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VALUE OF CANADIAN FIELD CROPS

The gross value of principal field crops produced on Canadian farms in 1947 is estimated at \$1,287.4 million, according to the first estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is the fifth highest gross value recorded since the series was commenced in 1908, being exceeded only in the years 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1944. High prices during the immediate post-Great War period accounted chiefly for the enhanced value of production recorded in the period 1918-20, while a relatively high level of production was largely responsible for the greater value figure of 1944. This year's figure is about three per cent above the 1946 gross value of production. While declines in production were registered in 1947 by all crops except rye, flaxseed, buckwheat and hay and clover, general price increases served to more than offset reduced production and the total value of field crops accordingly stands higher than the previous year's level.

The 1947 wheat crop is valued at \$398.7 million, a reduction of nearly \$74 million from the 1946 level. The decline reflects directly the relatively poor crop in the Prairie Provinces this year. Sharp declines in production of oats, mixed grains, grain hay and dry peas more than offset increased prices, and values of these crops are below 1946 levels. On the other hand, while production in 1947 was also lower than in 1946 for barley, dry beans, soy beans, shelled corn, potatoes, alfalfa and fodder corn, substantially higher prices for all these crops, bring their value of production above that of 1946. Both higher production and higher prices have led to very marked increases in the value of the 1947 rye, buckwheat, flaxseed and hay and clover crops in comparison with the same crops in 1946.

The 1947 total is made up of the following items, with the 1946 values within brackets: wheat \$398,694,000 (\$472,644,000); oats \$187,406,000 (\$206,242,000); barley \$121,004,000 (\$104,392,000); rye \$42,610,000 (\$19,651,000); peas \$5,184,000 (\$6,860,000); beans \$7,637,000 (\$4,865,000); soy beans \$2,466,000 (\$2,369,000); buckwheat \$6,231,000 (\$4,789,000); mixed grains \$33,115,000 (\$35,358,000); flaxseed \$57,962,000 (\$19,173,000); shelled corn \$14,460,000 (\$11,269,000); potatoes \$88,987,000 (\$82,721,000); turnips, mangels, etc. \$19,649,000 (\$20,439,000); hay and clover \$228,987,000 (\$183,974,000); alfalfa \$38,345,000 (\$37,422,000); fodder corn \$19,814,000 (\$16,711,000); grain hay \$9,264,000 (\$10,092,000); sugar beets \$5,744,000 initial payment (\$9,164,000).

Increases in gross value of production over 1946 levels have occurred in all provinces except Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where relatively small percentage declines have been registered. With prices and production of nearly all crops in Prince Edward Island up from last year, the province with a 23 per cent increase shows the greatest percentage change from last year of any of the provinces. New Brunswick and Quebec follow closely with increases of 20 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. While Ontario's percentage increase is only eight per cent, the greatest absolute gain -- 21 million dollars -- is registered in that province. Principal factors accounting for the gain in Ontario are enhanced values for the hay and clover, wheat, dry beans, rye, flaxseed, shelled corn and fodder corn crops.

With production of most of Nova Scotia's field crops well below 1946 outturns, a decline of five per cent from 1946 levels has been recorded in that province. In British Columbia, however, increased prices more than offset production declines and a gain of five per cent was registered over 1946 values. Sharp reductions in the Prairie wheat and oats crops are largely responsible for holding production values near 1946 levels. General price increases together with enhanced production of rye and flaxseed would otherwise have brought about significant increases in total crop values in the Prairie Provinces.

