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DOMESTIC EXPORT TRADE IN APRIL CONTINUED GAIN OVER 1946

Canada's merchandise export trade in April continued the gains of previous months this year, being valued at $190,900,000 as compared with $178,500,000 for April last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase was mainly due to a substantial rise in shipments of lumber, other wood products and paper, which has featured the export trade for some months.

Aggregate exports for the four months this year were 11 per cent above the corresponding period of 1946, standing at $788,000,000 against $699,100,000. Total for the same period of 1938 was $254,100,000.

April exports to the United States continued the sharp upward trend recorded in March, rising to $88,291,000 as compared with $83,098,000 in that month and $71,-399,000 in April last year. For the four months the aggregate was $320,237,000 compared with $257,750,000 in 1946. Shipments to the United Kingdom were also higher at $43,070,000 as against $40,974,000 a year ago, bringing the total for the year to $185,963,000 as compared with $180,557,000 in the first four months of 1946.

Exports to Australia increased sharply in April to $5,852,000 from $1,722,000 in April last year, the four month's total rising to $19,116,000 as against $8,085,-000 in 1946. Shipments to the Union of South Africa continued the upward trend of previous months, being valued at $6,295,000 compared with $3,409,000, and for the four months at $25,802,000 against $12,615,000. Exports to Newfoundland advanced to $2,263,000 compared with $2,013,000, and gains were general in exports to the British West Indies. Exports to New Zealand, on the other hand, fell off to $1,069,000 from $1,835,000 last year, and to India dropped to $1,214,000 from $2,301,000.

April shipments to European countries as a whole were lower in value than in 1946. Exports to Belgium fell to $1,575,000 compared with $5,387,000 last year; Czechoslovakia, $1,144,000 ($3,280,000); France, $2,723,000 ($7,585,000); and other decreases were recorded for Greece, Italy, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia. Partly offsetting these were increases to the Netherlands, $2,644,000 ($1,712,000); the Soviet Union, $1,404,000 ($204,000); and Sweden, $1,154,000 ($282,000).

Purchases by Latin American countries again increased in April to $9,663,000 compared with $7,212,000 a year ago, making the total for the four months this year $44,876,000 compared with $29,108,000 last year. Exports to Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela were substantially higher, but declined to Brazil. Trade with China at $2,014,000 was practically the same as in April last year.

Five of the main commodity groups were higher in April and four lower. The outstanding gain was in exports of wood, wood products and paper, which rose to $73,040,000 compared with $46,373,000 last year, with all main items higher. Iron and iron products increased moderately to $20,223,000 compared with $18,939,000, locomotives, railway cars, and farm machinery being lower, and passenger automobiles higher. The non-metallic minerals and chemicals groups showed small increases, asbestos and products in the former and fertilizers in the latter recording healthy gains.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products declined to $37,445,000 from $46,436,000 in April last year. Wheat shipments fell off again in value to $11,-669,000 compared with $21,236,000, while exports of wheat flour were little changed at $11,392,000 compared with $11,936,000. Animals and animal products stood at $20,404,000 as against $24,146,000, cattle showing a slight gain and fish and fishery products being higher, while furs, bacon and hams, and other meats were lower. The fibres, textiles and products group also declined to $3,195,000 from $5,827,000, with wool and wool products sharply reduced.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AT CANADIAN BORDER POINTS

The volume of automobile traffic crossing the international boundary into Canada during April registered seasonal recovery from March, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total entries aggregated nearly 483,000 vehicles compared with 403,858 in March, and 452,200 in April last year. Foreign cars inward in April represented 214,501 short term or local traffic, 58,241 cars on tourist permits, and 16,608 U. S. commercial vehicles. Canadian cars returning totalled 139,094 on stays abroad of less than one day, 14,322 over 24 hours and 13,201 commercial vehicles.

In comparison with April 1946, entries for the month displayed diverse tendencies; the volume of short-term American traffic was little changed, while the important tourist class declined from 64,550 to 58,241, off nearly 10 per cent but the second highest April on record. The late spring has had a definite effect on tourist motoring in Canada, except on the west coast where the season is actually in advance of last year.

