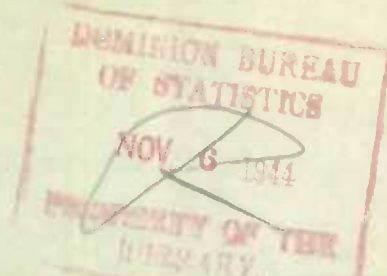


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade and Commerce



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Business Operations in September

The volume of productive output receded to a somewhat lower position in September than in the preceding month, the downward trend in evidence since the beginning of the year having been continued. The index of the physical volume of business in final form was 231 in September compared with 233.1 in the preceding month. Three of the five main components showed decline in the month under review. The index of new business obtained by the construction industry recorded a considerable increase, gains having been shown both in contracts awarded and in building permits. The index of distribution based on transportation, internal and external trade, showed a minor gain in September.

The index of mineral production dropped nine points to 205.5. A majority of metals and minerals were produced in lesser volume in the latest month for which statistics are available. The output of coal showed an increase much less than normal for the season. Gold receipts at the Mint were 227,962 fine ounces against 231,918.

A considerable increase was shown in the operations of the flour milling industry for the latest month for which statistics are available. Further gain was recorded in the release of tobacco, indicating the trend of operations in the industry. The release of cigarettes was 1,067 million against 1,097 million but the recession was less than normal for the season.

The meat packing industry, due mainly to the decline in the slaughtering of hogs, was less active in September than in the preceding month. The index of the output of dairy products receded about four points to 119.4.

The index of operations in the textile industry dropped from 129.5 in August to 121. The forestry industry was less active, although the export of planks and boards rose from 168 million feet to 189 million. Timber scaled in British Columbia was 246 million feet in the latest available month against 234 million. The output of newsprint was 244,000 tons against 262,000. The index indicating the trend of operations in the iron and steel industry receded 19 points to 574. The output of steel ingots was 242,725 short tons against 246,755, the recession being less than normal for the season. While pig iron production dropped from 151,452 tons to 145,406, the index after seasonal adjustment rose five points to 218.7.

Economic Activity in September compared with the Preceding Month
1935-1939=100

	1944	
	September	August
Physical Volume of Business	231.0	233.1
Industrial Production	260.4	263.5
Mineral Production	205.5	214.5
Gold Receipts	68.0	71.2
Coal Production	109.6	138.6
Manufacturing	284.5	291.5
Flour Production (x)	158.3	149.2
Rolled Oats Production (x)	125.5	73.9
Inspected Slaughtering	166.9	175.8
Cattle	135.7	139.7
Sheep	112.1	106.4
Hogs	193.7	207.1
Creamery Butter	114.9	114.2
Factory Cheese	135.8	137.4
Tobacco	185.0	178.5
Cigar Releases	129.8	124.3
Cigarette Releases	189.4	182.9
Boots and Shoes Production (x)	124.6	129.5
Textiles	121.0	129.5
Cotton Consumption	112.3	121.4
Forestry	116.4	121.9
Newsprint	99.7	102.1

(Continued on Next Page)

Economic Activity in September compared with the Preceding Month
1935-1939=100

	1944	
	September	August
Iron and Steel	574.3	593.2
Pig Iron Production	218.7	213.7
Steel Production	238.5	227.6
Construction	145.7	91.6
Contracts Awarded	94.1	81.9
Building Permits	143.6	130.4
Cost of Construction	135.7	135.6
Electric Power	153.4	156.4
Distribution	170.3	170.1
Marketings -		
Grain and Live Stock Marketings	81.5	101.7
Grain Marketings - Country Elevators	76.9.	94.8
Wheat	83.2	100.2
Oats	302.5	458.1
Live Stock Marketings	101.6	132.0
Cattle	94.9	131.5
Calves	77.1	107.6
Hogs	136.4	155.4
Sheep	105.9	109.9
Cold Storage Holdings, 1st of following month	172.9	175.7
Butter	102.1	99.7
Cheese	143.9	135.0
Beef	161.5	176.5
Pork	154.2	153.6
Mutton	162.0	370.6
Poultry	437.5	336.5
Lard	355.2	507.1
Veal	178.7	197.3
(x) Preceding Month		

