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United Nations Organize to Feed the World

Mr. L. B. Pearson, Minister-Counsellor of the Canadian Legation at Washington and Chairman of the United Nations Board on Food and Agriculture, spoke to the Canadian people on Sunday Evening, August 8, regarding the deliberations and conclusions of the Allied Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, this summer. In common with others the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will have an active interest in the work that the decisions of that most important gathering entail. Therefore, it seems timely that Mr. Pearson's clear-cut presentation of the facts should be in the hands of as many as possible of those who will have an active concern in the working out of the problem. Those really are we all. Mr. Pearson said:

The first United Nations Conference - that on Food and Agriculture - met against the somber and compelling background of a world at war. It began long before the opening plenary session at Hot Springs, Virginia, on May 8th, 1943. It began when two great statesmen said in an "Atlantic Charter" that we were fighting in this war for a peace "that will afford an assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want". The Conference came closer when free men, in January 1942, formed themselves into a group of United Nations to wage war together against those evil forces which would destroy forever, freedom from want and every other freedom.

This United Nations idea, however, had to become more than an idea. It needed form and substance. It had to express itself in action, before men could draw from it full assurance of victory in war and of a peace which would be something more than an uneasy and temporary respite from arms. In short, the United Nations had to organize; to start dealing with international problems in an international way.

It was a happy inspiration of the President of the U.S.A. to begin this process by inviting the first United Nations Conference to concern itself with freedom from want of food.

Two-thirds of the world's people spend their whole lives producing food and the other third join them in eating it. But there has never at any time been enough to eat. Of the 2,100,000,000 people on this globe, more than half of them, even in normal peace times, do not have enough of the right kind of food for health and decent living. Indeed, if the world's food production in a normal year were equally divided among all its people, practically every Canadian would suffer. There just isn't enough food to go around. This, at a period in the world's history when man for the first time has acquired through science the physical means for conquering want.

So President Roosevelt's invitation was well-conceived and well-timed. All the 44 governments invited, accepted, and all were represented when the Conference opened. The United Nations - in the midst of a grim but victorious fight - were lining up to win the war after the war. The delegates came from the four corners of the world - from China to Egypt, from Chile to Canada. They came from the tropics and the sub-Arctic. Three-quarters of the population of the world were represented. Nations great and nations small were there. The representatives of re-born Ethiopia sat alongside and equal with the delegates of the United States. Tiny Iceland was given the same right of deliberation and decision as mighty Russia. This first United Nations Conference demonstrated that in practice and in principle, there are among us no super-states or master races.

Before discussing what the Conference did, I should explain what it was not meant to do.

In the first place, it was not a war food conference in the sense of organizing the production and distribution of food for war purposes. That was already being done, and efficiently, by United Nations war agencies. It was, however, a war conference because its moral significance, and its material results were meant to bring hope and encouragement to our ranks and confusion and fear to those of our enemy.

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Canada's carry-over of old wheat at the close of the 1942-43 crop year was at the record level of 601½ million bushels, while the United States surplus of 609 million bushels on July 1 was only 23 million bushels below the record carry-over in 1942. In addition to this North American surplus of old wheat, there is a large unsold surplus in Argentina and Australia. In the case of Argentina this surplus amounted to 248 million bushels on August 1.

It is true that very large quantities of wheat are being earmarked in North and South America for animal feeding and for use as fuel during the next crop year now getting under way. If these amounts are fully consumed before next July 31, a large hole will be made in the existing surplus of bread grain. Against this contingency, however, must be set the expansion of 14,000,000 acres in wheat contemplated in the United States for the 1944 harvest and the fact that farmers in Argentina have been given the green light on wheat acreage expansion this year.

The use of wheat for animal feed was one of the outstanding developments of the 1942-43 crop year and it promises to figure prominently in the current crop year. A new development, however, is the authorization by the Argentine Government of the sale of more than 73 million bushels of wheat to be used as fuel. During the past year, linseed and other grains were used as a substitute for fuel not now obtainable because of wartime shipping conditions. Stocks of these grains are now depleted but wheat is to fill the breach.

