



Substantial Improvement Recorded in Industrial Employment and Payrolls

There was a substantial increase in industrial employment at the beginning of July, according to the monthly report on the employment situation and payrolls issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In large measure, the gain resulted from the resumption of operations on a more usual scale following the settlement of the dispute of the lumber industries in British Columbia, but there were general though rather moderate advances in the other provinces, in spite of strikes in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, rubber, textile, fur and other industries.

While the general improvement was seasonal in character, the percentage gain in Canada as a whole was somewhat above normal for the time of year. This was due to the situation in British Columbia, the expansion in the remaining areas being rather below the average of preceding years.

The 15,933 co-operating employers reported a staff of 1,773,712 men and women at July 1 as compared with 1,737,271 at June 1, making a gain of 36,441 persons or 2.1 per cent, which was accompanied by a rise of 3.9 per cent in the weekly payrolls. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index number of employment stood at 173.5 as compared with 169.9 in the preceding month and 175.5 at July 1, 1945.

Weekly salaries and wages distributed in the eight leading industries rose from \$55,043,483 in the week ending June 1 to \$57,192,594 in week of July 1. The weekly average per employee was \$32.24 compared with \$31.68 at the first of June and \$32.32 at July 1, 1945.

Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit in July

Claims for unemployment insurance benefit showed a further drop in July, the number filed totalling 27,576 as compared with 30,646 in June and 34,777 in May, according to the monthly statistical report on the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During July last year 10,886 claims were filed. The decline in July, the Bureau states, was due mainly to the normal increase in employment during the summer months.

There was a similar decline in the number of cases of unemployment recorded, live claims at July 31 totalling 68,535 (48,864 males and 19,671 females) as against 82,382 (60,210 males and 22,172 females) at June 30. The decrease of 13,847 compares with one of 16,428 in June. The number of live claims at July 31 last year was 19,224 (10,737 males and 8,487 females).

During July a total of 83,838 persons received benefit payments aggregating \$3,304,896 as compensation for 1,670,652 unemployed days. These figures compare with 103,231 persons paid \$4,472,995 for 2,243,727 days in June and 18,257 persons paid \$602,003 for 317,628 compensated days of unemployment in July last year.

The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 19.9 days in July as compared with 21.7 days in June and 17.4 days in July, 1945. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$39.42 in July, \$43.33 in June, and \$32.97 in July last year, and the average amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment for these months was \$1.98, \$1.99 and \$1.90, respectively.

Sales of Clay Products in June

Sales of clay products made from domestic clays in June were valued at \$1,021,516 as compared with \$1,009,416 in the preceding month and \$738,294 in the corresponding month of last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the first six months of the current year, sales of these products aggregated \$5,088,744 as compared with \$3,347,206 in the similar period of 1945.

World Wheat Situation

If the present favourable crop prospects in the Northern Hemisphere are carried through to the end of the harvest, the critical world wheat-supply position which has prevailed for some time will be eased considerably in the near future, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monthly review of the wheat situation. In addition, present indications for the 1946-47 season as a whole are that there will be a somewhat narrower margin between the over-all supply and demand than was the case in 1945-46. But these brighter prospects should not engender undue optimism and veil the fact that world requirements for bread grains are likely to continue very heavy for some months.

On the supply side, it appears evident that the United States will harvest an all-time record crop of wheat this year. As of August 1 official estimates placed the crop at 1,160 million bushels, the fourth billion-bushel wheat harvest in the country's history. Added to a year-end carry-over of 101 million bushels, the lowest since 1937, a crop of this size would give a total supply, exclusive of imports, amounting to 1,261 million bushels, which is 143 million bushels lower than that of a year ago and the lowest since 1940.

Domestic disappearance of wheat in the United States during the present season is expected to reach the 700-million-bushel mark. With the present export goal for wheat set at upwards of 250 million bushels, the carry-over stocks at July 1 next year would be about 300 million bushels. It is felt that some increase in carry-over is desirable to provide a reserve against years of below-average yields.

