



D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

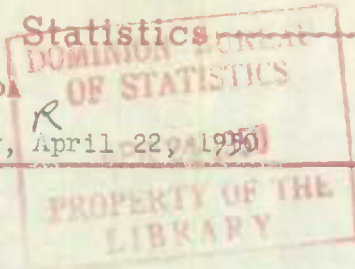
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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S RETAIL TRADE rose nine per cent in February over the corresponding month last year, the rise in the month being due mainly to sharply increased sales of motor vehicles. Smaller gains were shown in sales of garages and filling stations, and coal and wood dealers.

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DOLLAR VOLUME OF WHOLESALE SALES in February was unchanged from the level of a year earlier, but showed an increase of six per cent over sales in January this year.

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WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS employed by leading Canadian manufacturing establishments at February 1 averaged \$42.68, up \$2.34 from the January 1 average, and 98 cents above February last year.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits increased three per cent in March, numbering 47,714 as compared with 46,160 in the corresponding month last year.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES were down 14 per cent in the week ending April 8 as compared with the corresponding week last year, all provinces sharing in the decline.

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PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON was lower in February, amounting to 157,200 net tons compared with 172,700 a year earlier, while the output of steel ingots and castings was slightly lower at 258,100 tons compared with 259,300 tons.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on April 6 amounted to 134,329,500 bushels as compared with 126,911,100 on the corresponding date last year.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ending April 8, affected by the holiday on Good Friday, fell to 63,594 cars from 71,997 in the corresponding week last year.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA on April 14 amounted to 19,120,000 pounds as compared with 5,352,000 on the corresponding date last year.

RETAIL SALES UP NINE
PER CENT IN FEBRUARY

Showing the largest gain in 10 months, Canada's retail trade rose nine per cent in February over the corresponding month last year. The rise in the month was due mainly to sharply increased sales of motor vehicles, and to a lesser extent to gains in sales of garages and filling stations, and coal and wood dealers.

The overall advance in retail trade in the month compares with a rise of two per cent in January, and an average gain of 5.8 per cent for the full year 1949. In the first two months of this year, sales moved up 5.2 per cent. Generally, changes in sales volume in the different regions varied little from the overall gain, the one exception being a decrease of one per cent in Saskatchewan.

Motor vehicle dealer sales rose 102 per cent in the month, reflecting the very high sales of new passenger cars which accompanied the introduction of new models in the first two months of this year when unit sales numbered 44,119 compared with 14,252 in the same two months last year. Garage and filling station sales were up 21 per cent.

Coal and wood dealers showed an increase of 14 per cent in sales in February, following a gain of 16 per cent in January. Appliance and radio sales were up 9.5 per cent, and grocery and combination store sales 5.1 per cent. The apparel trades continued to show decreased sales volumes, sales of women's clothing stores being off nine per cent, men's 12 per cent, and family clothing stores 13 per cent.

Consumer commitments for automotive purchases have probably caused some moderation in sales of other types of consumer goods, although much of the volume reported for that trade represents deferred obligations. The decrease in lumber and building material and hardware -- eight per cent and nine per cent -- may be related to a similar decrease in construction contracts let in January. (1)

WHOLESALE SALES IN FEBRUARY

Dollar volume of wholesale sales in February was unchanged from the level of a year earlier but showed an increase of six per cent over sales in January this year, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from wholesalers across Canada representing nine lines of trade. Due to a drop in January sales as compared with January, 1949, aggregate dollar volume in the first two months this year was two per cent lower than in the first two months last year.

The general unadjusted index, on the base, average for 1935-39=100, was 244.8 for February this year and last and 231.5 for January.

Dollar sales in both Ontario and the Prairie Provinces were two per cent above February, 1949, while decreases of less than one per cent were recorded for the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Sales in Quebec were down six per cent from a year ago.

Fruit and vegetable, and grocery wholesalers were the only two among the nine trades to register appreciable gains in dollar volume of sales over February last year, the former rising 13 per cent and the latter eight per cent. Minor gains of three per cent and two per cent were recorded by drug wholesalers, and tobacco and confectionery wholesalers, respectively.

