

Numerical Condition of Field Crops

The numerical condition of field crops in Canada at the end of June, expressed as a percentage of the long-time average yield per acre, was higher than the condition at June 30, 1945, for all crops except hay, clover, alfalfa and pastures, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The increase in spring wheat condition over last year is quite marked in all provinces with the exception of Manitoba, where a sharp decline has been registered from last year's position at the same date. Coarse grains generally show a fair advance over last year's numerical condition figures at June 30, with Manitoba again the exception. Crop conditions are perhaps most favourable in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia with no crop in the latter province having a condition figure of less than 95 per cent.

Spring wheat condition figures for the Prairie Provinces, as based on an analysis of weather factors, present a fairly bright picture this year. In sharp contrast with last year, Alberta leads the three provinces with a condition figure of 127, while Manitoba is lowest with a figure of 103. Saskatchewan's condition figure at 123 is up 14 points from last year's level and is one point above the 1944 figure. Manitoba's relatively low position is largely attributable to inadequate rainfall between April 1 and June 30. While spring rainfall has been well below normal both in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and slightly below normal in Alberta, generally good pre-seasonal moisture conditions, together with fairly satisfactory spacing of the spring rains, have maintained conditions at a higher level than would otherwise have prevailed. In arriving at the final wheat condition figures, consideration has also been given to the fact that a larger percentage of the wheat crop is currently being sown on summerfallow than was the case in most pre-war years.

Feed grain crops in nearly all parts of the country are in better condition than last year but hay, clover, alfalfa and pastures have not generally fared as well, except in Alberta and British Columbia, where fairly substantial improvements in condition over last year are indicated. Dry weather early in the season in some areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan retarded germination and growth of coarse grains and stands in these areas are thin with light yields in prospect. Extremely hot, dry weather during the last week in June was causing rapid deterioration of pastures in Quebec. The condition figure for fodder corn for the country as a whole stood at 92 as compared with a figure of 82 last year.

The condition of fall wheat in Ontario is somewhat better than last year, while the all-Canada figures show an increase of 10 points each for peas, beans and potatoes over last year's condition at the same date. The outlook for husking corn in Ontario is well above that of last year but is still below average. Manitoba's corn crop is in relatively poor condition, due largely to unfavourable moisture and temperature factors since seeding. The flaxseed crop shows an over-all condition of 83 as compared with 76 a year ago. The sugar beet outlook is quite good with the all-Canada condition figure standing at 95. Prospects are best in Alberta and poorest in Manitoba.

Cold, wet weather delayed spring work in the Maritimes, Quebec and eastern Ontario, but the season was generally earlier than normal over the remainder of the country. Spring wheat seeding in the West was almost completed by early May but windy dry weather prevailed over southern Alberta and Saskatchewan for much of the remainder of the month and soil drifting caused considerable damage in some areas. A certain amount of re-seeding was done and it is quite possible that these unfavourable conditions early in the season may have deterred farmers in the affected areas from seeding as large acreages to field crops as they originally intended. Fortunately, timely rains occurred throughout June and conditions were generally improved by the end of the month.

For all Canada, the condition of field crops at June 30, 1946, expressed in percentage of the long-time average yields per acre, was reported as follows, with figures for June 30, 1945, within brackets: fall wheat, 101 (97); spring wheat, 122 (101); all wheat, 122 (100); oats, 89 (82); buckwheat, 94 (89); mixed grains, 96 (83); barley, 84 (81); fall rye, 86 (78); spring rye, 87 (78); all rye, 86 (78); peas, 93 (83); beans, 92 (82); flaxseed, 83 (76); corn for husking, 88 (75); potatoes, 95 (75); turnips, etc., 94 (86); hay and clover, 88 (95); alfalfa, 85 (90); fodder corn, 92 (82); sugar beets, 95 (90); pasture, 93 (99).

