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Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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### --- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S OFFICIAL COST-OF-LIVING INDEX advanced 1.0 points to 168.5 between July 3 and August 1. The index stood at 162.8 on August 1, 1949, and at 157.5 on August 2, 1948. From August, 1939, to August, 1950, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 67.2 per cent.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN JULY totalled \$55,263,000, showing an increase of 11 per cent over last year's July figure of \$49,885,000. During the first seven months of this year, sales advanced slightly to \$432,990,000 from \$432,105,000.

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JULY SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES fell slightly below the record volume reached in June, but remained well above July last year. Sales in the month totalled 44,045 units compared with 45,814 in June, and 29,177 in the corresponding month last year.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 24 totalled 87,556,400 bushels as compared with 89,146,000 a week earlier and 70,667,400 on the corresponding date last year.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on September 1 amounted to 48,743,000 pounds as compared with 42,173,000 on August 1, and 49,937,000 on the corresponding date last year.

RAILWAY FREIGHT HIGHER IN MAY Revenue freight carried by Canadian railways during May totalled 12,612,721 tons, showing a gain of 714,178 tons or six per cent over last year's May tonnage of 11,398,543 tons. Cumulative figures for the first five months of this year show 54,690,807 tons of freight carried by Canadian lines, some 2,800,000 tons under the volume transported in the similar period of 1949.

The volume of freight loaded during the month at Canadian stations aggregated 9,603,529 tons against 8,982,204 tons one year earlier, up nearly seven per cent. Foreign receipts for domestic use decreased from 1,702,851 to 1,588,645 tons, but intransit traffic, due to gains in grain, autos and manufactures, increased from 1,213,488 tons in May last year to 1,420,547 tons.

Canadian loadings were heavier in May in the animal and animal products group, which rose from 103,042 to 114,893 tons, in mine products from 3,074,888 to 3,714,384 tons, and in manufactures and miscellaneous from 2,833,710 to 3,075,317 tons. Agricultural products declined from 1,882,142 tons to 1,670,927, while loadings of forest products declined only 10,414 tons to 1,028,008 tons. (13)

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX ADVANCED ONE POINT BETWEEN JULY AND AUGUST

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index advanced 1.0 points to 168.5 between July 3 and August 1. The index stood at 162.8 on August 1, 1949, and at 157.5 on August 2, 1948. From August, 1939, to August, 1950, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 67.2 per cent.

Foods were again responsible for most of the July increase; the index for this series moving from 214.3 to 216.7. Prices continued upward for practically all meats, while eggs, sugar and coffee also advanced. Fresh vegetables recorded moderate seasonal declines.

The clothing index showed a slight advance from 180.7 to 180.9, reflecting increases in footwear and piece-goods. This is the first upward movement in clothing prices since October, 1949. Fuel and light advanced 0.7 points to 138.4 in response to higher prices for coal and coke in Ontario and Quebec. Home furnishings and services moved up 2.0 points to 168.9, due mainly to an increase in telephone rates in eastern Canada. Indexes for the two remaining groups continued unchanged, rentals standing at 134.9 and miscellaneous items at 132.5. (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
August 1, 1950 .....	168.5	216.7	134.9	138.4	180.9	168.9	132.5
July 3, 1950 .....	167.5	214.3	134.9	137.7	180.7	166.9	132.5
August 1, 1949 .....	162.8	209.2	123.4	129.5	183.2	167.4	128.9

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP 11 PER CENT IN JULY

Department store sales in Canada in July -- not including Newfoundland -- totalled \$55,263,000, showing an increase of 11 per cent over last year's July figure of \$49,885,000. During the first seven months of this year, sales advanced slightly to \$432,990,000 from \$432,105,000. Preliminary figures for the week ending August 26 show that sales remained unchanged as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Sales in July were higher in all provinces except Saskatchewan, where a decline of four per cent was recorded. Gains ranged from one per cent in the Maritime Provinces to 14 per cent in Ontario.

All departments showed higher sales in July as compared with July, 1949. Household appliances and electrical supplies showed an increase of 47 per cent, and radio and music sales a gain of 16 per cent. All departments in the apparel category reported increased sales volumes, with hosiery and glove and girls' and infants' wear departments each rising 14 per cent. The women's apparel total was up nine per cent.

