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CROP CONDITIONS IN CANADA

Above-normal temperatures throughout the Prairie Provinces have promoted rapid growth, but in areas where moisture reserves were deficient the crops have deteriorated, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This applies particularly to south-west, west-central and northern parts of Saskatchewan, and to south-eastern Alberta. Rains are urgently needed in these areas. Elsewhere in the Prairies good to excellent prospects have been maintained.

Extremely hot weather over most of Manitoba has promoted rapid growth of all crops during the past ten days. Wheat and coarse grains are heading, with up to 50 per cent of the wheat crop headed in southern and central areas. Flood damage has proven to be considerable along the Assiniboine Valley and in the Dauphin area, but fortunately the acreage involved is not great. Pastures and hay crops vary from good to excellent over the greater part of the province. The crop outlook generally in Manitoba remains very good, although more rain will be needed to bring crops to full maturity.

Excellent growth has been maintained in southern and most of the central districts of Saskatchewan. Continued drought in northern areas, however, has further reduced prospects and large areas there anticipate only poor to fair returns. Rains are urgently needed in the south-west and west-central areas to carry the crop. Considerable local hail damage is reported in widely scattered areas from storms July 4, 6, 10 and 11. Wheat is about 33 per cent in head compared with over 50 per cent at this time last year.

Hot dry weather over most of Alberta during the past two weeks has caused some deterioration of crops, particularly in the south-east. Scattered showers and some heavy local rains in the northern districts were exceptions to the general pattern of weather over the province. Moisture reserves are still satisfactory in most districts but in the south-eastern districts crops on stubble land are reported to be burned. Rain is urgently needed in these districts and will be needed in all districts to support the relatively heavy stands. The warm weather caused rapid crop growth and wheat is heading out in all districts although coarse grains are not as far advanced over the province as a whole. Haying is general in the south and will become general in the central districts shortly.

In Ontario, heavy rains during the past week have improved the outlook for grain and pasture crops throughout much of the province. Excessive rainfall in the extreme eastern counties caused some damage to crops and delayed haying. An acute labour shortage is also hampering the hay harvest. Fall wheat and rye are turning colour and promise good yields with harvesting expected to become general during the last ten days of July. Tobacco is growing well but corn is late and slow in developing. Spring grains still vary greatly in condition, and with acreage much reduced, production is expected to be considerably below normal.

Haying has commenced throughout Quebec but hot, humid weather is delaying operations. Favourable growing weather during the past two weeks has promoted good growth of grain crops and pastures, but continued hot weather is required by the cereals which are late. Some acreage in the upper St. Lawrence River counties remains unseeded as a result of the late spring.

In British Columbia, moisture supplies are generally satisfactory. A limited area of winter barley has been cut and yields are better than average. Picking of loganberries is well advanced and early varieties of plums and apples are now being harvested. In spite of heavy losses from splitting, shipments of cherries have exceeded early estimates.

The weather during the past two weeks has favoured all crops in the Maritime Provinces. Haying is now under way but humid weather in some areas had made curing difficult. Yields generally are good but not as heavy as expected because of a lack of clover. Grains, potatoes and root crops are all promising but the apple prospects in Nova Scotia are variable.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 10 amounted to 64,362,291 bushels compared with 67,668,826 on July 3, and 43,-657,631 on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible on the latest date comprised 64,258,291 bushels in Canadian positions and 104,000 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended July 10 totalled 3,237,070 bushels compared with 5,410,188 in the preceding week, bringing the aggregate for the elapsed portion of the present crop year -- August 1 to July 10 -- to 322,932,900 bushels compared with 229,841,014 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

Following quantities of coarse grains also were delivered from farm in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending July 10, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,216,437 (1,244,208) bushels; barley, 626,469 (652,848); rye, 5,908 (6,792); flaxseed, 722 (1,649).

