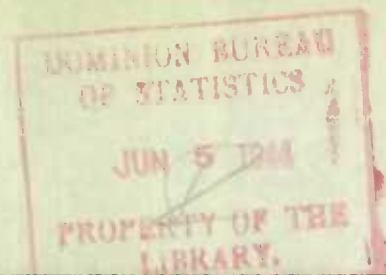


WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Department of Trade and Commerce



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Business Operations in April

The index of the physical volume of business recorded a decline in April from the preceding month. The standing was 239.5 against 247.8. An increase was shown over the same month of last year when the index was 236.9.

Four of the five main components of the index recorded a decline from the preceding month. The index of mineral production receded from 262.6 to 247.5. Coal production was nearly maintained after seasonal adjustment, the total in April having been 1,236,000 tons. Gold receipts at the Mint receded from 266,365 fine ounces to 263,092. Considerable gain, however, was shown after seasonal adjustment.

The operations of the flour milling industry were at a lower position for the latest month for which statistics are available. The release of tobacco showed a considerable decline in the month under review. The cigarettes made available numbered 682 million against 1,049 million in the preceding month. The release of cigars declined from 18.4 million to 15.6 million.

The meat packing industry was less active in April, the index receding from 236 to 208. The index of dairy production, mainly due to the heavy output of cheese, rose from 157.7 to 197.8. The textile industry, based mainly on the amount of raw material used and employment in the knit goods and clothing industries, showed recession from 150.6 to 143.

A gain was recorded in the timber sealed in British Columbia in the latest month for which statistics are available. The other indicators of activity in the industry recorded a decline, newsprint production having been 236,000 tons against 252,000 tons. An increase was recorded in the output of pig iron while the production of steel castings was at a lower position than in March. The index of the iron and steel industry receded from 588 to 574. A considerable decline was shown in the new business obtained by the construction industry after seasonal adjustment. The index having been 140 against 202.

Exports in April were \$287 million against \$290 million in March. The index after seasonal and price adjustment receded about four points to 345. The imports dropped from \$150.8 million to \$137.5 million in the month under review.

Economic Activity in April compared with the Preceding Month
1935 - 1939=100

	1944	
	April	March
Physical Volume of Business	239.5	247.8
Industrial Production	270.0	282.7
Mineral Production	247.5	262.6
Gold Receipts	88.7	79.4
Coal Production	130.7	131.4
Manufacturing	291.3	300.5
Flour Production*	205.4	217.5
Rolled Oats Production*	75.7	62.0
Inspected Slaughtering	207.9	235.7
Cattle	122.2	130.1
Sheep	152.8	190.6
Hogs	277.2	320.1
Creamery Butter	129.3	132.4
Factory Cheese	303.3	196.4
Tobacco	142.3	228.0
Cigar Releases	163.5	212.6
Cigarette Releases	140.5	229.2
Boots and Shoes Production*	143.9	154.5
Textiles	143.2	150.6
Cotton Consumption	139.8	156.0
Forestry	115.3	125.3
Newsprint	91.8	105.2
Iron and Steel	574.3	588.0

Economic Activity in April Compared with the Proceeding Month
1935 - 1939=100

	1944	
	April	March
Pig Iron Production	252.9	238.8
Steel Production	208.2	214.9
Construction	140.2	201.8
Contracts Awarded	161.8	242.2
Building Permits	132.0	100.7
Cost of Construction	135.7	135.7
Electric Power	153.1	154.7
Distribution	176.2	175.4
Marketings -		
Grain and Live Stock Marketings	305.5	220.3
Grain Marketings - Country Elevators	352.7	244.2
Wheat	461.8	382.8
Oats	937.3	217.1
Live Stock Marketings	100.7	116.4
Cattle	97.2	118.7
Calves	92.5	78.9
Hogs	124.4	132.8
Sheep	90.1	93.9
Cold Storage Holdings, 1st of following month	240.8	245.3
Butter	200.1	133.0
Cheese	120.3	112.2
Beef	212.3	214.7
Pork	234.3	250.7
Mutton	223.8	183.7
Poultry	229.4	215.1
Lard	605.0	642.5
Veal	195.8	157.0
*Proceeding Month		

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on May 25 totalled 283,766,873 bushels, including 265,778,733 in Canadian positions and 17,988,140 in United States positions. On the corresponding date of last year stocks amounted to 403,347,258 bushels.

Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Farmers in the three Prairie Provinces marketed 3,020,943 bushels of wheat during the week ending May 25 as compared with 2,717,807 in the previous week. During the elapsed portion of the crop year which commenced August 1, 1943, deliveries from the farms totalled 232,390,857 bushels as compared with 206,428,552 in the similar period of the previous crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending May 25, totals for the previous week being in brackets: oats, 2,339,411 (2,855,296) bushels; barley, 806,402 (913,954); rye, 28,711 (49,059); flaxseed, 14,899 (28,468).

Production of Crude Petroleum in March

Production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in Canada in March, excluding the Northwest Territories, amounted to 770,621 barrels as compared with 721,749 in the previous month. Alberta's output in March was recorded at 758,004 barrels, comprising 730,737 barrels from the Turner Valley field, 729 from the Red Coulee field, 1,284 from the Wainwright-Ribstone field, and 25,254 from other fields.

Production of Natural Gas in Canada in March

Production of natural gas in Canada in March was recorded at 5,259,839,000 cubic feet as compared with 5,334,351,000 in the previous month and 5,020,213,000 in the corresponding month of last year. During the first three months of this year output totalled 16,037,643,000 cubic feet as compared with 14,985,790,000 in the similar period of the previous year.

Sales of Gasoline in February

Sales of motor, tractor and aviation grades of gasoline in Canada in February totalled 55,429,000 gallons as compared with 57,192,000 in the previous month and 45,785,000 in the corresponding month of last year, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from tax departments of the Provincial Governments and Canadian oil companies. Sales during the first two months of this year aggregated 112,621,000 gallons compared with 91,943,000 in the like period of 1943.

Canada's External Trade in April

Canada's external trade in April, excluding gold, was valued at \$424,167,523 as compared with \$440,728,409 in the previous month and \$379,775,700 in the corresponding month of last year. The total for the first four months of this year was \$1,604,892,228 as compared with \$1,322,186,023 in the similar period of last year.

The balance of commodity trade was in Canada's favour to the extent of \$149,193,311 in April compared with \$139,157,039 in March and \$78,378,660 in April last year. The favourable balance during the four months of this year was \$498,867,842 as compared with \$245,128,067 in the same period of last year. In addition net exports of non-monetary gold in April totalled \$9,300,000, while during the four months the total was \$39,700,000.

Merchandise imports were of the value of \$137,487,106 in April as compared with \$150,785,685 in March and \$150,698,520 in April of last year, the four month total standing at \$553,012,193 as compared with \$538,528,983 in the same period of 1943. April imports from the United States amounted to \$114,352,000 compared with \$124,373,000 in April 1943, and from the United Kingdom \$8,445,000 compared with \$12,672,000.

The value of commodity exports in April was \$282,890,613 as compared with \$282,882,299 in March and \$227,730,003 in April, 1943. During the four months ended April the aggregate was \$1,034,752,677 as compared with \$777,923,816 in the same period of 1943. April domestic exports to the United Kingdom were of the value of \$101,225,000 compared with \$89,315,000 in April of last year, while the total to the United States was \$120,273,000 compared with \$81,717,000.

Re-exports of foreign commodities in April were valued at \$3,789,004 as compared with \$7,260,425 in March and \$1,347,177 in April, 1943, the total for the four months amounting to \$17,127,358 as compared with \$5,733,224 in the same period of last year.

Duties collected during April amounted to \$14,254,929 as compared with \$16,135,817 in March and \$14,464,003 a year ago. The total for the four months of this year was \$59,545,617 compared with \$46,261,409 in the like period of 1943.

