



### Decrease Recorded in Production of Steel Ingots in July

Production of steel ingots in Canada dropped off sharply in July to 130,754 net tons compared with 208,296 in the preceding month and 220,379 in the corresponding month of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The daily average output also moved lower, amounting to 4,218 net tons compared with 6,941 in June and 7,109 in July, 1945. Total output for the first seven months of the current year was 1,533,551 net tons compared with 1,730,744 in the same period of 1945, the daily averages being 7,234 and 8,164 tons, respectively.

### Production of Domestic-Type Electric Refrigerators in July

Production of domestic-type electric refrigerators showed a reduction in July, reversing the advance noted in recent months, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There were 3,289 units produced in July compared with 5,670 in June, 5,523 in May, and 5,299 in April. For the first seven months of this year output totalled 29,649 units. Imports of domestic and store electric refrigerators amounted to 716 units in July as compared with 546 in June, and for the seven months totalled 3,407 units. There were 18 electric refrigerators exported in July, while in the seven month period 33 units were shipped out of the country.

### Production and Exports of Silver, Lead and Zinc in July

Canadian output of silver in all forms amounted to 1,266,925 fine ounces in July as compared with 1,174,600 in the preceding month and 951,348 in the corresponding month of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. For the first seven months of this year output aggregated 7,947,138 fine ounces as compared with 7,474,904 in the similar period of 1945. Exports of refined silver were low in July, the total being 400 fine ounces compared with 308,766 last year, while exports of silver ores and concentrates advanced to 438,168 ounces from 227,196.

Primary production of unrefined lead in all forms in July totalled 31,659,550 pounds compared with 30,927,636 in the preceding month and 25,505,404 a year ago. Output for the first seven months of this year amounted to 219,335,106 pounds compared with 189,780,746 in the same period of 1945. July exports of lead in ore amounted to 4,770,700 pounds, and lead in pigs 16,663,300 pounds.

Production of primary zinc in July was recorded at 39,550,943 pounds as compared with 39,261,780 in June and 45,197,460 in July last year, while the total for the seven months ended July stood at 285,788,041 pounds compared with 319,203,659 last year. Exports in July of zinc in ore amounted to 9,192,900 pounds, and of fine spelter, 25,244,000 pounds.

### Housing Completed in the Period January to July

There were 14,359 dwelling units completed during the first seven months of this year in municipalities across Canada and in unorganized areas of Alberta and British Columbia, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 353 municipalities from which returns were received reported a total of 14,224 dwelling units completed, the unorganized areas accounting for the remaining 135 units.

Of the total number of units completed during the seven months ended July, 10,833 were single dwellings, 480 doubles, 106 in rows or terraces, 444 duplexes, 153 triplexes, 681 in apartments or flats, 254 in combined business premises and flats, and 1,404 conversions and reconversions. In addition, 188 summer cottages were completed during the period.

Department of State  
Division of Consular Affairs

Consular Affairs

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Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on September 12 amounted to 79,556,200 bushels, an increase of 12,289,197 bushels over the total for September 5, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. On the corresponding date of last year, the amount in store was 202,944,587 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending September 12, amounted to 29,313,309 bushels, an increase of 19,643,656 in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year 62,540,283 bushels were marketed as compared with 34,729,798 in the corresponding period of 1945-46.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending September 12, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 3,598,472 (3,778,456) bushels; barley, 4,184,335 (4,909,550); rye, 305,463 (387,418); flaxseed, 193,275 (148,317).

Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables

Stocks of canned fruits and vegetables held by canners, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses were higher on July 1 this year than on the corresponding date of last year, according to quarterly figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Canned fruit stocks totalled 582,251 dozen can compared with 499,019 dozen a year ago, and canned vegetables 2,480,062 dozen compared with 2,373,661 dozen. The respective increases were 17 and 4.5 per cent.

