

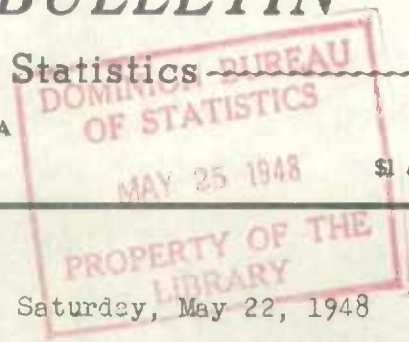


D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

MERCHANDISE EXPORT TRADE of Canada in April was valued at \$212,300,000, an increase of 11 per cent over the total of \$190,900,000 for April, 1947.

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NEW DWELLING UNITS completed in Canada in 1947 totalled 76,700, an increase of 9,400 or 14 per cent over 1946.

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CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME in February is estimated at \$540 million, an increase of \$6 million over January and \$63 million higher than in February last year.

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DOLLAR VOLUME OF WHOLESALE SALES in March was three per cent above March last year, and 10 per cent in excess of the volume recorded for February.

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PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS in April totalled 254,315 tons compared with 244,998 a year ago.

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CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS in nine cities of Canada on May 14 rose to 1,651,777 pounds from the May 1 total of 1,555,802 pounds.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on May 6 totalled 69,416,269 bushels compared with 72,634,023 on April 29 and 94,214,013 a year ago.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN FRESH VEGETABLES in cold and common storage on May 1 were generally lower than on the corresponding date last year.

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CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ending May 8, at 75,332 cars, registered an improvement of 978 cars over the preceding week, but were off 1,422 cars from the same week last year.

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PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC WASHING MACHINES rose to a new high month's total of 27,032 units in March compared with 15,801 in March last year.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS IN APRIL
CONTINUED UPWARD TREND OVER 1947

Featured by further gains in sales to the United States and in shipments of bacon and hams, wood pulp, aluminum, nickel and other non-ferrous metals, Canadian merchandise exports in April were valued at \$212,300,000, an increase of 11 per cent over the total of \$190,900,000 for April last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate value of exports for the four months ended April amounted to \$884,400,000 compared with \$788,000,000 last year, an advance of 12 per cent.

Exports to the United States in April were nearly 24 per cent higher in value than in April last year, amounting to \$109,219,000 compared with \$88,291,000, the gain of \$20,928,000 being nearly equal to the total dollar gain in the month's exports. The percentage rise compares with increases in earlier months this year ranging from 32 to 37 per cent. Total exports to the United States in the four months this year were valued at \$421,553,000 as against \$320,237,000 in the similar period of 1947, an advance of more than 31 per cent.

Shipments to the United Kingdom increased slightly in April to \$44,353,000 compared with \$43,070,000 last year, showing a smaller gain than in the preceding three months. Aggregate to the end of April was \$220,143,000 compared with \$185,963,000 in the first four months of 1947.

In contrast with the downward trend of the first quarter of the year, exports to European countries as a whole rose fractionally in April to \$17,875,000 compared with \$17,286,000 last year, bringing the aggregate for the four months to \$90,228,000 against \$93,391,000 in 1947. Shipments to the Latin American group of countries, however, continued their earlier decline, being valued at \$8,889,000 in April compared with \$9,663,000 a year earlier, the aggregate for the four months amounting to \$35,052,000 against \$44,876,000 last year.

Exports to leading Canadian markets in April, next to the United States and the United Kingdom, with figures for April last year in brackets, were as follows in order of April values (thousands omitted): Union of South Africa, \$7,920 (\$6,295); France, \$4,003 (\$2,723); Newfoundland, \$3,921 (\$2,263); Netherlands, \$2,656 (\$2,644); Australia, \$2,499 (\$5,852); India, \$2,173 (\$1,214 for India and Pakistan); Belgium, \$1,904 (\$1,575); Italy, \$1,795 (\$2,519); China, \$1,742 (\$2,014); Mexico, \$1,447 (\$1,178); Brazil, \$1,406 (\$1,490); Venezuela, \$1,348 (\$1,083).

