

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

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### Employment Situation at Beginning of June

Industrial employment throughout the Dominion was in smaller volume at June 1 than at May 1. Although the decline was slight, involving the release of only 1,727 persons, it is particularly interesting for the reason that a recession at June 1 is without parallel in the experience of the last 25 years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated information from 15,328 firms with a combined working force of 1,790,072 men and women; as compared with 1,791,799 in their last return, there was a decrease of 0.1 per cent, which lowered the index number, on the 1926 base, from 175.5 at May 1 to 175.3 at the date under review. The index at June 1, 1944, had been 180.5, and that at June 1, 1943, 181.2. With these exceptions, the latest index is higher than at any other June 1 of the record, exceeding by 55 per cent that of 113.1 at June 1, 1939. After correction for seasonal influences, the adjusted index at June 1 showed an important decline, falling from 182.2 at May 1 to 175.3 at the date under review; the latter figure coincides with the unadjusted index.

The firms co-operating in the monthly survey at the beginning of June disbursed the sum of \$57,461,926 in salaries and wages for services rendered in the week preceding, which had contained Victoria Day, observed as a holiday in some centres. The latest aggregate was less by 1.5 per cent than that of \$58,315,367 reported in the eight leading industries at the first of May; the reduction was due in part to the loss of working time on the holiday, but the release of workers in the higher-paid industries, and the increased employment of those in the lower-paid divisions, were also contributing factors. The average earnings per employee fell from \$32.55 at May 1 to \$32.10 at June 1, as compared with \$31.80 at June 1, 1944, and \$30.93 at the same date in 1943. In the last 12 months, there has been a decline of 1.9 per cent in the index of aggregate pay-rolls, accompanying that of 2.9 per cent in the number in recorded employment.

Employment in manufacturing showed a fairly large contraction, the co-operating establishments releasing over 8,000 employees. A minor falling-off had been indicated at the same date of last year, when employment in this industrial group was at a much higher level. A decrease at June 1 is at variance with the usual seasonal movement in the early summer. Animal food, lumber and pulp and paper plants showed noteworthy improvement at the date under review, and there were smaller gains in certain other branches of manufacturing. On the other hand, curtailment in war production considerably reduced activity in non-ferrous metal, chemical and iron and steel factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging showed a contra-seasonal loss of nearly 1,400 workers, partly as a result of unfavourable weather conditions. Mining operations also declined. No general change was shown in services and trade, while additions to staffs were reported by firms in communications, transportation and storage, and construction and maintenance. In each case, these gains were seasonal in character; those in the last two divisions were on a scale decidedly below-average, according to the experience of past years.

### World Wheat Situation

It is now evident that the carry-over of old wheat in North America at the end of the present crop year will be substantially lower than was expected as recently as even a month ago. This reduction in year-end stocks has been brought about by a heavier export movement than had earlier been thought possible. It now appears that the combined carry-over of old wheat in Canada and the United States at the end of their respective crop years will not exceed 550,000,000 bushels. One year ago the carry-over in these two countries totalled 672,000,000 bushels.

The United States is now harvesting a bumper crop which is expected to yield 1,129,000,000 bushels, or 50,000,000 bushels more than the record outturn of last year. Domestic disappearance will continue heavy and exports are expected to be very large. The supply of wheat available to meet these increased demands will be about equal to that of 1944-45. While increased exports will not permit the maintenance of the present level of year-end stocks, it is not now anticipated that wheat supplies at July 1, 1946, will decline to the pre-war level of 235,000,000 bushels.



Canada's prospective year-end stockpile of wheat is being rapidly whittled down by the vigorous export program which is now in full swing. Overseas clearances of wheat and wheat flour have passed the 40,000,000 bushel mark during each of the months of May and June. Total exports for the crop year may equal the 344,000,000 bushels exported in 1943-44. Although no official estimate of the carry-over will be available until August 17, it does not appear likely that more than 285,000,000 bushels of old wheat will be held over into the new crop year.

