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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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## CROP CONDITIONS IN CANADA

Some rain has fallen in the Maritimes during the past week but more moisture is needed in most sections to assure continued development of the crops, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Early seeded grains are now being harvested and late seedings are beginning to change colour. Pasture conditions vary greatly. Good potato yields are expected especially in New Brunswick but rain is required for this crop in Nova Scotia.

Reports from Quebec indicate that all crops have suffered from the drought which has prevailed throughout the province and especially in the western sections during the past month. Pastures have become bare and the drop in milk production has been significant in many areas. The aftermath has not developed and grass is scarce, with the result that many farmers have had to harvest some of their grain crops for use as green fodder for dairy cattle. The harvest of grain is in full swing but average yields per acre are poor due to the forced maturity occasioned by the dry weather. Truck crops and gardens are beginning to show the effects of the prolonged hot, dry period. Potato prospects, which appeared very encouraging at August 1, have deteriorated considerably and the outlook now is only fair.

The harvesting of grain crops is nearly completed in old Ontario with yields generally below average. The sample is good in central and western Ontario but quite poor in the eastern counties. Late crops have improved during the month and both flax and buckwheat promise good yields. Pastures have been helped by recent rains. Tobacco harvesting is well advanced, although considerable hail damage occurred in a small area during the past week-end. A large crop of peaches is being harvested and a heavy grape crop is developing satisfactorily. The harvesting of second-cut alfalfa is general, but yields are low. A considerably larger fall-wheat crop is being sown this year. In northern Ontario the haying is finally being completed and the grain harvest is getting under way.

In Manitoba, cutting and swathing is now nearly completed except in northern areas. Threshing is 50 per cent completed in the south and a good start has been made elsewhere except in the Swan River Valley where only one-third of the crop is out. Wheat yields range from five bushels in the worst hit areas of the south to 30 in the Swan River Valley. The sample is mostly three and four Northern. Barley is yielding poorly but the outturn of oats is considerably better. Flax promises to be nearest to an average crop. Prospects for special crops continue promising and pastures have seldom been in better condition.

In Saskatchewan, about 51 per cent of wheat and coarse grains have been out; 65 per cent in southern districts; 20 per cent in north-eastern sections and from 45 to 60 per cent in central and western areas of the province. The Provincial Department of Agriculture advises that threshing returns are bearing out earlier yield expectations. Grains are somewhat bleached from recent wet weather.

With the weather clearing toward the end of last week in Alberta, harvesting operations are again getting under way in all sections of the province. In the south-east threshing is progressing well while farther north and west cutting is becoming general. Over the province as a whole about 23 per cent of the wheat has been out. Less advanced crops are ripening fairly rapidly as a result of the warm, clear weather.

Ideal harvesting weather prevailed throughout British Columbia during the past two weeks. Harvesting of winter wheat and peas is about completed and cutting of spring grains is in full swing in southern sections of the province. In the Peace River block, harvesting of spring wheat has just commenced.



### FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS

The outlook for most fruit crops improved during the past month, according to the second estimate of production by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. Prospects for apples and raspberries deteriorated slightly, both crops now being estimated below the July level.

The apple crop is currently set at 15,702,000 bushels, a decline of one per cent since July, and 19 per cent smaller than the 1946 harvest of 19,282,000 bushels. Most of the decline is due to poorer prospects in Nova Scotia, where production is now estimated at 3,450,000 bushels; if present indications are maintained until harvest, the crop will be 43 per cent smaller than the 1946 harvest of 6,020,000 bushels. Production in British Columbia has shown some improvement since July, and the crop is set at 7,840,000 bushels. Although this estimate is 21 per cent smaller than the 1946 harvest, it is still well above the 10-year, 1936-45, average of 5,773,000 bushels.

The pear crop, currently estimated at 915,000 bushels, is four per cent smaller than the 1946 harvest of 951,000 bushels. Prospective production of plums and prunes improved 11 per cent during the month to bring the Canadian crop to 723,000 bushels, the increase being due chiefly to the brighter outlook in Ontario, where production now stands at 227,000 bushels compared with the July estimate of 160,000 bushels.

