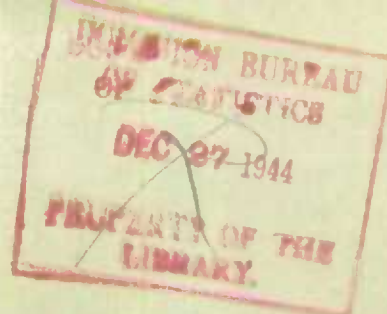


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



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Economic Conditions During First Ten Months of 1944

The major factors indicating the trend of economic conditions averaged higher in the first ten months of the present year than in the same period of 1943. Productive operations rose to a slightly higher position resulting in a new historical maximum. The index of the physical volume of business rose more than four points to 238.1. Wholesale prices recorded an average increase of about three per cent, the index on the base of 1926 averaging 102.6 against 99.5.

The four main classes of chartered bank deposits averaged \$4,573,000,000 during the first ten months of the present year against \$3,900,000,000 in the same period of 1943, the gain having been no less than 17.3 per cent. An upward trend has been shown in bank deposits during the last eleven years but the pace has quickened since the outbreak of hostilities. A new maximum in history was reached during the present year. As bank deposits are the main component in the money supply, the present high level has significance in the operations of the national economy.

The increase in manufacturing production was of moderate proportions, the index recording an advance of less than one per cent. The meat packing industry was particularly active in the first ten months of the present year, the slaughtering of hogs rising from 5,300,000 to 7,200,000 while cattle moved up from 1,300,000 to 1,600,000. Recession was shown in the output of creamery butter, while the increase in cheese production was $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The output of newsprint showed a slight load over the same period of last year, the total having been 2,490,000 tons. It is estimated that Canada's lumber production in 1944 will nearly reach an all-time record, the latest estimate standing at 4,700,000,000 board feet, an advance of 100,000,000 over last year.

The release of cigarettes, indicating conditions in the tobacco industry, showed further increase in 1944. The total was 9,591,000,000 against 9,174,000,000, while a slight increase was shown in the release of cigars. The decline in raw cotton consumption due to the scarcity of labour amounted to 11.5 per cent, the total in the first 10 months of 1944 having been 134,000,000 pounds. The output of steel ingots and pig iron continued in heavy volume, minor increases having been shown over the same period of last year. The advance in coke production was 16.8 per cent, the total in the first 10 months having been 3,300,000 tons.

The volume of construction contracts for the 10 months ended October amounted to \$260,000,000 compared with \$180,000,000 during the same period of last year. The gain in contracts was 44.7 per cent while building permits in fifty-eight municipalities recorded an increase of 58.7 per cent. The consumption of firm power is still showing a slight increase over the same period of 1943, the total in the first 10 months having been 29,489,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Retail purchasing in Canada, measured by the composite index in twelve lines dealing principally in foods, clothing and household requirements, averaged nearly eight per cent greater than in the corresponding period of last year. The index averaged 161.4 against 149.9. The gain in wholesale sales was more than 11 per cent, the index advancing from 166 to 184.6. The dollar value of sales in Canadian department stores averaged 10 per cent greater than in the same period of last year.

The increase in total merchandise exports was 20.6 per cent, the total in the first 10 months of 1944 having been \$2,895,000,000. Imports, on the other hand, showed a moderate advance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the total in the period under review having been \$1,490,000,000. Reduction was shown in the net exports of non-monetary gold from \$121,000,000 to \$93,700,000, but the active balance of trade on commodities other than gold rose from \$960,000,000 to \$1,405,000,000, an increase of no less than 46.4 per cent.

The national income recorded a further advance in October occasioned by considerably greater farm income through grain marketings. The income of the month was tentatively estimated at \$824,000,000 against \$802,000,000 in September. The standing in the same month of last year was about \$748,000,000. The increase in the total for the first ten months of 1944 was from \$7,171,000,000 to \$7,652,000,000, the change having been 6.7 per cent.

Employment Situation at October 1

Industrial activity showed considerable curtailment at the beginning of October, being the first instance since the autumn of 1931 that the trend at that date has been downward. A combined working force of 1,861,599 persons was employed by the 14,921 establishments furnishing returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics whose staffs at September 1 had aggregated 1,884,176. The loss of 22,577 employees amounted to 1.2 per cent.

The salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at October 1 aggregated \$60,250,107 as compared with \$59,714,662 at September 1, an increase of 0.9 per cent. The average weekly earnings per employee showed a further gain, rising from \$31.69 at the beginning of September to \$32.36. On October 1, 1943, the average was \$31.53.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index number of employment in the eight leading industries fell from 185.5 at September 1 to 183.3 at the beginning of October when it was 2.2 per cent lower than at the same date of last year. Since the contraction was contra-seasonal, the seasonally corrected index was also lowered, declining from 178.3 at September 1 to 174.4 at the beginning of October.

The general shrinkage in industrial employment at the beginning of October 1944 took place largely in manufacturing and construction, from which 12,963 and 21,132 persons were released, respectively. The decline in the former was contra-seasonal, while that in the latter was seasonal in character, although it was greater than the loss usually indicated at October 1. Most of the reduction was in highway work in Quebec. In the manufacturing division, the greatest falling-off was in iron and steel, nearly 9,500 persons being laid off in this group. There was a loss of over 3,500 in lumber mills, in which the decline exceeded the average at October 1. Vegetable food factories, on the other hand, added almost 5,700 persons to their working forces. Textiles also afforded more employment, but the gains were not equal to those ordinarily recorded at October 1.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, highway construction showed substantial curtailment, and there were smaller losses in mining, communications and services. On the other hand, logging reported important seasonal expansion, while improvement was noted in transportation and trade.

Stocks of Food Commodities on December 1

Stocks of frozen fish on December 1 totalled 34,508,389 pounds as compared with 36,362,367 pounds last year and 44,049,729 pounds last month. From these figures it would appear that 9.5 million pounds was the net amount taken out of storage during the month of November as compared with a net amount of 1.5 million pounds during November, 1943. Of these holdings, cod totalled 6,194,290 pounds, haddock 1,007,851 pounds, salmon 7,449,900 pounds and sea herring 7,106,047 pounds. Fish frozen during the month of November totalled 3,549,170 pounds but some firms had not reported in time and no estimate is made for freezings. The freezings a year ago were 7,698,856 pounds.

Canadian apples on hand in storages and held by commercial growers on December 1 totalled 7,864,977 bushels as compared with 6,082,425 bushels at the same date in 1943. Frozen fruit and fruit in preservatives totalled 28,984,866 pounds, a decrease from last month when the total was 33,377,115 pounds.

Potato holdings amounted to 417,917 tons as compared with 293,587 tons a year ago and 76,141 tons on November 1 this year. Beets on hand totalled 3,007 tons, cabbage 10,060 tons, carrots 21,775 tons, celery 202,702 crates, onions 23,388 tons, parsnips 3,909 tons. The total of frozen vegetables and vegetables in brine was 6,950,348 pounds as compared with 7,475,725 last month.

The total of all pork on December 1 was 46,881,041 pounds, a large reduction from last year's holdings which totalled 70,894,253 pounds, but an increase over last month's stocks which amounted to 43,032,489 pounds. Beef stocks increased over last year and over last month. The total was 32,599,414 pounds compared with 30,334,778 pounds last year and 25,163,380 pounds last month. Veal stocks at 6,385,966 pounds held their own with the stocks of last year which were 6,295,100 pounds. They were reduced from last month, however, when the stocks were 6,977,402 pounds. Stocks on hand of mutton and lamb totalled 6,096,362 pounds as compared with 8,030,948 pounds on December 1, 1943, and 4,681,258 pounds on November 1, 1944.

Lard holdings were down to 4,403,488 pounds. While these were still higher than the 3,325,909 pounds held a year ago and were only slightly down from the 4,558,935 pounds

on November 1 this year they were considerably reduced from the holdings of months previous to November.

Stocks of creamery butter on December 1 amounted to 52,298,446 pounds, a decrease of 11.6 million pounds from the stocks of November 1 which were 63,857,537 pounds. Stocks of cheese held by warehouses, dairy factories and in transit totalled 49,223,478 pounds, last year's holdings (without in transit) totalling 47,674,962. Last month the total was 57,362,081 pounds.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers amounted to 33,658,979 pounds as compared with only 7,772,356 pounds last year and 35,502,566 pounds last month. The main by-product, skim milk powder, totalled 3,183,555 pounds, an increase over last year's stocks which were 1,421,133 pounds, but a decrease from the holdings of last month which were 3,799,169 pounds.

