

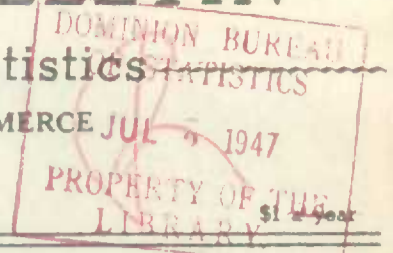


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Dominion Bureau of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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CANADA'S EXTERNAL TRADE IN APRIL

Canada's external trade continued at a high level in April, the aggregate value of imports and exports being \$419,000,000 as compared with \$420,800,000 in March, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's total shows a gain of nearly 23 per cent over April last year, when the aggregate merchandise trade was valued at \$341,000,000. Cumulative value for the first four months of the year was \$1,583,000,000 compared with \$1,264,300,000 for the corresponding period of 1946, an increase of approximately 25 per cent.

Merchandise imports in April were valued at \$225,600,000 as compared with \$208,900,000 in the preceding month and \$160,800,000 in April, 1946. Aggregate value of goods imported during the four months rose to \$785,400,000 as against \$558,000,000 in the same period last year.

April exports of domestic produce were valued at \$190,900,000, down from \$209,000,000 in March but above the value of \$178,500,000 for April last year. For the four months, exports aggregated \$788,000,000 as compared with \$699,100,000 for the January-April period of 1946. Re-exports of foreign produce during April amounted to \$2,500,000 as against \$2,900,000 in March and \$1,800,000 a year earlier, the aggregate for the four months rising to \$9,500,000 compared with \$7,200,000.

Merchandise Imports

Import values of all main commodity groups, except miscellaneous commodities, were higher in April than in the corresponding month of 1946. Largest gain was in the iron and iron products group, which was valued at \$66,700,000 compared with \$41,100,000 a year earlier. Among the chief items in this group, farm implements and machinery advanced to \$9,746,000 from \$4,667,000 for April last year, freight and passenger automobiles to \$6,046,000 from \$1,624,000, engines and boilers to \$4,028,000 from \$1,969,000. There were substantial increases also in rolling-mill products, household machinery, mining and metallurgical machinery, business and printing machinery, other non-farm machinery, and cooking and heating apparatus.

Next highest in group value, imports of fibres, textiles and products rose to \$39,900,000 compared with \$21,000,000 in April, 1946. Entries of cotton products were \$15,030,000 compared with \$5,607,000, and raw cotton, wool and wool products, and artificial silk and products also increased substantially.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products increased to \$30,361,000 as compared with \$25,415,000 in the corresponding month last year, values for nuts, cocoa and chocolate, tea, alcoholic beverages, vegetable oils, and rubber being higher and those for fruits and vegetables lower. The animals and animal products group also moved up to \$8,110,000 as against \$4,586,000, increases being recorded in furs, raw hides and skins, leather, and animal oils, fats and greases. Entries of wood, wood products and paper showed a smaller advance, being valued at \$8,494,000 compared with \$6,334,000.

With gains in coal, glass and glassware, crude petroleum and petroleum products, imports of non-metallic minerals rose to \$31,778,000 from \$24,347,000 in April last year. The non-ferrous metals group increased to \$13,465,000 from \$9,331,000, electrical apparatus leading in gains among main items, and the chemical group moved up to \$10,518,000 compared with \$8,937,000. In contrast, total value of miscellaneous commodities declined to \$16,203,000 from \$19,645,000 last year, due chiefly to a drop in returned Canadian goods to \$518,000 from \$10,311,000.

Imports from the United States in April were valued at \$182,139,000 as compared with \$114,760,000 in the same month of 1946. Those from the United Kingdom amounted to \$12,750,000, sharply down from \$21,224,000 in April last year when they included a substantial figure for returned Canadian goods, but close to the value for March and February this year.

Shipments received from Latin American countries continued the advance of recent months, with an aggregate value of \$12,472,000 as compared with \$10,123,000 last year. Total imports from foreign countries in Europe also increased to \$4,241,000 as against \$2,886,000; while those from British countries in Asia rose to \$6,992,000 compared with \$4,323,000, with gains for India, Ceylon and British Malaya.

