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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADIAN COAL PRODUCTION during March was slightly more than two per cent greater than in March last year, output being substantially larger in Alberta and British Columbia and the Yukon but lower in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES of hourly-rated personnel employed by leading Canadian manufacturers at February 1 amounted to \$41.70, an increase of \$4.64 over the corresponding week of 1948.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits totalled 46,200 in March, slightly more than in March last year. In the first quarter, entries were six per cent greater at 114,600.

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SPENDING IN CANADIAN RETAIL STORES more than doubled from 1941 to 1948, rising from \$3,436,800,000 in the former year -- when the last complete measurement of Canada's retail business was made during the decennial census -- to an estimated \$7,276,400,000 last year. All retail trades shared in the expansion, gains ranging from 75 to upwards of 125 per cent.

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TOTAL STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in North American positions at the end of March were 262,400,000 bushels, an increase of 55,400,000 bushels over the stocks at March 31, 1948. All were held in Canada and 49 per cent was held on farms.

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BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES were all fewer in January than in the same month last year. According to preliminary figures, births declined 9.5 per cent, deaths 19 per cent, and marriages 13.5 per cent.

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF NAILS IN FEBRUARY

Production of iron and steel wire nails in February amounted to 6,540 tons, down from the 7,193 tons turned out in January, but above last year's corresponding total of 5,670 tons, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first two months of this year, 13,733 tons were produced as against 12,524 in the similar period last year.

Shipments during the month fell to 6,610 tons from 8,524 in January, but increased slightly over the 6,408 tons shipped a year ago. This brought the cumulative total for the two months of this year to 15,134 tons as against 13,619 in the same period of 1948. (22)

RETAIL SALES HAVE MORE
THAN DOUBLED IN SEVEN YEARS

Dollar volume of retail sales in Canada has more than doubled during the last seven years, all regions of the country sharing in this general expansion -- although trends have not been uniformly parallel -- and all trades showing gains of substantial but varying proportions.

According to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, consumer expenditures in Canadian retail stores in 1948 reached a total of \$7,276,400,000. This compares with \$3,436,800,000 in 1941, when the last complete measurement of Canada's retail business was made in the Decennial Census. Last year's volume exceeded by nearly 11 per cent the previous high estimated expenditures of \$6,562,900,000 for 1947.

The Bureau's estimates for 1948 and 1947 are based on the findings of a scientifically selected sample embracing all kinds of business and representing all provinces, and form one of the features of the development of a new and improved retail series. As the sample consists of businesses which have operated continuously from 1941 to 1948, it can be assumed, states the Bureau's report, that the estimates for the last two years would be slightly larger if adjustment for the net change in the number of retail businesses were possible. A study to bring about this further refinement will be completed during the next 12 months.

By regions, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia have shown the greatest percentage increase in retail sales from 1941 to 1948. Sales in British Columbia have risen from \$309,600,000 to an estimated \$731,300,000; in Alberta from \$221,100,000 to \$519,200,000; Saskatchewan, \$186,900,000 to \$459,200,000; and Manitoba, smallest relative gain of the four, from \$210,800,000 to \$440,300,000. In Ontario and Quebec, the rise in sales over the period have been closely in line with the average for the whole country. Dollar volume for Ontario advanced from \$1,407,000,000 to an estimated \$2,887,800,000 in 1948, and for Quebec from \$818,700,000 to \$1,697,200,000. Sales in the Maritime Provinces moved up from \$282,800,000 to \$541,400,000.

Since the war's end, the Bureau report observes, sales in the Maritimes have shown noticeably lower increases than those in the other provinces. During the war period gains in that area surpassed those in other regions. Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have shown an ability to sustain a higher rate of increase in the post-war period than have other provinces.

By trades, gains between 1948 and 1941 in excess of 100 per cent and in some cases 125 per cent have been shown by grocery and combination stores, meat stores, country general stores, department stores, men's clothing, women's clothing, family clothing, shoe, hardware, lumber and building materials, furniture, electrical appliances and radio, and tobacco businesses, and by restaurants. Each of the remaining six separate trades shown in the Bureau's new series -- variety, motor vehicle, garages and filling stations, coal and wood, drug, and jewellery -- had gains exceeding 75 per cent, while a residual group of all other trades increased over 125 per cent.

