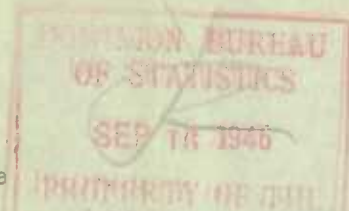


WEEKLY BULLETIN

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First Estimate of Canada's 1946 Grain Crops

The wheat crop for all Canada in 1946 is placed at 440,567,000 bushels in the first estimate of grain production issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This estimate exceeds the 1945 crop by approximately 135,000,000 bushels, with the estimated average yield of 17 bushels per acre running one bushel higher than the long-time average.

Production this year will be the highest since the record production of 1942, when 556,684,000 bushels of wheat were threshed in Canada. The current crop is being harvested from an estimated 25,900,000 seeded acres, the highest wheat acreage since 1940 and about 2.5 million acres greater than the acreage seeded to wheat in 1945.

The anticipated output of wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year is 420,000,000 bushels as compared with 282,000,000 bushels in 1945. This year's crop includes 9,900,000 bushels of durum wheat, of which 4,100,000 bushels were produced in Manitoba and 5,800,000 bushels in Saskatchewan. These two provinces produced approximately 5,900,000 bushels of durum in 1945. The anticipated average yield of all wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year is 16.7 bushels per seeded acre, with Manitoba average standing at 21.9, Saskatchewan at 14.6 and Alberta at 18.9 bushels per acre.

Ontario, which contains the only substantial wheat acreage in Canada outside of the Prairie Provinces, produced this year a total of 16,934,000 bushels of wheat. All but 882,000 bushels of this total was fall wheat. Although a significant quantity of fall wheat is now being grown in Alberta, it has been included with spring wheat in this report. An attempt will be made in later estimates to give some indication of the extent of Alberta's current fall wheat production.

The oat crop for all Canada is estimated at 411,459,000 bushels or about 30,000,000 bushels higher than the 1945 crop. The increase is largely accounted for in the provinces of Ontario and Alberta, where yields substantially in excess of last year's cutturns are being realized.

The estimated production of barley is up from last year's figure by a margin of nearly 7,000,000 bushels. This year's anticipated production of 164,206,000 bushels is well below that in the years 1942, 1943 and 1944 but exceeds the production in any other year to date.

A combined output of fall and spring rye is estimated at 7,588,000 bushels as compared with 5,883,000 bushels a year ago. The increase is attributable to moderately higher acreages and yields this year as compared with last year. The flax crop is placed at 8,742,000 bushels, an increase of nearly a million bushels over last year's figure of 7,593,000 bushels. Although the acreage seeded to flax is slightly lower this year, the average yield is up 1.5 bushels per acre from 1945, thus accounting for the larger 1946 crop.

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

With new-crop wheat augmenting supplies, visible stocks of Canadian wheat in store or intransit in North America at midnight on September 5 totalled 67,267,003 bushels, an increase of 16,245,093 bushels over the amount in store a week earlier, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows in its weekly report. Current stocks, however, were lower than last year when the aggregate was 197,736,505 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces continued heavier during the week ending September 5, the total of 19,021,794 bushels comparing with 14,581,052 in the preceding week. Marketings from Prairie farms from August 1 to September 5 aggregated 42,700,112 bushels as compared with 19,085,132 in the similar period of the crop year 1945-46.

Deliveries of coarse grains also were heavier during the week ending September 5 than in the preceding week, totals being as follows with those for the week of August 28 in brackets: oats, 3,666,461 (2,710,515) bushels; barley, 4,701,857 (4,193,050); rye, 376,064 (513,000); flaxseed, 136,195 (90,069).

Flour Production in 1945-46 Crop Year Highest on Record

Wheat flour production reported by Canadian mills for July, last month of the 1945-46 crop year, totalled 2,164,145 barrels, making an aggregate output for the crop year of 26,435,341 barrels which is the highest yearly output on record, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The year's total was 1,750,938 barrels greater than the 1944-45 production, which amounted to 24,684,403 barrels.