CROP CONDITIONS IN CANADA

While development of crops throughout the Prairie Provinces remains approximately two weeks later than normal, satisfactory moisture conditions prevail with the exception of some areas in north-western Saskatchewan and parts of the Peace River country, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Warmer weather would do much to maintain and improve the generally good outlook. Fairly heavy infestations of weeds, cutworms and wireworms are reported from some local points in all three provinces.

In Manitoba rains early last week followed by warmer weather have accelerated growth although crops generally are still two weeks or more behind normal. Early grains are at a height of six to eight inches and while the weather has again turned cool and showery, prospects are considered to be satisfactory.

The general outlook has improved for Saskatchewan as a whole. Crops in southern and central districts are reported as making good progress following recent rains and somewhat higher temperatures. However, rains are urgently needed in the area extending north and north-west from Saskatoon. Frosts last Tuesday and Wednesday further retarded crops in northern areas and damage to barley, rapeseed and gardens is reported. Wireworms have been quite active in the Blucher, Swift Current and Kerrobert areas but no other increase of pest infestation is reported.

Crop conditions in Alberta showed more improvement during the past week with moisture supplies being maintained by showers and some good rains, and with warmer weather in some districts promoting a more rapid crop growth. All crops are later than usual but growth to date has been satisfactory. Wheat is averaging six inches in height while coarse grains are showing four inches above ground. Earlier frost damage was not as serious as anticipated.

In south-western Ontario a period of more settled weather has allowed further progress in spring seeding. Many crops going into the ground throughout Ontario at this date are very late and it is expected that sown acreages of several crops, particularly spring rains, will be well below intentions. The planting of some substitute crops is being handicapped by the lack of seed. Hay crops, generally speaking, are very promising and pastures are good. In northern Ontario seeding operations are very late and in some instances cattle have not yet been turned to pasture. Fall wheat generally is reported to be in fair to good condition.

During the past two weeks temperature conditions in Quebec have been below normal. However, some days of warm weather have allowed farmers to sow about 40 per cent of their intended acreage with work being accomplished more rapidly on the lighter land. The growth of grass is vigorous in the meadows but it leaves much to be desired in the pastures. According to Quebec correspondents the situation does not appear to be desperate although seedings will in all likelihood be reduced in certain regions. If farmers are favoured with more seasonable temperatures in the near future generally fair crops can still be expected. Dairy production during May was almost equal to that of the corresponding month a year ago. In conclusion, it is felt that the situation to date is not unduly alarming.

In British Columbia good rains have benefited the hay and grain crops throughout the province. Fall wheat is growing rapidly and spring sown cereals are well advanced. Good hay crops are in prospect and cutting is underway in some districts. In the Okanagan area frequent rains have caused a heavy loss of cherries.

The weather continued cool and wet throughout the Maritimes during the past two weeks. Considerable planting still remains to be completed and warmer weather is required to assure satisfactory development of the crops. Hay meadows and pastures, however, are in excellent condition and the orchards and small fruit plantations have bloomed heavily.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 12 totalled 74,035,471 bushels, compared with 77,248,154 on June 5, and 54,242,436 on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies on the latest date comprised 74,021,471 bushels in Canadian positions and 14,000 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending June 12 amounted to 4,952,041 bushels compared with 6,331,286 in the preceding week. During the period August 1 to June 12, wheat marketings aggregated 300,202,416 bushels compared with 219,728,487 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending June 12, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 2,009,992 (2,323,189) bushels; barley, 1,078,536 (1,262,874); rye, 20,193 (21,021); flaxseed, 3,803 (1,220).

COLD STORAGE STOCKS OF MEAT

Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on June 1 amounted to 77,406,929 pounds as against 77,343,795 pounds on May 1, and 74,454,064 pounds on June 1 last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In comparison with June 1 last year pork stocks were slightly lower, but holdings of other meats were heavier.

This year's June 1 stocks were as follows, totals for the corresponding date last year being in brackets: pork, 56,370,660 (57,797,008) pounds; beef, 14,524,939 (12,140,678); veal, 4,809,503 (3,471,382); mutton and lamb, 1,701,827 (1,044,996).

Stocks of lard rose on June 1 to 1,819,603 pounds from the May 1 total of 1,534,216, and that for June 1 last year of 1,295,335 pounds.

