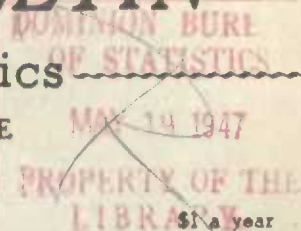


# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

----- Dominion Bureau of Statistics -----

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

OTTAWA - CANADA



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## ACREAGE INTENTIONS FOR FIELD CROPS IN 1947

Present indications are that Canadian farmers will seed approximately 800,000 fewer acres to wheat this year than last and probably a half-million acres less to oats, but will increase barley seedings by over a million acres and flax seedings by nearly 700,000 acres, according to the annual spring survey of acreage intentions for field crops by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures obtained from farms, the Bureau points out, are indicative of their plans at the end of April, and the acreages actually seeded may vary considerably, depending upon subsequent conditions affecting seeding.

Acreage intended for wheat is estimated at 25.1 million acres as compared with 25.3 million last year, representing a decrease of approximately three per cent. Indicated area to be seeded in the Prairie Provinces is 24,311,000 acres against 25,178,000 acres in 1946, a decrease of 867,000 acres. Ontario's wheat acreage promises to increase some 63,000 acres to 867,000, while little change is anticipated in the other provinces. The anticipated decrease in wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces is as follows: Saskatchewan, 594,000 acres or four per cent; Manitoba, 198,000 or seven per cent; Alberta, 75,000 or one per cent.

Realization of a western wheat acreage of the size indicated, the Bureau points out, would still compare quite favourably with the 1935-39 average of 24.6 million acres, and the 1940-46 average of 22.3 million. The largest wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces was recorded in 1940 when 27,750,000 acres were seeded.

For the Dominion as a whole, farmers intend to seed 12.6 million acres to oats as compared with 13.2 million acres last year, a decrease of about four per cent. Practically all of the decline is accounted for in the Prairie Provinces. Quebec anticipates an increase of some 44,000 acres or about three per cent and little change is indicated elsewhere.

The intended barley acreage for Canada is estimated at 7.8 million acres as against 6.7 million in 1946, a rise of 16 per cent. In this case the increase is almost entirely in the Prairie Provinces, with increases of 21 per cent in Saskatchewan, 20 per cent in Alberta and nine per cent in Manitoba. Quebec and British Columbia also anticipate increases of eight per cent and four per cent respectively and other provinces little or no change.

For flax the intended acreage figure of 1.7 million acres is approximately 67 per cent above the 1946 level of just over a million acres. The Prairie Provinces account for most of this increase, although Ontario expects to increase flax seedings to 27,000 acres, an increase of 50 per cent from last year.

## GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Spring is late in all of Canada with the exception of British Columbia. Conditions in the Maritimes and Quebec are particularly backward with little or no field work completed. In Ontario only a fraction of spring seeding has been completed in a few districts.

Spring work in the Prairies has also been retarded by unfavourably weather and at April 30 reports indicated that the percentage of wheat seeding completed to that date varied from only two per cent in Saskatchewan to eight per cent in Alberta. The corresponding figures for last year were 34 per cent and 32 per cent respectively with Manitoba having seeded 61 per cent of her wheat acreage by the end of April, 1946. Moisture conditions, however, are reported to be generally favourable and it is anticipated that, should satisfactory weather prevail, seeding will be general well before the middle of the month. In contrast to the rest of the country, British Columbia reports the season to be in advance of that of 1946.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF  
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on May 8 totalled 94,214,013 bushels, compared with 93,996,576 bushels on May 1, and 76,296,006 bushels on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies on the latest date included 94,179,013 bushels in Canadian positions and 35,000 in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces were increased during the week ending May 8, the total being 4,691,773 bushels, compared with 4,551,544 in the preceding week. Marketings during the elapsed portion of the present crop year -- August 1 to May 8 -- aggregated 276,640,316 bushels compared with 208,631,083 in the similar period of 1945-46.

Following quantities of coarse grains were delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending May 8, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 2,054,689 (1,504,679) bushels; barley, 1,212,488 (923,358); rye, 22,118 (26,171); flaxseed, 1,663 (2,723).