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE PRINCIPAL CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada on July 11 amounted to 33,325,415 pounds compared with 25,373,105 on July 1, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings by cities were as follows, totals for July 1 being in brackets: Quebec, 2,679,358 (2,320,998) pounds; Montreal, 16,378,950 (11,917,534); Toronto, 3,557,693 (2,889,267); Winnipeg, 4,782,-627 (3,753,427); Regina, 392,194 (251,134); Saskatoon, 284,169 (275,164); Edmonton, 1,162,022 (983,763); Calgary, 1,061,660 (667,938); Vancouver, 3,026,742 (2,313,880).

STOCKS OF MEAT ON JULY 1

Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on July 1 amounted to 74,930,265 pounds, an increase of almost four per cent over the same date last year when 72,052,820 pounds were held, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Holdings of pork increased from 51,942,812 pounds on July 1 last year to 55,180,-563 pounds, but beef declined from 15,738,164 pounds to 12,972,371. Veal rose from 3,530,243 pounds to 5,393,826, and mutton and lamb from 841,001 pounds to 1,383,505. Stocks of lard were increased, rising from 1,034,573 pounds to 2,626,819.

STOCKS OF FROZEN FISH IN COLD STORAGE ON JULY 1

Stocks of frozen fish on July 1 were 35,510,433 pounds, showing an increase of 1,424,226 over the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This year's July 1 holding comprised 32,523,657 pounds frozen fresh and 2,986,776 pounds frozen smoked.

Cod stocks were sharply lower on July 1, the total being 5,690,393 pounds compared with 10,023,572 a year ago. Sea herring and kippers, on the other hand, showed a marked increase, amounting to 6,357,781 pounds as compared with 3,031,392.

Stocks of salmon were increased, totalling 1,921,808 pounds as compared with 1,495,404 on July 1, 1946.

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, were higher on July 1, the total being 22,699,610 pounds compared with 17,521,146 on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, showed a more pronounced increase, with a total of 6,200,110 pounds as against 1,462,211 pounds.

Stocks of Canadian potatoes at distributing centres only on July 1 were well, above last year's corresponding total, amounting to 6,211 tons compared with 2,337, holdings of imported potatoes at 511 tons being about one-third as high as in 1946. Canadian celery in cold storage on July 1 amounted to 2,057 crates compared with 2,377 a year ago, and imported celery, 2,787 crates compared with 2,751.

Stocks of Canadian carrots were 1,003 tons, being well above last year's total of 54 tons, imported stocks standing at 442 tons compared with 275. July 1 stocks of Canadian onions amounted to 403 tons compared with 14, with imported stocks at 1,015 tons compared with 592.

INDEX NUMBERS OF FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Prices received by Canadian farmers for agricultural products at May 15 averaged higher than on the corresponding date in 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index number of prices received for all products, on the base 1935-1939=100, at 192.3, was 7.5 points above last year's May 15 index of 184.8.

Among the provinces, considerable variation exists in comparison with May of last year. The index numbers for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunwick are lower than a year ago, due principally to marked declines in prices received for potatoes and fruits. The index numbers for all other provinces have registered increases from May last year. Higher prices for live stock, dairy products and poultry and eggs are chiefly responsible for the increases in the index for each of these provinces.

CASH INCOME FROM THE SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS

Cash income received by Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products during 1946 totalled $1,742,341,000, compared with $1,697,698,000 in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Including payments made under the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, and the Prairie Farm Income Act, amounting to $16,970,000 in 1946 and $6,439,000 in 1945, total cash income in 1946 was $1,759,311,000 as against $1,704,137,000 in 1945.

Cash income from the sale of grains and field crops rose from $700,884,000 in 1945 to $749,434,000 in 1946. Income from the sale of livestock and products fell slightly from $969,398,000 to $964,191,000, while miscellaneous income rose from $27,416,000 to $28,716,000.

Total farm cash income in 1946 was as follows by provinces, totals for 1945 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, $16,776,000 ($16,469,000); Nova Scotia, $32,212,000 ($26,745,000); New Brunswick, $34,667,000 ($35,295,000); Quebec, $284,-180,000 ($232,720,000); Ontario, $469,353,000 ($452,274,000); Manitoba, $171,534,000 ($154,709,000); Saskatchewan, $411,327,000 ($417,959,000); Alberta, $289,070,000 ($293,018,000); British Columbia, $86,192,000 ($74,948,000).

