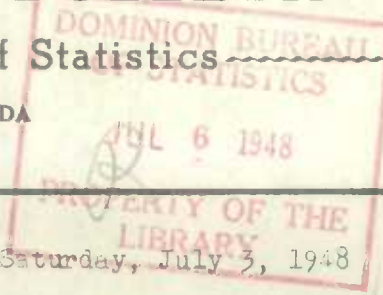




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CHEQUES CASHED IN MAY were 5.8 per cent less than in May last year, totalling \$6,445,560,134 compared with \$6,841,151,693, and were also below this year's April total of \$6,868,493,297.

THE GENERAL INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES on the base 1926=100, rose 1.5 points during May to reach 150.0 as compared with 148.5 in April and 125.7 in May, 1947.

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES between Canada and other countries were higher in April than in any month since March last year, sales amounting to \$19 million and purchases at \$20.4 million.

FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLES in May declined to 15,543 units financed for \$14,282,-526 as compared with 16,344 units in April with a financed value of \$14,954,100, but increased over last year's May number of 11,564 units financed for \$10,405,485.

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS of Canadian-made motor vehicles declined in May to 21,368 units from 24,243 in April and were below the shipments of 21,665 units in May last year.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS by Canadian mills, rose to an all-time high monthly figure in May, amounting to 279,688 tons or a daily average of 9,022 tons.

CASH INCOME FROM THE SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS during the first quarter of 1948 was nearly 13 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year, amounting to \$403,340,000 compared with \$339,778,000 for January-March 1947.

FLUID MILK SALES IN APRIL in Canada amounted to an estimated 325,597,000 pounds, a reduction of 15,302,000 pounds or nearly 4½ per cent as compared with the same month of last year.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on June 25 increased to 12,-923,000 pounds compared with 9,676,000 pounds on June 18.

DAIRY FACTORIES OUTPUT IN 1946 amounted to \$260,305,506, establishing a new high record for the industry up to that year, and comparing with \$258,984,544 in 1945, the previous year.

CHEQUES CASHED IN MAY BELOW
APRIL AND MAY LAST YEAR

Financial transactions in the form of cheques cashed were 5.8 per cent less in May than in May last year, totalling \$6,445,560,134 as compared with \$6,841,151,-698, and were also below this year's April total of \$6,863,493,297, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Advances were recorded over May 1947, in 19 of the 33 clearing centres, and declines in 14. Aggregate for the Maritime Provinces was nearly 27 per cent greater, and for the Prairie Provinces about two per cent. In the province of Quebec there was a decline of nearly 17 per cent, while Ontario and British Columbia showed minor recessions of less than three and two per cent, respectively.

The cumulative total for the five months ending May was \$31,633,000,000, an increase of nearly four per cent over the corresponding period of 1947. Twenty-nine of the clearing centres and each of the five economic areas, except Quebec, showed increases in this period. Total for the Maritime Provinces was 17 per cent higher at \$773,960,000 compared with \$660,663,000, and for the Prairie Provinces 15 per cent greater at \$5,141,484,000 against \$4,459,024,000. British Columbia showed a gain of seven per cent at \$2,809,447,000 compared with \$2,622,383,000 and Ontario nearly six per cent at \$13,534,895,000 compared with \$12,821,407,000. Quebec fell off five per cent to \$9,373,323,000 from \$9,870,580,000 last year.

GENERAL WHOLESALE COMMODITY
PRICE INDEX UP 1.5 POINTS

The general index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1926=100, rose 1.5 points during May to reach 150.0 as compared with 148.5 in April and 125.7 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All of the sub-groups registered advances over the April standing, with the exceptions of textile products which remained unchanged. Greatest advances were shown for iron and wood products, which were up 3.7 and 2.2 points, respectively.

Sub-group indexes for May were as follows, figures for April being in brackets: vegetable products, 133.4 (132.6); animal products, 162.3 (160.6); textile products, 155.2 (155.2); wood products, 183.5 (181.3); iron products, 156.7 (153.0); non-ferrous metals, 143.4 (141.7); non-metallic minerals, 129.5 (128.2); chemical products, 115.9 (115.2).