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 4 totalled 45,824,374 bushels, representing a decrease of 1,184,607 bushels when compared with the total for June 27, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. On the corresponding date of last year stocks aggregated 246,556,918 bushels. Stocks on July 4 this year included 45,578,767 bushels in Canadian positions, and 245,607 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces were reduced during the week ending July 4, falling to 2,968,415 bushels from the preceding week's total of 3,068,976 bushels. The cumulative total for the elapsed portion of the present crop year was 228,573,597 bushels as compared with 324,627,897 bushels in the corresponding period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending July 4, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 921,149 (1,420,663) bushels; barley, 329,488 (485,331); rye, 6,157 (7,144); flaxseed, 3,652 (6,969) bushels.

Production of Butter and Cheese in June

Creamery butter production in June decreased approximately four per cent as compared with the corresponding month of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reveals in its monthly report, the total being 42,378,615 pounds as compared with 44,142,090. Declines were recorded in all provinces with the exception of Quebec where a minor advance was recorded. Most pronounced reductions were shown in British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Ontario. Aggregate output for the first six months of this year was 123,551,525 pounds, a decrease of about eight per cent from the similar period of 1945. All provinces shared in the decrease in this comparison.

Cheddar cheese production was also lower in June, output standing at 28,086,251 pounds as compared with 32,472,860 a year ago, a decline of 13.5 per cent. In the first six months of this year 56,387,194 pounds were produced compared with 73,379,645 last year. All provinces contributed to the decrease both in June and in the half-year period. Advance was shown in the June output of concentrated milk products, the total rising to 43,099,199 pounds from 41,349,868 pounds last year. However, the six-month total remained lower than last year at 151,270,559 pounds as compared with 155,399,550. June make of ice cream amounted to 2,040,920 gallons compared with 2,222,854 in June last year, and in the six-month period, 7,368,388 gallons compared with 7,893,290.

Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products

Sharp seasonal upswing in cold storage stocks of creamery butter is reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monthly report on stocks of dairy and poultry products. July 1 holdings at 39,553,065 pounds exceeded the June 1 stocks by 21,320,220 pounds, but were 298,015 pounds lower than on July 1, 1945. This year's July 1 stocks were 2,456,000 pounds in excess of the five-year average for that date.

Cheese stocks also showed a seasonal advance, July 1 holdings amounting to 51,086,747 pounds as compared with 31,872,103 on June 1. There was, however, a substantial decrease from July 1, 1945 stocks when the total was 65,990,001 pounds. Of the current stocks, Canadian cheese in storage accounted for 50,621,795 pounds, imported cheese 123,152, and cheese in transit 342,000.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on July 1 amounted to 25,447,217 pounds, recording a decrease of 15,306,907 pounds when compared with July 1 last year. The apparent net "into-storage" movement for June was 8,782,142 pounds. Stocks of the chief by-product - skim-milk powder - amounted to 3,594,311 pounds compared with 2,007,096 on June 1, and 6,890,318 a year ago.

July 1 stocks of shell eggs totalled 15,140,351 dozen compared with 14,104,086 on June 1, and 21,739,959 last year. Holdings of frozen egg meats were substantially reduced from last year, but recorded an advance over June 1; stocks were 9,264,934 pounds on July 1 this year, 7,295,639 on June 1, and 25,784,030 on July 1, 1945. Cold storage stocks of dressed poultry on July 1 were reported at 4,571,594 pounds compared with 3,385,895 pounds on June 1, and 5,244,250 pounds on July 1, 1945.

Canada's External Trade in May

Figures of Canada's external trade in May, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show a continuance of the upward trend recorded for the two preceding months and a further lessening of the decline from the high levels of last year's wartime trade. Total trade of the Dominion, excluding gold, for the month was valued at \$363,033,896 as compared with \$341,027,556 in April, \$319,921,669 in March, and \$462,567,599 in May, 1945. The decrease in May, as compared with May last year, was approximately 22 per cent as against declines of 24.5 per cent for April and 27 per cent for March. For the first five months of the year the aggregate value of external trade stands at \$1,627,-367,065 as against \$2,090,280,837 for the corresponding period of last year.