STOCKS OF FROZEN FISH ON JUNE 1

Stocks of frozen fish were increased on June 1, totalling 29,434,964 pounds, compared with 22,680,114 on May 1, and 24,056,312 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of this year's June 1 holdings, 26,973,813 pounds were frozen fresh and 2,461,151 pounds frozen smoked. Stocks of cod fell from 5,582,727 pounds on June 1 last year to 5,206,157 pounds, while the holdings of salmon rose from 743,598 pounds to 1,900,595, and sea herring and kippers from 5,144,590 pounds to 6,889,684.

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of frozen fruit and fruit in preservatives were higher on June 1, amounting to 17,782,322 pounds, compared with 12,977,729 on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings of vegetables, frozen or in brine, were also increased, totalling 3,453,437 pounds compared with 1,806,530.

Canadian apples in cold and common storage, including the holdings of commercial growers, were 62,377 bushels as compared with 211,327 on May 1, and 12,574 on June 1, 1946. Stocks of Canadian pears on hand amounted to 516 bushels as against 274 on May 1, and 107 on June 1 last year. On June 1 this year, there were also on hand 35,443 barrels of imported apples and 1,515 bushels of imported pears.

Storage stocks of Canadian vegetables were generally higher on June 1 than on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of potatoes rose from 11,886 tons last year to 62,203 tons; onions from 416 tons to 632; beets from 14 tons to 79; carrots from 376 tons to 1,284; parsnips from 53 tons to 67; and celery from 415 crates to 2,548 crates. Cabbages fell from 140 tons to 55.

Among the stocks of imported vegetables, potatoes were produced from 2,615 tons to 467; beets from 216 tons to 70; cabbages from 667 tons to 181; and celery from 13,006 crates to 9,807. Stocks of imported onions rose from 688 tons to 758; and carrots from 681 tons to 944.

BUTTER STOCKS IN NINE PRINCIPAL CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada as at the close of business on June 13 totalled 15,650,792 pounds compared with 13,597,381 on June 6, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for June 6 being in brackets: Quebec, 1,152,112 (868,250) pounds; Montreal, 8,288,864 (6,856,975); Toronto, 1,972,915 (1,861,281); Winnipeg, 1,728,934 (1,480,401); Regina, 186,722 (243,775); Saskatoon, 244,689 (296,819); Edmonton, 711,131 (584,065); Calgary, 340,446 (319,596); Vancouver, 1,024,979 (1,086,219).

CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT

A total of 35,859 claims for unemployment insurance benefit was filed in local offices across Canada during April compared with 43,675 in March and 35,781 in April 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. As at the end of April this year there were 82,276 live unemployment insurance (ordinary) claims as against 103,291 at March 31 and 123,950 at April 30, 1946. In addition, there were 3,794 other live claims at April 30, these being principally short-time claims.

In April, 100,285 persons received one or more benefit payments, amounting to \$3,780,749 for 1,943,793 days of compensated unemployment compared with 109,625 persons paid \$4,479,875 for 2,304,914 days in March and 158,168 beneficiaries paid \$7,011,579 for 3,446,271 days in April, 1946.

The average duration of the unemployment compensated was, then, 19.4 days in April, 21.0 days in March and 21.8 days in April last year. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$37.70 in April, \$40.87 in March and \$44.33 in April 1946. The average amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.95 in April, \$1.94 in March and \$2.03 in April last year.

Number of persons receiving benefit in April was as follows by provinces, figures for April last year being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 757 (690); Nova Scotia, 8,443 (7,079); New Brunswick, 3,463 (2,894); Quebec, 33,220 (58,826); Ontario, 26,266 (51,975); Manitoba, 7,595 (8,969); Saskatchewan, 4,240 (3,866); Alberta, 5,103 (5,386); British Columbia, 11,198 (18,483).

POPULATION OF SASKATCHEWAN IN 1946

Population of Saskatchewan on June 1, 1946 was 832,688, a drop of 63,304 or seven per cent from 1941, according to final figures of last year's census of the Prairie Provinces released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Males and females contributed to this decline by almost equivalent amounts, the male population dropping from 477,563 in 1941 to 442,167 in 1946, and the female population from 418,429 to 390,521.

Despite the decline in the total population of the province from 1941 to 1946, the urban population showed an increase of 21,614 over the five-year period. The population of all urban localities (i.e., incorporated cities, towns and villages) advanced from 295,146 to 316,760. The rural population, on the other hand, dropped from 600,846 to 515,928.