By provinces in order of magnitude, the total values of 1947 crops are as follows, with the 1946 figures within brackets: Saskatchewan \$338,997,000 (\$347,490,000); Ontario \$270,707,000 (\$249,587,000); Alberta \$264,562,000 (\$268,565,000); Quebec \$158,652,000 (\$138,980,000); Manitoba \$145,171,000 (\$144,747,000); New Brunswick \$38,868,000 (\$32,471,000); British Columbia \$30,229,000 (\$23,738,000); Nova Scotia \$20,251,000 (\$21,284,000); Prince Edward Island \$20,005,000 (\$16,273,000).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 4 totalled 145,380,240 bushels compared with 148,197,762 on November 27 and 157,110,141 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies on the latest date comprised 130,639,627 bushels in Canadian positions and 14,740,613 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 4 amounted to 2,899,819 bushels compared with 3,727,457 in the preceding week. During the period August 1 to December 4, 182,134,719 bushels were marketed as compared with 220,812,031 in the similar period of last year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 4, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,838,379 (1,977,667) bushels; barley, 1,674,710 (1,722,601); rye, 46,772 (71,863); flaxseed, 55,291 (63,315).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ended December 4 amounted to 2,943,535 bushels compared with 2,600,081 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total from August 1 to December 4 to 42,340,399 bushels compared with 51,252,315 a year ago.

FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Net supply of feed grains per grain consuming animal unit, on the basis of June 1 live-stock numbers and the November estimate of field crop production, is currently at the lowest ebb since 1941-42, according to the quarterly review of coarse grains released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. With eastern Canada's production of coarse grains at a low level this year, substantial shipments of feed grains must be obtained from western Canada if eastern live-stock populations are to be maintained at current levels.

There are indications that some liquidation of live-stock population has occurred since June 1, due to reduced feed grain supplies and producer dissatisfaction with current grain and live-stock price relationships.

The pressure on existing supplies of feed grains will be eased in proportion to the amount of liquidation which actually takes place. Curtailed feeding of grains and substitution of roughage where possible in live-stock rations may be a further factor in relieving the pressure on feed grain supplies.

It is estimated that supplies of high protein feeds in 1948 will be somewhat larger than in 1947, due chiefly to the larger amounts of domestic flaxseed available to Canadian crushers. As a result of reduced wheat production in 1947, it is anticipated that production of millfeeds in 1947-48 will lag some 15 per cent behind the record output in 1946-47. Roughage supplies, which are somewhat greater than in 1946-47 should be sufficient, except in some local areas, to satisfy needs during the current crop year.

BUTTER STOCKS IN NINE CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine Canadian cities as at the close of business on December 12 amounted to 35,279,634 pounds compared with 37,795,151 pounds on December 5, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for December 5 being in brackets: Quebec, 2,708,323 (3,001,629) pounds; Montreal, 13,576,349 (14,667,860); Toronto, 3,585,941 (3,301,596); Winnipeg, 7,193,823 (7,943,227); Regina, 390,692 (442,711); Saskatoon, 234,125 (246,742); Edmonton, 2,397,660 (2,675,062); Calgary, 1,350,393 (1,484,652); Vancouver, 3,342,328 (4,031,672).

STOCKS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, amounted to 32,600,962 pounds on December 1 compared with 36,133,136 on November 1 and 31,382,070 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 13,211,077 pounds compared with 12,775,099 on November 1 and 9,314,548 a year ago.

Stocks of Canadian apples, including the holdings of commercial growers, amounted to 6,498,358 bushels on December 1 compared with 7,360,606 on the corresponding date last year. Pears in storage totalled 48,352 bushels compared with 70,635 on November 1 and 39,146 a year ago.

Stocks of Canadian vegetables, including holdings of commercial growers, were as follows on December 1, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: potatoes, 449,687 (535,997) tons; onions, 15,902 (18,040); beets, 1,722 (2,294); carrots, 9,725 (13,793); cabbages, 4,559 (7,693); parsnips, 1,041 (1,914); celery, 179,423 crates (274,514 crates).

