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First Estimate of Canada's 1945 Grain Crops

The wheat crop for all Canada in 1945 is placed at 321,409,000 bushels in the first estimate of grain production issued this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This crop is 114,000,000 bushels less than that of 1944, and the average yield of 13.7 bushels per seeded acre is the lowest since 1937. Although production this year falls far short of three of the large wartime crops, it nevertheless exceeds the 284,000,000 bushels produced in 1943, owing to the small acreage of that year. The 23.4 million acres seeded to wheat in 1945 represents only a small increase over the area seeded in 1944.

The output of wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year is estimated at 297,000,000 bushels as compared with 410,600,000 bushels in 1944. This year's crop includes 5,900,000 bushels of Durum wheat, of which 2,400,000 bushels were produced in Manitoba and 3,500,000 bushels in Saskatchewan. These two provinces produced about 11,000,000 bushels of Durum in 1944. The average yield of all wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year is 13.2 bushels per seeded acre, the lowest for the war period.

Ontario, the only other important wheat growing area in Canada outside of the Prairie Provinces, produced 21,361,000 bushels of wheat in 1945. All but 706,000 bushels of this total was winter wheat. Although some winter wheat is also produced in Alberta, it is included with the spring wheat in this summary.

The oat crop is estimated at 388,289,000 bushels in 1945, or 111,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1944. Most of this decrease occurred in the Prairie Provinces and is largely attributable to drought conditions. The production of oats in both Ontario and Quebec was also moderately smaller than a year ago.

The production of barley in 1945 is less than that of a year ago, although the seeded acreage is slightly higher. This decrease in output again occurred in the Prairie Provinces owing to dry weather in an important section of the coarse grain growing area. The barley crop for all Canada is estimated at 161,135,000 bushels, whereas the 1944 crop was placed at 194,712,000 bushels.

The combined output of fall and spring rye is estimated at 6,452,000 bushels as compared with 8,526,000 bushels in 1944. This decrease is entirely attributable to a smaller acreage, as the average yield is the same as that of a year ago. The flaxseed crop is placed at 7,397,000 bushels, which is substantially less than the 9,668,000 bushels harvested in 1944. Although the average yield for this oil seed crop was slightly lower this year, a decrease in acreage is largely responsible for the smaller crop.

The hot weather which prevailed during the latter part of August over a large section of the grain-producing area of western Canada brought crops along to maturity very rapidly. The best stands of grain this year were in Manitoba, and in eastern and northern Saskatchewan. Owing to the late, cold spring, crops in these sections were very backward and one of the greatest hazards was that of an early frost. No substantial damage has, as yet, been sustained, however, and cutting is well advanced through most of Manitoba and the southern part of Saskatchewan. Since only some 30 per cent of the wheat and 45 per cent of the coarse grains have been cut in north-eastern Saskatchewan, there is still danger from frost.

A considerable proportion of the grains in the southern sections of the three provinces has already been threshed. Grades are tending to be lower than usual as many kernels are shrunken. Threshing is well under way in the Peace River area of Alberta, and the sample in this section is of above-average quality. South-western Alberta is harvesting an above-average crop despite a dry period in mid-summer. Owing to the widespread drought in southern and western Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta, an acute shortage of feed grains and fodder has developed in these areas. Late rains in central Alberta has provided adequate supplies of fodder, although coarse grains are scarce at many points.

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on September 6 amounted to 197,736,505 bushels as compared with 288,726,331 bushels on the corresponding date of last year, a decrease of 90,989,826 bushels. The visible stocks

in Canadian positions on the latest date totalled 175,047,495 bushels as compared with 265,081,435 a year ago, and in United States positions 22,689,010 bushels as compared with 23,644,896 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended September 6 totalled 8,654,349 bushels as compared with 7,526,121 in the preceding week. From the commencement of the present crop year on August 1 to September 6, marketings of wheat aggregated 18,694,401 bushels as compared with 23,574,811 in the similar period of the crop year 1944-45.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in western Canada during the week ended September 6, totals for the preceding week being in parentheses: oats, 4,472,907 (5,140,195) bushels; barley, 3,335,513 (4,192,150); rye, 117,243 (326,952); flaxseed, 69,641 (78,652).