Merchandise imports during May continued the advance of preceding months, reaching a record monthly value of \$164,196,552 as compared with \$160,765,262 in April and \$143,-844,311 in May 1945. Their aggregate value for the five months of the year was \$722,216,-803 compared with \$652,215,483 for the similar period of 1945. Domestic commodity exports amounted to \$196,978,472 in May as against \$178,488,006 in April and \$315,191,920 a year ago, and for the five months aggregated \$896,076,537 compared with \$1,395,552,000. May exports of foreign produce were valued at \$1,858,872 as compared with \$1,774,288 in April and \$3,531,368 in May 1945, the five-months' total being \$9,073,726 as against \$22,513,400 for the corresponding period of 1945.

May Merchandise Imports at Record Levels

Continuing the advance of the two preceding months, merchandise imports into Canada during May rose to a value of \$164,196,522, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, exceeding the wartime peak figure of \$162,920,856 for October 1943 to reach an all-time high level for a month. The record figure for May shows only a moderate gain over the April total of \$160,165,262, but follows upon successive sharp increases in April and May from \$116,996,458 for February, the low month of the current year, to make the remarkable increase of over \$47,000,000 in monthly totals within a period of three months. Increases have been recorded for each month of the current year over the corresponding period of 1945, the May figure comparing with \$143,844,311 for May last year, and the five-month total standing at \$722,216,803 as against \$652,-215,483.

Commodity imports from the United States in May increased to \$113,419,954 as compared with \$104,753,093 in May last year but were slightly lower than in April of this year. The total for the five months was moderately higher at \$511,762,103 as against \$507,405,551 in 1945. Imports from the United Kingdom also increased in May to \$18,780,-128 from \$15,178,790 last year but showed a drop from the figure of \$21,223,597 for the preceding month of this year. The cumulative figure for the five months of this year was substantially higher at \$87,500,035 as against \$52,569,665 for the corresponding period of 1945.

Imports from other British Empire countries showed a mixture of gains and losses. Imports from British India were valued at \$2,435,523 as compared with \$4,399,850 in the corresponding month of last year; from Australia, at \$1,627,980 as against \$1,362,844; Nigeria, \$1,654,254 compared with \$722,296; Jamaica, \$1,264,296 as against \$539,734; New Zealand, \$1,177,642 as compared with \$2,132,440; British South Africa, \$961,924 compared with \$634,500; Newfoundland, \$603,478 as against \$852,396. Including the United Kingdom, the May total for British Empire countries was \$31,803,207 compared with \$30,100,967, and the five months' aggregate \$140,688,664 as against \$105,304,892.

Latin American countries continued in May to occupy a foremost position as sources of Canadian imports from foreign countries, as the following leading figures show: Brazil, \$1,162,312 (\$258,573 in May, 1945); Colombia, \$710,255 (\$1,011,902); Cuba, \$2,422,530 (\$614,562); Guatemala, \$848,936 (\$105,467); Honduras, \$1,702,401 (\$720,929); Mexico, \$1,965,032 (\$1,391,527); Salvador, \$628,402 (\$268,341); San Domingo, \$1,550,529 (\$372,961); Switzerland, \$659,559 (\$606,168); Venezuela, \$2,870,760 (\$1,003,677).

Total values of all commodity groups, except non-ferrous metals and the miscellaneous group, showed increases in May over last year. Imports of agricultural and vegetable products were valued at \$30,617,000 as compared with \$22,554,000; animals and animal products, \$5,253,000 (\$4,234,000); fibres, textiles and textile products, \$20,351,000 (\$17,006,000); wood, wood products and paper, \$5,667,000 (\$4,330,000); iron and its products, \$41,664,000 (\$35,038,000); non-ferrous metals, \$9,793,000 (\$10,168,000); non-metallic minerals, \$24,-464,000 (\$21,837,000); chemicals and allied products, \$8,805,000 (\$7,007,000); miscellaneous, \$17,582,000 (\$21,669,000).

