



D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

OTTAWA CANADA

\$1 a year

Vol. XV - No. 41

Saturday, October 11, 1947

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN AUGUST

Foreign trade of Canada in August was valued at \$429,400,000, a decrease of eight per cent from the July total of \$466,400,000, but an increase of five per cent over August last year when the figure was \$409,200,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first eight months of this year the value aggregated \$3,497,800,000 compared with \$2,715,900,000 in the similar period of last year, an increase of 28.7 per cent.

Commodity export trade in August was valued at \$221,300,000, showing a decrease of 6.5 per cent from the July total of \$236,600,000, and a decline of 8.9 per cent from the August 1946 figure of \$242,700,000 when exports reached a high point for the year. Aggregate value for the first eight months of this year was \$1,786,300,000, an increase of 16.4 per cent over last year's corresponding total of \$1,494,200,000.

Merchandise was imported in August to the value of \$204,600,000, a decline of 10 per cent from the July total of \$226,800,000, but a gain of 25.3 per cent over August last year when the value was \$163,200,000. In the eight months ended August, commodity imports totalled \$1,688,100,000 as against \$1,204,700,000 in the corresponding period of 1946, an advance of 40 per cent.

Foreign commodities were re-exported in August to the value of \$3,500,000, compared with \$3,100,000 in July and \$3,300,000 in August last year, and the total for the eight-month period, \$23,400,000 compared with \$17,000,000.

Merchandise Imports in August

All main groups of imports, with the exception of agricultural and vegetable products, were higher in value in August than in the corresponding month last year. Largest advance again was shown by the iron and products group which rose from \$43,900,000 to \$63,700,000. Next in size of gain was the non-metallic minerals group which advanced from \$33,600,000 to \$42,100,000; followed by fibres, textiles and products, rising from \$20,500,000 to \$24,500,000; non-ferrous metals and products from \$9,600,000 to \$13,400,000; wood, wood products and paper from \$5,500,000 to \$7,400,000; chemicals and allied products from \$7,100,000 to \$8,500,000; miscellaneous commodities from \$13,400,000 to \$14,700,000; and animals and animal products from \$5,100,000 to \$6,000,000. The agricultural and vegetable products group fell from \$24,500,000 to \$24,200,000.

Gains were almost general in the iron and products group, rolling mill products advancing from \$4,645,000 in August last year to \$6,286,000, farm implements and machinery from \$8,072,000 to \$9,577,000, mining, metallurgical, business and other non-farm machinery from \$10,658,000 to \$15,635,000, automobiles from \$3,207,000 to \$6,683,000. Imports of electrical apparatus rose from \$3,706,000 to \$4,881,000, crude petroleum from \$9,352,000 to \$13,560,000, petroleum products from \$3,494,000 to \$8,739,000, but coal declined from \$13,229,000 to \$10,894,000.

Among the textiles, raw cotton and linters fell from \$3,314,000 to \$1,659,000, but cotton products rose from \$5,783,000 to \$6,847,000, flax, hemp and jute from \$1,235,000 to \$2,953,000, wool -- raw and unmanufactured -- from \$3,050,000 to \$3,481,000, wool products from \$2,980,000 to \$4,091,000, and artificial silk and products from \$1,947,000 to \$1,959,000. Fruit imports declined from \$8,629,000 to \$6,730,000, cocoa and chocolate from \$880,000 to \$82,000, coffee and chicory from \$917,000 to \$104,000, and rubber and rubber products from \$2,420,000 to \$2,127,000, but sugar and products rose from \$3,868,000 to \$5,480,000, tea from \$665,000 to \$1,104,000, vegetable oils from \$671,000 to \$2,359,000, and animal oils, fats and greases from \$184,000 to \$1,840,000.

Imports from the United States in August were valued at \$155,350,000, well above last year's total of \$123,123,000, but down from the high levels of the four preceding months. Aggregate for the first eight months of this year was \$1,305,172,000 compared with \$853,968,000.

After deducting the value of Canadian goods returned (mainly military equipment), imports from the United Kingdom in August rose to \$14,859,000 from \$12,216,000 a year ago, and in the eight months to \$116,727,000 from \$88,077,000. The value of Canadian goods returned in August was \$239,000 compared with \$2,296,000, and in the eight months, \$716,000 compared with \$59,226,000.