Stocks of Food Commodities on September 1

Stocks of all meat in Canada on September 1 totalled 50,670,392 pounds as compared with 70,564,838 pounds on September 1, 1944, and 48,956,499 pounds on August 1 this year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of the stocks in storage, Canadian pork totalled 23,691,467 pounds, a little more than half the stocks held a year ago, which were 40,722,003 pounds. Stocks of beef on September 1 this year amounted to 19,077,236 pounds, an increase of 5,144,703 pounds over the August 1 holdings, which were 13,932,533 pounds, but a reduction from the amount of 21,429,004 pounds held on September 1, 1944. Veal stocks were 5,570,226 pounds, almost the same as last month when the aggregate was 5,641,209 pounds; there was a reduction, however, from last year when the stocks were 6,491,199 pounds. The holdings of mutton and lamb have increased over last month and last year, being 2,331,453 pounds as compared with 1,149,328 pounds a month ago, and 1,922,632 pounds last year.

There was the usual seasonal increase in stocks of creamery butter on September 1. On that date there were in storage and in transit 67,674,670 pounds, an increase over last month when the stocks were 56,092,662 pounds. This quantity was also 3,325,346 pounds greater than last year, when the stocks were 64,349,324 pounds. The seasonal peak for creamery butter stocks should be reached a month from now, on October 1, after which time stocks are generally reduced monthly until May 1, when the holdings are usually at the low point for the year.

September 1 holdings of Canadian and imported cheese, and cheese in transit totalled 64,680,987 pounds on September 1, while last month the aggregate was 63,590,864 pounds, and a year ago the amount was 61,503,960 pounds. Evaporated whole milk stocks again increased, being 46,899,009 pounds as compared with 44,851,893 pounds a month ago, and 35,361,109 pounds on September 1, 1944. The chief by-product, skim milk powder, totalled 6,254,669 pounds, a decrease from last month's holdings which were 7,165,375 pounds, but a sharp increase over last year's stocks when the total was 3,647,686 pounds.

Shell eggs on hand on September 1 totalled 19,200,340 dozen, recording a decrease of 709,647 dozen from the August 1 stocks of 19,909,987 dozen, but 4,104,545 dozen greater than the holdings of September 1, 1944, which were 15,095,796 dozen. Frozen eggs amounted to 28,804,774 pounds, a reduction of 1,055,221 pounds from the stocks of a month ago which amounted to 29,859,995 pounds; these holdings, however, were much reduced from last year when the total was 44,945,110 pounds.

Stocks of dressed poultry were, on September 1, 5,624,865 pounds, while a month ago they were 5,916,037 pounds; a year ago, however, they totalled 10,143,374 pounds. Stocks of all frozen fish on September 1 this year totalled 32,599,169 pounds as compared with 32,483,197 a month ago, and 40,899,346 pounds a year ago. Of the current figures, frozen cod totalled 6,065,222 pounds, haddock 462,540 pounds, salmon 4,900,967 pounds, sea herring 8,232,239 pounds, and frozen smoked fillets 911,286 pounds.

Frozen fruit and fruit in preservatives, in storages and in factories, amounted to 22,211,586 pounds, a reduction from last month and last year when the stocks were 28,336,468 pounds and 32,417,728 pounds, respectively. Vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 4,339,573 pounds, an increase over last month's figures which were 2,982,130 pounds, and also over last year's stocks which totalled 3,876,715 pounds.