Increases were spread through eight of the nine commodity groups in April, with largest gains recorded for non-ferrous metals and products and for animals and animal products. The agricultural and vegetable products group was lower.

Continuing its marked gains in earlier months, the non-ferrous group increased in April to \$28,800,000 compared with \$18,700,000 last year, aluminum and products, nickel and zinc leading in degree of increase. The animals and animal products group was next in absolute gain, rising to \$28,909,000 as compared with \$20,404,000 in April 1947. Increase in this group was due chiefly to a sharp advance in bacon and hams and substantial but smaller gains in cattle and other living animals.

The wood and wood products group was moderately higher at \$74,202,000 against \$73,040,000, a large increase in wood pulp being largely offset by declines in planks and boards and other unmanufactured wood. The iron group increased to \$23,200,000 compared with \$20,200,000, farm machinery and implements, other machinery, ferro-alloys and rolling-mill products being higher and automobiles lower. Agricultural and vegetable products declined to \$32,500,000 compared with \$37,400,000, mainly as the result of lower figures for wheat and wheat flour.

Among the remaining groups, fibres, textiles and products rose to \$3,400,000 compared with \$3,200,000; non-metallic minerals and products to \$7,300,000 against \$5,500,000; chemicals and allied products to \$7,200,000 compared with \$6,500,000; and miscellaneous commodities to \$6,800,000 compared with \$5,800,000.

Following are values of 17 leading commodities in April, with comparative values for April last year, figures in thousands:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1947</u>
Newsprint	29,053	30,038
Woodpulp	18,854	15,387
Planks and boards	14,592	16,489
Unmanufactured wood, other	5,839	6,625
Wheat	10,177	11,669
Wheat flour	9,002	11,392
Bacon and hams	9,803	2,918
Fish and fishery products	5,957	5,750
Farm machinery and implements	6,928	4,122
Machinery, except farm	2,966	2,220
Automobiles, freight and passenger ..	3,814	6,353
Aluminum	6,970	2,744
Nickel	6,193	4,059
Copper and products	4,267	3,240
Zinc and products	3,394	1,415
Asbestos and products	3,393	3,027
Fertilizers	3,967	2,945

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
HIGHER IN FEBRUARY

Canadian labour income in February is estimated at \$540 million, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income is \$6 million higher than the January total, and \$68 million or 14 per cent greater than that estimated for February 1947.

The increase in labour income payments from January to February was almost all due to manufacturing. Higher averages of weekly earnings and a slight gain in employment caused a \$5 million rise in the gross income of employees in this group. Average weekly earnings rose two per cent from \$39.38 on February 1 to \$40.19 on March 1. There was also a rise of 1.0 in the index of employment of manufacturing over the same period.

Although increases in average weekly earnings were recorded in construction and logging, the gains were counterbalanced by slightly lower employment in these industries with the result that no change resulted in the labour income.

Indicators of total domestic purchasing power which had been showing a moderate decline since November 1947, tended to level off in February. The increase in labour income was relatively larger than that of the Dominion cost-of-living index. This index rose only one-half of one per cent from 150.1 on February 2 to 150.8 on March 1 this year.

WHOLESALE SALES IN MARCH UP
THREE PER CENT OVER LAST YEAR

Dollar volume of wholesale sales in Canada during March was three per cent above that for March 1947, and 10 per cent in excess of the volume recorded for February, 1948, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative sales for the first three months of this year were three per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. The general unadjusted index, on the base, average for 1935-39=100, stood at 263.6 compared with 240.0 for February, and 256.7 for March, 1947.

Sales of tobacco and confectionery wholesalers, with a gain of 19 per cent, registered the largest increase in dollar volume of sales over March a year ago. This increase was partly a result of Easter falling in March this year. Drug wholesalers' sales were nine per cent in excess of those in March, 1947. Dollar volume in the wholesale clothing trade showed an increase over the same month a year ago for the first time in several months.