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>June 24, 1948</u>	<u>June 17, 1948</u>	<u>May 27, 1948</u>
		(1935-39=100)	
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks)	119.8	121.3	119.5
76 Industrials	114.1	116.0	114.3
16 Utilities	132.5	133.1	130.8
8 Banks	129.2	128.3	126.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	79.1	80.4	84.3
25 Golds	60.2	61.6	66.5
5 Base Metals	117.1	118.2	119.8

APRIL SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Both sales and purchases of securities between Canada and other countries were higher in April than in any month since March last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales at \$19 million showed an increase of \$3.4 million over the preceding month, and purchases at \$20.4 million were \$4.8 million greater. There was thus a small purchase balance of \$1.4 million, while in March sales and purchases were approximately equal.

During the first four months of this year transactions with all countries resulted in a purchase balance of \$6.5 million as compared with a purchase balance of \$5.0 million in the corresponding period last year and a sales balance of \$85.8 million in 1946.

The increased activity in April was due to a rise in the volume of transactions with the United States. Total trade with that country amounted to \$37.9 million as against \$29.6 million in March, transactions in stocks rising more than 60 per cent while those in bonds showed a small drop. The trade in Canadian stocks increased from \$10.9 million in March to \$15.7 million, and transactions in United States stocks almost doubled from \$5.0 million to \$9.9 million. The net position with regard to the United States, however, did not change materially from the position at the end of the previous month, since the increase in volume of purchases from that country was only slightly larger than the increase in the volume of sales.

The value of trade with the United Kingdom in April was smaller than in March, with a purchase balance of \$200,000, which was principally due to repurchases of Canadian stocks. Transactions with other countries brought the largest sales balance since January, 1947, amounting to \$400,000, the result of unusually large sales of Dominion bonds.

CANADIAN RAILWAY CARLOADINGS

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended July 19 amounted to 80,739 cars, an increase of nearly 5,600 cars over the preceding week and a minor decline of less than one per cent or 689 cars from the corresponding week of 1947, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Through shipments to the Pacific Coast were resumed on June 16, with the temporary exception of some perishables, live stock and a few export commodities.

Loadings in the eastern division totalled 55,720 cars compared with 52,338 in the preceding week and 54,168 in the similar week last year. There were increases over last year in fruit, coal, coke, ores, sand and stone, pulpwood, iron and steel, implements and canned foods, while grain was down from 2,791 to 1,078 cars, grain products from 2,092 to 1,670 cars, and vegetables, dairy products, lumber, gasoline, woodpulp and paper, and other manufactures moved in smaller volume.

With easing of flood conditions, the western division showed recovery from the low levels of the four preceding weeks at 25,019 cars against 22,769 in the preceding week, but still 2,241 cars below loadings in the corresponding week last year. Grain shipments rose to 4,334 cars from 3,445 in the preceding week, but only gasoline and petroleum oils, iron and steel, pulpwood, and sand and stone showed much improvement over the 1947 week.

Cumulative loadings in the first 25 weeks aggregated 1,837,331 cars, compared with 1,792,632 cars in the same period last year. There was a gain of nearly 66,500 cars in the eastern division and a decline of 21,799 in the western.

FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLE SALES
INCREASED IN MAY OVER LAST YEAR

Financing of motor vehicles in May declined to 15,543 units financed for \$14,282,526 as compared with 16,344 units in April with a financed value of \$14,954,100, but increased over last year's May number of 11,564 units financed for \$10,405,485, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

There were 4,567 new vehicles financed in May, while the number of used vehicles totalled 10,976, the increases over May last year being 11 per cent for new vehicles and 47 per cent for used cars. New passenger cars financed declined eight per cent from 2,183 to 2,011, but the amount of financing was slightly higher at \$2,554,425. Commercial vehicles increased 33 per cent in number from 1,917 to 2,556, the amount of financing being nearly 30 per cent higher at \$4,224,234.

In the used vehicle field, there were 8,654 passenger models financed, an increase of 55 per cent over the 5,593 passenger cars financed in May, 1946, while commercial vehicles amounted to 2,322 as against 1,871, an increase of 24 per cent. Amount of financing was 79 per cent higher at \$5,428,305 for passenger vehicles and up 30 per cent at \$2,075,562 for commercial vehicles.

