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CANADA'S TOTAL RETAIL TRADE in September was estimated at \$685,000,000, an increase of seven per cent over the September, 1948 figure of \$639,000,000. Sales were also higher than the August total of \$644,000,000.

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CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME showed a further rise in August, reaching the highest monthly figure since September last year when retroactive wage payments to railway employees had swelled the total. Estimate for the month is placed at \$658,000,000, up \$9,000,000 over July, and \$44,000,000 over August a year ago. The September, 1948 total was \$663,000,000.

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SECURITY TRANSACTIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES in September resulted in considerable increases in sales and purchases over levels prevailing in August. Sales were greater than in the previous month, but not in sufficient volume to offset purchases. Total transactions amounted to \$46,600,000, purchases exceeding sales by \$3,400,000, an increase of \$2,800,000 over the net purchase in August.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS employed by leading manufacturing establishments at September 1 amounted to \$41.76 as compared with \$41.40 at August 1, and \$38.95 at September 1 last year.

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VALUE OF INVENTORIES HELD BY CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS at the end of September showed little change from the August level, the preliminary index number standing at 130.3 per cent of the average 1947 value as against 130.3 at the end of August.

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CLOSE TO 12,000 MORE DWELLING UNITS WERE BUILT IN CANADA during the first eight months this year than in the corresponding period of 1948, an estimated total of 55,435 being completed as compared with 43,571. Starts were down to 57,827 from 60,465 a year ago.

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PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS in October amounted to 252,965 tons as compared with 232,882 in the preceding month and 272,127 in October last year.

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OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY BY CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS amounted to 3,753,055,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 3,798,459,000 in August and 3,598,154,000 in September last year.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended November 12 amounted to 81,573 cars as compared with 84,198 in the same week last year, a decline of 3.1 per cent.

RETAIL TRADE INCREASED
SEVEN PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER

Canada's total retail trade in September was estimated at \$685,000,000, an increase of seven per cent over the September, 1948 figure of \$639,000,000. Sales were also higher than the August total of \$644,000,000.

A uniform rate of increase over 1948 has prevailed over the last five months, during which sales increases have ranged from five to eight per cent. Dollar sales for the first nine months of this year were estimated at \$5,543,000,000, up seven per cent over sales of \$5,175,000,000 in the similar period of 1948.

Most kinds of stores reported moderate sales increases in September this year over a year ago. Among the few increases which exceeded the average gain of seven per cent were those for motor vehicle dealers and furniture stores which rose by 28 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. The motor vehicle trade has maintained a consistently high rate of increase throughout 1949, and had a cumulative gain of 20 per cent in the nine months' comparison. Further evidence of the increased activity of the automotive field is reflected in sales increases for garages and filling stations which amounted to 12 per cent in September and 11 per cent in the January-September period compared with last year. One notable change in trend occurred in the case of coal and wood dealers where sales increased 12 per cent in September, but averaged 6.5 per cent lower in the nine months.

Declines from September last year were limited to country general stores, which had a three per cent decrease, and to the three clothing trades which had sales declines of from two per cent to eight per cent.

Provincial sales increases in September were remarkably consistent with those for the first nine months of the year. Increases for the Prairie Provinces were higher than for other provinces, both in September and the nine-month comparison. However, the margin of difference between the Prairies and the remainder of the country was narrowed slightly in September when gains were lower than in the nine months for the Prairies and a little larger in eastern Canada. (1)

LABOUR INCOME HIGHER IN AUGUST

Canadian labour income showed a further rise in August, reaching the highest monthly figure since September last year when retroactive wage payments to railway employees had swelled the total. Estimate for August is placed at \$658,000,000, up \$9,000,000 over July, and \$44,000,000 over August a year ago. The September 1948 total was \$663,000,000.

The aggregate for the first eight months of this year was \$5,002,000,000 as compared with \$4,571,000,000 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of nine per cent.

Considerably increased employment, together with a moderate rise in wage rates, was responsible for higher labour income in agriculture in August. Manufacturing, after showing a decline in July, increased \$4,000,000 in August. Seasonal increases in the manufacture of edible plant products occur at this time of the year. Construction activity continued high, and was reflected in increased income in this field.