Hardware wholesalers' sales were five per cent in excess of those in March, 1947. Sales of dry goods wholesalers showed practically no increase in volume, while grocery wholesalers' sales were four per cent higher than in March last year. Sales of footwear, automotive equipment and fruits and vegetables wholesalers continued below last year's volume although in the first two trades, the trend varied according to regions.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRANNS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on May 6 amounted to 69,416,269 bushels compared with 72,634,023 on April 29 and 94,214,013 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies on the latest date comprised 69,023,913 bushels in Canadian positions and 392,356 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending May 6 totalled 739,274 bushels compared with 427,355 in the preceding week, bringing the total for the period August 1 - May 6 to 211,337,037 bushels compared with 275,921,021 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 May 6, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 204,697 (138,331) bushels; barley, 123,339 (92,761); rye, 4,207 (3,911); flaxseed, 26,589 (21,604).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending May 6 totalled 1,541,812 bushels compared with 2,682,111 in the same week last year. During the period August 1 - May 6, clearances aggregated 95,471,252 bushels compared with 106,220,919 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

STOCKS OF FISH ON MAY 1

Stocks of frozen fish in storage were lower on May 1, totalling 20,013,400 pounds compared with 23,456,800 on April 1 and 22,695,900 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This year's May 1 stocks comprised 16,608,200 pounds frozen fresh and 3,405,200 pounds frozen smoked.

Holdings of cod on May 1 amounted to 3,904,800 pounds compared with 5,536,800 on the same date last year, haddock and finnan haddie 1,176,400 pounds compared with 794,200, salmon 3,520,100 pounds compared with 3,086,500, sea herring and kippers 4,580,200 pounds compared with 6,444,500, and inland fish 2,001,800 pounds compared with 2,699,000.

STOCKS OF VEGETABLES
LOWER ON MAY 1

Stocks of Canadian fresh vegetables in cold and common storage on May 1 were generally lower than on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Potato stocks fell from 150,890 tons on May 1 last year to 103,438, onions from 1,989 tons to 469, beets from 190 tons to 93, carrots from 1,891 tons to 427, cabbages from 384 tons to 150, parsnips from 210 tons to 71.

There was no celery in storage on May 1 this year whereas a year ago the holdings comprised 4,236 crates of Canadian and 9,109 crates of imported. May 1 stocks of imported onions amounted to 862 tons compared with 827 last year, carrots 267 tons compared with 484, and cabbages 301 tons compared with 346.

May 1 stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives amounted to 25,879,659 pounds compared with 21,309,120 on the corresponding date last year, while the holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine totalled 7,909,752 pounds compared with 4,792,332. Stocks of apples amounted to 587,743 bushels compared with 211,327 a year ago, and pears, 690 bushels compared with 274.

CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS
IN NINE CITIES HIGHER

Showing the first increase since last fall, creamery butter stocks in nine cities of Canada as at the close of business on May 14 rose to 1,651,777 pounds from the May 1 total of 1,555,802 pounds, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Five of the nine cities reported improved stock positions.

Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for May 1 being in brackets: Quebec, 112,551 (34,180) pounds; Montreal, 304,191 (205,228); Toronto, 242,212 (251,213); Winnipeg, 335,821 (364,579); Regina, 88,507 (77,738); Saskatoon, 115,254 (75,393); Edmonton, 210,035 (164,004); Calgary, 113,360 (99,616); Vancouver, 149,796 (283,851).

TRENDS IN FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Wholesale grocers' sales in March were four per cent higher in dollar volume than in the corresponding month last year and 12 per cent higher than in the preceding month. An increase of 13 per cent over last year was reported for British Columbia, seven per cent for the Maritime Provinces and six per cent for Ontario, while dollar sales were down in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces by three and two per cent, respectively.

Advancing 11 per cent from February, sales of fruit and vegetables wholesalers in March were still 14 per cent below the dollar volume of March, 1947. Sales in British Columbia were down 18 per cent, in the Maritimes and Quebec combined, 15 per cent, while Ontario sales were nine per cent lower.

March sales of 977 chain store units operating in the food retailing field were 33 per cent higher than sales of 967 stores reporting in March last year, while independent food stores sales averaged two per cent higher than last year.

PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED BY AIR CARRIERS
INCREASED FOUR PER CENT IN DECEMBER

Air carriers transported 62,081 revenue passengers during December to register a gain of four per cent over the revised figure of 60,519 for the same month of 1946. Traffic on scheduled Canadian lines was off slightly but other Canadian carriers increased from 2,650 to 8,566. Passengers on international routes served by Canadian companies rose by about 100 to 7,148, but foreign line traffic to and from Canada dropped from 14,592 to 10,947 passengers. Canadian carriers reported passenger revenues of \$1,119,135 against \$836,046, reflecting increased traffic and the 10 per cent rise in fares inaugurated in April, 1947.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Car loadings on Canadian railways during the week ended May 8, at 75,332 cars, registered an improvement of 973 cars over the preceding week's total of 74,354 cars, but were off 1,422 from the same week of 1947. Loadings in the eastern division increased to 51,783 cars as against 50,009 a year ago, while the western division showed a decline from 26,745 to 23,549 cars. Total loadings in the first 19 weeks of this year were 1,380,223 cars against 1,323,693 in the same period of 1947, the eastern division recording 929,463 cars as against 871,977, and the western division 450,760 cars compared with 451,721 cars.

OUTPUT OF WASHING MACHINES AT NEW PEAK IN MARCH Production of domestic washing machines, which has shown an almost uninterrupted advance since the closing months of 1946, rose to a new high month's total of 27,032 units in March, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output compares with 23,993 units in February and 15,801 in March last year. Aggregate production for the quarter ended March was 75,452 units as against 43,234 units in the first quarter of 1947.

Output in March consisted of 24,267 electric machines compared with 13,577 a year earlier, 1,766 gasoline units as against 1,877, and 999 hand-operated units compared with 347 units. During the three months ended March there were 67,416 electric machines turned out as against 37,041 in the same period of 1947. Imports of domestic machines in the quarter amounted to 1,316 units and exports 2,933 units.

STEEL PRODUCTION AT HIGH POINT IN MARCH Steel production reached a high point in March, totalling 286,000 tons as compared with 240,000 in the preceding month and 270,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output for the first three months of this year aggregated 782,400 tons as against 748,800 in the similar period of 1947.

The month's output of pig iron also moved higher, amounting to 172,700 tons compared with 151,100 in February and 164,400 in March last year. First-quarter total was 483,800 tons compared with 492,300 in the like period of 1947.

Production of ferro-alloys in March amounted to 14,300 tons as against 11,800 in February and 14,200 in March last year, while the total for the first quarter of this year was 43,200 tons compared with 33,200 in the similar period of 1947.

SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL IN MARCH Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, excluding producers' interchange, totalled 226,748 net tons in March compared with 203,779 tons in the preceding month and 216,393 in March last year. Producers' interchange amounted to 77,821 tons as against 72,414 in February.

Of the amount shipped for sale during March, 57,883 tons went direct to railways and railway car shops; 14,076 tons to pressing, forming and stamping plants; 25,513 tons to merchant trade products; 25,287 tons to building construction; 17,948 tons to the containers industry; 8,348 tons to agricultural equipment; 12,920 tons to the automotive industry; 10,925 tons to machinery plants; 5,093 tons to shipbuilding; 6,417 tons to mining, lumber, etc., and 2,622 tons to miscellaneous industries. Wholesalers and warehousing accounted for 29,507 tons and exports for 10,209 tons.

OUTPUT OF STEEL INGOTS IN APRIL Production of steel ingots in April was higher than in the corresponding month last year but lower than in the preceding month, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output was 254,315 tons compared with 275,349 in March and 244,998 a year ago. During the four months ending April 1, 1,007,615 tons were produced compared with 974,872 in the similar period of 1947.

CEMENT PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS CONTINUE HIGHER IN MARCH Both production and shipments of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers during March continued the gains over last year recorded in January and February, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production for the month amounted to 1,105,488 barrels compared with 1,003,963 barrels in February and 883,133 barrels in the corresponding month of 1947, the aggregate output of 3,117,201 barrels for the three months ended March comparing with 2,462,095 barrels in the same period last year.

Shipments to customers during March totalled 1,071,977 barrels as against 646,682 barrels in February and 809,124 in March, 1947. The aggregate shipments for the first quarter of this year were 2,218,457 compared with 1,630,205 barrels last year. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of March stood at 1,627,634 barrels compared with 1,291,535 barrels a year ago.