Imports from Latin American countries again were higher in August, amounting to \$14,641,000 compared with \$8,448,000 a year ago, bringing the eight-month total to \$97,943,000 as against \$81,942,000. Largest gains in the month were shown by Argentina, Cuba, Mexico, Guatemala, San Domingo, and Venezuela. Imports from India were valued at \$3,156,000 compared with \$1,334,000, and New Zealand \$2,385,000 against \$786,000.

AUGUST RISE IN COST-OF-LIVING LARGEST SINCE MAY 20

Showing the sharpest monthly increase since May, 1920, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index, on the base 1935-1939=100, rose 2.8 points, bringing the advance since August 1939 to 38.3 points between August and September 2, to a new postwar high of 139.4.

At the September 2 level the index was 12.4 points higher than at the first of the year and 13.9 points above the beginning of September last year.

Substantial increases in prices for foods, clothing, and homefurnishings and services were the principal factors in the month's advance. In the food series there was a gain of 4.7 points from 160.6 on August 1 to 165.3, reflecting advances -- among other items -- for butter, eggs, meats, tea, coffee, lemons and oranges, which outweighed a seasonal decline in potatoes. The index for the clothing group rose 6.5 points from 145.5 to 152.0, due to increases concentrated mainly in men's and women's wear, notably overcoats, topcoats and suits. In the homefurnishings and services group there was a gain of 3.7 points from 143.7 to 147.4, resulting principally from further substantial advances in furniture, floor coverings and homefurnishings.

Among the remaining three components, scattered increases for coal and coke lifted the fuel and light index 2.5 points to 121.1, which compares with 107.2 a year earlier. Higher health and personal care costs moved the index for miscellaneous items up slightly from 117.2 at August 1 to 117.5. The rentals index at 117.8 was the only one remaining unchanged.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on September 25 amounted to 105,843,532 bushels as compared with 103,696,166 on September 18 and 107,024,607 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces were lighter during the week ending September 25, the total being 6,653,289 bushels compared with 22,937,643 in the preceding week. During the first eight weeks of the current crop year 87,281,622 bushels were marketed as compared with 101,156,770 in the similar period of 1946-47.

Deliveries of coarse grains from Prairie farms were also reduced during the week ending September 25, totals were as follows, with those for the preceding week in brackets: oats, 1,136,421 (3,466,062) bushels; barley, 1,372,611 (4,546,384); rye, 291,750 (784,424); flaxseed, 163,346 (609,338).

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR

Refinery stocks of raw sugar on September 6 were recorded at 165,763,149 pounds compared with 101,333,000 on the corresponding date last year according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Refined sugar stocks were 81,662,712 pounds as against 83,713,330 a year ago.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Prospects for the world bread grain crop in 1947 are that the wheat crop may be around 5,975 million bushels and rye 1,450 million. Principally because of the record wheat crop in the United States, total bread grain production would thus be slightly larger than in 1946 and 5,865 million bushels of wheat and 1,420 million bushels of rye were harvested, and almost up to the production average of 1935-39. In contrast with the good United States outturn, however, the crop in Europe and in most other important deficit areas is still considerably below average and also below the estimate for 1946. This world crop estimate was contained in a report issued September 15 by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

According to this report, world import requirements are substantially larger than a year ago. Another year of critically low bread rations for many areas is also indicated. European import needs, for example, will be even larger than during last season, when a total of about 13.2 million short tons of bread grains, supplemented by 3.4 million short tons of coarse grains for food, was imported from North America.

On the other hand, the report continues, total supplies of grain available for export from North America will be adversely affected for the current crop year, with the sharply reduced corn crop in the United States and the consequent increased domestic requirements of wheat reducing export availabilities of these grains. The Canadian surplus will also be reduced with the production of principal grains (with the exception of rye) generally lower than a year ago, and with larger shipments of feed grains to eastern Canada required as a result of poor coarse grain crops in that part of the country. Carryover stocks of bread grains at the beginning of the new season in both countries were at very low levels.

Australia, as a result of sharply increased wheat acreages and currently satisfactory yield prospects, may provide significant quantities of export wheat this season -- but the critical period of the growing season in that country still lies ahead and the crop must still face many hazards before harvest. The latest official estimate from the Argentine places the acreage seeded to wheat in that country at 13.7 million acres as compared with 16.5 million last year. Unless yields turn out considerably above average the Argentine wheat crop will be well below last year's outturn of 206 million bushels.