The outlook for the peach crop improved during the month, and the Canadian total now stands at 1,964,000 bushels. The increase is due to better prospects in Ontario, where 1,195,000 bushels are now expected to be harvested. Current estimate for Ontario is 13 per cent greater than that of July, but is 19 per cent smaller than the 1946 harvest. In British Columbia, the only other province producing peaches commercially, the estimate remains unchanged from a month ago at 769,000 bushels.

The cherry harvest is slightly larger than anticipated a month ago, and the estimate now stands at 251,000 bushels. Apricots, which are grown commercially only in British Columbia, are still estimated at 146,000 bushels. The August estimate of the Canadian raspberry crop of 13,727,000 quarts, shows a decline of two per cent since July.

A substantial increase in the outlook for the grape crop in Ontario brings the Canadian harvest to 74,223,000 pounds. The expected harvest in Ontario, where the bulk of the crop is grown, now stands at 71,460,000 pounds, an improvement of 10 per cent since last month. In British Columbia, on the other hand, a slight downward revision in the July estimate brings production in that province to 2,763,000 pounds.

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### PRODUCTION OF WHEAT FLOUR IN JULY

Wheat flour production in Canada in July amounted to 2,264,983 barrels, compared with 2,164,145 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total output for the crop year 1946-47 topped all previous records, amounting to 28,518,602 barrels, compared with 26,435,341 barrels in 1945-46, an increase of 2,083,261 barrels.

Wheat used in the manufacture of flour in July totalled 10,188,083 bushels, compared with 9,625,556 in July last year. This brought the total wheat milled for flour in the crop year 1946-47 to 127,484,924 bushels, against 117,609,336 bushels in 1945-46. Stocks of wheat in flour mills at the end of July were 5,816,973 bushels.

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### STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 21 amounted to 49,184,492 bushels compared with 49,918,616 on August 14, and 39,609,450 on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible on the latest date comprised 49,092,492 bushels in Canadian positions and 92,000 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending August 21 totalled 3,474,007 bushels compared with 1,196,246 in the preceding week, bringing the total for the first three weeks of the crop year to 5,399,143 bushels as against 9,097,266 in the similar period of 1946-47.

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STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada on September 1 amounted to 45,387,814 pounds, compared with 38,612,852 on August 1, and 41,833,013 on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cheese stocks were 32,113,763 pounds compared with 26,917,549 on August 1 and 24,458,934 a year ago.

Creamery butter stocks were as follows by cities, totals for September 1 last year being in brackets: Quebec, 4,645,598 (4,666,794) pounds; Montreal, 17,365,412 (16,684,537); Toronto, 4,598,641 (5,448,053); Winnipeg, 8,359,201 (6,784,441); Regina, 581,264 (322,509); Saskatoon, 266,743 (289,731); Edmonton, 3,031,198 (1,985,064); Calgary, 1,912,297 (1,478,925); Vancouver, 4,628,460 (4,173,959).

JUNE SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM

Sales of fluid milk and cream in June amounted to an estimated total of 364,000,000 pounds (milk equivalent), a decrease of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent below those of June 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of this year's June sales, 295,250,000 pounds were sold as milk and 68,750,000 pounds were sold as cream. Compared with June last year, milk sales declined seven per cent, while cream sales (milk equivalent) advanced 33 per cent.

Fluid sales in forty urban markets for which the Bureau receives report amounted to the equivalent of 184,474,000 pounds of milk, a decline of two per cent from June last year. Quart sales of milk were reduced six per cent, while quart sales of cream advanced seven per cent. A reduction in quart sales of cream was reported in several markets, owing to light cream being partially or entirely replaced by heavy cream with a fat content of 30 per cent or more.

Among the forty urban markets, there were wide variations in the June sales of both milk and cream as compared with the same month a year ago. With the exception of Chicoutimi, St. Jerome and Fort-William-Port Arthur, milk sales were reduced in all markets. The greatest reduction occurred in Victoria, while in Halifax, Valleyfield and Edmonton, milk sales decreased 15 per cent or more in comparison with those of June, 1946.