The total quantity of shell eggs on December 1 was 1,851,729 dozen compared with the holdings a year ago when they were 584,000 dozen and last month's total of 4,820,502 dozen. There was a large increase over last year in the stocks of frozen eggs. The holdings for December 1 were 37,846,328 pounds while last year they were only 9,595,076 pounds. Last month, however, they were 43,313,291 pounds. Almost 29,000,000 pounds of the frozen eggs on December 1 were held by the Special Products Board.

Stocks of dressed poultry were 18,450,755 pounds, nearly three million pounds greater than the stocks a year ago which were 15,548,613 pounds and greater than last month's holdings of 13,978,397 pounds. The main items were: chickens, 7,745,964 pounds; fowl, 7,706,477 pounds; and turkeys, 541,716 pounds.

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on December 7 totalled 368,736,292 bushels compared with 364,012,298 on the corresponding date of last year. Stocks on the latest date included 331,820,022 bushels in Canadian positions and 36,916,270 in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 7 amounted to 7,032,045 bushels compared with 9,752,186 in the preceding week, the total for the elapsed portion of the present crop year having been 197,374,711 bushels as compared with 101,737,140 in the comparable period of the crop year 1943-44.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from Prairie farms during the week ending December 7, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 920,485 (1,029,764) bushels; barley, 1,075,837 (985,194); rye, 62,032 (59,267); flaxseed, 58,749 (74,263).

Value of Canadian Field Crops in 1944

The gross value of the principal field crops produced on Canadian farms is estimated at \$1,319,000,000 for 1944. This figure constitutes a new high record, being \$185,000,000 above the 1943 estimate and \$140,000,000 above the previous high figure of 1942. Better than average crops combined with slightly higher prices in most cases brought about the increased value of production. The 1944 figure is almost double the 1939 total value of \$685,000,000. Relatively good crops were harvested this year in all provinces but lower prices for potatoes in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick resulted in a reduction in the total value of field crops in those provinces where potatoes are a particularly important factor in the value of all field crops.

The value of the wheat crop constitutes more than one-third of the total value of all field crops in 1944. The better than average wheat crop harvested this year together with a slightly higher average farm price resulted in a value of production of \$477,000,000 for this crop as compared with \$288,000,000 for the 1943 crop. Actually the increase in the value of the wheat crop alone was slightly greater than the increase in the value of all crops. The value of crops other than wheat do not show any great change as between 1943 and 1944 although the sharp reduction in acreage and production of flaxseed resulted in a reduction in the value of the output of this crop, while, on the other hand, the substantial increase in the production of shelled corn resulted in an increase in the value of this crop from \$6,700,000 to \$11,600,000. The 1944 potato crop was substantially higher than that of 1943 but prices were sharply lower and the total value of the crop declined from \$78,000,000 to \$60,000,000. No significant changes took place in the value of other crops as between 1943 and 1944.

The total value of all field crops in Canada in 1944 is now estimated at \$1,319,000,000 as compared with \$1,134,000,000 in 1943. The total is made up of the following items, with the 1943 values within brackets: wheat \$477,119,000 (\$287,847,000); oats \$273,742,000 (\$255,045,000); barley \$131,971,000 (\$141,988,000); rye \$7,184,000 (\$6,854,000); peas \$3,485,000 (\$3,581,000); beans \$3,765,000 (\$3,280,000); buckwheat \$4,668,000 (\$5,035,000); mixed grains \$34,564,000 (\$22,611,000); flaxseed \$23,633,000 (\$38,508,000); corn, shelled \$11,614,000 (\$6,733,000); potatoes \$60,232,000 (\$77,784,000); turnips, etc. \$20,112,000 (\$23,315,000); hay and clover \$194,063,000 (\$190,357,000); alfalfa \$42,904,000 (\$41,811,000); fodder corn \$17,845,000 (\$17,068,000); grain hay \$7,905,000 (\$7,003,000); sugar beets \$4,293,000 initial payment (\$4,914,000).

