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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

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NET INCOME OF CANADIAN FARMS from farming operations in 1947 reached a total of \$1,259,711,000, the highest figure recorded since the compilation of comparable figures back to 1938.

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT was at a lower level on February 1 when 18,560 leading employers had a working force of 1,955,825 compared with 2,002,819 on January 1.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on March 25 totalled 92,239,000 bushels compared with 94,834,000 on March 18 and 110,173,000 a year ago.

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STEEL PRODUCTION in February amounted to 239,600 tons, down 17,100 tons from the January figure, but up 10,400 tons over February last year.

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RETAIL SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES amounted to 13,238 units in February valued at \$25,518,198, showing decreases of 16 per cent in number and six per cent in value.

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COMMERCIAL FAILURES and the amount of defaulted liabilities showed a further increase in 1947, when the number was 545 as compared with 278 in 1946, and the liabilities, \$10,077,557 as against \$5,966,153.

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CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS in nine cities of Canada on April 1 amounted to 4,418,514 pounds compared with 6,405,779 pounds on the corresponding date last year.

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NUMBER OF DIVORCES GRANTED in Canada continued upward in 1947 for the eighth successive year to reach a new peak of 7,942, an increase of 259 over the previous record figure of 7,683 in 1946.

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CAR LOADINGS on Canadian railways for the week ending March 27 declined to 68,813 cars from 76,239 for the preceding week, flood conditions in various localities and the holiday on Good Friday being factors in the decrease.

DOMINION COST-OF-LIVING INDEX
AT NEW HIGH POINT ON MARCH 1

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index, on the base 1935-39=100, reached an all-time high point on March 1, standing at 150.8 as compared with 150.1 on February 2. Although this placed the index slightly above the July, 1920 peak of 150.6, the increase during February was the smallest recorded in seven months. The increase in this series since March last year amounted to 21.9 points. From August 1939 to March 1 this year, the increase in the Dominion cost-of-living index was 49.6 per cent.

The rise between February and March this year was contributed entirely by the non-food sections of the index. The food group actually declined fractionally from 186.1 to 185.9 as price decreases for eggs and citrus fruits outweighed increases for vegetables; changes in other food sub-groups were mixed and comparatively small.

The sharpest rise came in clothing which advanced from 165.1 to 169.9. Homefurnishings and services moved up from 159.9 to 161.2 and fuel and light from 120.1 to 121.0. The rent remained at 119.9, and the miscellaneous items series at 122.8.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The weekly indexes of industrial material prices, on the base 1926=100, averaged slightly lower in March. Declines in gum rosin, hides and raw wool proved of more importance than increases in oats, steers, hogs, raw cotton, raw rubber and zinc and depressed the index from 145.5 for the week ending February 27 to 145.0 for the week ending March 26. This was 3.2 points below the peak of 148.2 for the week ended January 23. Canadian farm products moved from 138.6 to 138.5 in the same period, as increases in rye, oats and livestock failed to offset reductions in potatoes, hay and hides.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN 1947

Commercial failures and the amount of defaulted liabilities showed a further increase in 1947, when the number was 545 as compared with 278 in 1946, and the liabilities, \$10,077,557 as against \$5,966,153. The lowest level in the period covered by official records was shown in 1944 when war activity reduced business fatalities to a minimum.

During the year there were 15 failures in the Maritime Provinces as compared with five in the preceding year. The failures in Quebec increased from 236 in 1946 to 422, while in Ontario the number was augmented from 20 to 72. In the Prairie Provinces, a considerable increase was also shown, failures numbering 12 compared with five while in the Pacific Province failures increased from 12 to 24.

The failures in trade numbered 153, compared with 77 in the preceding year. Failing manufacturing concerns increased from 57 to 152, while in the primary industries, the number rose from nine in 1946 to 13. Construction firms increased from 32 to 57, and in transportation 20 failures occurred compared with 14 in 1946. Five failures were shown in finance for the year, and 92 in services of different classes.