Canada's wheat crop is now being harvested in the Prairie Provinces and, while the first official estimate of production will not be available until September 12, several private estimates suggest that the crop may reach 450 million bushels. If this figure is realized, the 1946 crop will be the largest since 1942 and will help to offset the small year-end carry-over stocks of only 70 million bushels. Including the Ontario winter wheat crop of 16 million bushels, the total supply figure for 1946-47 would be approximately 25 million bushels short of last year's.

Australia's wheat acreage for 1946, it is estimated, was increased about two million acres above that of 1945, but extreme drought in the major wheat-producing areas has considerably reduced earlier favourable prospects. A preliminary forecast places the crop at 155 million bushels, only 11 million bushels over the 1945 crop. In spite of the small crop and reduced carry-over at the start of the year, Australia's exports have been well maintained and totalled 42 million bushels by August 22. If the present export rate is continued, little wheat will be left for carry-over into the new year.

In Argentina the first official estimate of the area sown or to be sown to wheat places it at 16.6 million acres as compared with the revised estimates of 14.2 million in 1945 and 15.4 million acres in 1944. So far, moisture conditions have been extremely favourable. Total exports from January 1 to August 23 amounted to 41.6 million bushels as against 70.3 million in the corresponding period last year.

According to the United States Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, present prospects are for a European crop considerably larger than the reduced 1945 production, but still substantially below average. Larger wheat crops than last year are expected from most areas, but on the basis of available information, the largest gains are indicated in the Mediterranean area and in parts of Western Europe. Conditions in central and eastern Europe are relatively the least favourable on the Continent.

Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs

Stocks of creamery butter in nine principal cities of Canada at September 1 showed a further seasonal increase over those of August 1 but continued slightly below the stocks at the same date last year, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks amounted to 42,290,090 pounds as compared with the revised figure of 34,659,006 pounds on August 1 and 44,476,280 pounds on September 1, 1945. Cheese stocks declined to 24,456,384 pounds at September 1 as compared with 31,168,779 pounds on August 1 and 43,100,519 pounds on September 1 last year. Stocks of cold storage eggs totalled 6,270,180 dozen as against 6,841,155 dozen on August 1 and 9,910,238 dozen a year ago, and frozen egg meats stood at 8,465,039 pounds compared with 7,979,617 pounds and 20,142,499 pounds on August 1 and September 1, 1945, respectively.

Crop Conditions in Canada

Excellent progress has been made in Manitoba with threshing since the middle of last week. In southern areas it is from 50 to 80 per cent completed and is getting well under way in the remainder of the province. The wheat crop is living up to expectations both in yield and grade. The quality is particularly good. With the exception of Crop District 1 in the southwestern part of the province, where yields may run less than 15 bushels per acre, a wheat crop in excess of 20 bushels per acre is anticipated. Pastures throughout the province are generally fair. No crop damage has been reported with the exception of very light wheat stem sawfly infestations in the southwest.

Harvesting operations are making satisfactory progress in most sections of Saskatchewan. Sixty-five to 85 per cent of the grain has been cut in southern, central and east-central districts, while 35 to 60 per cent of the cutting has been completed in west-central and northern areas. Threshing is well under way in southern areas. In the eastern section of the province, where crop prospects have been well maintained all season, wheat yields are averaging from 15 to 25 bushels per acre. Drouth and sawflies have materially affected the yields in south-central and southwestern districts, where cutturns of 3 to 14 bushels per acre are being reported. Good yields are expected from the heavy soils in the west-central area but prospects in the lighter soil areas of the west-central districts and the northwestern region are only fair with reported yields ranging from 6 to 15 bushels. Drouth, frost and excessive heat have lowered the grade considerably in some areas, although much of the wheat will still grade No. 1 and Northern. Pastures have improved in many areas and live stock are generally in good condition.

In Alberta, harvesting has been delayed by rain in some southern and south-central areas but good harvesting weather has prevailed in most of the remainder of the province. Cutting is quite general in most districts but little threshing has been done except in the southeast and in the Peace River area. Fall pasture and feed prospects are generally good. Early reports on wheat yields are fairly optimistic, ranging from 12 bushels per acre in the southeast to 40 bushels per acre in the Peace River block of British Columbia. Yields of 15 bushels are reported at Hanna, 24 Bushels at Claresholm, 17 bushels at Sedgewick and 18 bushels in the Peace River district of Alberta.