Production of flour during the 1945-46 year was above the two-million barrel mark in each month, ranging from the lowest output of 2,020,867 barrels in August last year to the highest of 2,392,927 barrels in March.

July production showed a substantial gain over the output of July last year, which amounted to 1,822,193 barrels, but was below the level of immediately preceding months this year, comparing with 2,183,648 barrels in June and 2,343,827 barrels in May.

Mills reporting July operation had a total milling capacity of 91,366 barrels per 24-hour day, and over a 26-day working period in the month 91.1 per cent of this was effective. The weighted average of working capacity for the crop year was 96.5 per cent as compared with 91.2 per cent for 1944-45.

Wheat used in the manufacture of flour during July amounted to 9,625,556 bushels compared with 8,093,417 bushels in July, 1945, and the total milled during the crop year was 117,609,336 bushels as against 109,464,388 bushels for the crop year 1944-45. Ontario wheat included in the quantity milled in 1945-46 amounted to 4,654,458 bushels as compared with 4,357,818 bushels in the previous crop year. Stocks of wheat in flour mills at the close of July stood at 5,208,021 bushels.

Quantities of other grains milled during July (figures for July, 1945, in brackets) were as follows: oats, 2,126,552 (1,697,318) bushels; corn, 140,236 (194,753); barley, 673,437 (420,325); buckwheat, 250 (800); mixed grain, 1,658,281 (1,625,284) bushels. Totals for the crop year (figures for the 1944-45 crop year in brackets) were: oats, 25,959,046 (23,764,346) bushels; corn, 2,019,614 (1,872,526); barley, 8,046,155 (8,065,952); buckwheat, 29,994 (45,302); rye, 109,719 (214,688); mixed grain, 26,519,091 (26,787,478) bushels.

Shipments of Primary Iron and Steel in June

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills in June declined to 220,715 net tons as compared with 270,061 net tons in May and 248,381 net tons in April, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Shipments for the half-year amounted to 1,461,272 net tons.

Of the June shipments, 28,997 tons went directly to railways and railway car shops, 20,623 tons to building construction, 20,461 tons to merchant trade products, 16,790 tons to the containers industry, 11,487 tons to agricultural equipment, 11,147 tons to machinery plants, and 8,587 tons to pressing, forming and stamping plants.

Fewer Business Assignments during First Six Months of This Year

Assignments under the provisions of bankruptcy and winding up acts reached a lower point during the first half of 1946 than in the similar period of any year since the statistics were first collected in 1922, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Assignments declined to 113 compared with 147, the previous minimum recorded for the first six months of 1945.

Failures in trade were greater than in any other groups of the classification, the increase from the first half of 1945 having been from 28 to 31. Failing manufacturing concerns increased from 27 to 30. No change was in evidence for the primary industries where three failures occurred in the first half of each year. Construction firms numbered nine compared with 26 last year. Defaulting firms in transportation fell from seven to six, while the number for the finance group doubled, four. The decline in services of different classes was from 43 to 25.

The defaulted liabilities which had reached a minimum for the last 24 years during the first half of 1945 showed an increase in this year. The total was \$2,511,000 compared with \$1,790,000 in the first six months of 1945. The total for the second quarter rose from \$397,000 to \$1,044,000 in the same comparison.

Canada's External Trade in July

Canada's external trade, excluding gold, was valued at \$352,878,000 in July compared with \$326,430,000 in the preceding month and \$424,725,000 in the corresponding month of last year, according to the monthly report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total was higher than that for June by 8 per cent, and exceeded the monthly average for the first six months of this year by the same percentage.

For the first seven months of the present year the aggregate value of external merchandise trade was \$2,306,675,000 a decline of 22.4 per cent as compared with the war-expanded total of \$2,968,629,000 in the similar period of 1945.

