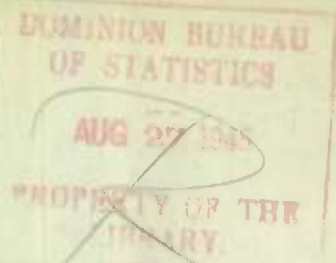


WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Merchandise Export Trade of Canada in July

Expansion in the outward movement of non-war commodities, together with a large reduction in the flow of direct war equipment, featured the merchandise export trade of Canada in July, when the total value rose from \$278,713,000 in July 1944 to \$282,709,000. The export of materials intended mainly for war purposes declined from \$129,205,000 to \$93,296,000, while the exports of non-war goods rose from \$149,508,000 to \$189,413,000.

The composition of Canada's export trade has undergone considerable change during the two full months since the cessation of hostilities in Europe; in that period the export of war materials declined by \$85,068,000, whereas the export of other commodities increased by \$68,752,000. In the seven months ended July the merchandise export trade of Canada was slightly lower at \$2,001,107,000 as compared with \$2,024,980,000 in the similar period of 1944.

The growth in the export of Canadian agricultural products was continued in July, the total for this group of commodities advancing from \$51,735,000 in July 1944 to \$82,623,000. Wheat rose from \$32,255,000 to \$54,844,000, wheat flour from \$6,701,000 to \$8,434,000, and fruits and vegetables from \$782,000 to \$1,223,000. Exports of animal products fell from \$34,370,000 to \$31,656,000. Meats declined from \$16,496,000 to \$11,298,000, while fish and fishery products advanced from \$7,012,000 to \$8,452,000.

Wood and paper products were exported in July to the value of \$43,207,000 as compared with \$37,482,000 in July of last year. Newsprint paper exports rose from \$13,862,000 to \$15,163,000, planks and boards from \$7,831,000 to \$9,147,000, and wood pulp from \$7,891,000 to \$9,403,000. Sharp curtailment in the export of heavy armament reduced the total for the iron and steel group from \$80,910,000 to \$47,245,000.

The United States was the chief market for Canadian goods in July, the value being \$102,703,000 as compared with \$98,790,000 a year ago. The United Kingdom was in second place with a total of \$83,922,000 as compared with \$104,906,000. The export totals for the United Kingdom have shown considerable declines in June and July, reflecting the reduction in the overseas movement of war supplies, and the direct entry of our merchant ships to the ports of countries which had been occupied by the enemy.

Direct shipments of Canadian merchandise to countries of Continental Europe indicate the part Canada is playing in the task of rehabilitation. Exports to Belgium in July were valued at \$3,487,576, to Czechoslovakia \$918,376, France \$3,122,402, Germany \$961,828, Greece \$4,151,301, Italy \$3,994,912, Netherlands \$2,980,841, Norway \$2,147,018, Poland \$482,148, Sweden \$48,356, and Yugoslavia \$1,879,748. Indicative of the role Canada was to play in the war against Japan was the strong export movement of goods to British India in recent months; the July total stood at \$36,772,131 as against \$19,090,973, and in the seven months ended July, \$202,711,762 as compared with \$89,997,452 in the same period of 1944.

July merchandise exports to other principal countries were as follows, totals for July 1944 being in parentheses: Eire, \$2,292,949 (\$1,529,050); British South Africa, \$3,023,082 (\$2,647,564); Jamaica, \$1,442,221 (\$2,162,385); Trinidad and Tobago, \$1,131,509 (\$1,439,605); Newfoundland, \$3,698,246 (\$4,077,475); Australia, \$2,595,912 (\$7,376,470); New Zealand, \$2,244,296 (\$239,167); Brazil, \$2,559,121 (\$698,802); Egypt, \$1,386,712 (\$9,046,915); French Africa, \$2,106,724 (\$3,059,368); U.S.S.R., \$1,182,548 (\$10,428,510); Switzerland, \$1,474,853 (\$347,241).