PRODUCTION OF PEAT IN 1946

Canadian production of peat moss in 1946 amounted to 96,800 tons compared with 84,000 in the preceding year, and the value rose to \$2,396,000 as against \$2,011,000. Commercial production of peat fuel totalled 145 tons as against 118 tons, valued at \$1,300 and \$1,100 respectively. Peat moss is used mainly as poultry and stable litter, in horticulture, and as insulating material.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AT FEBRUARY 1

There was a pronounced contraction in industrial employment throughout Canada at the beginning of February. The 18,560 leading employers in the eight major industrial divisions furnishing returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had a working force of 1,955,825 men and women as compared with 2,002,819 at the first of January, a decline of almost 47,000 persons, or 2.3 per cent. The index number of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 193.7 at the first of January, 1948, to 189.2 at February 1, as compared with 180.7 at the same date a year ago.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed at February 1 by these firms totalled \$75,627,000, which was four per cent greater than their disbursements of \$72,655,000 in the holiday week of January 1. Average weekly earnings, in the eight leading industries was \$38.67 as compared with \$36.28 a month earlier and \$35.03 at February 1 last year.

The decrease in the number employed was due in part to seasonal causes, in part to the industrial dispute in the western coal fields, in part to shortage of gas brought about by unusually inclement weather, and in part to other factors. Manufacturing as a whole showed decidedly less-than-normal recovery from the year-end losses in employment reflected in the statistics of the preceding monthly survey; within this division, the iron and steel group was particularly affected by the fuel situation. In many cases, however, the lay-offs in that industry were not of long duration.

Seasonal curtailment on a large scale was indicated in employment in trade. Logging, construction and transportation also released substantial numbers of workers, although the percentage losses were much smaller than those in retail trade. The declines in the last two industries were seasonal, while that in logging was at variance with the trend indicated at February 1 in 17 of the 27 preceding years for which data are available.

The strike of western coal miners had an especially serious effect upon the situation in the three most westerly provinces, and decidedly lowered the level of employment in mining as a whole throughout the Dominion. Reductions on a relatively small scale were indicated in hotels and restaurants, while communications, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments showed moderate improvement.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

| | <u>April 1</u> | <u>March 25</u> | <u>March 4</u> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | (1935-39=100) | | |
| <u>INVESTORS' PRICE INDEX</u> | | | |
| (100 Common Stocks) | 105.5 | 103.4 | 101.4 |
| 76 Industrials | 100.2 | 98.0 | 95.6 |
| 16 Utilities | 112.4 | 109.2 | 107.8 |
| 8 Banks | 125.1 | 126.0 | 127.7 |

MINING STOCK PRICE INDEX

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| (30 Stocks) | 81.0 | 80.7 | 84.5 |
| 25 Golds | 67.3 | 68.2 | 74.3 |
| 5 Base Metals | 107.4 | 104.6 | 103.1 |

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS The number of hourly-rated wage-earners employed in manufacturing at the beginning of February showed a very slight increase as compared with January 1, accompanied by a considerable rise in hours worked, and in the aggregate weekly wages. The gains in the hours and the earnings were largely due to a return to more normal working conditions following the usual holiday losses reflected in the statistics for the week of January 1.

The 6,370 establishments furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicated 770,537 hourly-rated employees at the date under review, when their hours were given as 32,967,852. The sums paid to these workers at February 1 amounted to \$28,528,845. At January 1, the reported wage-earners of the same firms numbered 770,306, the hours 29,499,692, and the weekly wages, \$25,533,701. The gain in the hours amounted to 11.8 per cent, and that in the wages, 11.7 per cent.

The hours worked, on the average rose from 38.3 in the week of January 1 to 42.8 in that of February 1, 1948, when the average was rather lower than that of 43.5 at December 1, 1947. Average hourly earnings in manufacturing stood at 86.5 cents, showing a slight decline from the figure of 86.6 cents at January 1, but exceeding the December 1 average of 85.6 cents.

WORLD PRICE MOVEMENTS IN
THE SECOND HALF OF 1947

Wholesale price index numbers for most countries advanced to new post-war high points in the second half of 1947, with increases during this six-month period ranging from three to 35 per cent. Annual increases for 1947 were generally larger than for 1946. Some series, notably those for the United States, France and **Czechoslovakia**, recorded smaller annual gains in 1947, but these were cases where 1946 increases had been exceptional.

The rate of increase in the United States Bureau of Labour wholesale price series accelerated in the second half of 1947 after a gradual rise in the first six months. A June-December rise of 10.6 per cent left the index only 2.5 per cent below the May, 1920 figure, which marked the peak level following World War I. However, price increases throughout 1947 were less rapid than the sharp advances which had occurred after the general suspension of commodity controls in mid-1946. The rise of 15.8 per cent recorded for 1947 was about half the net increase accumulated in 1946. The whole price picture in the United States, has of course been modified by the sharp February 1948 break in primary commodity markets.