Sales were as follows by provinces in July, totals for the same month last year being in brackets:(thousands omitted): Maritime Provinces, \$3,792 (\$3,743); Quebec, \$7,855 (\$7,102); Ontario, \$19,615 (\$17,206); Manitoba, \$9,009 (\$8,015); Saskatchewan, \$2,390 (\$2,490); Alberta, \$3,825 (\$3,569); British Columbia, \$8,776 (\$7,760). (2)

WEEKLY SALARIES AND  
WAGES IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Average weekly salaries and wages in the major non-agricultural industries of Newfoundland in June ranged from a low of \$20.60 in the services industries to a high of \$47.91 in mining, according to first figures on employment and earnings in Newfoundland released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In manufacturing as a whole, average weekly salaries and wages for the week of June 1 stood at \$42.98, transportation and communications \$42.66, forestry \$40.57, construction \$36.14, finance \$32.90, public utilities \$31.11, and trade \$29.53.

Largely due to seasonal changes in the levels of employment during the period between December 1 and June 1 in several industries, there was considerable variation in average weekly salaries and wages. In manufacturing the figure was highest at \$44.59 at April, while in forestry a peak of \$47.64 was reached at January 1, in construction at \$38.68 on April 1, public utilities \$31.91 at March 1, and trade \$32.24 at March 1.

Average hours worked by wage-earners during the week ending June 1 in leading establishments in the mining industries amounted to 46.9, in manufacturing 44.6, and construction 43.9 hours. Average hourly earnings were 91.6 cents, 98.6 cents, and 81.3 cents, respectively. (3)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Aug. 31, 1950</u>	<u>Aug. 24, 1950</u>	<u>Aug. 3, 1950</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks) .....	140.0	137.7	130.8
82 Industrials .....	138.2	135.4	127.2
16 Utilities .....	134.9	134.3	131.2
3 Banks .....	146.0	145.6	144.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks) .....	88.4	88.5	84.9
25 Golds .....	62.3	63.1	61.0
5 Base Metals .....	141.4	139.8	133.2

FINANCING AND SALES OF  
MOTOR VEHICLES IN JULY

July sales of new motor vehicles fell slightly below the record volume reached in June, but remained well above July last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Financing of sales of new and used motor vehicles continued to show marked increases.

Sales of new motor vehicles in July numbered 44,045 with a retail value of \$89,407,580, as compared with 45,814 units sold for \$93,475,586 in June, and 29,177 units at \$9,294,941 in July last year. Cumulative sales for the first seven months of this year totalled 257,951 units valued at \$518,905,045 as against 166,898 valued at \$348,284,481 in the like period of 1949.

Sales of new passenger cars in July totalled 33,137 units with a retail value of \$67,207,026, showing gains of 50.2 per cent in number and 49.6 per cent in value over the 22,057 cars sold for \$44,909,873 in the same month last year. Truck sales at 10,864 units retailed for \$21,462,008, up 53.4 per cent in number and 55.7 per cent in value.

Financing of sales of new motor vehicles in July numbered 14,168 units with a financed value of \$19,962,374 as against 13,770 units financed for \$19,305,068 in June, and 7,693 units involving \$10,580,582 in July, 1949. In the seven months, 78,310 units were financed for \$108,589,987, up 74.5 per cent in number and 69.3 per cent in value over last year.

There were 24,291 used vehicles financed to the extent of \$15,484,496 in July as against 14,821 financed for \$9,943,462 in July, 1949. In the seven months, 133,376 units were financed for \$88,846,466 as compared with 88,244 units financed for \$61,530,144 a year earlier. (4)

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on September 1 amounted to 48,743,000 pounds as compared with 42,173,000 on August 1 and 49,937,000 on the corresponding date last year. Cheddar cheese stocks on September 1 were 20,963,000 pounds as compared with 22,398,000 on August 1 and 13,311,000 a year earlier.

Cold storage holdings of eggs on September 1 totalled 140,000 cases as compared with 185,000 on August 1 and 191,000 on the same date last year, and the stocks of fresh eggs amounted to 77,000 cases as against 59,000 on August 1. Stocks of frozen eggs aggregated 8,161,000 pounds on September 1 compared with 8,919,000 at the beginning of August and 4,736,000 a year earlier.