According to preliminary figures issued by the Department of Labour, the number of man-days lost through strikes and lockouts was 35,451 in August as compared with 57,744 in July.

The index of employment in nine leading non-agricultural industries increased from 131.3 on August 1 to 132.1 on September 1, while average weekly earnings for the same industries increased from \$42.98 to \$43.20 over the same period. (2)

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

Average weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners employed by leading manufacturing establishments at September 1 amounted to \$41.76 as compared with \$41.40 at August 1, and \$38.95 at September 1 last year. In the heavy manufactured goods class the average weekly wage was \$45.45, up 61 cents over the preceding month. In the non-durable goods division the average was \$38.19, rising 20 cents during the month.

The average hourly earnings reported by the larger manufacturing establishments declined 0.3 cents from August 1 to 98.5 cents. This was 0.6 cents below the maximum figure of 99.1 cents recorded at June 1 and July 1. The decline was due to changes in the industrial distribution of the reported wage-earners.

The average hours of work during the week ending September 1 was 42.4 as compared with 41.9 in the week of August 1, and 41.7 a year earlier. In the durable goods group the average work-week was 42.6 hours compared with 42.1 at August 1, and 42.0 last year, while the average for the non-durable manufactured goods group was 42.2 hours against 41.7 at August 1, and 41.5 a year ago. (3)

MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES IN SEPTEMBER
SHOW LITTLE CHANGE FROM AUGUST LEVELS

Value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of September showed little change from the August level, the preliminary index number standing at 130.3 per cent of the average 1947 value as against 130.2 at the end of August. This is three per cent below the high reached in February, but above September last year by a similar percentage.

Inventory values in the consumers' goods industries rose two points in September to reverse a declining trend in evidence since April. The index, at 127.4, is two per cent above the August level, two per cent below the high for this group reached in February and March, and six per cent above September, 1948.

In the capital goods industries, inventory values fell by half a point, continuing a steadily declining trend since June, and at 103.5, the index is 24 per cent below the high reached last November and 22 points below the September, 1948 level.

Value of stocks in the producers' goods industries rose three points during the month. The index for this group, at 144.5, is one per cent below the high point reached in July, and seven per cent above the level of September, 1948.

Inventories in the construction goods industries appear to have dropped by 23 points from the August level of 195.2, which was the highest point reached to date by this group. Figures for sawmills, the largest component of the group, are, however, not yet available.

A breakdown of the larger groupings shows inventories of non-durable consumers' goods industries up by six points, with the food industries, largest component of the non-durable group higher by one point in total. The semi-durable consumers' goods index shows a five point drop in September, with every large industry or group of industries contributing to the decline, the decrease leaving the index five points above last year's level. The index of durable consumers' goods industries fell one point in September, leaving this group index two points above last year.

In the producers' goods industries, the iron and steel group showed a six point drop in inventory values during September. The majority of other industries in the group showed slight declines from the August levels. In the construction goods group, all industries (but sawmills) showed declines in inventory values during September. (4)

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Security transactions with other countries in September resulted in considerable increases in sales and purchases over levels prevailing in August. Sales were greater than in the previous month, but not in sufficient volume to offset purchases. Total transactions amounted to \$46,600,000, purchases exceeding sales by \$3,400,000, an increase of \$2,800,000 over the net purchase in August.

The cumulative purchase balance at the close of the first nine months of 1949 was increased to \$5,000,000. This compares with the cumulative purchase balance of \$18,200,000 for the corresponding period in 1948.

The increase in the volume of trade in September was due principally to large transactions with the United States. The total volume of trade amounted to \$41,400,000, resulting in a sales balance of \$800,000. This sales balance was accounted for by the excess of sales over purchases of common and preference stocks.

The purchase balance in September was the result of trade with the United Kingdom. Sales to that country amounted to \$200,000 while purchases totalled \$4,500,000, centering in repurchases of Canadian stocks. The purchase balance of \$4,300,000 was the largest monthly total since February, 1946.