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BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION IN APRIL

Production of creamery butter in Canada increased five per cent in April over the same month last year, amounting to 20,737,000 pounds as compared with 19,705,000 pounds, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Aggregate make for the first four months this year was 2.8 per cent greater than in 1946, standing at 51,294,000 as against 49,889,000 pounds.

Sharply increased output in Ontario was mainly responsible for the April 1 and four months' advance, production in that province rising nearly 21 per cent in April over last year and 16 per cent in the four months. Quebec also showed a gain of seven per cent in April and nine per cent for the four months.

Cheddar cheese production in April declined 30 per cent as compared with April, 1946, amounting to 5,189,000 as against 7,421,000 pounds. Aggregate for the four months was 10,605,000 pounds this year compared with 13,240,000 pounds in 1946, a drop of nearly 20 per cent. There were sharp decreases both in Ontario and Quebec.

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STOCKS OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

Canadian stocks of creamery butter on May 1 amounted to 11,207,117 pounds compared with 6,790,804 pounds on the corresponding date last year and 15,318,234 pounds on April 1 this year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This year's May 1 stocks consisted of 3,750,490 pounds in cold storages, 6,511,627 pounds in dairy factories, and 945,000 pounds in railway transit.

Cheese stocks on May 1 totalled 19,290,590 pounds compared with 21,306,308 pounds at the same date last year and 18,843,650 pounds on April 1 this year.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on May 1 increased to 19,910,730 pounds compared with 13,033,488 on May 1, 1946, and 13,910,476 pounds at the start of April this year. Holdings of skim milk powder were also higher, amounting to 3,573,758 pounds on May 1 compared with 1,259,264 pounds last year, and 2,384,750 pounds on April 1.

May 1 stocks of cold storage eggs totalled 8,342,785 dozen as against 3,117,066 dozen on April 1 and 7,954,210 dozen a year ago; fresh eggs amounted to 4,955,831 dozen compared with 3,161,565 dozen on April 1 and 3,147,264 dozen at May 1 last year. Stocks of frozen egg meats aggregated 5,671,744 pounds on May 1 as against 3,955,847 pounds a month earlier and 4,851,648 pounds a year ago.

Stocks of poultry meat on May 1 totalled 13,151,916 pounds compared with 16,770,007 pounds on April 1 and 4,432,769 pounds on May 1, 1946.

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STOCKS OF MEAT ON MAY 1

Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on May 1 totalled 77,280,000 pounds, being about 1,000,000 pounds lower than on the same date last year, but 13,636,000 pounds more than on April 1, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

May 1 holdings of pork were 55,916,504 pounds against 43,888,354 on April 1, and 58,397,245 on May 1 last year, while beef stocks totalled 16,194,191 pounds compared with 15,772,482 on April 1, and 14,378,449 a year ago. There were 3,059,380 pounds of veal in storage as compared with 1,135,301 pounds on April 1, and 3,388,873 on May 1, 1946, and 2,110,115 pounds of mutton and lamb as against 2,847,988 on April 1, and 2,049,974 pounds a year ago.

Holdings of lard on May 1 were 1,453,313 pounds compared with 1,289,679 pounds on April 1, and 1,435,339 last year.

MAY 1 STOCKS OF FROZEN FISH

Stocks of frozen fish in cold storage on May 1 were recorded at 22,769,199 pounds, showing a decrease of 2,973,000 pounds from April 1, but an advance of 5,791,000 pounds over the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This year's May 1 stocks included 20,964,554 pounds frozen fresh and 1,804,645 frozen smoked.

Cod stocks on May 1 amounted to 4,512,828 pounds against 5,032,170 on April 1, and 3,306,947 on May 1 last year, salmon 3,088,683 pounds compared with 4,259,653 on April 1 and 1,497,273 on May 1 last year, and sea herring and kippers 6,452,342 pounds compared with 7,315,908 on April 1, and 3,178,052 a year ago.

STOCKS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, on May 1 totalled 21,187,407 pounds, compared with 24,304,329 pounds on April 1, and 15,172,416 pounds on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. May 1 stocks of vegetables, frozen and in brine were 3,980,832 pounds, against 4,927,164 on April 1, and 2,082,249 on May 1 last year. Canadian apples in cold and common storage, including the holdings of commercial growers amounted to 211,327 bushels, as against 500,299 on April 1, and 61,206 a year ago.