In terms of dollar volume, the five largest trades together accounted for 48.8 per cent of the total retail trade in 1948 as against 50.2 per cent in 1941. These trades are: grocery and combination stores, department stores, motor vehicle dealers, country general stores and garages and filling stations. Grocery and combination stores, department stores and country general stores, according to the Bureau's analysis, kept pace with the average trend during the period and had the same representation in the total sales volume in 1948 as in 1941. All of the reduction in the proportion occupied by the five can be attributed to failure of the automotive trades to recover completely from a period of curtailed trading in the earlier years of the 1941-1948 span. (1)

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS Average weekly wages of hourly-rated personnel employed by leading Canadian manufacturers at February 1 amounted to \$41.70, showing an increase of \$2.24 over the average for the holiday week of January 1, and \$4.64 higher than in the corresponding week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The wage-earners for whom statistics are available worked an average of 42.9 hours in the week of February 1, or 2.3 hours more than in the week of January 1, and 0.1 hours more than in the same week last year. The aggregate hours worked by these hourly-rated wage-earners increased 5.4 per cent in the week as compared with January, but the number of wage-earners dropped by 0.3 per cent.

The average hourly earnings remained steady at 97.2 cents, the first time in a year that the movement has not been upward. At February 1 last year the hourly earnings had also maintained the January 1 level of 86.6 cents. (2)

FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in March totalled 46,200, an advance of less than one per cent over the same month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first three months of this year, entries totalled 114,600, an increase of six per cent over the same period in 1948.

A falling-off in traffic entering through ports in Ontario almost balanced increases in other provinces. The Ontario decrease was influenced by unusually heavy traffic in March 1948, which was 59 per cent greater than in March, 1947.

Totals for the month were as follows, figures for March last year being in brackets: Ontario, 23,209 (24,984); Quebec, 9,336 (8,285); British Columbia, 9,108 (9,084); New Brunswick, 3,075 (2,727); Alberta, 839 (554); Manitoba, 422 (356); Saskatchewan, 130 (44); Yukon Territory, 41 (50); Nova Scotia, nil (3). (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES Department store sales advanced 29 per cent during the week ending April 9 over the corresponding period last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Largest gain of 38 per cent was shown in Saskatchewan, followed by Alberta with 33 per cent, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces each 32 per cent, Quebec 31 per cent, Ontario 26 per cent and British Columbia 24 per cent.

STOCKS OF CANADIAN GRAIN Total stocks of Canadian wheat at the end of March were 262,400,000 bushels, an increase of 55,400,000 or nearly 27 per cent over the level at March 31, 1948, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All stocks were held in Canadian positions. Last year on the same date 2,400,000 bushels out of the total stocks of 207,000,000 bushels were held in the United States.

Over 70 per cent of Canada's total wheat stocks at March 31 were held on farms and in country, interior private and mills elevators -- 129,300,000 bushels or some 49 per cent of total stocks being accounted for by farm-held wheat, while 57,500,000 or about 22 per cent were located in the latter positions. A year ago there were an estimated 116,000,000 bushels on farms and 42,700,000 in country, interior private mill elevators. Lakehead stocks at 39,600,000 bushels on March 31 this year were sharply above last year's level of 16,900,000 bushels. Stocks in transit by rail and in store in Eastern elevators were also well above the March, 1948 level but west coast terminal stocks at 5,000,000 bushels were 2,000,000 below the 1948 figure.

The total quantity of oats in Canada at the end of March is estimated at 167,839,000 bushels as compared with 135,504,000 on the same date last year, this year's total comprising 9,407,000 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 1,776,000 in transit by rail and 156,656,000 bushels on farms.

Barley stocks amounted to 78,831,000 bushels as compared with 73,102,000 at the same date last year, the figures for 1949 including 14,112,000 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 1,658,000 bushels in transit by rail and 63,061,000 bushels on farms.

Stocks of rye are estimated at 15,530,000 bushels as against 2,217,000, this year's total including 7,305,000 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 493,000 bushels in transit by rail and 7,732,000 bushels on farms.