Crop Conditions in Canada

Harvesting is general in all provinces of Canada this week. Wide variation is reported in crop yields, but with the exception of western Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta prospects are fair to good. The supply of feed grain is causing concern in southern Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan. Rains are needed throughout the Maritime Provinces to assure continued satisfactory development of all late field crops. The apple crop in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick showed no improvement during the past two weeks but potato prospects continue to be satisfactory although blight is general and is expected to reduce yields in some areas. A hay crop of excellent quality is now all under cover and harvesting of early grains has commenced.

In Quebec the weather has continued to be favourable although some sections now need rain. Hay making is completed throughout the province and the quality and quantity were excellent. Harvesting of early grains is now in full swing in most areas and yields are very good. There has been some lodging of late grains, however. Yields of potatoes are especially promising.

The weather has been generally hot and dry throughout Ontario although some sections report good rains. Harvesting of grains is general and threshing has commenced in some localities. Yields appear to be very satisfactory. Corn and root crops are making excellent growth but a heavy infestation of potato blight was reported in some sections. Harvesting of the earliest peach varieties is now under way and a heavy movement of tomatoes has commenced. Sugar beet fields now look generally good except in areas affected by excessive rain early in the season.

Excessively hot weather hastened ripening of the crop in Manitoba and harvesting is now general in most districts. Yields look promising over most of the province and a few fields threshed in the southern part of the province have run 25 bushels to the acre. Early seeded wheat will be a good sample, although leaf rust has caused some damage. Rain is now needed for the late sown grains, gardens and root crops. An excellent hay crop has been gathered and pastures are still in good condition. Corn is late and will require freedom from frost most of September for maturity. A heavy flax crop is beginning to mature although in some areas it is badly lodged.

The Saskatchewan crops have ripened rapidly during the past week of hot weather. Harvesting is now general over large areas of the province, although in parts of the east-central, north-western and north-eastern districts operations will not commence until around September 1. Considerable cutting and swathing has taken place in the southern areas and early cutturns in the south-eastern districts and in the Regina, Weyburn and east-central districts have been satisfactory. In other areas yields are only fair. Hail occurred during the week at scattered points causing light to heavy damage. Grasshoppers are active and heavy sawfly damage is reported in the south-central district. Crops in the north-western district have benefited by recent rains. Live stock are reported fair to good, but pastures have deteriorated, particularly in the drier areas.

The weather has been hot and dry over most of southern and central Alberta but the first frosts have been reported from the more northerly districts. Harvesting is general in the south and cutting has started in the central and northern areas, but will not be general until the last week of August. Very low yields are reported from the south-east where the feed outlook is critical. The hot weather was welcome in the irrigated areas where sugar beets are making rapid growth. Early reports of grain yields show wide variation ranging from two to five bushels in the drier areas up to 25 bushels west of Lethbridge. Late rains have improved the crop in the Edmonton area where cutting will be general next week.

Harvesting of all grains is now in full swing in British Columbia. Wheat and oat yields are generally good but barley is inclined to be light. The alfalfa crop has been harvested in good condition. Indications are now that the tomato crop will not be as heavy as indicated earlier in the season and the drought has adversely affected the potato crop.

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 16 totalled 209,372,413 bushels as compared with 295,629,746 on the corresponding date of last year, a decline of 86,257,333 bushels. This year's stocks included 187,604,272 bushels in Canadian positions and 21,768,141 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the three Prairie Provinces during the week ending August 16 amounted to 341,006 bushels as compared with 246,401 in the preceding week. The total marketed during the period August 1 to August 16 was 699,762 bushels as compared with 4,086,365 in the comparable period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the three Prairie Provinces during the week ended August 16, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 401,131 (214,740) bushels; barley, 239,412 (85,245); rye, 38,977 (12,555); flaxseed, 8,146 (7,391).