Cooler weather has prevailed in British Columbia during the past two week and recent showers have proved beneficial to the crops. Harvesting and threshing of all grain crops are now in full swing and indicated yields are exceedingly good. With the exception of blackberries the small fruit season is almost at an end.

Harvesting of the grain crop in old Ontario is practically completed and in some sections threshing is almost at an end. Generally speaking, the crop is one of the best in many years. Dry weather, insects and disease have reduced the prospects of the late potato crop and cool weather has retarded the growth of corn, the ripening of tomatoes and the harvesting of tobacco. Pastures are generally poor and the milk flow has declined considerably. Considerable fall-wheat seeding has started, with a larger acreage in prospect than in many years. Rain is needed to replenish the soil moisture supplies in most counties. The harvesting of grain crops has been retarded in northern Ontario, but the rainfall will prove beneficial to pastures and late crops in this area.

Intermittent rains in Quebec during the past two weeks have benefited pastures and aftermath. The improved moisture conditions have promoted the better filling of grain crops, although the straw is short. Pasture conditions vary considerably from one district to another, but on the whole considerably improvement is indicated. The general situation with regard to various pests remains about the same. Favourable rains have continued to improve crop prospects in Nova Scotia during the past two weeks and the drought which prevailed in New Brunswick has been relieved by frequent rain since August 15. Pastures have been revived in many areas and the late potatoes in Nova Scotia have been aided materially. Although straw is short, grain yields are larger than anticipated.

Index Number of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products.

Showing only a slight advance, the index number of prices received by Canadian farmers for their products, on the base 1935-1939 equals 100, stood at 186.6 for July as against 186.2 for June, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The only significant changes affecting the index were the higher price announced for wheat in Ontario and seasonally higher prices for most products in British Columbia and for eggs generally. The prices used in computing this index are, as closely as can be determined, the prices which are actually received by farmers, and are obtained chiefly from farm price correspondents in each province.

Further Improvement in Apple Crop

Showing considerable improvement since July, Canada's apple crop this year promises to reach 15,940,000 bushels, 109 per cent greater than last year and 14 per cent larger than the ten-year 1935-44 average, according to the third estimate of Canada's fruit crops issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The July estimate of the crop was 15,644,000 bushels.

The latest estimate shows increases over the previous one for all provinces except Nova Scotia, where the crop is now placed at 4,800,000 bushels, a decline of 15 per cent from July. For New Brunswick the crop is estimated at 300,000 bushels, four per cent above the July prospects, and for Quebec at 1,000,000 as compared with 500,000 bushels in July, the greatest increase during the month. The crop in Ontario is set at 1,780,000 bushels, an advance of 22 per cent, while for British Columbia it is estimated at 8,060,000 bushels, the second largest on record, as compared with 5,748,000 bushels last year and the 1935-44 average of 5,712,000 bushels.

Cash Income from Sales of Farm Products
Shows Decline in Half-Year

Cash income received by Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products during the first six months of this year was \$90.8 million or 13 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1945, totalling \$633.8 million as compared with \$724.6 million, according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based on reports of marketings and prices received by farmers for the principal farm products. The decline this year continues the decrease recorded in 1945 from the record year 1944, when the cash income received from January to June was \$765.1 million.

The lower cash income in the first half of this year, the Bureau states, is almost entirely the result of smaller marketings, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, of wheat, oats, barley and hogs. Reduced marketings of these products caused decreases in income of \$50 million in Saskatchewan, \$33 million in Alberta and \$7 million in Manitoba. A decrease of about \$10 million occurred in Ontario mainly as the result of smaller returns from meat animals. Lower cash incomes were also received in New Brunswick and British Columbia, while Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island obtained higher returns.

With more favourable crops in the West this year and a higher initial price for wheat, together with indications for good crops in other provinces, it is probable, the Bureau observes, that income in the last six months of 1946 will be higher than in the same period of 1945 and consequently that the cash income of Canadian farmers will be maintained near the level of 1945.