PACK OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Commercial pack of most principal canned fruits was heavier this year than in 1946, but the overall pack of canned vegetables was lower, according to preliminary estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Pack of principal canned fruits was as follows, in dozen cans, totals for 1946 being in brackets: apricots, 283,117 (189,958); cherries, 491,264 (298,791); peaches, 2,210,625 (1,751,068); plums, 1,190,082 (1,264,414); raspberries, 74,343 (35,979); rhubarb, 83,166 (19,377); strawberries, 186,444 (12,908); blueberries, 197,889 (23,942).

Pack of principal canned vegetables, in dozen cans: asparagus, 220,872 (114,779); green or wax beans, 2,853,809 (2,630,790); corn, 2,444,968 (3,525,318); peas, 5,864,383 (8,073,577); spinach, 81,409 (88,140); tomatoes, 2,949,209 (3,512,349); tomato juice, 6,969,383 (7,719,363).

STOCKS OF FROZEN FISH LOWER

Stocks of frozen fish were lower on December 1, amounting to 44,266,322 pounds compared with 49,155,574 on November 1 and 45,333,086 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This year's December 1 total comprised 41,056,201 pounds frozen fresh and 3,210,121 frozen smoked. Cod stocks were down from last year, totalling 4,114,264 pounds compared with 9,224,001 a year ago, and salmon 11,375,082 pounds compared with 12,574,288. Stocks of sea herring and kippers moved up from 5,435,917 pounds to 7,970,223.

WHOLESALE SALES STILL CLIMBING

Dollar volume of wholesale sales in October was eight per cent higher than in September and 18 per cent in advance of October last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The general unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 325.5 compared with 301.7 for September and 276.8 for October, 1946. Cumulative sales for the year to date averaged 11 per cent above those for the corresponding period of 1946.

Largest increase in October over the same month last year was shown by grocery wholesalers, whose sales advanced 29 per cent. Sales of hardware and automotive equipment wholesalers also continued to advance to points 21 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. Gains of seven per cent and eight per cent were reported by wholesalers of drugs and of tobacco and confectionery, while fruit and vegetable dealers' sales, after showing a slight increase over last year in September, again dropped four per cent below last year's volume.

Footwear sales increased 22 per cent in October compared with a cumulative gain of only eight per cent for the year to date. Clothing and dry goods sales, on the other hand, registered increases of 22 per cent and eight per cent, respectively, compared with 25 per cent and 11 per cent for the year to date.

RETAIL FOOD STORE CHAINS

Dollar volume of sales transacted by 1,299 retail food chain stores in 1946 was \$245,273,100, an increase of 11.3 per cent over the preceding year when the value of sales of 1,325 stores aggregated \$220,285,300, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average sales per store continued on an upward trend, the 1946 figure standing at \$194,357, or 15 per cent greater than in 1945. Increases were general in all regions of the country, ranging from 18.4 per cent in Manitoba to 0.3 per cent in Saskatchewan.

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ending December 11, 1947, a week and month earlier:

December 11 December 4 November 13

Base 1935-39=100

Investors' Price Index

(100 Common Stocks)	106.4	106.1	106.9
74 Industrials	100.4	99.9	100.3
18 Utilities	112.1	112.4	115.9
8 Banks	134.1	135.6	135.1

Mining Stock Price Index

(27 Stocks)	88.4	87.1	89.5
23 Golds	77.3	76.4	78.9
4 Base Metals	108.6	106.3	108.7

INDEX NUMBERS OF FARM PRICES
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Prices received by Canadian farms for agricultural products at October 15 averaged higher than at the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index number of prices received for all products, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 200.2 compared with 183.9 a year ago, an increase of 16.3 points. The index numbers for all provinces have registered substantial increases when compared with October last year, higher prices for grains, live stock, dairy products and potatoes being chiefly responsible. Increases are shown also in the indices of prices for poultry and eggs in all provinces except Prince Edward Island.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN THIRD QUARTER
CONTINUE INCREASE OVER 1946

Continuing the increase over 1946 recorded in the first half of the year, business failures in Canada during the third quarter of the year rose to 136 as compared with 64 in the same period last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The figure for the period was also larger than for the same period of any year since 1942, but considerably lower than in earlier war and pre-war years. It compares with 173 in 1942, 256 in 1940 and 343 in 1939. Current liabilities for the third quarter aggregated \$2,596,741 as compared with \$1,752,605 for July-September, 1946, and were the highest total for the period since 1939 when liabilities amounted to \$3,739,520.

