



D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

NOV 18 1950

Vol. XVIII - No. 46

Saturday, November 18, 1950

\$1.50 a year

--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

EMPLOYMENT IN PRINCIPAL NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES in Canada showed a further rise at the beginning of September, and the index number advanced to a new peak of 206.0 as against 204.4 at the beginning of August, and 202.1 a year earlier.

. . .

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES paid to hourly-rated wage-earners by leading Canadian manufacturers at September 1 declined to \$43.74 from \$44.29 at August 1, but were above the September 1, 1949 figure of \$41.72.

. . .

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES for six of the eight regional cities moved higher between September 1 and October 2, while indexes for two centres moved lower. Sharp seasonal changes in foods were mainly responsible for the divergent movements.

. . .

RETAIL SALES SHOWED A MARKED GAIN of nine per cent in September over the corresponding month last year, gains being registered by 13 of the 20 trades and all provinces except Saskatchewan.

. . .

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased one per cent in October as compared with the same month last year, all regions of the country participating in the advance except the three Prairie Provinces.

. . .

FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS were slightly lower in September, the index falling to 246.7 from 251.8 in August, and 251.2 in September, 1949. The decline in the index from August was largely attributable to lower grain prices.

. . .

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ending November 4 amounted to 88,552 cars, a rise of 4,894 cars or 5.9 per cent over the same week last year.

. . .

CANADA'S WHEAT CROP this year is now placed at 462,000,000 bushels, 95,000,000 above the 1949 crop of 367,000,000 bushels. The oat crop is estimated at 420,000,000, an increase of 102,000,000 over 1949; barley at 171,000,000, up 51,000,000; and mixed grain at 74,000,000 bushels, a rise of 18,000,000 bushels.

. . .

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on November 10 amounted to 43,968,000 pounds, a decline of 16 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 52,434,000. Holdings were down in Montreal, Toronto, Regina and Vancouver, but larger in each of the other four centres.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AT
NEW PEAK AT SEPTEMBER 1

Employment in principal non-agricultural industries in Canada showed a further rise at the beginning of September, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, advanced to a new peak of 206.0, as against 204.4 at the beginning of August, and 202.1 a year earlier. There were general though moderate advances in employment in the provinces and in a number of cities, including Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

While employment was higher at the first of September, the loss in working time during the railway strike in August caused a reduction of 1.5 per cent in total disbursements by leading establishments in weekly wages and salaries at September 1 for services rendered by the men and women on their staffs in the last pay period in August. Widely distributed declines in payrolls were recorded, geographically and industrially, in spite of general expanding employment. In contrast with the general decline, increases on the whole in payrolls were reported in manufacturing, logging and trade.

Employment in manufacturing advanced 1.3 per cent at September 1, while the trends in the non-manufacturing classes varied. Logging firms reported a gain of 7.2 per cent in the number of their employees. On the whole, the variations in mining, communications and the service industries were slight. In construction, the index of employment rose 0.4 per cent, in spite of the fact that large numbers of maintenance-of-way-workers laid off as a result of the railway strike dispute had not been reinstated when the survey was made. In building, there was an advance of 2.2 per cent. In the transportation group there was a loss as a consequence of the strike.

Per capita weekly earnings in the last pay period in August were \$44.26 as compared with \$45.26 a month earlier, and \$43.26 a year earlier. The decline from the previous month was entirely due to curtailment of working time occasioned by the industrial dispute on the railways, which directly or indirectly affected many industrial groups and most areas in the latter part of August. (1)

MIN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

Average weekly wages paid to hourly-rated wage-earners by leading Canadian manufacturers at September 1 declined to \$45.74 from \$44.29 at August 1, but were above the September 1, 1949 figure of \$41.72. Largely as a result of the labour dispute on the railways, the average work-week was three-fifths of an hour shorter at September 1 than at August 1, standing at 41.9 hours as compared with 42.5. A year ago the average was 42.4 hours.

In durable manufactured goods, average hourly earnings rose to 112.9 cents from 112.5 at August 1, and 106.6 at September 1 last year. The hours of work averaged 41.5 as against 42.7 at August 1, and 42.5 a year earlier, and the average weekly wage was \$46.85 as compared with \$48.04 at August 1, and \$45.31 at September 1, 1949.