Canada's External Trade in September

Canada's external trade, excluding gold, was valued at \$427,051,000 in September compared with \$416,510,000 in the preceding month and \$384,640,000 in the corresponding month of last year. During the first nine months of the current year the aggregate value was \$3,907,041,000 compared with \$3,414,075,000 in the similar period of 1943, an advance of 14.4 per cent.

Merchandise imports in September were of the value of \$159,710,000 compared with \$157,324,000 in August and \$137,271,000 in September, 1943, the total for the first nine months of this year standing at \$1,330,015,000 compared with \$1,276,973,000 in the like period of 1943, an increase of 4.2 per cent.

Exports of domestic merchandise in September were appraised at \$264,619,000 compared with \$257,021,000 in August and \$244,914,000 in September of last year, the aggregate for the nine months ended September amounting to \$2,546,621,000 compared with \$2,119,184,000 in the corresponding period of 1943, an advance of 20.2 per cent.

The value of foreign exports in September was \$2,722,000 compared with \$2,165,000 in August and \$2,454,000 in September, 1943. During the first nine months of this year the value was \$30,406,000 compared with \$17,918,000 in the same period of 1943, an increase of 69.7 per cent.

Duties collected in September amounted to \$15,428,000 compared with \$15,954,000 in the preceding month and \$14,587,000 in September, 1943. The aggregate for the first nine months of the present year was \$135,318,000 compared with \$124,641,000 in the like period of 1943, an advance of 8.6 per cent.

Canada's Imports in September

The value of Canada's merchandise imports in September was \$159,710,000 as compared with \$137,271,000 in the corresponding month of last year. During the first nine months of the current year the value was \$1,330,015,000 as compared with \$1,276,973,000 in the similar period of 1943, an increase of 4.2 per cent.

The United States was the leading source of supply, the September valuation of merchandise imports from that country amounting to \$135,588,000 compared with \$113,476,000 in September, 1943, and during the nine months ended September \$1,106,805,000 compared with \$1,046,762,000 in the same period of 1943.

Commodity imports from the United Kingdom in September were valued at \$7,092,000 compared with \$9,871,000 in September of last year, the total for the nine months ended September standing at \$71,981,000 compared with \$100,301,000 in the corresponding period of 1943.

British India was in third position as a source of supply of Canada's imports in September, the total being \$2,272,000 compared with \$2,056,000 in September, 1943. Venezuela followed with \$1,523,000 compared with \$395,000, Newfoundland \$1,033,000 compared with \$970,000, Mexico \$999,000 compared with \$1,104,000, Argentina \$941,000 compared with \$288,000, and Colombia \$916,000 compared with \$614,000.

The following were amongst the leading commodities imported in September, totals for September 1943 being in brackets: fruits, \$5,212,000 (\$3,372,000); cotton, \$6,103,000 (\$5,212,000); wool, \$1,968,000 (\$3,379,000); rolling mill products, \$4,845,000 (\$6,221,000); engines and boilers, \$5,386,000 (\$3,735,000); farm implements, \$3,593,000 (\$1,968,000); machinery, other than agricultural, \$5,818,000 (\$7,517,000); vehicles, \$6,974,000 (\$6,799,000); coal, \$11,541,000 (\$10,950,000); petroleum products, \$9,152,000 (\$8,305,000); chemicals, \$5,979,000 (\$5,234,000).

Country General Store Sales

September sales transacted by country general store merchants were valued 16 per cent higher than the dollar business realized in September of last year, reflecting increased purchasing power arising from active grain and livestock markets. These factors were particularly effective in stimulating retail sales in the western provinces, gains ranging as high as 30 per cent for the northern part of Saskatchewan being recorded. The general unadjusted index of sales on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 172.0 for September compared with 149.5 for September, 1943. Sales during the first nine months of the current year averaged 10.2 per cent higher than in the similar period of 1943.