On a weight-of-contents basis, however, stocks of canned fruits and vegetables were lower than those held on July 1 last year, although in the case of vegetables the reduction was negligible. Net weight of the stocks of canned fruits held on July 1 this year was 11,880,127 pounds compared with 12,669,950 pounds a year ago, while the content weight of canned vegetables was 40,770,266 pounds compared with 40,850,090.

Amongst the canned fruits the stocks of peaches rose from 99,729 dozen cans on July 1 last year to 176,690, plums, gages, etc., from 104,315 dozen to 128,576, cherries from 15,591 dozen to 19,000, grapefruit from 7,000 dozen to 19,239, rhubarb from 8,165 dozen to 13,740, and pineapple from 4,640 dozen to 21,561. Canned pear stocks were reduced from 186,132 dozen to 173,205, apples from 30,884 dozen to 3,806, apricots from 19,643 to 11,668, and apple pie filling from 14,550 dozen to 3,698.

Advances were recorded in the stocks of canned beets, green or wax beans, baked beans and carrots as compared with July 1 last year, while asparagus, corn, peas, pumpkin and tomatoes were held in higher volume. July 1 holdings of principal canned vegetables were as follows, with corresponding totals for 1945 in brackets: asparagus, 90,555 (130,679) dozen cans; green or wax beans, 247,330 (206,041); baked beans, 514,108 (294,117); beets, 210,513 (53,853); carrots, 283,049 (10,730); corn, 194,014 (220,530); peas, 535,342 (696,059); pumpkin, 59,956 (298,969); spinach, 62,909 (41,462); tomatoes, 241,244 (386,630).

Amongst the stocks of other canned food held on July 1, holding of fruits for infants advanced from 490,691 dozen on July 1 last year to 801,565, and vegetables for infants from 953,350 dozen to 1,084,529, while soups for infants were reduced from 427,155 dozen to 277,865. Stocks of jams, jellies and marmalades were lower. Relishes and sauces were held in greater quantities, but pickle stocks were reduced, as were the holdings of tomato juice, tomato catsup, and tomato pulp. Stocks of canned soups moved to a higher level, while there was less spaghetti on hand.

Cold Storage Holdings of Fish on September 1

Cold storage holdings of fish on September 1 were recorded at 48,523,088 pounds as compared with 41,251,674 pounds on August 1, and 37,589,350 pounds on September 1 last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks on September 1 this year included 45,271,889 pounds frozen fresh and 3,251,199 pounds frozen smoked. During August 15,786,475 pounds of fish were frozen as against 18,804,417 pounds in the corresponding month of last year.

Section 101

The first part of the document is a letter to the Secretary of the State, dated 18th March 1914, in which the author expresses his views on the proposed changes to the law of the State.

The second part of the document is a letter to the Secretary of the State, dated 25th March 1914, in which the author expresses his views on the proposed changes to the law of the State.

The third part of the document is a letter to the Secretary of the State, dated 1st April 1914, in which the author expresses his views on the proposed changes to the law of the State.

Section 102

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Section 103

The first part of the document is a letter to the Secretary of the State, dated 6th May 1914, in which the author expresses his views on the proposed changes to the law of the State.

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables on September 1

Stocks of Canadian apples held at distributing centres only moved sharply higher on September 1, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Current stocks aggregated 48,279 bushels as compared with 9,142 bushels on August 1, and 8,354 bushels on the corresponding date of last year. Of this year's September 1 stocks, 20,427 bushels were held in cold storage and 27,852 bushels in common storage.

Stocks of Canadian pears on September 1 also were much higher, amounting to 31,419 bushels compared with 600 bushels on August 1, and 3,340 bushels on September 1, 1945. In addition there were 23,186 bushels of imported pears in store on September 1 as compared with 7,296 on August 1.

Stocks of fruits, frozen and in preservatives, held in storages and factories on September 1 rose to 30,194,040 pounds from 28,274,214 pounds on August 1 and 26,865,265 pounds on September 1, 1945. Of the current stocks, 12,539,561 pounds were frozen and 17,654,479 pounds were in preservatives.

Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 5,727,083 pounds on September 1 compared with 3,007,314 pounds on August 1 and 4,511,459 pounds on September 1 last year. The stocks on September 1 this year included 3,814,219 pounds frozen, and 1,912,864 pounds in brine.

Stocks of Canadian potatoes in storage on September 1 amounted to 1,766 tons, onion 534 tons, beets 252 tons, carrots 316 tons, cabbages 390 tons and celery 5,237 crates. Imported vegetables were held in the following amounts on September 1 this year: potatoes, 44 tons; carrots, 11 tons; parsnips, four tons.

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Production of Butter and Cheese in August

August production of creamery butter dropped 4,000,000 pounds below the August output for 1945, and represents the most serious decline since last March when the shortage of butter became an acute problem throughout the Dominion, according to figures made public by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The fact that storage stocks on September 1 showed an increase of less than 1,000,000 pounds as against an increase of 2,000,000 pounds in the preceding month is indicative of the heavy domestic disappearance during the month of August. During the two previous months the disappearance of total butter was approximately 26,500,000 pounds, whereas in August it jumped to 28,000,000 pounds. The current favourable stock position is credited to the reduction in the individual ration which was reduced from seven ounces a year ago to six ounces during the Summer months of 1946.

While dry weather played an important part in the decline in the August output of creamery butter, it is pointed out that a general fall-off in milk production is now forecast for future months which will have undesirable results on the output of butter. The creamery make in August was 34,015,000 pounds compared with 38,044,000 in August 1945; output for the year to date amounted to 198,400,000 pounds as against 214,600,000 pounds in the January-August period of 1945, representing a decline of 7.6 per cent. With the prospective seasonal decline in production which is characteristic of the Fall and Winter months, the current make will soon be falling short of the amount required to meet domestic needs.

Cheddar cheese production dropped to 21,200,000 pounds in August and the total for the eight-month period was 103,100,000 pounds, representing declines of 26 and 22 per cent, respectively, as compared with a year ago. The total production of all concentrated milk products amounted to approximately 32,000,000 pounds for the month of August and 219,500,000 pounds in the eight-month period ended August. The former was practically on a par with the previous year, while the latter represents a decline of 1.5 per cent.

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Production of Leather Footwear in July

Production of leather footwear in Canada in July amounted to 2,991,000 pairs as compared with 3,655,000 in the preceding month and 2,701,000 in the corresponding month of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Of this year's July output, 506,000 pairs were soled with materials other than leather. Total output for the first seven months of this year aggregated 25,544,000 pairs as compared with 21,946,000 in the similar period of 1945.

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Fur Farms of Canada in 1944

Total number of fur farms in Canada declined in 1944 to 6,396 from 6,973 in 1943, but the proportion having 20 or more animals was higher and the total capital value of fur farms rose nearly two million dollars from \$17,403,249 in 1943 to \$19,389,783, according to the annual report containing statistics for 1944 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The revenue from the sale of live animals and pelts was \$9,382,103, a decline of 4.7 per cent from the total of \$9,846,005 in 1943.

A decline in the number of farms in 1944 from 1943 was recorded for every province. The greatest decrease occurred in the Maritimes, amounting to 21.1 per cent, while the two most westerly provinces had only 1.6 per cent less. The number reporting foxes was 4,467 compared with 5,024 in 1943, and mink farms numbered 2,262 compared with 2,263. In the case of fox farms, there was a marked decrease in the number having less than 20 foxes and an increase in those having 20 and over. Farms reporting 40 mink and over rose 26 per cent. There was also a general decrease by provinces in the number reporting foxes, but an increase in those reporting mink in Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

There were 102,810 foxes, 144,166 mink and 1,229 other kinds of fur-bearers on farms at the end of 1944, the number of foxes retained on farms showing an increase of four per cent and the number of mink an advance of 21 per cent. New type foxes increased 33 per cent.