A recent report issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization states that it may be possible for the surplus producing countries to export as much as 29 million (metric) tons during the current crop year. Against this, FAO considers that the deficiency countries will need a minimum of 38 million (metric) tons in order to maintain present unsatisfactory cereal ration scales. This amount would not provide for any additional livestock feed nor would it permit any increase in working reserves. The only bright spots seen by FAO in the current crop situation are the harvesting of the record United States wheat crop of 1.4 billion bushels, reports of an excellent crop in Yugoslavia that will remove that country from the list of deficit areas in 1947-48, and also the reports of a large harvest in the territories of the USSR which is expected to yield from 70 to 75 million bushels for export to needy countries during the twelve months ending June 30, 1948.

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

Creamery butter production in September amounted to 35,142,000 pounds, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represented a substantial gain over the relatively low production in the same month a year ago, but a decline from the 36,500,000 pounds produced in August. Quebec and Ontario contributed largely to the heavy production in September. In the period January to September, 237,600,000 pounds were produced as compared with 225,211,000 pounds in the first nine months of 1946.

Cheddar cheese production was reduced in September, the month's total standing at 14,878,000 pounds compared with 17,350,000 in the corresponding month last year, the decrease amounting to 14.2 per cent. In the nine months ended September, 101,063,000 pounds were produced as compared with 122,139,000 in the similar period of last year, a decline of 17.3 per cent.

STOCKS OF DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS ON OCTOBER 1

Stocks of creamery butter in cold storages and dairy factories were higher on October 1, amounting to 73,497,193 pounds, compared with 66,940,320 on September 1, and 70,770,358 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cheese stocks were 49,289,218 pounds compared with 56,417,390 on September 1, and 39,412,010 a year ago.

Holdings of evaporated whole milk by or for manufacturers were reduced, totalling 16,427,782 pounds compared with 21,364,886 on September 1, and 27,341,760 on the same date last year. On the other hand, stocks of skim milk powder moved up to 9,985,038 pounds against 8,603,678 on September 1, and 4,732,595 on October 1, 1946.

Stocks of shell eggs on October 1 amounted to 16,851,956 dozen compared with 25,691,139 on September 1, and 10,294,104 a year ago, while the holdings of frozen egg meats totalled 16,744,868 pounds against 16,462,594 on September 1, and 9,449,445 on October 1, 1946.

October 1 stocks of poultry meat were heavier, totalling 17,584,802 pounds compared with 15,613,742 on September 1, and 12,129,732 a year ago.

PRODUCTION OF ICE CREAM

Continuing the sharp gains noted in recent months, production of ice cream increased almost 100 per cent in September, the month's make amounting to 2,541,000 gallons compared with 1,273,000 a year ago, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first nine months of this year, 19,831,000 gallons were made as compared with 13,524,000 in the similar period of 1946, a rise of 46.6 per cent.

RETAIL SALES IN AUGUST SHOW REDUCED GAIN

Showing the smallest increase in any month of 1947 over the corresponding month of last year, retail sales in August were four per cent above the 1946 August index, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. However, sales in August last year were abnormally high, being 20 per cent above the previous year compared with the 12-month average of about 14 per cent. The general index of sales in the first eight months of 1947 was nine per cent higher than that for the same period last year.

Compared with July this year, August sales increased 3.1 per cent. Unadjusted indexes on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 223.9 for August compared with 217.1 for July and 215.0 for August last year.

Sales in three retail trades -- jewellery, women's clothing and hardware stores -- fell below last year's level. Jewellery sales declined 12 per cent, continuing the trend of earlier months, the decrease for the first eight months of 1947 being 11 per cent. The decreases in hardware store sales was slightly less than one per cent, while that in women's clothing amounted to seven per cent compared with a January-August increase of six per cent over 1946. The drop in women's apparel sales was particularly heavy in Ontario, where the August index fell 15 per cent below last year.

Despite the influence of the high sales level in August, 1946, the restaurant trade moved up $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the increase for the first eight months amounting to one-half of one per cent over the similar period of 1946. August sales in food stores were seven per cent above last year as compared with a 10 per cent increase in the January-August period.

Both country general and department stores showed an increase of four per cent over August last year, with sales in the latter indicating a more distinct tendency to level off than in the former.