Department Store Sales in September

The dollar value of Canadian department store sales in September was 15 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year and increased 31 per cent over the August compilation. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 183.1 for September this year, 139.4 for August, and 159.1 for September, 1943. Sales during the first nine months of the present year expanded 10 per cent over sales in the comparable period of 1943.

Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins in September

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of September amounted to 441,780 compared with 487,285 on the corresponding date of last year. Calf and kip skins on hand totalled 389,620 compared with 584,799, goat and kid skins 75,109 compared with 254,804, horse hides 17,942 compared with 38,090. There were also 114,575 dozen sheep and lamb skins on hand compared with 68,415 dozen a year ago.

Canadian Gold Mining Industry

Canadian production of fine gold in 1943 totalled 3,651,301 troy ounces valued at \$140,575,088 compared with 4,841,306 troy ounces worth \$186,390,281 in 1942. The quantity of gold recovered from Canadian ores, of all kinds, during the year under review, was the smallest since 1936 and reflected the strain borne by a nation that had experienced over four years of war.

Many employees of both auriferous quartz and base metal mines have entered the various branches of the armed forces, and the manufacture of certain equipment or materials necessary for the development of new gold mines or expansion in older ones has been considerably restricted or the products of such manufacture diverted for more urgent use in our all-out war effort.

Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia retained their positions as the most important gold producing provinces; of the total gold produced in the Dominion in 1943, Ontario accounted for 58 per cent, Quebec 25.3 per cent and British Columbia 6.6 per cent. The balance of the year's output came from deposits located in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Yukon, Nova Scotia and Alberta.

Canadian gold production in 1943, according to the nature of the ores from which the metal was recovered, was as follows: placer deposits, 1.45 per cent; auriferous quartz ores, 82.66 per cent; copper-gold-silver ores, 13.85 per cent; nickel-copper ores, 1.53 per cent; and silver-lead and other ores, 0.51 per cent.

Production of Iron and Steel in September

Production of pig iron in Canada in September amounted to 145,406 tons as compared with 147,902 in the corresponding month of last year. The total for September this year included 112,817 tons of basic iron, 16,369 tons of foundry iron and 16,220 tons of malleable iron. During the first nine months of the current year output totalled 1,412,385 tons compared with 1,331,966 in the similar period of 1943.

Production of steel ingots and steel castings in September was recorded at 242,725 tons compared with 241,255 in September, 1943. Output in September of the present year included 231,292 tons of ingots and 11,433 tons of castings. Output during the first nine months of this year aggregated 2,236,481 tons compared with 2,237,736 in the comparable period of 1943.

September output of ferro-alloys amounted to 14,568 net tons compared with 18,808 in the preceding month and 17,007 in September, 1943, while during the first nine months of the year production totalled 139,126 tons compared with 168,637 in the like period of 1943.

August Production of Silver

The Canadian output of silver in August amounted to 830,189 ounces compared with 1,071,550 in the preceding month and 1,298,765 in the corresponding month of 1943. During the first eight months of 1944 production was recorded at 9,167,065 ounces, or 25.2 per cent below the corresponding total a year ago. The estimated value of this year's August output was \$408,702.

Lead Production in August

The production of refined lead in Canada in August amounted to 23,160,000 pounds compared with 20,836,000 in the preceding month and 33,082,265 in August of last year. Output during the first eight months of the current year aggregated 194,004,000 pounds compared with 315,826,104 in the comparable period of 1943.

Zinc Production in August

Refined zinc production in August totalled 28,915,293 pounds compared with 25,731,196 in July and 34,419,617 in the corresponding month of last year. During the first eight months of this year the production amounted to 223,943,807 pounds compared with 290,860,548 in the same eight months of 1943.