Canada's Merchandise Imports in March

Canada's merchandise imports in April were of the value of \$137,487,106 as compared with \$150,785,685 in the previous month and \$150,698,520 in the corresponding month of last year. The aggregate for the first four months of this year was \$553,012,193 as compared with \$538,528,983 in the similar period of last year, an increase of \$14,483,210.

The United States was the chief source of supply, the imports from that country in April amounting to \$114,352,000 as compared with \$124,373,000 in April last year, expanding the total for the four months of this year to \$459,686,000 from \$443,345,000 in the similar period of last year. Imports from the United Kingdom in April were valued at \$8,445,000 compared with \$12,672,000 in April of last year, while the total for the four months of this year aggregated \$32,006,000 compared with \$43,048,000 a year ago.

Imports from other leading countries in April were as follows, totals for April 1943 being in brackets: British India, \$1,904,000 (\$506,000); Mexico, \$1,565,000 (\$1,387,000); Argentina, \$931,000 (\$836,000); Colombia, \$914,000 (\$1,000); San Domingo, \$835,000 (nil); Venezuela, \$762,000 (\$764,000); Cuba, \$703,000 (\$995,000); Jamaica, \$646,000 (\$922,000); Australia, \$610,000 (\$115,000); Switzerland, \$607,000 (\$234,000); Ceylon, \$529,000 (\$872,000); British Guiana, \$569,000 (\$602,000); Salvador, \$560,000 (\$136,000); Spain, \$573,000 (\$7,000).

The following were amongst the leading commodities imported in April, values for April of last year being in brackets: fruits, \$4,145,000 (\$3,267,000); vegetables, \$2,028,000 (\$1,709,000); coffee and chicory, \$1,646,000 (\$469,000); tea, \$965,000 (\$1,296,000); cotton, \$7,950,000 (\$8,669,000); flax, hemp and jute, \$1,746,000 (\$492,000); wool,

\$2,877,000 (\$6,329,000); books and printed matter, \$1,428,000 (\$1,609,000); rolling mill products, \$3,924,000 (\$5,944,000); engines and boilers, \$4,944,000 (\$3,411,000); farm implements, \$2,707,000 (\$1,376,000); machinery, other than agricultural, \$7,696,000 (\$12,265,000); vehicles, \$8,479,000 (\$6,351,000); electrical apparatus, \$5,308,000 (\$3,342,000); coal, \$8,473,000 (\$7,279,000); petroleum products, \$6,562,000 (\$5,589,000); chemicals, \$7,366,000 (\$5,885,000).

Crop Conditions in the Prairie Provinces

Timely rains during the last week of May greatly improved the crop outlook over most of western Canada. The province of Saskatchewan received fairly general precipitation and except for scattered areas now reports good sub-soil moisture. The rains were fairly general in Manitoba also and no area there of any considerable size is suffering. Alberta was less fortunate, and although good showers fell in a number of districts there are large areas in the province still in immediate need of rain, especially in the southern districts.

Wheat seeding is practically completed in all three provinces and the planting of coarse grain and other crops, except flaxseed, well advanced. Increases in wheat acreage are reported from most areas with a corresponding drop in the acreage seeded to flaxseed, but no very material change in the oats and barley area is indicated by the reports received. Some reduction in sunflower seeding is indicated but a small increase in rapeseed acreage may occur. The acreage planted to dry peas may also increase in Manitoba.

Germination of all crops appears to have been fairly satisfactory and growth quite rapid but the dry areas will need rains immediately if the present condition of crops is to be maintained. Weed growth is heavy in some areas with wild oats abundant. Some re-seeding has been necessary on this account. Clover and alfalfa crops are fair to good but weevil damage in sweet clover has been quite extensive in some areas.

Grasshoppers are hatching in the foothills area of Alberta and damage from outworms, and other pests is extensive in local areas. Live stock and pastures are in generally good condition but the lack of feed and moisture on the ranges in southern Alberta are causing some concern.