Merchandise imports in July were valued at \$161,615,000 as compared with \$157,658,000 in June and \$138,681,000 in July last year. The rise in July was in continuation of the consistently higher level recorded in the monthly totals this year. The July figure was the second highest so far this year, having been exceeded in May when the total was \$164,197,000.

Merchandise exported in July amounted to \$188,706,000 showing an advance over the June value which was \$166,697,000, and a decline of approximately one-third from the July 1945 total of \$282,709,000. Foreign commodities were re-exported in July to the value of \$2,557,000 as compared with \$2,075,000 in June and \$3,335,000 in July, 1945.

Canada's Merchandise Imports in July

Merchandise imports into Canada during July maintained the marked expansion of the preceding months over last year, being valued at \$161,615,124 as compared with \$138,689,915 for July last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. July imports show an increase over those of June, which stood at \$157,658,150, and compare in value with the record figure of \$164,196,552 for May this year.

For the seven months ending July imports into Canada aggregated \$1,041,490,077 as compared with \$937,375,884 for the corresponding period of 1945, an increase of nearly 10 per cent.

Imports from the United Kingdom in July declined slightly to \$21,896,036 as compared with \$23,394,177 in June but were substantially above the figure of \$11,982,298 for July last year. For the seven months ending July imports from the United Kingdom aggregated \$132,790,248 as against \$78,394,507 in the like period last year.

Merchandise imported from the United States during July rose in value to \$112,486,177 as compared with \$106,605,006 in June and \$103,483,402 in July, 1945, and the aggregate for the seven months this year was \$730,846,131 as against \$721,604,213 last year.

Among British Empire countries, imports from Australia advanced sharply to \$2,463,244 as compared with \$946,283 in July last year and those from South Africa continued the gains of preceding months with a value of \$534,609 as against \$301,418. Imports from British India dropped to \$649,828 as compared with \$2,341,721 last year and were also lower from Newfoundland at \$1,210,742 as compared with \$3,344,940 and from New Zealand at \$560,032 compared with \$882,162, the seven-month total being also lower for India and Newfoundland but substantially higher for New Zealand. Imports from British Guiana were valued at \$1,189,369 as compared with \$1,477,118; Barbados, \$398,891 as against \$303,525; Jamaica, \$877,600 (\$949,694); Trinidad and Tobago, \$400,943 (\$708,570); and Gold Coast, \$784,080 (\$1,272,938).

July figures for foreign countries indicate the start of a resumption of peacetime trade with European countries. Imports from Switzerland, the leading source of Canadian purchases during the month on the Continent, were valued at \$3,104,252 as compared with \$444,144 in July last year; France, \$849,382 as against \$327; Norway \$620,594 (\$52,116); Belgium, \$386,885 (\$85); Spain, \$335,358 (\$185,052); Italy, \$311,677 (\$75); Portugal, \$219,749 (\$115,349); Sweden \$270,985 (\$46,309).

Imports from Latin American countries continued in July to show the general upward trend evident in previous months this year, although figures for individual countries showed nearly as many decreases as increases. Among the leading countries, imports from Argentina stood at \$414,929 as against \$498,866 in July last year; Brazil, \$1,879,428 (\$709,904); Colombia, \$1,129,277 (\$1,464,430); Cuba, \$1,929,293 (\$803,410); Honduras, \$1,352,442 (\$640,071); Mexico, \$436,024 (\$726,302); Venezuela, \$1,832,294 (\$1,711,666).

Wholesale Sales in July Maintain Advance

Continuing strongly the gains of earlier months, wholesale sales in Canada during July were 22 per cent higher in dollar volume than in July last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports on the basis of country-wide returns from wholesalers in nine lines of trade. The month's gain compares with an increase of 17 per cent in June and an advance of 20 per cent for the first seven months of the year over the corresponding period of 1945.

The Bureau's general adjusted index of wholesale sales, on the base 1935-1939 equals 100, stood at 249.3 for July as compared with 241.0 for June and 203.7 for July last year.