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS
LOWER IN MAY

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles declined in May to 21,368 units from 24,243 in April and were below the shipments of 21,665 units in May last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. High monthly figure for this year was 27,112 units in March. Shipments during the first five months this year aggregated 105,820 units compared with 105,078 units in the corresponding 1947 period.

May shipments consisted of 10,736 passenger cars and 10,632 commercial vehicles, 1,098 of the former and 3,119 of the latter being intended for export. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States numbered 626 units during the month, bringing the total for the five months this year to 2,118 units, of which 1,166 were passenger cars and 952 commercial vehicles.

STEEL INGOT OUTPUT AT
ALL-TIME HIGH IN MAY

Production of steel ingots by Canadian mills, which has been running well above 1947 levels in previous months this year, rose to an all-time high monthly figure in May, amounting to 279,688 tons or a daily average of 9,022 tons, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The May output, substantially above the April figure of 254,315 tons, compares with 275,349 tons and a daily average of 8,882 tons in March, the previous monthly record. Production in May last year was 235,978 tons, while the highest wartime output for a month was 261,525 tons in March, 1945.

For the five-month period ending May, steel ingot production totalled 1,287,303 tons as against 1,210,850 tons last year, making a daily average of 8,469 compared with 8,019 tons.

FACTORY SALES OF ELECTRIC
STORAGE BATTERIES IN MAY

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were slightly lower in May than in April, amounting to \$1,055,022 compared with \$1,187,950, and slightly higher than last year's May figure of \$1,004,018, according to the monthly report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative sales for the five months ended May increased to \$5,729,631 compared with \$4,994,250 in the 1947 period.

DOMESTIC-TYPE ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS IN APRIL

Production of domestic-type electric refrigerators in Canada during April was slightly above the level of preceding months this year, totalling 10,539 units compared with 10,374 in March and 9,839 in February, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The April output continued the gains over last year, comparing with 8,531 units in April, 1947.

Aggregate Canadian production for the four months ended April was 42,342 units as against 33,279 units in the similar period last year.

Imports of complete electric refrigerators of all types numbered only 15 units in April compared with 4,136 in April last year, the aggregate for the four months this year amounting to 760 units compared with 10,524 in 1947. Exports of refrigerators, on the other hand, increased in April to 679 compared with 27 in April last year, making the total for the four months 2,063 as against 545 last year.

SALT PRODUCTION IN APRIL

Production of common salt in Canada in April amounted to 58,886 tons as compared with 56,284 tons in the preceding month and 66,761 tons in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the four-month period, production amounted to 226,307 tons as against 254,146 tons in the same months of 1947.

Shipments of salt amounted to 57,861 tons in April compared with 54,433 in March and 43,919 in April last year, and during the first four months of this year totalled 220,309 as against 157,549 tons in the like period last year. Imports in April totalled 7,708 tons as compared with 10,261 in April, 1947, and the exports, 181 tons as against 122, bringing the imports for the year to date to 28,995 tons against 56,693, and the exports to 1,162 tons against 634.

SALES OF LUBRICATING OILS IN CANADA

Sales of lubricating oils in Canada during 1947 amounted to 62,541,921 gallons compared with 57,999,562 gallons in the preceding year. Of the 1947 total sales, 39,137,106 gallons were for motor transport use, 484,253 gallons for aircraft, and 22,920,562 gallons for industrial and other uses.

About 42 per cent of the total Canadian sales, or 26,476,641 gallons, was made in Ontario; 18 per cent or 11,415,563 gallons in Quebec; 23 per cent or 14,260,923 gallons in the Prairie Provinces; eight per cent or 4,615,951 gallons in the Maritimes and nine per cent or 5,772,843 gallons in British Columbia.

LUMBER PRODUCTION IN APRIL

Canadian production of sawn lumber in April amounted to 353,349 M feet board measure compared with 409,652 M feet in the previous month and 367,291 M feet in April last year, according to estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was a decrease of 3.8 per cent in the year's production, made up of a six per cent increase in production for British Columbia, and a 16.78 per cent decrease for the rest of Canada. Output for the first four months this year totalled 1,484,503 M feet compared with 1,495,805 M feet for the corresponding period of 1947.