SALES OF MANUFACTURED AND NATURAL GAS IN MAY

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in May totalled 2,072,635 M cubic feet, compared with 2,084,816 M in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total for the five months ended May was 11,079,110 M cubic feet, compared with 10,743,260 M in the like period of 1946.

Sales in May of natural gas amounted to 2,656,191 M cubic feet compared with 2,166,156 M in May last year. In the five months ended May, 21,368,567 M cubic feet were sold compared with 17,249,357 M in the like period of 1946.

PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF COMMODITIES AND SERVICES USED BY FARMERS

Composite index number of prices of commodities and services used by farmers, on the base 1935-1939=100, including living costs, moved up 7.6 points to 148.5 between January and April, 1947, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This figure was 9.9 points above that of April a year ago and 11.6 points above that of August 1945. Increases were recorded for equipment and materials, for farm living costs, and for farm wage rates.

April index of farm family living costs showed a further rise, standing at 136.1 compared with 132.2 in January, 126.1 in April 1946, and 99.5 in 1939. Tax and interest rates index, at 109.9, remained unchanged from April last year, but was 0.7 points lower than in August, 1945. Equipment and materials index stood at 138.5, compared with 130.4 in January, 128.3 in April last year, and 96.1 in 1939.

The April index for wage rates, at 322.2 was more than three times its pre-war level, and compares with 299.1 for April last year. The rate of increase, however, has been considerably reduced during the past two years as compared with the war years. There has been a pronounced seasonal variation in the wage-rate index, although the record on a thrice-yearly basis covers only five years. On this short experience, the April figure is usually 20 per cent higher than the preceding January, while the yearly peak in August is another five or ten per cent higher than April.

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Trade in securities between Canada and other countries increased in volume during May, total sales and purchases amounting to $33,300,000 compared with $25,000,000 in April, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There was, however, a decline from May last year when the total was $49,500,000. Securities trade during the first five months of this year was $217,900,000 compared with $360,900,000 in the similar period of 1946.

Sales during the month were valued at $16,000,000 compared with $12,500,000 in April and $30,000,000 in May last year; purchases amounted to $17,300,000 compared with $12,500,000 in April, and $19,500,000 in May, 1946. During the first five months of this year, sales to all countries aggregated $105,800,000 compared with $223,600,000, and purchases $112,100,000 compared with $127,300,000.

Sales of securities to the United States in May totalled $15,200,000 compared with $11,900,000 in April and $29,400,000 in May, 1946; purchases from the United States during the month were $15,900,000 compared with $11,200,000 in April and $16,200,000 a year ago. Sales to the United Kingdom fell off, while purchases rose, resulting in a net purchase balance of $1,000,000. Total trade with other countries was slightly less than in April, producing a net sales balance of $300,000.

OPERATING RESULTS OF MEN'S CLOTHING STORES IN 1945

The average unincorporated men's clothing store operated on a gross margin of 27.5 per cent of total net sales, slightly greater than the 27.2 per cent margin shown in 1944, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A reduction in expenses resulted in a considerable gain in net profits before deduction of proprietors' salaries and income taxes which rose to 14 per cent of net sales as against 12.3 per cent in 1944. Average sales per store increased from $45,204 in 1944 to $51,904.

In 1945, incorporated men's clothing stores, operating on a gross margin of 31.5 per cent, obtained a wider margin than unincorporated stores. With salaries paid to firm members included in expenses, these stores realized a net profit of 11 per cent before income tax deductions. Sales per store averaged $120,007 in 1945.

The figures further show that increase in business volume did not have a great deal of effect on gross and net profit ratios. Although the ratios of salaries to net sales increased with sales volume, rent expenses decreased and the other expense items showed little change.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

There was a further rise in the number of hourly-rated wage-earners reported in manufacturing at May 1, when the moderate advance was accompanied by increases in the hours worked and in the aggregate hourly earnings, as compared with the totals indicated in the week of April 1, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Data were tabulated from 6,391 manufacturers with 761,658 hourly-rated wage-earners, an increase of 0.3 per cent. The hours numbered 32,908,764, exceeding by 0.2 per cent the total in the week of April 1. The wages paid for services rendered in these hours aggregated $25,773,824, being greater by 1.1 per cent. The proportionally larger gain in the earnings than in the hours was partly due to changes in the industrial distribution of the employees, but also resulted in part from upward adjustments in the wage-rates in certain industries and establishments.