Estimates of cash income for the half-year by provinces, with figures for the corresponding period of 1945 in brackets, are as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$7,794,000 (\$7,409,000); Nova Scotia, \$13,583,000 (\$12,273,000); New Brunswick, \$15,792,000 (\$16,891,000); Quebec, \$110,441,000 (\$99,742,000); Ontario, \$199,900,000 (\$210,406,000); Manitoba, \$51,060,000 (\$58,457,000); Saskatchewan, \$111,706,000 (\$162,191,000); Alberta, \$97,509,000 (\$130,954,000); British Columbia, \$26,023,000 (\$26,305,000).

Numbers of Swine on Farms in Canada

Continuing the decline which has been taking place since the high point in December, 1943, the number of hogs on farms in Canada at June 1 this year fell to 5,377,300 according to the half-yearly survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as compared with 6,025,600 on June 1, 1945, and 7,741,000 on June 1, 1944. The total at December 1, 1943, was 9,473,000.

Indicating that the downward trend in hog production is beginning to level off, the number of sows expected to farrow declined only slightly to 507,900 at June 1 this year from 512,500 last year. On June 1, 1945, the number was 86.3 per cent of 1944 expectations. In all the eastern provinces there was a decided increase, the most significant being in Ontario where the number was 214,700 as against 199,900 on June 1 last year. There were declines in all the western provinces, but the reductions were much less than in 1945.

Coal and Coke Output in June

Coal production in Canada during June amounted to 1,258,782 tons as compared with 1,277,155 tons in June last year, a decline of 1.5 per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. June output also showed a falling-off from that of the preceding month, which stood at 1,395,599 tons. Production for the six months January-June, however, was seven per cent higher than in the first half of 1945, totalling 9,050,399 tons as compared with 8,462,577 tons.

Production in June included 1,018,482 tons of bituminous coal, 189,267 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 51,033 tons of lignite coal. Of the two major producing provinces, output in Alberta amounted to 637,909 tons, an increase of four per cent compared with June last year, and in Nova Scotia to 402,611 tons, down seven per cent. Saskatchewan produced 51,033 tons, an increase of 14 per cent; British Columbia, 137,580 tons, a decrease of nine per cent; and New Brunswick, 29,649 tons, a decrease of seven per cent.

Imports of coal during June declined to 1,510,509 tons as compared with 2,794,689 tons in June, 1945, and for the first six months of the year totalled 7,323,899 tons compared with 9,081,952 tons in the like period of last year. Exports of coal in June were higher at 88,025 tons as against 70,568 tons last year, but for the six months declined to 371,840 tons as compared with 445,773 tons.

Production of coke from ovens and gas retorts in June amounted to 293,662 tons compared with 274,961 tons in May and 323,784 tons in June last year. The month's tonnage was made up of 195,213 tons from Ontario, 75,225 tons from Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and 23,224 tons from Western Canada. Output for the half-year totalled 1,805,000 as against 1,980,000 tons in the first half of 1945.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Production in June

Canadian output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in June amounted to 621,933 barrels as compared with 672,888 barrels in June last year, and for the six months ended June totalled 3,870,411 barrels as against 4,521,811 barrels in the same period of 1945, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production of natural gas during June amounted to 3,411,982 thousand cubic feet as compared with 3,816,270 thousand cubic feet in May and 3,451,616 thousand cubic feet in June, 1945. Aggregate production for the six months January - June was 26,798,704 thousand cubic feet this year as against 27,217,885 thousand cubic feet last year.

Silver, Lead and Zinc Production in June

Canadian output of silver in all forms rose to 1,174,600 fine ounces in June as compared with 1,037,921 ounces in May and 1,099,541 ounces in June last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Aggregate output for the six months ended June was above that of the first half of last year, amounting to 6,680,213 ounces as against 6,523,556 ounces. Exports of silver, however, were considerably below 1945 levels, those of refined silver amounting only to 213,513 ounces as compared with 1,664,023 ounces and exports of silver in ores and concentrates totalling 664,233 as against 1,227,421 ounces.