Sales of men's apparel increased 10 per cent above August, 1946, while sales in family clothing and shoe stores showed little change. While the August increase in furniture sales averaged four per cent for Canada, sales in British Columbia were 29 per cent higher. There was an increase of three per cent in drug receipts during August, as compared with a January-August gain of four per cent.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT BEGINNING OF AUGUST

Industrial employment showed important expansion at the beginning of August; this was seasonal in character, but rather exceeded the gain usually indicated at the time of year. The monthly survey of employment and payrolls made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed that 17,610 larger establishments in the eight major industrial divisions employed a total of 1,984,123 men and women as compared with 1,952,083 at July 1; the increase, which amounted to 1.6 per cent, was accompanied by that of 2.6 per cent in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these employers.

The movement was generally favourable in all provinces at August 1. In terms of percentages, the largest gains were in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Industrially, there were considerable increases in manufacturing as a whole, and in most of the main non-manufacturing classes. The exception was trade, in which no general change in the level of employment was indicated in the co-operating establishments. The additions reported in construction were especially large, being rather above-average in scale. Within the manufacturing division, there were substantial increases in the food, lumber and pulp and paper industries, while the trend was downward in certain groups, notably leather, textile, rubber and electrical apparatus plants.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment at August 1 reached a new all-time maximum, standing at 192.6, as compared with 189.5 at July 1, 1947. At August 1 in immediately preceding years, the indexes were as follows: 1946, 172.8; 1945, 175.0; 1944, 184.3; 1943, 185.9, and 1942, 177.8. General improvement was indicated in the major industrial divisions as compared with the beginning of August in 1946, when industrial disputes had seriously affected the situation, particularly in manufacturing. An examination of the figures for the later years of the war, however, shows that the improvement at the date under review was confined to the non-manufacturing classes, there being a decline in recorded employment in manufacturing as a whole as compared with August 1 in the period, 1945-42.

The amounts expended in salaries and wages by the establishments furnishing statistics in the eight leading industries at August 1 aggregated \$72,417,149, giving an average of \$36.50 per employee. At July 1, the sum of \$70,560,704 had been paid to the employees of these firms, a per capita figure of \$36.15. The earnings reported at August 1, 1946, had averaged \$32.64. In the last twelve months, there has been an advance of 24.7 per cent in the general index of payrolls, and of 11.5 per cent in the index of employment, while the average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment have risen by 11.8 per cent.

SHIPMENTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN AUGUST

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in August totalled 15,659 units, the lowest monthly total so far this year, comparing with 21,907 in July and 12,293 in August last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the eight months ending August, 163,781 units were shipped compared with 109,303 in the same period last year.

Of the shipments in August, 10,289 were passenger cars, of which 8,755 were intended for sale in Canada and 1,534 for export. Shipments of trucks in August were 5,297, of which 4,246 were for sale in Canada and 1,051 for the export market. In addition, there were 73 coaches or buses shipped in August, all for sale in Canada.

In the eight months of this year, 103,173 passenger cars were shipped from the factories, of which 76,971 were for sale in Canada and 26,202 were for export. Trucks shipped during the same period amounted to 60,087, with 39,501 for the domestic market and 20,586 for shipment abroad. Of the 521 buses or coaches shipped, 488 were for sale in Canada and 33 for export.

JUNE OUTPUT OF PRIMARY LEAD

Production of primary lead in June totalled 14,348 tons compared with 12,836 in May and 15,313 in June last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the first half of this year, 79,746 tons were produced compared with 92,924 in the corresponding period of 1946.

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF ASPHALT ROOFING MATERIALS

Production and sales of asphalt shingles and rolled roofing both were lower in August than in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative totals for the eight months ended August were maintained at a higher level than in the similar period of 1946.

Production of shingles and rolled roofing in August amounted to 400,026 squares compared with 448,160 in August last year, and the sales 398,305 squares compared with 483,581. Month's output of tar and asphalt felts and sheathing totalled 5,239 tons compared with 5,176, and sales 4,976 tons compared with 4,661.

In the eight months ended August, 3,701,598 squares of shingles and rolled roofing were produced compared with 3,108,554 a year ago, sales totalling 3,577,066 squares compared with 3,038,669. Production of tar and asphalt felts and sheathing amounted to 35,900 tons as against 34,517, and sales 34,629 tons against 33,728.

PRODUCTION OF CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS IN AUGUST

Production of concrete building blocks, solid, hollow and cinder in August amounted to 2,986,490 compared with 3,109,889 in July and 1,757,223 in August 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output for the eight months ending August totalled 15,552,372, an increase of 37.8 per cent over the same period last year.