August Production of Crude Petroleum

The Canadian output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in August totalled 833,495 barrels compared with 812,083 in the preceding month and 857,945 in the corresponding month of last year. During the first eight months of the current year production aggregated 6,681,415 barrels compared with 6,743,301 in the similar period of 1943.

Output of Natural Gas in August

Production of natural gas in August amounted to 2,527,506,000 cubic feet compared with 2,560,267,000 in the preceding month and 2,313,329,000 in the corresponding month of last year. Output during the first eight months of the present year totalled 31,500,062,000 cubic feet compared with 28,880,923,000 in the comparable period of 1943.

Sales of Gasoline in July

Sales of motor, tractor and aviation grades of gasoline in Canada during July amounted to 93,569,000 gallons compared with 94,506,000 in June and 92,513,000 in July, 1943. Sales during the first seven months of this year aggregated 533,274,000 gallons compared with 479,274,000 in the same seven months of 1943.

World Wheat Situation

While stocks of wheat in all four of the major exporting countries remain substantial the supply picture in Australia and Argentina differs from that in North America in one important respect. In Canada and the United States the new crop, which has just been harvested, has proved large enough to offset a smaller carry-over at the end of the crop year. In the two large wheat-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere the outlook for the new crop, which has yet to be harvested, in such as to indicate a decline in total available supply.

Argentina experienced a severe drought during the planting period which reduced acreage and the continued lack of rainfall in the northern provinces has greatly lowered yield prospects. While no very accurate estimate of production can be made until late in November it is possible to say that there is no chance of a crop of record proportions and the output may well be no more than enough to cover domestic requirements which are about 110 million bushels. Even so, the present carry-over of about 177 million bushels is amply sufficient to cover probable exports during 1945 and provide for a carry-over against the possibility of a second small crop. Argentina's exports have averaged about 80 million bushels during the past three years. The current problem of this South American Republic is to find bottoms to move her grain. United States ships have not been calling at Argentine ports since October 1.

Australia's wheat supplies and prospects are much lower than those of any of the four big wheat exporting countries. On October 6, even after rains had been received, the new crop was estimated at only 50 million bushels. Australia has not had such a small crop since 1919 and the present production does not appear to be much more than sufficient to meet requirements for wheat for feed, which are estimated at 40 million bushels for 1944-45. Although exports are reported as being "well maintained" stocks of some 113 million bushels will not permit of heavy exports, cover domestic requirements of 70 to 75 million bushels and provide a carry-over. Stocks have recently been disappearing at the rate of about 20 million bushels a month. Domestic consumption is heavy because of the large military establishment in Australia.

The supply position in the big exporting countries may affect export shipments during the present crop year. With the prospect of short supplies in Australia, Canada may be called upon to make shipments to India and the Middle East and to other countries accustomed to import from Australia. Although it is known that wheat requirements in liberated Europe will be substantial, no definite information is available as to the dimensions of these requirements. Italy is reported to have harvested a wheat crop of some 245 million bushels, about 120 million being in the liberated area. Although this volume of wheat is insufficient to meet the needs of the population, the quantity which will have to be shipped in will depend largely upon the condition of the northern areas when these are liberated. Unofficial sources place import requirements in the neighbourhood of 10 million bushels.

Foodstuffs are very scarce in the Netherlands as a result of the confiscation of non-perishable foods by the Germans. In the pre-war period Holland depended upon the importation of about 25 million bushels of wheat a year and her plight is, therefore, doubly serious. Conditions in Belgium are apparently somewhat better owing to a more rapid rate of evacuation by the Germans, but flour will soon be shipped in from North America. France's food position is much more satisfactory and Canadian wheat is reported moving in via Lisbon. Greece will continue to need wheat from outside and it seems likely that shipments will be made to Southern Europe as the Nazis are driven out.