In the non-durable goods industries, hourly earnings averaged 96.0 cents at September 1 as compared with 95.8 at August 1, and 90.4 at September 1 last year. Average work-week was 42.3 hours against 42.2 at August 1, and 42.2 a year ago, and the average weekly earnings amounted to \$40.61 compared with \$40.43 at the first of August, and \$38.15 at September 1, 1949. (2)

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES
FOR EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES

Cost-of-living indexes for six of the eight regional cities moved higher between September 1 and October 2, while indexes for two centres moved lower. Sharp seasonal changes in foods were mainly responsible for the divergent movements. Declines were noted for meats and fresh vegetables, while eggs registered sharp increases. Dairy products were higher for most centres also. Among other groups, clothing and homefurnishings and services advanced, while fuel and lighting and miscellaneous items were unchanged to fractionally higher. There was no rentals survey in October, and indexes for this series continued unchanged.

Composite city index increases between September 1 and October 2 were as follows: Saint John, 1.8 to 167.8; Winnipeg, 1.1 to 165.4; Toronto, 0.7 to 166.8; Montreal, 0.4 to 175.1; Saskatoon, 0.4 to 168.2; Vancouver, 0.1 to 170.9. The cost-of-living index for Halifax declined one point to 159.3, and Edmonton 0.5 to 164.5. In the same period, the Dominion index advanced 0.8 to 169.3.

The city indexes show changes in the cost-of-living for each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more, for instance, to live in Montreal than Halifax, since the basic expenditure pattern was different for each city.

The following table comprises the latest city and Dominion cost-of-living indexes:

	<u>October 1, 1949</u>	<u>September 1, 1950</u> (August 1939=100)	<u>October 2, 1950</u>
Halifax	155.0	160.3	159.3
Saint John	159.0	166.0	167.8
Montreal	165.4	174.7	175.1
Toronto	157.9	166.1	166.8
Winnipeg	156.2	164.3	165.4
Saskatoon	162.4	167.8	168.2
Edmonton	156.8	165.0	164.5
Vancouver	162.8	170.8	170.9
Dominion	160.9	168.5	169.3

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Nov. 9, 1950</u>	<u>Nov. 2, 1950</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>Oct. 12, 1950</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	143.6	143.9	146.2
82 Industrials	142.3	142.0	144.9
16 Utilities	134.9	137.1	138.4
8 Banks	153.2	154.7	152.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	90.3	91.7	91.2
25 Golds	61.4	63.8	63.8
5 Base Metals	149.1	148.2	146.6

RETAIL SALES UP NINE
PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER

Retail sales in Canada showed a marked gain of nine per cent in September over the corresponding month last year, gains being registered by 18 of the 20 trades and all provinces except Saskatchewan. This was the second consecutive month in which results indicated overall strength in consumer demand. In the first nine months of the year the overall sales advanced was 6.2 per cent.

Sales of appliance and radio stores and motor vehicle dealers led the advances in the month with respective gains of 27 per cent and 25 per cent. Although the rise in motor vehicle dealers' sales was more moderate than in some earlier months, the substantial gain indicated that demand for new motor vehicles was still at considerably higher levels than a year ago.

Jewellery store sales were up 18 per cent in the month, by far the largest gain for this trade this year. Other notable gains were shown by furniture stores and garages and filling stations, both up 16 per cent, and by family clothing stores which had a nine per cent sales gain. Food store sales increased eight per cent.

Men's clothing was the only trade which has not responded to the general upward movement, sales being down five per cent from a year earlier. Restaurant receipts just failed to hold their September, 1949 level.

Among the provinces, British Columbia had the largest sales gain in the month with a rise of 12.8 per cent, followed closely by Ontario with a rise of 12 per cent. Sales in Quebec rose 9.6 per cent, Alberta six per cent, the Maritimes 5.8 per cent, and Manitoba 4.8 per cent. In Saskatchewan, sales were down 3.1 per cent. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP ONE PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales increased one per cent during the week ending November 4 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales in British Columbia showed the highest percentage gain with a rise of 12 per cent, followed by Alberta, up nine per cent, and the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba each four per cent. Sales in Quebec were five per cent lower, Ontario three per cent, and Saskatchewan one per cent.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP
ONE PER CENT IN OCTOBER

Department store sales increased one per cent in October as compared with the same month last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All regions of the country participated in the advance except the three Prairie Provinces. Sales in British Columbia were five per cent higher, Quebec three per cent, and Ontario and the Maritimes one per cent. Sales in Saskatchewan fell five per cent, and Manitoba one per cent, while sales in Alberta remained unchanged.

FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS LOWER IN SEPTEMBER

Farm prices of agricultural products were slightly lower in September, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number falling two per cent from August this year and September last year. The September index, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 246.7 as compared with 251.8 for August, and 251.2 for September, 1949.

The decline in the index from August was largely attributable to lower grain prices, particularly in the Prairie Provinces where severe frosts in August and to a lesser extent, adverse harvesting condition, have substantially lowered the average grade of the wheat crop. Offsetting this price decline to some extent were the slightly higher prices for livestock and the seasonally higher prices for eggs.

Index numbers for Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the three Prairie Provinces showed declines from the preceding month and September last year, while those for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia were higher. The index for Nova Scotia declined from August but was above September, 1949.

Index numbers for the provinces were as follows in September, those for August being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 199.4 (217.6); Nova Scotia, 209.2 (210.1); New Brunswick, 227.0 (230.4); Quebec, 266.2 (264.4); Ontario, 276.6 (276.1); Manitoba, 242.9 (245.6); Saskatchewan, 200.8 (213.8); Alberta, 246.3 (253.0); British Columbia, 258.9 (255.4). (Mon. 1)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on November 10 amounted to 43,968,000 pounds, a decline of 16 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 52,434,000. Holdings were down in Montreal, Toronto, Regina and Vancouver, but larger in each of the other four centres.

Holdings were as follows by cities on November 10, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 3,544 (3,389) pounds; Montreal, 14,523 (19,901); Toronto, 5,731 (10,816); Winnipeg, 11,062 (10,626); Regina, 808 (1,139); Saskatoon, 450 (354); Edmonton, 4,871 (3,385); Calgary, 1,684 (1,408); Vancouver, 1,295 (1,416).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended November 2 were sharply higher than a year ago, but overseas export clearances showed a marked decline. Stocks in store or in transit in North America were at a higher level.

The amount of wheat delivered from Prairie farms during the week was 11,425,054 bushels as compared with 6,026,714 a year earlier, and the export clearances totalled 1,673,725 bushels against 4,969,402. Visible supplies amounted to 197,483,424 bushels compared with 177,496,312.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending November 2, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 3,845,380 (2,467,950) bushels; barley, 3,205,686 (1,135,794); rye, 119,301 (166,224); flaxseed, 914,769 (27,205). (Mon. 2)

NOVEMBER FIELD CROP ESTIMATE Canada's wheat crop this year is now placed at 462,000,000 bushels, 95,000,000 above the 1949 crop of 367,000,000 bushels, according to the November estimate of production of grain, forage and root crops by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output of coarse grains is also up markedly from 1949 levels. The oat crop is estimated at 420,000,000, an increase of 102,000,000 over 1949; barley at 171,000,000, up 51,000,000; and mixed grains at 74,000,000 bushels, a rise of 18,000,000 bushels.

The combined outturn of spring and fall rye is placed at 13,300,000, well above the 1949 level of 10,000,000 bushels, while the flaxseed crop, estimated at 4,500,000 bushels, is almost double last year's 2,300,000. Increases from the 1949 level are also common to other field crops, with the exception of dry peas and dry beans, for which moderate decreases are indicated.

Harvesting was unseasonably late this year over much of Canada and the September crop estimate (related to conditions at August 31) was necessarily based largely on pre-harvest estimates of yields. August frosts and unfavourable harvesting and threshing weather in September and October in western Canada adversely affected outturns of wheat, barley and flax particularly, and the estimates for these crops are significantly lower than the September forecast. Little change however is indicated from the level established by the special October estimate (covering wheat, oats and barley in the Prairie Provinces) which was based on conditions at October 1. In eastern Canada, harvesting conditions were generally favourable and yields of many crops, e.g., potatoes and corn, were higher than anticipated earlier in the season.