Volume of returning Canadian cars increased from 109,738 in April last year to 139,094, while the number of longer term Canadian tourist cars returning rose from 10,315 to 14,322. Both U. S. and Canadian commercial vehicles crossed the border in greater volume this year.

In the first four months of this year, tourist car entries were 141,877 compared with 168,669 in the same months of last year, a drop of some 16 per cent but still the second highest volume for a like period in the past 10 years. Advances were shown over the same months of 1946 for the Maritimes, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on May 22 totalled 84,286,881 bushels compared with 87,793,896 on May 15 and 67,535,147 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies on the latest date included 84,253,681 bushels in Canadian positions and 33,000 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces were lighter during the week ending May 22, the total being 3,498,359 bushels compared with 4,171,601 in the preceding week. During the cumulative period -- August 1 to May 22 -- wheat marketings aggregated 284,365,325 bushels compared with 212,812,225 in the similar period of 1945-46.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending May 22, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats 1,882,063 (2,146,829) bushels; barley, 1,080,707 (1,267,461); rye, 55,329 (60,704); flaxseed, 704 (643).

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT FLOUR IN APRIL

Production of wheat flour in April amounted to 2,399,074 barrels compared with 2,216,930 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total output for three-quarters of the current crop year was 21,131,119 barrels as against 19,743,721 in the similar period of 1945-46.

Mills reporting April operations had a total milling capacity of 90,890 barrels per 24-hour day and over a 25-day working period in the month, 105.6 per cent of this was effective. Wheat used in the manufacture of flour in April amounted to 10,790,154 bushels as compared with 9,839,471 for the same month last year.

Following quantities of coarse grains also were ground in April, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: oats, 2,507,175 (2,412,043) bushels; corn, 162,284 (195,808); barley, 581,867 (689,010); buckwheat, nil (400); mixed grain, 2,080,910 (2,317,411).

FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

According to its annual March survey of Canadian grain stocks, the total supply of feed grains in all positions at the end of March this year included 184 million bushels of oats and 76.8 million bushels of barley, as compared with 168.2 million bushels of oats and 66.9 million bushels of barley at March 31 last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its quarterly review of coarse grains.

While indicating a reversal in the recent trend of March-end grain stocks, which has been consistently downward since 1943, this increase in coarse grain supplies this year, the Bureau observes, can be largely attributed to their maldistribution during the first eight months of the current crop year, since overall total supplies of coarse grains available in the 1946-47 crop year were relatively unchanged from those of 1945-46 and the number of grain-consuming units at December 1 last was only slightly lower than a year earlier.

Despite larger initial crop-year stocks and increased freight assistance shipments of coarse grains this crop year as compared with last year, a persistent backlog of unfilled orders for grain and constantly recurring shortages in many areas indicate, the review states, that eastern Canada could have consumed much larger quantities of feed grains had they been forthcoming from the Prairie Provinces. Restrictive marketing quotas, railroad transportation priority for wheat shipments, and an overall shortage of grain-tight box cars relative to the demand -- plus the transportation difficulties created by severe blizzards during the winter months -- have been instrumental in slowing the movement of feed grains from western Canadian farms to eastern feedlots.

The net result has been reduced western marketings of these grains and the concentration of the bulk of Canada's feed grains on western farms and in western elevators. At March 31 last more than 70 per cent of all oats supplies and 83 per cent of barley stocks were in these positions as compared with 66 per cent and 68 per cent respectively at March 31, 1946. The coarse grain position in eastern Canada at the end of March differed little from that of a year earlier, but substantial increases in the eastern hog population were noted in the last December 1 survey.

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Below normal temperatures prevailed for the past week throughout the Prairie Provinces and have retarded germination and growth in many districts, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports on May 27. Average precipitations since April 1 has been well below normal in all three provinces but subsoil reserves have been adequate to maintain generally good moisture conditions. Wheat seeding in Manitoba is nearing completion with Saskatchewan and Alberta reporting wheat seedings 83 per cent and 90 per cent complete, respectively. More than half of the coarse grain acreage in all three provinces is now planted. Warmer weather is now required and rains would be helpful, particularly in some districts where soil drifting has commenced or is imminent. Overall crop prospects are considered to be generally satisfactory.