Production of Butter and Cheese in August

The production of creamery butter in Canada in August amounted to 38,166,426 pounds as compared with 36,931,697 in the corresponding month of last year, an advance of 3.3 per cent. The aggregate for the first eight months of the current year stood at 213,929,487 pounds as compared with 214,098,231 in the similar period of 1944, a decline of one-tenth of one per cent. Production was higher in all sections of Canada with the exception of the Prairie Provinces in August and in the cumulative period.

August production of cheddar cheese totalled 27,700,165 pounds as compared with 25,847,786 in August last year, an increase of 7.2 per cent. Saskatchewan and British Columbia recorded decreases in this comparison. For the first eight months of this year, production amounted to 129,278,804 pounds as compared with 121,593,886 in the like period of 1944, an advance of 6.3 per cent.

External Trade of Canada in July

The external trade of Canada in July, excluding new gold, was valued at \$424,725,000 as compared with \$430,235,000 in the corresponding month of last year, a decrease of \$5,510,000, or 1.3 per cent. The lower level of imports, due principally to a falling-off in the value of imported war materials, more than counterbalanced advances in the value of domestic merchandise exports, and of foreign commodities. For the first seven months of the current year, Canada's external trade aggregated \$2,963,629,000 as compared with \$3,063,480,000 in the similar period of 1944, a decline of 3.1 per cent.

Domestic merchandise was exported in July to the value of \$282,709,000 as compared with \$278,713,000 in the corresponding month of last year, an increase of 1.4 per cent. The total for the first seven months of this year, however, recorded a decline from \$2,024,980,000 a year ago to \$2,001,107,000, or by 1.2 per cent.

Commodity imports in July were valued at \$138,681,000 as compared with \$148,452,000 a year ago, a decrease of 6.6 per cent. The seven-month figure stood at \$937,376,000 as compared with \$1,012,981,000, a reduction of 7.5 per cent. The decrease in the value of imported war materials accounted for most of the decline.

The re-export of foreign commodities in July amounted to \$3,335,000 as compared with \$3,070,000 in July 1944, and in the seven months ended July, \$30,147,000 as compared with \$25,519,000.

Merchandise Imports in July

Merchandise imported into Canada in July was valued at \$138,681,000 as compared with \$148,452,000 in July 1944, a decline of 6.6 per cent. The aggregate for the seven months ended July was \$937,376,000 as compared with \$1,012,981,000 in the comparable period of 1944, a reduction of 7.5 per cent. The decrease was due in large measure to a falling-off in the value of imported war materials. July imports from foreign countries were valued at \$113,339,000 as compared with \$132,450,000, and from countries of the British Empire, \$25,342,000 as compared with \$16,002,000.

The United States accounted for a large percentage of Canada's imports, the July total standing at \$103,483,000 as compared with \$124,005,000 a year ago, and in the seven months ended July, \$721,604,000 as compared with \$832,965,000. July imports from the United Kingdom recorded a sharp advance from \$5,863,000 last year to \$11,982,000; the seven-month total was also higher, moving up from \$60,325,000 to \$78,395,000.

Commodity imports from other leading countries in July were as follows, totals for July, 1944, being in parentheses: Gold Coast, \$1,272,938 (\$281,478); British India, \$2,341,721 (\$2,628,637); British Guiana, \$1,477,118 (\$1,077,784); Newfoundland, \$3,344,940 (\$1,352,229); Colombia, \$1,464,430 (\$1,071,491); San Domingo, \$1,040,408 (\$882,218); Venezuela, \$1,711,666 (\$1,682,489).

Economic Conditions During First Seven Months of 1945

Six factors indicating the trend of economic conditions averaged higher in the first seven months of 1945 than in the same period of the preceding year. The advance was mainly due to increases in deposit liabilities of the chartered banks and in the speculative factors consisting of the prices of common stocks and the volume of speculative

trading. Dominion bond and wholesale prices were also at somewhat higher levels. Business operations, on the other hand, receded to a lower position, a downward trend having been shown since the early months of 1944.