This year's wheat crop at 462,000,000 bushels is 68,000,000 above the 10-year (1940-49) average of 394,000,000 bushels. The crop in the Prairie Provinces is placed at 427,000,000 as compared with 337,000,000 in 1949 and 370,000,000 for the 10-year average. The estimated average yield of wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year is 16.5 bushels per seeded acre, with Manitoba averaging 21.0, Saskatchewan 16.0 and Alberta 16.1 bushels per seeded acre. Due, however, to frost damage and unseasonable harvesting weather, an abnormally high proportion of the crop in each of the three Prairie Provinces is of low quality. The western wheat crop contains a small proportion of winter wheat which is grown chiefly in Alberta and is included in these estimates under spring wheat.

In the remaining provinces of Canada wheat production is placed at some 35,000,000 bushels, with Ontario's outturn of 31,200,000 (30,100,000 of which is winter wheat) accounting for the principal part.

Canada's 1950 oat crop at 420,000,000 bushels is about 17,000,000 above the 10-year average, and the increase of 102,000,000 bushels over 1949 is shared by all provinces, except British Columbia. Barley production at 171,000,000 is about 51,000,000 bushels greater than in 1949 and some 10,000,000 above the 10-year average. Increases over 1949 are indicated in all provinces except British Columbia with most of the gain occurring in the Prairie Provinces.

The combined production of fall and spring rye at 13,300,000 bushels as compared with the 1949 outturn of 10,000,000, is accounted for by higher average yields per acre, over-all acreage having changed little from last year. The flaxseed crop, estimated at 4,500,000 bushels as compared with 1949 production of 2,300,000, is well below the 10-year average of 9,800,000.

Production of dry peas is placed at 829,000 bushels as against last year's 936,000. The dry bean crop at 1,385,000 bushels is also down from 1949 when 1,766,000 bushels were harvested. Acreages seeded to both crops in 1950 were well below 1949 levels. The crop of soy beans, all of which is grown in Ontario, is estimated at a record 3,000,000 bushels, nearly 500,000 greater than the previous record crop harvested in 1949.

Production of shelled corn is placed at 15,800,000 bushels, slightly above the 1949 crop of 13,600,000. With the exception of 390,000 bushels in Manitoba, Ontario accounts for the entire 1950 outturn.

The 1950 potato crop is estimated at 97,400,000 bushels as against production in 1949 of 89,200,000, reduced outturns in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick being more than offset by increased production in all other provinces except British Columbia.

A record crop of some 1,100,000 tons of sugar beets is now indicated for 1950. A substantial increase in acreage in each of the four producing provinces largely accounts for the increase over last year's outturn of 858,700 tons.

Production of hay and clover is estimated at 13,200,000 tons, somewhat above the 1949 crop of 12,100,000 but well below the 10-year average of 15,200,000 tons. The alfalfa crop at 3,200,000 tons compares favourably with last year's production of 2,600,000 tons. Fodder corn at 6,400,000 is also higher than in 1949, when 5,500,000 tons were harvested. Production of grain hay in 1950 is placed at 1,100,000 tons as against 900,000 last year.

The mixed grain crop at 74,000,000 bushels is up sharply from last year's 56,000,000. Production of buckwheat at 3,900,000 bushels is up 300,000 from the 1949 level, and the outturn of turnips and mangels for live-stock feed (excluding the Prairie Provinces for which data are not currently available) is now placed at 23,000,000 hundredweight, well above last year's total of 19,600,000. (4)

STOCKS OF MEAT AND LARD Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on November 1 amounted to 53,571,000 pounds as compared with 47,693,000 on October 1, and 66,544,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Frozen meat stocks totalled 19,575,000 pounds against 17,508,000 on October 1, and 26,659,000 a year earlier, and fresh meat amounted to 18,521,000 pounds compared with 15,947,000 on October 1, and 20,854,000 on November 1 last year.