Canada's Manufacturing Industries in 1942

The manufacturing industries of Canada set up a new record of production in 1942 with an output valued at \$7,553,794,972. This represents an increase of \$1,477,486,848 or 24.3 per cent as compared with the previous year. The food, textile and chemical industries were the first to feel the effects of the stimulated demands created by the war. With the progress of the war and its ever-increasing demands for vehicles, aircraft and armaments of all kinds, the other groups, especially iron and non-ferrous metals, also experienced a tremendous expansion in production. For manufacturing as a whole there was an increase since 1939 of 117 per cent in gross value of production, 116 per cent in value added by manufacture, 75 per cent in number employed and 128 per cent in salaries and wages paid.

The greatest expansion in production in 1942, as measured by the number of persons employed, was reported by the chemicals and allied products group with an increase of 72.2 per cent. This was followed by the iron and its products group with an increase of 42.2 per cent, non-ferrous metal products 23.8 per cent, miscellaneous industries 21.9 per cent, non-metallic mineral products 6.5 per cent, animal products 6 per cent, textiles and textile products 5.5 per cent, wood and paper products 3.4 per cent, and vegetable products 1.5 per cent.

The plants reported a capital investment of \$6,488,785,545 in fixed and current assets; they furnished employment to 1,152,091 persons who were paid \$1,682,804,842 in salaries and wages. They also produced goods with a gross selling value at the factory of \$7,553,794,972 and spent \$4,037,102,725 for materials, while the value added by manufacture totalled \$3,309,973,758. It should be remembered that the value added by manufacture does not represent the manufacturers' profits. The value added is obtained by subtracting the cost of materials, including fuel and power, from the value of the products. This difference represents the value added to the raw materials by labour. It is this difference which the employer of labour uses to pay for the labour itself, the overhead expenses, interest and profits. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of \$704,853,970 in the value added by manufacture. Of this amount \$417,942,199 was passed along in increased salary and wage payments to employees.

The number of persons engaged in manufacturing in 1942 totalled 1,152,091, of whom

177,187 were classed as salaried employees and 974,904 as wage-earners. Compared with the previous year there was thus an increase of 190,913 employees. The increase in the number of male employees totalled 111,368 and female employees 79,545. To meet the shortage of manpower, more and more women are being absorbed in industry. Indicative of this trend is the increase in the proportion of women workers engaged in manufacturing. Whereas in 1939, out of every 1,000 workers employed 220 were females, in 1942 this figure jumped to 259. Earnings in 1942 also increased. Average salaries at \$1,890 were \$89 higher than in the previous year, while average wages at \$1,380 were \$160 higher.

A prominent feature of Canadian manufacturing development in recent years has been the growth of non-ferrous metal smelting and refining. This industry based on mineral resources has taken its place among the leading manufactures, along with the industries based upon forest, agricultural and live-stock resources. The pulp and paper industry, although of comparatively recent development in Canadian industry, had by 1933 displaced flour milling as Canada's most important manufacturing industry. In spite of recent vicissitudes it held that position up to 1935, when it was displaced by the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industry. In salaries and wages paid, however, pulp and paper was still the dominant industry until 1941.

The incidence of the war resulted in a rearrangement in the rank of many industries. Industries producing supplies and equipment for the armed forces naturally advanced while those industries producing for the domestic consumers' market declined in importance. To supply the raw materials needed by the industries engaged principally in war production, it became necessary in many cases to restrict or prohibit the manufacture of many products such as pleasure cars, radios, washing machines, electrical equipment, household appliances, agricultural implements, etc. Many industries were thus forced to change over to war-time production. These changes, however, did not affect the value of the output of these industries, and consequently their importance as producers of manufactured goods did not alter drastically.