By provinces in order of magnitude, the total values of 1944 crops are as follows, with the 1943 figures within brackets: Saskatchewan \$457,162,000 (\$343,811,000); Alberta \$249,563,000 (\$216,057,000); Ontario \$214,112,000 (\$181,434,000); Quebec \$163,603,000 (\$148,317,000); Manitoba \$148,042,000 (\$143,055,000); New Brunswick \$29,867,000 (\$43,795,000); British Columbia \$22,247,000 (\$22,822,000); Nova Scotia \$19,083,000 (\$18,622,000); Prince Edward Island \$15,420,000 (\$15,821,000).

For the three Prairie Provinces the total value of the five principal grain crops in 1944 is estimated as follows, with the 1943 values within brackets: wheat \$450,228,000 (\$269,960,000); oats \$198,501,000 (\$199,260,000); barley \$120,258,000 (\$133,280,000); rye \$5,962,000 (\$5,769,000); flaxseed \$23,132,000 (\$37,917,000). The total value of the five crops for the three provinces amounts to \$798,081,000 in 1944 as compared with \$646,186,000 in 1943.

The average prices received by farmers for the 1944 crops up to the end of November are estimated as follows, with the prices of 1943 crops within brackets: cents per bushel - wheat 105 (101); oats 52 (53); barley 66 (66); rye 87 (96); peas 265 (229); beans 261 (233); buckwheat 81 (81); mixed grains 60 (63); flaxseed 244 (215); corn, shelled 99 (87). Cents per cwt. - potatoes 125 (179); turnips, etc. 62 (65). Dollars per ton - hay and clover 12.48 (11.04); alfalfa 11.33 (10.75); fodder corn 4.06 (4.17); grain hay 5.97 (5.56); sugar beets 7.71 initial payment (10.42).

Production of Gold in September

The production of gold in Canada in September was recorded at 236,405 fine ounces as compared with 236,870 in the preceding month and 282,130 in the corresponding month of last year. The value of this year's September output was \$9,101,592. During the first nine months of the current year, 2,231,690 fine ounces of gold were produced as compared with 2,840,774 in the similar period of 1943.

September production of gold was as follows by areas, totals for the corresponding month of 1943 being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 471 (287) fine ounces; Quebec 57,927 (73,638); Ontario, 138,919 (158,982); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 13,754 (20,258); British Columbia, 16,670 (18,182); Yukon, 3,842 (6,543); Northwest Territories, 4,822 (4,223).

Civil Aviation in August

Civil aircraft transported 41,901 revenue passengers during August as compared with 31,503 in the corresponding month of last year. Freight, however, declined to 984,773 pounds from 1,302,072, and mail decreased to 525,193 from 597,865 pounds, while mail ton miles fell to 119,043 from 119,822.

Operating revenues of Canadian licensed carriers decreased from \$1,529,130 in August 1943 to \$1,487,105, but operating expenses increased from \$1,466,501 to \$1,540,031, reducing the net operating revenue from a credit of \$62,629 to a debit of \$52,926.

The average speed of aircraft in revenue transportation service for Canadian licensed carriers increased from 143 to 148 miles per hour and the average number of revenue passengers per aircraft mile increased from 6.7 to 7.4. Mail increased slightly from 248 to 253 pounds per aircraft mile. The average passenger journey declined from 393 to 338 miles.

Indexes of Retail Sales in October

Consumer expenditures in retail stores in Canada during October, as measured by the composite index for fourteen trades dealing mainly in food, clothing, household and

personal requirements, were five per cent higher than in October, 1943, and were two per cent above the dollar volume for September. The unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 182.6 for October, 178.6 for the preceding month and 173.3 for October, 1943. The increase in sales for the first 10 months of 1944 was eight per cent over the similar period of 1943.

Decrease in Adult Crime in Canada in 1943

There was an overall decline of 18.2 per cent in the number of adults convicted of breaches of the law during 1943 as compared with the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was the first decrease shown in adult convictions since 1933 during which year a long continuation of yearly increases dating from 1922 was broken. The number of adults convicted during 1943 was 507,807 compared with 620,673 in 1942, a numerical decline of 112,866.

