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

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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT in Canada was at a lower level on February 1 than on January 1 but higher than on the corresponding date last year.

WHEAT FLOUR OUTPUT in February amounted to 1,799,000 barrels, second lowest monthly total during the current crop year.

CAR LOADINGS on Canadian railways for the week ending March 20 increased to 76,212 cars from 74,642 cars in the preceding week and 72,499 cars in the corresponding week last year.

CHEQUES CASHED against individual accounts in February totalled \$5,551 million, a decline of about one per cent from last year's corresponding total of \$5,597 million.

CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS in nine Canadian cities as at the close of business on March 19 totalled 6,349,000 pounds compared with 7,697,000 on March 12.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS in February were valued at \$208,300,000, showing an increase of 16 per cent over last year's corresponding total of \$179,500,000, but off 11.5 per cent from the January figure of \$235,400,000.

COAL PRODUCTION in February was reduced to 1,151,000 tons as against 1,386,000 in January, the strike in Alberta and British Columbia being the chief factor in the decline.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION  
LOWER IN FEBRUARY

Wheat flour output in February amounted to 1,799,279 barrels as compared with 2,212,207 in the corresponding month last year. This was the second lowest monthly total during the current crop year, due in part to the shorter working period. Total production in the first seven months of the current crop year was 14,964,409 barrels as against 16,377,917 for the similar period of 1946-47.

Wheat milled into flour in February totalled 8,156,702 bushels as against 9,917,926 in the same month last year, bringing the total for the seven months ending February to 67,808,993 bushels, a decrease of 5,273,571 bushels from the same period of the preceding crop year. Stocks of wheat in flour mills at the end of February amounted to 7,408,574 bushels as against 7,418,845 on the same date last year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also milled in February, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: oats, 1,817,889 (2,108,168) bushels; corn, 120,070 (245,277); barley, 805,297 (587,449); buckwheat, 917 (4,472); mixed grain, 1,535,856 (2,307,109).

CANADA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS  
UP 16 PER CENT IN FEBRUARY

Canada's merchandise export trade in February was valued at \$208,300,000, showing an increase of 16 per cent over last year's corresponding total of \$179,500,000, but off 11.5 per cent from the January figure of \$235,400,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first two months of this year, merchandise was exported to the value of \$443,700,000 compared with \$388,100,000 in the similar period of 1947, an increase of 14.3 per cent.

Adding to the rate of increase shown in January, Canadian exports to the United States rose nearly 37 per cent in February over last year as against 32 per cent in the previous month, advancing to \$94,816,000 compared with \$69,396,000, and bringing the two-month total to \$199,815,000 as against \$148,849,000 in the like period of 1947. February shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at \$51,660,000, up 15 per cent over last year; for the two months, January and February, the total advanced from \$95,336,000 to \$116,608,000.

Belgium and France were Canada's next largest customers in February, shipments to Belgium being valued at \$4,731,000 as compared with \$4,161,000 a year ago, and to France at \$4,186,000 compared with \$5,395,000. Italy was next in order with shipments totalling \$3,448,000 compared with \$2,010,000, followed by the Union of South Africa with purchases valued at \$3,216,000 compared with \$5,721,000.

Other countries which took Canadian goods to the value of more than one million dollars in February were as follows, totals for February last year being in brackets: Newfoundland, \$2,510,000 (\$2,314,000); India and Pakistan, \$1,835,000 (\$1,171,000); Australia, \$2,720,000 (\$4,722,000); New Zealand, \$1,743,000 (\$1,158,000); Argentina, \$1,860,000 (\$3,760,000); Brazil, \$2,259,000 (\$2,352,000); Mexico, \$1,230,000 (\$776,000); Czechoslovakia, \$2,060,000 (\$574,000); Greece, \$2,329,000 (\$360,000); Netherlands, \$2,721,000 (\$3,983,000); China, \$2,565,000 (\$3,314,000); Egypt, \$2,148,000 (\$1,082,000); Norway, \$1,163,000 (\$745,000); Switzerland, \$1,831,000 (\$1,036,000).

All commodity groups, with the exception of agricultural and vegetable products, showed increases in February over the same month last year. The decline in agricultural products was small, while the advances were substantial in the animals and animal products, wood and paper, and non-ferrous metals group.

With increases in fish and fishery products, bacon and hams, shell and processed eggs, and declines in furs and other meats, the animals and animal products group rose from \$26,117,000 in February 1947 to \$33,488,000. The agricultural and vegetable products group declined slightly from \$39,917,000 to \$39,684,000, wheat, other grains, alcoholic beverages, and rubber and products showing increases, and fruits, vegetables, and wheat flour registering declines.