Sales of animal's accounted for \$1,141,239 of the total 1944 revenue, and sales of pelts for \$8,240,864. The sale of foxes and fox pelts amounted to \$4,944,378, or 52 per cent of total revenue, and that of mink and mink pelts amounted to \$4,404,733, or 47 per cent. Ontario was first in revenue from the sale of live animals and pelts, Quebec second, Alberta third, and Manitoba fourth.

The increases in total capital value of fur farms over 1943 was due to larger numbers of the higher-priced new-type foxes and mink, the report states. By provinces, Quebec had the greatest value at \$4,156,648; followed by Ontario, \$3,994,259; Alberta, \$3,196,780; Manitoba, \$2,536,732; Saskatchewan, \$1,546,474; Prince Edward Island, \$1,498,764; British Columbia, \$999,613; New Brunswick, \$925,672; and Nova Scotia, \$534,841.

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Second Release of Population  
Figures for Prairie Provinces

The population of the City of Moose Jaw -- the largest centre for which preliminary counts of 1946 Prairie Census returns have been completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics -- rose to 22,599 in 1946 from the 1941 figure of 20,753, an increase during the inter-censal period of 1,846. The population of Neepawa, Manitoba, rose from 2,292 in 1941 to 2,452, while that of Kamsack, Saskatchewan, fell from 1,792 to 1,738.

Amongst the smaller Saskatchewan centres for which counts have been completed by the Bureau, the population of Maple Creek rose from 1,085 to 1,230, and of Sutherland from 888 to 1,035, while that of Assiniboia fell from 1,349 to 1,220. In Manitoba, the population of Morden increased from 1,427 to 1,678, while in Alberta the population of Edson advanced from 1,499 to 1,559, Magrath from 1,207 to 1,282, and of St. Paul from 1,018 to 1,184.

The population of Beausejour, Manitoba, at 1,173; Indian Head, Saskatchewan, at 1,348; Shaunavon, Saskatchewan, at 1,610; and of Raymond, Alberta, at 2,099; remained almost unchanged from the 1941 count.

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Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended September 7 totalled 70,406 cars compared with 66,019 cars in the corresponding week of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Owing to the Labor Day holiday the total showed a decline of 8,365 cars from that of the preceding week. Loadings of grain, compared with last year, were up 1,718 cars in Western Canada, but down 1,714 cars in Eastern Canada. Apart from livestock, iron and steel products and automobiles, trucks and parts, which declined by 344 cars, 477 cars and 281 cars, respectively, most of the commodity groups showed improvement over last year.

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Steam Railways in 1945

Operating revenues of steam railways in Canada in 1945 totalled \$774,971,000, a decrease of 2.7 per cent from the record total of \$796,637,000 in 1944, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its summary review of railway operations. Freight revenues decreased by 3.3 per cent, passenger revenues by 4.9 per cent, but all other revenues increased by 4.7 per cent. Operating expenses amounted to \$631,498,000 compared with \$634,774,000 in 1944, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. Net operating revenues were \$143,474,000 in 1945 compared with \$161,863,000 in 1944.

Dividend payments during the year were the largest since 1931 at \$22,578,000 compared with \$19,398,000 in the preceding year. Dividends on the ordinary and preference stocks of the Canadian Pacific accounted for \$21,782,000 of this total. The cash surplus of the Canadian National, paid to the Dominion Government and applied in reducing loans from the Government, amounted to \$24,756,000 during the year compared with \$23,027,000 in 1944. Since 1941, the operations of the Canadian National have realized surpluses totalling \$112,502,000.