Carry-Over Stocks of Canadian Grain

The Canadian carry-over of wheat at July 31, 1945 stood at 258,394,518 bushels as compared with 356,531,079 bushels at the end of July, 1944. The reduction was due mainly to the exceptionally high level of exports achieved during the crop year and brought the 1945 stock figure to the lowest level since 1939.

Reductions also occurred in the carry-over of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed, totals being as follows with those for 1944 in parentheses: oats, 97,899,584 (108,479,383) bushels; barley, 28,809,130 (45,949,269); rye, 2,010,607 (5,594,285); and flaxseed, 2,889,499 (3,648,642).

Stocks of grain remaining on farms were also reduced during the crop year. Stocks of wheat on farms at 28,650,000 bushels compares with 53,871,000 bushels a year ago and 190,000,000 bushels at the end of July, 1943. Farm stocks of coarse grains were moderately below those of the same date in 1944.

Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products

Cash income from the sale of farm products in Canada for the first six months of 1945 at \$702 million, was approximately \$62 million less than for the first six months of 1944. Except for a minor amount in Nova Scotia, the three Prairie provinces accounted for all the decrease in income. The largest decrease of \$51 million occurred in Saskatchewan, followed by substantial decreases of about \$25 million in Alberta and \$14 million in Manitoba. These declines were offset in part by increases in other provinces which in Ontario amounted to nearly \$23 million, with the remainder of the provinces showing minor increases.

The income in the prairies was down chiefly because of reductions in marketings of wheat and hogs during the first half of 1945, compared with the unusually heavy marketings during the first six months of 1944. However, increased marketings, chiefly of cattle and calves and of oats helped to offset part of the decline.

The increase in income in Ontario was due chiefly to an increase in marketings of cattle and calves and of field crops. There was also a substantial increase in income from the sale of dairy products. While the income from hogs declined, the reduction was not so marked as in the prairies. With prices continuing at about the same level, the steady volume of marketings in the other eastern provinces and British Columbia resulted in only slight changes in income in these provinces.

The prospect of a reduced production of field crops indicates that marketings from this source during the last six months of 1945 will be substantially lower than during the last half of 1944. Income from live stock products may not change greatly as the expected decline in sales of hogs may be offset by heavier marketings of cattle and calves. Thus, with a lower income already established for the first six months of the year, it seems probable that the income of Canadian farmers in 1945 will be moderately below the record year 1944.

Production of Maple Products

Overall production of maple products this season is down sharply from a year ago and is smaller than average. Total production, expressed in terms of syrup, is currently estimated at 1,530,000 gallons, which is 50 per cent below the 1944 level of 3,090,000 gallons and 43 per cent below the ten-year, 1934-43, average of 2,668,000 gallons. The amount of syrup made shows a reduction of 53 per cent from the previous crop, but sugar production has been fairly well maintained. Syrup production this year is estimated at 1,338,000 gallons compared with 2,870,000 gallons a year ago, whereas sugar production amounted to 1,920,000 pounds compared with 2,207,000 pounds. The total farm value of maple syrup this season is estimated at \$3,981,000 compared with the value in 1944 of \$8,466,000.

Gold Production in June

Gold production in Canada in June was recorded at 212,163 fine ounces as compared with 217,556 in the preceding month, and 239,916 in the corresponding month of last year. Reductions were recorded in all producing areas in June as compared with June, 1944. During the first six months of this year, 1,327,704 fine ounces of gold were produced as compared with 1,522,797 in the similar period of 1944. The value of this year's June output was \$1,803,386.

Production of Crude Petroleum in May

The Canadian output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in May totalled 715,351 barrels as compared with 692,889 in the preceding month and 858,403 in the corresponding month of last year. For the first five months of the current year the production aggregated 3,848,923 barrels as compared with 4,211,330 in the similar period of 1944. Alberta's output in May was recorded at 695,477 barrels, including 651,967 from the Turner Valley field.