Estimate of Forest Production in 1942

It has been estimated that Canada's total forest production in 1942 involved the cutting of 3,248,572,000 cubic feet of standing timber, of which 36 per cent was taken out of the woods in the form of logs and bolts chiefly for the production of lumber, 35 per cent as pulpwood and 25 per cent as firewood. The remaining 4 per cent consisted of other forest products in various forms. This constitutes only the depletion for use and to it must be added the volume of merchantable material destroyed by fire, which in 1942 amounted to 161,571,000 cubic feet. Insects and tree diseases destroy annually about 700,000,000 cubic feet of wood, so that the drain on our forest resources in 1942 was approximately 4,110,143,000 cubic feet. About four-fifths of this amount was used and one-fifth was wasted.

According to the latest available estimates Canada possesses 313,140 million cubic feet of standing merchantable timber, of which 211,660 million cubic feet are considered to be accessible to commercial operations. The accessible timber consists of 252,100 million ft.b.m. of saw timber and 1,500 million cords of smaller material suitable for pulpwood, fuel, and other products.

The area of productive forest land in Canada is estimated to be 770,000 square miles, of which about 430,000 square miles, or 275 million acres, are accessible. Practically all of the recorded depletion takes place on the accessible portion of the forest.

While war continues the demands on our forests will inevitably remain at a high level. Although production of newsprint has been somewhat curtailed it continues to be an important commodity in our export trade, and demand for other papers and for wood pulps is strong both at home and abroad. Canadian lumber is needed in vast quantities by ourselves and our Allies, and woods specially suitable for use in aircraft, such as Sitka spruce and high-quality yellow birch, are at a premium. Wood has been proved, under war conditions, to be the most versatile of materials, and is constantly being substituted for other materials which are in short supply.

As far as value is concerned pulpwood was the most important forest product in Canada in 1942 with a total of over one hundred and three million dollars. It headed the lists of products in this respect in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick. Logs and bolts, with a total value exceeding ninety-two million dollars came second on the list for the Dominion as a whole and first in British Columbia, Alberta and Nova Scotia. Firewood came third on the value list with more than twenty-seven million dollars. It was the most valuable forest product in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island. Poles and piles, round mining timber, posts and hewn railway ties came

next in order of importance for value. The total value of all these forest products in 1942 was \$234,371,891, an increase of about 10 per cent over the estimated value of \$213,163,089 for 1941.

The logs and bolts cut in 1942 were converted into 4,935,145 M ft b.m. of sawn lumber and into other sawmill products with a total net value of over ninety-one million dollars. Less than three per cent of the logs and bolts cut in Canada in 1942 were exported unmanufactured. Of the sawn lumber manufactured about 44 per cent was exported.

A total of 2,955,819,000 cubic feet of home grown and imported forest products valued at \$207,017,934 was consumed in Canada in 1942 including wood used in the form in which it was taken from the woods and wood used as raw material in Canadian industry. Of the total quantity used in Canada less than one half of one per cent was imported.

Outlook for Fruit and Vegetable Crops

The outlook for the 1944 fruit crops is at present bright. While it is still too early to predict the probable harvest accurately, generally speaking, the prospects are very favourable.

In the Maritime Provinces the orchards came through the winter in excellent condition and the spring weather to date has been satisfactory for growth and early spraying, but rain would now be welcome. Some injury to early blossoms in old strawberry plantations which were touched by late frost was reported.

In Quebec the prospects are for an apple crop equal to that of the 1943 season. Frosts during the middle of the month affected the bloom in some orchards, but the damage is not extensive. Strawberry and raspberry plantations are in good condition. While some early bloom was affected by the frost during the month, the main crop was not touched.

The outlook for the tree fruits in Ontario is average to excellent. Although the early apple varieties are somewhat below average, the main crop is expected to be normal. The prospects for the stone fruits and pears are very favourable. The peach trees in the Niagara district carried very heavy loads of bloom. The strawberry crop is expected to be average or slightly below; winter killing in the eastern area of the province and reduced plant numbers in Western Ontario are the contributing factors. Raspberries and grapes are still not far enough advanced to indicate the crop prospects, but plantations are making satisfactory growth.