Transactions with other countries increased over the preceding month, sales exceeding purchases by \$100,000. (5)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Nov. 17, 1949</u>	<u>Nov. 10, 1949</u>	<u>Oct. 20, 1949</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	119.3	118.3	114.4
82 Industrials	114.2	113.0	108.1
16 Utilities	122.0	121.9	121.5
8 Banks	142.2	141.6	140.7
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	94.8	95.0	90.6
25 Golds	77.0	76.4	74.3
5 Base Metals	129.5	131.5	122.5

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UNCHANGED

Department store sales during the week ending November 12 remained unchanged from the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Increased sales were recorded for the eastern provinces, while the Prairies and British Columbia were lower. The Maritime Provinces advanced 10 per cent, Quebec 10 per cent, and Ontario four per cent. Manitoba showed a decline of 14 per cent, Saskatchewan eight per cent, Alberta 13 per cent, and British Columbia six per cent.

OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

Output of electric energy by central electric stations decreased two per cent in September as compared with the preceding month, but was four per cent above September last year. Total for the first nine months of the year advanced four per cent over the similar period of 1948. All provinces shared in the rise both in the month and cumulative period.

The month's output amounted to 3,753,055,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 3,798,459,000 in August and 3,598,154,000 in September last year. During the nine months ending September, 34,743,784,000 kilowatt hours were produced as against 33,465,825,000 in the same months last year.

Consumption of primary power advanced in September to 3,495,738,000 kilowatt hours from 3,363,082,000 a year earlier, and in the cumulative period to 31,098,673,000 kilowatt hours against 30,266,506,000 in 1948. Exports to the United States in September were 120,252,000 kilowatt hours compared with 129,483,000, bringing the total for the nine months to 1,437,263,000 kilowatt hours as against 1,352,335,000.

September production was as follows by provinces, totals for September last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 1,560 (1,348) kilowatt hours; Nova Scotia, 56,355 (54,558); New Brunswick, 54,051 (43,236); Quebec, 2,113,866 (2,044,828); Ontario, 926,887 (900,695); Manitoba, 150,927 (146,656); Saskatchewan, 67,226 (64,513); Alberta, 64,485 (58,817); British Columbia, 317,698 (283,503). (6)

OVER 55,000 DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED IN EIGHT MONTHS

Close to 12,000 more dwelling units were built in Canada during the first eight months this year than in the corresponding period of 1948, an estimated total of 55,435 being completed as compared with 43,571. Starts were down to 57,827 from 60,465 a year ago.

Completions in August were up to 9,109 from 6,970 in the same month last year, while the starts were down to 8,542 from 11,013. At the end of the month there were 58,677 dwelling units under construction as compared with 59,732 on the same date last year.

Completions were more numerous in all provinces except British Columbia in the first eight months of this year as compared with last. Ontario was in the lead with 20,025 completions compared with 16,214, followed by Quebec with 14,929 compared with 11,817, British Columbia 6,712 compared with 6,822, Alberta 5,615 compared with 2,469, Manitoba 2,909 compared with 2,483, Nova Scotia 2,052 compared with 1,293, Saskatchewan 1,952 compared with 1,453, New Brunswick 1,035 compared with 882, and Prince Edward Island 206 compared with 138.

Starts in the eight months were up over a year ago in Ontario and Quebec, but were fewer in number in the other provinces. In Ontario there were 20,931 starts compared with 19,284, and in Quebec, 16,236 compared with 16,125. Starts in the other provinces were as follows, figures for the same period of 1948 being in brackets: British Columbia, 6,412 (8,727); Alberta, 5,550 (5,843); Manitoba, 3,220 (3,894); Saskatchewan, 2,249 (2,341); Nova Scotia, 1,634 (2,354); New Brunswick, 1,452 (1,696); Prince Edward Island, 143 (201). (7)

ENTRIES OF FOREIGN VEHICLES
UP 10 PER CENT IN OCTOBER

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in October totalled 141,200, showing an increase of 10 per cent over last year's corresponding figure of 128,100. This raised the cumulative total for the first 10 months of this year to 1,858,800 from 1,701,600, or by nine per cent.

