

D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. XVIII - No. 1

Saturday, Jan. 7, 1950

JAN 11 1950

PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY

--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S OFFICIAL COST-OF-LIVING INDEX DECLINED from 161.7 at November first to 161.5 at December first. This marked the fourth consecutive fractional decline from the August peak of 162.3, and placed the index 2.6 points above December 1, 1948.

. . .

CANADA'S CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE is estimated at 5,200,000 in the week ending October 29, an increase of 236,000 over the estimated 4,964,000 in the week of November 20, 1948. The labour force of Newfoundland -- included in the current survey for the first time -- totalled 114,000. Exclusive of the total for Newfoundland, the labour force stands at 5,086,000, or 122,000 higher than a year ago.

. . .

THE VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED IN CANADA IN 1949 reached a record total of \$890,200,000. This value, which included an amount of \$25,700,000 for Newfoundland for the first time, was 8.5 per cent higher than the previous high total of \$820,249,000 shown for the nine provinces in 1948. The total value for these provinces in 1949 was \$864,500,000, up 5.4 per cent over 1948.

. . .

LANDINGS OF SEA FISH IN NOVEMBER -- not including Newfoundland -- amounted to 107,084,000 pounds, a decrease of 24.8 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 142,504,000 pounds. The value was down to \$2,730,000 from \$3,292,000.

. . .

CANADIANS AND VISITORS TO CANADA spent an estimated total of \$572,000,000 on alcoholic beverages during the 12 months ending March 1948, an increase of \$48,000,000 over the preceding year's figure of \$524,000,000.

. . .

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES during the week ending December 24 increased 19 per cent over the corresponding week last year, with all provinces sharing in the rise.

. . .

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN-MADE MOTOR VEHICLES IN NOVEMBER totalled 19,721 units, down 43 per cent from October and 36 per cent below November, 1948. Despite the pronounced decrease from a year earlier, the cumulative total for the 11 months of 1949 at 264,713 units, was up 12 per cent over the same period of 1948.

. . .

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN AUGUST amounted to 8,463,500 barrels, up 11 per cent over the same month of 1948. In the eight months ending August, the output rose to 57,539,800 barrels from 51,548,000 a year earlier.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX DOWN
0.2 POINTS AT DECEMBER 1

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index declined from 161.7 at November first to 161.5 at December first. This marked the fourth consecutive fractional decline from the August peak of 162.8, and placed the index 2.6 points above December 1, 1948. From August 1939 to December 1949 the increase in the cost-of-living index was 60.2 per cent.

The decline between November 1 and December 1 was almost entirely due to the food index which dropped from 203.3 to 201.9. Sharply lower prices for eggs and slight decreases in meats overbalanced considerably higher quotations for coffee. Homefurnishings and services registered the only other decrease, moving from 167.4 to 167.1, while the clothing index remained unchanged at 183.7.

Fuel and light increased 0.1 points to 135.2 and the index of miscellaneous items 0.3 points to 130.5. The results of the November quarterly survey of rents moved the rent index from 123.9 to 125.0. (1)

Dominion Cost-of-Living Indexes (1935-39=100)

	Com- bined Index	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth- ing	Home furnish- ings and Services	Miscel- laneous
December 1, 1949	161.5	201.9	125.0	135.2	183.7	167.1	130.5
November 1, 1949	161.7	203.3	123.9	135.1	183.7	167.4	130.2
December 1, 1948	158.9	202.0	121.7	129.1	181.5	166.2	124.6

MORE PERSONS AT WORK,
MORE UNEMPLOYED, IN OCTOBER

Canada's civilian labour force is estimated at 5,200,000 in the week ending October 29, an increase of 236,000 over the estimated 4,964,000 in the week of November 20, 1948. The labour force of Newfoundland -- included in the current survey for the first time -- totalled 114,000. Exclusive of the total for Newfoundland, the labour force stands at 5,086,000, or 122,000 higher than a year ago.

The survey reveals that 195,000 more persons had jobs in the week of October 29 than a year earlier, the addition of data for Newfoundland accounting for approximately 100,000 of the gain. Those with jobs totalled 5,053,000 as compared with 4,858,000 a year ago. The number with jobs but not at work stands at 99,000 as against 92,000.

