,801,469) pounds; silver, 1,062,360 (1,155,447) fine ounces; zinc, 33,417,845 (36,848,356) pounds.

OUTPUT OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN AUGUST

Output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline amounted to 645,589 barrels in August compared with 631,262 in the preceding month and 623,287 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first eight months of 1947, 4,863,432 barrels were produced compared with 5,128,393 in the corresponding period of last year.

August production for Alberta amounted to 554,650 barrels as against 575,489 in August last year, and in the eight-month period, 4,335,142 compared with 4,847,600 in the like period of 1946. January-August output for New Brunswick amounted to 16,235 compared with 19,285 for the same period last year, Ontario 80,426 compared with 80,111, Saskatchewan 267,444 compared with 57,368, and Northwest Territories 164,185 against 124,029.

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

Production of iron and steel was slightly higher in September than in the preceding month, but was up sharply from September last year when labour disputes reduced output to the lowest point for the year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

September output of pig iron amounted to 169,630 tons compared with 166,878 in August and 45,078 in September last year. Steel production totalled 234,188 tons compared with 233,754 in August and 76,564 a year ago. Output of ferro-alloys in the month amounted to 11,152 tons as against 11,398 in August and 6,164 last year.

During the first nine months of this year, 2,183,564 tons of steel were produced compared with 1,750,846 in the like period of 1946, pig iron 1,466,814 tons compared with 1,032,067, and ferro-alloys 112,702 tons compared with 87,411.

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN AUGUST

Production of common salt in August decreased to 61,642 tons, from the previous month's total of 67,668 tons, but was well ahead of the 15,625 tons produced in August 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the eight months ending August, 513,306 tons were produced compared with 399,180 tons in the corresponding period last year.

The amount shipped or used by producers in August this year was 64,139 tons compared with 66,827 tons in the previous month, and 17,076 for August last year. Shipments in August this year comprised of 28,576 tons for commercial purposes and 35,563 tons for use in the manufacture of chemicals. During the first eight months of this year 506,447 tons were shipped compared with 392,015 in the like period of 1946.

COAL PRODUCTION LOWER IN AUGUST

Canadian mines produced 1,210,745 tons of coal in August as compared with 1,392,811 in the corresponding month last year, a decrease of 13 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first eight months of this year, 9,022,002 tons were produced compared with 11,599,194 in the similar period of 1946, a decline of 22 per cent.

Coke production moved higher in August, amounting to 276,000 tons compared with 267,000 in the preceding month and 199,000 in the same month last year. In the eight-month period, 2,314,000 tons were produced compared with 2,207,000 a year ago. Amount produced in August comprised 74,402 tons from the eastern provinces, 173,893 tons from Ontario, and 27,582 tons from western Canada.

Imports of coal during August amounted to 3,186,109 tons compared with 3,750,917 in August 1946, bringing the total for the eight-month period to 17,656,189 tons, an increase of 23 per cent over the tonnage imported in the same period of 1946. Exports in August totalled 83,254 tons compared with 87,803, and in the eight months, 386,513 tons compared with 524,014.

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER

Increasing sharply over earlier months of this year, 24,205 Canadian-made motor vehicles were shipped from factories in September compared with 15,659 in August, 21,907 in July and 11,543 in September last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first nine months of this year, 187,986 units were shipped compared with 120,846 in the like period of 1946. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States totalled 5,188 in September and in the nine-month period, 34,803 units.

Of the Canadian-made vehicles shipped in September, 15,621 were passenger cars, of which 12,522 were for sale in Canada and 3,099 for export; shipments of passenger cars imported from the United States totalled 3,955 units. Shipments of Canadian-made commercial vehicles in the month totalled 8,584 units, 6,203 of which were intended for sale in Canada and 2,381 for export; shipments of United States commercial vehicles totalled 1,233.

In the nine months of this year, 118,794 made-in-Canada passenger cars were shipped from the factories, comprising 89,493 units for sale in this country and 29,301 for the export market; shipments of United States passenger cars totalled 26,763. Shipments of Canadian-made commercial vehicles in the period totalled 69,192 units, and of United States vehicles, 8,040. Of the units made in Canada, 46,192 were for sale here and 23,000 for sale abroad.