Population increases were general from all urban centres of 5,000 and over in Saskatchewan. Their population in 1946, with 1941 figures in brackets, were as follows: Moose Jaw, 23,069 (20,753); North Battleford, 5,717 (4,745); Prince Albert, 14,532 (12,508); Regina, 60,246 (58,245); Saskatoon, 46,028 (43,027); Swift Current, 6,379 (5,594); Weyburn, 7,003 (6,179); Yorkton, 5,714 (5,577).

RAILWAY REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Canadian railways earned \$64,731,126 during March as compared with \$59,128,230 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Freight revenue increased from \$43,724,626 in March 1946 to \$51,550,142 or by 17.9 per cent, and was exceeded only by the October 1946 revenue of \$51,604,541. Passenger revenue continued to decline, dropping from \$8,619,745 last year to \$6,353,349 or by 26.3 per cent. For the first quarter, gross revenues increased from \$168,268,151 in 1946 to \$175,698,386, but increased operating expenses reduced the operating income from \$8,665,338 to \$3,441,003.

COUNT OF RATION BOOK NO. 6 PROVIDES
DATA ON THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Valuable data on the movement of the Canadian population during the war and post-war years are provided by figures based on a count of ration book number six which has been completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These figures represent the result of an extensive sorting process which allocated individuals to their place of resident as recorded on the ration book turn-in cards.

Most of the counties whose population was largely engaged in farming operations, these figures show, have increased little from 1941 to 1946. Cities, on the other hand, have grown rapidly. The population of the County of Montreal and Jesus Islands, and of York County, which contain the cities of Montreal and Toronto, increased by almost 100,000 between 1941 to 1946. British Columbia Division number four, which contains Vancouver City as well as its outlying area, has grown by 115,000 from the census date. Smaller gains are shown for various other counties which contain urban centres affected by the war.

The comparison with 1944 has to take account of the fact that at the time there were some 700,000 members of the armed forces who were not issued ration books and therefore not included in the count. However, a rough allowance for the armed forces according to counties and classification of the counties into four groups, shows some interesting changes. Thus, metropolitan counties, those containing cities of 100,000 or more population, increased through migration along by over 200,000 between 1941 and 1944, but remained stationary as far as migration is concerned from 1944 to 1946. The other urban counties, that is those containing smaller cities, increased by 65,000 from 1941 to 1944, and showed a small decrease from 1944 to 1946. Farm counties decreased nearly 300,000 from 1941 to 1944, according to the estimate, and also showed little population movement in the more recent period.

FUR PRODUCTION OF CANADA

During the fur production season ending on June 30, 1946, 7,301,033 pelts were taken from fur-bearing animals compared with 6,994,686 in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total value amounted to \$42,807,127, almost \$12,000,000 more than in the season ending June 30, 1945. Of these pelts, 94.1 per cent were taken from wild animals, the remainder coming from ranch-raised fur-bearers.

In value, mink headed the list by supplying pelts worth \$11,002,372 but were closely followed by muskrat which totalled \$10,528,146. The value of fox pelts of all kinds totalled \$7,389,624 slightly overtopping beaver pelts, which had a total value of \$7,327,240. In the fox pelts, silver held its usual lead, having a value of \$3,730,602. Platinum type fox pelts more than doubled their value of the previous year, being \$967,256 as compared with \$434,237. Average values per pelt varied greatly during the 1945-46 season from the previous season's averages. Beaver and muskrat increased considerably while blue fox, cross fox and silver fox increased slightly. Marton also increased satisfactorily as did mink, and several less important kinds, but many others, including red, platinum type, white-marked and white fox pelts dropped in average values.

Ontario again had the greatest production value for the season with an increase over the preceding year of nearly \$4,000,000. Quebec was next with over \$2,000,000 increase in value. Manitoba and Alberta followed in third and fourth places. Totals were as follows by provinces, figures for 1945 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$1,195,930 (\$875,785); Nova Scotia, \$1,123,390 (\$593,551); New Brunswick, \$1,053,699 (\$927,158); Quebec, \$7,444,582 (\$5,059,995); Ontario, \$10,822,246 (\$7,003,877); Manitoba, \$6,507,406 (\$4,818,625); Saskatchewan, \$3,671,751 (\$2,310,760); Alberta, \$5,209,064 (\$3,884,998); British Columbia, \$3,414,795 (\$3,113,780); Northwest Territories, \$1,686,769 (\$1,743,710); Yukon Territory, \$677,495 (\$669,217).