The number of persons without jobs and seeking work increased from 106,000 in the week ending November 20, 1948 to 147,000 (133,000 excluding Newfoundland) in the October 1949 survey week. This is the second successive increase for the time of year from 87,000 in the week ending November 8, 1947. Estimated total for November, 1946, was 115,000. Those without jobs and seeking work last October represent 2.8 per cent of the civilian labour force, an increase from 1.8 per cent in the November 1947 survey.

To some extent the increase in the percentage of persons in the labour force who are without jobs and seeking work is attributable to the inclusion of Newfoundland. In that province this group represented 12.3 per cent of the labour force as against an average of 2.6 per cent for the other nine provinces. By regions, the percentages range from five in the Maritime Provinces to 1.7 in the Prairie Provinces.

The number of persons with jobs in both agricultural and non-agricultural industry was larger in the week ending October 29 this year than in the week of November 20, 1948. Non-agricultural employment rose from 3,872,000 to 4,005,000, the addition of 91,000 for Newfoundland accounting for a large part of the gain. In agricultural employment the figure rose from 986,000 a year earlier to 1,048,000. Seasonal factors reduced the number of persons with jobs in agriculture from 1,235,000 for the week ending August 20, 1949, to 1,048,000 (1,039,000 excluding Newfoundland) for the week ending October 29, 1949.

These figures are based upon the quarterly sample survey of households by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the purposes of this survey, the civilian labour force includes all persons 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week were at work, had a job at which they did not work because of illness, temporary layoff or other reasons, or who did not have a job and were looking for work. The group at work includes both those who worked for pay or profit or did unpaid work that contributed to the running of a farm or business. (Mom. 1)

SALES AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Canadians and visitors to Canada spent an estimated total of \$572,000,000 on alcoholic beverages during the 12 months ending March 1948, the latest period for which these figures are available. This was an increase of \$48,000,000 over the preceding year's figure of \$524,000,000. More than half the amounts spent in both years was returned to the Dominion and Provincial Governments in the form of duties, taxes, and other revenues.

During the following fiscal year, ending March 1949, the apparent consumption of spirits and native and imported wine was lower while the consumption of beer continued upwards. The estimated consumption of spirits in the 12 months was down to 6,833,255 proof gallons from 7,320,388, and native and imported wine to 4,710,986 gallons from 5,213,608. Apparent consumption of beer moved up to 175,465,092 gallons from 165,742,842.

Production of spirits in the 12 months fell to 23,643,036 proof gallons from 28,198,327 in the preceding year, and the wine produced but placed in storage for maturing was down to 5,038,621 gallons from 6,088,004. Beer production was up to 178,552,891 gallons from 173,201,842 a year earlier.

Imports of spirits in the fiscal year ending March 1949 fell to 2,474,076 proof gallons from 2,691,302 in the preceding year, while the imports of wine rose to 690,679 gallons from 619,249. Beer imports were up to 97,368 gallons from 36,662. Exports of Canadian-made spirits were increased to 4,178,916 proof gallons from 3,842,693, while the exports of beer were down sharply to 1,611,071 gallons from 4,024,332. Wine exports were down to 11,744 gallons from 40,557.

Excise and import duties, validation fees and licences on spirits collected by the Dominion Government during the fiscal year ending March 1949 totalled \$79,401,370, a decrease of \$5,543,278 from the preceding year's all-time peak figure of \$84,944,648. Excise and import duty revenues and licence fees on malt and malt products increased from \$57,534,701 to \$59,693,050. The total for wine was down from \$2,921,811 to \$2,639,966. (2)

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION After two fairly satisfactory crops in most importing countries, import demand for wheat in the crop year 1949-50 will be rather less than in recent years, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monthly review of the wheat situation. According to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, exports from the four principal exporting countries -- United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina -- may total about 850,000,000 bushels compared with 908,000,000 shipped in 1948-49 and 893,000,000 in 1947-48. Other exporting countries, including the Soviet Union, may possibly export 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels compared with 50,000,000 in each of the past two years.

Recent reports from Australia are optimistic concerning the crop currently being harvested in that country. The latest estimate places the outturn at 203,000,000 bushels, more than 13,000,000 greater than last year and well above the prewar (1935-39) average of 170,000,000. A good harvest is also forecast in the Argentine, with recent estimates placing the crop as high as 210,000,000 bushels, about 19,000,000 greater than last year but still about 24,000,000 bushels below prewar average. Late reports, however, tell of adverse weather conditions in some areas and unless yields turn out fully as well as expected in the rest of the country the final outturn may be somewhat less than that indicated above. In any event, it would appear that both Australia and the Argentine will be in a position to export considerable quantities of wheat in 1950.