The general average of hours worked in the reporting establishments showed no change, standing at 43.2 in the week of May 1 as in that of April 1. At May 1 in 1946 and 1945, the averages had been 43.0 and 45.5, respectively. The observance of the Easter Holidays in the pay period had reduced the working time in the week of May 1 last year.

The hourly earnings reported at the beginning of May, 1947, averaged 78.3 cents, the highest in the record, which goes back only to November 1, 1944. The previous high was 77.6 cents, at April 1, while at May 1 in 1946 and 1945, the averages had been 68.9 cents and 70.5 cents, respectively. The increase in the hourly rate at May 1 over April 1, 1947, was due to some extent to seasonal movements, there being some reduction due to this factor in the number of employees reported in industries where the earnings ordinarily are below the general average, together with expansion among employees in the higher-paid classes. The payment of increased wage-rates in certain cases also contributed to the higher average.

The weekly wages reported in manufacturing as a whole averaged $33.83 as compared with $33.52 in the week ending April, 1947, $29.63 in the week of May 1, 1946 and $32.08 in that of May 1, 1945. Observance of Easter had affected the figures reported at May 1 of last year, a factor which entered into the general advance of 14.2 per cent shown in the weekly wages in the twelve months' comparison. In the 24 months, the increase was 5.5 per cent.

OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS IN MAY

Central electric stations produced 3,917,499,000 kilowatt hours in May, as against 3,727,245,000 in the preceding month and 3,615,777,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output for the first five months of this year was 19,106,967,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 17,270,923,000 in the similar period of 1946.

May consumption of primary power -- production less exports and secondary power -- amounted to 3,159,460,000 kilowatt hours compared with 2,969,135,000 in April, and 2,620,255,000 in May, 1946. Total for the five months ended May was 15,038,179,000 kilowatt hours compared with 12,653,462,000 in the like period of 1946.

Power exports in May totalled 188,648,000 kilowatt hours compared with 186,580,000 in April and 237,035,000 a year ago. Cumulative total for the five months ended May was 878,302,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,069,663,000 in the same period of 1946.

OUTPUT OF DOMESTIC WASHING MACHINES AT HIGH LEVEL IN MAY

More domestic washing machines were produced in May than in any month on record, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the month, 17,742 units were produced, compared with 16,975 in April -- the previous high point -- and 11,377 in May last year. During the first five months of this year, 77,951 units were turned out compared with 49,974 in the similar period of 1946. Record output for May was due to the advance in production of electrically-driven models, output of which rose to 16,533 from 14,495 in April, and 9,558 in May last year. Production of gasoline models totalled 856 compared with 1,938 in April and 1,159 in May, 1946; output of hand-operated models was 353 units compared with 542 in April and 660 a year ago.

NEW MOTOR CAR SALES HIGHER IN APRIL AND MAY

Sales of new motor vehicles, which reached record proportions for a first quarter in the January-March period this year, moved upward to about 18,400 each month in April and May from 17,073 in March, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports, bringing total sales for the five months to 81,654 vehicles.

Retail value of sales in April and May was slightly above $32,000,000 each month, and the aggregate value for the five months amounted to $140,982,132.

By way of comparison, sales in April last year were 9,482 vehicles with a value of $13,590,935 and in May 11,566 at $17,256,421. Aggregate for the first five months of 1946 was [illegible],396 units retailed for $53,945,586.

As in earlier months, passenger cars formed about two-thirds of the total sold in April and May, numbering 12,114 in the former month and 12,478 in the latter. Passenger car sales for the five months totalled 54,726 with an aggregate retail value of $91,992,512.