The wood, wood products and paper group rose from \$59,360,000 to \$67,389,000, with heavier exports of wood pulp, pulpwood and newsprint. Exports of farm implements and machinery, rolling mill products, ferro-alloys, other machinery moved higher in February and the iron and products group total advanced from \$20,088,000 to \$20,158,000. With marked increases in aluminum and products, copper and products, and nickel, the non-ferrous metals and products group increased from \$16,433,000 to \$28,281,000.

Among the non-metallic minerals, asbestos and products advanced, but artificial crude abrasives moved to a lower level, the group total standing at \$4,857,000 as against \$4,270,000. The chemicals and allied products group moved up from \$5,053,000 to \$5,784,000, fibres, textiles and textile products from \$2,613,000 to \$2,724,000, and miscellaneous commodities from \$5,654,000 to \$5,905,000.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER  
IN NINE CANADIAN CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine Canadian cities as at the close of business on March 19 totalled 6,348,703 pounds as compared with 7,697,061 pounds on March 12, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for March 12 being in brackets: Quebec, 375,763 (478,478) pounds; Montreal, 1,784,913 (2,347,651); Toronto, 888,095 (1,135,851); Winnipeg, 1,148,653 (1,297,128); Regina, 102,804 (102,065); Saskatoon, 62,971 (86,778); Edmonton, 299,758 (390,539); Calgary, 383,964 (417,116); Vancouver, 1,301,782 (1,441,455).

BUTTER DISAPPEARANCE AND  
SUPPLY IN FEBRUARY

Domestic disappearance of butter in February was 26,000,000 pounds as compared with 25,000,000 pounds in the corresponding month last year, and 26,250,000 pounds in the preceding month. Per capita, the total February disappearance - creamery, dairy and whey - was 2.02 pounds in comparison with 2.04 pounds in January and 1.99 pounds in February 1947.

The total supply of butter, represented by stocks at the beginning plus February production, amounted to approximately 44,750,000 pounds, a decline of about 4,750,000 pounds in comparison with the total supply reported in February 1947.

Creamery butter production in February reached a total of 8,078,000 pounds, being 611,000 pounds below the quantity produced in the corresponding month last year. The dairy butter make was approximately 5,132,000 pounds, while whey butter fell to 19,300 pounds. While the make of creamery butter and whey butter declined, dairy butter production showed a slight increase over that of February, 1947.

The February make of cheddar cheese fell to 894,000 pounds, 468,000 pounds less than the amount made in the same month of 1947. Quantity of concentrated milk products manufactured was 13,000,000 pounds, a decline of about 250,000 pounds. February make of ice cream was approximately 1,000,000 gallons, or 375,000 gallons more than in February, 1947.

Milk production in January amounted to 902,936,000 pounds, representing a decrease of 39,500,000 pounds as compared with January, 1947.

Farm income from the sale of dairy products amounted to \$21,153,000 in January as compared with \$17,082,000 in the same month of 1947. Higher prices per unit were largely responsible for the advance, the weighted average being \$3.16 per hundred pounds of milk as compared with \$2.55 in January, 1947. The upward movement in prices applied to all products.

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STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF  
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on March 11 totalled 97,810,700 bushels compared with 102,099,900 on March 4 and 115,573,100 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible on the latest date comprised 94,427,600 bushels in Canadian positions and 3,383,100 in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending March 11 amounted to 861,800 bushels compared with 832,900 in the preceding week, bringing the total for the period August 1 - March 11 to 205,190,400 bushels compared with 257,179,200 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending March 11, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 348,900 (324,500) bushels; barley, 189,300 (155,700); rye, 4,900 (4,100); flaxseed, 11,000 (15,500) bushels.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending March 11 amounted to 2,307,200 bushels compared with 1,940,200 in the corresponding week last year. Aggregate for the period August 1 to March 11 was 80,034,100 bushels compared with 38,292,900 in the like period of 1946-47.

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FISH IMPORTS HIGHER IN 1947

The total value of fisheries products imported into Canada in 1947, was \$5,073,000, an increase of \$473,000 over the 1946 total. The value of cod imported from Newfoundland decreased, but imports from European sources began to figure more prominently in Canada's imports in 1947. Norwegian canned herring and sardines returned to the market after several years, reaching a value of \$685,000 for the year. Peru entered the Canadian market with canned tuna to the value of \$182,000. Imports from the United States, mainly canned shellfish -- clams, crabs and shrimps -- increased sharply, but imports of shelled oysters declined.