The index of the physical volume of business averaged 222.1 in the first seven months of 1945, a decline of nearly eight per cent from the same period of last year. In the same comparison, the general index of employment averaged 2.6 per cent lower at 177.2. Advances were shown in the cost-of-living and in commodity prices at wholesale but the increases were of minor proportions. The index of wholesale prices averaged 103.2 against 102.7, an increase of one half per cent.

A somewhat lower level of salaries and wages paid by industrial concerns was indicated by the statistics of aggregate payrolls at midyear 1945 compared with the same period of last year. The index was 143.9 compared with 147.0 in the same week of 1944. The aggregate weekly payrolls at the first of each month from January to July were 0.4 per cent less than in 1944.

The operations of the construction industry constitute one of the important factors in investment expenditure. Contracts awarded rose 22.3 per cent over the first seven months of 1944, while building permits in 58 municipalities at \$70,900,000 recorded an advance of 23.7 per cent. The index of employment in the construction industry averaged 99.8, an increase of 5.4 per cent over the same period of 1944. The aggregate of contracts awarded was greater than at any similar period since 1941.

The output of steel ingots, indicating the trend of production of producers' durables and munitions, rose from 1,700,000 short tons to 1,800,000, a gain of 4.5 per cent. Pig iron production, on the other hand, showed a decline of two per cent, the total in the first seven months having been 1,092,000 tons.

Canada's merchandise export trade in the first seven months was featured by a sharp reduction in the export of commodities classified as war materials. The export trade amounted to \$2,031,000,000 in the first seven months against \$2,050,000,000 in the same period of last year, a decline of less than one per cent. The decline in imports was 7.5 per cent, resulting in a considerable gain in the active balance of trade. The net exports of non-monetary gold amounted to \$57,000,000 against \$66,600,000 in the same period of last year.

Net sales of securities to all countries in the first half of the year amounted to \$99,000,000 compared with \$59,800,000 in the first half of last year. The sales aggregate was \$197,900,000 during the first six months compared with \$113,400,000 in the first half of 1944, while the purchases were \$98,900,000 compared with \$53,600,000.

Retail sales in the first six months were somewhat greater than in the same period of 1944. The increase in sales from wholesale outlets showed a relatively greater improvement. The index averaged 195.4 against 179.6.

Dominion government ordinary expenditures were \$302,200,000 in the first four months of the present fiscal year compared with nearly \$240,000,000. Special expenditures, on the other hand, receded from \$1,193,000,000 to \$1,161,000,000. War expenditures dropped from about \$951,000,000 to \$664,000,000.

Indexes of Retail Sales in July

The high level of retail trading recorded in June was continued in July. Sales in July, while receding seasonally from the June figure, stood 10 per cent higher than the dollar volume of business transacted in July a year ago. For the first seven months of 1945, sales averaged eight per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1944. The general retail sales index for July, unadjusted for differences in the numbers of business days or for normal seasonal changes, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 170.7, 196.6 for June, and 155.1 for July a year ago.

Various factors may be quoted as contributing to the high level of retail trading, but just what contribution each factor has made to the general result, it is impossible to gauge. The return of service personnel from overseas and their re-establishment in civilian life, population shifts from some war production and military centres to other areas, continued improvement in the supply situation together with the continued high level of purchasing power, may all be quoted as stimulants to retail purchasing.

The spread in retail sales between July of this year and last conformed closely with the corresponding results for June in the case of the general merchandise and food groups of stores. On the other hand, the July spread over last year was somewhat smaller than the June figure for the clothing group and, reflecting the continued improvement in the supply situation of durable merchandise, it exceeded the June figure for stores specializing in household effects.

Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings as at July 1

Statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ending on or about July 1, show that in manufacturing establishments there were continued reductions in the number of wage-earners employed at hourly rates, in the aggregate number of hours worked, and in the amounts paid in hourly earnings.