Convictions of adults for indictable offences increased 6.2 per cent during 1943, or to 41,752 from 39,309 in 1942. This was the first increase recorded since the year before the war, during which year an all-time high of 48,107 convictions were obtained. Theft, which ordinarily accounts for nearly 25 per cent of all indictable convictions each year increased from 9,135 during 1942 to 10,055.

The crimes which in addition to theft resulted in the increase in the number of indictable convictions in 1943 as compared with 1942 include: breaches of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Act with an increase of 472.6 per cent; breaches of Defence of Canada Regulations, an increase of 21.4 per cent; receiving stolen goods, an advance of 17.6 per cent; common assault, up 9.9 per cent; theft of automobile, an increase of 6.1 per cent; assault on police, up 5.7 per cent; and burglary, an advance of 5.4 per cent.

Among the decreases in convictions for indictable offences recorded in 1943, as compared with 1942, were the following: driving a car while drunk, 25.2 per cent; false pretences, 22 per cent; forgery and uttering, 14.6 per cent; aggravated assault, 11 per cent; and gambling and lotteries, 9.3 per cent. Convictions in each case numbered over 1,000 during 1943.

The number of convictions for non-indictable offences in 1943 decreased to 465,315 from 581,364 in 1942, or by 20 per cent. This was the first decrease for non-indictable offences since 1938, and the decline in that year was the first shown since 1922. The main factor in the decrease was a very marked decline in convictions for breaches of traffic laws, the total for which class declined from an all-time high of 399,957 in 1942 to 274,753 in 1943, or by 31.3 per cent.

Other decreases for non-indictable offences, showing over 10,000 convictions in each class during 1943 as compared with 1942 were the following: Liquor Acts, 10.8 per cent; drunkenness, 5.7; and gambling, 5.3. "Having a radio without a licence" was the only offence for which over 10,000 convictions were recorded during 1943 which showed an increase over 1942. Convictions under this heading increased from 21,706 in 1942 to 34,434 in 1943, or by 59.9 per cent.

A group of wartime acts were leaders in the non-indictable offences having from 1,000 to 5,000 convictions which showed increases during 1943 as compared with 1942. Convictions for breaches of the Selective Service Act increased from 37 in 1942 to 1,327 in 1943, War Measures Act from 88 to 1,116, and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Act from 733 to 2,471. Other offences in the 1,000 to 5,000 group which showed increases were: Militia Act, 55.2 per cent; damage to property, 4.6; and assault 4.5 per cent.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in First Quarter of 1944

Live births in Canada during the first quarter of 1944 numbered 68,751, according to preliminary totals, giving an equivalent annual rate of 23.1 per 1,000 population as compared with 69,367 births and a rate of 23.9 for the first quarter of 1943. Stillbirths amounted to 1,713 or 24.9 per 1,000 live births as against 1,811 and a rate of 26.1. Deaths totalled 30,193 with a rate of 10.1 per 1,000 population as compared with 31,606 and a rate of 10.9. There were 15,279 marriages giving a rate of 5.1 as against 19,760 or a rate of 6.8 in the first quarter of 1943.

The number of deaths assigned to certain causes in the first quarter of 1944 was as follows (the figures for the corresponding period of 1943 being given in parentheses in

each case): Typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 18 (23); Scarlet fever, 31 (44); Whooping cough, 87 (137); Diphtheria, 72 (86); Tuberculosis, 1,461 (1,544); Influenza, 1,075 (772); Smallpox, - (-); Measles, 62 (31); Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis, 1 (3); Cancer, 3,387 (3,442); Intracranial lesions of vascular origin, 2,460 (2,628); Diseases of the heart, 7,766 (7,996); Diseases of the arteries, 647 (699); Pneumonia 2,013 (2,243); Diarrhoea and enteritis, 268 (324); Nephritis, 1,923 (1,962); Suicides, 146 (170); Homicides, 21 (24); Motor vehicle accidents, 269 (213); Other accidental deaths, 1,131 (1,310).