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FEBRUARY GOOD MONTH FOR FISHERIES

An exceptionally large catch of herring in Pacific waters was the outstanding feature of Canada's commercial fishery operations during February. The herring for the most part was converted into meal for poultry and animal foods. The Atlantic Coast also enjoyed better fishing. The total value of landings in the four eastern provinces was \$710,000 compared with \$308,000 in February, 1947.

Total landings of fish and shellfish in the sea fisheries during February amounted to 99,362,000 pounds valued at \$1,694,000. The huge increase of 524 per cent in volume and 217 per cent in value over February 1947 was attributable to two main causes, the herring catch in British Columbia accounting for 81,475,000 pounds as against 6,502,000 and the continuance of normal operations on the Atlantic Coast whereas a year ago a strike of deep-sea fishermen was in progress. Total landings on the Pacific Coast amounted to 83,400,000 pounds valued at \$984,000. On the Atlantic Coast the total catch was greater in all provinces. Increased landings of sardines was the main factor in the better showing in New Brunswick.

Landings of inland fish in three provinces reporting in February, with revised cumulative figures for the two months in parentheses were: Manitoba 1,672,900 pounds, \$228,268 (6,089,100 pounds, \$815,840); Ontario, 157,400 pounds, \$27,683 (340,400 pounds, \$55,527); New Brunswick, 800 pounds, \$65 (1,700 pounds, \$193). Pickerel was the chief species taken in Manitoba (551,000 pounds, \$129,325) followed by whitefish (211,000 pounds, \$29,840). In Ontario the same two species were the leaders, 31,600 pounds of pickerel being valued at \$10,112 and 22,200 pounds of whitefish at \$4,884.

PACK OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Commercial pack of most canned fruits was heavier in 1947 than in the preceding year, the principal exceptions being apples, plums, gages, etc., according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The overall pack of canned vegetables was lower, asparagus and baked beans being notable exceptions.

Pack of principal canned fruits was as follows, in dozen cans, totals for 1946 being in brackets: apples, 252,173 (359,112); apple juice, 839,808 (1,497,146); apricots, 245,973 (184,237); blueberries, 172,627 (23,791); cherries, 405,297 (303,186); peaches, 2,004,494 (1,778,885); pears, 1,380,075 (755,240); plums, gages, etc., 1,083,619 (1,343,081); strawberries, 175,936 (14,033); raspberries, 72,474 (36,060).

The pack of principal canned vegetables in dozen cans: asparagus, 344,669 (116,211); green or wax beans, 2,690,925 (2,910,934); baked beans, 6,430,434 (2,144,587); beets, 173,893 (1,165,504); carrots, 47,416 (690,716); carrots and peas combined, 302,525 (386,545); mixed vegetables, 363,771 (520,624); corn, 2,725,834 (3,644,274); peas, 5,762,455 (8,186,607); tomatoes, 3,081,057 (3,953,126).

VOLUME OF CHEQUES CASHED  
SLIGHTLY LOWER IN FEBRUARY

Cheques cashed against individual accounts in February totalled \$5,551,000,000, a decline of about one per cent from last year's corresponding total of \$5,597,000,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total for the two months, January and February, was \$12,042,000,000 -- highest for any similar period in history -- compared with \$11,813,000,000 in the same period of 1947.

Advances were recorded in 25 of the 33 clearing centres in February, and the totals for the Maritimes, Prairie Provinces and British Columbia were greater than in the same month last year. A gain of 25 per cent was shown in the Maritime Provinces, while the total for the Prairie Provinces was 15 per cent greater. The increase in British Columbia was limited to five per cent.

Cheques cashed in February were as follows by economic areas, totals for February 1947 being in brackets: Maritime Provinces, \$146,602,000 (\$117,105,000); Quebec, \$1,693,059,000 (\$1,769,663,000); Ontario, \$2,411,897,000 (\$2,539,249,000); Prairie Provinces, \$308,428,000 (\$701,340,000); British Columbia, \$491,151,000 (\$469,352,000).