Freight traffic tonnage showed a decline from the previous year for the first time since 1938. Tons originating on Canadian railways and received from foreign connections totalled 147,349,000 in 1945 compared with 155,326,000 in 1944. The 1938 total was 76,176,000 tons, indicating that the physical volume of traffic had doubled by the end of the wartime period. The greater part of the decline in tonnage from 1944 occurred in products of mines and manufactures.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in July

More births, deaths and marriages were registered in July than in the corresponding month of last year in Canadian cities, towns and villages have a population of 10,000 and over, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of births registered during the month was 14,186, deaths 4,956 and marriages 7,575, compared with 12,637 births, 4,818 deaths and 6,576 marriages in July, 1945. The increases were 12, three and 15 per cent, respectively.

Survey of Incomes in the Profession of Dentistry

Average income of members of the dental profession has shown a steady rise during recent years, according to a special survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with the Canadian Dental Association. This is one of several surveys which must be made of incomes in different professional groups so that the accuracy of national income estimates may be proved. The survey reveals that whereas 60 per cent of dentists had total net incomes over \$2,500 in 1941, 78 per cent had incomes in excess of \$2,500 in 1944, and while only one per cent had total net incomes over \$8,500 in 1941, seven per cent exceeded this figure three years later.

Gross income of the 3,279 dentists participating in the survey for 1944 aggregated \$26,547,000. Net income, that is gross income less costs of practice totalled \$13,610,000, while salaried income amounted to \$844,000, making the total net income of this professional group in 1944, \$14,454,000. For 1941 information was secured by the Bureau from 3,740 dentists whose gross income had totalled \$22,703,000, net income \$11,685,000, salaried income \$787,000, leaving a total net income of \$12,472,000 for 1941.

Estimated gross income of dentists from independent practice rose successively from the 1941 figure of \$6,200 to \$8,300 in 1944, while net income advanced from the 1941 average of \$3,200 to \$4,200 in 1944. Net, income stated as a percentage of gross income, on the other hand, was reduced from 51.6 in 1941 to 50.6 per cent in 1944.

A striking feature was the steady rise in average incomes over the four years in each region; this advance has not been accounted for by the decrease in the number of dentists in civilian practice, for the number has remained almost constant from 1942 forward.

Dentists in the Prairie Provinces had the highest average gross and net incomes in 1944, the former being estimated at \$10,700 and the latter, \$5,800. In British Columbia the average gross income was \$10,200 and the net \$5,000. The average gross income for the Maritime Provinces and Ontario was \$7,800, but the net for the former area at \$4,300 exceeded the average for Ontario by \$200. In Quebec the average gross income was \$7,000 and the net \$3,300.



Dentists with both independent practice and professional salaries received a slightly higher average income than dentists in independent practice only or in salaried employment only. Most of the salaried or part-salaried dentists, of course, were found in large cities, since the opportunities for salaried work in clinics, university dental schools, or private industry, is very limited in smaller centres. A further point brought out by the report is that the highest average incomes are earned not in the largest cities, but in centres whose population ranges from 25,000 to 100,000.

The peak of earning power of the average dentist appears to be reached between the ages of 35 and 46, after 10 to 20 years in practice.

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Reports Issued During the Week

1. Housing Statistics, 1946 -- Dwelling Units and Type of Buildings Reported by Municipalities and Other Areas for Seven Months Ending July (25 cents).
  2. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
  3. Month Dairy Review, August (10 cents).
  4. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish September 1 (10 cents).
  5. Survey of Incomes in the Profession of Dentistry in Canada, 1941 to 1944 (10 cents).
  6. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, July (10 cents).
  7. Domestic Type Electric Refrigerators, July (10 cents).
  8. Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, July 1, 1946 (10 cents).
  9. Steel Ingots, July (10 cents).
  10. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, July (10 cents).
  11. Births, Deaths and Marriages, July (10 cents).
  12. Canadian Grain Statistics, Weekly (10 cents).
  13. Fur Farms in Canada, 1944 (25 cents).
  14. Preliminary Announcement of Population, Bulletin 7-0020 (10 cents).
  15. Statistics of Steam Railways, 1945 (10 cents).
  16. Production of Leather Footwear, July (10 cents).
  17. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, September 1, (10 cents).
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