Power Laundries and Cleaning and Dyeing Establishments

Although the value of work performed by power laundries and cleaning and dyeing plants in 1943 exceeded the amount recorded for 1942 the annual increase in receipts was much lower than the pronounced advances which characterized comparisons for the immediately preceding years. There were 658 plants in operation in 1943 and these had annual gross receipts of \$40,878,667 compared with 671 plants and \$39,019,922 receipts in 1942. The value of work performed during earlier years stands at \$34,239,901 for 1941, at \$26,775,841 for 1940 and at \$22,926,474 for 1939. The marked increase in receipts for these servicing trades since the beginning of the war may be attributed in part to higher consumer income and in part to the scarcity of domestic help resulting in less laundry work being done in the home. The volume of work done by these establishments for the armed forces is also an important factor.

All provinces shared in the increased gross revenue in 1943 as compared with the preceding year. The value of work performed in the various provinces in 1943 with corresponding figures for 1942 in brackets stands as follows: Ontario, \$16,820,949 (\$16,651,093); Quebec, \$10,365,051 (\$9,739,179); British Columbia, \$4,542,911 (\$4,176,223); Manitoba, \$2,780,709 (\$2,614,136); Alberta, \$2,304,161 (\$2,069,692); Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, \$1,783,496 (\$1,718,911); Saskatchewan, \$1,340,903 (\$1,171,686); New Brunswick, \$940,487 (\$849,002).

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

Net sales of securities by Canada to other countries in September were \$3,400,000 compared with \$8,400,000 in the preceding month and \$9,700,000 in July. This represents a smaller inflow of capital than in any month since September 1943 when net sales totalled \$2,600,000. The decrease mainly reflects a contraction in sales of Canadian bonds to the United States. In the first nine months of 1944 the balance of sales to all countries was \$81,300,000 compared with \$136,800,000 in the same months of 1943.

Sales of securities to all countries in September amounted to \$11,600,000 compared with \$18,500,000 in the preceding month and \$10,200,000 in September, 1943. Purchases from other countries in September totalled \$8,200,000 compared with \$10,100,000 in August and \$7,600,000 in September, 1943. During the first nine months of the current year sales aggregated \$164,500,000 compared with \$210,800,000 in the similar period of 1943, and purchases \$83,200,000 compared with \$74,100,000.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended December 2 declined to 72,365 cars from 77,578 in the preceding week and from 73,693 for the corresponding week of last year. In the eastern division loadings declined from 45,528 cars in 1943 to 44,699 cars and in the western division from 28,165 to 27,666 cars.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in October

Births registered in Canadian cities, towns and villages having a population of 10,000 and over numbered 10,997 in October, deaths 4,562 and marriages 4,799 as compared with 11,489 births, 4,720 deaths and 4,992 marriages in October of last year, showing decreases of four per cent in both births and marriages and three per cent in deaths.

Directory of Hospitals in Canada

The expansion of hospital facilities has been so great in Canada during the past few years that available statistics on the number and type of hospitals soon become

obsolete. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared a directory which makes available a complete list of all civilian hospitals operating in Canada as on January 1, 1943. Every effort was made to obtain accurate information concerning each hospital as to location, type, ownership and number of beds available.

The present directory of hospitals will meet, it is hoped, the needs of an ever increasing public interest in the growth and development of hospitals in Canada. During the past few years, the attention of the public has been centred upon hospital problems to a greater extent than ever before, due to the important place the hospital has assumed in the social life of the people, the growing volume of its services and the increasing demand made from public moneys to maintain these services.

The information contained in the directory was obtained direct from the superintendents or owners of hospitals submitted in annual returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; from the Departments of Public Health in each province; from the Dominion Departments of Pensions and National Health and Mines and Resources; from the Universities; from the Canadian Hospital Council and the Registered Nurses' Association in each province.

Dairy Production in November

Butter production in November amounted to 16,333,000 pounds, an increase of 3.4 per cent over that of November 1943, the total for the first eleven months of the current year standing at 285,605,000 pounds, a decline of nearly five per cent as compared with the same period of the preceding year. The increase in the November output was due principally to a diversion of milk from cheese factories in Ontario and Quebec.

The output of cheddar cheese in November amounted to 9,472,000 pounds, an advance of nearly five per cent over that of the same month of the preceding year, and the January to November production reached 172,241,000 pounds, or approximately nine per cent more than that made in the similar period of 1943.