Judging by the bloom in the orchards in British Columbia, there is likely to be a record crop of all fruits. All districts report a heavy bloom of all kinds. Although rainfall has been light, showers during the latter part of the month have been beneficial. The outlook for strawberries is about the same as a year ago, but it is still too early to predict the raspberry harvest.

For the country as a whole there appears to be a general increase in the vegetable acreage planted this season. Information on the prospects for the crops in the Maritime Provinces is still meagre, but weather conditions have been satisfactory for seeding and planting operations. In Quebec, despite some frost injury there appears to be a general increase in acreage of both fresh market and processing vegetables. The weather has been ideal for planting and growth and the condition of the crops is better than average. In Ontario all crops are average to better than average in condition and an increase in the acreage of the four major canning crops, peas, beans, corn and tomatoes, is indicated. In British Columbia an increase in acreage is also reported. This is especially the case for onions, tomatoes and cabbage.

Gainfully Occupied by Industry and Sex in 1941

Preliminary figures for Canada, excluding Yukon and the Northwest Territories show that 3,676,563 males and 833,972 females, 14 years of age and over, or a total of 4,510,535 persons, including members of the Armed Forces, were gainfully occupied at the 1941 Census. The population of the nine provinces consisted of 5,890,683 males and 5,599,030 females or a total of 11,489,713 persons.

The total gainfully occupied, therefore, accounted for 39.26 per cent of the total population, gainfully occupied males representing 62.41 per cent of the total male population and gainfully occupied females 14.39 per cent of the total female population. Nearly 84 per cent of the males and about 20 per cent of the females, 14 years of age and over, were gainfully occupied at the 1941 census. Figures quoted in the following paragraph are exclusive of the Armed Forces.

The males gainfully occupied in agricultural pursuits in 1941 totalled 1,062,834 and the females 19,160; forestry, fishing and trapping, 143,895 males and 849 females; mining, quarrying, oil wells, 92,487 males and 583 females; manufacturing, 787,429 males and 182,090 females; electricity, gas and water supply, 23,674 males and 2,043 females; construction, 218,853 males and 1,497 females; transportation and communication, 247,753 males and 19,764 females; trade, 352,189 males and 112,931 females; finance and insurance, 61,281 males and 28,384 females; and service, 331,718 males and 460,622 females.

The foregoing is based on a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which classifies the gainfully occupied by detailed industries. The data are given for Canada and the Provinces. The figures are preliminary but it is expected that the final statistics on the gainfully occupied will show only a slight revision. Shortly, a series of industry bulletins will be published for Canada and each Province in which the number of gainfully occupied in each industry will be shown by age, conjugal condition, industrial status and schooling.

Motion Picture Theatres in Canada in 1943

Preliminary results of the annual survey of motion picture theatres in Canada for 1943 reveal an increase of nearly 12 per cent in number of admissions and 13 per cent in value of net receipts compared with 1942. Admissions in 1943 numbered 205,210,170 compared with 183,735,258 in 1942, while box-office receipts exclusive of all taxes amounted to \$52,475,570 in 1943 and \$46,461,097 in 1942. Taxes collected on motion picture theatre admissions for the Federal and provincial governments amounted to \$13,326,478, an increase of \$1,613,313 over 1942 and which, when added to the net receipts, gives a gross expenditure of \$65,802,048 at motion picture houses in 1943.

Increases in admissions and receipts over 1942 for Ontario and Manitoba were moderate, amounting to less than 10 per cent. All other provinces showed substantial increases in net receipts and in attendance over 1942. Numbers of admissions in 1943 in each province with percentage increases in admissions over 1942 follow: Prince Edward Island, 814,040 (27.6); Nova Scotia, 12,676,789 (17.9); New Brunswick, 6,801,445 (19.3); Quebec, 41,524,003 (11.3); Ontario, 87,427,237 (7.9); Manitoba, 12,123,108 (7.3); Saskatchewan, 8,479,574 (17.7); Alberta, 12,198,853 (17.7); and British Columbia, 23,165,121 (19.0).