The Canadian wholesale price index rose 12.5 per cent from June to December, 1947. An increase of 28.1 per cent for the year was the greatest percentage increase to be recorded for any single year by this series. The December index was 12.7 per cent below the 1920 peak of 164.3 recorded in May. Wholesale prices in the United Kingdom mounted 7.2 per cent between June and December, 1947. The 12-month rise of 13.1 per cent was the largest annual increase recorded since 1940. Food and tobacco prices which had maintained comparative stability since 1940 were up 9.8 per cent in 1947, while foods alone rose 6.5 per cent. Industrial materials and manufactures rose 14.9 per cent in 1947. A rise in the Mexican index in the second half did not offset earlier declines; the November index showed a two per cent loss for the year to date in contrast to a gain of 18 per cent in 1946.

Among cost-of-living series, Czechoslovakia and Norway showed declines in the second half of 1947 and for the year. Other European series continued to record moderate increases with the exception of countries where current index numbers are upwards of ten times pre-war levels, e.g., France and Italy.

The new interim index of retail prices for the United Kingdom rose four per cent from June to December. Cost-of-living series for Canada and the United States accelerated their rise in the second half of 1947, with increases of 8.2 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively. Available index numbers for Australia and New Zealand recorded moderate increases in the first three quarters of the year. Price controls in both countries were retained throughout 1947.

NEW FARM INCOME IN 1947
HIGHEST ON RECORD

In spite of a continued rise in farm operating expenses, the net income of Canadian farmers from farming operations in 1947 reached a total of \$1,259,711,000, the highest figure recorded since the compilation of comparable statistics back to 1938, according to preliminary estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This figure compares with the revised estimate for 1946 of \$1,160,755,000, and the revised figure for 1944 of \$1,242,718,000, the previous high record.

Farm cash income also established an all-time high record of \$1,990,619,000 as against \$1,752,682,000 in the preceding year, and there were further increases in the value of home-consumed farm produce. While the value of farm-held year-end inventories of live stock and grains declined \$100,111,000, it failed to offset gains in cash income and income in kind, the latter rising from \$300,557,000 in 1946 to \$323,465,000. As a result, gross income for 1947 also set a record, aggregating \$2,213,973,000 compared with \$2,012,015,000 in 1946.

Farm operating expenses in 1947 continued the upward climb which became quite noticeable in 1946. From \$868,210,000 in 1946 this item rose to \$965,838,000 in 1947, a gain of approximately 11 per cent. While gains were registered for nearly all of the expense items, the most significant increase occurred in the case of live stock feeds which climbed from approximately \$198,975,000 in 1946 to \$253,790,000 last year.

With the exception of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, all of the 1947 provincial net incomes were larger than in 1946 and without exception they were above the 1945 figures. Compared with 1946, the greatest absolute gain in provincial net income occurred in Saskatchewan, while on a percentage basis, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with gains of 19.6 and 19.3 per cent, respectively, were in the lead.

Net income was as follows by provinces, in millions of dollars, totals for 1946 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$11.1 (\$10.4); Nova Scotia, \$18.9 (\$23.0); New Brunswick, \$28.2 (\$27.1); Quebec, \$211.2 (\$210.9); Ontario, \$342.4 (\$332.6); Manitoba, \$118.5 (\$104.4); Saskatchewan, \$273.1 (\$228.4); Alberta, \$203.3 (\$170.4); British Columbia, \$53.0 (\$53.5).

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
AND CHEESE ON APRIL 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on April 1 amounted to 4,418,514 pounds as compared with 11,687,097 pounds on March 1 and 6,405,779 pounds on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cheese stocks on April 1 totalled 14,323,461 pounds compared with 16,468,855 pounds on March 1 and 11,182,569 pounds on April 1, 1947.