The July 1 stocks of wheat in both Australia and Argentina are below those of a year ago. Australia was holding only 41,000,000 bushels at the beginning of the month, while a recent official release estimates the unsold exportable surplus in Argentina at 105,000,000 bushels. Since Australia held 157,000,000 bushels of wheat at July 1, 1944 and Argentina an exportable surplus of nearly 200,000,000 bushels, the past year has witnessed a sharp reduction in the wheat stocks of these two major exporting countries of the southern hemisphere.

While the prospects for the Canadian spring wheat crop are bright in some sections of the Prairies many farmers will find that the present 14-bushel limitation on deliveries will cover all the wheat which they have to sell. It is not unlikely that Canada's exports of spring wheat in 1945-46 will equal or exceed her production which would mean a greatly reduced carry-over at the end of July, 1946.

Conditions in Australia have improved tremendously with above-average rainfall being received during June. Although hopes had been held of seeding only 11,500,000 acres, it is now stated that the acreage planted to wheat may have reached 13,000,000 and that the crop may make 150,000,000 bushels. Weather conditions in Argentina have been less favourable during the planting season with cold weather and a continued lack of rain. The acreage seeded to wheat is, nonetheless, expected to exceed the abnormally low 15,400,000 acres which were seeded a year ago.

The outlook for grains in Europe this year is reported to be the poorest of the entire war period. Although the yields of both food and feed grains are below average, wheat has made the poorest showing. Seeded acreages of winter grains were below average and fertilizer supplies have been short. The Mediterranean countries, French North Africa, Portugal, Spain and southern Italy, have suffered the most serious losses, while crops in northern Europe have fared better.

The outlook in the United Kingdom is favourable although yields do not promise to be as good as last year. The acreage seeded to wheat this year is down to 2,200,000 acres as compared with 3,100,000 acres in 1944 and the pre-war average of 1,800,000 acres. Average yields would indicate a crop of about 77,000,000 bushels, but yields promise to be better than average. A goal of 2,500,000 acres has been established for wheat to be seeded this fall. Emphasis in Britain now appears to be shifting to the production of more coarse grains and live stock.

An estimated 337,000,000 bushels of wheat has been harvested from 35,200,000 acres in India. Although this crop is above the 362,000,000 bushels harvested last year, it fell well short of the record 412,000,000 bushels harvested in 1943. India has been importing some wheat from Canada, but these shipments have been relatively small.

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#### Production of Wheat Flour in June

Wheat flour production in Canada in June amounted to 2,133,526 barrels, the third highest monthly output for the present crop year. The total for June 1944 was 1,870,349 barrels. Total flour production for the eleven months ending with June amounted to 22,862,210 barrels, an advance over the same period of last year when the total was 22,547,313 barrels.

Wheat used in the production of flour in June amounted to 9,435,449 bushels as compared with 8,271,401 bushels for the same month of last year, while the total milled during the eleven months ended June was 101,370,971 bushels as compared with 99,361,473 in the corresponding period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also ground in June, corresponding totals for June last year being in parentheses: oats, 1,894,151 (1,816,921) bushels; corn, 176,235 (132,805); barley, 541,419 (677,115); buckwheat, 976 (1,791); mixed grain, 1,686,269 (1,554,755).

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### Crop Conditions in the Prairie Provinces

The favourable crop prospects prevailing in Manitoba were maintained during the past week by good rains and warm weather. All but the late seeded grain crops are now headed, while early grain is filling. Cereal stands are heavy and frequently weedy, with some lodging reported. Late crops are improving, although corn is an important exception, and the prospects for this crop remain poor. Sunflower and rapeseed crops are also backward. Hail damage has been light but more serious losses from leaf rust are feared. Pastures are in good condition and farmers still have about half a heavy crop of hay to put up.

Saskatchewan received scattered showers during the past week but these were very light in the dry areas of the south-west. High temperatures caused further deterioration to crops in the drought areas while winds have added to the damage. Very light yields are expected over most of the south-western half of the province. Crops in the north-eastern half of Saskatchewan are still making good progress. They are now beginning to head and continued warm weather will do much to bring them to maturity in time to avoid frost damage. A hail storm on July 25 caused damage in the Bengough area of south-central Saskatchewan, although some damage was reported as far east as Saltcoats. Grasshoppers have appeared in the south-west and damage from leaf rust has been reported on wheat in the south-eastern section of the province.