The United States Department of Agriculture forecasts, on the basis of December 1 conditions, a winter wheat crop in that country of 885,000,000 bushels or about two per cent less than the 902,000,000 bushels produced in 1949 but still nearly 22 per cent above the average of 727,000,000 bushels for the 10 years 1938-47. Acreage seeded to winter wheat is estimated at 53,000,000 acres, down some 15 per cent from the 62,400,000 seeded in the fall of 1948 but 11 per cent more than the 10-year average of 47,700,000. No estimates are currently available as to the probable spring wheat acreage in the United States, but assuming that average yields are obtained and that no great reduction in acreage takes place a spring wheat crop of around 300,000,000 bushels could easily be obtained. It is accordingly anticipated that the United States will have a substantial exportable surplus from the 1950 crop.

It is too early to make any serious predictions about Canada's 1950 wheat crop. Wheat acreage in Canada in 1949 was at a fairly high level. Quite large acreages which were devoted to the production of flaxseed, rye, oats and barley in 1948 were diverted to wheat in western Canada in 1949 as a result of both price and weather factors. Although no great change in Canadian wheat acreage is now anticipated for 1950, extremes in the supply of soil moisture in the spring or changes in the price outlook by seeding time may alter the picture considerably.

Trade reports from Europe indicate that rainfall has been adequate and that with few exceptions, acreages planted to fall grains were up to expectations. In some areas, however, land has had to be held over for spring seeding. India reports that a full acreage has been planted to wheat in that country. (3)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 22 amounted to 165,310,900 bushels compared with 165,932,200 on December 15 and 172,294,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 5,734,300 bushels of wheat during the week ending December 22 as compared with 3,071,300 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 232,475,100 bushels against 227,674,400 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 December 22, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: oats, 1,241,500 (735,400) bushels; barley, 546,100 (584,100); rye, 109,000 (130,600); flaxseed, 8,600 (68,300).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending December 22 totalled 2,964,700 bushels compared with 3,704,700 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 78,484,100 bushels compared with 54,944,500. (4)

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF
WHEAT FLOUR IN NOVEMBER

Production of wheat flour in November amounted to 1,950,539 barrels as compared with 1,965,302 in the same month last year. The November output was the highest monthly figure so far this crop year. Total production for the first four months of the current crop year was 7,416,467 barrels as against 7,719,574 in the like period of 1948-49.

Wheat flour exports in November amounted to 822,131 barrels, down sharply from last year's corresponding total of 1,212,229 barrels. In the four months ending November, 3,300,034 barrels were exported against 4,417,501 in the same period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were ground in November, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: oats, 1,927,516 (1,953,870) bushels; corn, 330,848 (149,957); barley, 500,022 (903,543); buckwheat, 6,803 (7,693); mixed grain, 1,949,060 (2,045,772). (5)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
AND CHEESE ON JANUARY 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 1 this year amounted to 40,334,000 pounds as compared with 47,722,000 on December 1 and 22,856,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks of cheese totalled 30,675,000 pounds compared with 32,608,000 on December 1 and 24,052,000 a year ago.

Stocks of creamery butter were as follows by cities on January 1, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 2,318 (2,676) pounds; Montreal, 13,287 (8,164); Toronto, 8,712 (3,971); Winnipeg, 9,053 (2,661); Regina, 923 (227); Saskatoon, 256 (211); Edmonton, 2,754 (1,350); Calgary, 1,200 (685); Vancouver, 1,831 (2,911). (6)

SALES OF FLUID MILK
AND CREAM IN OCTOBER

Combined sales of fluid milk and cream in October amounted to 330,379,000 pounds, approximately 6,000,000 pounds more than in the same month last year. Of this amount, 84 per cent was sold as milk and 16 per cent as cream. During the first 10 months of this year, fluid sales reached a total of 3,385,032,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 48,000,000 pounds over the similar period last year. Fluid sales of milk and cream on a milk basis represented 23.1 per cent of the total milk production of Canada. (7)

LANDINGS OF SEA FISH Landings of sea fish in Canada -- not including Newfoundland --
LOWER IN NOVEMBER amounted to 107,084,000 pounds in November, a decrease of
 24.8 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 142,-
 504,000 pounds. The value was down to \$2,730,000 from \$3,292,000. Landings in the
 11 months ending November totalled 1,096,925,000 pounds valued at \$50,090,000 as
 compared with 1,187,996,000 pounds valued at \$56,828,000 in the like period of 1948.