Production for the month was as follows by provinces, (in M board feet), totals for April last year being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 1,000 (1,382); Nova Scotia, 18,534 (26,756); New Brunswick, 16,673 (23,151); Quebec, 47,471 (54,346); Ontario 28,526 (28,066); Manitoba, 2,977 (8,366); Saskatchewan, 4,900 (5,530); Alberta, 11,342 (10,321); British Columbia, 221,926 (209,373).

CASH INCOME FROM THE SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS

Cash income of Canadian farms from the sale of farm products during the first quarter of 1948 was nearly 13 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year, amounting to \$403,340,000 compared with \$339,778,000 for January-March 1947, according to a preliminary estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These figures compare with \$297,723,000 for the first quarter of 1946.

Including supplementary cash payments (that is, cash payments under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act in 1946, 1947 and 1948; the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act in 1946 and 1947, and the Prairie Farm Income Act in 1946), cash receipts during the first quarter amounted to \$418,075,000 this year as against \$349,295,000 in 1947 and \$313,268,000 in 1946.

A sharp rise in the receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products from \$193,611,000 in 1947 to \$284,373,000, was the most important factor in bringing about a higher total cash income in 1948, the Bureau observes. Estimated receipts from the sale of hogs at \$102,000,000 were more than double the cash returns from this source a year ago and constituted the most important single item contributing to the gain in returns from livestock and livestock products. Gains in cash receipts were also established for the sale of dairy products, poultry and eggs.

Cash income from the sale of field crops at \$111,817,000 was down 21 per cent from the 1947 period. This decrease is attributable in large part to reduced marketings of wheat and coarse grains in the Prairie Provinces, which more than offset increased prices for coarse grains this year as against last. In addition, wheat participation payments at slightly more than \$6,000,000 this year were more than \$9,000,000 below total payments for the first three months of 1947. By provinces, cash income from the sale of farm products in the first quarter of 1948 was as follows, in thousands of dollars, totals for the same period of 1947 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$5,607 (\$3,944); Nova Scotia, \$9,866 (\$6,183); New Brunswick, \$11,561 (\$7,724); Quebec, \$71,111 (\$50,863); Ontario, \$150,864 (\$124,070); Manitoba, \$23,695 (\$24,803); Saskatchewan, \$41,480 (\$47,221); Alberta, \$69,489 (\$59,403); British Columbia, \$17,667 (\$15,567).

FLUID MILK SALES IN APRIL

Fluid sales of milk and cream in Canada amounted to an estimated 325,597,000 pounds during April, a reduction of 15,802,000 pounds or nearly 4½ per cent as compared with the same month of last year. Approximately 84 per cent was sold as milk and 16 per cent as cream. Estimated sales during the first four months of the year totalled 1,130,124,000 pounds, slightly more than two per cent below the level of the corresponding period of 1947.

Fluid milk sales in April amounted to 273,835,000 pounds, while cream sales expressed as milk totalled 51,762,000 pounds. Compared with April, 1947, milk sales declined nearly three per cent and cream sales fell approximately 13½ per cent. During the January-April period, milk sales amounted to 1,130,124,000 pounds, while cream expressed as milk were estimated at 220,762,000 pounds. In comparison with the same period of the previous year, the former declined approximately 3½ per cent, while the latter decreased slightly more than five per cent.

The combined sales of milk and cream in the 40 cities of Canada, reached a total of 180,411,600 pounds in April and 711,636,600 pounds in the four-month period ended April. Compared with April, 1947 and January-April, 1947, the former showed a decline of nearly five per cent while the latter fell three per cent.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 17 totalled 50,113,015 bushels compared with 52,726,753 bushels in the preceding week and 72,430,487 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending June 17 amounted to 4,450,813 bushels as against 4,108,579 in the preceding week.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending June 17, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,851,090 (1,958,261) bushels; barley, 1,139,764 (959,374); rye, 9,937 (19,327); flaxseed, 108,895 (88,678).

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on June 25 increased to 12,923,000 pounds compared with 9,676,000 pounds on June 18. Following were the stocks by cities, totals for June 18 being in brackets: Quebec, 1,665,000 (931,000) pounds; Montreal, 4,942,000 (4,250,000); Toronto, 2,249,000 (1,659,000); Winnipeg, 1,759,000 (1,221,000); Regina, 158,000 (149,000); Saskatoon, 209,000 (201,000); Edmonton, 569,000 (497,000); Calgary, 463,000 (345,000); Vancouver, 911,000 (424,000).