May 1 stocks of Canadian fresh vegetables were generally higher than on the corresponding date of last year. Stocks of potatoes rose from 65,897 tons to 143,390, onions from 867 tons to 1,989, beets from 111 to 190, carrots from 1,206 tons to 1,891, cabbages from 65 tons to 384, parsnips from 120 tons to 210, and celery from 42 crates to 4,286; there were also 9,109 crates of imported celery in storage as compared with 18,654 a year ago.

INDEX NUMBERS OF FARM PRICES  
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Prices received by Canadian farmers for agricultural products at March 15 averaged higher than at the corresponding date in 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index number of prices received for all products at 188.0, on the base 1935-1939=100, was 7.5 points above the index number of 180.5 a year ago.

By provinces, considerable variation exists in comparison with March last year. The index numbers for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia are lower, due principally to marked declines in prices received for potatoes, fruits, vegetables and poultry and eggs.

The index numbers for Quebec, Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces have registered increases from March last year. Higher prices for live stock and dairy products are chiefly responsible for the increases in the index for each of these provinces. Grain prices, generally, remain at levels similar to those prevailing last year. The quality of the 1946 western field crops was lower than in 1945, and this factor has been chiefly responsible for some decreases in the price of grains in the Prairie Provinces. However, these decreases are largely offset by somewhat higher grain prices in Ontario and Quebec.

SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES  
SET FIRST QUARTER RECORD

With 44,859 new passenger and commercial models sold for \$76,744,320 from January to March, sales of new motor vehicles in Canada this year were higher than in the first quarter of any other year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in a review of the three months' figures. Previous high was 34,338 vehicles sold for \$29,030,621 in the first three months of 1937. First quarter sales last year were 13,317 vehicles with a retail value of \$20,813,833.

Passenger cars formed about two-thirds of the total sold in this year's first quarter, the number being 30,134 and the value \$50,266,858. The remaining 14,725 vehicles, consisting of trucks and buses, had a retail value of \$26,477,462.

Unit sales in January at 12,973, the Bureau points out, were almost as high as the highest month of 1946. In February and March there were further increases to 14,813 and 17,073 respectively, making those two months by far the highest in the post-war period.

PRODUCTION OF WASHING MACHINES AND  
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS IN MARCH

More domestic washing machines and electric refrigerators were produced in Canada in March than in any month for which statistics are available, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's production of washing machines totalled 15,801 units, as against 15,172 in the preceding month and 9,695 in the corresponding month last year. Output for the first quarter of this year amounted to 43,234 units as against 28,152 in the similar period of 1946.

In March, 8,590 electric refrigerators were produced, as against 8,272 in February, and 4,189 in March, 1946. First quarter output, at 24,748 units, exceeded production in the similar period of 1946 by no less than 150 per cent.

There were 3,761 domestic electric washing machines imported during the month, bringing the three-month total to 9,828; the month's imports of electric refrigerators totalled 3,030 units, and in the three months, 6,388 units.

PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS  
INCREASED IN MARCH

Reaching the highest monthly total since May 1946 when 6,730 tons were turned out, production of wire nails in March totalled 6,524 tons, as against 6,015 tons in February and 5,614 tons in March, 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Tonnage made during the first three months of this year was 18,857 as against 17,539 in the similar period of 1946.

March production of iron and steel cut nails amounted to 85 tons as compared with 98 in March last year; steel wire staples, 216 tons as against 162 tons; and tacks of steel, brass and copper, 208 tons as compared with 222 tons.

PRODUCTION OF CONCRETE BUILDING  
MATERIALS IN MARCH

Production of concrete building materials was increased in March, according to figures received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from manufacturers which normally account for approximately 85 per cent of the all-Canada total. Production of concrete brick advanced from 942,616 in March last year to 1,057,275, and concrete blocks from 1,095,248 to 1,279,997.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

Registrations of births in Canadian towns and cities with a population of 10,000 and over were a gain sharply higher in March, numbering 16,047 as compared with 11,539 in March last year, an increase of 39 per cent, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Deaths in March increased four per cent, numbering 5,560 as against 5,333, while marriages dropped 22 per cent to 3,180 as compared with 4,065 last year.