On the Pacific Coast the month's catch of 83,668,000 pounds was down by 22.1
 per cent from the landings in November, 1948. One species alone -- herring -- was
 entirely responsible for this big drop, 75,700,000 pounds having been landed this
 November as compared with 102,700,000 a year ago. Landings of chum salmon increased
 appreciably in November.

Atlantic Coast landings were approximately one-third below those of last
 November -- 23,400,000 pounds as against 35,000,000. With the exception of halibut,
 mackerel and pollock, all the major species registered decreases both in weight
 and value. For the fisheries of all four maritime provinces, returns were below
 average for the month. (8)

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS Falling sharply from the high levels of the two preceding
SHARPLY LOWER IN NOVEMBER months, factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles
 in November reached the lowest monthly total since
 February last. The month's total was down 43 per cent from October and was also
 36 per cent below November, 1948. Despite the pronounced decrease from a year
 earlier the cumulative total for the first 11 months of 1949 was 12 per cent higher
 than in the same period of 1948.

In November, 19,721 units were shipped as compared with 28,125 in the preceding
 month and 26,794 a year ago. The cumulative total for the 11 months ending November
 increased to 264,713 units from 236,873 in the like period of 1948. Shipments in
 February last year aggregated 17,197 units.

Shipments of passenger models and commercial vehicles were lower than in
 October and November, 1948. Shipments of passenger cars amounted to 13,900 units
 compared with 19,578 in October and 18,475 a year earlier, and commercial vehicles,
 5,821 units compared with 8,547 in October and 8,319 in 1948. In the 11 months,
 173,927 passenger cars were shipped against 148,284 a year ago, and commercial
 vehicles, 90,786 units compared with 88,589.

Vehicles shipped for sale in Canada accounted for 17,428 of the month's total
 as compared with 25,169 in October and 19,992 in November, 1948, bringing the
 cumulative total to 237,015 units as against 188,819. Vehicles for export numbered
 2,293 units compared with 2,956 in October and 6,802 a year earlier, and in the
 11 months, 27,698 units compared with 48,054 in the same months of 1948. (9)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES Department store sales during the week ending December 24
UP 19 PER CENT IN WEEK increased 19 per cent over the corresponding week last year,
 according to preliminary figures. All provinces shared in
 the rise. Sales in Saskatchewan showed a sharp advance of 33 per cent, followed by
 Manitoba up 22 per cent, the Maritimes, Alberta and British Columbia each 20 per cent,
 Ontario 17 per cent, and Quebec 12 per cent.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXESDec. 27, 1949 Dec. 22, 1949 Dec. 1, 1949

(1935-39=100)

Investors' Price Index

(106 Common Stocks)	118.6	117.7	117.4
82 Industrials	113.1	112.1	112.2
16 Utilities	124.1	122.6	120.7
3 Banks	140.1	140.4	140.6

Mining Stock Price Index

(30 Stocks)	94.3	90.9	92.1
25 Golds	76.5	73.6	74.4
5 Base Metals	129.3	124.8	127.1

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF
SAWMILLS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia totalled 279,794 M feet in August as compared with 254,109 M in August 1948, an increase of 9.2 per cent. Production of coast mills increased 9.2 per cent over a year earlier, and interior mills a gain of 9.1 per cent. Shipments during the month totalled 265,699 M feet as compared with 248,478 M in August, 1948, an advance of 6.5 per cent, coast mills registering an increase of 12.3 per cent and interior mills a decrease of 12.9 per cent. (10)

OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
ADVANCED 11 PER CENT IN AUGUST

Canadian production of refined petroleum products increased 11 per cent in August over the corresponding month last year, while in the first eight months of this year the gain was 12 per cent. Receipts of crude in the month were five per cent above August last year, and were 11 per cent higher in the cumulative period.

The month's output amounted to 8,463,500 barrels as compared with 7,637,800 in August last year. During the first eight months of 1949, 57,539,800 barrels were produced as against 51,548,800 in the similar period of 1948. Receipts of crude in the month totalled 8,900,400 barrels compared with 8,477,300 a year ago, and in the eight months amounted to 63,088,700 barrels against 56,921,900.