Northern and central Alberta received a belated and much needed rain during the past week. Although this rain has come too late to save the earlier seeded grains it may help late sown wheat and coarse grains. Many fields in south-eastern Alberta will not be worth cutting and live stock has already been turned into some of these. The winter feed supply in this area promises to be critical. Conditions in the south-western section of the province and extending as far north as Olds continue good, although more rain would still be appreciated. The hot weather and high winds received in the Peace River country has further aggravated the critical moisture situation there with many fields beginning to burn.

### Outlook for Fruit and Vegetable Crops

With the exception of apples and loganberries, the outlook for the fruit crops in Canada has improved during the past month. The apple prospects declined six per cent since the end of June to bring the anticipated harvest to 7,716,000 bushels. The crop this year is 57 per cent below that of last season of 17,829,000 bushels and is 43 per cent below the 10-year 1934-43 average of 13,631,000 bushels. There was an increase in the expected crop of pears during the month. Declines in the prospects for the crops in Nova Scotia and Ontario were more than offset by the eight per cent increase in British Columbia which brings the Canadian total to 588,000 bushels. The current estimate, however, is still 34 per cent below the 1944 level but is only three per cent smaller than the 10-year average. Plums and prunes also showed improvement during the month, the result of the increase in the estimate in British Columbia. The production this season is now set at 420,000 bushels, or 21 per cent smaller than the 1944 harvest of 534,000 bushels. The current crop, however, is 34 per cent larger than the 10-year average production.

Increases in the anticipated harvest of peaches since June in both Ontario and British Columbia bring the total for Canada to 1,478,000 bushels or 13 per cent below the 1944 level. The crop this season is 32 per cent larger than the 10-year 1934-43 average. Apricots which are grown commercially only in British Columbia again exceeded all previous records for the second year in succession. The harvest this season is currently estimated at 152,000 bushels. The cherry production is down sharply from that of a year ago at 183,000 bushels. This represents a decline of 36 per cent and is largely due to the poor set of fruit in Ontario. The 10-year average crop is 236,000 bushels.

Strawberry production in all provinces shows a substantial improvement over the 1944 harvest, and the Canadian total now stands at 14,992,000 quarts, or 37 per cent above the 10,922,000 quart crop of last season. Raspberries are also a larger crop at 12,270,000 quarts compared with 10,806,000 quarts. The 1945 crop is 34 per cent larger than the 10-year average of 9,151,000 quarts. A 12 per cent increase over the 1944 crop brings the production of grapes to 68,250,000 pounds. Increases are shown in both Ontario and British Columbia and the crop will be the largest since 1942. The sharp decline in the prospects for the loganberry crop in British Columbia since June brings the anticipated harvest to 1,125,000 pounds, or 32 per cent below the 1944 level.



The area planted to potatoes this season is now set at 526,000 acres according to the second estimate. This indicates a decline of 2.6 per cent from the area intended for potatoes in May, and is 1.7 per cent below the area harvested in 1944 of 534,900 acres. Other vegetables in all provinces are somewhat later than normal due to the backward spring weather. Acreages are down from a year ago and the size of the crop will depend to a great extent on continued favourable weather and the date of the first fall frost.

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#### Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada as at the opening of business on August 1 are again greater than they were a year ago, being 35,350,576 pounds as compared with 33,839,359. Last month the stocks were 22,388,932 pounds. Holdings of cheese are also high, amounting to 42,739,206 pounds on August 1 this year as compared with 38,492,381 pounds a year ago, and 38,605,162 pounds last month.

Cold storage eggs totalled 9,959,670 dozen on August 1, slightly more than the 9,736,445 dozen last month, but very much greater than the 5,887,550 dozen of a year ago. Stocks of fresh eggs were 1,913,906 dozen, a slight decrease from last month when there were 1,995,803 dozen in store. Stocks of frozen egg meats totalled 19,425,370 pounds, a large decrease from the 31,933,092 pounds on August 1, 1944, but an increase over the stocks of July 1 which were 17,760,511 pounds.