Sales of wholesalers of clothing declined four per cent in February, dry goods nine per cent, and footwear 13 per cent. Automotive equipment wholesalers' sales decreased nine per cent, while a drop of 16 per cent was reported by hardware wholesalers. (2)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN
14 PER CENT IN WEEK

With lower sales in all provinces, department store sales in Canada as a whole were down 14 per cent during the week ending April 8 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Saskatchewan showed the sharpest decline of 31 per cent, Quebec 15 per cent, Manitoba 14 per cent, British Columbia 13 per cent, Ontario and Alberta each 12 per cent, and the Maritime Provinces 10 per cent.

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

Weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners employed by leading Canadian manufacturing establishments at February 1 averaged \$42.68, up \$2.34 from the January 1 average, and 98 cents above the figure for February 1 last year. The average was 22 cents below the peak figure for December 1, 1949.

Hourly earnings at February 1 averaged 100.9 cents, slightly under the high figure of 101.1 cents at January 1, but above the February 1, 1949 average of 97.2 cents. The average number of hours worked during the week ending February 1 was 42.3 as compared with 39.9 at January 1, and 42.9 in the same week last year.

Weekly wages in durable manufactured goods were up to \$46.10 from \$44.05 at January 1, and \$45.36 at February 1 last year, while in non-durable manufactured goods the average was up to \$39.30 from \$36.79 at January 1, and \$38.13 a year earlier. The work-week in durable manufactures was 42.1 hours compared with 40.3 at January 1, and 43.2 at February 1, 1949, and in non-durable goods, 42.4 hours compared with 39.6 at January 1, and 42.7 a year ago. (3)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

April 13, 1950 April 6, 1950 March 16, 1950

(1935-39=100)

Investors' Price Index

(106 Common Stocks)	126.3	123.3	119.2
82 Industrials	120.8	117.7	113.1
16 Utilities	133.5	129.6	127.0
8 Banks	143.9	144.0	143.2

Mining Stock Price Index

(30 Stocks)	92.8	92.5	90.9
25 Golds	76.1	75.4	73.8
5 Base Metals	125.3	125.8	124.5

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC INCREASED
THREE PER CENT IN MARCH

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits increased three per cent in March, numbering 47,714 as compared with 46,160 in the corresponding month last year. Increased entries were recorded in all provinces except Quebec and Alberta. A decrease was also shown for the Yukon Territory. During the first three months of the year, a total of 122,906 vehicles entered Canada, a rise of seven per cent over last year's figure of 114,576.

Entries into Ontario totalled 23,335 in March as compared with 23,209 in March last year, British Columbia 9,658 compared with 9,108, Quebec 8,589 compared with 9,336, and New Brunswick 4,679 compared with 3,075. Alberta's total was 745 (839 in March, 1949), Manitoba 500 (422), Saskatchewan 151 (130), Newfoundland 30 (-), Yukon Territory 21 (41), and Nova Scotia 6 (-). (Mem. 1)

STOCKS OF CANADIAN GRAIN

Total stocks of Canadian wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax were all lower at the end of March than on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Stocks of wheat at the end of March totalled 250,100,000 bushels as compared with 262,500,000 at the same time in 1949. The estimated amount held on Canadian farms at March 31 this year was 111,700,000 bushels. Of the 138,300,000 bushels in commercial positions, 58,800,000 bushels were held in country elevators, interior private and mill elevators and interior terminal elevators. A total of 47,400,000 bushels was in store at Fort William, while 5,200,000 bushels were held in Vancouver-New Westminster elevators.

The total stocks of oats on hand at the end of March this year amounted to 139,000,000 bushels, of which 124,800,000 bushels were in farmers' hands. At March 31, 1949 total stocks were 168,700,000 bushels with 156,700,000 held on farms. Total barley stocks this year were 66,100,000 bushels as compared with 79,300,000 last year. Stocks in farmers' hands were 46,300,000 bushels, considerably below last year's level of 63,100,000 bushels.