Data were received from 6,133 manufacturers with 818,264 hourly-rated wage-earners, as compared with 830,475 at June 1, when the number of hours worked had aggregated 36,800,517, as compared with 36,234,692 reported in the week ending July 1; the amounts paid for services rendered during these hours had totalled \$25,853,184 at June 1 and \$25,393,177 at July 1. There were, therefore, losses of 1.5 per cent in the number of wage-earners, 1.5 per cent in the aggregate hours, and 1.8 per cent in the wages paid hourly rated employees. The average hours per employee were unchanged, at 44.3, while the average hourly earnings declined from 70.3 cents at June 1 to 70.1 cents at the date under review. The weekly earnings were \$31.14 at June 1, and \$31.05 at July 1.

Partly reflecting a return to more normal conditions following the Victoria Day holiday, there was an increase at the date under review in the average hours worked by wage-earners in the durable goods division of manufacturing. These rose from 44.7 at June 1, to 45.2 at July 1. On the other hand, in the non-durable manufactured goods division, there was a decline from 43.9 hours per employee at the former date, to 43.3 at the latter, when the influence of the holiday in Quebec was more particularly felt in the light manufacturing industries.

Production of Copper and Nickel

Production of new copper in Canada moved lower in July, the total being 42,389,648 pounds as compared with 44,379,551 in the preceding month and 45,226,251 in the corresponding month of 1944. For the first seven months of 1945, production totalled 301,104,934 pounds as compared with 329,367,752 in the same period of 1944.

Nickel production was higher in July, amounting to 23,893,945 pounds as compared with 22,644,417 in June and 23,410,619 in July, 1944, while the total for the first seven months of this year fell to 159,693,522 pounds from last year's corresponding total of 162,184,531 pounds. June exports of all forms of nickel amounted to 16,005,800 pounds as compared with 21,686,400 in June, 1944.

Earnings and Hours of Work of Male and Female Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries

Average weekly earnings of male wage-earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Canada as a whole amounted to \$33.80 in 1943, an increase of \$11.57 or 52.1 per cent as compared with 1939, the year preceding the war. Average hourly earnings also advanced from 46.2 cents in 1939 to 67.1 cents in 1943, an increase of 45.3 per cent. Male wage-earners in British Columbia received the highest average earnings of \$37.57. Ontario was second with \$34.99, followed by Quebec with \$32.49, Nova Scotia \$32.22, Manitoba \$30.86, Alberta \$29.49, Saskatchewan \$29.34, New Brunswick \$26.69, and Prince Edward Island \$26.44.

Average weekly earnings in 1943 in the 40 industries employing the greatest number of male wage-earners ranged from \$46.18 for automobiles to \$22.37 for fruit and vegetable preparations. In only five industries were weekly earnings above \$40.00. Those industries in the descending order of rank were: automobiles \$46.18, scientific and professional equipment \$43.88, miscellaneous iron and steel products \$41.40, shipbuilding and repairs \$40.55, and automobile supplies \$40.14. In 15 other industries earnings ranged between \$35 and \$40 per week; in nine others they ranged between \$30 and \$35; while in the remaining 11 they were below \$30.

Female wage-earners received on an average \$19.33 per week in 1943, an increase of \$6.55 as compared with 1939. Workers in British Columbia with \$24.46 per week were paid the highest wages. Saskatchewan with \$20.19 ranked second, followed by Ontario with \$20.13, Alberta \$18.30, Quebec \$18.09, Nova Scotia \$17.51, Manitoba \$16.48, New Brunswick \$14.04, and Prince Edward Island \$12.25.