November 1 stocks of cured meat totalled 15,695,000 pounds against 14,238,000 on October 1, and 19,031,000 on the same date last year. Stocks of lard on November 1 were 2,263,000 pounds compared with 1,952,000 on October 1, and 2,091,000 on November 1 last year. (Mem. 3)

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH Cold storage holdings of fish, including Newfoundland, were higher on November 1, amounting to 61,213,000 pounds as compared with 57,071,000 on October 1, and 56,958,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks on November 1 this year comprised 57,953,000 pounds frozen fresh and 3,260,000 pounds frozen smoked. (Mem. 4)

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, were slightly lower on November 1, amounting to 32,809,000 pounds as compared with 33,316,000 on October 1, and 33,100,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, increased to 17,524,000 pounds from 16,925,000 on October 1, and 13,617,000 on November 1 last year. (Mem. 5)

OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS AND WASHING MACHINES IN AUGUST Canadian manufacturers produced more household electric refrigerators in August than in the corresponding month last year, while output of domestic-type washing machines was lower. Factory stocks of both these appliances were sharply above August last year.

Output of electric refrigerators for household use -- excluding apartment type machines -- totalled 26,474 units as compared with 15,327 in August last year. During the first eight months of this year, 212,829 were produced, an increase of 86 per cent over the 114,212 units turned out in the similar period of 1949. Factory stocks at the end of August rose to 4,490 units from 1,512 a year ago.

Production of domestic-type washing machines in August declined to 24,341 units from 28,451 a year earlier, and in the eight months output fell 25 per cent to 173,263 units compared with 231,276 in the like period of 1949. Decreases occurred alike both in the month and cumulative period in electric, gasoline and hand models. Factory stocks at the end of August rose sharply to 12,566 units from 5,927 at August 31, 1949. (5)

OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS HIGHER IN JULY Canadian production of refined petroleum products in July increased 10 per cent over a year earlier, while the total for the first seven months of the year was 14 per cent higher. Receipts of crude oil advanced seven per cent in the month and eight per cent in the cumulative period.

The month's output amounted to 9,657,673 barrels as compared with 8,762,913 in July last year, and for the seven months ending July the aggregate was 55,476,999 barrels as against 48,870,875 in the similar period of 1949. Receipts of crude oil in July totalled 10,166,105 barrels compared with 9,504,501 a year ago, and in the cumulative period amounted to 58,447,642 barrels against 53,958,066. (6)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF IRON CASTINGS IN SEPTEMBER Production of iron castings of all kinds in September amounted to 67,000 tons as compared with 53,200 in the preceding month. The amount shipped for use in Canada or for export totalled 51,900 tons as against 43,200 in August. (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION OF STEEL WIRE HIGHER IN AUGUST; WIRE FENCING AND NAILS LOWER

while output of wire fencing and wire nails declined in both comparisons.

Production of steel wire was higher in August and the first eight months of this year than in the same period of 1949,

Production of steel wire in August amounted to 25,212 tons as compared with 24,725 in August last year, and in the eight months aggregated 221,105 tons as against 218,920 in 1949. Output of wire fencing in August totalled 1,153 tons compared with 1,300 a year earlier, and in the eight months amounted to 15,024 tons against 17,108 in the similar period of 1949.

Output of wire nails declined slightly to 7,326 tons from 7,506 a year ago, and in the eight-month period were lower at 55,848 tons as compared with 57,184. (7)

CONSUMPTION OF SCRAP IRON AND STEEL IN 1949

Purchased scrap accounted for 58 per cent of the amount used in 1949, the remainder being produced in manufacturers own plants.

Consumption of scrap iron and steel in Canadian industry in 1949 amounted to 2,468,797 net tons, a decrease of two per cent from the preceding year's total of 2,509,702.

Steel furnaces were the largest consumers of iron and steel scrap in 1949 with a tonnage of 1,770,758 compared with 1,833,539 in 1948, followed by iron foundries with 525,000 tons compared with 520,508. Rolling mills used 65,045 tons (64,779 in 1948); iron blast furnaces, 58,240 (44,374); ferro-alloy furnaces, 37,521 (30,666); and artificial abrasive furnaces, 8,469 (12,200) tons. (Mem. 7)

SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES

at \$2,098,937 in September as compared with \$1,768,403 in the same month last year. During the first nine months of the year, sales totalled \$11,723,256, slightly above last year's corresponding total of \$11,303,942. (8)

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were valued

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES

months of the year, output increased but sales declined. The month's output amounted to 1,654,933 square feet compared with 1,796,147 in October last year, bringing the cumulative total for the 10-month period to 14,513,345 square feet as against 13,775,740 in the same months last year.