Rye stocks at March 31 were estimated at 10,400,000 bushels, almost 4,000,000 bushels of which were in farmers' hands. Last year at the same date, 16,600,000 bushels were on hand, with 7,700,000 bushels on farms. The quantity of flax in store this year was 6,800,000 bushels, with only 600,000 bushels in farmers' hands. Last year total stocks were 14,300,000 bushels, and farmers had 3,400,000 bushels in store on their 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 6 amounted to 134,329,500 bushels as compared with 136,705,600 a week earlier, and 126,911,100 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week totalled 909,100 bushels as compared with 1,282,100 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the period August 1 - April 6 to 260,713,000 bushels as against 255,477,900 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending April 6 amounted to 1,649,300 bushels as compared with 3,630,300 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 109,793,700 bushels against 103,501,000 in the similar period of 1948-49. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on April 14 amounted to 19,120,000 pounds as compared with 5,352,000 on the corresponding date last year. Increased holdings were recorded for each of the nine centres except Quebec. Stocks were as follows by cities on April 14, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 140 (494) pounds; Montreal, 2,331 (1,374); Toronto, 4,733 (1,690); Winnipeg, 7,695 (634); Regina, 616 (61); Saskatoon, 173 (171); Edmonton, 2,034 (246); Calgary, 579 (187); Vancouver, 819 (495).

PROCESS CHEESE PRODUCTION
INCREASED IN MARCH

Production of process cheese in March amounted to 3,268,000 pounds, an increase of 31 per cent over the 3,019,000 pounds produced in February, and 22 per cent above the 3,251,000 pounds recorded for March last year. Stocks held by manufacturers advanced 20 per cent, totalling 1,011,000 pounds as compared with 843,000 pounds held at the end of February.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH

Cold storage holdings of fish were lower on April 1, amounting to 19,047,000 pounds as compared with 25,341,000 on March 1, and 25,076,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks on April 1 comprised 17,497,000 pounds frozen fresh and 1,550,000 pounds frozen smoked. Stocks of fish in Newfoundland totalled 874,000 pounds of frozen fresh sea fish and 12,000 pounds of frozen smoked sea fish. These figures are not included in the all-Canada total. (Mem. 3)

STOCKS OF MEAT AND LARD ON APRIL 1

Stocks of meat held by packers, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on April 1 amounted to 66,253,000 pounds as compared with 57,455,000 on March 1 and 78,722,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Holdings of frozen meat totalled 33,036,000 pounds compared with 30,341,000 on March 1 and 44,904,000 on April 1, 1949. Stocks of fresh meat increased to 16,456,000 pounds from 12,850,000 at the beginning of March and 15,172,000 a year ago, while cured meat increased to 16,761,000 pounds compared with 14,264,000 on March 1 and 18,646,000 on April 1 last year.

April 1 stocks of lard amounted to 3,731,000 pounds as against 3,311,000 on March 1 and 4,187,000 on the same date last year. (Mem. 4)

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, were lower on April 1, amounting to 23,998,000 pounds as compared with 26,572,000 on March 1, and 33,117,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, decreased to 7,414,000 pounds from 8,568,000 on March 1 and 8,479,000 on April 1 last year.

Holdings of Canadian potatoes, cabbages and parsnips were higher than a year earlier, but others were lower. Stocks of potatoes amounted to 338,403 tons as compared with 280,715 a year ago, onions 2,888 tons compared with 7,473, beets 399 tons compared with 901, carrots 2,284 tons compared with 6,330, cabbages 685 tons compared with 388, parsnips 532 tons compared with 441, and celery 1,836 crates compared with 2,959. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
AND WASHING MACHINES IN JANUARY

Production of household electric refrigerators rose to an all-time monthly peak in January this year, while the output of domestic-type washing machines was substantially lower than in January last year. Factory stocks of both were higher at the end of the month than a year earlier.

The month's output of domestic electric refrigerators rose to 17,535 units as compared with the previous peak of 17,066 in November last year and 13,331 in January, 1949. Stocks at the month's end were up to 4,486 as against 1,646 a year earlier. Production of washing machines, including gasoline and hand as well as electric, declined to 25,677 units as compared with 32,086 in the corresponding month of 1949, while the factory stocks increased sharply to 15,946 units at the end of January from 3,195 units a year earlier.