Primary production of unrefined lead in all forms during June continued the gains of preceding months over last year, amounting to 30,927,636 pounds as compared with 25,175,850 pounds in June 1945 and 30,050,050 pounds in May this year. Output of unrefined lead for the half-year aggregated 187,675,556 pounds as compared with 164,275,342 pounds in the like period last year. Exports of lead in ore declined sharply in the first six months as compared with the first half of 1945, amounting to 2,707,000 pounds as against 10,015,400 pounds, but those of lead in pigs were substantially higher at 118,776,100 pounds as compared with 78,195,700 pounds.

Production of primary zinc in all forms declined to 39,261,780 pounds as compared with 40,904,913 pounds in May and 43,469,170 pounds in June, 1945, and for the six months stood at 246,237,098 pounds as against 274,006,199 pounds last year. Half-year exports of zinc in ore declined to 68,460,000 pounds as compared with 106,577,200 pounds in the January-June period of 1945, while those of zinc spelter rose to 145,667,100 pounds as against 118,436,300 pounds.

Asbestos Production and Shipments in June

Mine production of asbestos in Canada during June amounted to 39,179 short tons, showing a decline from the May output of 45,142 tons, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production for the half-year totalled 239,035 tons. Shipments primary asbestos from mines in June amounted to 47,352 tons, and for the six months ended June aggregated 250,217 tons. Stocks at the end of June stood at 33,433 tons as compared with 41,606 tons at the end of May.

Cost-of-Living Index Higher at August 1.

An advance in its cost-of-living index from 125.1 on July 2 to 125.6 on August 1, was reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase of 0.5 points during July compared with the sharp rise of 1.5 points from 123.6 at June 2 to 125.1 at July 2 and brings the rise in the index since August 1, 1939, when it stood at 100.8, to 24.6 per cent.

Foods, clothing, home furnishings and services, and the miscellaneous budget groups contributed to the increase at August 1, the Bureau states. Seasonal declines for vegetables and fruits were not sufficient to balance seasonal gains for eggs and other advances for butter and meats, the food index rising from 144.2 to 144.7. Increases in prices of men's wear contributed the major part of a rise in the clothing index from 126.4 to 127.6. The home furnishings and services series moved up from 125.1 to 127.0, due chiefly to advances in furniture and chinaware. The miscellaneous index rose fractionally from 113.7 to 113.8, while the indexes for rentals and fuel and light remained unchanged at 112.6 and 107.2, respectively.

Country General Store Sales in July

Sales of country general stores in July averaged four per cent higher than in June and 15 per cent higher than in July last year, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from a sample number of 725 stores in all parts of Canada. The month's gain of 15 per cent over July a year ago is slightly larger than the average increase for the first seven months of the year over 1945, which amounted to 12 per cent. The July index of sales, on the base 1935-1939 equals 100, stands at 208.9 as compared with 201.6 for June and 182.2 for July, 1945.

Gains were registered in July as compared with July last year in all regions for which separate figures are compiled. Sales increased 18 per cent in British Columbia and Ontario, 17 per cent in the Maritime Provinces, 14 per cent in Quebec, 13 per cent in Alberta, 11 per cent in Saskatchewan and 8 per cent in Manitoba.

Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries

Net sales of securities by Canada to other countries increased to \$22.3 million in June as compared with \$10.5 million May and 13.0 million in April, according to the monthly report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales of Canadian bonds accounted for the major part of this inflow of capital, net sales of bonds to all countries amounting to \$17.7 million. The volume of trading in Canadian and United States stocks continued heavy, with net purchases of Canadian stocks of \$0.1 million and net sales of United States stocks of \$3.2 million. There were net sales of Dominion issues of \$12.8 million.

Sales of securities to the United States in June totalled \$39.3 million and purchases from the United States \$15.1 million, the net sales of \$24.2 million comparing with \$13.2 million in May. Sales of Canadian bonds to the United States amounted to \$18.5 million on balance, composed of Dominions at \$12.5 million, other corporations \$3.6 million and municipals \$1.3 million. Net sales of Canadian stocks of \$1.5 million to the United States were more than offset by net repurchases of \$1.6 million from the United Kingdom,

There were net sales of United States stocks of \$3.1 million, while net sales of other countries' bonds were high at \$0.8 million.