Of the crude petroleum received during the month, 1,960,200 barrels came from Canadian sources as compared with 1,225,500 a year earlier, the eight-month total rising sharply to 13,075,300 barrels from 7,330,400. Receipts of imported crude in the month fell off slightly to 6,940,100 barrels from 7,251,800, but was up in the eight months to 50,013,500 barrels from 49,591,500.

Venezuela was the chief source of crude petroleum imports in the first eight months of 1949, accounting for 23,700,900 barrels, down from 24,977,300 a year ago. Imports from the United States, the second largest source, declined to 19,568,700 barrels from 22,013,700. Imports from Arabia rose sharply to 4,727,600 barrels from 793,000. Crude petroleum from Trinidad amounted to 1,705,600 barrels compared with 1,480,400, Iraq 310,700 barrels compared with nil, Mexico nil compared with 213,300, and Iran nil from 113,900. (11)

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION VALUE
REACHED A NEW PEAK FIGURE IN 1949

The value of minerals produced in Canada in 1949 reached a record total of \$890,200,000, according to the annual estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This value, which included an amount of \$25,700,000 for Newfoundland for the first time, was 8.5 per cent higher than the previous high total of \$820,249,000 shown for the nine provinces in 1948. The total value for these provinces in 1949, was \$864,500,000, up 5.4 per cent over 1948.

Metallics as a group were produced in 1949 to the value of \$534,834,000, showing an increase of 9.5 per cent over the 1948 total of \$488,200,000. The value of mineral fuels reached \$184,200,000 -- a new record -- up 15 per cent over the \$159,736,000 for 1948. The non-metallics, or industrial minerals, were valued at \$62,300,000 compared with \$67,200,000, while structural materials moved up to \$108,835,000 from \$105,127,000.

The devaluation of the Canadian dollar on September 18, 1949, raised the price of gold from \$35.00 to \$38.50 per troy ounce, and with more skilled labour available the gold mining industry increased its output in 1949, the amount recovered from all sources amounting to 4,103,856 fine ounces valued at \$147,738,816 compared with 3,529,608 at \$123,536,280 a year earlier. Silver production was up to 16,937,641 fine ounces from 16,109,982, and the value to \$12,576,198 from \$12,082,487.

The prices of base metals were lower in most cases than in 1948 with consequent variations in the quantity and value trends. Copper rose in quantity to 527,236,039 pounds from 481,463,966, but the value was down to \$104,799,389 from \$107,159,756. Lead production was down to 315,335,373 pounds at \$49,822,988 from 334,501,917 pounds at \$60,344,146. Output of iron ore was up sharply to 3,633,535 tons at \$18,314,899 from 1,337,244 at \$7,489,611, and zinc to 577,745,191 pounds valued at \$76,533,905 from 468,327,036 pounds at \$65,237,956. Nickel production moved lower to 256,656,600 pounds from 263,479,163 but the value rose to \$99,082,629 from \$86,904,235.

Coal production moved up to 19,275,000 tons from 18,449,689, and the value to \$112,050,000 from \$106,684,008. The rapid development of the Alberta oil fields increased the crude petroleum output to 22,219,800 barrels from 12,286,660, and the value to \$62,233,334 from \$37,418,895. Output of natural gas also was higher at 74,943,161 M cubic feet against 58,603,269, but the value was down to \$9,922,853 from \$15,632,507.

Due to labour disputes, production of asbestos declined to 573,610 tons valued at \$38,700,000 from the record high total of 716,769 tons valued at \$42,200,000 in 1948. The output of gypsum was lower at 3,005,611 tons compared with 3,215,807, but the value was up to \$5,936,592 compared with \$5,548,245. Salt production was up both in volume and value, the year's output amounting to 756,697 tons valued at \$5,305,750 compared with 741,261 tons at \$4,836,028.

Reflecting the high level of activity in the construction industry, the output of cement reached an all-time high total of 16,009,019 barrels as against 14,127,123 in 1948, and the value rose to \$32,863,207 from \$28,264,987. Clay products, including brick, tile, etc., made from Canadian clay, were valued at \$18,370,270 compared with \$17,629,048. Lime production amounted to 1,023,431 tons valued at \$10,910,513 compared with 1,053,584 at \$10,655,062. There was an increased demand for stone during the year, production amounting to 12,924,355 tons compared with 11,696,643, and the value was up to \$19,315,499 from \$17,948,553. Sand and gravel production amounted to 59,210,960 tons compared with 68,670,863, and the value was \$27,375,179 against \$30,629,596.