Production of Natural Gas in May

Production of natural gas in Canada in May amounted to 3,960,784,000 cubic feet as compared with 4,363,245,000 in April and 3,278,079,000 in May, 1944. During the first five months of 1945 the output totalled 23,786,269,000 cubic feet as compared with 23,584,804,000 in the comparable period of 1944.

Sales of Gasoline in April

Sales of motor, tractor and aviation grades of gasoline in Canada in April totalled 65,297,000 gallons as compared with 65,568,000 in the preceding month and 64,214,000 in April, 1944. For the first four months of this year, sales aggregated 230,742,000 gallons as compared with 249,105,000 in the similar period of 1944.

Coal and Coke Supplies of Canada in June

Coal production in Canada during June amounted to 1,270,985 tons as compared with 1,233,251 in the corresponding month of last year. For the first six months of the current year, production totalled 8,419,671 tons as compared with 8,387,286 in the first half of 1944. Output for June this year included 1,033,086 tons of bituminous coal, 193,232 tons of sub-bituminous, and 44,667 tons of lignite.

Output of coke from ovens and gas retorts in June was recorded at 323,784 tons as compared with 333,090 tons in May and 327,601 tons in June, 1944. Production for the month was made up of 89,891 tons from the eastern provinces, 212,086 tons from Ontario, and 21,807 tons from western Canada.

Imports of coal in June amounted to 2,794,689 tons, making a total of 9,081,952 tons for the year to date, compared with 3,157,313 tons imported in June 1944, and 11,534,806 tons in the first six months of 1944. Coal exported in June totalled 70,568 tons as compared with 90,286 in June 1944, and in the six months ended June, 445,737 tons as compared with 522,736.

Sales of Clay Products in June

Sales by producers of clay products made from domestic clays in June were valued at \$738,294 as compared with \$681,658 in the preceding month and \$658,266 in the corresponding month of last year. This year's June sales included building brick to the value of \$345,007, structural tile \$92,040, drain tile \$47,777, sewer pipe \$110,353, fireclay blocks and shapes \$25,251, pottery \$71,658, and other products \$46,203.

Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales in July

The volume of financing of new and used motor vehicle sales totalled 2,554 units in July for an amount of \$1,311,235. In the same month of 1944, 3,182 vehicles were financed to the extent of \$1,385,856. There was a reduction of 20 per cent in the number and five per cent in the amount of financing between July of the two years. Included in the above totals for July 1945, were 407 new vehicles which were financed for an amount of \$527,636.

Declines in the used vehicle field for July of this year below last amounted to 28 per cent in number and 30 per cent in amount. There were 2,147 used vehicles financed for \$783,599 in July 1945, compared with 2,968 transactions involving \$1,119,163 in the same month last year. Results on a regional basis indicated that decreases were substantially larger in the western provinces than in Quebec and Ontario, while an increase occurred in the Maritime Provinces.

The number of new vehicles financed in the first seven months of this year was 2,087, whereas only 1,236 new cars were financed in the similar period of last year. Used vehicles financed during the first seven months of the current year totalled 14,232, while 20,137 contracts were made in the same seven months of 1944.

Construction in Canada in 1944

The value of work performed by the Canadian construction industry in 1944 was \$308,-878,000 as compared with \$434,060,000 in the preceding year, a decline of 28.9 per cent, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The decrease from 1943 was accounted for by an overall reduction in the new construction group, the value of which fell from \$345,042,000 in 1943 to \$198,730,000. Additions, alterations and repairs, on the other hand, rose from \$89,018,000 to \$109,949,000.

The value of building construction was reduced from \$255,857,000 in 1943 to \$176,-915,000 in 1944. A lower level of activity in the construction of industrial buildings accounted for a large part of the decrease, the total for this category falling from \$115,104,000 to \$56,048,000. Residential construction advanced from \$58,225,000 to \$72,527,000, churches, institutions, etc. from \$11,263,000 to \$17,472,000, while commercial construction fell from \$21,033,000 to \$20,213,000.