There were increased entries shown for all areas with the exceptions of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon Territory in the month, while in the 10 months, Nova Scotia and the Yukon had lower totals. In October, the Maritimes showed the highest percentage gain, rising more than 40 per cent, while in the 10-month period, the greatest proportionate gain was in the Maritimes and Prairie Provinces.

Entries were as follows in October, figures for last year being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 20 (22); New Brunswick, 13,671 (9,613); Quebec, 30,441 (29,062); Ontario, 78,892 (72,134); Manitoba, 1,996 (1,981); Saskatchewan, 910 (992); Alberta, 1,011 (1,100); British Columbia, 14,132 (13,057); Yukon Territory, 146 (160). (Mem. 1)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on November 10 amounted to 175,361,600 bushels compared with 177,496,300 on November 3 and 183,840,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 5,428,000 bushels of wheat during the week ending November 10 as compared with 4,974,200 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 205,409,500 bushels as against 206,403,900 in the like 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 November 10, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: oats, 2,191,800 (2,285,300) bushels; barley, 943,200 (1,573,800); rye, 138,800 (296,300); flaxseed, 27,100 (222,900).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending November 10 totalled 4,979,600 bushels compared with 2,922,500 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 56,877,400 bushels as against 36,354,900. (8)

BUTTER STOCKS IN NINE
CITIES UP SHARPLY

Creamery butter stocks in nine cities of Canada on November 18 were up to 50,964,000 pounds from 29,393,000 on the corresponding date last year. Of the nine centres only Quebec and Vancouver showed declines. Stocks were as follows by cities, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 3,186 (3,977) pounds; Montreal, 19,111 (10,337); Toronto, 10,423 (4,301); Winnipeg, 10,562 (4,566); Regina, 1,117 (352); Saskatoon, 332 (220); Edmonton, 3,244 (2,254); Calgary, 1,382 (1,230); Vancouver, 1,607 (2,156).

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF
PROCESSED CHEESE

Production of processed cheese in Canada in October amounted to 2,860,000 pounds as compared with 2,904,000 pounds in September. Stocks of this product held by manufacturers amounted to 874,000 pounds at November 1 as compared with 941,000 pounds on October 1.

POULTRY ON CANADIAN FARMS The number of poultry on Canadian farms on June 1 this year was little changed from the same date last year. The June 1 survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics placed the total at 72,659,500, up one-tenth of one per cent. Increases in five provinces ranged from 0.4 to 23.4 per cent, while there were decreases in four provinces.

Domestic fowl -- hens, cocks and chickens -- totalled 69,031,000 as compared with 69,678,400, showing a decrease of 0.9 per cent. The number of turkeys on farms was 2,686,400 as compared with 2,065,800 a year earlier, up 30 per cent, and geese 424,300 compared with 368,300, up 15.2 per cent. Ducks totalled 517,600 compared with 468,400.

These data do not include Newfoundland for which the latest official figures are those of the Census taken as of October 1, 1945. At that time there were 346,428 domestic fowl. Turkeys, geese and ducks were not enumerated.

The number of domestic fowl -- hens, cocks and chickens -- was as follows by provinces, totals for June 1, 1948 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 1,181,000 (956,700); Nova Scotia, 1,902,000 (1,814,500); New Brunswick, 1,419,000 (1,265,000); Quebec, 11,551,000 (10,605,000); Ontario, 23,700,000 (24,450,000); Manitoba, 6,670,000 (7,034,600); Saskatchewan, 9,043,000 (9,590,000); Alberta, 9,751,000 (9,833,600); British Columbia, 3,814,000 (4,129,000). (9)

PRODUCTION OF OILSEED CROPS The 1949 crops of flaxseed and rapeseed declined sharply from the high production levels of 1948 with flaxseed at 2,300,000 bushels showing the lowest outturn since 1939. The rapeseed crop of 17,000,000 pounds was far below the 1948 production which was placed at nearly 86,000,000 pounds. On the other hand, Canadian producers of soybeans and sunflower seed increased their 1949 planting, and production of both these crops at 2,600,000 bushels and 27,000,000 pounds, respectively, reached the highest levels recorded to date. (10)

PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS IN OCTOBER Production of steel ingots in October was increased over the total for September but was lower than in 1948 for the fourth successive month. Despite the drop from 1948 in the past four months, the cumulative output for the first 10 months of this year was slightly higher than in the similar period last year.