In the United States, the use of 150 million bushels of wheat for the manufacture of industrial alcohol during the current crop year is forecast, and if this is added to the 336 million bushels estimated for animal feeding, the total is only about 50 million bushels less than the bread and cereal requirements of the entire civilian population. In Canada, too, the animal population and the distilleries making industrial alcohol are consuming between them a very large proportion of the wheat used in the domestic market. In the past crop year, the people of the Dominion consumed only about half as much as went into animal feed and alcohol production.

Although the diversion of wheat to uses other than bread-making has been made necessary for the most part by wartime conditions, it is none the less rather striking that more than 650 million bushels of wheat are likely to be used in the United States, Canada and Argentina during the next twelve months for the feeding of live stock, the production of industrial alcohol or for the heating of homes and buildings. This is more wheat than was moved in international trade in most of the years between 1929-30 and the outbreak of the present war.

It is perhaps an indication also of the size of the wheat stocks in the principal surplus producing countries, that these new demands can be met in the next twelve months and still leave a substantial carry-over at the end of the 1943-44 crop year. In the United States it is officially estimated that 1,150,000,000 bushels of domestic wheat will be utilized between July 1, 1943 and June 30, 1944. This would still leave 294,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat to take care of domestic reserves and relief shipments. It appears probable also that Canada will still have a substantial wheat surplus at the end of July 1944.

The amount of wheat likely to be shipped to Europe for relief purposes during the next twelve months depends largely on war developments, but ordinary export shipments in the crop year 1943-44 do not promise to increase appreciably. Portugal is expected to continue buying, chiefly in the Canadian market, and may purchase more extensively this season in view of the very poor prospects for the native wheat crop. The better crop outlook in Turkey and the United Kingdom may mean smaller exports to these two countries.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended August 14 increased to 70,534 cars, the highest point reached this year. Loadings in the previous week totalled 66,915 cars and in the corresponding week last year, 64,245 cars. Increases over 1942 of 1,194 cars of pulpwood in the Eastern Division and of 4,480 cars of grain in the Western Division were outstanding.

Reports Issued Today

1. Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1941 (35 cents). 2. Preliminary Report of the Fisheries of Quebec, 1942 (French) - (10 cents). 3. Beekeepers' and Poultrymen's Supply Industry, 1942 (10 cents). 4. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents). 5. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).

learned in the bitter and bloody trial of war that isolation cannot give us freedom from aggression. We had better learn also that isolation cannot give us freedom from depressions.

Finally, the Conference was a workmanlike approach to practical problems. In other days - and not so far back either - the emphasis on international meetings was nearly always placed on the "rights" of men and nations. It is, I think, of some significance, that at the first United Nations Conference the emphasis was placed on their "welfare". We may get further in this "welfare" approach to international organization than ever we did along the road of glittering political abstractions. This approach has been sneeringly referred to by some as the doctrine of the "pint of milk a day for every Hottentot". Well, a pint of milk a day for everyone may in the long run prove a greater help to international co-operation than thunderous declarations of the rights of man. Co-operation, like peace, sits uneasily on an empty stomach.

I recognize, however, that it is an easy thing for a Conference of well-fed, contented delegates in a luxury hotel solemnly to declare that they must all work together for the common welfare. I have attended a good many international assemblies. I know by heart the fine ringing declarations of international solidarity and understanding that came from them. I have witnessed their enthusiastic acceptance at many a conference, but I have seen few of them translated into international action.

So let's get behind the words and see if anything permanent and concrete may result from all these lofty resolutions and inspiring principles that came out of Hot Springs.

The Conference recognized this danger of throwing out words and then going home and throwing off responsibility. It realized also that it could do no more in the short time allotted than to sketch in barest outline an international organization which might be the mechanism through which governments could put into practice the principles they had accepted.

To give this organization flesh and bones, the Conference recommended that there should be convened in Washington an Interim Commission, representing all the countries who were at Hot Springs. That Commission is now working. It is undertaking a variety of duties, but its main task is to prepare for governments a specific and detailed plan for a permanent international organization in the field of food and agriculture, with functions covering the promotion of scientific, technological, social, and economic research, the collection and dissemination of information, agricultural production, distribution and conservation, agricultural credit, nutrition, and many other things.