Cream sales followed a less definite pattern. In Saint John, Moncton, Quebec, Three Rivers, Windsor, Fort William-Port Arthur and Edmonton, quart sales were less than those of the same month last year, the greatest decline being shown in Moncton. In all other markets, increases were recorded, varying from 2.4 per cent in Hamilton, Ontario, to 109 per cent in the Sydney area of Nova Scotia.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX AT AUGUST 1

With increases in four of the six component groups, and two unchanged, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index, on the base 1935-1939=100, advanced 0.7 points to 136.6 on August 1 from 135.9 on July 2. At August 1, the index was 9.6 points higher than at the beginning of the year, and 11 points higher than on the corresponding date last year. When adjusted to the base August 1939=100, the index moved up to 135.5 at August 1 as compared with 134.8 on July 2.

The advance over July 2 was led by a rise of 2.3 points to 145.5 for clothing. In this group increases in men's clothing predominated, followed by upturns in footwear, women's wear and piece-goods. Fuel and lighting increased 1.3 points to 118.6, supported by scattered increases for coal and coke.

Homefurnishings and services moved up 1.2 points to 143.7, reflecting higher prices for cleaning supplies and furniture. A gain of 0.8 points to 160.6 for foods, one of the smallest in several months, was due to slightly higher quotations for a long list of items including eggs, lamb, and carrots.

The remaining two groups were unchanged: rentals at 117.8, and miscellaneous items at 117.2.



FEWER CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT  
INSURANCE BENEFIT IN JULY

Fewer claims for Unemployment Insurance benefit were registered in July, the total being 20,034 compared with 21,365 in June, and 27,576 in July 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Ordinary claims on the live unemployment register at the end of July numbered 41,877 compared with 47,817 at the end of June, and 68,535 at the end of July, 1946. In July, 26,861 claims were adjudicated at insurance offices, 18,046 being considered entitled to benefit, and 8,815 not entitled to benefit.

A total of 51,270 persons received one or more benefit payments amounting to \$1,956,722 for 1,018,204 compensated days of unemployment in July compared with 62,221 persons paid \$2,153,537 for 1,122,849 compensated unemployed days in June and 83,838 persons who received \$3,304,896 for 1,670,652 compensated days during July 1946.

The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 19.9 days in July, 18.0 days in June and 19.9 days last July. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$38.17 in July, \$34.61 in June and \$39.42 in July 1946. The average amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.92 in July, \$1.92 in June and \$1.98 in July of last year.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION  
SLIGHTLY LOWER IN JULY

Canadian production of pig iron, ferro-alloys and steel ingots and castings during July fell slightly below the output of June and immediately preceding months this year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The output figures in each case, however, were sharply higher than for July last year, when production was reduced as the result of strikes.

Pig iron output in July amounted to 157,153 tons as against 159,826 tons in June and only 64,472 tons in July last year, bringing the cumulative production for the year to 1,130,306 tons as compared with 940,495 tons in the first seven months of 1946. The July total consisted of 131,883 tons of basic iron, 20,338 tons of foundry iron and 4,932 tons of malleable iron.

July production of ferro-alloys was 12,402 tons compared with 16,212 tons in June and 6,243 tons in July a year ago. Aggregate for the seven months this year rose to 90,152 tons compared with 75,234 tons last year.

Production of steel ingots and castings during July totalled 232,341 tons compared with 238,297 tons in the previous month and 135,914 tons a year ago. Aggregate for the first seven months this year was 1,715,622 tons as against 1,585,553 tons last year. July output comprised 226,443 tons of ingots and 5,898 tons of castings.

PRODUCTION OF LEADING MINERALS

Production of all but five of sixteen leading Canadian minerals showed gains during the first six months of this year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The decreases were in coal, lead, petroleum, silver and zinc.