Net repurchases of securities from the United Kingdom in June were \$2.1 million, with repurchases of Canadian stocks at \$1.6 million. There was a sharp increase in volume of security trade with other countries, but net sales aggregated only \$0.2 million.

During the half-year ending June net sales of securities to all countries amounted to \$118.6 million compared with \$99.1 million in the first half of 1945. The increase was largely due to higher net sales of Canadian bonds, which were \$96.2 million as compared with \$67.2 million last year. Net sales of Canadian stocks to all countries were \$2.6 million lower and net sales of United States securities \$6.7 million lower than in the corresponding period of 1945.

Central Electric Stations in July

Central electric stations in July produced 3,422,826,000 kilowatt hours, which was the highest July production on record, exceeding the output in July last year by 141,-688,000 kilowatt hours or by 4.3 per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Electricity for primary use increased from the output of 2,714,457,000 kilowatt hours in July, 1945, to 2,768,697 k.w.h., or by two per cent, and secondary power rose from 566,781,000 to 654,129,000 kilowatt hours or by 15.4 per cent.

Consumption of primary power in July was higher at 2,648,654,000 kilowatt hours compared with 2,591,564,000 kilowatt hours in July last year, but for the seven months ending July was 1.4 per cent below the corresponding period of 1945 at 18,742,752,000 as against 19,010,379,000 kilowatt hours.

Exports to the United States during the month declined to 251,522,000 kilowatt hours from 263,776,000 kilowatt hours in July, 1945, both primary and secondary power showing decreases. For the seven months ending July exports totalled 1,550,869,000 as against 1,525,209,000 kilowatt hours in 1945.

Civil Aviation in May

Operating revenues of Canadian scheduled air carriers in May amounted to \$1,671,780 as compared with \$1,511,486 in April and \$1,336,302 in May last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Operating expenses for the month totalled \$1,644,874 as against \$1,477,634 and \$1,357,745 respectively, the resulting ratios of expenses to current revenues being 98.4 per cent for May as compared with 97.8 for April and 101.6 per cent for May, 1945.

Traffic of scheduled carriers was heavier in May than in April for all classes of traffic, but mail traffic continued to be below last year's levels. Aircraft miles flown in May equalled 1,975,744 miles as compared with 1,700,908 miles in the preceding month and 1,340,590 miles in May last year. Revenue passengers carried excluding those received from connecting airlines in Canada, totalled 39,272 compared with 32,912 in April, and revenue goods carried rose to 1,439,309 pounds as against 890,535 pounds.

There was a continuation of the rapid growth of non-schedule aircraft carrier operations during May, the revenue aircraft miles flown by these operators rising to 260,-971 miles as compared with 157,646 miles in April. Passengers carried totalled 5,631 and goods 231,288 pounds.

Traffic on Transit Systems in May

Interurban motor-bus and electric railway traffic in May continued the earlier gains over 1945 traffic, the number of passengers carried in the month rising to 7,779,913 as compared with 6,716,060 in May last year, an increase of 15.8 per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Increases were shown in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Urban traffic in May was also larger than in May last year, passengers carried increasing 4.8 per cent to 128,796,872 from 122,875,525. Over 71 per cent of these were carried by electric cars and 27 per cent by motor buses. Increases were shown in urban traffic in all provinces except the Maritime Provinces.

Aggregate revenues of urban and interurban systems increased from \$10,113,005 in April to \$10,468,222 in May and total gasoline consumption rose from 2,020,491 to 2,177,223 gallons.

Production of Asphalt Roofing

Output of asphalt roofing materials in Canada during July was substantially above July last year, totalling 412,471 squares of shingles and rolled roofing and 4,499 tons of tar and asphalt felts and sheathing as compared with 287,442 squares and 2,924 tons respectively, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Aggregate production in the first seven months this year rose to 2,660,311 squares of shingles and rolled roofing as compared with 2,107,805 squares in the corresponding period of 1945, and to 29,342 tons of felts and sheathing as against 23,590 tons. Exports in the seven months totalled 18,296 squares of shingles and rolls and 533 tons of tar and asphalt felts and sheathing, while imports of asphalt and composition shingles in the six months ended June amounted to 7,642 squares.