The month's production amounted to 252,965 tons as compared with 232,882 in the preceding month and 272,127 in October last year. In the 10 months ending October, 2,578,272 tons were produced as against 2,550,228 in the like period of 1948.

On a daily basis the October output totalled 8,160 tons compared with 7,763 in September and 8,779 a year ago. The daily average for the 10 months was 8,481 tons against 8,417 a year earlier. (11)

SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY STEEL SHAPES IN AUGUST Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 203,345 net tons in August as compared with 182,658 in the preceding month. The August shipments included 5,107 tons of semi-finished shapes, 13,201 tons of structurals, 13,527 tons of plates, 22,407 tons of rails, 3,105 tons of tie plates and track material, 38,383 tons of hot rolled bars, 14,851 tons of pipes and tubes, 24,466 tons of wire rods, 20,869 tons of black sheets, 7,342 tons of galvanized sheets, 7,358 tons of castings, and 23,648 tons of other rolled products. The amount of producers' interchange was 68,824 tons in August against 71,099 in July. (12)

OUTPUT OF CANADA'S LEADING MINERALS Output of nine of 16 of Canada's leading minerals in August was higher than in the corresponding month last year, while in the first eight months of this year, production was advanced in 10 of the 16 items.

Output was as follows in August, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: asbestos, 72,100 (64,200) tons; cement, 1,652,900 (1,434,900) barrels; clay products, \$1,718,900 (\$1,558,700); coal, 1,269,800 (1,383,700) tons; copper, 45,532,100 (36,254,800) pounds; gold, 359,100 (305,500) fine ounces; gypsum, 353,900 (387,100) tons; iron ore, 686,700 (155,300) tons.

Lead production in August totalled 25,435,300 pounds compared with 33,807,600 a year ago; lime, 79,200 (86,200) tons; natural gas, 3,479,700 (3,405,000) M cubic feet; nickel, 17,724,100 (18,097,900) pounds; petroleum, 1,970,700 (1,244,500) barrels; salt, 64,700 (66,200) tons; silver, 1,195,800 (1,678,100) fine ounces; zinc, 51,908,300 (41,019,800) pounds. (13)

PRODUCTION OF BICYCLES HIGHER IN 1948 Production of bicycles in Canada rose to a high level in 1948, amounting to 124,747 valued at \$3,861,437 as compared with 90,644 worth \$2,726,133 in 1947, 85,804 at \$2,310,185 in 1946, and 70,867 with a value of \$1,398,213 in pre-war 1939.

In addition to the domestic output, importers brought into the country 51,402 bicycles, slightly lower than the 1947 figure of 51,912. There were 2,311 bicycles exported during the year as compared with 4,378 in 1947.

Twelve factories were in operation in 1948 employing 795 persons who received \$1,681,071 in salaries and wages compared with nine plants with 740 employees earning \$1,322,412 in salaries and wages in 1947. Cost of fuel and electricity totalled \$103,603 as against \$78,493, and cost of materials \$2,465,486 compared with \$1,869,-130. (14)

SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were valued at \$1,768,403 in September compared with \$1,757,565 in the same month last year. During the first nine months of this year, sales totalled \$11,303,812 as against \$10,830,015 in the like period of 1948. (15)

FARM MACHINERY SALES UP SHARPLY IN 1948 Canadian farmers spent \$57,411,000 more in 1948 on the purchase of new farm equipment and machinery than they did in 1947, according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Grand total expenditures at the retail value was estimated at \$204,000,000 as compared with \$146,589,000 in the preceding year. Estimated additional expenditures of \$35,000,000 were made for the purchase of repair parts as compared with \$30,042,000.