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the base 1935-39=100, for the week ending March 18, a week and month earlier:

	<u>March 18</u>	<u>March 11</u>	<u>February 19</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks) .....	99.8	101.3	101.9
76 Industrials .....	93.9	95.6	95.4
16 Utilities .....	105.5	107.2	110.6
8 Banks .....	128.9	128.5	130.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks) .....	80.1	83.4	83.9
25 Golds .....	68.8	72.9	73.4
5 Base Metals .....	101.2	102.5	103.3

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AT FEBRUARY 1

Industrial employment in Canada was at a lower level on February 1, than on January 1 but higher than on the corresponding date last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The advance index number of employment in the eight major industrial divisions, on the base 1926=100, stood at 189.7 on February 1, 193.7 on January 1, and 180.7 on February 1, 1947. The advance figure of average weekly earnings at February 1 was \$38.73 per person as compared with \$36.28 in the holiday week of January 1, and \$35.03 at February 1, 1947.

As compared with January 1, the volume of employment afforded by the leading industrial firms showed further declines in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the dispute in the western coal fields contributing materially to the general losses. In most provinces, the trend in manufacturing was upward, while there were substantial reductions in many of the non-manufacturing classes, notably logging, construction and trade. As compared with February 1 last year, the general index numbers of employment were higher in all provinces except Alberta, where the strike in coal mining particularly affected the situation.

With the return to more normal hours of work following the year-end holidays, there were increases at February 1 in the advance index numbers of payrolls in all provinces except New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The advance figure for Canada showed a rise of 4.5 per cent, accompanying the loss of 2.1 per cent in the general index of employment. As compared with February last year, there were gains of five per cent and 16.1 per cent in the index numbers of employment and payrolls, respectively.

Employment in manufacturing showed a moderate seasonal increase, accompanied by a gain of 9.4 per cent in the advance index of payrolls as compared with January 1. The advance figure of average weekly earnings in manufacturing was \$39.43, substantially exceeding that of \$36.31 in the holiday week of January 1. The averages at February 1 in 1947 and 1946 were \$35.34 and \$32.43, respectively.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ending March 20 increased to 76,212 cars from 74,642 cars in the preceding week and 74,499 cars in the corresponding week last year. Loadings of grain were heavier than in the two previous weeks but below the 1947 level. Grain products also declined from 3,408 cars in 1947 to 2,557. Coal loading, which was low last year, increased from 3,970 to 5,948 cars; sand, stone, gravel, etc., increased from 3,021 to 3,438 cars, pulpwood from 4,992 to 6,572 cars, but wood pulp and paper declined from 4,582 to 4,386 cars. L.C.L. merchandise continued heavy, increasing from 18,224 cars last year to 18,662 cars.

STRIKES REDUCE CANADA'S  
COAL OUTPUT IN FEBRUARY

The strike in the coal mines of Alberta and British Columbia continued during February and reduced the Canadian output of coal to 1,151,000 tons, from the January total of 1,386,000 tons. The month's output was about equal to the tonnage produced in February last year when similar conditions prevailed with the strike in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. During the first two months of this year, 2,537,000 tons were produced compared with 2,837,000 in the similar period of 1947.

Imports of coal in February amounted to 1,103,300 tons, a decline of six per cent from last year's corresponding total of 1,179,000 tons. In the two months, January and February, 2,203,000 tons were imported compared with 2,468,000 in the like period of 1947.

STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION IN FEBRUARY

Canadian production of steel ingots in February amounted to 225,679 tons, slightly above the total of 223,124 tons for February last year. Owing to the extra day in the month this year, however, the daily average was lower at 7,782 as against 7,969 tons last year. Aggregate output for January and February was 473,447 tons compared with 466,681 tons in 1947, daily averages being 7,891 and 7,909 tons respectively..

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND  
NICKEL IN JANUARY

Production of new copper in all forms moved higher in January, totalling 20,447 tons as compared with 19,075 in the preceding month and 14,446 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output of nickel was 10,774 tons as against 11,423 in December and 9,724 in January, 1947.

PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS  
INCREASED DURING JANUARY

Production of wire nails increased during January, amounting to 6,854 tons compared with 6,595 tons in December and 6,318 tons in January 1947, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Exports of wire nails totalled 38,100 pounds while imports of wire nails and wire roofing nails aggregated 424,500 pounds.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL WIRE AND WIRE FENCING

Production of steel wire in January amounted to 27,564 tons compared with 26,926 in the previous month and 27,461 tons in January 1947. Shipments in January totalled 11,168 tons as against 7,339 tons in December and 9,223 tons in January 1947. The January output of wire fencing amounted to 2,362 tons compared with 2,302 tons in December and 2,323 tons in January 1947, while the shipments totalled 2,739 tons as against 811 tons in the previous month and 1,302 tons in January last year.