Great Britain reports a wheat crop of 118 million bushels, or slightly less than in 1943. The 1939 crop was 61.8 million bushels. However, much of the grain from the new crop is damp and must be dried by artificial methods. The admixture of imported flour has been raised to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and it is likely that, as wheat supplies become more readily available in the United Kingdom the minimum extraction rate will be lowered in order to secure a more palatable loaf. This factor will increase consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom. There is, as yet, no indication of whether or not acreage will be reduced in 1945. There is strong sentiment in some quarters in favour of keeping Britain's wheat acreage up in the post-war era as a measure of military preparedness.

Stocks of Canadian Wheat in Store

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 26 totalled 338,541,356 bushels compared with 362,834,964 on the corresponding date of last year. Stocks this year included 312,949,770 bushels in Canadian positions and 25,591,586 bushels in United States positions.

Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the three Prairie Provinces during the week ending October 26 amounted to 16,827,767 bushels compared with 17,906,457 in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year western marketings totalled 126,251,543 bushels compared with 51,058,304 in the similar period of the previous crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in western Canada during the week ending October 26, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 2,600,592 (3,527,207) bushels; barley, 3,602,913 (5,461,743); rye, 135,876 (138,130); flaxseed, 741,770 (1,542,385) bushels.

Production of Wheat Flour in September

Wheat flour production in Canada in September amounted to 1,972,621 barrels compared with 2,014,255 in the corresponding month of last year. Although the September output was also off slightly from the opening month of the present crop year, the combined figure for August and September at 3,938,487 barrels, was 86,202 barrels more than in the similar period of the preceding year.

The total quantity of wheat ground in Canadian mills during September was 8,728,340 bushels compared with 8,946,009 in September of last year. The following quantities of coarse grains were also ground in September, totals for September of last year being in brackets: oats, 1,871,046 (1,641,431) bushels; corn, 55,917 (186,097); barley, 698,397 (711,366); buckwheat, 1,251 (4,555); mixed grains, 2,113,605 (2,245,582).

Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs on November 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada as at the opening of business on November 1 were 43,052,737 pounds compared with 45,791,085 on October 1 and 48,739,549 on the corresponding date of last year. Cheese stocks on November 1 totalled 37,869,687 pounds compared with 46,144,235 on October 1 and 40,463,681 a year ago.

Stocks of cold storage eggs on the latest date amounted to 1,376,800 dozen compared with 3,487,947 a month ago and 195,466 on November 1, 1943. Fresh eggs in store amounted to 1,045,682 dozen compared with 2,319,281 on October 1, while frozen egg stocks totalled 32,590,324 pounds compared with 33,675,181 on October 1 and 11,139,975 on November 1, 1943.

Estimates of Fruit and Vegetable Crops

A further upward revision in the tree fruit and grape crop estimates has been made since the September recording. With harvesting of the apple crop nearing completion, it is now indicated that the crops in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia are larger than anticipated in September. Production in Canada this year is now estimated at 16,487,400 bushels or approximately 7.5 per cent above the September outlook. The present crop is 27.9 per cent greater than the 1943 harvest of 12,892,200 bushels.

An upward revision of 22 per cent in the estimate for the 1944 pear crop in Ontario raises the Canadian total to 719,700 bushels compared with the September estimate of

671,300 bushels. The plum and prune harvest in Ontario was also larger than was indicated a month ago and the total crop for Canada this year now amounts to 400,100 bushels compared with the September outlook of 391,000 bushels. A slight upward revision in the September estimate of the peach harvest brings the total crop to 1,733,900 bushels. Here again the increase is due to an improvement in the September outlook in Ontario. The greatest increase in crop prospects during the month is shown by the grape crop which is now set at 60,043,500 pounds compared with 55,083,500 pounds.

First estimate of the 1944 potato crop sets production this season at 47,540,000 cwt. compared with the 1943 crop of 43,541,000 cwt. The increase is due both to an overall increase in acreage and a higher average yield per acre. There was a general improvement in the crop prospects for the fall vegetable crops throughout the Dominion and the estimates generally are above the September level.

Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries during August

Net sales of securities by Canada to other countries in August were \$8,400,000 compared with \$9,700,000 in July and \$10,200,000 in June. This inflow of capital retained the same general outlines as in preceding months, sales of bonds being the main source. During the first eight months of the current year the balance of sales to all countries was \$77,900,000 compared with \$134,300,000 in the similar period of 1943.

Sales of securities to all countries in August were valued at \$18,500,000 compared with \$20,800,000 in July and \$20,500,000 in August, 1943. Purchases from other countries in August totalled \$10,100,000 compared with \$11,100,000 in July and \$7,300,000 a year ago. During the eight months ended August, sales aggregated \$152,800,000 compared with \$200,600,000 in the like period of 1943, while purchases totalled \$74,900,000 compared with \$66,500,000. Transactions with the United States represented the bulk of the trade.

Wholesale Sales in September

Wholesale sales in September increased 10 per cent over the dollar volume of business transacted in the corresponding month of last year, reflecting substantial gains in all regions of the country except British Columbia where sales remained on a par with September, 1943. Cumulative sales for the first nine months of the current year averaged 10 per cent higher than in the similar period of 1943.

Canada's Birth Rate in 1943

A further increase was recorded in the Canadian birth rate in 1943, according to a tentative compilation announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 1943 rate was 24.0 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 23.4 in the preceding year. The increase since the outbreak of the war, when the rate was 20.4 per 1,000, was 3.6 points. All provinces revealed higher birth rates than in 1939.

Nova Scotia was the only province to record a lower birth rate in 1943 than in 1942, and in this case the decline was of a relatively minor nature. The rates by provinces were as follows, those for 1942 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 23.8 (23.7); Nova Scotia, 25.3 (25.9); New Brunswick, 28.3 (27.3); Quebec, 28.6 (28.0); Ontario, 20.6 (20.1); Manitoba, 22.6 (21.6); Saskatchewan, 22.0 (21.4); Alberta, 24.3 (23.6); British Columbia, 20.9 (19.3).

Production of Wine in Canada in 1943

Wines produced in Canada in 1943 and placed in storage for maturing amounted to 3,449,726 gallons, a decrease of 902,677 gallons from 1942, while the fermented wines bottled or sold in bulk during the year totalled 3,500,525 gallons, a decline of 1,112,367 gallons. Ontario and British Columbia are the chief wine producing provinces.

Oiled and Waterproofed Clothing Industry in 1943

The output of the oiled and waterproofed clothing industry in Canada in 1943 declined from the high level attained in the preceding year, the gross value of products amounting to \$4,918,000 compared with \$5,275,000, a reduction of 6.3 per cent. Employment was furnished to 823 persons who received \$1,053,000 in salaries and wages. Weekly earnings of male wage-earners rose from \$28.10 in 1942 to \$30.45 in 1943, while the average for female wage-earners increased from \$18.34 to \$20.63.

Wood-Using Industries in 1942

Production in the wood-using industries in Canada during 1942 reached a value of \$174,217,000, an increase of almost twenty-four million dollars over the output of \$150,443,000 reported in 1941. There were 2,124 establishments engaged in this line of manufacture in 1942, representing a capital investment of \$118,417,000. Employment was provided for an average of 43,905 persons compared with 41,811 in 1941, while the disbursements in salaries and wages amounted to \$51,114,000 compared with \$44,412,000.

Ontario with 799 plants accounted for 45 per cent of the total production in 1942. The 731 establishments in Quebec produced 26.6 per cent. In British Columbia 198 plants produced 13.9 per cent, followed by New Brunswick's 66 plants with 3.8 per cent and Alberta's 67 establishments with 3.6 per cent of the total. There were 119 plants in Nova Scotia, 103 in Manitoba, 29 in Saskatchewan and 12 in Prince Edward Island, accounting for 3.1 per cent, 2.8 per cent, 1.1 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively.

Cement Manufacturing Industry in 1943

Producers' sales of Portland cement in 1943 totalled 7,302,289 barrels valued at \$11,599,000 compared with 9,126,041 barrels valued at \$14,335,000 in 1942. Of the 1943 sales, 3,394,895 barrels were produced in Quebec, 1,972,009 in Ontario, 793,913 in Manitoba, 606,703 in Alberta, and 534,769 in British Columbia.