Sales of new equipment, mainly at wholesale prices, amounted to \$170,666,000, an increase of 39 per cent over the revised 1947 figure of \$122,395,000. Sales of repair parts at wholesale prices totalled \$26,997,000, as against \$23,276,000.

The Prairie Provinces accounted for 62.5 per cent of the total Canadian sales of farm implements in 1948 as compared with 61.2 per cent in 1947 and 56.3 per cent in 1946. Sales in Ontario comprised 23 per cent of the total, while Quebec accounted for nine per cent, the Maritime Provinces three per cent and British Columbia three per cent. (16)

BIRTHS AND NATURAL INCREASE
LOWER IN 1948

Reversing the general upward trend of wartime and post-war years, Canada's birth rate fell to 27.0 per 1,000 population in 1948 from the high figure of 28.6 in 1947. It was slightly above the 1946 rate of 26.9, and substantially higher than the five-year, 1941-45, average rate of 23.5. The death rate was slightly lower at 9.3 compared with 9.4 in 1947, and the rate of natural increase fell to 17.7 from 19.2 in 1947.

There were 347,222 live births in Canada in 1948 -- 11,872 fewer than the high 1947 total of 359,094, but 16,490 more than in 1946. All provinces registered declines from the preceding year.

New Brunswick had the highest birth rate in Canada of 34.4 in 1948, followed by Prince Edward Island with 30.6, Quebec 30.2, Alberta 28.5, Nova Scotia 28.0, Saskatchewan 25.2, Manitoba 24.9, Ontario 24.2, and British Columbia 24.0.

Deaths in 1948 numbered 119,352 compared with 117,725 in the preceding year. The natural increase in the population -- the difference between births and deaths -- for the year was 227,870, down 13,499 from the all-time record figure of 241,369 in 1947.

Marriages decreased for the second successive year to 123,313 in 1948 from 127,311 in 1947 and 134,088 in 1946, the latter figure being the highest in the record. (17)

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES HIGHER;
DEATHS LOWER IN AUGUST

There were more births and marriages but fewer deaths in Canada in August than in the same month last year. Births in the month numbered 32,463 as compared with 31,002, increases being recorded in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia but declines in the rest of Canada. During the first eight months of this year, births amounted to 232,777 as against 229,306 in the similar period last year.

Marriages during August increased to 13,936 from 12,443 a year ago, but the eight-month total was lower at 73,428 against 77,300. Deaths were lower in both periods. In August the total was 9,012 compared with 9,635, and for the eight months, 79,512 compared with 80,635. (18)

FEWER JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN 1948

There was a further lessening in juvenile delinquency in Canada in 1948, continuing an unbroken downward trend since 1942 when an all-time record number of cases was brought before the courts. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 7,878 juveniles appeared in court during the year compared with 8,265 in 1947, and 13,802 in 1942. Convictions also were fewer in number, totalling 7,155 in 1948, 7,545 in 1947, and 11,758 in 1942.

Youthful offenders charged with major offences decreased to 5,049 from 5,152 in 1947, or by two per cent, while the convictions fell to 4,591 from 4,683, or by the same percentage. Charges for minor offences fell off to 2,829 from 3,113, or by nine per cent, and the convictions to 2,564 from 2,862, or by 10 per cent.

Burglary, breaking and entering, and theft and receiving stolen goods were the two main reasons for boys and girls appearing in court on major counts, both showing decided reductions from 1947 and earlier years. The number convicted for burglary, breaking and entering in 1948 was 1,216 as compared with 1,354, while convictions for theft and receiving stolen goods were down to 2,388 from 2,428. Convictions for wilful damage to property -- next largest -- stood at 618 compared with 484.