Wheat seeding is nearing completion in Manitoba with more than half of the coarse grains drilled in. Some farmers are holding back seedings of flax and coarse grains to obtain a better weed kill. Below normal temperatures have retarded growth but germination is generally satisfactory. Moisture reserves appear to be sufficient for the time being, but warmer weather is needed.

Subnormal temperatures have retarded growth in Saskatchewan but seeding has made good progress. At this date 83 per cent of the wheat, 58 per cent of the coarse grains and 38 per cent of the flax are reported in the ground. Some wheat is now showing green. Soil moisture conditions are considered generally good to fair. Warmer weather is required to speed germination and rain would be welcome in areas where soil drifting damage is imminent.

The seeding of the wheat crop in Alberta is about 90 per cent completed, while slightly more than one-half of the coarse grains has been seeded. Moisture conditions are generally satisfactory for germination and early growth but some districts report the need of good rains to replenish the topsoil. Cool weather has retarded the growth of crops in all but a few districts. Some evidence of damage to crops from the pale western cutworm has been noted.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE PRINCIPAL CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada at the close of business on May 23 aggregated 9,143,948 pounds, showing an increase of 2,274,206 pounds over the total at May 16, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Stocks by cities, with totals for May 16 in brackets, were as follows: Quebec, 657,484 (447,907) pounds; Montreal, 4,494,347 (3,257,114); Toronto, 1,322,-921 (1,082,244); Winnipeg, 973,300 (762,462); Regina, 194,274 (145,129); Saskatoon, 209,040 (167,211); Edmonton, 443,233 (317,562); Calgary, 231,763 (183,603); Vancouver, 617,586 (506,510).

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

Continuing an advance that has been uninterrupted since last September, the general index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1926=100, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, rose to 122.9 for April from 120.4 in March. The increase of 2.5 points compares with an advance of 2.3 points in the previous month. The index stood at 108.4 in April last year.

Seven of the eight sub-group indexes included in the general index recorded advances in April. The index for vegetable products rose from 107.2 to 110.6, while the animal products index moved up more moderately from 123.6 to 124.5. The index for textile products increased 3.6 points from 117.6 to 121.2 and that for wood products 4.8 points from 149.0 to 153.8. The iron products index advanced 1.5 points from 132.0 to 133.5, and the index for non-metallic minerals 2.0 points from 106.3 to 108.3, while the non-ferrous metals index, contrary to the general trend, eased off 0.4 points from 116.2 to 115.8. The index for chemical products increased only slightly from 103.8 to 103.9.

CHEQUES CASHED IN APRIL

Cheques cashed or otherwise paid in April totalled $6,043,000,000, a gain of five per cent over the same month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate for the first four months of the year was $23,593,000,000, an increase of 3.7 per cent over the similar period of 1946. Advances were shown in each of the five economic areas except Ontario in the month and cumulative period.

Totals for April were as follows by areas, figures for April last year being in brackets: Maritime Provinces, $132,912,227 ($117,831,263); Quebec, $1,907,201,-192 ($1,610,353,165); Ontario, $2,593,021,011 ($2,721,765,207); Prairie Provinces, $896,354,383 ($861,289,906); British Columbia, $512,844,088 ($443,420,160).

FINANCING OF NEW AND USED MOTOR VEHICLES IN APRIL

Financing of new and used motor vehicle sales was much higher in April, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the month, 4,171 new vehicles were financed to the extent of $5,784,529, compared with 3,461 for $4,589,646 in the preceding month and 2,340 for $2,574,123 in April last year. In the used vehicle field, the sales of 6,418 units were financed for a total of $3,801,152 against 4,530 for $2,379,855 in March, and 3,610 for $1,532,721 a year ago.

Of the new vehicles financed during the month, 2,209 were passenger cars which were financed to the extent of $2,593,184 compared with 1,222 for $1,126,607 in April, 1946. Passenger cars were predominant also in used car financing, when 4,812 units were financed for $2,431,245 compared with 2,809 for $935,492 a year ago.

PRODUCTION OF GRINDING BALLS

Production of grinding balls in Canada in 1946 totalled 23,908 short tons compared with 21,946 tons in 1945, and 21,240 tons in 1944, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output in 1946 included 7,328 tons of cast iron balls and 16,580 tons of cast and forged steel balls.