STOCKS OF INGOT MAKERS' NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL

Stocks of ingot makers' non-ferrous scrap metal were reduced during April, month-end total being 3,360,691 pounds as compared with 4,406,669 pounds, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingot increased from 2,038,595 pounds to 2,599,809 at the end of the month.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended June 7 dropped to 79,165 cars from 81,158 cars in the preceding week, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Compared with last year's loadings, however, there was an increase of 9,399 cars, loadings in the eastern division increasing from 48,243 to 51,891 cars, and in the western division from 21,523 to 27,274 cars.

Grain loadings increased from 4,925 cars in 1946 to 9,180 cars; ores and concentrates from 2,283 to 3,160 cars; other mine products from 984 to 1,737 cars; lumber, lath and shingles from 3,249 to 4,249 cars; gasoline and petroleum oils from 3,497 to 4,075; and merchandise l.c.l. from 17,713 to 18,706 cars. Coal and live stock decreased by 781 and 320 cars, respectively, while other commodities showed minor changes.

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS

Railway revenue freight loaded at Canadian stations and received from foreign connections during February declined to 10,172,281 tons from 10,357,656 tons in February 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Grain loading was particularly light, wheat declining from 631,213 to 442,900 tons, corn from 27,933 to 12,952, and oats from 204,274 to 122,589 tons. Loadings of apples increased from 8,347 to 24,928 tons and cattle and calves declined from 43,988 to 31,342 tons. Loadings of coal, bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite, dropped from 1,129,024 to 795,240 tons, and imports of bituminous declined from 837,183 to 622,323 tons. Loadings of gasoline, petroleum oils and products, pig iron, iron and steel, cement and brick all showed substantial increases. Merchandise -- l.c.l. -- increased from 232,626 to 255,712 tons, or by 10 per cent.

STOCKS OF RAW HIDES AND SKINS

Stocks of raw cattle hides at the end of April were 11 per cent lower than on the corresponding date last year, the total being 609,334 as compared with 681,552, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. April 30 stocks of calf and kip skins rose from 419,732 a year ago to 586,698. Stocks of goat and kid skins amounted to 142,198, horse hides 54,445, and sheep and lamb skins 68,405 dozen.

Production of cattle sole leather in April amounted to 2,625,561 pounds as compared with 2,822,685 in March. Deliveries, amounting to 2,657,313 pounds, were 5,022 pounds lighter, and finished stocks on hand at 1,260,088 pounds were reduced 31,752 pounds. In cattle upper leather, production decreased 585,139 pounds, deliveries by 594,342 pounds, while stocks decreased by 39,674 pounds. In calf and kip upper leather, production increased 562,277 pounds, deliveries by 118,672 pounds, and stocks by 258,338 pounds.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN APRIL

Births registered in cities, towns and villages of Canada having a population of 10,000 and over numbered 15,383 in April, showing an increase of 16 per cent over the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Deaths increased seven per cent, or from 5,125 to 5,485, and marriages by one per cent or from 4,734 to 4,772.

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR

Production of leather footwear in Canada in April fell to 3,404,750 pairs as compared with 3,456,069 in the preceding month and 3,878,052 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first four months of this year, 13,292,536 pairs were produced compared with 14,794,960 in the similar period of 1946.

BOILERS, TANKS AND PLATEWORK

Production by the 37 establishments included in the boilers, tanks and plate work industry in 1945 was valued at \$23,883,210 as compared with \$32,267,172 in 1944, and \$8,799,806 in 1939, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Materials used in manufacturing processes cost \$8,958,003 as compared with \$13,205,453 in 1944. These concerns gave employment to an average of 4,670 people, who were paid \$9,685,220 in salaries and wages.