Concentrated milk products manufactured in November totalled 18,759,000 pounds, compared with 12,858,000 in November 1943, an increase of 22.6 per cent. Whole milk products advanced approximately 16 per cent and milk by-products showed an increase of nearly 76 per cent over the same month of the preceding year. The former has now reached a total of 216,885,000 pounds for the January to November period and the latter reached a total of 42,847,000 pounds, representing increases of 2.3 per cent and 16 per cent respectively.

Milk production as estimated for the month of October was one per cent above that of October 1943, and the cumulative production for the ten-month period was practically the same as that produced a year ago. Fluid sales are still moving toward slightly higher levels, the October figure showing an increase of more than three per cent. More milk is being fed to livestock while lesser quantities are being used in farm homes.

Canadian Rubber Industry in 1943

The gross value of products manufactured by the Canadian rubber industry in 1943 aggregated \$130,158,000 as compared with \$122,231,000 in the preceding year, an increase of \$7,927,000. This industry is practically confined to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In 1943 the plants in Ontario employed over 87 per cent of the capital, almost 72 per cent of the persons engaged, and produced over 77 per cent of the entire output.

There was a decrease in the selling value of tires and inner tubes produced, the value of production dropping from \$66,831,055 in 1942 to \$64,720,133 in 1943. The volume of footwear decreased from 14,768,965 pairs in 1942 to 11,984,908 pairs in 1943 and the value decreased from \$19,858,565 to \$14,495,794. The miscellaneous section of the industry, which includes such products as rubber heels and soles, rubber belting and hose, medical and druggists' supplies, mechanical rubber goods, etc., increased its production from \$35,541,782 in 1942 to \$50,941,853.

October Production of Leather Footwear

Production of leather footwear in October was recorded at 3,065,459 pairs compared with 2,893,705 in the preceding month and 2,871,268 in the corresponding month of last year. During the first 10 months of the current year the output advanced to 29,527,493 pairs from last year's corresponding total of 28,535,494 pairs.

Sales of Clay Products in September

Sales of clay products made from domestic clays during September were valued at \$720,000 as compared with \$733,000 in the preceding month and \$709,000 in the corresponding month of last year. September sales included the following, totals for August being in brackets: building brick, \$354,672 (\$343,029); structural tile, \$90,796 (\$87,394); drain tile, \$50,357 (\$49,957); sewer pipe, \$103,309 (\$117,385); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$13,939 (\$18,136); pottery, \$70,517 (\$70,997).

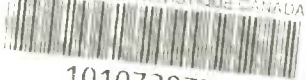
Stocks of United States Grain in Canada

Stocks of United States grain in Canada on December 7 totalled 593,326 bushels as compared with 304,455 on the corresponding date of last year. Stocks of wheat amounted to 59,843 bushels compared with 235,252, corn 396,770 compared with 33,104, and soybeans 136,713 bushels compared with 36,099.

Reports Issued Today

1. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
2. Clay Products Made From Canadian Clays, September (10 cents).
3. Production of Leather Footwear, October (10 cents).
4. The Rubber Industry in Canada, 1943 (25 cents).
5. Directory of Hospitals in Canada, 1942 (50 cents).
6. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
7. Births, Deaths and Marriages, October (10 cents).
8. Sales and Purchases of Securities, September (10 cents).
9. Monthly Dairy Review, November (10 cents).
10. Power Laundries, Cleaning and Dyeing Establishments, 1943 (25 cents).
11. Preliminary Report on Births, Deaths and Marriages in First Quarter of 1944 (10 cents).
12. Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, 1943 (50 cents).
13. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, October (10 cents).
14. Civil Aviation, August (10 cents).
15. Gold Production, September (10 cents).
16. Economic Conditions During First Ten Months, 1944 (10 cents).
17. Value of Canadian Field Crops, 1944 (10 cents).
18. Ontario Housing Data, Electoral District Summary, 1941 (10 cents).
19. The Employment Situation at Beginning of October 1944 (10 cents).
20. Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables, December 1 (10 cents).
21. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, December 1 (10 cents).
22. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, December 1 (10 cents).
23. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, December 1 (10 cents).

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