DEALERS' STOCKS OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP

Dealers' stocks of aluminum scrap fell from 5,373,025 pounds on February 1 to 4,613,894 at the end of the month, copper scrap from 4,389,024 pounds to 3,985,251, tin-lead from 5,917,135 pounds to 4,798,217, but brass and bronze scrap rose slightly from 5,539,859 pounds to 5,571,514, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of other scrap metals were as follows: magnesium, 122,129 (122,137) pounds; nickel, 259,604 (256,313); zinc, 1,053,326 (1,308,528); grosses, 1,746,203 (1,863,956).

SALES OF RADIO RECEIVING SETS  
UP SHARPLY DURING FEBRUARY

Increasing sharply during the month, sales of radio receiving sets in February amounted to 79,718 units valued at \$4,490,972 at list prices as compared with 35,843 units valued at \$1,452,070 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Inventory figures show that 30,844 sets remained in the hands of producers at the end of February as compared with 8,016 a year ago.

Sales were higher in all provinces in February, totals being as follows, with figures for February 1946 in brackets: Ontario, 39,761 (15,236) units; Quebec, 15,943 (7,887); British Columbia, 4,896 (3,418); Manitoba, 5,819 (3,228); Maritimes, 5,695 (2,273); Alberta, 3,916 (1,950); and Saskatchewan, 3,688 (1,851).

SALES OF PAINTS, VARNISHES  
AND LACQUERS IN MARCH

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for 96 per cent of the total Canadian production amounted to \$6,588,378 in March as compared with \$4,680,798 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the first quarter of this year, sales aggregated \$16,720,288 as against \$12,496,019 in the similar period of 1946.

PRODUCTION OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS IN MARCH

Output of central electric stations during March increased to 3,956,765,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 3,537,104,000 kilowatt hours in the corresponding 1946 month, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total production for this year's first quarter was 11,462,223,000 as against 10,148,888,000 kilowatt hours in the first three months last year.

March exports to the United States amounted to 183,125,000 kilowatt hours compared with 219,274,000 in March, 1946, secondary power again declining to 59,403,000 as against 105,934,000 kilowatt hours. The quarter's exports totalled 503,074,000 compared with 596,457,000 kilowatt hours in the like period of 1946.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY OF CANADA

Net value of output -- selling values less excise duties and taxes -- of the Canadian tobacco manufacturing industry in 1945 amounted to \$82,111,234, an increase of \$10,668,845 or 15 per cent over the total for the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Gross output -- selling values including excise duties and taxes -- was valued at \$264,070,467 as against \$223,152,885.

Cigarettes formed the main item of production with an output in 1945 of 17,684,707 thousand valued at \$207,612,532 compared with 15,484,605 thousand valued at \$171,001,575 in 1944. Smoking tobacco was next in importance with an output of 26,234,568 pounds valued at \$39,122,699 compared with 24,263,076 pounds valued at \$36,098,232. This was followed by cigars with a production of 207,861 thousand valued at \$11,715,058, chewing tobacco 2,803,753 pounds valued at \$3,640,867, and snuff 978,389 pounds valued at \$1,961,149.

BUILDING PERMITS IN 1946  
95 PER CENT ABOVE 1945

Total value of building permits issued by 204 municipalities making monthly returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was \$383,596,698 in 1946, an increase of \$186,409,538 or nearly 95 per cent over the 1945 total. New construction accounted for \$306,142,420 of the 1946 total, and additions, alterations and repairs for \$77,454,278. Every province except Prince Edward Island had higher figures, the increases ranging from 48 to 282 per cent.

Permits for residential or housing construction in 1946 were valued at \$200,691,307, showing an increase of \$82,802,476 over the 1945 value. Commercial building was valued at \$100,265,381, an advance of \$77,170,982; industrial at \$54,761,623, an increase of \$22,869,914; and institutional at \$23,663,325, a more moderate rise of \$2,121,369. The remainder of \$4,214,562 covering sundry jobs was \$1,444,797 higher than in 1945.