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#### External Trade of Canada in June

The value of the external trade of Canada, excluding gold, amounted to \$473,624,000 in June as compared with \$498,465,000 in the corresponding month of last year, a decline of approximately five per cent. Despite the reduction from last year, the valuation for June was the highest monthly total so far this year, exceeding that for May by \$11,056,000. For the first six months of the current year the external trade of Canada aggregated \$2,543,905,000 as compared with \$2,633,245,000 in the first half of 1944.

The value of domestic merchandise exported in June -- the first full month after V-E Day -- was \$322,846,000 as compared with \$343,158,000 in June, 1944. The export of items intended mainly for war purposes declined from \$167,155,000 in June 1944, to \$117,996,000, whereas the value of other articles increased from \$176,003,000 to \$204,850,000. During the first six months of the present year, merchandise exports were valued at \$1,718,398,000 as compared with \$1,746,268,000 in the similar period of 1944.

Merchandise imports entered for consumption were valued at \$146,479,000 in June as compared with \$152,478,000 in June of last year, while the aggregate for the first six months of 1945 was \$798,695,000 as compared with \$864,529,000 in the comparable period of 1944.

Foreign commodities were re-exported in June to the value of \$4,299,000 as compared with \$2,829,000 in June 1944, and the total for the first six months of this year was \$26,812,000 as compared with \$22,448,000 in the like period of the preceding year.

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#### Merchandise Imports in June

The value of merchandise imports entered for consumption was \$146,479,000 in June as compared with \$152,478,000 in the corresponding month of last year, a decline of 3.9 per cent. During the first six months of the current year the value was \$798,695,000 as compared with \$864,529,000 in the similar period of 1944, a reduction of 7.6 per cent.

The United States was the leading source of supply, June imports from that country totalling \$110,715,000 as compared with \$122,239,000, and in the first half of this year, \$618,121,000 as compared with \$708,960,000 a year ago. The United Kingdom was in second place with a total of \$13,843,000 in June as compared with \$9,412,000, and in the six-month period \$66,412,000 as compared with \$54,462,000. Australia was in third position in June with a valuation of \$3,268,000 as compared with \$834,000, and in the six months, \$8,722,000 as compared with \$4,604,000.

Imports from other principal countries in June were as follows, totals for June 1944 being in parentheses: British Guiana, \$1,278,799 (\$681,079); Barbados, \$1,406,110 (\$699,542); Argentina, \$1,055,059 (\$372,906); Colombia, \$1,063,448 (\$1,618,719); Cuba, \$1,841,810 (\$337,756); Venezuela, \$1,573,217 (\$834,180); British India, \$876,434 (\$2,270,241); Jamaica, \$906,109 (\$1,369,360); Newfoundland, \$970,649 (\$1,144,246);



Honduras, \$900,040 (\$91,964); Mexico, \$862,315 (\$957,189).

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Supplies of Coal and Coke in May

Coal production in Canada during May amounted to 1,171,597 tons, and included 934,893 tons of bituminous, 157,699 tons of sub-bituminous and 79,005 tons of lignite. The May output was 12 per cent below that of the preceding month and nine per cent less than the output of May, 1944. The quantity produced during the first five months of this year totalled 7,148,686 tons as compared with 7,154,035 tons in the corresponding period of 1944.

May output of coke from ovens and gas retorts amounted to 333,090 tons as compared with 325,617 tons in the preceding month and 342,970 tons in May, 1944. Production for the month was made up of 92,862 tons from the eastern provinces, 219,374 tons from Ontario and 20,854 tons from western Canada. Production during the first five months of 1945 aggregated 1,656,000 tons as compared with 1,713,000 in the similar period of 1944.