Creamery butter stocks on April 1 were as follows by cities, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: Quebec, 110,120 (424,503) pounds; Montreal, 1,166,633 (2,365,772); Toronto, 795,882 (1,069,234); Winnipeg, 600,477 (1,215,826); Regina, 105,260 (119,119); Saskatoon, 105,237 (198,195); Edmonton, 278,820 (170,086); Calgary, 297,582 (124,328); Vancouver, 960,503 (218,716).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on March 25 totalled 92,239,000 bushels compared with 94,834,000 on March 18, and 110,173,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies on March 25 this year comprised 89,023,000 bushels in Canadian positions and 3,216,000 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from Farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending March 25 amounted to 1,202,000 bushels compared with 1,078,000 in the preceding week, bringing the aggregate for the period August 1 - March 25 to 207,459,000 as compared with 261,161,000 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 25, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 575,500 (521,100) bushels; barley, 226,400 (191,300); rye, 5,300 (2,000); flaxseed, 15,700 (16,300).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ended March 25 totalled 1,371,500 bushels as compared with 2,173,600 in the corresponding week last year. Cumulative total for the period August 1 - March 25 was 82,414,400 bushels compared with 91,886,000 in the like period of 1946-47.

FEWER CATTLE, SHEEP AND
HORSES ON CANADIAN FARMS

The number of cattle on farms at December 1, 1947 is estimated at 8,943,500, a decline of 72,000 or slightly less than one per cent from the same date in 1946.

The number of milk cows at 3,666,600 is 50,000 below the figure for 1946. Increased marketings since the date of the survey indicate that some liquidation of cattle is taking place. This adjustment of numbers to the feed supply suggests a somewhat more pronounced downward trend for the remaining part of the feeding season.

The number of sheep on farms, estimated at 1,586,700, is 11 per cent lower than at December 1, 1946. Survey returns indicate that the 1948 spring lamb crop will be smaller in all provinces. Where increases in numbers over December 1946 have occurred they appear to be due to holding over last year's lambs for later marketing.

The number of horses on farms continue to decline, the December 1, 1947 estimate at 1,979,400 being 11.8 per cent below the estimate for the same date in 1946. Decreases occurred in all provinces.

RAILWAY FREIGHT TRAFFIC AT
PEACETIME PEAK IN 1947

Total freight carried on Canadian railways during 1947 amounted to 152,705,372 tons -- an unprecedented peacetime volume, and was exceeded only in the war years 1943 and 1944 when totals were 152,949,096 and 154,845,277 tons, respectively. A gain of 14,173,516 tons or 12 per cent over 1946 was recorded. Principal increases over 1946 were in wheat, corn, rye, potatoes, iron, copper and other ores, sand and gravel, petroleum, pulpwood, lumber, gasoline, iron and steel, building materials, automobiles, newsprint, wood pulp and in other manufactures and miscellaneous. Declines from 1946 were shown in tonnages of hay and straw, apples, and other agricultural products, cattle and sheep, wool, bituminous coal and coke, cordwood and fresh fish.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended March 27 declined to 68,813 cars from 70,239 cars for the preceding week, flood conditions in various localities and the holiday on Good Friday being factors in the decrease. Cumulative loadings for the 13 weeks ending March 27 amounted to 928,960 cars, as compared with 884,982 cars, the large increases being live stock 4,146 cars, fresh meats 1,386 cars, coal 6,399 cars, ores 4,514 cars, sand 3,195 cars, pulpwood 18,762 cars, lumber 3,910 cars, gasoline and oils 5,327 cars, sugar 833 cars, implements, tractors, machinery 2,600 cars, and l.c.l. merchandise 5,417 cars.

DECLINE IN SALES OF NEW
MOTOR VEHICLES IN FEBRUARY

Retail sales of new motor vehicles amounted to 15,238 units in February, and their value was \$25,518,198. The decrease from February last year, when 15,806 vehicles sold for \$27,259,532, was 16 per cent in number and six per cent in retail value. This reduction, the first over a considerable period, was partly the result of import restrictions which became effective in the latter part of 1947.

Commercial vehicle sales, which had fallen below the corresponding 1947 volume in January, recorded a slight increase in February. The totals were 4,923 for February 1947 and 5,134 for February, 1948. Sales of new passenger cars, on the other hand, dropped sharply to 8,104 from 10,883 units in February, 1947.

PRODUCTION OF CANADA'S LEADING
MINERALS DURING JANUARY

Production of all but four of Canada's 16 leading minerals was higher in January than in the corresponding month of 1947, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Exceptions were coal, lead, salt and zinc.