August output of concrete bricks was 1,497,609 compared with 1,364,515 in July and 624,667 in August, 1946. Aggregate for the eight months ending August amounted to 9,062,641, an increase of 31.5 per cent over the corresponding period of 1946.

Production of cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile decreased to 13,708 in August from the July figure of 24,358 but increased 57.8 per cent above the 8,682 tons produced in August 1946. Eight months' production amounted to 90,419 tons compared with 55,083 tons in 1946.

ADVERTISING BILLINGS IN 1946 SHOWED SUBSTANTIAL EXPANSION

Dollar volume of advertising billings in Canada during 1946 was substantially higher than in 1945, according to the annual survey of advertising agencies by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total billings of fifty-seven agencies which contract for space, radio or other advertising media and which place advertising for clients on a commission or fee basis, the Bureau reports, amounted last year to \$52,169,461 as compared with \$43,696,376 reported for 1945 by fifty-six agencies, an increase of 19 per cent. Only \$90,114 of the 1946 total was for market surveys and other services not considered as advertising.

Billings for space in publications accounted for slightly more than 61 per cent of total advertising billings, radio advertising for 18.3 per cent, and billboard, street-car, sky-writing and other visual advertising for 6.4 per cent. Charges for artwork and mechanical reproduction in connection with the various forms of visual advertising made up the remaining 14 per cent.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended September 27 increased to 83,563 from 81,344 for the previous week and 79,706 for the corresponding week last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain loadings at 9,693 were slightly above the previous week, but down by 752 cars from 1946 loadings. Live stock declined to 1,726 cars from 2,489 cars in 1946 but was up from the previous week by 641 cars. Fresh meats dropped to a new low at 132 cars as against 515 cars in 1946. Coal increased to 6,774 cars from 5,688 cars last year, sand, stone, gravel, etc., increased to 5,157 from 4,454 cars, iron and steel products to 1,646 from 954 cars, automobiles, trucks and parts to 1,120 from 686 cars and l.c.l. merchandise to 18,533 from 17,685 cars.

FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1946

Marketed value of the products of the fisheries of British Columbia in 1946 amounted to \$43,817,147 or 1.6 per cent below the 1945 value of \$44,531,858, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The decrease in value was due to the failure of the run of pink and coho salmon -- partially relieved by increases in sockeyes and chums -- and by the failure of the run of pilchards. The total value of all salmon marketed was \$24,346,483 as compared with \$25,424,954 in 1945. The 1946 salmon marketings amounted to nearly 56 per cent of the marketed value for all species.

Herring was the second species in order of value. Although the catch was only 2,123,651 cwt. as compared with 2,576,536 in 1945, higher prices for canned goods were an important factor in raising the total marketed value of herring to \$9,574,643, an increase of \$1,151,507 over 1945.

Halibut, in third place, was valued at \$4,009,122, an increase of \$690,907, due entirely to the greater quantities landed. Ling cod displaced grayfish products in fourth place, with a marketed value of \$1,064,627, although both quantity and total value were lower than in the previous year.

The total quantity of fish and shellfish landed was 4,293,381 cwt., a decrease of 1,146,410 cwt., or 21 per cent from the 5,440,291 cwt. recorded for 1945. Of the decrease, salmon accounted for 19 per cent and herring for 40 per cent.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES INDUSTRY IN 1946

Gross factory selling value of products manufactured by the electrical apparatus and supplies industry in 1946 was \$243,444,000, an increase of six per cent over the total for the preceding year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Value for 1946 was nearly three times than reported for 1939, and was exceeded only on two previous occasions -- in 1945 at \$245,770,859, and in 1944 when the record of \$283,071,440 was established.

The industry provided employment for 44,000 persons in 1946, slightly reduced from the 1945 figure of 44,129, but more than double the 1939 total of 20,261. Payments in salaries and wages aggregated \$74,510,000, down 2.5 per cent from the 1945 total of \$76,468,795, but sharply higher than in 1939 when the wage bill was \$25,711,032.