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN MAY

Net production of eggs in Canada in May is estimated at 49,171,000 dozen, of which 45,263,000 dozen were produced on farms and 3,908,000 dozen elsewhere than on farms. Total production for the first five months of 1948 amounted to 216,286,000 dozen eggs, of which 193,727,000 dozen were produced on farms.

OUTPUT OF MAPLE PRODUCTS SHOW DECLINES IN 1948

Production of maple syrup and sugar this year showed a decline from the preceding season, being estimated at 2,159,000 gallons of syrup and 2,350,000 pounds of sugar, compared with 3,580,000 gallons of syrup and 3,434,000 pounds of sugar in 1947, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The gross farm value for maple syrup and maple sugar was \$8,541,000 as against \$14,139,000 a year ago. This year's crop was 13 per cent smaller than the ten-year, 1938-47, average of 2,750,000 gallons.

The average price of syrup was only slightly below the 1947 level, at \$3.58 compared with \$3.59, prices in the Maritimes and Quebec showing a slight increase over last year, and prices in Ontario being somewhat lower. Average price of maple sugar was 34.9 cents per pound as against 37.4 cents in 1947, prices in all provinces being lower.

Production of maple syrup this year is as follows by provinces, with comparable figures for 1947 in brackets: Nova Scotia, 8,000 (9,000) gallons; New Brunswick, 12,000 (23,000); Quebec 1,750,000 (2,831,000); and Ontario, 389,000 (717,000). Maple sugar production is as follows, totals for 1947 being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 16,000 (14,000) pounds; New Brunswick, 124,000 (93,000); Quebec, 2,187,000 (3,260,000); and Ontario, 23,000 (67,000).

DAIRY FACTORIES IN 1946
REACHED ALL-TIME HIGH

The value of output of the dairy factories of Canada in 1946 amounted to \$270,305,506, establishing a new high record for the industry up to that year, and comparing with \$258,984,544 in 1945, the previous record, according to the annual report on the industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Manufactured products such as butter, cheese, concentrated milk, ice cream, etc., accounted for 69 per cent of the total value of output, and the milk and cream, whey cream, skim milk and buttermilk sold as such for the remaining 31 per cent.

For the milk and cream delivered to the dairy factories, patrons received the sum of \$187,668,987, an increase over the preceding year of \$7,075,135. Divided by factory groups, these payments were as follows: to patrons of creameries, \$134,960,420 or 72 per cent; to patrons of cheese factories, \$24,624,955 or 13 per cent; to patrons of combined butter and cheese factories, \$9,103,250 or five per cent; and to patrons of concentrated milk plants, \$18,980,362 or 10 per cent. Number of patrons was 424,321 compared with 442,628 in 1945.

The average price paid by the factories for milk in 1946 was \$2.63 per 100 pounds, and for cream, 41 cents per pound butter fat content. The total number of employees in the dairy industry was 21,125 and salaries and wages amounted to \$39,955,685 as compared with 20,933 employees paid \$29,063,462 in 1945.

Production of creamery butter in 1946 reached a total of 271,464,399 pounds valued at \$105,441,401 as against 293,782,846 pounds valued at \$101,398,478 in 1945, a decrease of eight per cent in production but an increase in value of \$4,042,923 from 1945. The average price per pound for the year was 38.84 cents compared with 34.51 cents the previous year. All provinces show a decreased production in the quantity of butter as compared with 1945.

Factory cheese production decreased to 147,647,509 pounds as against 187,928,315 in the preceding year. Total value of output was \$30,647,509 compared with \$38,272,244 in 1945. Average price per pound was 20.94 cents against 20.36 in 1945. Output in Ontario, the chief producer of cheese, represented 64 per cent of the total for Canada; Quebec was second with 29 per cent; and the remaining provinces contributed seven per cent.

Output of concentrated whole-milk products amounted to 241,188,718 pounds as against 242,010,496 pounds in 1945, and of concentrated milk by-products to 59,113,958 as compared with 52,613,533 pounds. Their aggregate value was \$32,680,517, an increase of \$2,898,719 over 1945.