All regions of the country reported increased sales in July, with gains in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces exceeding those elsewhere. Wholesale sales were up 24 per cent in Ontario and 27 per cent in the Prairie Provinces, while wholesalers reported an increase of 20 per cent in British Columbia and 17 per cent in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Results for individual trades also showed substantial advances in all lines over those recorded in July last year. The automotive, hardware and dry goods trades continued to show the greatest expansion, with increases of 41 per cent, 39 per cent and 34 per cent, respectively. Sales were 23 per cent higher in the tobacco and confectionary trade, 22 per cent in footwear, 20 per cent in the clothing trade, 18 per cent in groceries, 15 per cent in fruits and vegetables and 13 per cent in the wholesale drug trade.

Retail Sales in July

Retail sales in Canada declined 10 per cent in July below the June level but were almost 15 per cent higher than in July a year ago, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from a sample number of firms representing 14 different lines of business. The advance over July last year was approximately on a par with the average gain in dollar volume of sales for the year to date; cumulative figures for the first seven months of the year show an increase of 14 per cent.

As in earlier months of the year, stores specializing in durable merchandise continued to register the greatest increases in sales. Furniture sales ranged 38 per cent higher in July this year than last, and 36 per cent greater in the first seven months of 1946 over the corresponding period of 1945. Stores specializing in radios and electrical equipment continue to record marked increases, the July gain being 74 per cent and in the cumulative period 73 per cent. July sales of hardware stores were up 32 per cent, while the gain for the year to date was 35 per cent. A more moderate gain of 13 per cent for jewellery store sales compares with 14 per cent in June and an 18 per cent expansion for the year to date.

In the general merchandise group, department stores lead with a 20 per cent increase over July a year ago. Country general store were up 15 per cent and variety stores gained 13 per cent. Combined results for grocery stores, meat markets and combination stores show a 10 per cent increase in dollar business in July, while sales for the year to date were up by nine per cent.

Advance in Food Sales in July

Substantial advances were recorded in July in the volume of sales of food commodities through wholesale and retail outlets, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales of wholesale grocery establishments advanced 18 per cent over July last year, while sales in the fruit and vegetable trade were up 15 per cent. Sales of 869 chain store units in the food retailing field were 15 per cent higher than sales of 878 stores in July last year, while an expansion of nine per cent was shown in the sales of a sample number of independent food stores.

The increase in July over 1945 in the grocery trade was a result of fairly constant rises in sales in all parts of the country. In the wholesale field gains ranged from 15 per cent in Quebec to 19.4 per cent in the Maritimes. Advances in sales by retail chain store units ranged from 10.5 per cent in British Columbia to 16.9 per cent in Quebec, and gains recorded by independent stores fell within limits of 4.5 per cent shown in Quebec and 15.4 per cent recorded in Alberta

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Aided by a sharply increased movement of grain in Western Canada, carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended August 31 at 78,711 cars exceeded the previous week's total by 5,242 cars. In the corresponding week of 1945, loadings totalled 75,843. Grain loadings in the West increased by 3,120 cars over the previous week, and the increase for all Canada was 3,081 cars. Compared with 1945, grain loadings were down by 797 cars.

The most important changes from last year reflected the increase in activities in the construction industry. Loadings of sand, stone, gravel, brick and other building materials were 724 cars greater than a year ago; lumber and shingles were 723 cars greater. Increases of 552 cars in gasoline and petroleum products, 270 cars in coal, and 2,054 cars in l.c.l. merchandise were also recorded. The only two classifications to show marked declines from 1945 were manufactured iron and steel products, down 434 cars, and miscellaneous manufactures, down 472 cars.

Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings Higher at July 1

Hourly-rated wage-earners employed in the 6,124 manufacturing establishments furnishing data on man-hours and hourly earnings to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at July 1 aggregated 721,624, an increase of 1.2 per cent over the June 1 total of 712,781. The hours worked in the week preceding June 1 were given as 29,947,949, advancing to 30,572,013 in the week of July 1, a rise of 2.1 per cent. The reported total of hourly wages was \$21,395,033, a sum of which exceeded by 3.4 per cent the wages of \$20,696,580 disbursed for the week of June 1.