Shipping Activity Higher in 1945

More vessels arrived at and departed from Canadian ports during the calendar year 1945 than in any year since 1942, according to the annual shipping report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of vessels which entered Canadian ports during the year was 89,841 as compared with 88,785 in 1944 and 97,432 in 1942, while the departures totalled 90,240 compared with 89,272 in 1944 and 97,794 in 1942.

The arrivals of vessels in foreign service rose from 23,786 in 1944 to 24,431, and the departures from 24,892 to 26,374. The registered net tonnage of arriving vessels in 1945 was 77,754,185, those in foreign service accounting for 29,655,984 net tons, and the coasting service, 48,046,973 compared with 72,482,450; the tonnage of those in foreign service aggregated 35,511,617 net tons compared with 30,853,811, and in coasting service, 44,535,356 net tons compared with 41,628,638.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways in the week ended August 24 totalled 73,469 cars, the highest for any week so far this year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. There were 70,863 cars loaded in the Previous week and 74,329 cars in the corresponding week last year.

Reports Issued During the Week

- Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, Weekly (10 cents).
1. Coal and Coke Statistics, June (10 cents).
2. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, June (10 cents).
3. Sales and Purchases of Securities between Canada and other Countries, June (10 cents).
4. Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine of the Principal Cities of Canada, September 1, 1946 (10 cents).
5. Annual Report of Tuberculosis Institutions, 1944 (25 cents).
6. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
7. Shipping Report, Year Ended December 31, 1945 (25 cents).
8. Live Stock Survey - SWINE - June 1, 1946 (10 cents).
9. Gold Production, June (10 cents).
10. Production Made from Canadian Clays, June (10 cents).
11. Employment Situation at Beginning of July, Together with Payrolls (10 cents).
12. Price Movements, August (10 cents).
13. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, August (10 cents).
14. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, July, (10 cents).
15. Monthly Indexes of Country General Store Sales, July (10 cents).
16. Asphalt Roofing Industry, July (10 cents).
17. Central Electric Stations, May (10 cents).
18. Civil Aviation, May (10 cents).
19. Transit Report, May (10 cents).
20. Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products (10 cents).
21. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products (10 cents).
22. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, June (10 cents).
23. Asbestos, June, (10 cents).
24. Fruit Crop Report (10 cents).



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Production of Synthetic Rubber

Output of synthetic rubber in Canada during 1947 was substantially above that of 1946, reaching 42,000 tonnes of synthetic and 4,000 tonnes of natural rubber, and showing an increase of 20% over the 1946 total of 46,000 tonnes. The increase was due to an increase in the output of synthetic rubber from 38,000 tonnes in 1946 to 42,000 tonnes in 1947, and a corresponding increase in the output of natural rubber from 2,000 tonnes in 1946 to 4,000 tonnes in 1947. The increase in the output of synthetic rubber was due to an increase in the output of synthetic rubber from 38,000 tonnes in 1946 to 42,000 tonnes in 1947, and a corresponding increase in the output of natural rubber from 2,000 tonnes in 1946 to 4,000 tonnes in 1947.

Synthetic Rubber in 1947

Output of synthetic rubber in Canada during 1947 was substantially above that of 1946, reaching 42,000 tonnes of synthetic and 4,000 tonnes of natural rubber, and showing an increase of 20% over the 1946 total of 46,000 tonnes. The increase was due to an increase in the output of synthetic rubber from 38,000 tonnes in 1946 to 42,000 tonnes in 1947, and a corresponding increase in the output of natural rubber from 2,000 tonnes in 1946 to 4,000 tonnes in 1947. The increase in the output of synthetic rubber was due to an increase in the output of synthetic rubber from 38,000 tonnes in 1946 to 42,000 tonnes in 1947, and a corresponding increase in the output of natural rubber from 2,000 tonnes in 1946 to 4,000 tonnes in 1947.

Synthetic Rubber in 1947

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