OUTPUT OF DOMESTIC WASHING MACHINES AND ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS AT RECORD LEVELS

More domestic washing machines and electric refrigerators were produced in Canada in September than in any month on record, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. During the month, 22,328 domestic washing machines were made compared with 17,799 in August and 9,383 in September last year, and electric refrigerators, 10,123 compared with 5,713 in August, and 5,101 a year ago.

During the nine months ending September, 152,026 washing machines were produced compared with 87,971 in the similar period of 1946, an increase of 73 per cent. In the period, 71,189 domestic electric refrigerators were produced compared with 38,387 in the like period of 1946, an advance of 85 per cent.

In September, 9,510 washing machines were imported, compared with 2,569 a year ago, and in the nine months, 46,773 compared with 7,748. Exports in the month were 1,158 units compared with 1,617, and in the cumulative period, 11,201 compared with 5,919. Imports of electric refrigerators in September, totalled 5,259 compared with 1,105, and in the nine-month period, 30,533 compared with 6,544; exports in the month were 677 compared with nil last year, and in the January-September period, 3,385 compared with 48.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 30 amounted to 147,943,543 bushels compared with 144,199,252 on October 23 and 149,577,750 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible on the latest date comprised 145,126,846 bushels in Canadian positions and 2,816,697 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces were lower during the week ending October 30, amounting to 9,767,957 bushels compared with 13,293,528 in the preceding week. During the period August 1 to October 30, 157,289,502 bushels were delivered compared with 173,816,143 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

Marketings of coarse grains from farms in the Prairie Provinces were also reduced during the week, totals being as follows with those for the preceding week in brackets: oats, 4,431,884 (5,283,756) bushels; barley, 2,926,265 (3,732,027); rye, 464,258 (473,709); flaxseed, 416,930 (1,448,643).

PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER HIGHER IN OCTOBER; CHEESE LOWER

Canadian production of creamery butter in October amounted to 27,169,000 pounds compared with 22,043,000 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 23.3 per cent, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the ten months ending October, 264,769,000 pounds were produced compared with 247,254,-000 in the like period of 1946, an advance of 7.1 per cent.

Cheddar cheese production was lower in October, amounting to 9,584,000 pounds compared with 13,190,000 in the same month last year, a decline of 27.3 per cent. In the ten months ended October, output totalled 110,647,000 pounds compared with 135,-329,000 in the similar period of 1946, a drop of 18.2 per cent.

Production of concentrated milk rose 31.8 per cent in October to 30,499,000 pounds as against 23,134,000 a year ago. In the ten-month period, 303,756,000 pounds were produced compared with 272,842,000 in the similar period of 1946, an increase of 11.3 per cent.

STOCKS OF DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Stocks of creamery butter in Canada on November 1 amounted to 70,969,350 pounds compared with 73,392,957 on October 1 and 67,105,343 on November 1 last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cheese holdings totalled 42,933,748 pounds compared with 51,721,694 on October 1 and 33,038,160 a year ago.

Holdings of evaporated whole milk by or for manufacturers were lower on November 1, amounting to 13,188,450 pounds compared with 16,427,782 on October 1 and 22,254,931 on November 1 last year. Stocks of skim milk powder totalled 9,019,464 pounds as against 9,772,886 on October 1 and 4,047,158 on the same date last year.

November 1 stocks of shell eggs amounted to 5,853,893 dozen, down sharply from the October 1 total of 16,948,729 dozen, but about double last year's November 1 figure of 2,912,857. Stocks of frozen egg meats stood at 14,702,137 pounds compared with 16,425,419 on October 1, and 8,405,465 a year ago.

Storage stocks of poultry meat were higher on November 1, totalling 22,331,313 pounds compared with 17,671,593 on October 1, and 18,430,224 on November 1 last year.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES ON NOVEMBER 7

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada as at the close of business on November 7 amounted to 47,404,976 pounds compared with 48,550,924 on November 1, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for November 1 being in brackets: Quebec, 4,120,440 (4,405,593) pounds; Montreal, 18,742,659 (19,157,122); Toronto, 4,223,614 (4,556,217); Winnipeg, 9,757,988 (9,860,-897); Regina, 633,607 (663,311); Saskatoon, 277,367 (278,076); Edmonton, 3,278,862 (3,368,863); Calgary, 1,951,349 (1,950,929); Vancouver, 4,419,190 (4,509,916).