SHIPMENTS OF CEMENT IN MARCH

Shipments to customers by Canadian manufacturers of Portland cement moved up sharply in March, totalling 809,124 barrels compared with 420,021 in the preceding month and 603,511 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Actual production in March was 883,133 barrels as against 726,195 in February and 704,425 a year ago. Stocks at plant and warehouses at the end of March were 1,291,535 barrels, compared with 2,263,457 on the same date last year.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF COPPER AND NICKEL

Production of new copper moved higher in March, amounting to 41,960,678 pounds compared with 29,396,253 in the preceding month and 32,343,606 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first quarter of this year, 99,987,860 pounds were produced, as against 92,063,473 pounds in the similar period of 1946.

Nickel production also was increased in March, totalling 20,028,671 pounds compared with 17,144,086 in February and 15,677,068 a year ago. First quarter output moved up to 56,620,309 pounds from 41,950,334 in the corresponding period of 1946.

Exports of copper in March included 5,052,400 pounds in ore, concentrates and matte, and 12,560,700 pounds in ingots, bars, slabs and billets. During the month, 21,052,000 pounds of nickel were exported.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS IN APRIL

Production of steel ingots in April amounted to 244,988 net tons, a decline of seven per cent from the March total when a post-war high was established, but an increase of 2.3 per cent over the April 1946 output of 239,463 tons, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate for the first four months of this year was 974,862 tons compared with 939,804 in the similar period of 1946.

SALES OF MANUFACTURED AND NATURAL GAS IN MARCH

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in March totalled 2,187,-868 M cubic feet, compared with 2,149,614 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first three months of this year, 6,896,330 M cubic feet were sold as against 6,630,-390 M in the same period of 1946.

STOCKS OF RAW HIDES AND SKINS

Stocks of raw cattle hides at the end of March amounted to 621,782, an increase of 1.1 per cent over the preceding month, but a decrease of 20.1 per cent compared with March last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of calf and kip skins totalled 536,267 as against 516,214 at the end of February, and 422,095 a year ago. Goat and kid skins numbered 150,726, horse hides 59,779, and sheep and lamb skins, 75,976 (dozen).

Production of sole leather in March amounted to 2,822,685 pounds, an increase of 174,794 pounds over the February total. Deliveries increased by 71,961 pounds and finished stock on hand by 160,350 pounds. In cattle upper leather, production increased by 475,679 pounds, deliveries by 405,413 pounds, while stocks decreased by 97,003 pounds. In calf and kip upper leather, production decreased by 258,200 pounds, deliveries by 98,587 pounds and stock by 154,547 pounds.

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF ASPHALT ROOFING IN APRIL

Production of asphalt shingles and rolled roofing during April amounted to 509,573 squares as compared with 549,324 squares in March and 387,288 squares in April last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports, while output of tar and asphalt felts and sheathing totalled 4,242 tons as against 4,156 tons in March and 3,988 tons in April, 1946.

Domestic sales of shingles and rolled roofing increased to 473,290 squares in April from 372,397 squares in the corresponding month last year and of tar and asphalt felts and sheathing to 3,985 from 3,732 tons.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended May 17 increased to 77,900 cars from 76,754 cars in the preceding week and 66,426 cars in the corresponding week last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Grain increased to 9,734 cars from 9,571 cars for the preceding week and 5,683 cars in 1946, but loadings have not yet reached the levels attained in 1944 and 1945. Coal declined to 3,338 cars from 4,964 cars, due to light loadings in the eastern division; ores and concentrates increased from 1,697 cars last year to 3,072; sand, stone, gravel, etc., from 3,980 to 4,775 cars; pulpwood from 2,303 to 3,172 cars; lumber from 2,900 to 3,633 cars; gasoline, petroleum oils from 3,523 to 4,204 cars; and l.c.l. merchandise from 17,272 to 19,135 cars.