In part, these advances were due to the resumption of operations on a more normal scale following the settlement of the dispute in the lumber mills in British Columbia, but there was also generally heightened activity of a seasonal character in the other provinces, in spite of losses resulting from strikes in the rubber, textile, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, fur and other industries. In the case of the earnings, the payment of increased wage rates in certain industries, notably lumber and pulp and paper manufacturing, contributed to the higher aggregates and averages.

The average hourly earnings rose from 69.1 cents at June 1 to 70 cents at July 1, while the average hours increased from 42 in the week of June 1 to 42.4 in the week of July 1. The general averages reported in manufacturing at July 1 last year had been 44.3 per week and 70.1 cents per hour. The latest average of weekly wages of hourly-rated employees stood at \$29.68 as compared with \$29.02 at June 1, 1946, and \$31.05 at July 1, 1945. The decline in the average weekly earnings in manufacturing as a whole is due in the main to changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earners following the end of the war, together with curtailment in the amount of overtime worked. The latest average hourly rate was the highest since that of July 1, 1945, and was only half a cent lower than the maximum figure of 70.5 cents indicated at May 1, 1945 and December 1, 1944.

Salt Production and Shipments in June

Primary production of salt or natural sodium chloride in Canada during June totalled 59,000 short tons as compared with 60,118 tons in May, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The June output consisted of 28,078 tons of table, common fine, and other commercial grades, and 30,922 tons for the manufacture of chemicals.

Imports of salt, including all grades, totalled 12,348 tons valued at \$88,366 in June, while exports amounted to 714 tons valued at \$9,755.

Production of Domestic Washing Machines in July

Production of domestic washing machines in Canada during July was close to the June output, amounting to 9,217 units as against 9,259 units in the latter month, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These figures compare with the May output of 11,377 units. Aggregate output for the seven months ending July was 68,450 units, of which 65,606 were shipped from factories during the period.

July production consisted of 8,281 electric models and 298 gasoline and 638 hand-operated machines, the cumulative production for the seven months being 53,544, 5,323 and 4,583 units, respectively.

September 1 Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs

Further improvement was indicated in the Canadian butter position on September 1 when stocks of creamery butter in cold storages and dairy factories stood at 68,627,000 pounds, recording a seasonal advance of 10,109,000 pounds over the preceding month. There was an increase of 873,000 pounds over the stocks held on September 1, 1945, and a rise of 4,473,000 pounds over the 5-year average, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Stocks of cheese in storage and in transit were reduced on September 1, the total being 43,110,000 pounds as compared with 52,543,000 on August 1, and 64,983,000 on the corresponding date of last year. Stocks of evaporated whole milk held for or by manufacturers at 29,334,000 pounds on September 1 moved above August 1 holdings of 25,747,000 pounds, but were lower than the stocks of September 1, 1945, which totalled 47,662,000 pounds.

September 1 stocks of shell eggs were reduced, amounting to 14,476,000 dozen as compared with 15,682,000 on August 1 and 19,989,000 on September 1, 1945. Frozen egg meat stocks at 10,575,000 pounds on September 1, although higher than August 1 holdings of 10,073,000, were sharply lower than last year's total of 28,943,000 pounds. Stocks of dressed poultry recorded an advance on September 1, totalling 8,231,000 pounds compared with 6,412,000 on August 1 and 5,635,000 last year.

Stocks of Meat and Lard in Cold Storage

Stocks of meat held in cold storage on September 1 totalled 51,343,477 pounds compared with 57,496,424 on August 1, and 52,029,323 on the corresponding date of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reveals in its monthly storage report. There was thus an out-of-storage movement of 6.2 million pounds during the month of August as compared with an opposite movement of 2.1 million in the same month of last year.