By provinces, five-month sales were: Ontario, 35,793; Quebec, 14,825; Maritime Provinces, 6,788; Manitoba, 4,499; Saskatchewan, 6,317; Alberta, 6,599; British Columbia, 6,833 vehicles.

SALES OF PAINTS, VARNISHES AND LACQUERS

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers, which normally account for 96 per cent of the total Canadian production, amounted to $6,624,964 in April, compared with $5,526,392 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first four months of this year, sales aggregated $23,123,423 as against $19,210,829 in the similar period of 1946.

PRODUCTION OF WIRE FENCING

Production of steel wire fencing in May totalled 2,367 net tons compared with 2,409 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output for the first five months of this year was 11,943 tons as compared with 11,263 in the similar period of 1946.

STOCKS OF INGOT MAKERS' NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL

Stocks of ingot makers' non-ferrous scrap metal were reduced almost 13 per cent during May, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Month-end stocks were 2,936,483 pounds compared with 3,360,691 at the first of the month. Stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingot increased from 2,599,809 pounds to 2,933,731 pounds.

SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY STEEL SHAPES IN APRIL

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 203,682 net tons in April, compared with 216,393 in the preceding month and 248,381 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first four months of this year, 895,312 tons were shipped as against 970,496 in the similar period of 1946.

This year's April tonnage included 7,240 tons of semi-finished shapes, 12,835 tons of structurals, 17,652 tons of plates, 30,392 tons of rails, 52,717 tons of hot rolled bars, 12,080 tons of pipes and tubes, 14,478 tons of wire rods, 15,109 tons of black sheets, 7,487 tons of galvanized sheets, 477 tons of tool steel, 6,540 tons of castings, and 29,675 tons of other shapes.

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS IN APRIL

Sales of clay products made from Canadian clays in April were valued at $999,800 as compared with $1,007,000 in the preceding month, and $839,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first four months of this year, sales totalled $3,745,000 as compared with $3,058,000 in the like period of 1946.

Sales during the first four months of this year were as follows, totals for the same period of last year being in brackets: building brick, $1,902,886 ($1,533,-814); structural tile, $533,856 ($376,877); drain tile, $110,236 ($84,911); sewer pipe, $436,811 ($392,454); fireclay blocks and shapes, $71,542 ($63,547); pottery, $453,744 ($421,022); other clay products, $236,131 ($185,187).

RUBBER CONSUMPTION DURING MAY

Consumption of natural rubber in Canada during May increased to 5,921,004 pounds as compared with 5,547,341 pounds in April, while that of all types of synthetic rubber fell off slightly to 6,470,496 as against 6,591,405 pounds, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The May total for natural rubber consisted of 5,847,580 pounds of crude and 73,424 pounds of latex. Consumption for tires and tubes amounted to 4,472,639 pounds of crude and latex; tire repair materials, 30,324; mechanical goods, 354,075; wire and cable, 35,129; footwear (including heels, soles, etc.), 792,020; and miscellaneous products, 236,817 pounds.

Synthetic rubber consumption in May comprised 5,135,356 pounds of Buna S, 1,092,810 of butyl, 225,866 of neoprene, and 16,464 pounds of other types. Total quantity of all types used for tires and tubes was 4,876,911 pounds; tire repair materials, 50,647; mechanical goods, 586,287; wire and cable, 230,999; footwear, 401,007; miscellaneous, 324,645 pounds.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Depressed by the Dominion Day holiday, car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ending July 5 fell to 68,839 cars from 79,065 cars in the preceding week, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total was, however, well in advance of loadings in the corresponding week last year, when the total was 60,623 cars.

Loadings in the eastern division increased from 41,537 cars last year to 47,542 cars, and in the western division from 19,086 cars to 21,297 cars.

Total loadings for the 27 weeks ending July 5 amounted to 1,940,536 cars -- a new peak for the period -- as compared with 1,793,118 in the similar period of 1946, 1,834,473 cars in 1945, and 1,862,465 in 1944, the previous high point.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN APRIL

Canadian railways earned $63,913,505 in April as compared with $55,903,071 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Freight revenues were $8,897,371, or 21.5 per cent greater than in 1946, but passenger revenues declined by $1,092,724, or 14.1 per cent.