There is a sizeable and important task. Furthermore, the permanent body, which we hope will be set up to deal with these matters, will be the first of its kind established by the United Nations. It is therefore of particular importance that its constitution and its powers be established on a sound practical international basis. If this can be done, the permanent Agricultural Board may become a model for United Nations Boards in other fields; Boards which we hope ultimately can be pulled together and brought under the supreme direction of some controlling United Nations authority. That, however, is another problem. Meanwhile, if we do our job well in Washington in the field of food and agriculture, we will all have moved a little closer to our ultimate objective, which President Roosevelt has, in simple but noble words, stated as follows:

"It is to build for ourselves and for all men, a world in which each individual human being shall have the opportunity to live out his life in peace, to work productively, earning at least enough for his actual needs and those of his family; to associate with the friends of his choice; to think and worship freely, and to die secure in the knowledge that his children, and their children, shall have the same opportunities."

Food Prices in Relation to the Cost of Living Index

When family living costs are mentioned the mistress of the household thinks immediately of food prices. This is natural, because foods are the largest single item in the wage-earner family budget. During the past year or two the lady of the household has found a growing strain on her purse strings caused by higher prices of foods; this strain is by no means a figment of her imagination. Food prices have very definitely advanced.

Official figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that the wartime increase in the price of foods has been early 33 per cent to July, 1943. The mistress of the household is puzzled when she compares this increase of 33 per cent with a rise in the cost of living index of only 17.9 per cent. How is that brought about? How is it that the cost of living has increased only 17.9 per cent when foods alone are 33 per cent higher?

The answer is really simple, although these two percentages look contradictory. They are part of the same picture. When the Bureau of Statistics calculates its cost of living index, it considers not only foods, but fuel and lighting, rent, clothing, home furnishings, and a miscellaneous group of items, including health costs, items of personal care, recreation, transportation and life insurance. Every day of the year, money is being spent on these things and the cost of living picture would be incomplete if they were omitted from it.

When the Bureau made a survey of actual family living expenditures, it found that all of the groups listed above formed important parts of the total living costs. So prices are collected each month for representative items in all these budget groups.

As has been mentioned, food prices to July 1943 have shown a wartime rise of about 33 per cent. This is the greatest rise which any of the main budget groups has shown. Due to the freezing of rents, the general advance in rentals has been just over seven per cent; the miscellaneous group is also up about seven per cent. Other groups have gone higher, fuel and lighting over 14 per cent, home furnishings nearly 17 per cent, and clothing over 20 per cent. When you take account of the amount spent on each of these groups, the combined rise in all living costs amounts to just under 18 per cent.

If rents and miscellaneous items had risen as much as foods, the total increase would be 28 per cent instead of under 18. That shows how important an influence these two groups have been in holding back the general increase in living costs. And, remember, the importance given to them is not the Bureau's own personal idea of how important they are. It is based upon actual expenditure records collected by the Bureau from wage-earner families in 12 cities ranging across the Dominion from Halifax to Vancouver.

There were 1,439 of these families, and of every dollar they spent, 31 cents went for foods, 19 cents for shelter, six cents for fuel and light, 12 cents for clothing, nine cents for home furnishings and services, and 23 cents on miscellaneous items.

In showing the relationship of food costs to all living costs, the discussion has strayed away from our original subject. We shall get back to some further angles on food prices next week.

NOTE: The foregoing is the second in a series of weekly chats about the Cost of Living Index. The third will appear next week.

Canadian Vegetable Oil Industry

A further increase was recorded in the value of products turned out by the Canadian vegetable oils industry in 1942, the total being \$9,481,450 compared with \$8,120,189 in 1941, an increase of 16.7 per cent. Since 1939 the value of products of this industry has increased by no less than 128 per cent.

Linseed oil is the principal item of production, the 1942 output amounting to 7,390,240 gallons valued at \$5,252,605, followed by oilcake meal with an output of 59,438 tons valued at \$2,339,549. Compared with 1941 there was an increase of 802,861 gallons in the output of linseed oil with an increase of \$726,919 in the selling value. Linseed oilcake meal increased by 7,349 tons and the selling value of \$620,709.