Employment and Payrolls at May 1

Although the expansion was on a smaller scale than that indicated at April 1, when widespread improvement was recorded in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, the trend of employment continued generally upward at the beginning of May, according to the monthly report on the employment situation and payroll statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau's index, on the base 1926=100, advanced moderately from 168.9 at April 1 to 169.2, at which it was 3.6 per cent below the figure of 175.5 at May 1, 1945.

The Bureau tabulated data for the beginning of May from 15,867 employers, whose staffs numbered 1,728,535, an increase of 3,262 over the working force reported by the same firms a month earlier. The increase was entirely in men employed, a further slight falling-off being recorded for women workers. According to pre-war experience, the gain of 0.2 per cent was seasonal in character, but substantially below the average for the time of year. As the movement at May 1 has been retrogressive in each of the last three years, however, this moderate advance tends to narrow the distance between the present curve of employment and those for the early spring of recent years.

Employment in all provinces, except Quebec and New Brunswick, showed improvement at the first of May. In most cities the trend was also favourable. Among the leading industries, manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade reported heightened activity, the gains in construction being substantial. On the other hand, there were important seasonal losses in logging. Within the manufacturing industries, there were considerable additions to the working forces in iron and steel, lumber and other industries, but these were largely offset by seasonal declines in textile and tobacco factories.

Weekly payrolls reported by the firms furnishing statistics aggregated \$55,412,730 as compared with \$56,029,414 a month earlier, the decline being due mainly to time lost during the Easter holidays which fell in the pay period for which figures were furnished by many employers. On the basis of these totals average weekly earnings for the period reviewed were \$32.06 as compared with \$32.48 at the beginning of April and \$32.55 at May 1, 1945.

Economic Activity in May

Productive activity was at a lower level in May than in the preceding month, the index of the physical volume of business showing a decline of 4.4 per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The standing in May was lower than in any other month of the present year except February. A declining trend has been shown since the latter part of 1943 when the maximum of wartime production was reached. The May level corresponds roughly to that of the last quarter of 1941. The index of the physical volume of business was 184.3 in May compared with 192.8 in the preceding month.

Three of the five main components of the business index recorded declines in the month under review. Advances were shown in mineral production and in the output of electric power. Activity in manufacturing and distribution was at a lower level and the increase in the new business obtained by the construction industry was less than normal for the season. Production of aluminum showed a gain for the third consecutive month. Gold receipts at the Mint receded from the high level of April. A marked gain was shown in the shipments of silver from Canadian mines.

The index of manufacturing production receded three points to 186.9. The output of flour-milling industry showed recession in the latest month for which statistics are available. An increase was shown in the production of sugar in the latest four-week period of the year. The index of the release of tobacco receded sixteen points to 199.0. The textile industry was somewhat more active, consecutive gains having been shown in the index from February to the present.

Due to the decline in each of the three main classes of livestock the index of slaughterings by the meat-packing industry declined 21 points to 120.8. The increase in the output of the dairy industry was less than normal for the season, a considerable decline having been shown in the adjusted index. Production of newsprint reached a new high level, and exports of wood pulp were higher but the gain in the outward shipments of planks and boards was less than normal for the season.

Operations of the primary iron and steel industry recorded a gain, the output of pig iron and steel having been greater than in any other month of the present year.

Sales and Purchases of Securities
Between Canada and Other Countries

Net sales of securities by Canada to other countries declined to \$13 million in April as compared with \$20.2 million in March and \$34.9 million in February, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Net sales of Dominion bond issues were \$8.3 million, and trading in Canadian and United States stocks continued heavy, with net purchases of Canadian stocks of \$1.3 million and net sales of United States stocks of \$2.9 million.

During the first four months of this year net sales of securities of all countries amounted to \$85.8 million as compared with \$45.1 million in the corresponding period of 1945. The increase, the Bureau states, resulted chiefly from higher net sales of Canadian bonds, which amounted to \$74.9 million as compared with \$26.6 million in 1945. Net sales of Canadian stocks were \$4.7 million lower during the four months of this year than in the same period of 1945, while net sales of United States securities were \$2.8 million below the 1945 level.