During the first nine months of this year failures aggregated 402 as against 177 last year, being also the largest number since 1942 when the nine-months' total was 572. Aggregate liabilities in the nine months were \$7,130,301 as compared with \$4,263,563 last year, and were larger than for any year since 1940 when liabilities in 907 failures amounted to \$8,644,517.

By provinces, failures were highest in Quebec in the nine months at 310. There were 51 in Ontario, 13 in the Maritime Provinces, nine in the Prairie Provinces and 19 in British Columbia. Failures during the period totalled 111 in trade, 118 in manufacturing establishments, and 66 in services.

MOTION PICTURE RECEIPTS, ATTENDANCE
AT ALL-TIME HIGHS IN 1946

Motion picture theatre attendance and box office receipts reached all-time highs in 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Paid admissions during the year totalled 227,538,793, and receipts \$74,941,966, compared with 215,573,267 admissions and receipts of \$69,425,732 in 1945. Amusement taxes collected during the year amounted to \$15,052,994 as against \$14,055,021. The number of theatres in 1946 was 1,477, an increase of 154 during the year.

Receipts continued to fall below the level of the war years in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but the remaining provinces continued to advance. Per capita expenditure for Canada as a whole was \$6.15 compared with \$5.77 in 1945. Higher figures were recorded for all provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and ranges from a high of \$8.10 in British Columbia to a low of \$3.17 in Prince Edward Island.

Fifty per cent of the 1,477 theatres were owned by individuals or firms operating only one theatre and these houses accounted for 19.2 per cent of the net receipts and 21.5 per cent of all theatre attendance. Theatres operated by firms owning from four to nineteen theatres comprised 11.7 per cent of the total number and had 11.9 per cent of total receipts and 12.3 per cent of admissions. Twenty-five per cent of all theatres were operated by firms owning 20 theatres or more and these obtained 59 per cent of the net receipts and admitted 56.3 per cent of all persons attending motion picture theatres. The balance, 13.1 per cent of the theatres, were operated by firms owning two or three theatres and these accounted for 9.5 per cent of total receipts and 9.4 per cent of total admissions.

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS
INCREASED IN OCTOBER

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles were further increased in October, totalling 25,479 units compared with 24,205 in September and 14,951 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the ten months ending October, 213,465 units were shipped compared with 135,797 in the like period of 1946. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States totalled 3,397 in October, and in the ten months, 33,700 units.

Of the Canadian-made vehicles shipped in October, 16,162 were passenger cars and 9,317 were commercial vehicles; in the ten months, shipments comprised 134,956 passenger cars and 78,509 commercial vehicles. In October, 19,643 units were shipped for sale in Canada and 5,336 for export; in the ten months the figures were 155,323 and 58,137, respectively.

CAR AND RAILWAY REVENUE
FREIGHT LOADINGS

Car loadings for the week ended December 6 declined to 3,360 cars from 35,522 cars for the previous week, but were four per cent above the 1946 loadings of 78,711 cars. Grain increased from 7,891 cars last year to 8,602 cars, but grain products declined from 3,361 to 3,150 cars. Fresh fruits dropped from 339 to 320 cars, live stock increased from 2,736 to 3,302 cars, ores from 1,531 to 2,247 cars, pulpwood from 2,679 to 3,725 cars and lumber from 3,766 to 4,372 cars. For the first 49 weeks total loadings increased 7.2 per cent to 3,737,576 cars from the 1946 total of 3,405,754 cars, with the majority of the groups showing increases.