Flaxseed stocks amounted to 14,334,000 bushels as compared with 8,536,000 at the end of March 1948, the total in 1949 being made up of 10,497,000 bushels in elevators, 402,000 bushels in transit by rail and 3,434,000 bushels on farms. (4)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on April 7 amounted to 126,911,000 bushels, showing a decline of 3,826,000 from the total for March 31, but a gain of 39,764,000 over last year's corresponding total, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 1,287,300 bushels of wheat during the week ending April 7 as compared with 732,700 in the corresponding week last year. Clearances for export amounted to 3,384,400 bushels, more than double last year's total of 1,592,800.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending April 7, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 609,900 (381,200) bushels; barley, 399,300 (201,800); rye, 102,300 (12,600); flaxseed, 92,200 (18,900). (5)

FEWER POULTRY ON CANADIAN FARMS There were 39,726,500 head of poultry on Canadian farms at December 1, being 54.7 per cent of the number on hand on June 1, and 78.4 per cent of those on farms on December 1, 1947, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Reductions were common to all provinces in varying degree for the total number of birds, but not for each kind, some provinces showing increases in turkeys, geese and ducks.

There were 37,169,100 domestic fowl -- hens, cocks and chickens -- a reduction from December 1, 1947 of 21.4 per cent, and 46.7 per cent from June 1, 1948. The number of hens, including pullets of laying age, increased by 19.4 per cent over June 1, but decreased 18.5 per cent from the preceding December. Pullets, not of laying age, decreased 38.2 per cent in the 12-month comparison and cocks and cockerels by 36.3 per cent.

Turkeys numbered 1,851,700, or 25.8 per cent less than a year earlier; geese at 350,900 were 16 per cent fewer in number; while ducks totalled 354,800, a decrease of 17.3 per cent. Turkeys increased in the Maritimes and British Columbia, while geese increased in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. (6)

SUGAR STOCKS LARGER Refinery stocks of both raw and refined sugar on March 26 were substantially larger than a year earlier, while stocks of raw sugar were down, and those of refined sugar up from a month earlier.

Raw sugar stocks increased to 75,937,342 pounds as compared with 59,158,116 pounds at the corresponding date in 1948, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. At February 26 they stood at 108,198,555 pounds. Refined sugar at March 26 amounted to 252,656,704 pounds compared with 164,075,260 pounds a year earlier and 230,586,656 pounds four weeks earlier.

During the four weeks ending March 26, 98,980,654 pounds of refined sugar were manufactured as compared with 88,147,983 pounds in the corresponding period last year. Receipts of raw sugar increased to 67,752,287 pounds from 57,966,358 a year ago, and meltings and sales to 100,013,500 from 90,719,531 pounds. (7)

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES
SHOWED DECLINES IN JANUARY Contrary to the trend of the last four months of 1948, when an earlier decline was reversed, the number of births, deaths and marriages in Canada showed a marked falling-off in January as compared with a year earlier. Registrations in cities, towns and villages of 10,000 and over were down similarly to the country-wide totals.

Preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place the number of births for all Canada at 23,637 in January as compared with 26,125 in January, 1948, making a decrease of 9.5 per cent. Lower figures were recorded for six of the nine provinces, the exceptions being Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Alberta, which had small increases. Largest numerical decline was in Ontario, where the number recorded was 7,164 as against 9,031 a year earlier.

Deaths during January totalled 8,870, down nearly 19 per cent from 10,912 in the corresponding 1948 month. There were small increases in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, but decreases in each of the other seven provinces, the largest numerically and proportionally being in Quebec and Ontario.

Marriages in the month numbered 4,905 as against 5,668, a drop of 13.5 per cent. As in the case of births, the number was lower than last year in six provinces, and higher in three, the exceptions being Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Manitoba. Largest decreases were in Ontario and Quebec. (8)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

April 14, 1949 April 7, 1949 March 17, 1949

(1935-39=100)

Investors' Price Index

(106 Common Stocks)	107.3	106.7	105.5
82 Industrials	100.8	100.0	99.4
16 Utilities	116.5	116.5	113.1
8 Banks	132.5	132.4	130.2

Mining Stock Price Index

(30 Stocks)	87.0	85.9	81.4
25 Golds	73.1	71.7	66.5
5 Base Metals	113.5	113.2	110.4

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 449,389, a decrease of six per cent from the preceding month's figure of 478,247, and down 35.4 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 695,216, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of calf and kip skins fell from 710,569 a year ago to 520,362, goat and kid skins from 185,373 to 67,213, horse hides from 68,098 to 19,942, while sheep and lamb skins were up from 61,624 dozen to 63,211 dozen.