Imports of cement, other than in cement manufactures, totalled 18,577 barrels valued at \$83,975 in 1943; exports of cement in the same period amounted to 172,601 barrels valued at \$344,004. The high and low Canadian producers' prices per barrel in 1943 were, respectively, \$2.70 and \$1.25.

Brewing Industry in 1943

The output of the brewing industry in 1943 had a selling value at the factory of \$116,281,135 as compared with \$121,815,600 in the preceding year. Sales tax and other excise taxes and duties paid to the Dominion and Provincial governments during 1943 totalled \$46,622,327, leaving a net value of production of \$69,658,808.

Beer, ale, stout and porter were the main items of production in 1943 with a total of 95,691,158 gallons valued at \$114,758,766 compared with 109,017,630 gallons valued at \$120,211,668. Other products manufactured included aerated beverages to the value of \$816,176, wet and dried grain valued at \$434,779 and yeast, \$81,402.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended October 21 increased to a new high record for the war years at 78,601 cars, exceeding the previous record established two weeks earlier by 331 cars. Loadings for the corresponding week of last year totalled 73,795 cars, the increase in the latest week amounting to 4,806 cars.

In the eastern division, loadings increased from 46,309 cars last year to 48,914 cars, and in the western division from 27,486 to 29,687 cars. Grain loadings increased in both divisions, the total being up by 3,495 cars. Pulpwood increased by 838 cars, merchandise by 524 cars, fresh fruits by 384 cars and fresh vegetables by 224 cars. Coal decreased by 451 cars, ores, etc., by 793. Other commodities showed small changes.

Central Electric Stations in September

Central electric stations produced 3,234,778,000 kilowatt hours in September compared with 3,376,775,000 in the corresponding month of 1943. The decrease was all in primary power which dropped from 3,116,410,000 to 2,929,074,000 kilowatt hours. During the first nine months of the current year total production increased to 30,187,935,000 kilowatt hours from 29,898,835,000 in the similar period of 1943, and consumption of primary power advanced to 26,493,583,000 kilowatt hours from 26,287,277,000 a year ago.

September exports to the United States increased to 215,617,000 kilowatt hours from 196,639,000 in 1943, the increase being all secondary power which advanced to 103,977,000 kilowatt hours from 78,413,000. Consumption of primary power in Canada in September, including all losses, declined from 2,998,184,000 in September 1943 to 2,817,434,000 kilowatt hours.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. The Brewing Industry in Canada, 1943 (25 cents).
2. Production of Silver, Lead and Zinc, August (10 cents).
3. Production of Iron and Steel, September (10 cents).
4. The Cement Manufacturing Industry, 1943 (25 cents).
5. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
6. Saskatchewan Housing Data, 1941 (10 cents).
7. Central Electric Stations, September (10 cents).
8. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, August; and Petroleum Fuels Sales July (10 cents).
9. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
10. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report (10 cents).
11. Advance Preliminary Statement of Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Principal Cities of Canada, November 1 (10 cents).
12. Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales, September (10 cents).
13. Preliminary Annual Report on Vital Statistics, 1943 (25 cents).
14. Production of Leather Footwear, September (10 cents).
15. Canadian Milling Statistics, September (10 cents).
16. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
17. Summary Review of the Gold Mining Industry, 1943 (50 cents).
18. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, September (10 cents).
19. Department Store Sales, September (10 cents).
20. Country General Store Sales, September (10 cents).
21. Imports by Principal Countries, September (10 cents).
22. Summary of Canada's Imports, September (10 cents).
23. Trade of Canada, September (10 cents).
24. Wood-Using Industries, 1942 (35 cents).
25. Oiled and Waterproofed Clothing Industry, 1943 (15 cents).
26. The Wine Industry, 1943 (25 cents).
27. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, August (10 cents).

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