Net sales of securities to the United States in April were \$17.1 million. Sales of Canadian bonds amounted to \$13.3 million on balance. Sales of Dominion issues were \$7.9 million, municipals \$1.6 million, other corporations \$1.4 million, and there were also sales of Canadian new issues of \$1.3 million. Net sales of Canadian stocks of \$0.6 million to United States were more than offset by net repurchases of \$2 million from the United Kingdom. The trade with other countries increased slightly and there were net sales of \$0.1 million.

Indexes of Wholesale Sales in May

Wholesale sales were 26 per cent greater on the basis of dollar volume in May this year than last and 9 per cent higher than in April this year, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from approximately 415 of the larger wholesale establishments in Canada representing nine lines of business. The gain of 26 per cent is greater than the increases recorded for any previous month of this year over the corresponding month of 1945, and brought the Bureau's general unadjusted index of sales, based on 1935-1939=100, to 260.1 for May, a level considerably higher than recorded for any month in recent years. The May index figure compares with 205.9 for May last year and 238.3 for April of this year. Cumulative sales for the first five months of this year show a rise of 20 per cent over the corresponding period of 1945.

Retail Sales Continued Advance in May

Dollar sales of Canadian retail merchants continued the upward trend of preceding months in May, when they were two percent higher than in April and 19 per cent above the level of May last year, according to the monthly report on indexes of retail sales in Canada issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These figures, based on country-wide reports from a representative sample of chain and independent stores operating in fourteen different kinds of business, compare with an increase of one per cent in April over March and 21 per cent over April 1945. The Bureau's unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-1939=100, rose to 216.9 for May as compared with 212.0 for April and 182.0 for May last year. Compared with the corresponding period of 1945, the cumulative increase in retail sales for the first five months of this year was 15 per cent.

Production of Wheat Flour in May

Canadian flour mill operations for May continued at a high level and the month's output was only 48,100 barrels short of the top production recorded for March, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production for May amounted to 2,343,827 barrels compared with 2,107,944 barrels for the same month last year. The cumulative total for the first ten months of the current crop year was 22,087,548 barrels compared with 20,728,684 barrels for the corresponding period of 1944-45. Mills reporting May operations had a total milling capacity of 89,688 barrels per 24-hour day, and over a 26-day working period in the month 100.5 per cent of this was effective.

Wheat manufactured into flour in May amounted to 10,400,404 bushels against 9,318,762 bushels in the same month last year, while the total milled during the ten months ending May was 98,257,692 bushels compared with 91,935,522 in the like period of the preceding crop year. The following quantities of coarse grains were also milled in May, totals for May last year being in brackets: oats, 2,698,977 (1,896,984) bushels; corn, 156,873 (174,392); barley, 778,945 (592,534); buckwheat, 525 (529); mixed grain, 1,978,145 (2,006,803) bushels.

Output of Leading Minerals in April

Production of ten leading Canadian minerals showed further gains in April over the corresponding month of 1945, and that of six was lower, according to the monthly summary issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Outstanding gains were recorded in production of cement, clay products and gypsum, and moderate increases for asbestos, coal, feldspar, gold, lead, salt and silver. Copper output was sharply lower, and there were lesser decreases in lime, natural gas, nickel, petroleum and zinc. Totals for four months also show ten higher and six lower, but with lime in the former group and asbestos in the latter.

Production of the sixteen minerals during April, with figures for April last year in brackets, was as follows: asbestos, 47,601 tons (42,826); cement, 1,002,375 barrels (615,901); clay products, \$863,035 (\$572,714); coal, 1,363,552 tons (1,321,063); copper, 31,886,954 pounds (42,954,116); feldspar, 2,485 tons (1,935); gold, 238,216 fine ounces (223,737); gypsum, 110,481 tons (24,771); lead, 30,864,007 pounds (28,172,344); lime, 71,681 tons (73,221); natural gas, 3,971,893,000 cubic feet (4,363,245,000); nickel, 18,479,626 pounds (21,661,372); petroleum, 644,434 barrels (692,889); commercial salt, 27,424 tons (25,884); silver, 1,055,917 fine ounces (1,054,327); zinc, 41,594,847 pounds (43,385,577).