Creamery butter stocks were as follows by cities on September 1, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Quebec, 3,610 (3,620) pounds; Montreal, 15,909 (18,698); Toronto, 6,386 (10,153); Winnipeg, 13,060 (10,143); Regina, 974 (1,061); Saskatoon, 488 (401); Edmonton, 5,075 (3,219); Calgary, 1,943 (1,309); Vancouver, 1,298 (1,333). (Mem. 1)

SUPPLIES OF COARSE GRAINS Canadian supplies of coarse grains in the current crop year will be well above last year's levels, but another light fodder crop is in sight for most of the country, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its quarterly coarse grains review.

The first estimate of production released by the Bureau on August 15 placed the probable outturn of oats at 433,000,000 bushels, 115,000,000 bushels greater than in 1949, and the new barley crop was forecast at 184,000,000 bushels, up 64,000,000 from last year. Rye advanced from 10,011,000 bushels to 15,367,000, and flaxseed from 2,284,000 bushels to 5,165,000.

Widespread frosts have occurred in western Canada subsequent to August 15 with both yields and quality of grain crops adversely affected. The extent of the damage cannot be fully determined until harvest is completed, but it is known to be considerable.

The hay and clover crop was estimated at 11,456,000 tons as against 12,122,000 a year earlier, but the first cutting of alfalfa was up from 1,922,000 tons from 2,339,000. (5)

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STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 24 totalled 87,556,400 bushels as compared with 89,146,000 a week earlier and 70,667,400 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week amounted to 884,600 bushels, sharply below last year's corresponding total of 19,757,200 bushels. Cumulative total for the first 24 days of the new crop year aggregated 2,015,300 bushels as against 31,675,400 in the similar 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 August 24, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 178,500 (2,242,600) bushels; barley, 388,600 (3,138,500); rye, 351,500 (681,100); flaxseed, 2,300 (16,100).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending August 24 amounted to 1,183,000 bushels compared with 4,019,800 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 8,793,200 bushels against 13,710,000 in the similar period of 1949. (Mem. 2)

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FRUIT CROP ESTIMATES With the exception of apples and pears, prospects for tree-fruit and grape crops improved slightly during the past month, according to the third estimate of fruit production released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The apple and pear crops are estimated to be three per cent lighter than was anticipated in July.

The apple crop, currently set at 15,209,000 bushels, will be 16 per cent below the 1949 harvest of 18,151,000 bushels, the drop in outlook being due to poorer prospects in Nova Scotia where high winds and severe scab infestation have reduced both the size and quality of the fruit. The crop in Ontario and British Columbia showed some improvement during the month while prospects in New Brunswick and Quebec remained unchanged.

The anticipated pear harvest is set at 703,000 bushels, 30 per cent lower than last year's crop of 1,000,000 bushels. Plums are also down sharply this season, the current estimate of 519,000 bushels being 37 per cent below the 1949 level of 827,000 bushels, but seven per cent higher than was expected last month. The peach crop shows a minor upward revision since July at 1,160,000 bushels; the crop, however, is still well below the 1949 harvest of 2,011,000 bushels.

Apricots remained unchanged since last month at 12,000 bushels. The cherry estimate, on the other hand, has been revised upward to 324,000 bushels, an increase of four per cent. A five per cent improvement in the grape prospects since July brings this year's crop to 68,642,000 pounds or 34 per cent more than last year's harvest of 51,104,000 pounds. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION OF LEADING MINERALS  
IN JUNE AND SIX-MONTH PERIOD

Output of 13 of 16 of Canada's leading minerals was higher during the first six months of this year than in the corresponding period of 1949, while in June production was advanced in all but five of the 16 items. In the half year, declines were shown in lead, lime and nickel; in June, decreases occurred in iron ore, natural gas, nickel, silver and zinc.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, output was as follows in the six-month period, totals for the same months last year being in brackets: asbestos, 391,772 (154,727) tons; cement, 8,045,450 (7,570,381) barrels; clay products, 38,766,023 (38,139,336); coal, 9,598,311 (9,127,023) tons; copper, 133,296 (128,931) tons; gold, 2,199,944 (1,962,720) fine ounces; gypsum, 1,263,981 (1,088,374) tons; iron ore, 1,015,005 (905,887) tons.