STOCKS OF MEAT ON NOVEMBER 1

Stocks of meat held by packers, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on November 1 amounted to 82,479,576 pounds compared with 49,839,260 on October 1 and 26,993,276 on November 1 last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

As compared with November 1 last year, holdings of pork rose from 26,618,435 pounds to 37,957,521, but beef fell from 29,073,078 pounds to 16,470,263. Veal stocks rose from 4,659,123 pounds to 5,379,431, but mutton and lamb fell from 6,642,040 pounds to 2,682,361.

Stocks of lard moved up to 1,454,608 pounds from 1,383,345 on October 1 and 978,011 a year ago.

STOCKS OF FISH ON NOVEMBER 1

Stocks of frozen fish on November 1 amounted to 48,640,353 pounds compared with 47,490,181 on October 1 and 47,106,335 on November 1 last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cod stocks were down from last year, totalling 4,771,081 pounds compared with 10,276,644, but holdings of sea herring and kippers rose to 10,447,597 pounds from 6,921,420. Salmon stocks at 10,967,145 pounds showed little change, comparing with 10,524,957.

INDEX NUMBERS OF FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Prices received by Canadian farms for agricultural products at September 15 averaged higher than at the corresponding date in 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index number of prices received for all products, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 200.1, or 15.5 points above the index number of 184.6 a year ago.

The index numbers for all provinces have registered substantial increases over September last year, higher prices for grains, live stock and dairy products being chiefly responsible. Increases were shown also in the indices of prices for poultry and eggs in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Ontario and in the indices of potato prices for British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces.

RETAIL SALES UP 16 PER CENT

Recording the largest monthly gain so far this year, retail sales in September rose 16 per cent over the level of the corresponding month last year and were eight per cent higher than in August, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average margin of increase for the first nine months of this year over last was ten per cent. Unadjusted general indexes of dollar sales, on the base, 1935 to 1939=100, were 241.6 for September, 223.9 for August, and 207.8 for September, 1946.

An increase of 20 per cent for department stores in September featured results for the general merchandise group of stores. Rural trading, measured by the sales trend for general merchants in small communities, kept pace with the upturn in sales of other types of retail outlets with sales 16 per cent higher in September. Cumulative increases for these trades in the nine-month comparison were one a somewhat smaller scale than those in September.

One highlight of the September results was a 30 per cent increase in sales of shoe stores. Announcement of a forthcoming price rise about the middle of September created public demand for footwear. September activity was in sharp contrast to the even tenor of business in earlier months of the year, sales at the end of September showing a gain of only six per cent over the first nine months of 1946. Apparel stores registered considerably higher sales than in September a year ago, but failed to equal the average increase for retail trade as a whole.

An increase of 24 per cent for radio and electrical stores in September ranked highest among gains for the various trades, although somewhat reduced from the average increase of 34 per cent for the first nine months of the year. Considerable fluctuation has been apparent in the furniture store increase this year, but the September sales gain of 18 per cent was among the largest recorded in 1947. Hardware trading was more buoyant in September than it had been since early in the year, sales being up 16 per cent in September and nine per cent in cumulative results.

FOREST PRODUCTS CUT ON FARMS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Value of forest products cut on farms in the Prairie Provinces during 1945 amounted to $6,017,470 compared with $4,833,722 in 1940, an increase of 24.5 per cent, according to preliminary census figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Each of the three provinces shared in the advance, the total for Manitoba rising 16.2 per cent to $1,619,514, Saskatchewan 33.8 per cent to $2,447,329, and Alberta 21.1 per cent to $1,950,627.

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ending November 6, 1947, a week and month earlier:

	November 6	October 30	October 9
		(1935-39=100)	
Investors' Price Index			
(100 Common Stocks)	106.7	105.0	104.8
74 Industrials	100.2	98.5	98.3
18 Utilities	115.3	115.4	117.4
8 Banks	133.5	129.6	124.9
Mining Stock Price Index			
(27 Stocks)	88.4	87.3	87.9
23 Golds	78.8	78.2	78.9
4 Base Metals	105.2	103.2	100.9

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended November 1 reached a new high for the year at 89,788 cars, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total for the previous week was 88,889 cars and for the corresponding week last year 83,633 cars. Grain increased to 10,700 cars from 9,738 cars for the previous week, but was below last year's loading of 11,912 cars. Loadings of live stock and packing-house products were getting back to normal, coal increased from 6,307 cars in 1946 to 7,368 cars, ores and concentrates from 2,712 to 3,247 cars, sand, stone, gravel, etc. from 4,436 to 5,112 cars, pulpwood from 1,865 to 2,916 cars, lumber from 4,104 to 4,754 cars, gasoline and oils from 3,403 to 4,063 cars, and l.c.l. merchandise from 17,695 to 18,837 cars.