Output for the month was as follows, totals for January 1947 being in brackets: asbestos, 46,633 (44,058) tons; cement, 500,492 (403,933) barrels; clay products, \$993,155 (\$863,266); coal, 1,385,776 (1,700,463) tons; copper, 40,394, - 610 (28,892,159) pounds; feldspar, 3,486 (1,952) tons; gold, 274,104 (234,137) fine ounces; gypsum, 138,534 (95,370) tons; lead, 22,135,773 (25,152,806) pounds; lime, 77,412 (74,595) tons; natural gas, 6,186,254 (5,970,806) M cubic feet; nickel, 21,548,837 (19,447,552) pounds; petroleum, 775,628 (597,572) barrels; salt, 55,975 (61,854) tons; silver, 859,901 (767,654) fine ounces; zinc, 34,332, - 614 (35,062,672) pounds.

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND
STEEL IN FEBRUARY

Production of steel ingots and castings in February amounted to 239,600 tons, down 17,100 tons from the January figure, but up 10,400 tons over February last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first two months of this year, 496,400 tons were produced compared with 479,000 in the same period of 1947.

February output of pig iron totalled 151,100 tons compared with 160,000 in the preceding month and 150,600 in February last year. In the two months, January and February, 311,200 tons were produced compared with 327,900 in the like period of 1947.

The month's output of ferro-alloys totalled 11,800 tons compared with 17,100 in January and 9,400 in February 1947, bringing the two-month figure to 28,900 tons compared with 19,000.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN JANUARY

Canadian production of gold during January totalled 274,104 fine ounces compared with 274,686 in the previous month and 234,137 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production follows, by provinces, totals for January 1947 being in brackets: Quebec, 55,108 (36,822) fine ounces; Ontario, 170,827 (160,863); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 14,229 (14,893); British Columbia, 27,457 (16,161); Yukon, 19 (376); Northwest Territories, 6,464 (4,661); Nova Scotia, nil (361) fine ounces.

STOCKS OF INGOT-MAKERS' NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL

Stocks of ingot makers' non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of January amounted to 2,322,000 pounds, compared with 2,567,000 pounds held on the first of the month. Amount purchased or received during the month was 2,849,000 pounds, and the total used or sold, 3,094,000 pounds. Stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingot at the end of January amounted to 2,967,000 pounds as against 3,336,000.

SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES AND PARTS

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers in February were valued at \$1,149,000 compared with \$1,265,000 in January and \$1,106,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first two months of this year, sales aggregated \$2,414,000 as compared with \$1,966,000 in the similar period of 1947.

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Value of asbestos goods produced in Canada in 1946 stood at a new high point, amounting to \$6,409,000, an increase of almost 13 per cent over the 1945 total of \$5,677,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The products included brake lining valued at \$2,060,000, boilers and pipe covering valued at \$360,000, clutch facings \$475,000, asbestos packings \$210,000, and all other products, such as asbestos gaskets, cloth, yarn, dryer felts, cements, etc., at \$3,273,000. Exports and re-exports of asbestos products amounted to \$654,000 as against \$342,000 in 1945, while the imports totalled \$2,320,000 compared with \$2,214,000.

DIVORCES GRANTED IN CANADA REACHED NEW PEAK IN 1947

Number of divorces granted in Canada continued upward in 1947 for the eighth successive year to reach a new peak of 7,942, an increase of 259 over the previous record figure of 7,683 in 1946, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 1947 rise however, is considerably below the increases in the preceding three years, comparing with 2,607 in 1946, 1,288 in 1945 and 525 in 1944. It brings the rate per 100,000 population to 63.2 as against 62.5 in 1946 and 18.4 in 1939, when 2,068 divorces were granted.

In contrast with 1946, when there were increases in every province, the number granted was higher in 1947 in five provinces and lower in four. Ontario had 3,252 divorces as compared with 2,639 in 1946, accounting for nearly 41 per cent of the Dominion total. British Columbia was again second in number with 1,826, representing about 23 per cent of the total but down from 2,005 in the previous year. Alberta had 881, also a decrease from the 962 recorded in 1946; while the number in Manitoba advanced to 665 as compared with 636, and in Saskatchewan slightly to 509 as against 505 in the preceding year.

Of the remaining four eastern provinces, the number for Quebec increased to 348 compared with 290 in 1946 and for Prince Edward Island to 18 as against four, while divorces for New Brunswick declined to 236 compared with 382 and for Nova Scotia to 207 compared with 260 in 1946.

SALES OF RADIOS LOWER IN JANUARY

Sales of radio receiving sets by Canadian producers were sharply lower in January, totalling 39,046 units compared with 66,041 in the corresponding month last year, a decline of 41 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Imports and exports of radios also were reduced, the former falling from 3,749 units in January last year to 288, and the latter from 8,338 units to 1,394.