Value of milk and cream, ice cream, chocolate milk, ice cream mix, cottage cheese, whey butter, buttermilk and other miscellaneous products sold by dairy factories totalled \$10,269,652 as compared with \$9,532,044 in the preceding year. Of this total, milk sold accounted for \$60,313,505, and cream for \$19,147,074 and ice cream for \$11,234,332.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF ICE CREAM

Production of ice cream by the dairy, confectionery and baking industries of Canada in 1946 amounted to 13,953,012 gallons valued at \$17,244,273 as compared with 14,383,268 gallons valued at \$18,480,139 in the preceding year, according to the annual report on ice cream production by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Per capita consumption of ice cream decreased from 1.22 gallons in 1945 to 1.13 in 1946. Ontario showed the largest consumption with 1.54 gallons per capita, Nova Scotia and Manitoba following with 1.45 and 1.41 gallons, respectively; Quebec and Saskatchewan had the smallest with 0.60 and 0.90 gallons.

FEWER GAINFULLY OCCUPIED MEN
MORE WOMEN IN MANITOBA

The number of gainfully occupied males (including persons on Active Service), 14 years of age and over, in Manitoba at June 1, 1946, was 225,520 as compared with 240,399 in 1941, representing a decline of 6.3 per cent in the five-year interval, according to the final count of the 1946 Prairie Census returns by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of gainfully occupied females, 14 years of age and over, was 54,609, an increase of 4,697 or 9.4 per cent since 1941.

There was a decline in the number of gainfully occupied males between 1941 and 1946 in all age groups with the exception of age groups 35 to 44 and 60 and over which showed increases since the 1941 Census of 2.8 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. Varying percentage increases throughout all age groups, except between the ages of 25 and 34, were shown for the gainfully occupied females.

Single males in civilian employment declined from the number at the 1941 Census by 15.2 per cent to 62,635 at June 1, 1946, while those of married marital status increased by 5.3 per cent to 143,023 at the latter date. Single females in such employment reported a loss of 4.8 per cent to show 33,821 at the 1946 Census and the married showed a gain of 78.5 per cent to number 9,768.

The number of gainfully occupied males, exclusive of the Armed Forces, reporting less than nine years of schooling was 123,833 at the 1946 Census, a decrease of 12,028 or 8.9 per cent since 1941, while those with some high school attendance numbered 76,312, an increase of 7,544 or 11 per cent during this period. Gainfully occupied females with less than nine years of schooling remained unchanged at just over 17,000, whereas those reporting between nine and 12 years at school increased by 12.9 per cent to show 31,522 at the 1946 Census.

Most male occupations showed insignificant numerical changes as between the 1941 and 1946 Censuses. The numbers of males engaged in those occupations which showed substantial relative changes in this period, with the 1941 Census figures in brackets, were as follows: farm labourers (no pay), 17,212 (21,809); farm labourers (wage-earners), 10,284 (15,359); school teachers, 1,267 (1,419); sheet-metal workers, 1,014 (802); blacksmiths, 776 (1,016); barbers and hairdressers, 734 (905); brakemen, 693 (551); chauffeurs and taxi drivers, 632 (461); linemen and servicemen, 624 (500); locomotive firemen, 592 (441); bus drivers, 550 (300); operators -- electric railway, 548 (463); firemen (fire department), 506 (400); baggagemen and expressmen, 306 (167); and professors, 194 (109).

Only a few female occupations showed significant changes since the 1941 Census. These were as follows: stenographers and typists, 7,486 (5,648); office clerks, 5,047 (2,874); sales clerks, 4,472 (3,718); household workers, 4,167 (10,865); nurses in training, 958 (1,098); telephone operators, 894 (747); office appliance operators, 716 (405); and barbers and hairdressers, 657 (805).

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD WORKERS
DOWN SHARPLY 1941 TO 1946

Number of females employed as "household workers" in Manitoba fell off sharply from 1941 to 1946, dropping from 10,865 in the former year to 4,167, a decrease of nearly 62 per cent, according to 1946 Prairie Census returns. The 1941 Census figures also showed a decline from that for 1936, when 12,061 household workers were reported. The decline in the ten-year period thus amounted to somewhat over 65 per cent.