Loadings of railway revenue freight amounted to 356,000 cars in November compared with 333,000 in October and 349,000 in November last year. During the eleven months ending November, loadings amounted to 3,636,000 cars compared with 3,397,000 cars in the like period of 1946.

RADIO SALES STILL RISING

Sales of radio receiving sets in September by Canadian producers increased 23.4 per cent to 63,695 units from the August total of 51,606 units and were 46.2 per cent above the September 1946 output of 43,563 units, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first nine months of this year producers' sales totalled 544,535 units compared with 376,188 for the same period of last year, the aggregate value rising to \$35,866,097 as against \$17,262,433.

Provincial totals for the nine months ending September follow with figures for the corresponding period of 1946 shown in brackets: Maritimes, 44,700 (27,283); Quebec, 115,143 (73,331); Ontario, 236,423 (168,881); Manitoba, 44,289 (34,821); Saskatchewan, 25,794 (19,757); Alberta, 31,650 (22,683); and British Columbia, 86,456 (29,432).

PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS IN OCTOBER

Production of domestic type electric refrigerators in October totalled 7,999 units, down 21 per cent from the record total of 10,123 for September, but 35 per cent in advance of October last year when 5,920 were turned out, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first ten months of this year, 79,188 units were produced compared with 44,307 in the like period of 1946.

Imports of electric refrigerators of all types in October numbered 5,930 as against 5,259 in September and 1,839 in the corresponding month last year. Exports in the month were 313 units compared with 677 in September and 326 in the same month last year. Stocks at the end of October amounted to 1,034 units compared with 751 at the end of October last year.

CANADIAN COAL OUTPUT GAINED IN SEPTEMBER

Coal production in Canada during September increased seven per cent to 1,536,669 tons as compared with 1,429,905 tons in the corresponding month last year, and showed a substantial gain over the output of 1,210,745 tons for the preceding month this year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative production for the nine months ending September was down 19 per cent as against 22 per cent to the end of August, totalling 10,558,671 tons compared with 13,029,099 in the like period of 1946.

The month's output of coke was recorded at 285,000 tons compared with 276,000 tons in August and 195,000 tons in September last year, bringing the total for the nine months ending September to 2,600,000 tons compared with 2,402,000 in the similar 1946 period.

Coal imports in September amounted to 3,332,043 tons, an advance of 11 per cent over last year, and in the nine months totalled 21,538,232 tons as against 17,310,460 tons, an increase of 21 per cent. Exports during the month amounted to 91,763 tons compared with 75,174 a year ago, and in the nine-month period to 478,276 compared with 509,188 tons.

COAL PRODUCTION IN NOVEMBER

Coal production in November totalled 1,700,093 tons, two per cent under the previous month's total of 1,733,476 tons, but 7.6 per cent above the November 1946 output of 1,579,901 tons, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production during the eleven months ending November aggregated 14,028,113 tons compared with 16,238,050 in the like period of 1946, an increase of 13.6 per cent.

PRODUCTION OF WIRE FENCING

Production of wire fencing in October amounted to 2,297 tons compared with 2,082 tons in the previous month, and 744 tons in October last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first ten months of 1947 output totalled 21,772 tons compared with 17,255 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS
AT HIGH POINT IN OCTOBER

Production of wire nails reached a new high in October when 7,443 tons were produced compared with 6,879 tons in the previous month and 5,000 tons in October last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output for the ten months ending October amounted to 64,102 tons compared with 47,142 in the similar period of 1946.

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS IN OCTOBER

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in October totalled 59,461 tons compared with 57,356 in the preceding month and 55,670 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the ten months ending October, 538,699 tons were shipped compared with 456,401 in the similar period of 1946. Exports in the month amounted to 60,143 tons compared with 48,358 a year ago, and in the ten months, 521,145 tons compared with 424,805.

PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS
INCREASED IN SEPTEMBER

Production of natural gas in September increased to 3,330,197,000 cubic feet, comparing with 3,342,171,000 in August and 3,258,015,000 in September last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the nine months ending September 39,598,851,000 cubic feet were produced compared with 33,705,370,000 in the like period of 1946.