Producers' sales in January were lower in all sections of Canada, totals being as follows with those for January last year in brackets: Maritimes, 2,656 (5,511) units; Quebec, 7,798 (12,643); Ontario, 19,216 (29,638); Manitoba, 2,766 (4,565); Saskatchewan, 1,534 (3,079); Alberta, 1,830 (4,456); British Columbia, 3,246 (6,149).

STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTION OF FINISHED LEATHER

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of February amounted to 695,200, an increase of 13 per cent from the February 1947 figure of 614,700, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of calf and kip skins increased from 516,200 to 710,600, and horse hides from 55,200 to 68,100, goat and kid skins from 181,300 to 185,400, but sheep and lamb skins fell from 82,700 (dozen) to 61,600 (dozen).

Production of cattle sole leather in February amounted to 2,401,700 pounds compared with 2,647,900 in the same month last year. Output of cattle upper leather totalled 3,139,200 square feet compared with 3,507,200, while the production of glove and garment leather amounted to 417,800 square feet as against 464,300. Production of calf and kip skin upper leather totalled 1,293,500 square feet compared with 1,447,400.

OUTPUT OF PROCESSED FOODS IN 1947

Figures on the production of principal processed food items during the calendar year 1947 have been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Among the commodities, the production of soda biscuits fell from 61,690,432 pounds in 1946 to 52,587,333, while the output of plain and fancy biscuits rose from 80,457,067 pounds to 104,332,432. Chocolate confectionery in bars advanced from 39,364,190 dozen to 47,469,086, and in bulk and packages from 28,264,732 pounds to 34,391,892, while sugar confectionery increased from 44,999,097 pounds to 60,714,999.

There was a sharp increase in the output of baked beans from 27,890,287 pounds to 92,728,712, but a decrease in foods prepared for infants from 20,188,916 pounds to 18,885,963. Jams increased from 72,183,665 pounds to 88,864,250, jellies from 2,889,261 pounds to 4,053,307, and marmalades from 20,194,325 pounds to 22,294,653. Pickles and relishes increased from 2,369,243 pounds to 4,304,080.

Canned tomato soup rose from 4,201,650 dozen tins to 6,577,972, vegetable soup from 4,663,955 dozen to 5,430,492, but other canned soups fell from 16,415,830 dozen to 7,928,634. Tomato catsup increased from 23,581,860 pounds to 24,076,743. Ready to serve cereals totalled 75,821,340 pounds compared with 79,465,320, processed cheese 37,183,537 pounds compared with 30,781,641, dried and powdered eggs 13,613,616 pounds compared with 7,419,872.

There was less dry macaroni produced during 1947, but more was canned, the former amounting to 77,537,935 pounds compared with 80,166,009, and the latter 24,226,614 pounds compared with 8,405,114. Minced meat increased from 3,702,648 pounds to 10,595,465. Peanut butter production rose from 8,341,484 pounds to 20,749,442, but salted and roasted peanuts fell from 15,721,740 pounds to 13,351,317.

Production of jelly powders rose sharply during 1947, totalling 8,813,233 pounds compared with 4,770,093, and pudding powders 9,502,455 pounds compared with 6,997,628. Salad dressings and sandwich spreads were slightly lower, the former amounting to 7,623,348 pounds compared with 7,822,421, and the latter 2,483,295 pounds compared with 2,539,528. Fresh yeast production increased from 18,241,338 pounds to 20,032,425.

Among the canned meats, production of spiced pork and ham rose from 17,953,104 pounds to 23,898,295, but canned beef stews and boiled dinners fell from 17,910,185 pounds to 12,374,946. Sharp decreases were recorded for meat pastes, which fell from 26,639,786 pounds to 14,074,566 and meat lunch from 62,260,078 pounds to 26,828,725.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES IN MANITOBA AT THE 1946 CENSUS

There were 175,534 households in Manitoba on June 1, 1946, of which 92,265 were in rural areas and 83,269 in urban areas, according to revised figures of the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces. Total population of the province at that date was 726,923.

Family households, i.e., those in which the head of the household is also head of a family, numbered 154,344 or nearly 88 per cent of the total households. Approximately 70 per cent or 106,791 family households were living in owner-occupied dwellings. This proportion was higher in rural areas at almost 80 per cent.