By provinces, Ontario municipalities reported the highest value of building permits with a total of \$150,520,167 compared with \$80,053,564 in 1945, an increase of 88 per cent. Quebec was second with \$111,315,328 as against \$50,250,668, making the larger increase of 122 per cent; while British Columbia was third with permits valued at \$42,866,377, an advance of 74 per cent over the 1945 total of \$24,671,705. Total for the three Prairie Provinces was \$64,063,238 compared with \$35,821,779; Alberta accounting for \$29,738,950, up 71.5 per cent; Saskatchewan for \$13,014,947, an increase of 142 per cent; and Manitoba for \$16,309,341, a gain of 43 per cent. For the Maritime Provinces, the total was \$14,331,590 as against \$6,389,444; Nova Scotia accounting for \$7,442,787, up 91 per cent over 1945; New Brunswick for \$6,437,553, a record increase for all provinces of 282 per cent; and Prince Edward Island for \$451,250, down 25 per cent from 1945.

Value of building permits for residential construction by provinces in 1946 was as follows (figures for 1945 in brackets): Prince Edward Island, \$94,350 (\$83,380); Nova Scotia, \$4,192,860 (\$2,524,512); New Brunswick, \$3,372,353 (\$740,382); Quebec, \$49,328,131 (\$27,378,929); Ontario, \$77,170,996 (\$41,734,005); Manitoba, \$10,320,776 (\$8,252,803); Saskatchewan, \$11,619,902 (\$4,511,184); Alberta, \$18,612,875 (\$14,433,115); British Columbia, \$25,479,064 (\$18,230,521).

LUMBER INDUSTRY OF QUEBEC

Gross value of production of the lumber industry in Quebec amounted to \$56,109,217 in 1945 as compared with \$50,099,695 in the previous year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There were 1,873 active mills as compared with 1,940 in 1944, a decrease of 3.5 per cent.

Production of sawn lumber of all species aggregated 1,029,313 M feet board measure in 1945 as against 1,010,361 in 1944. Aggregate values were \$45,790,905 and \$41,603,134, respectively. Of the lumber sawn during 1945, spruce accounted for 576,556 M feet, yellow birch 98,203 M, white pine 77,431, balsam fir 57,876, jack pine 63,581, hemlock 41,251, and white birch 27,249.

Pulpwood, cut-up and barked during the year totalled 213,573 cords against 167,135. There were 278,558 squares of shingles produced as against 307,842, and 479,443 sawn ties as against 659,231.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC IN 1946  
HIGHER ON TRANSIT SYSTEMS

Urban transit systems, including electric cars and motor buses, in Canada carried more passengers in 1946 than in 1945. Aggregate for the country in the first full post-war year was 1,516,536,436 as against 1,469,217,343 passengers the previous year, an increase of approximately 47,400,000 according to a summary of monthly transit reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Electric cars and trolley buses carried over 72 per cent of the total, and the systems in all provinces, except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, showed increases.

Interurban systems reported a passenger traffic increase of 6.8 per cent last year, the total increasing from 90,934,700 in 1945 to 97,065,056. Quebec and Alberta systems showed decreases, but in all other provinces increases were recorded.

FISHERIES OF CANADA IN 1945

Value of the fisheries production of Canada reached its highest peak in 1945, amounting to \$113,691,000, an increase of \$24,263,000, or 27 per cent over the total for the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The sea fisheries contributed \$98,995,000 or 87 per cent and the inland fisheries \$14,695,000 or 13 per cent of the total. The total quantity of all kinds of fish, including shellfish, taken by Canadian fishermen in 1945 was 13,371,309 cwt., an increase of 13.4 per cent as compared with 1944.

Salmon retained the leading place, owing largely to an increase of over 57 per cent in the quantity landed. The marketed value was \$25,994,000, an increase of 59 per cent as compared with 1944. Other leading species, with percentage increases in value over 1944 in parentheses, were: cod, \$19,662,000 (33); herring, \$13,387,000 (26); lobsters, \$13,260,000 (46.6).