Production of asphalt floor tiles was lower in October than in the same month last year, while domestic sales advanced. During the first 10

Domestic sales increased to 1,645,827 square feet from 1,550,159 in October last year, but declined in the 10 months ending October to 13,512,064 square feet from 14,024,559 in the similar period of 1949. (Mem. 8)

STOCKS OF RAW HIDES AND SKINS

320,780 as compared with 407,003 a year ago. Calf and kip skins totalled 557,364 compared with 692,860, goat and kid skins 30,337 against 132,437, horse hides 25,515 against 13,288, and sheep and lamb skins 39,853 dozen against 34,024.

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of September amounted to

Production of cattle sole leather in September fell to 1,281,008 pounds from 1,382,275 a year earlier, while upper leather increased to 3,563,030 square feet from 3,397,001, and glove and garment leather to 452,440 square feet from 154,868. (Mem. 9)

RAILWAY OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES DOWN SHARPLY IN AUGUST

The nine-day strike of non-operating railway employees on most Canadian lines from August 22 to August 30, inclusive, resulted in greatly reduced operating revenues and expenses as compared with August, 1949. Revenues in August fell to \$64,864,106 from \$74,865,287, and expenses were down to \$56,405,075 from \$70,676,932. Operating income rose in the month to \$4,592,640 from \$1,263,748.

Freight revenues totalled \$50,540,325 or 10.2 per cent under the previous August, despite rate increases. Volume carried was down 15.8 per cent and ton miles 21.1 per cent, as the pending strike tended to discourage the dispatch of long distance freight. Average haul declined from 337 to 315 miles. Passenger fares were down sharply from \$9,280,880 to \$6,385,536, or 31.4 per cent. The number of passengers carried was only 2,022,359, a decline of 34.4 per cent.

Maintenance expenses were curtailed by the strike with expenditures charged to way and structures reduced 19.1 per cent, and equipment 22.4 per cent or nearly \$5,400,000. Transportation expenses at \$26,181,848 were \$7,488,489 or 22.2 per cent under August, 1949. Total pay roll declined \$9,915,622 to \$34,399,933 or 22.4 per cent below August last year, and employees were one per cent less at 185,217 compared with 187,051. In July this year, employees had earned \$43,574,902. (9)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on principal Canadian railways during the week ended November 4 amounted to 88,532 cars, a rise of 4,894 cars or 5.9 per cent over the same week last year. The week's aggregate was the third highest on record for the period, exceeded only by 1947 and 1928 when grain was moved in much heavier volume. The western division contributed 32,691 cars to the week's total, compared with 32,013 last year, while eastern loadings advanced from 51,625 to 55,841 cars. (10)

CIVIL AVIATION IN MAY

Canadian air lines showed general improvement in operations in May as compared with the same month last year. Total revenues reached \$3,843,581 -- a new peak for the month -- as compared with \$3,411,163, an increase of 13 per cent. Scheduled lines reported \$3,478,097 against \$3,020,057, while other Canadian carriers were down slightly.

Expenses advanced in the month from \$3,323,593 in May last year to \$3,562,639 or by seven per cent, and net operating revenues increased from \$87,570 to \$280,942. The operating loss on the first five months' operations was \$845,622 compared with \$1,531,819 in the same period of 1949. (11)

PRODUCTION OF CHEMICALS IN 1949

The estimated value of chemicals produced for sale in 1949 was \$171,764,000, an increase of 11 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$154,966,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The production of calcium compounds rose in value from \$13,056,000 in 1948 to \$17,051,000, sodium compounds from \$11,994,000 to \$14,393,000, organic chemicals from \$29,309,000 to \$33,376,000, compressed and liquefied gases from \$16,629,000 to \$17,688,000, fertilizer chemicals from \$40,868,000 to \$42,363,000, synthetic resin from \$11,998,000 to \$14,371,000, and other chemicals from \$18,934,000 to \$23,539,000. Production of acids fell from \$12,178,000 to \$8,983,000 in 1949. (12)

CANADIAN MENTAL INSTITUTIONS IN 1947

There were 54,703 persons at the end of 1947 on the books of 59 Canadian institutions devoted to the care and treatment of the mentally ill and mentally defective, according to figures contained in the sixteenth annual report on mental institutions issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1946, the number was 53,423. Resident patients at the end of 1947 numbered 50,203, of whom 75.3 per cent were classified as psychotic and the remainder were without psychosis.