Production of lead in the half year totalled 72,290 tons (74,679 tons in the similar period of 1949); lime, 510,911 (511,477) tons; natural gas, 36,393,229 (32,968,860) M cubic feet; nickel, 61,837 (68,038) tons; petroleum, 12,498,255 (9,812,595) barrels; salt, 368,984 (347,286) tons; silver, 9,522,712 (8,185,435) fine ounces; zinc, 152,182 (135,109) tons. (6)

PRODUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD ELECTRIC  
REFRIGERATORS AT NEW PEAK

Canadian manufacturers turned out an all-time record number of household electric refrigerators in June and the first half of this year, while the output of domestic-type washing machines was lower than in 1949 both in the month and half year.

Output of electric refrigerators rose in June to 34,707 units, more than double last year's corresponding total of 15,810. In the half year, 158,314 units were produced compared with 84,776 in the like period of 1949. Factory shipments were also up sharply, rising to 35,805 units in June from 14,008, and in the six months to 158,233 from 77,063. Factory stocks at the end of June were 2,972 units compared with 1,843.

Production of domestic-type washing machines in June declined to 24,214 units from 29,476 a year earlier, and in the half year dropped to 131,203 units from 184,120. Factory shipments were down in the month to 24,298 units from 29,299, and in the six-month period to 129,698 units from 181,278. Factory stocks at the end of June stood at 17,570 units as against 5,895. (7)

SALES OF RADIO RECEIVING SETS  
IN JUNE AND SIX-MONTH PERIOD

Sales of radio receiving sets were three per cent higher in the first six months of this year than in the corresponding period of 1949, but were 15 per cent lower in June than a year earlier. Half-year sales numbered 313,557 units valued at \$25,286,251 compared with 304,235 at \$21,863,232 a year ago, and in June totalled 54,877 units valued at \$3,645,466 as against 63,350 at \$3,861,192 in June last year.

Sales in the six-month period were as follows by provinces, totals for the same months last year being in brackets: Ontario, 168,434 (178,680) units; Quebec, 59,828 (49,934); British Columbia, 20,828 (16,306); the Maritimes, 19,319 (18,584); Alberta, 17,227 (16,022); Manitoba, 16,157 (13,563); Saskatchewan, 9,721 (10,558); and Newfoundland, 2,043 (588).

June sales were as follows, those for June, 1949, within brackets: Ontario, 28,533 (39,877) units; Quebec, 9,984 (9,506); Manitoba, 3,863 (2,761); British Columbia, 3,846 (2,808); Maritime Provinces, 3,201 (3,360); Alberta, 3,176 (2,726); Saskatchewan, 2,023 (2,039); Newfoundland, 251 (273). (8)

PRODUCTION OF NAILS AND STEEL WIRE

Production of wire nails was lower in June and the first six months of this year than in the same periods of 1949, while output of steel wire and wire fencing was higher in June but lower in the six-month period.

Production of wire nails in June fell to 7,811 tons from 8,163 a year earlier, and in the half year to 43,404 tons from 45,221 in 1949. Output of steel wire amounted to 30,126 tons as compared with 28,579 in June last year, and in the cumulative period aggregated 174,058 tons as against 177,604.

Production of wire fencing rose slightly in June, totalling 2,435 tons as compared with 2,384 a year ago, and in the half year fell to 12,083 tons from 14,007 tons. (9)

SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY SHAPES  
BY CANADIAN STEEL MILLS IN JUNE

June shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, excluding producers' interchange, amounted to 248,322 tons as compared with 225,468 tons in June, 1949, bringing the cumulative total for the half year to 1,370,770 tons as against 1,418,477 tons in the same period last year.