Operating expenses increased from $47,559,314 in 1946 to $55,583,574, or by 16.9 per cent, transportation expenses being up by 22.2 per cent. With reduced net revenues and increased taxes and equipment and joint facilities rents, the operating income was reduced from $5,593,748 to $4,328,628.

Freight traffic, measured in revenue ton miles, increased by 19.6 per cent over April 1946 traffic, and passenger miles declined by 24.8 per cent, the number of passengers decreasing by only 1.8 per cent, but the average journey decreasing from 109 to 84 miles, or by 23 per cent. The number of employees increased from 164,020 to 166,273, or by 1.4 per cent, and the payroll increased from $28,168,667 to $32,-632,185, or by 15.8 per cent.

AREA SOWN TO FIELD CROPS IN ALBERTA IN 1946

Area sown to field crops in Alberta in 1946 was 12,819,393 acres, an increase of 4.6 per cent over 1941, and a gain of 5.9 per cent over 1936, according to a compilation of Prairie Census returns by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total wheat acreage in 1946 was 6,747,364, an increase of 2.9 per cent over 1941, but a decrease of 10.5 per cent in the ten-year period since 1936. Area sown to spring wheat other than durum was 6,552,878 acres, an increase of 0.4 per cent over 1941, but 11.4 per cent less than in 1936.

There has been a steady increase in the area sown to barley, the 1946 total being 1,783,121 acres, compared with 1,579,048 in 1941, and 999,004 in 1936. Acreage sown to oats for grain at 2,754,239, was 3.6 per cent lower than in 1946, but 8.6 per cent higher than in 1936. Rye acreage in 1946 was 214,150, an increase of 34.1 per cent over 1941 with fall rye showing an increase of 51.6 per cent and spring rye an increase of 2.9 per cent. Since 1936, all rye has increased by 55.9 per cent.

Area sown to flax for seed in 1946 was 62,194 acres, less than half the 133,033 acres sown to this crop in 1941, but considerably greater than the 13,391 acres sown in 1936. Cultivated hay acreage in 1946 was 857,535 acres, compared with 602,419 in 1941, and 443,981 in 1936. Alfalfa acreage continues to increase, the 1946 figure standing at 219,708, compared with 132,685, in 1941, and 76,523 in 1936.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Boatbuilding Industry, 1945 (10 cents).
2. Box, Baskets and Crate Industry, 1945 (10 cents).
3. Area Sown to Field Crops, Alberta, 1946 (10 cents).
4. Wire Fencing, May (10 cents).
5. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, April (10 cents).
6. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, May (10 cents).
7. Domestic Washing Machines, May (10 cents).
8. Cash income from the Sale of Farm Products, 1946 (25 cents).
9. Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers, April (10 cents).
10. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, May (10 cents).
11. Trade of Canada: Exports to Canadian and Foreign Produce, May (25 cents).
12. Vital Statistics, 1944 ($1.00).
13. Products Made from Canadian Clays, April (10 cents).
14. Primary Iron and Steel, April (10 cents).
15. Monthly Consumption of Rubber, May (10 cents).
16. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
17. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
18. Operating Revenues and Expenses and Statistics of Railways, April (10 cents).
19. Radio Receiving Sets, April (10 cents).
20. Hides, Skins and Leather, May (10 cents).
21. Ingot Makers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, May (10 cents).
22. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, May (10 cents).
23. Central Electric Stations, May (10 cents).
24. Miscellaneous Foods Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
25. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, July 1 (10 cents).
26. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables July 1 (10 cents).
27. Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing Industries at Beginning of May (10 cents).
28. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, May (10 cents).
29. Carriages, Sleighs and Vehicle Supplies, 1945 (10 cents).
30. Cooperage Industry, 1945 (10 cents).
31. Ice Cream Production, 1945 (15 cents).
32. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, July 1 (10 cents).
33. Operating Results of Retail Clothing Stores, 1945 (25 cents).

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