Canada imported 2,455,759 tons of coal during May, making a total of 6,287,263 for the year to date compared with 2,982,975 tons imported during May 1944, and 8,377,493 tons for the first five months of 1944. Coal exported during May amounted to 68,236 tons compared with 123,926 in May, 1944. Total exports for the year to date amounted to 375,169 tons compared with 432,450 for the same period of 1944.

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Production of Crude Petroleum in April

The Canadian output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in April totalled 692,589 barrels as compared with 779,534 in the preceding month and 843,976 in the corresponding month of last year. Alberta's output in April this year was recorded at 578,546 barrels, of which the Turner Valley field accounted for 628,299 barrels. During the first four months of the current year the all-Canada production aggregated 2,133,072 barrels as compared with 3,352,927 in the comparable period of 1944.

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Production of Natural Gas in April

Production of natural gas in Canada during April amounted to 4,363,245,000 cubic feet as compared with 4,579,865,000 in March and 4,269,082,000 in April, 1944. For the first four months of the present year, production totalled 19,805,485,000 cubic feet as compared with 20,306,725,000 in the corresponding period of 1944.

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Sales of Gasoline in March

Sales of motor, tractor and aviation grades of gasoline in Canada in March totalled 65,568,000 gallons as compared with 46,409,000 in February and 72,347,000 in March 1944, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from tax departments of the provincial governments and from Canadian oil companies.

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

Net sales of securities by Canada to other countries amounted to \$18,900,000 in May as compared with \$14,100,000 in April and \$10,000,000 in March. Sales of Canadian bonds represented a larger part of the import of capital in May than in the preceding months. Net sales of securities to the United States of \$22,000,000 in May were exceptionally high. Net repurchases of securities from the United Kingdom totalled \$3,100,000, while the trade with other countries was small and practically in equilibrium. During the first five months of the current year, net sales of securities amounted to \$64,000,000 as compared with \$49,600,000 in the corresponding month of last year.

Sales of securities to all countries in May amounted to \$30,700,000 as compared with \$25,800,000 in the preceding month and \$26,900,000 in May, 1944. May purchases from other countries were \$11,800,000 as compared with \$11,700,000 in April and \$8,200,000 a year ago. Sales during the first five months of this year were valued at \$130,400,000 as compared with \$92,900,000 in the similar period of 1944, while purchases totalled \$66,400,000 as compared with \$43,300,000.

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### Indexes of Country General Store Sales

Country general store sales were nine per cent higher in June of this year than in the corresponding month of last year, according to reports submitted by 765 stores handling a general line of merchandise and located in smaller communities and rural areas. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 183.2 for June this year as compared with 170.0. The advance in sales during the first six months of this year amounted to 5.4 per cent.

### Department Store Sales in June

June sales of department stores in Canada, including the mail order business of such firms, were four per cent higher than in May and were up 13 per cent compared with June, 1944. The 13 per cent increase over June last year was in contrast to a decline of two per cent recorded in the comparison between May of this year and last, a result which can be attributed, at least in part, to the closing of most firms on V-E Day and, in some instances, on the following day also. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-1939=100, stand at 169.3 for June, 162.8 for May and at 150.5 for June, 1944. Cumulative figures for the first six months of this year reveal an increase of nine per cent over the corresponding period of 1944.

### Indexes of Wholesale Prices in June

The general index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1926=100, rose to 103.2 in June from 103.0 in the preceding month and 102.5 in June, 1944. The rise in the vegetable products sub-group index from 97.0 in May to 98.0, was the principal element in the advance over the preceding month. The animal products index advanced from 107.2 in May to 107.5, while that for non-metallic minerals declined from 102.6 to 102.0. Textiles at 91.7, wood products at 117.6, non-ferrous metals at 79.7, iron products at 115.3, and chemicals at 98.6, were unchanged from the May standing.

### Indexes of Retail Sales for 1944

The general index number of retail sales, obtained by weighting the results for the individual fourteen trades in proportion to their relative importance as measured by annual dollar volume, averaged 172.6 in 1944, denoting an increase of 72.6 per cent over the average level of retail trading during the five-year period, 1935 to 1939, which forms the base period for these comparisons. The general index was 7.7 per cent higher in 1944 than in 1943.