There was a moderate rise in the level of stocks of pork on September 1 as compared with the same date of last year, but a sharp drop from the August 1 total. September 1 holdings amounted to 25,659,505 pounds compared with 39,903,772 on August 1, and 24,494,212 a year ago. Beef stocks at 18,046,538 pounds were 5,543,743 pounds in advance of August 1, but were 1,457,396 pounds under September 1, 1945.

Lard stocks continued to be low with September 1 holdings standing at 659,970 pounds as against 831,664 on August 1 and 940,689 on September 1, 1945.

Farm Implement and Equipment Sales in 1945.

Domestic sales of new farm implements and equipment in Canada, mainly at wholesale prices to dealers or agents, amounted in 1945 to \$63,781,105, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 205 firms, including both Canadian manufacturers and importers of foreign makes. The 1945 total shows an increase of 16.3 per cent over the revised figure of \$54,824,135 for 1944 and was the highest figure recorded since the Bureau began issuing annual reports on farm implement and equipment sales in 1936. These figures do not include the sale of parts, binder twine, motor trucks or used equipment of any kind.

On the basis of supplementary information relating to average mark-up for retail sale, the Bureau estimates that Canadian farmers spent approximately \$76,600,000 for new farm machinery and equipment in 1945.

Separate figures on the sale of repair parts received by the Bureau show a total wholesale business of \$18,651,843 in 1945, a gain of 9.2 per cent over the total of \$17,084,138 reported for the preceding year. After allowance for mark-up, total retail value of sales of repair parts amounted to an estimated \$24,508,500 in 1945.

Increased sales of farm machinery and equipment were recorded in all regions of Canada in 1945. Saskatchewan led in amount of sales with \$18,628,103 followed by Ontario with \$14,731,018, Alberta with \$12,352,466, Manitoba with \$7,868,572 and Quebec with \$6,051,271. Sales for the Maritime Provinces totalled \$2,619,974 and for British Columbia, \$1,529,701.

Economic Activity in July

Despite a certain measure of dislocation caused by strikes, production in Canada was at a slightly higher level in July than in the preceding month. The index of the physical volume of business rose nearly one per cent to 180.3 and the index of industrial production recorded a somewhat similar percentage increase.

Three of the five main components of the index of the physical volume of business showed appreciable increases over June. The new business obtained by the construction industry recorded an increase and the production of electric power was at a considerably higher level. The index of distribution, based on internal and external trade and railway freight traffic, showed a minor gain. The indexes of production in mining and manufacturing, however, were at a lower level than in June, but the recessions were of minor proportions.

Advances in production by the meat-packing, textile and forestry industries characterized the manufacturing group in July as compared with the preceding month. The operations of the meat-packing industry showed considerable revival as measured by live-stock slaughterings, the index of which advances 17 points to 134. Marked increase was shown in each of the three main classes of live stock.

The operations of the textile industry were slightly greater, the index rising about one point to 132.7. Raw cotton consumption rose from 9.9 to 10.2 million pounds. The activity in the forestry industry increased sharply in July. The index of newsprint production rose to a new high point, the output amounting to 357,027 tons against 334,207. Exports of planks and boards totalled 171 million feet against 101 million in the preceding month, and there was a marked increase in the outward shipment of shingles. The timber scaled in British Columbia was 256.6 against 104.4 million board feet. The forest index consequently rose 15 points to 143.

Production of wheat flour in July was 2,164,000 barrels, and the index of flour-milling production after seasonal adjustment moved up from 188 to 197. Minor recession was shown in sugar production in the seventh four-week period, the output being 60 million pounds against 60.7 million in the previous month and the index dropping three points to 72.4. Tobacco released for consumption showed a decline. The index of employment in the rubber industry was lower at 172.6 on July 1 against 186.9 at the beginning of June. The output of the industry has been greatly curtailed by the strike situation. Due to the decline in the output of cheese, the dairy index dropped about five points to 116.