Mineral production in Ontario -- Canada's leading producing province -- moved up to \$315,323,367 in 1949 from \$294,239,673 in the preceding year. Quebec, in second place, had a total value of \$163,962,245, up from \$152,038,867, followed by British Columbia at \$133,395,359, down from \$148,223,614. Alberta was in fourth place with a value of \$116,171,912, rising from \$93,211,229, Nova Scotia being next in order at \$57,766,515, up from \$56,400,245.

Saskatchewan's total was up slightly at \$34,703,962 compared with \$34,517,208, while the value for Manitoba was down to \$24,135,331 from \$26,081,349. New Brunswick's total was \$7,219,125 (\$7,003,285 in 1948), Northwest Territories \$6,868,301 (\$4,267,485), and Yukon \$4,991,200 (\$4,265,910). The figure for Newfoundland in 1949 was \$25,681,539, putting this new province immediately after Saskatchewan for value. (12)

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS Electric energy generated by central electric stations increased 66 per cent during the period from 1938 to 1947, while the revenues rose 65.5 per cent, according to the annual review of the central electric stations industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of domestic customers, including farm service, rose sharply in the decade, and average consumption increased considerably.

In the 10-year period, revenues rose from \$144,331,627 in 1938 to \$238,929,627 in 1947, while electric energy generated advanced from 26,154,160,000 kilowatt hours to 43,424,799,000. The number of domestic customers, including farm service, rose 686,859 in the decade to 2,246,253.

Revenues from domestic or residential use rose from \$62,820,120 in 1946 to \$70,258,591 in 1947, or by 11.8 per cent; from commercial lighting, \$37,204,822 to \$40,789,520; and from street lighting from \$5,261,115 to \$5,367,304. Small power users paid \$12,014,540 in 1947 compared with \$11,322,392 one year earlier while large power customers, such as paper mills and smelters, contributed \$106,636,652 as against \$105,495,981, up 1.1 per cent.

Reported expenses, which include only four items -- wages, power purchased, fuel and taxes -- increased from \$156,708,176 in 1946 to \$182,136,045. Wages rose from \$52,380,686 to \$67,417,317, with an increase of 2,127 employees; taxes were \$26,218,543 against \$22,169,479 in 1946; cost of purchased power (interchanged between stations) advanced from \$76,572,805 to \$81,815,780, while fuel costs were up \$1,099,199 over 1946 to \$6,684,405 during 1947.

Pole line mileage increased considerably during the year at 98,530 miles compared with 89,231 miles in 1946, and with wooden pole mileage advancing from 80,759 miles to 89,864. Customers numbered 2,643,327 in 1947, almost double the number 20 years previous and about 166,500 above 1946. Domestic or residential service customers, including farms, represented 2,246,253 or 85 per cent of the national total. The farm customers added during the year aggregated 21,246 with the total 169,518, an increase of 14.3 per cent against an advance of 6.2 per cent in other domestic service customers. (13)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended December 24 totalled 65,314 cars as against 72,019 in the preceding week and 59,698 in the corresponding week last year. Loadings in the eastern division amounted to 42,604 cars against 39,437 a year ago, while western loadings totalled 22,710 cars compared with 20,261. (14)

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. Price Movements, Preliminary, December (10 cents).
2. Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada (50 cents).
3. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, December (20 cents).
4. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
5. Canadian Milling Statistics, November (10 cents).
6. Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine Cities, January 1 (10 cents).
7. Fluid Milk Trade, October (10 cents).
8. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, November (30 cents).
9. Motor Vehicle Shipments, November (10 cents).
10. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, August (25 cents).
11. Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, August (25 cents).
12. Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, 1949 (15 cents).
13. Central Electric Stations in Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
14. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
15. Labour Force Bulletin No. 12 (25 cents).
16. Estimates of Acreage and Production of Vegetables, 1949 (15 cents).
17. Estimated Population by Marital Status and Sex, Canada and Provinces, 1931 - 1948 (10 cents).
18. Canadian Statistical Review, December (35 cents).

Memoranda

1. Labour Force Sample Survey - Week Ending October 29, 1949 (25 cents).
2. Asphalt Roofing, November (10 cents).

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729534