Production of cattle sole leather in February totalled 1,727,275 pounds as compared with 2,401,657 in the same month a year earlier, cattle upper leather 3,046,372 square feet compared with 3,139,236, and glove and garment leather 449,776 square feet compared with 417,791. Production of calf and kip skin upper leather totalled 1,058,319 square feet compared with 1,293,543 a year ago. (9)

COAL OUTPUT UP, IMPORTS DOWN IN MARCH

With substantial increases in Alberta and British Columbia and the Yukon, and a minor gain in New Brunswick, Canadian production of coal rose slightly more than two per cent in March over the same month last year. Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan registered the only declines. Imports were down 44 per cent.

Preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place the all-Canada output at 1,701,000 tons as compared with 1,658,699 a year ago. During the first three months of this year, production rose to 5,202,000 tons as against 4,210,171 in the same period last year. Imports during the month fell to 670,748 tons from 1,206,756 in March 1948, and in the cumulative period to 2,369,355 tons from 3,410,557.

Mines in Alberta produced 783,000 tons in March this year as compared with 704,071 a year earlier. Total for British Columbia and Yukon was 179,000 tons compared with 126,179, Nova Scotia 500,500 (585,147), Saskatchewan 199,000 (206,967), and New Brunswick 39,500 (36,335). (10)

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board in March both showed increases over February totals and were well in advance of the corresponding month last year. Cumulative figures for the first quarter of this year also showed marked increases in production and sales.

Output in the month amounted to 22,973,519 square feet as compared with 20,132,143 in February and 17,838,442 in the same month last year. During the first three months of this year, 63,260,455 square feet were produced as against 50,001,366 in the similar period a year ago.

Domestic sales in March rose to 21,705,501 square feet from 19,802,096 in the preceding month and 14,797,102 a year earlier. In the cumulative period, January-March, sales totalled 61,065,015 square feet compared with 42,721,056 in the same period a year earlier. (11)

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

Consumption of rubber showed a moderate decline in February, total for the month standing at 13,725,000 pounds as compared with 13,924,000 in the preceding month. Natural rubber consumption fell to 7,608,000 pounds from 7,810,000, reclaim to 2,319,000 pounds from 2,428,000, while synthetic rose to 3,798,000 pounds from 3,686,000.

In terms of end-product use, the consumption of rubber in the production of rubber footwear increased by 78,000 pounds, and in wire and cable by 53,000 pounds. In the production of tires, tubes and tire repair material, consumption decreased by 213,000 pounds, and in other products by 117,000 pounds.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber was lower in February, amounting to 8,494,000 pounds as compared with 10,667,000 in January, and reclaim dropped to 605,000 pounds from 737,000.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber rose to 17,277,000 pounds from the January total of 14,363,000, while synthetic fell to 10,107,000 pounds from 11,437,000, and reclaim to 4,146,000 pounds from 4,389,000. (12)

STOCKS OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL

Stocks of ingot makers' non-ferrous scrap metal showed an increase in January, month-end stocks amounting to 2,795,600 pounds as compared with 2,407,100 at the first of the month, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The amount purchased or received during the month was 4,990,800 pounds, while the total used or sold aggregated 4,602,300. Stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingots increased to 2,431,500 pounds from 2,397,700 at the beginning of the month, while production totalled 4,069,500 pounds. Total used or sold was 4,035,700 pounds. (13)

WAREHOUSING IN 1947

Revenues of 122 warehousing establishments in Canada which reported their earnings to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for both 1946 and 1947 rose from \$14,711,000 to \$16,590,000, or by 12.8 per cent. Expenses advanced from \$12,607,000 to \$13,867,000, or by 10 per cent, net operating revenues from \$2,104,000 to \$2,723,000, and net income from \$1,042,000 to \$1,824,000.