CANAL TRAFFIC IN APRIL

The first passage through the Canadian lock at Sault Ste. Marie in 1947 was on April 15 and through the United States locks on April 10, whereas last year the first lockage was on March 25. Despite the later opening of navigation, a heavy movement of downbound iron ore of 3,684,207 tons as against 540,397 tons in 1946 and of upbound coal of 455,493 tons compared with 330,849 tons in 1946, raised the total traffic to 4,766,544 tons as compared with 1,898,704 tons in April 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Navigation on the Welland Ship Canal opened on March 24, four days earlier than in 1946, but no freight was shipped through in March. Freight traffic for April amounted to 479,896 tons as against 645,976 tons in April 1946. Wheat, barley, oats, rye and flax were all lighter than last year. Gasoline was down by 28,662 tons, petroleum and other oils by 101,441 tons, but bituminous coal down the canal increased from 65,457 to 176,535 tons.

Navigation on the St. Lawrence Canals opened on April 19, one week later than in 1946, and freight using the canals declined from 266,182 tons in 1946 to 206,335 tons. All grains except corn showed decreases, and the only large increase was in bituminous coal, from 20,698 to 108,321 tons.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON URBAN AND INTERURBAN TRANSIT SYSTEMS

Urban transit systems -- electric cars and buses -- carried 134,080,344 passengers during January, an increase of three per cent over the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Interurban and rural systems also reported heavier traffic, the number of passengers increasing from 7,046,445 to 7,788,243, or by 10.5 per cent. Revenues of urban systems rose from $7,890,107 to $8,144,914, and of interurban and rural systems from $2,244,608 to $2,289,939.

AWNINGS, TENT AND SAIL INDUSTRY

Gross output value of the awning, tent and sail industry in 1945 amounted to $8,730,070, a decline of 11.6 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The decrease was mainly due to the cessation of hostilities with the consequent slackening in demand by the armed forces. Some of the main decreases were as follows: tarpaulins, $422,661; other covers, $913,248; and sleeping bags, $182.783.

POPULATION OF MANITOBA IN 1946

The population of Manitoba on June 1, 1946, was 726,923, according to final figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of the 1946 census of the Prairie Provinces. This figure is a decrease of 2,821 from the last Dominion census in 1941 when the population of Manitoba stood at 729,744. The sex distribution of the population revealed that the number of males decreased from 378,079 in 1941, to 372,935 in 1946, while the number of females increased from 351,665 to 353,988.

The urban population of Manitoba, both male and female, increased from 1941 to 1946, but was offset by a slightly larger drop in the population shown for the rural areas. The total rural population declined from 407,871 to 389,592, as compared with an increase in the population of incorporated cities, towns and villages, (which comprise the urban population), from 321,873 to 337,331.

Populations of urban centres of 5,000 and over in 1946, with 1941 figures in brackets were as follows: Winnipeg, 229,045 (221,960); St. Boniface, 21,613 (18,157); Brandon, 17,551 (17,383); Portage la Prairie, 7,620 (7,187); and Transcona, 6,132 (5,495).

AREA SOWN TO FIELD CROPS IN MANITOBA

Area sown to field crops in Manitoba in 1946 was 6,430,402 acres, an increase of 1.9 per cent over 1941, and five per cent more than in 1936, according to a compilation of Prairie Census returns made public by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total wheat area in 1946 was 2,521,719 acres, an increase of 2.3 per cent over 1941, but a decrease of 1.4 per cent in the ten-year period. Spring wheat acreage was 2,388,463 in 1946, as compared with 2,329,007 in 1941, and 1,357,220 in 1936.

Barley acreage in 1946 was 1,697,249 as compared with 1,541,389 in 1941, and 1,423,017 in 1936, and the oats acreage, 1,384,003 as compared with 1,320,591 in 1941, and 1,453,378 in 1936. There has been a sharp decrease in the acreage sown to both spring rye and fall rye, the total of the two in 1946 being only 13.2 per cent of the acreage sown in 1941, and 23.5 per cent of that sown in 1936.

The acreage sown to flaxseed showed a sharp increase over 1941, and an even greater increase over 1936. According to preliminary figures there were 131,676 acres more flax grown in 1946 than in 1941, and 214,793 acres more than in 1936. There was a smaller acreage in cultivated hay in 1946 than in either 1941 or 1936, with decreases of 106,306 acres or 25.8 per cent, and 80,587 acres or 20.8 per cent when compared with 1941 and 1936, respectively. The acreage sown to potatoes was also less in 1946, with decreases of 24.7 per cent and 25.5 per cent, respectively.