Output of Central Electric Stations in April

Central electric stations produced 3,270,098,000 kilowatt hours in April as compared with 3,276,544,000 in the corresponding month of last year. This was the first month since November 1940 that the output was not greater than in the same month of the previous year. Production during the four months ended April aggregated 13,612,025,000 kilowatt hours compared with 12,800,342,000 in the similar period of last year.

Consumption of primary power in Canada, however, has shown increases over the same month of the previous year since November 1938, and in April amounted to 2,889,268,000 kilowatt hours as against 2,868,820,000 in April of last year. The daily average was less than for the previous eight months the the index number on the base 1935-1939=100 dropped from a high of 212.4 for March to 204.2.

Consumption of secondary power in Canada decreased from 167,023,000 kilowatt hours in March and 189,264,000 in April last year to 162,288,000. Exports to the United States increased from 198,574,000 kilowatt hours in March to 218,542,000, the increase being all in secondary power.

Value of Dairy Products in 1942

Dairy factory production in Canada in 1942 had a total value of \$236,098,998, an increase over the preceding year of \$34,437,557, or 17 per cent. The value was apportioned as follows: creamery butter, \$97,740,910, or 41 per cent of the whole; factory cheese, \$41,274,246, or 18 per cent; concentrated milk, \$24,382,244, or 10 per cent; milk and cream sold as such, \$54,803,623, or 23 per cent; ice cream, \$11,535,928, or five per cent; and other products, \$6,312,047, or three per cent. The value of the manufactured products, combined, accounted for 74 per cent of the total value of output of the factories, while the remaining 26 per cent covered the value of the milk and cream, whey cream, skim milk and buttermilk, sold as such.

Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries during March

Net sales of securities by Canada to other countries increased to \$10,700,000 in March compared with \$7,500,000 in February and \$6,100,000 in January. In the first three months of 1944 net sales of securities to all countries were \$24,300,000 compared with \$39,800,000 in the similar period of 1943.

Sales of Canadian bonds to the United States continued to be the predominant element in the import of capital. Sales of Canadian bonds to the United States in March accounted for \$9,800,000 of the net sales of all securities to that country of \$11,400,000. Net repurchases of securities of \$1,200,000 from the United Kingdom were distributed among Canadian bonds and stocks. While the volume of transactions with other countries expanded in March the net sales of \$500,000 were comparable with previous months.

Sales of securities to all countries in March totalled \$20,400,000 as compared with \$16,100,000 in the previous month and \$25,500,000 in the corresponding month of last year, while the purchases amounted to \$9,700,000 compared with \$8,600,000 in February and \$12,100,000 in March of last year. Sales during the first three months of this year were of the value of \$53,100,000 compared with \$66,900,000 in the similar period of last year, and the purchases \$28,800,000 compared with \$27,200,000.

Production of Wheat Flour in April

Production of wheat flour in Canadian mills in April was down in volume from the previous month and was the second lowest monthly production for the present crop year. The output amounted to 1,948,537 barrels compared with 2,057,355 barrels a year ago. Total production for the nine months of the crop year amounted to 18,714,700 barrels against 17,649,127 in the similar period of the previous crop year, with the monthly average still holding above the two million mark.

The quantity of wheat ground in April was 8,539,576 bushels compared with 9,098,609 bushels in April of last year, thus bringing the total for the nine months of the crop year to 82,470,120 bushels compared with 78,639,851 in the same period of the previous year. The grind of coarse grains in April was as follows, totals for April of 1943 being in brackets: oats, 1,789,249 (1,170,489) bushels; corn, 160,103 (168,886); barley, 740,142 (443,285); buckwheat, 2,134 (1,154); mixed grain, 2,072,378 (2,688,887).

Production and Sales of Fertilizers

Production of fertilizers during the year ended June 30, 1943, amounted to 405,642 tons of materials and 413,389 tons of mixtures compared with 343,895 tons of materials and 357,786 tons of mixtures in the previous year. These totals do not include calcium cyanamide. Sales of fertilizer materials and of mixed fertilizers, including exports but excluding the calcium cyanamide exports, totalled 701,089 tons compared with 600,083, an increase of 16.8 per cent. Sales in Canada of fertilizer materials at 72,162 tons showed no change. However, the sales of mixtures at 417,699 tons were up 20 per cent.