Output of Nails, Tacks and Staples Rises

Production of iron and steel wire nails during May advanced to 6,730 tons from 6,276 tons in April, making a total output of 30,545 tons for the five months ended May, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Output of iron and steel cut nails in May was 77 tons, steel wire staples 224 tons, and steel, brass and copper tacks 234 tons; all three items showing increases over April. Imports of nails, tacks and brads aggregated 17,970 pounds, wire roofing nails accounting for 14,900 pounds. Exports aggregated 745,100 pounds -- the equivalent of about one-half of one per cent of the month's production -- with wire nails accounting for 460,800 pounds of the month's total exports.

Production of Domestic Type Electric Refrigerators

Output of domestic-type electric refrigerators showed a further gain in May, amounting to 5,523 units as compared with 5,299 in April and 4,189 in March, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. For the five months ending May, total production was 20,690 units.

Nearly all of the Canadian production is being sold in the domestic market, according to the Bureau figures, which show only one electric refrigerator exported in May and 15 in the January-May period. Imports of domestic and store electric refrigerators numbered 262 units during May as compared with 752 in April, and totalled 2,145 for the five months.

Production of Domestic Washing Machines

Further increase was recorded in the production of domestic-type washing machines in May, when 11,377 units were produced as compared with 10,445 in April and 9,695 in March, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production included 9,558 electric, 1,159 gasoline and 660 hand-operated models. May production was the highest monthly total so far this year, exceeding the average for the five months by 1,362 units. Actual output for the January-May period was 49,974 units.

Imports of electric domestic washing machines in May numbered 785, and in the five months ended May, 2,406 units. May imports of other type washing machines totalled 318 units, and in the five-month period, 779 units. There were 655 washing machines exported during the month, while in the five months, January to May, 2,555 machines were exported.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended June 29 declined to 69,968 cars from 71,096 cars for the preceding week and 72,169 cars for the corresponding week of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Loadings in the eastern division increased from 45,889 cars in 1945 to 46,873 but in the western division decreased from 26,280 to 23,095 cars, due almost entirely to light loading of grain.

Building Permits Ease Off in May

Building permits issued in May by 180 municipalities reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a decline in number and value from the sharp increases reported for April but substantial increases over the figures for May last year.

Aggregate value of permits issued in these municipalities during the month, was \$45,324,151 as compared with \$55,402,619 in April and \$17,859,783 in May 1945. As compared with the latter month, the figure for May this year represents an advance of 154 per cent. Permits were issued for new construction to the value of \$36,544,489 and for additions, alterations and repairs amounting to \$8,779,662.

New housing units represented in the May permits numbered 5,652, of which 5,219 were for new buildings and 433 for conversions. In May last year, 3,268 permits were issued for housing units, 2,945 being for the construction of new buildings and 323 for conversions. The aggregate value of new residential buildings, additions and repairs thereto, was \$23,902,886 in May this year as compared with \$13,936,082 in May 1945.

During the first five months of this year permits were granted to the value of \$172,287,156 as compared with \$61,107,249 in the corresponding period of 1945, an advance of 181 per cent. Permits were granted for the construction of 21,258 new dwelling units during the period as compared with 9,551 in the similar period of last year, and the value of new residential buildings, additions and repairs thereto, amounted to \$85,810,271 as against \$38,005,079.

Production of Maple Syrup and Maple Sugar

Substantial increase was recorded in the production of both maple syrup and maple sugar this year over that of the preceding season, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Expressed in terms of syrup the 1946 crop is estimated at 2,144,000 gallons, or 614,000 gallons more than was produced in 1945. There were 1,889,000 gallons of syrup and 2,543,000 pounds of sugar made this year, while in 1945, 1,338,000 gallons of syrup and 1,920,000 pounds of sugar were produced.