Flaxseed comprises the most important material used by the industry, and accounted for about 74 per cent of the total value of materials used. Before the war this industry used large quantities of imported flaxseed. Of the flaxseed used in 1939, 53 per cent was imported. In 1942, however, all of the 3,388,195 bushels of flaxseed used were of domestic origin.

Economic Conditions in Canada during
the First Six Months of This Year

The factors indicating the trend of economic conditions averaged higher in the first half of 1943 than in any other period. Productive operations showed a continuance of the upward trend in evidence since the outbreak of hostilities. Stimulated by war demands, the operation of productive enterprises reached a new high level. A tendency toward levelling off was registered in the last two months of the period.

Industrial employment averaged much higher in the first half of the present year than in any other period of Canada's industrial history. The index of employment, after seasonal adjustment, was well maintained during the first four months of the present year, a new high point of 191.3 having been reached at the beginning of April. The adjusted index based on 1926 showed recession in the last two months of the period under review. The general index averaged 181.1 in the first half of 1943 against 166.8 in the same period last year, a gain of 8.6 per cent.

The trend of wholesale prices was upward during the first half of the present year. The average index during the first six months of 98.5 against 95.0 in the same period of 1942. While the indicated increase of 3.7 per cent was of moderate proportions, the gain was in continuance of a marked advance initiated with the commencement of hostilities. An intermediate reaction in evidence during 1938 has since been more than counterbalanced by the important advance since August, 1939. The upward movement was modified subsequent to November, 1941, upon the application of more effective price control.

The cost of living index based upon the five-year period from 1935 to 1939 averaged 117.6 in the first half of 1943 against 116.0 in the same period last year, a gain of 1.4 per cent. Since February the index has risen steadily with the total increase amounting to 1.9 points. It now stands exactly on a par with the index of last December. Wholesale price indexes of farm production and industrial materials made advances in June and were almost equivalent to the corresponding price levels in 1926. The wholesale index of farm production and industrial production rose in June over the preceding month.

Contingent upon the marked expansion in Canadian banking accounts, due to war financing, an outstanding increase was recorded in the deposit liabilities of the chartered banks. The sum of the four classes of deposits averaged \$3.8 billion during the first half of the present year, a gain of about 21 per cent over the same period of 1942. While Dominion bond prices were slightly higher in the first half of the present year than in the same period of 1942, it is obvious that marked stability has characterised the high-grade market. The index of bond yields recoded from an average of 99.4 in the first half of 1942 to 97.8 in the same period of the present year.

A spectacular change in the movement of speculative factors occurred during the first half of the present year. The wartime low point of common stock prices was recorded during the third quarter of 1942. Marked recovery commenced in September of last year and continued through the first half of 1943. An index of common stocks averaged 81.1 in the first six months against 63.3 in the same period of last year, a gain of more than 28 per cent. The volume of trading on the stock exchanges followed a similar pattern.

The index of the physical volume of business was 231 in the first half of the present year against 196 in the same period of 1942. The rise in mineral production was 14.4 per cent, the index averaging 262.3 in the first half of this year in comparison with 229.2. Manufacturing was at a new high point, 26.1 per cent above the same period last year, the index being 288.8 against 229.0. The output of flour and creamery butter showed marked increases over the same period of 1942, while the gain in the release of tobacco indicated greater activity in the industry. The advance in the release of cigarettes was 19.5 per cent.

Factors indicating the trend of distribution recorded considerable increase. Retail sales showed an average gain of 4.5 per cent over the first half of last year. Railway traffic as indicated by statistics of tons carried one mile, rose about five per cent in the first half of the present year. The total was 21.4 billion ton-miles against 20.4 billion in the same period last year. The increase in the gross revenue of the C.F.R. was 11.7 per cent to \$112.3 million.

National income was \$751,876,000 in June compared with \$649,177,000 in the same month last year. The gain during the half year over the same period of 1942 was 21.8 per cent, the total having been \$4,355,000,000.

Carry-Over Stocks of Canadian Grain

New high levels were reached in the carry-over of Canadian wheat and coarse grain at the close of the crop year 1942-43. A report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics covering stocks of Canadian grain both in Canada and the United States places the wheat carry-over at 601.5 million bushels compared with the revised figure of 423.8 million on July 31, 1942, and the previous record level of 480 million bushels on July 31, 1941.