Exports of domestic electric washing machines in January totalled 891 units as against 765 in January last year, while imports amounted to 38 as compared with 12 units. During the month, 98 complete refrigerators and parts were exported as against 273 in January, 1949, and 30 units -- domestic or store -- imported as against 24. (5)

COAL PRODUCTION AND
IMPORTS HIGHER IN MARCH

Canadian coal production in March increased almost 14 per cent over the corresponding month last year, while imports, following the settlement of the coal dispute in the United States, showed a sharp jump of 56 per cent.

According to preliminary figures, the all-Canada output of coal in March rose to 1,916,600 tons from 1,685,130 in March last year and in the first quarter of the year to 5,439,000 tons from 5,229,704. Imports in March advanced to 1,042,751 tons from 670,748 a year earlier, but were down in the quarter to 2,038,568 tons from 2,369,355.

Production in Alberta in March rose to 839,300 tons from 760,514 a year earlier, and in Nova Scotia to 653,000 tons from 501,635. Output in British Columbia was up slightly to 190,000 tons from 189,644 tons, but lower in Saskatchewan at 182,300 tons compared with 194,014. New Brunswick's output in the month was 52,000 tons compared with 39,323 tons. (6)

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND
STEEL LOWER IN FEBRUARY

Production of pig iron and steel moved to lower levels in February. The month's output of pig iron decreased to 157,200 net tons from 190,400 in the preceding month and 172,700 in February last year. Production of steel ingots and castings amounted to 258,100 tons in February as compared with 289,900 in January and 259,300 a year earlier. (Mon. 6)

FACTORY SALES OF ELECTRIC
STORAGE BATTERIES IN FEBRUARY

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were valued at \$1,079,654 in February as compared with \$1,449,089 a year ago. The sales for February this year included 103,654 batteries at \$836,190 for the ignition of internal combustion engines, 1,310 cells at \$13,366 for farm lighting plants; 1,941 cells at \$65,220 for railway services; 544 batteries at \$2,410 for radios; batteries valued at \$109,503 for other purposes, including those for telephone switchboards and motorcycles. (7)

STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS
AND PRODUCTION OF LEATHER

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of February amounted to 416,499 as compared with 449,389 on the corresponding date last year. There were 484,993 calf and kip skins on hand compared with 520,362 a year earlier, 51,042 goat and kid skins compared with 67,218, 21,815 horse hides compared with 19,942, and 50,444 dozen sheep and lamb skins compared with 63,221.

Production of cattle sole leather in February amounted to 1,648,748 pounds as compared with 1,727,275 in the same month last year, and finished stocks on hand at the end of the month totalled 3,528,289 pounds as against 3,605,069. Production of cattle upper leather amounted to 2,829,771 square feet compared with 3,046,372, and the stocks on hand totalled 2,314,923 square feet against 1,747,661. (Mem. 7)

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

Consumption of rubber increased three per cent in February, total for the month amounting to 14,317,600 pounds as compared with 13,861,000 in January. Natural rubber consumption increased to 8,265,000 pounds from 8,082,700, synthetic to 3,653,900 pounds from 3,421,500, and reclaim to 2,398,600 pounds from 2,356,800.

Domestic production of reclaim rubber was higher in February, advancing to 8,265,600 pounds from 8,081,900 in the preceding month, while synthetic fell to 9,732,800 pounds from 10,360,000.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber declined to 11,119,400 pounds compared with 12,844,200 in January, synthetic to 9,632,000 pounds compared with 9,952,300, and reclaim to 3,796,800 pounds compared with 3,834,900. (8)

URBAN AND INTER-URBAN
TRANSIT SYSTEMS IN 1949

Patronage of Canadian transit systems was well maintained during the year 1949, a minor decline in urban traffic being more than offset by an increase in inter-urban passengers. The total number of passengers on both services carried by electric car, motor and trolley buses rose to a record 1,619,804,000 compared with 1,613,789,000 for the same systems in 1948 and 1,598,000,000 in 1947.

Sparked by widespread fare increases, revenues of the reporting systems advanced sharply over the previous year to nearly \$147,822,000, a rise of nine per cent or \$12,419,000. Urban receipts were \$101,798,000 against \$95,543,000, while inter-urban revenues aggregated \$46,023,000 compared with \$39,859,000 one year earlier, up 15.5 per cent.