The primary iron and steel industry showed a marked reduction output owing to the strike by employees. Coke production receded from 294,000 to 203,000 tons. Imports of crude petroleum, suggestive of conditions in the oil-refining industry, rose from 203.4 to 207.8 million gallons. The indexes of production in manufacturing plants based on animal products, textiles, wood and paper, and chemicals recorded advances, while declines were shown in plants using crop products, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals.

The new business obtained by the construction industry recorded a considerable increase in July over the preceding month. After seasonal adjustment the index rose from 204 to 247. Electric power production was 3,423,000,000 k.w.h. against 3,415,000,000 and the index advanced from 164.5 to 168.2.

The index of distribution rose fractionally to 178.6. The distribution of commodities on a volume basis through retail and wholesale outlets showed recession in the month under review. External trade was at a considerably higher level. Exports were \$191.3 million against \$168.8 million and imports rose from \$157.7 million to \$161.6 million. As external trade is normally less in July than in the preceding month, a considerable gain was shown in the adjusted indexes of both exports and imports.

Owing to the termination of war production the output of commodities in Canada during July dropped to a lower position than in July last year. The index of the physical volume of business was 15.6 per cent lower, while industrial production dropped 21.3 per cent. As the production of war supplies was mainly carried in manufacturing plants, the decline in this group was considerably great than in any other main component of the general index.

Canadian Construction Industry

The value of work performed by the Canadian construction industry in 1945 was \$370,776,000 as compared with \$308,678,000 in the preceding year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. On the basis of complete returns, final value of the work performed by the industry in 1944 has been placed by the Bureau at \$381,216,000; thus the preliminary figure for 1944 represented about 81 per cent of the final. On the same basis, the final total for 1945 will be somewhat higher than that presently indicated.

Advances were shown in 1945 in both broad classifications into which the industry is sub-divided--new construction and addition, alterations and repairs. The former group rose from \$198,730,000 in 1944 to \$242,283,000, and the latter from \$109,949,000 to \$128,492,000. Completed reports were received from 15,993 concerns or contractors, an increase of 1,891 over the preceding year.

The value of building construction rose from \$176,915,000 in 1944 to \$226,977,000, a large portion of the advance being accounted for by greater activity in residential construction, the value of which rose from \$72,527,000 to \$100,158,000. Industrial construction increased from \$56,048,000 to \$70,357,000, churches, institutions, etc., from \$17,472,000 to \$24,315,000, while commercial construction rose from \$20,213,000 to \$28,137,000.

Tuberculosis Institutions in 1944

Institutions devoted to the care of the tuberculous in Canada, treated 22,115 patients during 1944, according to the annual survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was a decrease of 226 from the total for 1943. Resident patients on January 1, 1944 totalled 9,988, while 12,127 were admitted during the year. Direct discharges in 1944 numbered 11,868, deaths 2,204, leaving 10,244 in residence at the end of 1944.

Of the 12,127 admission, 10,017 or 82.6 per cent had pulmonary tuberculosis. Of this total, 2,228 or 22.2 per cent were minimal, 3,907 or 39 per cent were moderately advanced, 3,631 or 36.2 per cent far advanced, with 251 or 2.6 per cent with childhood type. A total of 575 had pleurisy with or without effusion, while the number of non-pulmonary admissions was 489.

Active cases of all types admitted in 1944 totalled 10,277. Of the total pulmonary admissions, 53.2 per cent were males and 46.8 per cent were females. The corresponding rates for 1943 were for males 54 per cent and for females 46 per cent. It is interesting to note that 60 per cent of the total female admissions were found in the three age groups 15 to 29 years, while for males the three groups 20 to 34 years had the greatest number of admissions. Of the minimal admission 65 per cent were in the three age groups 15 to 29. Of the moderately advanced 65 per cent were in the age groups 15 to 34, and of the far advanced 55 per cent were in the same age groups as the moderately advanced.