Of this year's total, Canadian farmers still held 197 million bushels of wheat on their farms at the end of the cereal year compared with less than 11 million bushels held on July 31, 1942. Preliminary disposition data also indicate that the wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces in 1942 was over estimated to the extent of about 36 million bushels, the downward adjustment suggested by these data largely affecting the Saskatchewan crop.

The carry-over of coarse grain and flaxseed crops reached a combined total of almost 238 million bushels compared with less than 44 million bushels a year earlier. In the case of oats and barley the carry-over this year greatly exceeds anything on record. The carry-over of oats totalled 149,324,136 bushels compared with 28,607,188 last year, barley 69,253,707 bushels compared with 10,821,462, rye 15,277,088 bushels compared with 3,353,203, and flaxseed 3,740,121 bushels compared with 1,027,040.

Visible Supply of Wheat

The visible supply of Canadian wheat in North America at midnight on August 12 amounted to 393,354,760 bushels, including 379,612,588 bushels in Canadian positions and 13,742,172 in United States positions. On the corresponding date last year stocks totalled 406,388,870 bushels.

Farmers' Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Deliveries of wheat from farms in western Canada during the week ending August 12 totalled 1,526,134 bushels compared with 1,387,926 in the previous week. The following quantities of coarse grains were delivered, figures for the previous week being in brackets: oats, 2,501,522(694,716) bushels; barley, 1,480,531(463,166); rye, 90,151(88,300); flaxseed 10,763(16,895).

Crop Conditions in Prairie Provinces

Harvesting of grain has commenced in all three of the Prairie Provinces. In Manitoba, field operations are in full swing and in the south-western districts of the province more than half of the oats and barley crop has been out. Early barley has been threshed and the yields are very satisfactory, while the wheat samples so far seen are quite plump. Not as much progress has been made in Saskatchewan but some wheat and early fields of barley and oats have been cut. The harvest will be general in most parts of Saskatchewan about the last week of August. Combining is active in the dry areas of Alberta and yields of wheat vary all the way from one-half to five bushels on stubble and eight to 20 bushels per acre on summerfallow.

Crop outlook was well maintained in Manitoba during the past week. The weather was moderately warm and showery, the rains being of substantial benefit to late grains and special crops such as sunflower, rape seed and corn. Some deterioration took place in certain areas of Saskatchewan, notably the south-eastern and south-western districts, but this was balanced by improvement in other sections and the general picture was about the same as a week ago. The outlook in Alberta, where crops are much later and the harvest will not be general until September, showed little general change, the drought area in the south-eastern portion of the province reporting the harvesting of prematurely ripened crops.

Wheat-stem sawfly now appears as the major threat to crops in southern Alberta and many parts of Saskatchewan. Some farmers are cutting immature wheat to avoid further--

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losses. Grasshoppers are also active in Alberta and appear to be concentrating on late oats. Hail damage is reported from all three provinces. Flaxseed crops in Saskatchewan are suffering from weeds and a climbing cutworm, and the yield outlook is not very promising. This crop is doing well in Manitoba and in some areas promises to yield a higher return than last year.

Pasture conditions are good in Manitoba, fair to good in Saskatchewan and satisfactory in Alberta except in the dried-out areas, but live stock appear to be in good condition in all three provinces.

Feed Grain Situation

Although the outlook for feed grain production in Canada in 1943 is much less promising than at this time a year ago particularly in the eastern provinces, there are compensating factors and the over-all picture of feed supplies for the 1943-44 season is a fairly satisfactory one.

In the first place, record stocks of wheat, oats, and barley were carried over at the close of the crop year ended July 31, 1943, and a large proportion of the stock was still on the farms. Secondly, while the outlook for yield per acre in the three Prairie Provinces is not as brilliant as it was in 1942, the acreage seeded to oats and barley is substantially greater in 1943 and this may offset to some degree the smaller yield prospects.

The combined stock of wheat and coarse grain still in Canadian positions at the end of July was approximately 813 million bushels compared with 446 million bushels a year earlier, an increase of more than 80 per cent. Furthermore, some 463 million bushels of the carry-over of wheat, oats, barley and rye this year were still on farms, largely in western Canada, while a year ago the combined farm stocks of the same grains totalled only about 40 million bushels.