FUR FARMS OF CANADA IN 1945

Gross revenues of fur farms from sales of fur animals and pelts in 1945 totalled $11,999,948 as compared with $9,382,103 in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There were 30,148 live fur bearers sold with a total sales value of $1,749,985, an increase of 58.7 per cent in number and 53.3 per cent in value. Pelt sales also increased, totalling 405,394 or 17.2 per cent greater, and the total value was 24.4 per cent higher at $10,249,963.

There were 6,576 fur farms in 1945, compared with 6,396 in 1944. On these farms there were 308,658 fur animals, an increase of 60,453 over 1944. The value of these animals was $15,401,545, an increase of 33.4 per cent over the 1944 value of $11,548,914. The total of foxes of all types increased 4.7 per cent over 1944, while the total value of foxes increased 5.2 per cent. There were 38.4 per cent more mink than in the previous year and the total value was higher by 70.9 per cent.

During the year, 527,450 fur animals were born on farms, an increase of 17.6 per cent over the previous year when the births were 448,420.

PRODUCTION OF QUARTZ

Production of quartz or natural silica during 1945 was 1,513,628 short tons valued at $1,535,458 compared with 1,740,262 tons at $1,658,409 in 1944, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output includes crude and crushed dyke quartz, quartzite, sandstone and natural silica sands and gravels. The mineral in one or more of the forms thus defined was produced during 1945 in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. Shipments of silica in Nova Scotia were made to steel plants largely for the making of silica brick. In Quebec, high grade silica sands were produced for the manufacture of glass and chemicals, while a considerable tonnage of these same sands was sold for sand-blasting, moulding and various other purposes; in the same province relatively large quantities of crushed quartzite were mined and milled for the manufacture of silicon carbide and other products. The greater part of the tonnage of silica shipped in Ontario during 1945 represented material intended for use in the production of silica brick, cement and ferro-silicon and for the fluxing of nickel-copper ores.

WOOD-USING INDUSTRIES

Production in the wood-using industries of Canada reached a value of $214,088,355 in 1944, showing an increase of 13.9 per cent over the corresponding figure of $187,-904,552 in 1943, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The most important class of products on the list was that of sash, doors and other millwork which amounted to $20,616,930. Planed lumber valued at $15,765,836, came next. Boxes and containers and parts were valued at $15,525,828; plywood, $14,801,-834; bedroom furniture, $11,510,774; upholstered living-room furniture, $8,653,023; matched lumber -- exclusive of hardwood flooring -- $8,527,058; veneer, $6,372,279; box shooks, $5,694,682; aircraft parts, $5,224,858; ammunition boxes, $4,466,761; office and store furniture and fixtures, $3,975,277; and caskets, $3,301,066.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Monthly Statement by Ports of Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, April (10 cents).
2. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
3. Canadian Milling Statistics, April (10 cents).
4. Domestic Exports, April (10 cents).
5. Advance Report on the Fur Farms of Canada, 1945 (10 cents).
6. Imports Entered for Consumption, March (25 cents).
7. Canadian Coarse Grains, Quarterly Review, May ($1.00 a year).
8. Asphalt Roofing Industry, April (10 cents).
9. Price and Price Indexes, April (10 cents).
10. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, March (10 cents).
11. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, April (10 cents).
12. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
13. Cheques Cashed and Money Supply, April (10 cents).
14. Awning, Tent and Sail Industry, 1945 (15 cents).
15. Bed, Spring and Mattress Industry, 1945 (15 cents).
16. Grinding Balls, 1946 (25 cents).
17. Hides, Skins and Leather, March (10 cents).
18. Feldspar and Quartz Mining Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
19. Wood-Using Industries, 1944 (35 cents).
20. Copper and Nickel Production, March (10 cents).
21. Cement, March (10 cents).
22. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
23. Area of Field Crops, Manitoba, 1946 (10 cents).
24. Steel Ingots, April (10 cents).
25. Summary of Canal Traffic, April (10 cents).
26. Transit Report, January (10 cents).
27. Population of Manitoba by Rural and Urban Subdivisions, 1946 (10 cents).
28. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, April (10 cents).
29. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, April (Revised) - (10 cents).

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