Urban systems carried nearly 1,504,850,000 passengers during the year as compared with 1,507,838,000 in 1948, while inter-urban service transported 114,955,000 passengers against 105,951,000 one year earlier. Increases in urban volume were shown in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and inter-urban patronage was heavier in all provinces except British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. Inter-provincial bus travellers exceeded the million mark at 1,002,018 against 851,944 in 1948 and 820,748 in 1947.

The steady decline in the use of electric trams, which has persisted since the end of the war, was accelerated during the year as additional systems abandoned cars in favour of trolley and motor buses. The number of passengers moving on electric cars declined from 394,827,000 in 1948 to 790,805,000, while trolley bus carriage advanced from 91,318,000 to 157,554,000, and autobus (ex chartered) climbed from 621,437,000 in 1948 to 664,715,000. Chartered service increased moderately over 1948 with some 6,729,000 fares compared with 6,402,000. (9)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ending April 8, affected by the holiday on Good Friday, fell to 63,594 cars from 71,997 in the corresponding week last year. Eastern division loadings amounted to 41,768 cars as against 47,421 in 1949, while western volume was 21,826 cars against 24,576. (10)

TELEPHONE INSTALLATIONS UP SHARPLY IN 1948 Continued heavy demand both for business and residential telephone service boosted telephone installations in 1948 to an all-time record figure of 221,271 as compared with the previous peak of 204,479 in 1947. This raised the total in use to 2,451,868, a gain of nearly 10 per cent over 1947, and an increase of 80 per cent in the past decade. Unfilled requests for telephone connections at the end of the year assured considerable expansion throughout 1949 and beyond. Telephones per hundred population increased from 17.7 in 1947 to 19.0, with all provinces registering gains.

The number of business telephones increased from 645,154 in 1947 to 701,869, or by 8.8 per cent, and residential telephones advanced from 1,194,840 to 1,328,373, or by 11.2 per cent. Rural and public pay telephones also registered appreciable gains over 1947. Automatic or dial types totalled 1,398,821, or 57 per cent of installations, while those on manual switchboards represented 43 per cent against 44 per cent in 1947, and numbered 1,053,047 at the end of 1948.

The estimated number of completed calls for all systems rose from 3,843,264,173 in 1947 to 4,117,217,182 in 1948, an increase of 7.1 per cent. This represented an average of 1,679 calls per telephone or 320 calls per head of population. The number of long distance calls during the year reached a new record at 91,875,182, an increase of 9,180,000 or 11.1 per cent over 1947. (11)

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN 1947 Canadian public libraries increased their stocks of books by about 500,000 volumes between 1945 and 1947, and more than doubled the average biennial increase in the preceding 14 years, according to the biennial survey released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This raised the total to a record figure of 6,431,200 volumes. The increase was the result, in part, of deferred purchases during the war years when European books were not available and American and Canadian releases were fewer in number.

In comparison with pre-war years less reliance appeared to be placed upon public libraries as a source of fiction reading for the adult population; circulation of this kind has dropped more than 25 per cent in 10 years. Public libraries, however, have maintained their place as a provider of adult non-fiction and of juvenile books, the latter frequently in collaboration with the schools. At the same time staffs have been strengthened and better service made possible by the libraries as reference centres.

Despite the increase in volumes, loans have decreased almost to the 1937 level. During the war years there was a considerable inflation of circulation and a measure of retrogression was expected in the post-war years. Circulation was down in 1947 to 19,721,411 from 20,016,292 in 1945, and the borrowers fell to 1,168,697 from 1,254,467.

Ontario's libraries circulated 13,019,832 books during 1947 as compared with 13,351,620 in 1945, followed by British Columbia's libraries with 2,149,431 compared with 2,065,509, and Alberta's with 1,476,895 (1,504,241 in 1945). In Quebec the total was 1,079,629 (960,513 in 1945), Saskatchewan 878,325 (885,831), and Manitoba 692,346 (742,865). (12)

TEACHERS' SALARIES IN EIGHT PROVINCES OF CANADA IN 1948

Annual average salary rates for teachers in the publicly-controlled schools of eight provinces -- Quebec excepted -- showed an average increase of \$243 between 1947 and 1948, bringing the cumulative average rise since 1939 to \$835, according to the annual report on teachers' salaries and qualifications by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. About 53,300 teachers were included in the 1948 record, of whom 39,200 were women and 14,100 were men.