WOOD-TURNING INDUSTRY

Gross value of products manufactured by establishments engaged wholly or principally in the manufacture of handles, dowels, spools, bobbins, shuttles and other articles turned from wood totalled \$4,576,795 in 1945, compared with \$4,005,708 in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TALC AND SOAPSTONE

Producers' shipments of crude and milled talc and soapstone in 1945 totalled 27,088 tons valued at \$294,888 compared with 32,597 tons at \$357,249 in 1944, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Operators in Quebec shipped 14,225 tons of talc and soapstone valued at \$153,694, and mines in Ontario sold 12,863 tons, mostly high grade talc, valued at \$141,194. Imports of talc and soapstone in 1945 amounted to 6,389 tons at \$131,863, and exports of talc totalled 7,363 tons valued at \$100,114.

IRON OXIDES

Continuing the increase noted in recent years, production in Canada of ochreous iron oxides during 1945 totalled 10,314 short tons valued at \$172,053, compared with 8,599 tons valued at \$150,250 in 1944, and 6,015 tons valued at \$88,418 in 1939, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The coke and gas industry consumed 7,357 tons of iron oxides in 1945, compared with 9,194 in 1944, while 2,799 tons were used by the paints, pigments and varnishes industries, compared with 2,614.

MEN'S FACTORY CLOTHING INDUSTRY

Gross value of products manufactured by 453 establishments comprising the men's factory clothing industry amounted to \$139,920,000 in 1945 as compared with \$138,057,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 1.4 per cent, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The physical volume of production was, however, about 6.2 per cent lower. The year 1943 was the banner year for the industry with respect to gross value of output, the total for that year having been \$149,800,000.

The industry provided employment for 27,423 persons in 1945, payments in salaries and wages totalling \$36,933,900. In 1944 there were 27,016 employees who received \$35,367,534 in the form of salaries and wages. The cost of materials used by the industry during 1945 was \$78,554,206, showing a minor advance over the preceding year's total of \$78,316,230.

In this industry there are eight more or less distinct divisions as regards the nature of the products manufactured. These divisions are not, however, all inclusive and a certain amount of overlapping occurs. The classification of an establishment is, therefore, determined by its principal products.

Value of products by divisions was as follows in 1945: suits and overcoats, \$74,216,087; overalls, and work shirts, \$18,909,028; trousers and separate garments, \$9,972,319; windbreakers and work pants, \$11,562,350; fine shirts, \$14,530,360; neckwear, \$6,075,348; suspenders and garters, \$1,586,084; furnishings, \$2,768,642.

VENEERS AND PLYWOODS IN 1945

Veneers and plywoods were produced in Canada in 1945 to the value of \$20,043,169 as compared with \$21,305,695 in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Value of veneers produced in 1945 was \$5,012,675 compared with \$6,413,861, and plywoods \$15,030,494 compared with \$14,891,834.

During 1945, production of veneers and plywood amounted to 519,069 thousand square feet compared with 463,329 thousand in the preceding year. Veneers accounted for 198,322 thousand square feet of the 1945 aggregate, as against 212,600 thousand in 1944, and plywoods 320,747 thousand in 1945 as compared with 250,729 thousand in 1944.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Wood-Turning Industry, 1945 (10 cents).
2. Boilers, Tanks and Plate Work Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
3. Soaps, Washing Compounds and Cleaning Preparations Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
4. Production of Leather Footwear, April (10 cents).
5. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, March (10 cents).
6. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
7. Count of Ration Book No. 6 as of September, 1946 by Census and Census Divisions, and Estimates of Post-Censal Migration (10 cents).
8. Traffic Report of Railways, February (10 cents).
9. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, June 1 (10 cents).
10. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
11. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, April (10 cents).
12. Benefit Years Established and Terminated Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1945 (25 cents).
13. Hides, Skins and Leather, April (10 cents).
14. Ingot Makers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, April (10 cents).
15. Births, Deaths and Marriages, April (10 cents).
16. Fur Production of Canada, 1945-46 (10 cents).
17. Iron Oxides Industry, 1945 (15 cents).
18. Talc and Soapstone Industry, 1945 (15 cents).
19. Trade of Canada: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, April (10 cents).
20. Trade of Canada: Imports of Consumption, April (10 cents).
21. Population of Saskatchewan, Rural and Urban Subdivisions, 1946 (10 cents).
22. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
23. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, June 1 (10 cents).
24. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, June 1 (10 cents).
25. Veneers and Plywoods Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
26. Men's Factory Clothing Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
27. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (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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