The number of regular employees was higher at 3,129 compared with 3,032 in 1946, while casual help was down to 358 compared with 442. Salaries employees increased to 1,054 from 959. Total of salaries and wages for employees of all classes increased to \$7,126,000 from \$6,602,000. (14)

POPULATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND
BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX

Since the turn of the century, the population of Newfoundland (including Labrador) has grown from 220,984 in 1901 to 321,819 in 1945, an increase of 100,835 or over 45 per cent. From 1935 to 1945 it increased by 32,000 or 11 per cent. The 1945 total was approximately three and one-half times that of Prince Edward Island, about one-half that of Nova Scotia, and about one-tenth that of Quebec.

These and other facts are revealed in two reports, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which form part of a series based on the results of a Census of Population, Agriculture and Fisheries, taken by the Newfoundland Government in 1945. These results were compiled in the Bureau at the request of Newfoundland.

In the 10-year period since the taking of the 1935 Census in the districts of Newfoundland showing the largest increases in population were Grand Falls, Humber and St. George's - Port-au-Port, each of which increased by more than one-third.

Eight centres in 1945 had a population of over 2,500. The population within the incorporated limits of St. John's City numbered 44,603, as compared with 39,886 in 1935. However, if several adjoining settlements and sections are included, the population of the Greater St. John's Area numbered 57,496 in 1945. The populations of the remaining centres of over 2,500 in 1945, with 1935 figures in brackets, were as follows: Bell Island, 8,171 (6,157); Bishop's Falls, 2,522 (1,882); Botwood, 2,744 (1,090); Carbonear, 3,472 (3,367); Corner Brook, 8,711 (6,374); Grand Falls, 4,552 (4,244); and Windsor, 2,772 (1,447).

Figures on the sex distribution of the population show that the males have outnumbered the females by a slight margin, the proportion remaining almost constant since the start of the century. There were 164,595 males compared with 157,224 females in 1945, 148,721 as against 140,867 in 1935, and 112,697 males compared with 106,910 females in 1901. The proportion of males to females was 51.1 to 48.9 in 1945, 51.4 to 48.6 in 1935, 51.0 to 49.0 in 1921, and 51.0 to 48.4 in 1901. (15 & 16).

OUTPUT OF TOILET PREPARATIONS
NEARLY \$23 MILLION IN 1947

Total production of toilet preparations in Canada during 1947 was lower in value than in 1946, but above all previous years for which figures are available. Factory selling value of the year's output amounted to \$22,641,068 as compared with \$24,758,564 in 1946 and \$22,037,891 in 1945, according to the annual report on the toilet preparations industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. By way of further comparison, the value was put at \$8,194,442 in 1939.

Dentifrices held the leading position in value among Canadian produced toilet preparations both in 1947 and 1946, pastes, powders and liquids combined being valued at \$4,430,650 in 1947 and \$3,981,478 in the preceding year. Toilet waters came next in 1947 at \$3,385,335, followed by creams of all kinds at \$2,212,180. In fourth place were shampoos, with a total value for liquids and powders of \$1,506,199; then perfumes at \$1,240,914; talcum powders at \$1,217,987; face powders at \$953,886; lipstick at \$740,484, and manicure preparations at \$706,406.

Values of other items in 1947 were: deodorants, \$655,088; rouge, \$231,738; bath salts and bath oils, \$357,807; bay rum, hair tonics, alcoholic liquid brilliantines, alcoholic wave sets, etc., \$563,230; hair tonics, non-alcoholic liquid brilliantines, and non-alcoholic wave sets, etc., \$763,306. (17)

OUTPUT VALUE OF COKE AND GAS
INDUSTRY INCREASED IN 1947

Production from coke plants and from illuminating and fuel gas plants in Canada during 1947 increased over 16 per cent in value over 1946, being valued at \$72,832,722 as against \$62,582,475. Output included 3,514,151 tons of coke valued at \$39,339,891 at the works, 65,873,309 M cubic feet of gas valued at \$28,399,451, and by-products valued at \$5,093,380.