Salary rates for all publicly-controlled schools averaged \$1,689 as compared with \$1,446 in 1947, and \$854 in 1939. Teachers in city schools had the highest average of \$2,324 as compared with \$2,120 in 1947 and \$1,613 in 1939, while teachers in one-room rural schools had the lowest average at \$1,383 against \$1,207 in 1947, and \$607 in 1939.

British Columbia had the highest average salary in 1948 for teachers in all publicly-controlled schools at \$2,249 (\$2,042 in 1947), followed by Alberta with \$1,896 (\$1,546), Ontario \$1,797 (\$1,514), Nova Scotia \$1,447 (\$1,241), Manitoba \$1,418 (\$1,304), Saskatchewan \$1,404 (\$1,265), New Brunswick \$1,185 (\$977), and Prince Edward Island \$1,011 (\$816).

The total number of teachers has been increasing since 1944, in keeping with enrolments. In that year there were 49,022 teachers in the eight provinces. This had risen 11 per cent to 53,572 in 1948. It is estimated that the total may reach 65,000 by 1953 and that by 1960 the total for these provinces plus Quebec may be 118,000, an increase of 58 per cent over 1944. So far the increase in staff has been least in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the greatest in British Columbia where there has been a rise of 25 per cent in four years.

In 1944 and 1945 the proportion of men teaching in the public schools was at the low point of 20 per cent. Since then there has been a steady advance to 27 per cent in 1948, which is not far from the high level of 30 per cent in 1940. This trend is most marked in Saskatchewan where the percentage of men has risen by 10 since 1944, and least marked in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick where the increase was four per cent.

As women replaced men during the war their number increased 3,769 between 1939 and 1944. From then through 1947 the number decreased 487, then rose by 612 in 1948. Available data indicate that 25 per cent of the women teachers in the eight provinces are married. This is exclusive of the Roman Catholic separate schools of Ontario where many teachers are from religious orders.

The proportion of teachers who are university graduates increased from 17 per cent in 1939 to 19 per cent in 1948 due to small increases in four provinces. Elsewhere the proportion decreased slightly. (13)

DOMESTIC ELECTRIFICATION IN CANADA

Out of an estimated 3,504,000 households in Canada, 3,002,000 or 86 per cent were served with electricity in October last year, according to a special survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The survey shows that British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec are the leading provinces in domestic electrification, British Columbia being first with 96 per cent, followed closely by Ontario and Quebec with 94 per cent each.

Nova Scotia followed with 86 per cent, New Brunswick 80 per cent, Manitoba 71 per cent, Alberta 63 per cent, Saskatchewan 54 per cent, Newfoundland 48 per cent, and Prince Edward Island 43 per cent.

An estimated 3,247,000 households, or 93 per cent of the total had radios, the proportion ranging by provinces from a high of 96 per cent in Quebec to a low of 74 per cent in Newfoundland. Ninety-five per cent of households both in metropolitan and small urban areas had radios, and 89 per cent of farm households. (14)

OPERATING RESULTS OF RETAIL HARDWARE,
FURNITURE AND APPLIANCE AND RADIO STORES

The biennial survey of operating results of retail hardware, furniture, and household appliance and radio stores for 1948, shows that, of the three trades, hardware stores have had the smallest change in profits since 1944, and household appliance and radio stores the greatest.

Hardware stores increased their gross profit slightly from 23.7 per cent in 1946 to 24.7 per cent in 1948, while net profit remained at 11.5 per cent of net sales. Furniture stores maintained the same gross margin in 1948 as in 1946 at 26.7 per cent of net sales, but greater operating expenses reduced net profit from 11.5 per cent in 1946 to 9.6 per cent in 1948.

A considerable decrease occurred in both gross and net profits of household appliance and radio stores. The 1945 gross profit of 36.4 per cent was reduced to 29.2 per cent in 1946 and 27.4 per cent in 1948. Net profit dropped from 12.9 per cent in 1945 to 11.6 per cent in 1946, and to 9.5 per cent in 1948.