Output of minerals showing increases in the first half of this year (1946 figures in brackets) were: asbestos, 314,107 (250,217) tons; cement, 5,272,102 (5,185,690) barrels; clay products, 46,183,089 (\$5,088,744); copper, 222,829,914 (182,488,102) pounds; feldspar, 16,812 (14,637) tons; gold, 1,513,920 (1,428,245) fine ounces; gypsum, 808,177 (499,150) tons; lime, 466,090 (428,759) tons; natural gas, 29,384,834,000 (26,798,704,000) cubic feet; nickel, 116,102,788 (90,352,579) pounds; commercial salt, 253,415 (156,253) tons.

Production decreases in the half year were: coal, 6,611,743 (9,051,359) tons; lead, 159,492,406 (185,848,892) pounds; petroleum, 3,586,581 (3,870,411) barrels; silver, 5,578,997 (6,680,213) fine ounces; zinc, 209,116,723 (244,260,043) pounds.



DEALERS' STOCKS OF NON-FERROUS  
SCRAP METAL AT THE END OF JUNE

Dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of June were as follows, totals for the first of the month being in brackets, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: aluminum, 4,320,438 (4,143,023) pounds; brass and bronze, 6,738,912 (6,058,307); copper, 2,218,454 (2,360,488); magnesium, 110,627 (110,278); nickel, 290,208 (200,036); tin-lead, 4,558,881 (4,963,443); zinc, 1,058,152 (1,136,236); drosses, 1,443,830 (1,454,846) pounds.

SHIPMENTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN JULY

Factory shipments of Canadian-made vehicles increased in July to 21,907 units as compared with the June total of 21,137 and 21,665 in May, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the seven months ending July, 148,122 units were shipped as compared with 97,010 in the corresponding period last year.

Of the shipments in July, 14,097 were passenger cars, of which 11,352 were made for sale in Canada and 2,745 for export. Shipments of trucks in July were 7,743, 5,377 for sale in Canada, and 2,366 for the export market. In addition there were 67 buses shipped in July, 54 for sale in Canada and 13 for export.

In the seven months of this year, 92,884 passenger models were shipped from the factories of which 68,216 were for the domestic market and 24,668 were for export. Trucks shipped during the same period amounted to 54,790; 35,255 for sale in Canada and 19,535 for shipment abroad. Of the 448 buses shipped, 415 were for sale in Canada and 33 for export.

PRODUCTION OF AUTOMOBILE PARTS  
AND ACCESSORIES IN 1945

Factory selling value of automobile parts and accessories produced in Canada in 1945 was \$244,523,854, as compared with \$280,362,471 in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 1945 total included tire casings and tubes valued at \$35,239,760; service parts made in automobile factories, \$35,570,891; bodies and cabs, \$22,352,925; axles and axle shafts, \$6,754,347; storage batteries, \$7,952,265; chassis springs, \$6,657,601; brakes and parts, \$2,039,359; tire chains, \$2,246,654; piston rings, expanders, etc., \$2,361,120; radiators and cores, \$2,701,760; and spark plugs and parts, \$2,825,354.

POPULATION OF MANITOBA BY  
BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

The curtailment in immigration during the war years is reflected in population figures by birthplace and citizenship released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the Province of Manitoba on the basis of the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces.

Of the 726,923 population residing in Manitoba on June 1, 1946, 471,639, or 65 per cent were born in Manitoba; 87,035, or 12 per cent were born in other provinces of Canada; 71,975, or 10 per cent, were born in the British Isles and other British countries; and 96,275, or 13 per cent were born in foreign countries. A decade ago, at the 1936 Census, the proportions born in the above provinces or countries were as follows: Manitoba, 59 per cent; other provinces of Canada, 12 per cent; England and other British countries, 13 per cent; and foreign countries, 16 per cent.

The population of Manitoba in 1946 owing allegiance to Canada or other British countries numbered 716,762. With the exception of a small number of British subjects who had not acquired Canadian domicile, this figure represents the population having Canadian citizenship under the terms of the Canadian Citizenship Act assented to June 27, 1946.

The number owing allegiance to foreign countries in the 1946 Census was only 10,000, as compared with 31,121 in 1936. Figures for individual foreign countries in 1946, with 1936 totals in brackets, were as follows: United States, 2,839 (4,803);



Germany, 400 (1,306); Poland, 2,128 (11,563); Russia, 1,548 (4,192); Scandinavian countries, 461 (2,308); China, 523 (979).