With the exception of the radio and electrical trade which registered a decline of 3.5 per cent, all trades for which separate figures are compiled registered increases in 1944 over the preceding year. Jewellery stores and hardware stores reported a 13 per cent higher dollar volume of business in 1944 than in 1943; furniture stores and department stores were up 10 per cent; country general stores gained nine per cent, while drug stores and women's specialty shops both recorded increases of eight per cent. Gains ranging from five to seven per cent were recorded for variety stores, food stores, restaurants, men's clothing stores, family clothing stores and shoe stores.

### Output of Central Electric Stations in June

Central electric stations produced 3,411,673,000 kilowatt hours in June as compared with 3,325,525,000 in the corresponding month of last year. Output of primary power declined from 2,953,019,000 to 2,797,917,000 kilowatt hours, but secondary power -- off peak and surplus -- was increased from 372,506,000 to 613,756,000 kilowatt hours. Exports in June increased from 228,676,000 to 253,872,000 kilowatt hours.

Production of electric energy for the first half of the current year amounted to 20,672,333,000 kilowatt hours, including 17,127,035,000 kilowatt hours of primary power and 3,543,298,000 kilowatt hours of secondary power. Corresponding figures for 1944 were 20,529,165,000 kilowatt hours, 18,769,205,000 kilowatt hours, and 1,759,960,000 kilowatt hours, respectively.



### Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit in June

A total of 10,857 claims for unemployment insurance benefit was recorded in Canada during June. This represents an increase over May when 8,825 claims were filed and a considerable increase over June 1944 when claims totalled 3,226. These figures reflect to some extent the effects of continuing lay-offs from war industries following the cessation of hostilities in Europe. The normal seasonal fluctuation in employment at this time of year should result in successive monthly decreases in the number of applications for benefit. For example, the numbers of claims filed during the months of May and June 1944 were successively, 4,654 and 3,226.

A similar increase is noted in the number of persons signing the live unemployment register during the last week of June compared with the same period in May and in June, 1944. In all, 17,242 persons signed during the last six working days in June as against 16,645 in May and 4,707 in June, 1944. Of the 11,085 claims adjudicated at insurance offices during June, 9,337 were considered entitled to benefit.

During June, 16,921 persons received benefit payments totalled \$579,326 for 303,443 compensated unemployed days compared with 21,294 persons paid \$672,869 for 349,996 days in May and 7,983 persons paid \$247,891 for 128,922 days during June, 1944. The average duration of compensated unemployment was 17.9 days in June, 16.4 days in May and 16.1 days in June, 1944. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$34.24 in June, \$31.60 in May and \$31.05 in June, 1944. The average amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.91 in June, \$1.92 in May and \$1.92 in June, 1944.

### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended July 21 declined to 71,810 cars from 73,561 cars for the preceding week and 72,552 cars for the corresponding week of last year. In the eastern division loadings declined from 46,025 cars in 1944 to 45,676, and in the western division from 26,527 to 26,134 cars.

Total coal loadings decreased from 4,798 cars last year to 4,073 cars, live stock from 2,401 to 2,127 cars, logs, piling, cordwood, etc. from 2,107 to 1,349 cars, and automobiles, trucks and parts from 1,748 to 1,325 cars. Grain increased from 11,644 to 12,299 cars, fresh vegetables from 170 to 300 cars, and wood pulp and paper from 2,895 to 3,188 cars.

### Births, Deaths and Marriages in Canada

Live births in Canada in the fourth quarter of 1944 numbered 66,423, according to preliminary totals, giving an equivalent annual rate of 22.0 per 1,000 population as compared with 65,369 births and the same rate for the final quarter of 1943. Still-numbered 1,595, or 24.0 per 1,000 live births as against 1,543 and a rate of 23.6. Deaths totalled 28,457 with a rate of 9.4 per 1,000 population as compared with 31,229 and a rate of 10.5. The natural increase for the quarter was 37,966, giving a rate of 12.6 per 1,000 population as against 34,140 or a rate of 11.5. There were 25,054 marriages, giving a rate of 8.3 as against 26,309 or a rate of 8.8 in the fourth quarter of 1943.