The percentage of repeaters has varied little in the past five years. The figures for 1948 show that 72.8 per cent were first offenders, 14.7 per cent appeared in court a second time, 5.8 per cent a third, and 6.8 per cent had been dealt with four or more times. (19)

RETAIL FOOD STORE CHAINS The value of sales of retail food store chains rose 27 per cent in 1948 over the preceding year, amounting to \$393,723,000 as compared with \$309,690,000. The number of chain companies was down to 59 from 64, and the number of stores fell to 1,306 from 1,315. Salaries and wages paid during the year amounted to \$23,441,000 as against \$19,370,000. Inventories of merchandise for resale remained nearer the 1947 level with an eight per cent rise in dollar volume of stocks held in stores and an increase of 0.6 per cent in warehouse stocks.

All provinces shared in the dollar volume increase in business during 1948. The greatest gain was in Quebec at 32.4 per cent, ranging downward to a 15.8 per cent rise in Saskatchewan. Chains in Ontario had sales valued at \$213,497,800 compared with \$166,355,900 in 1947, Quebec \$74,059,000 compared with \$55,953,100, and British Columbia \$41,375,000 compared with \$33,205,300. Sales in Alberta aggregated \$17,296,100 compared with \$13,762,400, Saskatchewan \$12,938,600 compared with \$11,177,200, Manitoba \$19,756,500 compared with \$16,540,200, and the Maritime Provinces \$14,799,900 compared with \$12,695,700.

The four largest firms -- over 100 units in each -- increased their proportion of total chain store business in the food trades transacting 73.4 per cent in 1948 as compared with 71.7 per cent in 1947. Similarly firms of over \$1,000,000 sales volume increased their proportion from 94.2 per cent in 1947 to 96.1 per cent in 1948. (Mem. 2)

PRINTING TRADES OF CANADA Total production in the printing trades of Canada -- printing, publishing, lithographing, engraving, stereotyping, electrotyping, trade composition, and blueprinting -- reached a value of \$263,632,000 in 1947, showing an increase of \$41,084,000 over the preceding year's total of \$222,549,000. The 2,458 establishments in the industry -- 54 more than in 1946 -- gave employment to an average of 52,096 persons as compared with 48,950, and their salaries and wages aggregated \$101,612,000 as against \$86,434,000.

Of the total production in 1947, \$239,980,000, or 91 per cent, consisted of printed matter and other products, the remainder of \$23,652,000 consisting of trade work, sub-contracts, and other services rendered. Both groups showed substantial gains over the corresponding figures for 1946, the increases amounting to 18.4 per cent and 19.4 per cent, respectively.

Periodicals, valued at \$106,657,000, accounted for 44.4 per cent of the value of printed matter and other products; daily newspapers, alone, contributing \$82,251,000. The value of periodicals was made up of \$71,443,000 received for advertising, and \$35,214,000 received for subscriptions and sales of publications. Only periodicals printed in the publishers' own plants are included in these figures.

Other printed matter and other products were valued at \$133,323,000, including \$14,799,000 for printed and bound books, \$22,415,000 for other printed advertising, \$5,640,000 for bound blank books, \$84,079,000 for miscellaneous printed goods and printed stationery. (20)

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR
INCREASED IN SEPTEMBER

Production of leather footwear in Canada was higher in September, amounting to 3,377,400 pairs as compared with 3,176,600 in the preceding month and 2,811,000 in the same month last year. During the first nine months of this year, 27,544,700 pairs were produced as against 23,708,800 in the similar period of 1948. (21)

OPERATING EXPENSES AND REVENUES
ADVANCED 2.3 PER CENT IN AUGUST

Canadian railways reported record operating revenues of \$74,865,287 for August, an advance of \$1,701,901 or 2.3 per cent over the corresponding month of last year, \$9,560,500 above August, 1947, and two and a half times the revenues of August, 1939. All accounts registered gains over 1948. Freight revenues at \$56,300,207 were up nearly \$466,800, due to increased rates, while passenger receipts improved 3.7 per cent at \$9,280,880. Mail gained 7.2 per cent, express 12.1 per cent, while other passenger train revenues were up 27 per cent.

Operating expenses continued to advance at \$70,676,932, an increase of \$1,572,494 or 2.3 per cent above August, 1948, while net operating revenues showed a credit of \$4,188,355, a gain of \$129,407. Operating income for the month at \$1,263,748 showed a modest gain of \$122,105 over August, 1948.