The statistical position appears to assure the feed requirements of live stock and poultry producers in western Canada and to vouchsafe the needs of those in other parts of the Dominion. Action has been taken by the Federal Government and by the provincial authorities in Ontario to subsidize the movement of western feed grains to areas outside of the Prairie Provinces. Briefly stated, they include continuation of the Freight Assistance Policy inaugurated by the Dominion Government in October 1941, and a subsidy on a sliding scale to encourage the early purchase of western feed grains against requirements later in the season.

It appears certain that Ontario and Quebec will require substantial quantities of western feed grain during the next twelve months. The condition of the 1943 feed grain crops in those two provinces at the end of July was even more unfavourable than in 1941 which was a poor crop year and brought into being the Federal Freight Assistance Policy. Claims paid between October 1941 and July 31, 1942 show that Ontario received more than 21 million bushels of western wheat and coarse grain, and Quebec nearly 13 million bushels. A similar amount went to Ontario during the crop year 1942-43 ended July 31, 1943, while Quebec increased her takings to almost 18 million bushels.

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The use of so much western grain in 1942-43 in the eastern provinces, following the big harvest in 1942, gives some indication of the expansion that has taken place in the live stock industry and points to probable heavy shipments from western Canada in the new season getting under way. The Federal authorities, having in mind the transportation difficulties encountered last winter have decided to set up an emergency stock of western feed grains at points in eastern Canada. This stock will be released only in the case of emergency but a supplementary plan, of which mention has already been made, is offered to eastern feeders with monetary inducement to bring forward supplies this summer and fall when there is less of a load on railway facilities.

Wood-Using Industries

Total production in the wood-using industries in Canada during 1941 reached a value of \$150,443,162, an increase of over thirty-six million dollars over the output of \$113,918,381 reported in 1940. The 1,969 establishments engaged in this line of manufacture represented a capital investment of \$113,088,998 and gave employment to an average of 41,811 employees. The cost of materials used in these industries amounted to \$76,113,506, as compared with \$57,053,637 in 1940, and the value added by manufacture was \$72,025,008, as compared with \$54,892,521 in 1940.

Fisheries Products of Quebec

The fisheries production of the province of Quebec had a total marketed value of \$4,194,092 in 1942 compared with \$2,842,041 in the preceding year. This amount exceeds 1941 by \$1,352,051 or 48 per cent. To the total value the sea fisheries contributed \$3,876,905 or 92 per cent and the inland fisheries \$317,187 or eight per cent.

Compared with 1941 the value of the production of the sea fisheries shows an increase of \$1,328,203 or 52 per cent and the inland fisheries \$23,848 or eight per cent. Cod is the chief fishery, its marketed value in 1942 amounting to \$2,488,132 or 59 per cent of the total of all kinds. Herring at \$358,535 and mackerel at \$320,381 are second and third, respectively.

Production of Machinery in 1941

The total Canadian production of industrial, household and business machinery, including electrically driven devices, in 1941 aggregated \$142,163,040 compared with \$100,568,709 in 1940, an increase of 32.3 per cent. Amongst the lengthy list of products made were typewriters, pulp and paper making machinery, ships' machinery and fittings, mechanical stokers, transmission machinery, ventilating and dust collecting equipment, and machine tools.

Stocks of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco on hand at the end of June totalled 128,476,272 pounds, including 126,616,517 pounds of Canadian tobacco and 1,859,755 pounds of imported tobacco. On the corresponding date last year stocks amounted to 122,903,933 pounds, comprised of 121,099,711 pounds of Canadian tobacco and 1,804,222 pounds of imported tobacco.

Review of Operation of Benefit Provisions of Unemployment Insurance Act During 1942

The number of persons insured under the terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act as at the end of August 1942 totalled 2,438,917, of whom 1,735,872 were male and 703,045 were female, according to the first annual statistical report on the operation of the benefit provisions of the Act. The data were supplied to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the Unemployment Insurance Commission through the Treasury Office.