Returns on hand at the Bureau of Statistics show there were 283,555 live births registered in Canada during the calendar year 1944 as compared with 283,580 in the preceding year; the rate per 1,000 of population was 23.7 as compared with 24.0. There were 6,701 stillbirths recorded in 1944 as compared with 6,801 in 1943, and the rate per 1,000 live births declined from 24.0 to 23.6. Deaths declined from 113,635 in 1943 to 115,918, and the rate fell from 10.1 to 9.7. The natural increase during the year was 167,637 as compared with 164,945 in 1943, and the rate rose to 14.0 from 13.9. Fewer marriages were registered during the year, the total being 101,433 as compared with 110,937, and the rate decreased from 9.4 to 8.5.

Heart disease was the principal cause of death during 1944 with a total of 29,110 fatalities as compared with 29,282 in 1943, followed by cancer with 14,233 deaths as compared with 14,135. Other leading causes of death were as follows, totals for 1943 being in parentheses: typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 133 (116); scarlet fever, 114 (100); whooping cough, 333 (416); diphtheria, 311 (287); tuberculosis, 5,743 (6,168); influenza, 1,855 (2,413); measles, 239 (190); intracranial lesions of vascular origin, 9,053 (9,245); diseases of the arteries, 2,354 (2,506); pneumonia, 5,913 (6,341); diarrhoea and enteritis, 2,695 (1,872); nephritis, 7,121 (7,473); suicides, 730 (758); homicides, 105 (125); motor vehicle accidents, 1,376 (1,437); other accidental deaths, 5,467 (5,948).



### Gypsum Mining Industry in Canada

Production of gypsum in Canada during 1944 totalled 596,164 short tons valued at \$1,511,978 as compared with 446,848 short tons worth \$1,381,468 in 1943. The tonnage in both years represents various grades of crude gypsum of anhydrite shipped from quarries or mines, together with the tonnage of calcined gypsum used in or shipped from quarries or "primary" plants. Nova Scotia properties accounted for about two-thirds of the Dominion output in 1944. Exports from Canada during 1944 included 386,949 short tons of crude gypsum, and 443 short tons of plaster of Paris or wall plaster.

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### Press Fill from Bureau Records

Limestone is the most widely used of all rocks because of the great variety and importance of its industrial uses and because of its widespread occurrence. It is quarried in all provinces of Canada except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, but by far the greater part of the production comes from Ontario and Quebec. The 1943 production of limestone for all purposes, including the manufacture of lime and cement, constituted about 90 per cent of the total production of Canadian stone. Limestone production in Canada was increased during the war years, advancing from 4,150,000 tons in 1939 to 6,265,000 tons in 1943, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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### Reports Issued During the Week

1. The Employment Situation at Beginning of June, 1945 (10 cents).
  2. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
  3. Consumption of Coke, 1943 (25 cents).
  4. The Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
  5. Coal and Coke Statistics, May (10 cents).
  6. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, April; and Petroleum Fuels Sales, March (10 cents).
  7. The Gypsum Mining Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
  8. Wholesale Trade of Canada, 1941 (50 cents).
  9. Births, Deaths and Marriages, Fourth Quarter, 1944 (10 cents).
  10. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
  11. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, June (10 cents).
  12. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, 1944 (25 cents).
  13. Prices and Price Indexes, June (10 cents).
  14. Department Store Sales, June (10 cents).
  15. Central Electric Stations, June (10 cents).
  16. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, June (10 cents).
  17. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report (10 cents).
  18. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, May (10 cents).
  19. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, May (10 cents).
  20. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
  21. Canadian Milling Statistics, June (10 cents).
  22. Indexes of Country General Store Sales, June (10 cents).
  23. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
  24. Advance Preliminary Report of Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine of the Principal Cities of Canada, August 1 (10 cents).
  25. Trade of Canada, June (10 cents).
  26. Imports by Countries, June (10 cents).
  27. Summary of Canada's Imports, June (10 cents).
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