STOCKS AND CONSUMPTION OF RUBBER IN SEPTEMBER

Stocks of rubber were lower at the end of September than a month earlier, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of natural amounted to 8,129 long tons compared with 9,679, synthetic 3,349 long tons compared with 4,269, and reclaim 2,451 long tons compared with 2,680.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber fell to 1,944 tons in September from 3,533 in August, but reclaim rose to 337 long tons from 298. Domestic consumption of natural rubber rose in September to 3,226 tons compared with 2,192 in August, synthetic to 2,113 tons from 1,719, and reclaim to 1,393 from 983.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

Births registered in cities, towns and villages of Canada having a population of 10,000 and over numbered 14,445 in September, showing a decrease of three per cent from September last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Deaths increased to 4,873 from 4,503, but marriages fell nine per cent to 7,156 from 7,869 a year ago.

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS ON HAND OF SAWMILLS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in July totalled 225,626 M feet as compared with 233,042 M in June, a decrease of 3.2 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Shipments in July totalled 208,083 M feet as compared with 233,507 M in the previous months, a decrease of 10.9 per cent. Stocks on hand at the end of July amounted to 227,954 M feet as compared with 217,258 at the end of June.

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

Number of hourly-rated wage-earners on the staffs of 6,357 leading manufacturers rose on September 1 to 782,464 from the August figure of 780,978, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The hours worked in these plants during the week ending September 1 totalled 33,131,520, being slightly under the total for the week ending August 1 to 33,158,291. Their weekly wages advanced from $26,954,001 to $27,232,393 in the week of September 1, or by one per cent.

Average hours worked in the establishments furnishing data declined from 42.5 in the week of August 1 to 42.3 in that of September 1, and compares with 42.7 a year ago. The average hourly earnings in the period reached a new maximum at 82.2 cents as compared with 81.3 cents at August 1 and 70.6 cents at September 1, 1946. Increase in the wage rates in several industries was a factor contributing to the higher average generally indicated in manufacturing in the last survey, but changes in the industrial distribution of the reported wage-earners and in their earnings also tended to raise the general average in manufacturing as a whole.

The wage-earners for whom statistics were available on September 1 were paid an average of $34.77 as compared with $34.55 in the week of August 1, $30.15 at September 1, 1946, and $30.52 at September 1, 1945. The increase in the average weekly wages of the hourly-rated wage-earners employed by the co-operating manufacturers at September 1 amounted to 15.3 per cent as compared with a year earlier, and 13.9 per cent as compared with September 1, 1945.

HOUSING IN PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

Nearly three-fourths of the 1,738 dwellings in Portage la Prairie on June 1, 1946, were occupied by their owners and slightly more than one-fourth by tenants. Almost 81 per cent of the occupied dwellings were single homes and 17 per cent were apartments and flats.

These and other facts relating to housing in Portage la Prairie are contained in a bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, compiled from information gathered at the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces. This release is one of a series giving summary housing statistics for urban centres of 5,000 population and over.

Slightly more than one-half of all dwellings in Portage la Prairie were constructed before 1911, and only 17 per cent since 1930. Wood is the principal exterior material for 72 per cent of all homes. The turnover in occupancy was such that 71 per cent of the households had lived in their present dwellings for not more than ten years. The average length of residence was ten years for owner-occupied dwellings and five years in the case of rented dwellings. Close to 80 per cent of dwellings contained six rooms or less and the over-all average was 4.9 rooms. Twenty-three per cent provided less than one room per person.

Running water in the dwellings was reported by 45 per cent of all households; exclusive use of a flush toilet, by 39 per cent; and exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower, by 36 per cent. Close to 86 per cent of all dwellings were equipped with electric lighting, but only 21 per cent used electric ranges for cooking. Coal was the principal fuel for 94 per cent of the dwellings. Eighteen of every hundred households had a mechanical refrigerator, 24 an electric vacuum cleaner, 25 an automobile, 42 a telephone, 56 an electric washing-machine, and 85 a radio.