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES  
OF ASPHALT ROOFING IN FEBRUARY

Production of asphalt shingles, siding and rolled roofing in February amounted to 396,320 squares as compared with 455,484 in the corresponding month last year, while the domestic sales totalled 356,059 squares compared with 447,346. Output of tar and asphalt felts and sheathing amounted to 5,856 tons compared with 3,723, and the domestic sales, 5,217 tons compared with 3,828.

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES  
OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES

The production of asphalt floor tiles in February amounted to 1,647,400 square feet as compared with 1,727,300 square feet in January, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Domestic sales totalled 1,376,700 square feet in February as against 1,500,700 square feet in January. During the two months ending February, production amounted to 3,374,700 square feet and domestic sales totalled 2,877,400 square feet.

42,000 DWELLING UNITS UNDER  
CONSTRUCTION AT THE END OF 1947

The number of dwelling units in Canada which were under construction at the end of 1947 is estimated at 42,215, an increase of 2,045 over the number under construction at the end of 1946. Of these, 70 per cent were located in urban centres with a population of 5,000 or more, 12 per cent in smaller urban centres, and 18 per cent in rural areas.

These estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are the result of a nation-wide survey which took place in January. This survey covered all metropolitan areas and urban centres with a population of 5,000 or more and approximately 400 sample areas in the remainder of the country.

More than 70 per cent of the unfinished dwellings at the end of 1947 had been under construction for less than six months and only nine per cent had been under construction for nine months or more.

The following table shows the number of dwelling units under construction at the end of 1946 and at the end of 1947 for each province:

	<u>Dec. 31 1946</u>	<u>Dec. 31 1947</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u> %
Prince Edward Island .....	165	209	+ 27
Nova Scotia .....	2,098	2,161	+ 3
New Brunswick .....	1,187	736	- 38
Quebec .....	7,257	9,076	+ 25
Ontario .....	12,706	17,243	+ 36
Manitoba .....	3,060	2,315	- 24
Saskatchewan .....	2,018	1,469	- 27
Alberta .....	3,145	2,310	- 27
British Columbia .....	8,534	6,696	- 22
Canada .....	40,170	42,215	+ 5

GAINFULLY OCCUPIED BY OCCUPATION GROUPS  
AND INDUSTRY GROUPS IN ALBERTA IN 1946

The number of gainfully occupied persons, 14 years of age and over, in Alberta at June 1, 1946 was 302,461, of whom 256,822 were males and 45,639 were females, according to the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces. Since the 1941 Census the number of gainfully occupied males in Alberta has decreased by 14,978 or 5.5 per cent although the male population 14 years of age and over, shows a decrease of slightly more than one per cent. On the other hand, the gainfully occupied female population, 14 years of age and over, has increased by 5,197 or 12.9 per cent whereas the female population in this age group increased by 8,717 or only 3.3 per cent.

At the 1946 Census, 119,244 or 46.4 per cent of the gainfully occupied males, 14 years of age and over, were following agricultural occupations as compared with 138,814 or 56.1 per cent in 1941. This represents a decrease of 19,570 or 14 per cent between 1941 and 1946. Males employed in manufacturing, construction, transportation and communication show an increase. The occupation group employing the greatest number of females shifted from domestic service in 1941 to clerical occupations in 1946, there being 12,632 in the former and 11,112 in the latter. This trend has also been noted in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

While the total gainfully occupied males decreased by 5.5 per cent in the five-year period the number in agricultural industries shows a decrease of 14.3 per cent. Males employed in manufacturing, construction, transportation and communication and trade industries show increases of 19.1 per cent, 24.6 per cent, 15.5 per cent and seven per cent respectively. From the 1946 census data it is evident that the females in the province of Alberta are leaving the personal service industries to take employment in manufacturing, trade and finance industries to the number in personal service has decreased by about 26 per cent or by 4,187 in the five-year period while the number in manufacturing, trade and finance has increased by 53.6 per cent, 41.3 per cent and 63.7 per cent respectively.

### MACHINERY ON FARMS OF MANITOBA

The growth in use of mechanical power on Manitoba farms is reflected in 1946 Census figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures reveal a steady increase in all items of farm machinery with the exception of binders and threshing machines.

The greatest absolute increase has been in the number of tractors, 30,799 having been enumerated in 1946 as compared with 22,050 in 1941 and 14,685 in 1936. The number of grain combines increased to 5,723 as compared with 1,714 in 1941 and 498 in 1936.

