

Canada's Domestic Merchandise Exports in September

The value of Canada's domestic merchandise exports in September was \$264,619,000 compared with \$244,914,000 in the corresponding month of last year, an advance of eight per cent. During the first eight months of the present year the aggregate was \$2,546,-621,000 as compared with \$2,119,184,000 in the comparable period of 1943, an increase of 20 per cent.

Commodity exports to the United States in September were valued at \$110,457,000 compared with \$93,983,000 in September of last year, the total for the first nine months of this year standing at \$932,990,000 as compared with \$797,856,000 in the similar period of 1943. September exports to the United Kingdom were of the value of \$94,425,000 as compared with \$77,670,000 in September 1943, the aggregate for the nine months ended September totalling \$942,295,000 compared with \$763,833,000 a year ago.

The value of exports to other leading countries in September was as follows, totals for September 1943 being in brackets: Italy, \$12,768,000 (\$11,); Russia, \$9,059,000 (\$7,266,000); British India, \$6,684,000 (\$7,315,000); New foundland, \$5,446,000 (\$4,279,000); Egypt, \$5,317,000 (\$17,114,000); British South Africa, \$2,616,000 (\$2,527,000); France, \$2,547,000 (nil); Australia, \$2,066,000 (\$2,831,000).

The following were amongst the leading commodities exported in September, totals for September 1943 being in brackets: wheat, \$33,979,000 (\$18,492,000); wheat flour, \$7,915,000 (\$4,699,000); fishery products, \$6,930,000 (\$5,581,000); meats, \$11,064,000 (\$8,294,000); fibres and textiles, \$4,701,000 (\$1,845,000); planks and boards, \$9,661,000 (\$8,317,000); wood pulp, \$8,191,000 (\$8,693,000); newsprint paper, \$13,437,000 (\$13,-198,000); chemicals, \$7,293,000 (\$8,179,000).

Leather Gloves and Mittens in 1943

A slight decrease was registered in the volume of output of the leather glove and mitten industry in 1943 as compared with the preceding year, but the value of products advanced 8.9 per cent. The gross value of the products manufactured by the 64 factories comprising this industrial group in 1943 was \$8,548,987 and included gloves and mittens to the value of \$7,984,655; miscellaneous goods, \$486,651; and the amount received for custom work, \$77,681.

There were 893,041 dozen pairs of leather gloves and mittens produced during 1943 compared with 896,688 dozen in 1942. The larger part of the production in 1943 consisted of working gloves and mittens, the total of which amounted to 638,901 dozen pairs valued at \$4,475,966. The output of dress gloves totalled 254,140 dozen pairs valued at \$3,508,-689. The general average value per dozen pairs for the two classes combined was \$8.94 compared with \$8.11 in 1942.

Estimate of the 1944 Tobacco Crop

The total production of leaf tobacco in Canada in 1944 is estimated at 102,104,750 pounds as compared with 69,103,900 pounds in 1943, an increase of 47.8 per cent. The Canadian average yield for each type of tobacco was higher than last year on an increased acreage. The second estimate of acreage under tobacco totalled 89,060, an increase of 18,000 acres or 25 per cent over the 1943 area.

Total production of flue cured tobacco is estimated at 83,323,500 pounds, while the production of other types is estimated as follows: burley 11,292,000 pounds, dark 1,466,-250, cigar leaf 4,148,000 and pipe types 1,875,000 pounds. These amount to a grand total of 102,104,750 pounds of tobacco grown in Canada. This production is estimated after making allowance for damage from drought, hail and frost, the last occurring only to the Ontario crop.

There are slight reductions in the estimated average yield of flue-cured crops in Quebec and British Columbia as compared with 1943, but the estimated yield in Ontario flue-cured is much greater than last year, bringing the Canadian average yield to 1,129 pounds per acre or an increase per acre of 150 pounds. The average yields of all other types of tobacco also are estimated higher than the yields of 1943.

The second estimate of acreage planted to all types of tobacco in Canada in 1944 is 89,060 acres, an increase of 25 per cent over the 1943 plantings. There was 73,830 acres in flue-cured, 9,410 in burley, 1,150 in dark tobacco, 3,050 in cigar leaf, and 1,620 acres in pipe tobaccos. Increases over the 1943 acreage were common to all types. Acres in flue-cured increased 22.8 per cent, burley 43.9 per cent, dark 4.5 per cent, cigar leaf 15.1 per cent and pipe types 121.9 per cent. This increased acreage exceeds the goal of 86,700 acres set by the Dominion-Provincial Conference in December 1943. The encouragement given by the Conference to augmented plantings over 1943 was furthered by favourable weather conditions during the soil preparation and planting periods. Other favourable factors were an increase in the allotment of fertilizers, sufficient labour in prospect and the higher prices for the 1943 crop.

Visible Supply of Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 12 totalled 317,147,936 bushels compared with 368,625,109 on the corresponding date of last year. Stocks on the latest date included 291,589,862 bushels in Canadian positions and 25,558,374 bushels in Canadian positions.

Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Marketings of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces during the week ending October 12 amounted to 12,108,799 bushels compared with 12,549,359 in the previous week. During the elapsed portion of the crop year which commenced August 1, 1944, deliveries from western farms totalled 91,491,976 bushels compared with 43,821,166 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 October 12, totals for the previous week being in brackets: oats, 2,913,360 (2,954,836) bushels; barley, 4,936,342 (6,038,666); rye, 162,776 (137,330); flaxseed, 978,136 (539,490).

Production of Copper in August

The Canadian production of copper in August amounted to 45,370,804 pounds compared with 45,585,045 in the preceding month and 46,222,900 in the corresponding month of last year. During the first eight months of the current year, Canada produced 377,675,610 pounds of copper compared with 388,542,859 in the corresponding period of 1943.

Production of Nickel in August

Nickel production in Canada in August was recorded at 23,846,740 pounds compared with 23,410,619 in the preceding month and 21,334,008, in the corresponding month of 1943. Production during the first eight months of 1944 totalled 186,031,271 pounds or 4.8 per cent below the output in the similar period of 1943.

Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining Industry in 1943

The total gross value of the various primary products of the Canadian nickel-copper mining, smelting and refining industry in 1943 has been estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at \$128,583,784 compared with \$128,340,860 in 1942. The industry as a whole employed \$167,097,138 in capital, provided employment for 14,650 persons, and distributed \$30,195,972 in salaries and wages in 1943. The amount of nickel produced by this industry in 1943 was 288,018,615 pounds, and the amount of copper recovered from nickel-copper ores was 276,032,919 pounds.

Peat Fuel and Peat Moss in 1943

A sharp advance was recorded in the production of peat fuel in Canada in 1943, when the output totalled 782 tons compared with 172 tons in the preceding year. Production was confined to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the former accounting for 532 tons and the latter 260 tons. In 1942, Ontario was the only producing province.

Commercial production of peat moss increased to 64,360 tons during 1943 from the 1942 tonnage of 53,606. Of the 1943 output, British Columbia accounted for 35,755 tons,

Quebec 14,398, Ontario 11,120, and Manitoba, New Brunswick and Alberta, the remaining 3,087 tons. Production of moss, according to grade, included 24,790 tons for horticultural use, 26,324 tons for stable and poultry litter, 12,974 tons for metallurgical purposes and 140 tons for insulation.

Revenues and Expenses of Railways in July

Operating revenues of Canadian railways in July amounted to \$69,026,035 compared with \$69,727,022 in July of last year. Revenues for March and April were also below 1943 but these have been the only decreases of this nature since 1940 and the cumulative revenues for the seven months ended July were \$452,043,209 compared with \$432,628,273 in the same period of 1943.

Operating expenses for July increased from \$48,195,261 in 1943 to \$51,805,125, and the operating income was reduced from \$15,218,053 to \$12,577,191. During the seven months ended July operating expenses increased from \$313,336,552 in 1943 to \$346,241,015, and the operating income declined from \$84,923,186 to \$74,730,950.

Production of Leather Footwear in August

Production of leather footwear in Canada in August amounted to 2,937,490 pairs, an increase of 461,954 pairs or 18.7 per cent over the preceding month and an advance of 174,703 pairs or 6.3 per cent over August of last year. During the first eight months of the current year, 23,568,329 pairs were produced compared with 22,940,592 in the corresponding period of 1943, an increase of 2.7 per cent.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages

The number of births registered in cities, towns and villages having a population of 10,000 and over was 11,203 in August, deaths 4,757 and marriages 4,788 compared with 11,948 births, 4,427 deaths and 6,434 marriages in the corresponding month of last year, recording an increase of seven per cent in deaths, and decreases of six per cent in births and 26 per cent in marriages.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car Loadings on Canadian railways during the week ended October 7 reached a new high record for the year and also for the war years at 78,288 cars, and with the heavier loading of cars this is probably close to an all time high record in tonnage. Loadings for the previous week were 77,184 cars and for the corresponding week of last year, 74,289 cars.

In the eastern division, loadings increased from 46,528 cars in 1943 to 48,766 cars and in the western division from 27,761 to 29,522 cars. Grain showed substantial increases in both divisions, the total being up by 3,649. Merchandise increased by 796 cars and miscellaneous by 694 cars. Coal decreased by 356 cars, logs, etc., by 419 cars, ores by 549 cars, fresh vegetables by 424 cars and petroleum and oils by 314 cars.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Copper and Nickel Production, August (10 cents).
 2. Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining Industry, 1943 (25 cents).
 3. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, August (10 cents).
 4. Peat Industry, 1943 (25 cents).
 5. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, July (10 cents).
 6. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
 7. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 8. Canal Statistics, 1943 (25 cents).
 9. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, September (10 cents).
 10. Production of Leather Footwear, August (10 cents).
 11. Gainfully Occupied By Industry, Sex, Age, Etc., Ontario, 1941 (10 cents).
 12. Estimate of the 1944 Tobacco Crop (10 cents).
 13. Canada's Domestic Exports by Principal Countries, September (10 cents).
 14. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, September (10 cents).
 15. The Grain Situation in Argentina (10 cents).
 16. Leather Gloves and Mittens Industry, 1943 (20 cents).
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