As in previous years, by far the largest number of tuberculous admissions came from the group "homemakers" and those living at home. This group contributed 27.2 per cent of total admissions. Those engaged in manufacturing formed the second largest group with 9.6 per cent of admissions. Of the total admissions from this group, 80.6 per cent came from workers engaged in textiles, metal products and chemicals and paint. The third largest group was Public Administration and Defence with nine per cent of total admissions, of whom 88.5 per cent came from the Army, Navy and Air Force. The two groups, personal service and students, each contributed 7.5 per cent of total admissions.

In addition to the work done in tuberculosis sanatoria throughout Canada, much valuable work was carried on by tuberculosis clinics in 1944. Forty-six thousand six hundred and ninety-five specimens of sputum were examined, 247,289 X-rays taken, 85,539 fluoroscopic examinations made, 59,450 tuberculin tests were given, 8,398 new cases discovered, 187,411 first examinations made, 127,207 re-examinations made and 47,189 pneumothorax treatments given.

Production of Cooking and Heating Apparatus

Wartime restrictions placed on the manufacture of certain types of cooking and heating equipment in Canada are reflected in figures for 1944 released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production of electric stoves declined from a pre-war total of 33,000 units in 1939 to 12,000 in 1944, while the number of gas cooking stoves dropped from 25,000 in 1939 to 20,000. Output of coal and wood cooking and heating stoves, on the other hand, advanced from 192,000 to 215,000 units.

There were 26,000 warm air furnaces produced in 1944, an output which compares with 25,000 in 1939. More furnace blowers were made during the year, the figure for 1944 being 2,392 compared with 1,111 while the output of power type oil burners declined to 355 from 1,842 in 1939. There was a reduction also in the production of domestic electric water tank heater from 23,000 to 16,101, while the type designed for coal, wood or oil advanced from 7,000 to 17,000.

Census records for 1941 show that almost 39 per cent of Canadian homes were furnace heated, while slightly more than 61 per cent were heated by stoves, with the heating system varying with the kind of community. Generally, the greater the population concentration the higher the percentage of homes with furnace heating. In farming districts, 13 per cent of homes were heated by furnace, in rural non-farm areas 25.5 per cent, while in cities of 30,000 population and over the percentage was 64.4

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
2. Canadian Failures in the Second Quarter of 1946 (25 cents).
3. Preliminary Report on the Construction Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
4. Canadian Milling Statistics, July (10 cents).
5. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
6. Sugar Report, July 20 to August 10, 1946 (10 cents).
7. Primary Iron and Steel, June (10 cents).
8. Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales, July (10 cents).
9. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, July (10 cents).
10. Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings as Reported at the Beginning of July, 1946 (10 cents).
11. Trade of Canada: Totals by Months, January, 1943 to July, 1946 (10 cents).
12. Summary of Canada's Imports for Consumption, July (10 cents).
13. Imports into Canada by Countries, July (10 cents).
14. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, July (10 cents).
15. Current Trends in Food Distribution, July (10 cents).
16. Salt, June (10 cents).
17. Dealers' Monthly Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, June (10 cents).
18. The Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products Industry, 1944 (10 cents).
19. The Iron Castings Industry in Canada, 1944 (25 cents).
20. The Brass and Copper Products Industry in Canada, 1944 (25 cents).
21. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, September 1, 1946 (10 cents).
22. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco During the Quarter ending June 30, 1946 (10 cents).
23. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, June (10 cents).
24. Farm Implements and Equipment Sales in Canada, 1945 (25 cents).
25. Primary Iron and Steel Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
26. Cooking and Heating Apparatus Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
27. Automobile Parts Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
28. Factory sales of Electric Storage Batteries, July (10 cents).
29. Domestic Washing Machines, July (10 cents).
30. Preliminary Announcement of Population Census of Prairie Provinces, 1946 (10 cents).
31. Stocks of Meat and Lard in Cold Storage, September 1 (10 cents).
32. First Estimate of Production of Principal Grain Crops and Hay and Clover. Condition of Late-Sown Crops (10 cents).



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