Average weekly earnings of female wage-earners have a narrower range than those of male workers. Weekly earnings in the 40 industries employing the greatest number of female wage-earners in 1943 ranged from \$32.04 for aircraft to \$13.14 for biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolates. In only six industries were weekly earnings above \$25. These were: aircraft \$32.04, shipbuilding and repairs \$31.59, miscellaneous iron and steel products \$27.83, scientific and professional equipment \$27.47, brass and copper products \$26.34, and agricultural implements \$26.06. In seven other industries weekly earnings ranged between \$20 and \$25, in the next 17 they were between \$15 and \$20, while in the remaining 10 they were below \$15.

Average annual earnings of male wage-earners in all industries totalled \$1,726 in 1943 as compared with \$1,076 in 1939. In British Columbia they were \$1,903, in Ontario \$1,812, Quebec \$1,642, Nova Scotia \$1,571, Manitoba \$1,553, Alberta \$1,492, Saskatchewan \$1,461, New Brunswick \$1,369, and Prince Edward Island \$992. The highest annual earnings of \$2,371 were received by the wage-earners employed in the automobile industry. The miscellaneous iron and steel products industry with \$2,173 came second, followed by scientific and professional equipment \$2,124, bridge and structural steel work \$2,071, shipbuilding and repairs \$2,051, automobile supplies \$2,000, petroleum products \$1,971, aircraft \$1,967, railway rolling-stock \$1,941, and brass and copper products \$1,929.

Annual earnings of female wage-earners at \$987 for manufacturing as a whole were only 57 per cent of male earnings. British Columbia with \$1,239, Ontario \$1,042 and Saskatchewan \$1,005 were the only three provinces with annual earnings above the Dominion average. The shipbuilding industry occupied the dominant position in annual earnings, with an average of \$1,598. The aircraft industry was in second place with \$1,587, followed by miscellaneous iron and steel products with \$1,460, scientific and professional equipment \$1,330, brass and copper products \$1,318, agricultural implements \$1,281, automobile supplies \$1,230, machinery \$1,132, electrical apparatus and supplies \$1,089, and rubber goods \$1,081.

Male wage-earners in 1943 worked on an average 50.4 hours per week, an increase of 2.3 hours over 1939. Of these, 18.7 per cent worked 44 hours or less, 37.5 per cent worked between 45 and 50 hours, 18.9 per cent worked between 51 and 55 hours, and 24.9 per cent worked 56 hours or over. Female wage-earners worked shorter hours, averaging 44.8 hours per week in 1943. This is 5.6 hours less than the number of hours worked by male wage-earners. Of the female wage-earners employed, 38.0 per cent worked 44 hours or less, 40.9 per cent worked between 45 and 50 hours, 14.7 per cent worked between 51 and 55 hours, and 6.4 per cent worked 56 hours or over.

Pulp and Paper Industry of Canada in 1944

The gross value of products of the pulp and paper industry of Canada reached a new peak of \$369,846,000 in 1944. This represents an increase of 7.4 per cent over the previous record established in 1943, and an increase of almost 200 per cent over 1933 when production reached its lowest level. Production for 1944 was more than one and one-half times that of 1929. The average number of employees in the industry in 1944 was 37,896, an increase of 2.4 per cent over the preceding year. Salaries and wages paid totalled \$75,833,408, or 6.5 per cent more than in 1943. One hundred and four mills operated in 1944, a decrease of two from 1943.

The 77 mills manufacturing pulp produced 5,271,137 tons valued at \$211,041,412, as compared with 5,272,830 tons valued at \$194,519,152 in 1943, representing an insignificant decrease in quantity of less than 0.1 per cent but an increase in value of 8.5 per cent. Of the 1944 total, 69.3 per cent or 3,652,636 tons valued at \$98,114,072 was produced by combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in paper-making, resulting in increases of 2.1 per cent in tonnage and 12.9 per cent in value as compared with 1943. Close to 26.7 per cent of the total pulp production was made for export, with tonnage 5.5 per cent lower but value 5.2 per cent higher than in 1943. The remainder, about four per cent of the total production, was made for sale in Canada and showed increases both in quantity and value of about one per cent and 2.8 per cent, respectively.