The proportion per 10,000 of the estimated general population receiving care in these institutions in 1947 was 40 for Canada as a whole, and the ratio between the sexes was 119.8 males to each 100 females. The average age of first admissions was 42.7 years, while the average over the past 16 years was 40.2 years.

Direct admissions, total of first admissions and re-admissions during the year totalled 13,030, an increase of 1.4 per cent over the 1946 figure of 12,896. The number discharged during 1947 was 8,758, of whom 29.5 per cent were reported as restored to their former health or recovered, 49 per cent had improved, 15.8 per cent as unimproved. Deaths in 1947 numbered 3,076.

Statistical information obtained from 42 of the mental institutions reporting more detailed data concerning the movement of population indicates that of the 8,488 first admissions to these institutions -- 4,602 males and 3,886 females -- the major causes of mental breakdown were dementia praecox and manic depressive psychosis, senility and cerebral arteriosclerosis, which accounted for 51 per cent of male admissions and 56.3 per cent of female admissions.

A breakdown of these first admission figures indicates that mental illness tends to be higher in relation to population in urban areas than in rural, a fact which has been explained in terms of the greater complexity of social organization in urban areas. Of the first admissions, 67.5 per cent were for urban centres, and 32.4 per cent for rural areas. Urban first admissions showed an increase of 4.5 per cent and rural first admissions an increase of 6.5 per cent.

According to occupation of first admissions, persons engaged in the primary industries of agriculture, fishing, trapping, logging and mining accounted for 10.85 per cent of total admissions in 1947. Those engaged in manufacturing, construction and transportation contributed 10.29 per cent; commerce and finance, professional and public services, 5.67 per cent; recreational and personal services (other than domestic), 6.72 per cent; domestic services, 1.66 per cent; and clerical workers, 3.26 per cent. Labourers, other than those engaged in primary industry, contributed 10.04 per cent of the first admissions.

Total revenues of mental institutions (excluding two Federal hospitals) amounted in 1947 to \$27,614,385, an increase of \$635,969 or 2.3 per cent over the amount received in 1946, while total expenditures amounted to \$27,756,797, an increase of \$440,571 or 1.6 per cent. Of the total revenues received in 1947, \$267,151 or one per cent came from the Federal Government, \$21,325,546 or 77.2 per cent from Provincial governments, \$998,519 or 3.6 per cent from county or municipal authorities, \$3,380,693 or 12 per cent from paying patients, and \$1,642,476 or six per cent from all other sources. (1)

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. The Employment Situation at the Beginning of September, Together with Payrolls (25 cents).
2. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings Reported at the First of September (25 cents).
3. Retail Trade, September (10 cents).
4. November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, including Late-Sown Crops, Fodder, Roots and Potatoes. Area and Condition of Fall Sown Crops (10 cents).
5. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, August (10 cents).
6. Refined Petroleum Products, July (25 cents).
7. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, August (15 cents).
8. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September (10 cents).
9. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada, August (10 cents).
10. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
11. Civil Aviation, May (10 cents).
12. Acids, Alkalies and Salts Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
13. Mental Institutions, 1947 (75 cents).
14. The Sugar Refining Industry, 1949 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, September (10 cents).
2. Grain Statistics Weekly, November 2 (10 cents).
3. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, November 1 (10 cents).
4. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, November 1 (10 cents).
5. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, November 1 (10 cents).
6. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, September (10 cents).
7. Scrap Iron and Steel, 1949 (15 cents).
8. Asphalt Floor Tiles, October (10 cents).
9. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, September (10 cents).

Reference Paper

1. Some Characteristics of Husbands and Wives as Indicated in the Census and Vital Statistics (25 cents).
-

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729577

MILIEU IN CANADA