Exports of Portland cement in March were recorded at 2,185 barrels compared with 3,510 in March, 1947, and for the first three months of this year at 12,554 barrels as against 12,200 a year ago.

SALES OF PRODUCTS MADE FROM CANADIAN CLAYS Reaching the lowest monthly total since February last year, producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays amounted to \$931,600 in February compared with \$975,700 in January and \$875,500 in the corresponding month last year. During the first two months of this year, the value was \$1,907,300 as compared with \$1,738,700 in the similar period of 1947.

The month's sales included the following, totals for February last year being in brackets: building brick, \$481,500 (\$445,700); structural tile, \$133,200 (\$112,500); drain tile, \$28,700 (\$31,100); sewer pipe, \$135,300 (\$113,200); fire-clay blocks and shapes, \$16,000 (\$8,800); pottery, \$85,200 (\$114,300).

OUTPUT OF CONCRETE BUILDING MATERIALS HIGHER IN MARCH March production of concrete building materials showed a general improvement over the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output of hollow blocks increased from 855,554 pieces to 1,718,837, cinder blocks from 424,443 pieces to 631,199, solid blocks from nil to 1,100, and concrete bricks from 1,057,275 to 1,373,722. Production of cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile rose from 8,305 tons to 32,901 tons.

COAL PRODUCTION IN APRIL Coal production in April amounted to 1,579,857 tons, making a total of 5,752,324 tons for the first four months of this year. During April last year, production was reduced to 850,887 tons as a result of the strikes in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Imports during the month totalled 1,035,388 tons as against 1,550,355 a year ago, and in the four months, 4,445,945 tons compared with 5,282,014.

OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN FEBRUARY

Output of refined petroleum products in February totalled 5,136,448 barrels compared with 4,812,402 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Refineries used 5,537,632 barrels of crude oil in February compared with 4,919,191 a year ago, while the inventories of crude at the refineries at the end of the month totalled 2,636,442 barrels compared with 3,075,926.

ASBESTOS SHIPMENTS DURING MARCH

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines during March, totalled 62,524 tons, showing an increase of 9.4 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 57,157 tons, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first three months of this year, 159,284 tons were shipped as against 143,422 in 1947. Exports in March amounted to 57,463 tons compared with 52,012 tons in the same month last year, bringing the three-month total to 149,831 tons compared with 131,558 in 1947.

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES

Production of asphalt floor tiles in April amounted to 1,629,770 square feet compared with 1,389,269 in the preceding month, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Domestic sales in the month were 1,498,862 square feet compared with 1,470,270. During the four months ending April, 6,893,728 square feet were produced, while the sales totalled 5,846,541.

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board both were increased in April over the same month last year, the former rising from 16,169,575 square feet to 17,958,958, and the latter from 12,928,021 square feet to 14,842,110.

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR

Production of leather footwear in March amounted to 3,090,967 pairs compared with 2,705,839 in the preceding month and 3,456,069 in the corresponding month last year. During the first quarter of this year, 8,247,800 pairs were produced compared with 9,387,786 in the similar period of 1947.

LUMBER INDUSTRY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1946

Gross value of production of the lumber industry in British Columbia in 1946 amounted to \$130,433,625 as compared with \$104,972,850 in the preceding year. Of these totals, coast operators accounted for \$109,574,803 compared with \$88,742,244, and interior operators for \$20,858,822 compared with \$16,230,606.

Production of sawn lumber of all species aggregated 2,169,196 thousand feet board measure in 1946 as against 2,055,082 thousand feet in 1945, operators in the coast producing 1,683,415 thousand feet compared with 1,646,149, and in the interior, 485,781 thousand feet compared with 408,933. Aggregate value of sawn lumber was \$96,382,732 in 1946 compared with \$76,354,956.

Of the sawn lumber output from coast operations in 1946, Douglas fir accounted for 994,525 thousand feet board measure, hemlock 429,338, cedar 188,088, spruce 36,042 and white pine 13,833. Output of shingles amounted to 2,337,745 squares and of sawn ties 1,702,656. Production of sawn lumber in the interior included 226,167 thousand feet board measure of spruce, 134,324 Douglas fir, 43,446 tamarack or larch, 22,786 hemlock, 17,939 ponderosa pine, 16,659 cedar, and 10,778 white pine. The output of sawn ties was 1,598,453.

STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF RUBBER

Stocks of natural rubber at the end of March were higher than on the same date last year, while the holdings of synthetic and reclaim were lower, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Month-end stocks of natural rubber amounted to 5,585 tons compared with 4,473, synthetic 3,862 tons compared with 5,344, and reclaim 2,041 tons compared with 2,872.

Domestic consumption of natural rubber in March amounted to 3,882 tons compared with 2,440 a year ago, synthetic 1,797 tons compared with 2,376, and reclaim 1,359 tons compared with 1,570. Domestic production of synthetic was reduced from 4,466 tons in March last year to 3,560, while reclaim rose from 360 to 427 tons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN WINNIPEG

Occupied dwelling units in Winnipeg City on June 1, 1946 numbered 56,289, divided almost evenly between home-owner and tenant households. Approximately 56 per cent of all households had lived in single homes, while most of the remainder occupied apartments and flats. These and other facts relating to housing in Winnipeg 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.

Over 40 per cent of the total occupied dwellings in Winnipeg were built before 1911 and only about 10 per cent since 1930. Almost three-fourths of the households had lived in their present dwellings 10 years or less. The average length of residence for households in owner-occupied dwellings was 12 years, and for tenant households, five years.

Wood served as the principal exterior material for almost three-fifths of the dwellings; brick or brick veneer, of about one-fourth; and stucco, of 14 per cent. Eighty-three per cent of all dwellings contained six rooms or less, while the over-all average was 4.9 rooms. About one in five of the dwellings provided less than one room per person.

Running water in the dwelling was reported by nearly all households; exclusive use of a flush toilet, by 86 per cent; and exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower, by 79 per cent. Practically all dwellings were equipped with electric lighting. Eighty-six per cent of all occupied dwellings were furnace-heated including those served by a central heating plant. Two-thirds of the dwellings were equipped with electric ranges and 12 per cent, with gas ranges. Of every hundred households, 22 had an automobile; 41, an electric vacuum cleaner; 42, a mechanical refrigerator; 54, an electric washing machine; 59, a telephone; and 93, a radio.

The average value of owner-occupied single dwellings was \$5,610 and the average rental paid by all tenant households for the month of May, 1946, was \$31. Total property taxes (real estate, school, water, etc.) reported by owners of single dwellings for the year ending May, 1946, averaged \$108.

Over two-thirds of all household heads were wage-earners; of all wage-earner heads of households, 47 per cent were home-owners and 53 per cent were tenants. Annual earnings reported by wage-earning heads of households for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged \$1,950. One-half of the wage-earner heads reported earnings of \$1,000 to \$1,999; about one-fourth reported earnings of \$2,000 to \$2,999; and slightly over one-tenth reported earnings of more than \$3,000.

76,700 NEW DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED IN 1947

There were approximately 76,700 new dwelling units completed in Canada in 1947, an increase of 9,400 or 14 per cent over the total for 1946. There were 71,400 dwelling units or 93.1 per cent resulting from new construction, 5,300 dwelling units or 6.9 per cent from conversions in 1947, as compared with 60,600 dwelling units or 90 per cent by new construction and 6,700 or 10 per cent by conversions, in 1946. Completions in 1947 which resulted from new construction alone increased by 18 per cent over the preceding year.

While new dwelling unit completions in metropolitan areas increased by over 10 per cent, from 22,797 in 1946 to 25,179 in 1947, these represent only 32.8 per cent of the total for 1947 as against 33.9 per cent of completions in 1946. Completions in other urban areas, however, reflect a marked upward trend, totalling 31,295 in 1947, an increase of over 20 per cent, and represent 40.8 per cent of the completions in 1947 as compared with 38.6 per cent for 1946.