Revenue freight carried during the month totalled 12,938,045 tons, down seven per cent from the preceding August, while freight ton mileage receded 6.1 per cent. Revenue passengers numbered 3,047,522, off 256,457 or 7.8 per cent in the same comparison, while passenger miles declined 11.6 per cent, with average journey at 112 miles against 117 one year earlier. Empty freight car mileage rose 10.1 per cent, while loaded was down 2.3 per cent.

Total payroll was \$43,615,929 compared with \$43,442,824, while the number of employees declined 1.2 per cent, or by 2,227 to 182,955. The average railway wage thus advanced 1.6 per cent over August, 1948, to \$238.40 per month. (22)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended November 12 amounted to 81,573 cars as compared with 84,198 in the same week last year, a decline of 3.1 per cent. Loadings in the eastern division totalled 51,484 cars compared with 54,334 a year ago, while western division loadings amounted to 30,089 cars compared with 29,864. (23)

STOCKS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco on hand at the end of September were up 13.4 per cent over the corresponding date last year, amounting to 131,552,000 pounds as compared with 115,937,000. Inventories of Canadian tobacco were up to 128,242,000 pounds from 112,721,000, while imported varieties increased to 3,310,000 pounds from 3,216,000. (24)

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINIUM HOLLOW-WARE
AND KITCHENWARE UP SHARPLY

The value of aluminium hollow-ware and kitchen-ware produced in Canada in 1948 reached a high figure of \$8,520,000, up 16 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$7,333,000, and far in excess of the pre-war 1939 total of \$1,667,000. (25)

PACK OF PEACHES IN 1949

The commercial pack of canned peaches increased in 1949, amounting to 3,254,856 dozen cans as compared with 2,176,313 in the preceding year, and the net weight of contents rose to 47,419,641 pounds as against 36,250,338 in 1948. The amount quick frozen, not for re-processing totalled 128,272 pounds compared with 190,500, and the amount processed in SO₂ amounted to 811,256 reclaimable pounds compared with 743,892 in 1948. (Mem. 3)

RELEASED 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).

Reports and Bulletins

1. Retail Trade, September (10 cents).
2. Canadian Labour Income, August (10 cents).
3. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, September (20 cents).
4. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries in Canada (Excluding Newfoundland), September (20 cents).
5. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, September (10 cents).
6. Central Electric Stations, September (10 cents).
7. Housing Bulletin No. 20 -- August (20 cents).
8. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
9. Poultry Survey, June 1, 1949 (10 cents).
10. Acreage and Production of Oilseed Crops, 1949 (10 cents).
11. Steel Ingots, October (10 cents).
12. Primary Iron and Steel in Canada, August (25 cents).
13. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, August (10 cents).
14. Bicycle Manufacturing Industry, 1948 (15 cents).
15. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September (10 cents).
16. Farm Implements and Equipment Sales, 1948 (30 cents).
17. Vital Statistics of Canada, 1948 (25 cents).
18. Births, Marriages and Deaths, August, 1949 (10 cents).
19. Juvenile Delinquents in Canada, 1948 (25 cents).
20. Printing Trades in Canada, 1947 (35 cents).
21. Production of Leather Footwear, September (10 cents).
22. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, August (10 cents).
23. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
24. Quarterly Report on the Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, September (25 cents).
25. Aluminum Products Industry, 1948 (15 cents).
26. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, August (10 cents).
27. Trade of Canada: Imports Entered for Consumption, September (25 cents).
28. Trade of Canada: Articles Exported to Each Country, Nine Months Ended September (25 cents).
29. Vital Statistics, 1946 (\$1.00).

Memoranda

1. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, October (10 cents).
2. Retail Food Store Chains, 1948 (25 cents).
3. Pack of Peaches, 1949 (10 cents).
4. Miscellaneous Paper Goods, 1947 (25 cents).
5. Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, 1946 (75 cents).

Reference Paper

1. Post Graduate Students in Arts and Science, English-Language Universities in Canada, Session 1948-49 (25 cents).
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