Shipments in June were as follows, June, 1949 figures being in brackets: railways and railway car shops, 48,659 tons (43,101); pressing, forming and stamping plants, 13,287 tons (11,146); merchant trade products, 31,422 tons (28,114); building construction, 32,293 tons (35,612); containers industry, 24,406 tons (18,270); agricultural equipment, 10,727 tons (8,629); automotive industry, 16,658 tons (10,216); machinery plants, 9,789 tons (9,109); shipbuilding, 1,388 tons (959); mining, lumbering, etc., 15,539 tons (8,744); miscellaneous industries, 1,124 tons (3,488); and wholesalers and warehouses, 26,472 tons (31,077). (10)

PREPARED STOCK AND POULTRY FEEDS

Shipments of prepared stock and poultry feeds and concentrates in June this year amounted to 2,086,922 cwt. as compared with 2,375,174 cwt. in the preceding month and 2,463,269 cwt. in the corresponding month last year. The month's shipments comprised 1,823,011 cwt. of feeds and 263,911 cwt. of concentrates. (11)

STOCKS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco at the end of June decreased to 174,239,039 standard pounds from 193,562,893 at March 31, but were well above last year's corresponding total of 137,828,244 pounds. Canadian tobacco on hand totalled 171,681,739 pounds as against 190,676,789 at the end of March and 134,585,940 a year ago, while the stocks of imported tobacco totalled 2,557,300 pounds against 2,886,104 at the end of March, and 3,242,304 last year. (12)

ANTICIPATED FUR PRODUCTION Fur farm production of pelts of standard silver and new type foxes in the 1950-51 season will be 37.5 per cent lower than last year, and the production of standard and mutation mink will be down about one per cent, according to estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The estimates are based on a sample return from fox and mink farms.

The number of foxes which will be pelted on fur farms is estimated at 52,000 as compared with 79,900 in 1949-50, and standard and mutation mink at 515,500 as compared with 521,700. The estimates also show a decline of 30.3 per cent in the number of adult foxes on farms at the beginning of this year as compared with last, and a decline of 4.5 per cent in adult mink. The estimated number of fox pups raised in 1950 is 35.7 per cent less than last year, but the number of mink kits increased 3.3 per cent. (Mem. 4)

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF CANADA IN 1948 The factory value of products manufactured by the cotton textile industries of Canada in 1948 was \$240,218,000, showing an increase of 26 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$191,282,000. There were 211 establishments in operation during the year, and their employees numbered 29,270 as compared with 28,505 in 1947. Salaries and wages paid amounted to \$53,154,000 as against \$41,650,000, a gain of 28 per cent. Cost of materials used at \$142,868,000, exceeded that reported in 1947 by \$22,662,000 or 19 per cent, and the value added by manufacture totalled \$93,423,000 as compared with \$67,606,000 a year ago.

All fabrics produced other than for use in the manufacture of tires, had a value of \$122,973,000 in 1948. Grey cotton fabric was the main item, 161,485,000 yards being produced with a selling value of \$46,421,000. Yarns spun for sale totalled \$36,673,000, while thread was valued at \$8,774,000. Tire fabrics produced had a value of \$17,801,000.

Raw cotton was the principal material used, and in 1948 consumption amounted to 184,836,000 pounds valued at \$60,768,000, while yarns of all kinds used cost \$22,797,000. The expenditure for all kinds of fabrics totalled \$34,938,000. Dyes, bleaches and chemicals, etc., cost \$4,143,000.

Imports of cotton and its products (wearing apparel excluded) decreased from a value of \$173,384,000 in 1947 to \$131,943,000 in 1948. Exports were relatively small, amounting to \$8,777,000 compared with \$8,985,000 in 1947. (14)



FISHERIES OF NOVA SCOTIA IN 1948 Landings of fish in Nova Scotia in 1948, including shellfish, amounted to 3,766,090 cwt., an increase of 524,731 cwt., or 16 per cent over the preceding year, and the marketed value rose 35 per cent to \$36,090,265 from \$26,658,915.

The marketed value of cod, the main revenue producer, amounted to \$13,746,351, an increase of 42 per cent over the \$9,676,319 sold in 1947. The marketed values of other principal kinds of fish, with 1947 figures in brackets, were as follows: lobsters, \$6,525,249 (\$5,535,188); haddock, \$4,380,306 (\$2,424,463); herring, \$1,902,962 (\$1,818,839); mackerel, \$1,384,837 (\$851,631); pollock, \$1,352,579 (\$744,216); hake, \$1,153,794 (\$785,007); swordfish, \$1,027,857 (\$344,837). Increases were also recorded for halibut, salmon, alewives and plaice, while scallops, clams, tuna and yellowtail showed reductions.