OUTPUT OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER

Output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline was increased in September, amounting to 652,999 barrels compared with 645,539 in the preceding month and 624,954 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the nine months ending September 5,516,421 barrels were produced compared with 5,753,347 in the similar period of 1946.

Alberta's output in September was recorded at 557,357 barrels, including 431,225 barrels from the Turner Valley field, 1,534 barrels from the Wainwright-Ribstone field, and 124,598 barrels from other fields. New Brunswick produced 1,618 barrels, Ontario 12,612 barrels, Saskatchewan, 61,918 barrels, and the Northwest Territories, 19,484 barrels.

SALES OF PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for 96 per cent of the total Canadian production, amounted to \$6,352,437 in October compared with \$5,586,300 in September and \$5,215,566 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first ten months of this year, sales aggregated \$60,362,268 compared with \$50,400,673 in the like period of 1946, an increase of 17.7 per cent.

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR

Production of leather footwear was lower in October, the month's total standing at 2,960,723 pairs compared with 3,772,592 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the ten months ending October, 30,288,937 pairs were produced compared with 36,545,071 in the similar period of 1946, a decline of 17 per cent.

SHIPMENTS, PRODUCTION OF PORTLAND CEMENT HIGHER IN OCTOBER

Shipments to customers of Portland cement reached a high point in October, amounting to 1,310,055 barrels compared with 1,189,291 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the ten months ending October, 10,226,111 barrels were shipped compared with 10,082,251 in the similar period of 1946.

Production also was at a high level in October when 1,238,824 barrels were turned out as compared with 1,041,130 a year ago, bringing the ten-month aggregate to 10,014,446 barrels compared with 8,979,998 in the like period of last year. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of October were 232,435 barrels compared with 234,577 a year ago.

Imports of Portland cement have been sharply higher this year, ten-month total standing at 1,084,008 barrels compared with 203,012 in the same period of 1946; October figure was 193,462 barrels compared with 66,159. Exports in the ten months fell to 69,656 barrels from 113,516, but rose in October to 4,687 barrels from 1,592.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN SASKATOON

Almost three-fourths of the 11,287 dwellings occupied by Saskatoon households on June 1, 1946, were single houses and one-fourth were apartments and flats. Approximately 13 per cent of the total dwellings were built before 1911, 72 per cent between 1911 and 1930, and only 14 per cent later than 1930. These and other facts relating to housing in Saskatoon 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.

The turnover in occupancy was such that more than three-fourths of all households had lived in their present dwellings ten years or less. The average length of residence for households in owner-occupied dwellings was nine years, and for tenant households, four years. Close to 82 per cent of the Saskatoon dwellings contained six rooms or less and the average for all was 4.9 rooms. One dwelling in every five provided less than one room per person.

Running water in the dwelling was reported by 77 per cent of all households; exclusive use of a flush toilet by 68 per cent; and exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower by 64 per cent. Coal was the principal heating fuel in nearly all dwellings, while coal or wood ranges were used for cooking by 60 per cent of the households. Close to 60 per cent of the homes were heated by hot air furnaces and almost 17 per cent by stoves. Practically all dwellings were lighted by electricity. Of every hundred households, 24 had a mechanical refrigerator, 27 an automobile, 41 an electric vacuum cleaner, 64 a telephone, 65 an electric washing machine, and 92 a radio.

Of all dwellings, over 55 per cent were occupied by home owners. The average value of owner-occupied single dwellings was \$4,270, and the average rental paid by all tenant households for the month of May, 1946, was \$27. Total property taxes (real estate, water, school, etc.) reported by owners of single dwellings for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged \$88.