Gross farm value of the crop, including both syrup and sugar is estimated at \$6,282,000, or 40 per cent greater than the value of the 1945 crop, set at \$4,497,000. The demand for both syrup and sugar was very strong. Consumers in increasing numbers went direct to the sugar camps to purchase supplies. In spite of the increased production, prices remained at the ceiling.

Public Hospitals of Canada

Approximately one out of every nine of Canada's population received medical care in the public hospitals for acute diseases in 1944, the Bureau of Statistics reports in its annual survey. A total of 1,269,427 patients were under care in one or more of the 586 units which reported details of their operations, an increase of almost six per cent over the preceding year. The total of patient days was 14,975,802, giving an average stay of 11.8 days for all patients. The average stay of adults was 12 days and of newborn, 9.9 days.

There were 35,093 patients in residence in these institutions at the beginning of the year. Adults and children admitted during the year numbered 1,069,921, while live births in hospitals numbered 164,406, making a total of 1,234,327 admissions. Increase in admissions was six per cent over 1943. Separations -- discharges and deaths -- during the year totalled 1,233,756 or 97.2 per cent of the total under care. There were 40,053 deaths in hospitals, of which 11,889 or 29.7 per cent died within 48 hours of admission and 28,164 or 70.3 per cent, 48 hours or more after admission.

The 586 hospitals which provided returns for the year 1944 had a capacity of 51,913 beds and cribs, and 7,419 bassinets for newborn. General public hospitals had 45,377 or 87.9 per cent of the total number of beds and cribs and 6,708 or 90.5 per cent of the bassinets. The percentage of beds and cribs per thousand of the general population was as follows, by provinces: Prince Edward Island, 2.9; Nova Scotia, 4.1; New Brunswick, 3.5; Quebec, 4.1; Ontario, 3.8; Manitoba, 4.7; Saskatchewan, 4.3; Alberta, 5.9; British Columbia, 5.5; and Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1.9; Canada, 4.3.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Annual Report of Hospitals, 1944 (25 cents).
2. Revenues and Expenses of Railways, April (10 cents).
3. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
4. Employment Situation at Beginning of May, together with Payrolls for the Last Week in April (10 cents).
5. Gold Production, April (10 cents).
6. Iron and Steel and their Products: Final Summary, 1944 (10 cents).
7. Canadian Milling Statistics, May (10 cents).
8. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
9. Traffic Report of Railways, March (10 cents).
10. Central Electric Stations, May (10 cents).
11. Building Permits, May (10 cents).
12. Trade of Canada, May (10 cents).
13. Summary of Canada's Imports for Consumption, May (10 cents).
14. Imports into Canada for Consumption, by Countries, May (10 cents).
15. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, April (10 cents).
16. Indexes of Wholesale Sales, May (10 cents).
17. Clay Products Made from Canadian Clays, April (10 cents).
18. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, April (10 cents).
19. Coal and Coke Statistics, April (10 cents).
20. Transit Systems, 1933-1945 (10 cents).
21. Radio Receiving Sets, April (10 cents).
22. Adhesives Industry, 1944 (15 cents).
23. Asbestos Products Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
24. Current Trends in Food Distribution (10 cents).
25. Sugar Report, May 25 to June 15, 1946 (10 cents).
26. Condition of Field Crops at June 30 (10 cents).
27. Transit Report, March (10 cents).
28. Wire Fencing, May (10 cents).
29. Steel Wire, May (10 cents).
30. Nails, Tacks and Staples, May (10 cents).
31. Monthly Dairy Review of Canada, June (10 cents).
32. Domestic Type Electric Refrigerators, May (10 cents).
33. Domestic Washing Machines, April (10 cents).
34. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, May (10 cents).
35. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, April (10 cents).
36. Housing Statistics, Four Months Ending April, 1946 (25 cents).
37. Glass Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
38. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
39. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, July 1 (10 cents).
40. Maple Products, 1946 (10 cents).
41. Domestic Washing Machines, May (10 cents).

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