There were 17,008 households with lodgers or almost 10 per cent of the total households in 1946, as compared with 12,540 or 7.1 per cent in 1941. The number of households with lodgers in urban centres was 12,321 or 75.4 per cent of the total number of households with lodgers. The number of households with two or more families was 15,698 or 8.9 per cent of the total households.

The average size of family in Manitoba at the 1946 Census, was 3.6 persons, while the number of families was 176,145. Of this total, 54,655 or 31 per cent were composed of two persons, 45,909 or 26.1 per cent of three persons, 63,303 or 35.9 per cent had from four to six persons in the family, 10,016 or 7.5 per cent from seven to nine persons and 2,257 or 1.3 per cent had 10 persons or more.

There were 277,035 children of 24 years and under living at home at the census date. Of this number, 172,401 or 62.2 per cent were living in rural areas as compared with 104,634 or 37.8 per cent living in urban areas. The number of children under 14 years of age was 177,908 or 64.2 per cent of the total children living at home on June 1, 1946. Of the 99,127 children 14 to 24 years of age at home, 42,500 or 42.9 per cent were at school and 44,655 or 45 per cent were gainfully occupied.

MACHINERY ON FARMS IN ALBERTA

There has been a steady increase in farm machinery in Alberta, except in the case of binders which showed a decrease when compared with 1936, and automobiles which declined in numbers between 1941 and 1946, according to preliminary census figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The greatest numerical increase has been in tractors which totalled 48,756, an increase of 12,311 over 1941, and a rise of 23,834 over 1936. The number of grain combines more than doubled between 1941 and 1946, with 10,650 combines reported in 1946 compared with only 5,165 combines reported in 1941. This is more than triple the 2,909 combines reported in 1936. The number of motor trucks reported on farms in 1946 showed an increase of 3,939 or 27.1 per cent compared with 1941, and an increase of 10,795 or 141.0 per cent compared with 1936. There was a decrease of 2,547 automobiles or 5.8 per cent compared with 1941, but this is still 5.9 per cent more than the number reported in 1936.

The number of binders on farms was enumerated in 1946 for the first time since 1936, and showed a decline of 8,717 or 11.7 per cent in the ten-year period. There was a slight increase over both 1941 and 1936 in the number of threshing machines with 12,923 reported in 1946 compared with 12,753 in 1941 and 12,539 in 1936.

In the ten-year period between 1936 and 1946 there was a large increase in the number of electric motors on farms, with 8,082 reported in 1946 compared with only 2,150 in 1941 and 1,866 in 1936.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Farm Machinery on Farms, Alberta, 1946 (10 cents).
 2. Production of Iron and Steel, February (10 cents).
 3. World Price Movements, 1947 (25 cents).
 4. Mental Institutions, 1946 (25 cents).
 5. Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1946 (50 cents).
 6. Peat Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
 7. Asbestos Products Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
 8. Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings at the Beginning of February (10 cents).
 9. Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations, 1947 (10 cents).
 10. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, January (10 cents).
 11. Households and Families by Size and Composition by Census Divisions, Rural and Urban, Manitoba, 1946 (10 cents).
 12. Hides, Skins and Leather, February (10 cents).
 13. Retail Trade in Canada, 1946 (25 cents).
 14. Price Movements, March (10 cents).
 15. Traffic Report of Railways, December (10 cents).
 16. Operating Results of Country General and Retail Dry Goods Stores, 1946 (25 cents).
 17. Employment Situation at the Beginning of February, Together with Payrolls for the last week in January (10 cents).
 18. Radio Receiving Sets, January (10 cents).
 19. Primary Iron and Steel, December -- Part II (10 cents).
 20. Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine Cities of Canada, April 1 (10 cents).
 21. Canadian Failures, 1947 (15 cents).
 22. Quarterly Report of Processed Foods, December, 1947 (25 cents).
 23. Live Stock Survey, December 1, 1947 (10 cents).
 24. Trade of Canada: Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, February (25 cents).
 25. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 26. Ingot-Makers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, January (10 cents).
 27. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, February (10 cents).
 28. The Wood-Using Industry, 1946 (10 cents).
 29. The Lumber Industry in New Brunswick, 1946 (10 cents).
 30. The Woodenware Industry, 1946 (10 cents).
 31. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
 32. Gainfully Occupied, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation and Industry Groups for Census Divisions, Rural and Urban, Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
 33. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, February (10 cents).
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