The number of motor trucks on farms in 1946 totalled 9,970, an increase of 2,404 or 31.8 per cent over 1941, and an increase of 6,671 or 202 per cent over 1936. There was an increase also in the number of automobiles on farms, totalling 28,333 compared with 27,074 in 1941 and 22,988 in 1936.

The number of binders on Manitoba's farms was not enumerated in 1941, but in 1946 there were 39,296, a decline of 5,064 when compared with 1936. There was a slight increase in the number of threshing machines which totalled 9,834.

The large increase in the number of farms reporting electric motors reflects the increase in the electrification of farms. Between 1941 and 1946 there was an increase of 151 per cent in the number of farms reporting electric motors, and in the 10-year period 1936 and 1946 there was an increase of 172 per cent.

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### WAGE-EARNER FAMILY EARNINGS IN MANITOBA AT THE 1946 CENSUS

Preliminary figures of the 1946 Prairie Census indicate that the number of wage-earner families, i.e., families with a wage-earner head, in Manitoba at the time of the Census was 86,077, of whom 83,864 or about 97 per cent were wage-earner families with male heads. This represents an increase of 13,288 over 1941 when there were 72,789 wage-earner families with male heads constituting about the same percentage.

At the 1946 Census the average family earnings in Manitoba over the year period ended June 1, 1946 was \$1,956 as compared with \$1,383 five years previous or an increase of 41.4 per cent. Wage-earner families living in rural areas in Manitoba averaged \$1,714 while in urban areas their average was \$2,058. The corresponding figures in 1941 were \$1,929, \$1,672 and \$1,553 in urban centres having a population of 5,000 to 30,000, 1,000 to 5,000, and under 1,000 respectively. This represents a considerable increase over 1941, the figures being \$1,596, \$1,351, \$1,174, and \$1,137, respectively, at that census.

At the 1946 Census a tabulation of family earnings in families with wage-earner heads showed that in approximately 13 per cent of these families aggregate earnings of all wage-earning members of the family was less than \$950. In approximately 56 per cent of these wage-earner families total family earnings was less than \$1,950 and in about 80 per cent total family earnings fell below \$2,950.

It should be pointed out that earnings in the census include only cash earnings from wage or salaried employment. Earnings in kind or from any own account occupation carried on in any part of the census year are not included. Family earnings include earnings of the head and other wage-earning members of his private family but not the earnings of any relatives or lodgers who may be part of his household but not of his private family.

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### PRODUCTION OF EGGS INCREASED IN JANUARY

Net production of eggs in Canada in February amounted to 29,752,000 dozen, comprising 27,306,000 dozen produced on farms and 2,446,000 dozen produced elsewhere than on farms. In January the total net production was 29,642,000 dozen. The average number of layers on farms in February was estimated at 29,140,000 as compared with 29,820,000 in January. Eggs per 100 layers increased by 31 to 1,136, or 11.36 per average layer.

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PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES  
OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production of rigid insulating board rose 13 per cent in February as compared with the same month last year, while domestic sales increased almost 24 per cent. Production totalled 16,350,000 square feet compared with 14,476,000, and domestic sales, 13,585,000 square feet compared with 10,988,000.

OUTPUT OF AMMONIUM SULPHATE

Factory sales of ammonium sulphate by Canadian producers in 1947 amounted to 196,825 tons as against 197,103 in the preceding year. Exports during the year totalled 158,975 tons compared with 155,447; imports were comparatively small, amounting to 124 tons compared with 63 tons.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
2. Gainfully Occupied, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation and Industry Groups for Census Divisions, Rural and Urban, Alberta, 1946 (10 cents).
3. Monthly Poultry Estimates, February (10 cents).
4. Canadian Milling Statistics, February (10 cents).
5. Advance Statement of Employment and Weekly Earnings, February (10 cents).
6. Ammonium Sulphate, 1947 (25 cents).
7. Copper and Nickel, January (10 cents).
8. Hospitals Operating in Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
9. Grinding Balls, 1947 (25 cents).
10. Farm Operators Classified by Age Group, Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
11. Operating Results of Retail Clothing Stores, 1946 (25 cents).
12. The Wooden Refrigerator Industry, 1946 (10 cents).
13. The Cooperage Industry, 1946 (10 cents).
14. Production of Dairy Factories, 1946 (10 cents).
15. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, February (10 cents).
16. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, February (10 cents).
17. Farm Machinery on Farms, Manitoba, 1946 (10 cents).
18. Asphalt Roofing Industry, February (10 cents).
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