Department Store Sales in April

The dollar volume of department store sales in Canada in April was four per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year and recorded an increase of one per cent over March. Unadjusted indexes, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 164.3 for April, 163.2 for March and 157.9 for April, 1943. Sales during the first four months of this year averaged six per cent above the corresponding period a year ago.

Production of Chemicals and Allied Products

Production by Canada's chemical industries reached an all-time high in 1943 according to preliminary figures when the total was \$653,000,000, an increase of 30 per cent over 1942 and more than four times the best pre-war total. However, a large part of this gain can be attributed to higher returns from shell-filling plants. Without these works over-all increase was about eight per cent, a figure which is probably much more representative of the general trend in the chemical field.

Statistics of Express Companies in 1943

Gross earnings of express companies in Canada in 1943 amounted to \$32,875,971 as compared with \$25,725,512 in 1942, an increase of \$7,150,459. Operating expenses increased from \$13,391,508 in 1942 to \$15,824,160 and the net operating revenue increased from \$945,527 to \$1,727,906. Money orders, travellers' cheques and other financial paper issued amounted to \$108,474,147 in 1943, an increase of \$15,336,092 over 1942.

Bread and Other Bakery Products

A substantial increase was recorded in the gross value of products made by the bread and other bakery products industry in Canada in 1942, the total being \$104,089,000 as compared with \$92,116,000 in 1941. Bread was manufactured to the value of \$62,863,000, pies, cakes, cookies and pastries \$32,744,000 and buns \$7,411,000.

Due to the restrictions in the use of sugar the quantity used in 1942 declined by 8,108,716 pounds; this in spite of an increase of 18 per cent in the value of pies, cakes and pastries produced. To offset this deficiency in some measure, larger quantities of substitute materials were used. For example the quantity of glucose used increased from 583,516 pounds in 1941 to 2,110,934 in 1942. In addition bakers used 775,033 pounds of corn syrup and 512,472 pounds of honey.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

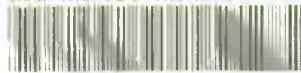
Car loadings for the week ended May 20 amounted to 71,233 cars as compared with 72,612 in the previous week and 67,760 in the corresponding week of last year. In the eastern division loadings decreased from 44,823 cars in 1943 to 43,915 cars and in the western division increased from 22,847 to 27,318 cars.

PLEASE NOTE

This Bureau is co-operating in the conservation of paper on account of the present critical shortage thereof. If this bulletin is not needed by you, please notify the Dominion Statistician and your name will be removed from our mailing list.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Gainfully Occupied by Industry and Sex, 1941 (10 cents).
2. The Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry, 1942 (25 cents).
3. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report (10 cents).
4. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
5. Central Electric Stations, April (10 cents).
6. Motion Picture Theatres in Canada, 1943 (10 cents).
7. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
8. Production of Asphalt Roofing, April (10 cents).
9. Sales of Asphalt Roofing, April (10 cents).
10. Express Statistics, 1943 (10 cents).
11. Statistics of Dairy Factories, 1942 (25 cents).
12. Summary of Canada's Imports, April (10 cents).
13. Imports by Principal Countries, April (10 cents).
14. Trade of Canada, April (10 cents).
15. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, March; and Petroleum Fuels Sales, February (10 cents).
16. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
17. Preliminary Report on Department Store Sales, April (10 cents).
18. Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industry, 1942 (15 cents).
19. Preliminary Report on the Manufacturing Industries, 1942 (25 cents).
20. Estimate of Forest Production, 1942 (25 cents).
21. Chemicals and Allied Products, 1943 (15 cents).
22. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
23. The Fertilizer Trade, July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943 (25 cents).
24. Canadian Milling Statistics (10 cents).
25. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, March (10 cents).



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