Two-thirds of all household heads were wage-earners; of all wage-earner heads of households about 52 per cent were home-owners and 48 per cent were tenants. Annual earnings reported by wage-earner heads of households for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged \$1,870. Earnings reported by one-half of all wage-earner heads were between \$1,000 and \$2,000, and slightly more than one-third were \$2,000 or over.

YEARS OF SCHOOLING OF SASKATCHEWAN'S POPULATION

Of the total population of Saskatchewan five years of age and over on June 1, 1946, 119,197 or 16 per cent had attended school from one to four years, 332,335 or 44 per cent from five to eight years, 214,220 or 29 per cent from nine to twelve years, and 31,132 or four per cent for thirteen years or more. An additional 50,806 or seven per cent reported no years of schooling. The majority of these were in the younger age groups, comprising children who had not as yet begun to attend school.

These facts are revealed in figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showing the number of years of schooling for the population of Saskatchewan by broad age groups and sex, at the 1946 Census. By years of schooling is meant the total number of school years that the person attended any kind of educational institution, such as primary school, secondary school, technical school, college or university, etc.

The population of Saskatchewan 5-14 years of age numbered 156,781 on June 1, 1946, as compared with 183,123 in 1941. Years of schooling for this age group in 1946, with 1941 figures in brackets, were as follows: no schooling, 30,054 (32,914); 1-4 years, 69,781 (83,313); 5-8 years, 54,703 (64,613); 9-12 years, 2,214 (2,162).

Persons 15-24 years numbered 155,765 in 1946, as compared with 181,106 in 1941. Years of schooling for 1946, following by 1941 figures in brackets, were as follows: no schooling, 1,332 (1,525); 1-4 years, 3,048 (4,179); 5-8 years, 63,756 (82,969); 9-12 years, 80,086 (82,680); 13 years and over, 7,465 (8,389).

The population over 24 years of age in Saskatchewan at the 1946 Census amounted to 435,834. This compares with 446,810 at the Census of 1941. Years of schooling for persons at this age level were as follows: no schooling, 19,420 (22,913); 1-4 years, 46,368 (53,657); 5-8 years, 213,876 (221,947); 9-12 years, 131,910 (122,664); 13 years and over, 23,667 (22,635).

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Production of Leather Footwear, October (10 cents).
- 2. The Adhesives Industry, 1945 (15 cents).
3. Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, July-September, 1947 (25 cents).
- 4. Chart Book of Employment and Payrolls in Canadian Industries, (50 cents).
- 5. Housing Characteristics of Saskatoon, 1946 (10 cents).
- 6. Years of Schooling, Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
7. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, September (10 cents).
8. Domestic Type Electric Refrigerators, October (10 cents).
9. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, November (10 cents).
10. Cement, October (10 cents).
11. Asbestos, October (10 cents).
12. Production of Leading Minerals, September (10 cents).
13. Canadian Coarse Grains, Quarterly Review (25 cents).
- 14. Retail Food Store Chains, 1946 (25 cents).
15. Motor Vehicle Shipments, October (10 cents).
16. Nails, Tacks and Staples, October (10 cents).
17. Ingot Makers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, October (10 cents).
18. Wire Fencing, October (10 cents).
19. Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables, December 1 (10 cents).
20. Coal and Coke Statistics, September (10 cents).
21. Radio Receiving Sets, September (10 cents).
22. First Estimate of the Value of Field Crops, 1947 (10 cents).
23. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, November (10 cents).
24. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
25. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, December 1 (10 cents).
26. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, October (10 cents).
27. Canadian Failures, Third Quarter, 1947 (15 cents).
- 28. Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1945 (50 cents).
29. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, September (10 cents).
30. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
- 31. Motion Picture Theatres, Exhibitors and Distributors, 1946 (25 cents).
32. Wholesale Trade, October (10 cents).
33. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, October (10 cents).
34. Current Trends in Food Distribution, October (10 cents).
- 35. Summary of Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, 1946 (25 cents).
- 36. Estimate of the Pack of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, 1947 (10 cents).

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



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