Imports of electrical equipment totalled \$47,787,670 in 1946 compared with \$43,052,284 in the preceding year, and exports amounted to \$20,939,342 against \$60,956,632 in 1945. The latter figure included a considerable amount of war materials.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT SALES, 1946

Sales of farm implements and equipment, mainly at wholesale prices, amounted to \$81,372,195 in 1946, an increase of 26.6 per cent over the 1945 figure of \$64,293,216. This was the highest volume of sales since the Dominion Bureau of Statistics started this series of reports in 1936. These figures relate to the sale of farm machinery and equipment only and do not include the sale of parts, binder twine, motor trucks or used equipment of any kind. Sales of repair parts amounted to \$20,790,007 in 1946, an 11 per cent increase over the \$18,734,009 reported for the previous year.

Taking into account the average mark-up of 20.5 per cent by dealers and agents for farm implements and machinery, and 31.7 per cent for repair parts, Canadian farmers spent approximately \$98,050,000 for new farm machinery and equipment and \$27,380,439 for repair parts sold in 1946.

All regions of the country recorded substantial increases in sales of new farm machinery and equipment compared with 1945. The greatest increase was reported for British Columbia, sales in that province being 75.6 per cent higher in 1946 than in 1945. Quebec and the Maritime Provinces followed with gains of 44.6 per cent and 44.0 per cent respectively, while sales in Ontario were up 35.7 per cent. Sales of repair parts across Canada increased 11 per cent over the 1945 figures with sales in British Columbia showing an increase of 34.6 per cent over 1945 sales while Quebec increased 31.5 per cent.

FIELD CROPS OF SASKATCHEWAN IN 1945

Total area of field crops in Saskatchewan declined slightly more than five per cent from 22,504,197 acres in 1940 to 21,347,132 acres in 1945, but the value of field crops rose from \$153,164,026 to \$253,906,949, an increase of 66 per cent, according to preliminary figures of the 1946 Prairie Census released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Area sown to wheat in 1945 declined to 13,023,309 acres as compared with 16,671,545 in 1940. The crop was also smaller, amounting to 141,292,107 bushels compared with 237,340,139, but its value was up substantially at \$163,998,844 as against \$122,262,353.

Acreages sown to barley and oats were higher. Area of barley in 1945 rose to 2,320,995 acres compared with 1,117,931, the crop increasing to 37,550,276 bushels from 17,398,723, and the value to \$24,407,679 from \$5,391,293. Oats acreage increased to 4,260,113 from 3,110,690, the crop to 89,821,473 bushels from 55,452,245, and the value of the crop to \$44,910,737 from \$13,455,011.

There was a sharp reduction in the area sown to rye from 490,572 acres in 1940 to 224,860 in 1945. Acreage sown to flax for seed more than doubled, amounting to 489,606 as compared with 221,402, and the crop increased to 2,355,628 bushels from 1,523,665.

Cultivated hay area rose from 371,155 acres in 1940 to 446,522, production increasing to 330,075 tons from 302,067, and the value to \$3,336,534 from \$1,689,060. Prairie hay showed a decline, amounting to 483,388 tons compared with 525,555, but the value rose to \$2,537,787 from \$2,466,736.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Fabric Glove and Mitten Industries, 1944 (25 cents).
2. Electrical Apparatus and Supplies Industry (Preliminary) 1946 (10 cents).
3. The Woollen Textile Industries, 1944 (35 cents).
4. Advance Report on the Fisheries of British Columbia, 1946 (10 cents).
5. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, June (10 cents).
6. Production and Domestic Sale of Asphalt Roofing, August (10 cents).
7. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, (10 cents).
8. Preliminary Price Movements, September, 1947 (10 cents).
9. Employment Situation at Beginning of August (10 cents).
10. Advertising Agencies in Canada, 1946 (10 cents).
11. Exports of Canadian and Foreign Product, August; and Eight Months Ended August (25 cents).
12. Motor Vehicle Shipments, August (10 cents).
13. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, October 1 (10 cents).
14. Dairy Factory Production, September (10 cents).
15. The Automobile Manufacturing Industry in Canada, 1945 (25 cents).
16. Sugar Report to September 6, 1947 (10 cents).
17. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, 1947 (10 cents).
18. Canadian Grain Statistics, September 25, 1947 (10 cents).
19. Saskatchewan: Area, Production and Value of Crops (10 cents).
20. Ingot Makers' Monthly Report, August, 1947 (10 cents).
21. Imports for Consumption, August (10 cents).
22. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, August (10 cents).
23. Retail Sales, August (10 cents).
24. Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, 1946 (25 cents).
25. Dealers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, July (10 cents).
26. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, August (10 cents).
27. Manitoba: Years of Schooling, 1946 (10 cents).

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

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