Furniture stores had the largest average sales per store, rising from \$76,944 in 1946 to \$101,092 in 1948, household appliance and radio stores following with average sales of \$80,944 compared with \$44,560, and hardware stores \$55,200 compared with \$46,053. Year-end inventories of hardware stores rose from \$10,408 in 1946 to \$14,754, furniture stores from \$15,158 to \$24,315, and household appliance and radio stores from \$6,773 to \$12,920.

The increasing availability of merchandise in 1946 coupled with brisk consumer demand produced a high rate of stock turnover by all trades in that year. This rate of stock turn ranged from 3.7 times in hardware stores to 6.0 times per year in appliance and radio stores. Since 1946, inventories have been built up and the turnover rate ranged from 3.0 times for hardware to 4.7 times for household appliances.

The report contains details on the operating results for both incorporated and unincorporated stores, and by size of business. Data on the financial structure of incorporated and unincorporated stores is also included. (15)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF
GYPSUM WALLBOARD AND LATH

Production of gypsum wallboard in February amounted to 18,162,000 square feet, while the output of gypsum lath totalled 16,435,500 square feet, according to a new monthly memorandum published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Shipments of the former amounted to 18,254,300 square feet, and of the latter, 15,791,600 square feet. Month-end stocks of wallboard amounted to 1,431,400 square feet, and of lath, 1,719,400 square feet. (Mem. 8)

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF CANADA IN 1947 Reflecting unprecedented demands for textiles and textile products for civilian use in the years immediately following the end of the war, the gross factory selling value of products turned out by Canadian textile mills reached an all-time record total of \$1,062,041,000 in 1947, up 19.5 per cent over the 1946 value of \$886,559,000, and almost three times the 1939 total of \$392,658,000.

Although great strides were made toward meeting the heavy demand, some products were still in scarce supply at the end of the year and the mills had a large volume of orders on hand. Throughout the year, textile manufacturers continued to increase their productive facilities by modernizing or extending existing plants.

At the end of 1947 there were 3,216 establishments in operation as compared with 3,082 at the end of 1946. The employees numbered 176,065 as compared with 164,737 in the preceding year, and their salaries and wages aggregated \$268,105,000 compared with \$228,018,000. Both number of employees and salary and wage payments exceeded all previous years.

The value of products of each of the main sections of the textile industry moved up sharply during the year. The women's factory clothing group increased to \$184,305,000 from \$174,353,000, men's factory clothing to \$183,166,000 from \$152,707,000, cotton yarn and cloth to \$158,272,000 from \$109,828,000, hosiery and knitted goods to \$127,338,000 from \$105,209,000, synthetic textiles and silk to \$84,870,000 from \$65,521,000, and woollen cloth to \$65,507,000 from \$56,879,000.

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario dominate the field of textile manufacturing in Canada. Quebec accounted for 54.8 per cent of the all-Canada gross value of production in 1947 and 55.2 per cent of the number of persons employed, while Ontario accounted for 37.5 per cent of the gross value and 37.5 per cent of the employment.

In Quebec, the total value of output in 1947 was \$582,389,000. Women's factory clothing headed the list with a value of \$123,178,000, followed by cotton yarn and cloth at \$111,478,000, men's factory clothing \$108,220,000, synthetic textiles and silk \$56,966,000, and hosiery and knitted goods \$53,155,000. The aggregate value of production of these five industries was \$452,996,000, or 77.8 per cent of the total for the province.

In Ontario, the production of hosiery and knitted goods -- the largest industry -- was valued at \$66,110,000, men's factory clothing \$55,046,000, women's factory clothing \$47,939,000, cotton yarn and cloth \$39,062,000, and woollen cloth \$38,613,000. These five leading industries accounted for \$246,770,000, or nearly 62 per cent of the total for the province..