The equipment used in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish in 1948 was valued at \$15,097,992 as compared with \$12,719,906 in 1947. The vessels and boats accounted for \$8,996,273 or 60 per cent of the total, and nets, traps and other gear, including premises, for \$6,101,714 or 40 per cent. The number of persons employed during the year was 19,903 against 18,889. (15)

PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN 1947 A total of 1,633,000 patients received medical care in public hospitals for acute diseases in 1947, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 653 of those institutions. This was an increase of 8.5 per cent over the 1,509,000 patients treated in 595 public hospitals which reported to the Bureau in 1946. The total of patient days in 1947 was 17,250,000, an average stay of 10.6 days for all patients.

There were 40,420 patients in residence in these hospitals at the beginning of 1947. Adults and children admitted during the year totalled 1,348,857, while live births totalled 243,792, making a total of 1,592,600 admissions for the year. The increase over 1946 in the number of admissions was 8.7 per cent.

The 653 public hospitals which provided reports had a capacity of 54,075 beds and cribs and 8,747 bassinets for newborn. General hospitals had 48,011, or 88.8 per cent of the total number of beds and cribs, and 7,974 or 91.2 per cent of the bassinets. Based on the estimated population of Canada in 1947 the number of beds and cribs per thousand of the population was as follows by provinces: Prince Edward Island, 4.8; Nova Scotia, 4.5; New Brunswick, 4.4; Quebec, 4.0; Ontario, 3.4; Manitoba, 4.6; Saskatchewan, 4.9; Alberta, 6.1; British Columbia, 5.3; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1.4; and all Canada, 4.2 beds.

There were 291 hospitals, one more than in 1946, which had organized medical staffs. These hospitals had 11,031 staff doctors, an increase of 119 from the preceding year. Of the remaining hospitals which did not have organized staffs, 343 reported a total of 1,253 doctors who attended patients during the year, while 19 hospitals did not report any attending staff. Of the hospitals with organized staffs, 213 reported organized services or departments. There were 515 hospitals with X-ray facilities, 199 of these being organized; 356 hospitals had clinical laboratories, 163 of which were organized; 262 had physiotherapy departments, 120 of which were organized.

Revenues of 508 public hospitals which forwarded financial statements to the Bureau amounted to \$107,308,818 and expenditures totalled \$106,792,011. Gross earnings from day rate and special services for both in-patients and out-patients were \$88,000,583 with net deductions on account of free services, bed debts, etc., of \$9,329,295, leaving net earnings from all patients of \$78,671,288. Grants from provinces totalled \$8,856,832; from municipalities, \$7,842,737; and other special grants, \$529,197.

A total of \$103,528,273 was expended for maintenance, salaries and wages being the largest single item at \$51,167,144, and supplies next at \$38,816,253. Maintenance expenditures comprised \$96,443,241 for in-patients and \$7,085,032 for out-patients. (16)

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

#### Reports and Bulletins

1. Preliminary Price Movements, August (10 cents).
2. Department Store Sales and Stocks, July (10 cents).
3. Trends of Employment, Earnings and Hours in the Principal Non-Agricultural Industries in Newfoundland, December 1949 - June 1950 (10 cents).
4. Sales of New Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Financing, July (25 cents).
5. Coarse Grains Quarterly, August (25 cents).
6. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, June (10 cents).
7. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, June (10 cents).
8. Radio Receiving Sets, June (25 cents).
9. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, June (15 cents).
10. Primary Iron and Steel, June (25 cents).
11. Shipments and Inventories of Prepared Stock and Poultry Foods, June (25 cents).
12. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, June (25 cents).
13. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, May (10 cents).
14. The Cotton Textile Industries, 1948 (40 cents).
15. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Nova Scotia, 1948 (25 cents).
16. Advance Report on Hospitals, 1947 (50 cents).
17. Salt, June (10 cents).
18. Vital Statistics, 1948, Final Figures (50 cents).
19. Trade of Canada: Vol. I -- Year Ended December 31, 1949 (\$2.00).

#### Memoranda

1. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products in Nine Cities, September 1 (10 cents).
2. Grain Statistics, Week Ended August 24 (10 cents).
3. Third Estimate of Fruit Production, 1950, and Final Estimate, 1949 (10 cents).
4. The Anticipated Pelt Production of Fur Farms, Canada, Season 1950-51 (10 cents).
5. Federal Civil Service Employment and Payrolls, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1950 (25 cents).

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