The industrial make-up of the insured population shows 92,523 in mining, oil wells and quarrying, 1,235,096 in manufacturing, 21,391 in electricity, gas and water production, 160,671 in construction, 206,352 in transportation and communication, 89,816 in wholesale trade, 271,606 in retail trade, 67,534 in finance and insurance, 287,826 in service, with a few classified in non-insured industries such as agriculture, hunting, fishing and trapping. These last are so classified because the Bureau's industrial classification does not necessarily agree in all cases with the industrial classification adopted by the Unemployment Insurance Commission in interpreting the coverage provisions of the Act.

A total of 17,179 persons established benefit years during 1942, of whom 15,211 were male and 1,968 were female. The establishment of a benefit year means that the claimant's right to certain benefits within the succeeding twelve months has been determined. The duration of this benefit is determined by the duration of his contributions during the past five years and the duration of benefit drawn within the past three years. The daily rate of benefit is determined by the individual's daily average contribution in the preceding two years and upon whether or not he has a dependent. The total number of benefit days paid during the year was 201,403, while the number of benefit days authorized was 825,927. Number of benefit days outstanding at the beginning of 1943 was 624,524.

Benefits paid during the year totalled approximately \$362,820, of which some \$323,790 went to male beneficiaries and \$39,030 to female beneficiaries. Benefit days paid to male beneficiaries totalled 170,289 and to female, 31,114 days. Whereas 63 per cent of the female beneficiaries were paid between \$1.00 and \$1.39 a day, the same percentage of the male beneficiaries were paid \$1.90 to \$2.40 a day. This may be explained by the fact that the great majority of males were paid at the rate for persons having dependents, while few females were paid for a dependent. In part, however, it must be due to the difference in earnings and the consequent difference in contribution rates.

Production of Gold in June

The Canadian production of gold in June totalled 326,611 fine ounces valued at \$12,574,524. Output in the previous month amounted to 313,396 ounces and in June last year, 427,982 ounces. Of the total production in June this year, 265,006 fine ounces came from auriferous quartz mines and alluvial sources and 61,605 fine ounces from base metal mines.

Production of gold from all sources during the first six months of this year amounted to 1,972,677 fine ounces compared with 2,512,116 in the corresponding period of 1942. Production from auriferous quartz mines including placer gold, dropped 25.5 per cent to 1,652,782 fine ounces, while production from base metal mines increased 3.3 per cent to 319,895 fine ounces.

Output of Canada's Leading Mineral Products

The June production of Canada's leading mineral products for which figures are published was as follows, with totals for June last year in brackets: cement, 826,003 (1,076,733) barrels; clay products, \$588,123 (\$635,252); coal, 1,346,851 (1,386,452) tons; feldspar, 3,336 (2,078) tons; gold, 326,611 (427,982) fine ounces; gypsum, 22,741 (36,317) tons; lime, 70,228 (74,119) tons; natural gas, 2,513,464 (2,381,852) M cubic feet; petroleum, 826,119 (856,746) barrels; commercial salt, 30,572 (34,206) tons; silver, 1,374,895 (1,610,420) fine ounces.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended August 7 amounted to 66,915 cars as against 68,286 in the previous week and 63,680 in the corresponding week last year. Compared with 1942, grain showed an increase of 3,340 cars, pulpwood 1,054 cars, merchandise 669 cars and livestock 359 cars. Lumber decreased by 1,025 cars, miscellaneous freight 891 cars and ore 642 while other commodities showed smaller changes. In the western division total loadings increased from 21,275 cars in 1942 to 24,581, while in the eastern division the total decreased from 42,405 to 42,334 cars.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Stocks of Grain at July 31, 1943 (10 cents).
2. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
3. Economic Conditions in Canada, First Half of 1943 (10 cents).
4. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, July (10 cents).
5. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, June (10 cents).
6. Gold Production, June (10 cents).
7. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
8. Canadian Coarse Grains (25 cents).
9. Wood-Using Industries, 1941 (35 cents).
10. The Machinery Industry in Canada, 1941 (25 cents).
11. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, June 30 (10 cents).
12. Fisheries of Quebec, 1942 (10 cents).
13. The Vegetable Oil Industry, 1942 (15 cents).
14. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
15. The Grain Situation in Argentina (10 cents).
16. Annual Report on Benefit Years Established Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, Calendar Year 1942 (25 cents).



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