Thirty coke and gas works operated in 1947, including 11 by-product and bee-hive plants, 18 retort coal and water gas plants, and one butane gas plant, according to the detailed annual report on the industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Fifteen of the works were located in Ontario, four in British Columbia, five in Quebec, two each in Manitoba and Nova Scotia, and one each in Alberta and New Brunswick. In addition to these producers, one company in Quebec and two in Ontario purchased coke-oven gas and one in Ontario purchased water gas to be distributed for domestic or commercial use.

Average number of persons employed in the industry's plants was 5,009 as compared with 4,961 in 1946, and wages and salaries totalled \$10,812,112 as against \$9,348,213. Cost of materials at the work amounted to \$39,904,780 compared with \$34,709,159 in the previous year. (18)

VENEERS AND PLYWOODS
INDUSTRY IN 1947

Factory value of products turned out by 36 establishments comprising Canada's veneers and plywoods industry in 1947 was \$44,073,514, showing an increase of 52 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$28,867,669. Production of veneers and plywoods accounted for \$37,744,796 of the total value as compared with \$24,295,285 in 1946, an increase of 55 per cent.

The average number of employees engaged in this industry totalled 5,990 as compared with 5,161 in 1946, and their salary and wage payments aggregated \$10,729,456 as against \$7,905,365. Employees in British Columbia numbered 2,493, with a total payroll of \$5,088,307, followed by Quebec with 2,085 persons who received \$3,344,826, and Ontario, New Brunswick and Alberta combined with 1,412 persons whose earnings totalled \$2,296,323. (19)

ROOFING PAPER INDUSTRY IN 1947

Gross value of products manufactured by the roofing paper industry of Canada in 1947 amounted to \$27,405,000 as compared with the preceding year's figure of \$22,785,000, a rise of 20 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of establishments was unchanged from 1946, standing at 21, and the average number of employees engaged in this industry aggregated 2,183 who received \$4,236,230 in salaries and wages as compared with 2,015 persons whose earnings totalled \$3,269,745 in 1946. (20)

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

The value of production from Canadian shipyards in 1947 amounted to \$110,131,000 as compared with \$91,851,000 in the preceding year and \$204,594,000 in 1945. The 74 shipyards included in the industry employed an average of 21,119 workers in 1947 and paid out \$46,458,000 in salaries and wages, \$37,264,000 for materials for shipbuilding and \$1,654,000 for fuel and electricity. The 24 establishments on the west coast with production at \$28,598,000, accounted for 26 per cent of the total for Canada, and the 10 yards in Quebec with output at \$49,339,000 accounted for 45 per cent. (21)

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK -- (The numbers in this list correspond with those at the end of news items, indicating the report on which an item is based).

1. Retail Trade, Revised Series, 1941, 1947, 1948 (50 cents).
2. Statistics on Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings as Reported at the Beginning of February (10 cents).
3. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, March (10 cents).
4. Stocks of Canadian Grain, March 31 (10 cents).
5. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
6. Poultry Survey, December 1, 1948 (10 cents).
7. The Sugar Situation in Canada, February 26 to March 26 (10 cents).
8. Births, Marriages and Deaths, January (10 cents).
9. Hides, Skins and Leather, February (10 cents).
10. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, March (10 cents).
11. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, March (10 cents).
12. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, February (25 cents).
13. Ingot Makers' Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, January (10 cents).
14. Warehousing, 1947 (25 cents).
15. Population of Newfoundland by Sex for Districts and Settlements, 1945 (10 cents).
16. Population of Newfoundland by Age Groups and Sex, 1945 (10 cents).
17. The Toilet Preparations Industry in Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
18. Coke and Gas Industry in Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
19. Preliminary Report on the Veneers and Plywoods Industry, in Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
20. The Roofing Paper Industry in Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
21. The Shipbuilding Industry, 1947 (15 cents).
22. Nails, Tacks and Staples, February (10 cents).
23. Index Numbers of Cost of Electricity for Domestic Service, 1948 (25 cents).
24. Earnings and Hours of Work in Manufacturing 1946 (25 cents).
25. Special Supplement to the Monthly Report on Refined Petroleum Products, 1948 (20 cents).
26. The Bridge Building and Structural Steel Work Industry, 1947 (25 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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