#### PRODUCTION AND SALES OF ASPHALT ROOFING IN JULY

Production of asphalt shingles and rolled roofing in July amounted to 415,503 squares as compared with 412,470 in the corresponding month last year, while the output of tar and asphalt felts and sheathing totalled 4,776 tons as compared with 4,499, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Domestic sales of shingles and rolled roofing amounted to 444,686 squares as compared with 437,457, and of tar and asphalt felts and sheathing, 4,686 tons compared with 5,209.

#### WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for August 28, 1947, a week and month earlier:

	<u>August 28</u>	<u>August 21</u>	<u>July 31</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks) .....	105.0	105.4	106.7
74 Industrials .....	98.3	98.8	100.0
19 Utilities .....	116.2	116.3	119.1
8 Banks .....	129.7	129.0	128.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(27 Stocks) .....	89.0	86.7	85.2
23 Golds .....	79.7	76.9	74.7
4 Base Metals .....	105.2	104.0	104.3

#### CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended August 23 increased to 76,607 cars from 73,728 cars for the preceding week, and 73,469 cars for the corresponding week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Grain increased to 5,487 cars from 4,235 cars for the previous week, but was well below the 1946 level of 8,255 cars; the western crop apparently began moving in volume a week earlier last year.

Loadings of live stock declined from 2,562 cars last year to 2,047 cars, coal from 4,985 to 4,711 cars, and logs, piling, cordwood from 1,589 to 1,189 cars. The large increases included ores and concentrates from 2,159 in 1946 to 3,347 cars, sand, stone, gravel, etc. from 4,379 to 5,014 cars, pulpwood from 3,289 to 5,249 cars, gasoline and oils from 3,761 to 4,391 cars, iron and steel products from 799 to 1,335 cars, miscellaneous freight from 4,911 to 5,845 cars, and l.c.l. merchandise from 17,151 to 17,510 cars.

#### STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of canned fruits and vegetables, including the holdings of canners, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses were higher on July 1 than on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of canned fruits totalled 700,971 dozen cans compared with 582,251 dozen, and canned vegetables 4,739,208 dozen compared with 2,480,062 dozen.

Among the canned fruits, stocks of most varieties were heavier, principal exceptions being peaches and pears, the former falling from 176,690 dozen last year to 110,130 dozen, and the latter from 173,205 dozen to 65,322 dozen. Baked beans, corn and tomatoes were among the canned vegetables to show reductions, while stocks of asparagus, green or wax beans, beets, carrots and peas were among the larger increases.

Stocks of other canned foods were higher, jams and tomato catsup being exceptions to the almost general advance. Holdings of fruit juices showed a sharp increase, as did infants' foods, soups, spaghetti, tomato juice. Stocks of pickles, relishes and sauces were also increased.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Dealers' Monthly Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, June (10 cents).
  2. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, July (10 cents).
  3. Prices and Price Indexes, July (10 cents).
  4. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
  5. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
  6. Fruit Crop Report (10 cents).
  7. Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals, 1945 (10 cents).
  8. Motor Vehicle Shipments, July (10 cents).
  9. Aluminum Products Industry, 1945 (15 cents).
  10. Statistical Report on the Operations of the Unemployment Insurance Act, July (10 cents).
  11. Canadian Milling Statistics, July (10 cents).
  12. Birthplace and Citizenship, Manitoba, 1946 (10 cents).
  13. Fluid Milk Trade, June (10 cents).
  14. Aircraft Industry, 1945 (15 cents).
  15. Automobile Parts Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
  16. Housing Characteristics, Yorkton, Saskatchewan, 1945 (10 cents).
  17. Production of Canadian Leading Minerals, June (10 cents).
  18. Price Movements, Preliminary, August (10 cents).
  19. Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine Cities, September 1 (10 cents)
  20. Production and Domestic Sales of Asphalt Roofing, July (10 cents).
  21. Production of Iron and Steel, July (10 cents).
  22. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco During the Quarter Ending June 30, 1947 (10 cents).
  23. Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, July 1 (10 cents).
  24. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
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