The average value of owner-occupied single-type dwellings was $2,190 and less than ten per cent were valued at more than $4,000. The average monthly rent paid by all tenant households for the month of May, 1946, was $23. Just four per cent of owner households living in non-farm single dwellings reported a mortgage on their homes, the average outstanding mortgage on these properties at June 1, 1946, being $890. Total property taxes (real estate, school, water, etc.) paid by owners of single dwellings, for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged $73.

A total of 57 per cent of all household heads were wage-earners and of all wage-earner heads of households, 68 per cent were home-owners and 32 per cent tenants. Annual earnings reported by wage-earner heads of households for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged $1,450. All but a very few of the wage-earner heads earned less than $3,000.

EARNINGS OF WAGE-EARNINGS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Number of male wage-earners, 14 years of age and over in Saskatchewan on June 1, 1946, was 101,702, of whom 41,660 or 41 per cent reported earnings of less than $1,000 for the 12-month period prior to the census date, while 36,544 or 35.9 per cent reported between $1,000 and $2,000, and 14,747 or 14.5 per cent showed earnings of $2,000 or over for the 12-month period, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of the 35,237 female wage-earners, 14 years of age and over, 22,680 or 64.4 per cent earned less than $1,000, 11,008 or 31.2 per cent earned between $1,000 and $2,000 and only 284 or less than one per cent earned more than $2,000 in the period.

The figures show that 52,426 or 51.5 per cent of the male wage-earners were also heads of households. Their earnings were somewhat higher than those of all male wage-earns in the province. Only 11,475 or 21.9 per cent of them showed earnings of less than $1,000, whereas 26,493 or 50.5 per cent and 12,817 or 24.4 per cent reported earnings of from $1,000 to $2,000, and $2,000 and over, respectively. Comparing earnings of male wage-earner heads of households as against all male wage-earners it is interesting to note that 86.9 per cent of the male wage-earners showing earnings of $2,000 or more were heads of households. A smaller proportion -- 72.5 per cent of those earnings between $1,000 and $2,000 -- were also in this category. Only 27.5 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 66,026 or 64.9 per cent of all male wage-earners, whereas 76.8 per cent were employed 40 weeks or more. Only 13,094 or 12.9 per cent were employed less than 30 weeks during the census year. An almost equal proportion of female wage-earners -- 22,691 or 64.4 per cent -- were employed between 50 and 52 weeks, whereas 74 per cent were employed 40 weeks or more during the 12-month period. A slightly higher proportion of female wage-earners than of males -- 6,017 or 17.1 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, 10,344 or 10.2 per cent of the male and 2,602 or 7.4 per cent of the female wage-earners were not at work on that date. However, no job and lay-off were reported as the cause for not being at work by only 5,706 or 5.6 per cent of the male and 1,058 or three per cent of the female wage-earners. 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. Housing Characteristics, Portage La Prairie, 1946 (10 cents).
2. Saskatchewan Earnings, Employment, and Unemployment of Wage-Earners (10 cents).
3. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, August (10 cents).
4. Employment Situation, at the Beginning of September (10 cents).
5. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
6. Operating Results of Retail Hardware Stores, Furniture Stores, Household Appliance and Radio Stores (French Edition) (25 cents).
7. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, August (10 cents).
8. Current Trends in Food Distribution, September (10 cents).
9. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products (10 cents).
10. Coal and Coke Statistics, August (10 cents).
11. Dwellings by Tenure, Period of Construction, Rooms and Persons for Census Divisions Rural and Urban, Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
12. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, November 1 (10 cents).
13. Trade of Canada: Imports Entered for Consumption, September (25 cents).
14. Forest Products of Farms, Prairie Provinces, 1945 (10 cents).
15. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, September (10 cents).
16. Dairy Production, October (10 cents).
17. Motor Vehicle Shipments, September (10 cents).
18. Domestic Type Electric Refrigerators, September (10 cents).
19. Domestic Washing Machines, September (10 cents).
20. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, November 1 (10 cents).
21. Production, Shipments, Stocks on Hand of Sawmills, B.C. July (25 cents).
22. Births, Death nand Marriages, September (10 cents).
23. Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, September (10 cents).
24. Hides, Skins and Leather, September (10 cents).
25. Salt, August (10 cents).
26. Retail Sales, September (10 cents).
27. Stocks of Meat and Lard, November 1 (10 cents).
28. Refined Petroleum Products, August (20 cents).
29. Production of Iron and Steel, September (10 cents).
30. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