Of the total dwelling units completed in 1947, 58,282 or 76 per cent were created by the construction of single dwellings. The corresponding proportion of the total represented by other types of buildings, together with figures for 1945 and 1946 are given in the following table:

Number of New Dwelling Units
Percentage of Total by Type of Building

<u>Type of Building</u>	<u>1947</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1946</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1945</u> <u>%</u>
Single Dwelling	76.0	74.9	69.0
Semi-Detached or Double	3.1	3.6	3.7
Row or Terrace8	.8	.5
Duplex	3.8	2.6	3.9
Triplex	1.3	1.0	2.1
Apartment or Flat	4.4	3.3	6.1
Stores or Other Business Premises and Apartment or Flat	3.6	3.7	2.0
Other Types and Unclassified1	.1	.4
Conversions	<u>6.9</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>12.3</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

SEVEN PER CENT PRAIRIE FARMS HAD ELECTRIC POWER IN 1946

Farms in the Prairie Provinces reporting electric power at the 1946 Census numbered 19,125, approximately seven per cent of the total of 269,601 occupied farms in the three provinces. There were 4,675 in Manitoba, 7,490 in Saskatchewan and 6,960 in Alberta. Manitoba had the largest proportion of occupied farms reporting electric power with 8.6 per cent. In Alberta the figure was 7.8 per cent and in Saskatchewan only six per cent.

Of the total farms reporting electric power, 5,902 or 30.9 per cent were supplied by a central power plant such as operated by the Provincial Power Commission and privately owned utilities. In Manitoba, 59.9 per cent of the farms reporting electric power reported the source as being a central plant, while in Alberta the percentage was 32.8 per cent and in Saskatchewan only 11 per cent.

On the other hand, 13,223 farms or 69.1 per cent of all farms reporting electric power in the three Prairie Provinces, reported that the power was generated on the farm by such methods as a small electric lighting plant, a windcharger, etc. Of the farms reporting electric power, Saskatchewan had the largest proportion reporting power from these other sources, with 89.0 per cent in this category, while in Alberta the percentage was 67.2 per cent and in Manitoba 40.1 per cent.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Refined Petroleum Products, February (20 cents).
2. Coal Production, April (10 cents).
3. Dealers' Monthly Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, March (10 cents).
4. Housing Statistics, 1947 (25 cents).
5. Civil Aviation, December (10 cents).
6. Lumber Industry in Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
7. Lumber Industry in Alberta, 1946 (10 cents).
8. Domestic Exports, April (10 cents).
9. Products Made from Canadian Clays, February (10 cents).
10. Housing Characteristics, Winnipeg, 1946 (10 cents).
11. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
12. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, April (10 cents).
13. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, May 1 (10 cents).
14. Production of Iron and Steel, March (10 cents).
15. Households and Families by Size and Composition for Census Divisions, Rural and Urban, Alberta (10 cents).
16. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, March (10 cents).
17. Trade of Canada: Articles Exported to Each Country, Three Months Ended March (25 cents).
18. Operating Results of Retail Filling Stations and Garages, 1946 (25 cents).
19. Breakfast Foods Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
20. Lumber Industry in British Columbia, Interior Mills, 1946 (10 cents).
21. Lumber Industry in British Columbia, Coast Mills, 1946 (10 cents).
22. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
23. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, March (10 cents).
24. Current Trends in Food Distribution, March (10 cents).
25. Summary of Cold Storage Reports, 1947 (25 cents).
26. Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables, May 1 (10 cents).
27. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, March (10 cents).
28. Bed, Spring and Mattress Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
29. Fisheries of Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1946 (10 cents).
30. Electrification of Farms, Prairie Provinces, 1946 (10 cents).
31. Production of Leather Footwear, March (10 cents).
32. Asphalt Floor Tiles, April (10 cents).
33. Steel Ingots, April (10 cents).
34. Wholesale Trade, March (10 cents).
35. Housing Characteristics by Social Areas, Calgary, 1946 (10 cents).
36. Monthly Estimates of Canadian Labour Income, February (10 cents).
37. Trade of Canada: Imports Entered for Consumption, March (25 cents).
38. Primary Iron and Steel, (Part I) March (10 cents).
39. Domestic Washing Machines, March (10 cents).
40. Asbestos, March (10 cents).
41. Cement, March (10 cents).

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