According to marketed value, British Columbia led the other provinces with 39.2 per cent of the total, followed by Nova Scotia with 27 per cent, New Brunswick 11.7 per cent, Quebec 6.8 per cent, Ontario 6.4 per cent, Manitoba 3.7 per cent, Prince Edward Island, 2.7 per cent, Alberta 1.3 per cent, Saskatchewan 1.1 per cent, and Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.1 per cent.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Canadian railway car loadings for the week ended May 3 amounted to 75,165 cars as compared with 76,033 cars for the previous week and 66,627 cars for the corresponding week last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Loadings showed increases over last year in both eastern and western divisions.

Grain loadings in the week increased to 8,723 cars from 7,750 cars for the preceding week and 6,237 cars in 1946. Vegetables rose from 466 cars last year to 1,247 cars. Coal loadings continued light in the eastern division, declining to 1,294 cars from 2,531 cars last year, while pulpwood increased from 2,302 to 2,111 cars and l.c.l. merchandise from 17,379 to 19,340 cars.

FACTS OF INTEREST FROM BUREAU RECORDS

Sales of fertilizers (except for manufacturing purposes) in Canada during the year ended June 30, 1946, amounted to 645,325 tons, while exports of fertilizers from Canada were only moderately less at 616,506 tons. The sales in Canada consisted of 542,686 tons of mixed fertilizers and 102,639 tons of various fertilizer materials. In contrast, fertilizer materials, principally sulphate of ammonia and ammonium nitrate, accounted for 566,002 tons of the export total and mixed fertilizers for 50,504 tons.

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Ontario has the largest proportion of telephones to population among the provinces of Canada as well as the largest number. In 1945 the number in Ontario was 886,148, an average of 20.6 per 100 persons, Quebec was second with 425,259, but only fifth in proportion to population with 11.2 per 100 persons. British Columbia had 179,371 phones and was close behind Ontario in average per 100 persons with 18.9. The latter figures for the remaining provinces were: Manitoba, 13.6; Saskatchewan, 12.3; Nova Scotia, 11.2; Alberta, 11.1; New Brunswick, 9.7; Prince Edward Island, 8.3.

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Production of brick, tile and other clay products in Canada was valued at \$12,225,575 in 1946 as compared with \$8,913,092 in the previous year. Ontario accounted for \$4,318,233, Quebec for \$3,550,613, and Alberta third with \$1,789,873.

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Canada's gold production in 1946 totalled 2,307,000 fine ounces, four per cent above the 1945 quantity. Due to the return of the Canadian dollar to parity with the United States dollar in mid-year the value at \$103,180,380 was six per cent lower.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, March 15 (10 cents).
2. Lumber Industry in Quebec, 1945 (10 cents).
3. Ingot Makers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, March (10 cents).
4. Dealers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, February (10 cents).
5. Products Made from Canadian Clays, January (10 cents).
6. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, March (10 cents).
7. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, May 1 (10 cents).
8. Intentions to Plant Field Crops (10 cents).
9. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
10. Dairy Factory Production, April (10 cents).
11. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, March (10 cents).
12. Stocks of Poultry Products, May 1 (10 cents).
13. Aerated Waters Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
14. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
15. Nails, Tacks and Staples, March (10 cents).
16. Building Permits, 1946 (25 cents).
17. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, March (10 cents).
18. Steel Wire, March (10 cents).
19. Wire Fencing, March (10 cents).
20. Domestic Type Electric Refrigerators, March (10 cents).
21. Domestic Washing Machines, March (10 cents).
22. Statistics of Dairy Factories, 1945 (25 cents).
23. Tuberculosis Institutions, 1945 (25 cents).
24. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, May 1 (10 cents).
25. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
26. Births, Deaths and Marriages, Second Quarter, 1946 (25 cents).
27. Radio Receiving Sets, February (10 cents).
28. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, May 1 (10 cents).
29. Tobacco Industries, 1945 (25 cents).
30. Fisheries of Canada, 1945 (10 cents).
31. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, January-March (10 cents).
32. Central Electric Stations, March (10 cents).
33. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Canadian Railways (10 cents).
34. Summary of Monthly Transit Reports, 1946 (10 cents).

Copies of these and other Bureau reports may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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