In the Prairie Provinces the men's factory clothing industry, with a production value of \$15,057,000, occupied first place. Cotton and jute bags was next in order with a value of \$12,048,000, and women's factory clothing third at \$10,528,000. In British Columbia the output of women's factory clothing amounted in value to \$2,613,000, men's factory clothing \$1,892,000, and woollen cloth, \$1,162,000. (16)

SALES OF LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES

Sales of lubricating oils in Canada in 1948 by principal wholesalers of petroleum oils and greases amounted to 63,352,000 gallons as compared with 57,999,600 in the preceding year. Sales of lubricating greases in 1948 totalled 60,215,000 gallons. These figures do not include the amounts imported direct by users or by retail outlets such as large department stores. (Mem. 9)

IRON CASTINGS INDUSTRY IN 1948

Gross selling value of products manufactured by the iron castings industry of Canada in 1948 advanced 21 per cent over the preceding year, amounting to \$123,739,000 as compared with \$102,516,000. Cost of manufacturing materials increased to \$49,005,000 from \$38,201,000 in 1947, and the cost of fuel and electricity was \$3,319,000 compared with \$2,627,000.

There were 225 plants in operation in 1948 compared with 216 a year earlier. These factories gave employment to 19,354 persons who received \$46,388,000 in salaries and wages as against 18,167 employees earning \$38,202,000 in 1947. (17)

CLAY AND CLAY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN 1948

Gross value of products turned out by the clay and clay products industry in 1948 amounted to \$17,629,000 as compared with \$14,486,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 22 per cent. A total of 117 plants were in operation during the year employing 3,746 persons earning \$7,506,000 in salaries and wages as compared with 124 establishments with 3,552 workers receiving \$6,205,000 in 1947.

The cost of fuel and electricity amounted to \$3,481,000 compared with \$2,832,000 in 1947, and process supplies used were valued at \$545,000 as against \$387,000. (18)

STONE QUARRYING INDUSTRY

The gross value of all varieties of new stone produced in Canada for use during 1948 amounted to \$17,949,000 compared with \$16,465,000 in the preceding year. The tonnage shipped in 1948 included 1,043,000 tons of granite valued at \$3,779,000; 10,003,000 tons of limestone worth \$12,523,000; 68,000 tons of marble valued at \$529,000; 578,000 tons of sandstone valued at \$1,066,000; and 4,000 tons of slate worth \$51,000. Of the total value of production, quarries in Quebec accounted for 48.7 per cent, Ontario 35.3 per cent, British Columbia 7.9 per cent, and the remainder from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta. (19)

ANNUAL REPORT ON LIVE STOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, 1948

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released the annual report on live stock and animal products statistics for the year 1948. The present issue -- the 30th in an annual series -- contains data on numbers, prices and values of live stock and the production of animal products, as well as records of commercial marketings and inspected slaughterings. Price of this report is 50 cents per copy. (20)

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, February (25 cents).
2. Wholesale Trade, February (10 cents).
3. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, February (25 cents).
4. Stocks of Grain at March 31 (10 cents).
5. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, January (15 cents).
6. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, March (10 cents).
7. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, February (10 cents).
8. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, February (25 cents).
9. Summary of Monthly Transit Reports, 1949 (10 cents).
10. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
11. Telephone Statistics, 1948 (25 cents).
12. Survey of Libraries, 1946-48 (50 cents).
13. Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications in Eight Provinces, 1948 (25 cents).
14. Radios and Household Electrification, October, 1949 (25 cents).
15. Operating Results and Financial Structure of Retail Hardware, Furniture, and Appliance and Radio Stores, 1948 (25 cents).
16. The Textile Industries, 1947 (50 cents).
17. The Iron Castings Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
18. The Clay and Clay Products Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
19. The Stone Industry, 1948 (35 cents).
20. Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1948 (50 cents).
21. Salt, January (10 cents).
22. Trade of Canada: Detailed Bulletin of Exports, February (50 cents).
23. Trade of Canada: Detailed Bulletin of Imports, February (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits March (10 cents).
 2. Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
 3. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, April 1 (10 cents).
 4. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, April 1 (10 cents).
 5. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, April 1 (10 cents).
 6. Production of Pig Iron and Steel, February (10 cents).
 7. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, February (10 cents).
 8. Production, Shipments and Stocks of Gypsum Products, February (10 cents).
 9. Sales of Lubricating Oils and Greases, 1948 (10 cents).
 10. Mineral Wool, January (10 cents).
 11. Summary Statistics of the Mineral Industry, 1947 and 1948 (10 cents).
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