The 77 mills making paper in 1944 produced 4,044,376 tons of paper and other products valued at \$255,545,841, as compared with 3,966,344 tons with a value of \$234,036,152 in 1943, showing increases of two per cent in quantity and 9.2 per cent in value. Newsprint made up 75.2 per cent of the total reported tonnage of paper manufactured in 1944. Newsprint production amounted to 3,039,783 tons with a value of \$165,665,165, as compared with 3,046,442 tons valued at \$152,962,868 in 1943, representing a decrease of 0.2 per cent in tonnage but an increase in value of 8.3 per cent. According to the Newsprint Service Bureau, the Canadian production of newsprint was over four times that of the United States in 1944 and formed 75.1 per cent of the total North American production of 3,984,383 tons. The Newsprint Association of Canada has estimated the Canadian output for the first seven months of 1945 at 1,815,153 tons, an increase of 90,308 tons, or 5.2 per cent more than during the same period in 1944.

The apparent total production of pulpwood in 1944 was 8,668,566 rough cords valued at \$124,363,926, as compared with 8,801,368 rough cords in 1943 with a value of \$110,844,790, a decrease of 132,802 cords or 1.5 per cent in quantity and an increase of 12.2 per cent in value. Of the total 1944 production, about 83 per cent was manufactured into pulp in Canadian pulp mills, while the remaining 17 per cent was exported. The proportion of Canadian pulpwood exported showed practically no change between 1943 and 1944. Imports of pulpwood are relatively unimportant and amounted to only 8,209 cords in 1944.

Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit

Claims for unemployment insurance benefit filed in local offices throughout Canada in July totalled 10,686. This is almost identical with the number filed in June, but represents a considerable increase over the 3,106 claims registered during July, 1944. The number of persons who signed the live unemployment register during the last six working days of July was 19,224 as compared with 17,242 in June and 4,488 in July, 1944. Claims adjudicated at insurance offices during July totalled 10,053, of which 8,528 were considered entitled to benefit.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended September 1 reached a new record for the year at 76,044 cars, as compared with 74,329 cars for the preceding week and 73,292 cars for the corresponding week of last year. In the eastern division, loadings increased from 47,570 cars in 1944 to 47,992 cars, and in the western division from 25,722 to 28,052 cars.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
2. Trade of Canada, July (10 cents).
3. Imports into Canada for Consumption, by Countries, July (10 cents).
4. Summary of Canada's Imports for Consumption, July (10 cents).
5. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, July (10 cents).
6. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, July (10 cents).
7. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, July (10 cents).
8. Economic Conditions During First Seven Months of 1945 (10 cents).
9. First Estimate of Principal Grain Crops, Hay and Clover. Condition of Late-Sown Crops (10 cents).
10. Monthly Dairy Review of Canada, August (10 cents).
11. Production of Copper and Nickel, July (10 cents).
12. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, September 1 (10 cents).
13. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, September 1 (10 cents).
14. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, September 1 (10 cents).
15. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, September 1 (10 cents).
16. Machine Shops Industry, 1943 (15 cents).
17. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
18. Weekly Earnings and Hours of Work of Male and Female Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1943 (25 cents).
19. Pulp and Paper Industry of Canada, 1944 (30 cents).



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The 1947-48 season was the first in which the total value of exports of goods and services from Canada exceeded the total value of imports. This was due to a number of factors, including a strong recovery in the manufacturing sector, a decline in the value of imports, and a significant increase in the value of exports of goods and services. The total value of exports was \$1,000 million, compared with \$900 million in 1946-47. The total value of imports was \$900 million, compared with \$1,000 million in 1946-47. The balance of trade was in surplus by \$100 million.

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7. The balance of trade was in surplus by \$100 million.
8. The total value of exports was \$1,000 million.
9. The total value of imports was \$900 million.
10. The balance of trade was in surplus by \$100 million.