It is estimated by the Bureau that the number of female household workers in Canada, totalling 148,999 at June 2, 1941, decreased between that date and June 1, 1946, by approximately 50 per cent.

WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING,
MINING AND LOGGING, 1939 and 1947

From 1939 to 1947, the gross weekly earnings of the employees of leading manufacturing establishments in Canada increased slightly over 58 per cent, rising from an average of \$23.11 in the former year to \$36.57 in the latter, according to a preliminary report on the results of a study of pre-war levels of earnings in industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This study is designed to provide data on pre-war levels of earnings comparable to the Bureau's monthly statistics of payrolls, collection of which was begun only in the spring of 1941.

Over the same period, the report also shows, the average weekly earnings of workers in mining rose about 50 per cent from \$28.68 to \$43.02 and those of workers in logging rather more than doubled, climbing from \$17.32 in 1939 to \$35.42 in 1947. In these eight years, it is pointed out, the cost-of-living index rose approximately 50 per cent, while the rates of income tax increased and the incidence of the tax was broadened over pre-war years.

Average weekly earning figures, as shown in the report, represent the earnings of full-time, part-time and casual workers (including overtime payments), before deductions for income taxes, unemployment insurance and other purposes. The figures do not make allowance, however, for the value of board and lodging, where provided without charge or at nominal rates -- perquisites which, in the case of logging, are frequently part of the remuneration.

In manufacturing, earnings in eight of the 17 main divisions shown by the Bureau in its monthly statistics showed increases in the eight years ranging from 30 to 49 per cent, while in the other nine the advances varied from 50 to 80 per cent. Regarding these increases, the report observes that differences in the amounts by which the wage-rates have been adjusted since 1939 have been only one of several important factors contributing to the size of the increases in particular industries. Among other major factors are greater regularity of employment, together with a higher ratio of premium overtime work; changes in the methods of production during the period; the varying distributions of workers in 1939 and later years in the component sub-groups of particular industries; the supply situation in respect of materials and labour required in different industries; and variations in the distribution of workers as between the skilled, unskilled and casual labour categories. In some cases, the incidence of industrial disputes has also had an effect.

In the case of mining, the general increase in average earnings of 50 per cent in the eight years, the report states, resulted mainly from higher wage rates, the general level of employment being somewhat lower in 1947 than in 1939. In logging, general heightened employment, increasing mechanization of the industry and substantial advances in the wage rates combined to raise the per capita earnings.

The present report contains data only for 1939 and the comparative statistics for the years 1942 to 1947, collection of which begun during 1941. These statistics will be available later for 1940 and 1941 as well, as will statistics on the movements of average weekly earnings in other major branches of industrial employment.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Cash income from the sale of Farm Products, January-March (10 cents).
2. Monthly Report on Shipments of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, April (20 cents).
3. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, April (25 cents).
4. Domestic Type Electric Refrigerators, April (10 cents).
5. Monthly Poultry Estimates, May (10 cents).
6. Motor Vehicle Shipments, May (10 cents).
7. Ice Cream Production, 1946 (15 cents).
8. Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Persons Employed in Manufacturing, Mining and Logging, 1939, and in 1942-47 (25 cents).
9. Sales of Lubricating Oils in Canada, 1947 (10 cents).
10. Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1945: Summary Report (Printed, 50 cents).
11. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
12. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, May (10 cents).
13. Statistics of Dairy Factories, 1946 (25 cents).
14. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, May (10 cents).
15. Occupations of Gainfully Occupied by Age, Marital Status, Schooling, Industrial Status, Birthplace, and Mother Tongue in Manitoba -- Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1946 (10 cents).
16. Canadian Statistical Review, May (35 cents a copy, \$3 a year).
17. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
18. Prices and Price Indexes, May (10 cents).
19. Steel Ingots, May (10 cents).
20. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, May (10 cents).
21. Maple Products, 1948 (10 cents).
22. Farm Values, 1946: Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
23. Salt, April (10 cents).
24. Fluid Milk Trade, April (10 cents).
25. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, April (10 cents).
26. Dwellings by Tenure and Rooms; Households and Families by Size and Composition for Social Areas of Calgary and Edmonton (10 cents).

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

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