Lessened activity in engineering, harbours, rivers, etc. reduced the value of construction work in this group from \$118,122,000 in 1943 to \$66,137,000. In the building trades -- jobbing -- the value of work performed rose from \$60,081,000 to \$65,626,000. Electrical work in 1944 was valued at \$7,391,000; plumbing, heating and air conditioning \$21,419,000; brick, masonry and concrete \$3,205,000; carpentry \$2,963,000; painting, decorating and glazing \$10,508,000; and sheet metal work and metal roofing \$4,127,000.

The average number of wage-earners employed in the construction industry in 1944 totalled 57,202 compared with 34,602 in 1943, and wages paid for the respective years were \$96,611,671 and \$148,317,962. Salaried employees in 1944 were reported as 13,870 and earnings \$30,962,653 in comparison with 17,700 and salaries of \$31,533,200 in 1943. The total number of employees in 1944 was 76,072 with salaries and wages amounting to \$127,574,324, while the respective figures for 1943 were 102,302 employees and \$179,-651,162 salaries and wages.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Commodity Prices

The general index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1926=100, advanced to 104.0 in July from 103.2 in the preceding month and 102.5 in the corresponding month of last year. Amongst the sub-groups, the index for vegetable products advanced from 98.0 in June to 100.1, animal products from 107.5 to 108.3, textile products from 91.7 to 91.9, chemical products from 98.6 to 98.9, while non-metallic minerals fell from 102.0 to 101.7. Indexes for wood, iron and non-ferrous metals were unchanged from the June standing.

Divorces Granted in 1943

There were 3,263 divorces granted in Canada in the calendar year 1943 - 3,171 being granted by the courts of seven provinces, while 90 were granted by the Dominion Parliament to petitioners whose legal domicile was in the Province of Quebec and two in Prince Edward Island. As compared with the figures for 1942, divorces in Canada in 1943 increased by 174, or 5.6 per cent. All provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Saskatchewan recorded significant increases over the preceding year. In Ontario the increase was 58; British Columbia, 53; New Brunswick, 45; Alberta, 38; Quebec, 19; Nova Scotia, three.

The figures reveal that upon the basis of the number of divorces granted to the total population the rate per 100,000 has steadily increased since 1918. In 1918 the rate was 1.4; by 1926 it was 6.4; by 1930 it had risen to 8.6 and in 1936 it reached 14.4. In 1940 the rate was 20.3; in 1941 it was 21.4; in 1942 it was 26.5, and in 1943 it increased to 27.7. During the 25-year period there was but one marked halt in the general upward trend, i.e., in 1931 when the rate dropped to 6.8 from the 1930 figure of 8.6, but in 1932 the rate rose again to 9.6.

Considering the provinces individually, British Columbia has always maintained by far the highest divorce rate in Canada. In 1918, the rate stood at 13.7; by 1926 it had risen to 27.6 and to 37.7 in 1930. The upward trend stopped in 1931 when the rate dropped to 30.0, but in 1932 the upward trend was resumed with the rate increasing to 34.7, and by 1940 had risen to 83.7 per 100,000 population. There was, however, a definite halt in the trend for 1941 when the rate dropped to 74.5, but in 1942 it had risen again to 94.7 and the 1943 rate, highest on record, stood at 97.4.

Discounting Prince Edward Island, the Province of Quebec has the lowest provincial divorce rate in Canada. The general trend has been slightly upward from 0.1 per 100,000 population in 1918 to 1.9 in 1940. During the review period there has been a number of minor fluctuations with a peak of 2.6 in 1938. In 1943 the Quebec rate stood at 2.6. It must be remembered, however, that the basis for the granting of divorce decrees in Quebec is not strictly comparable with the rest of Canada.

Divorce statistics in Canada until 1924 were at variance with those of most other countries by revealing that a majority of the decrees of dissolution of marriage were granted on the petition of the husband. In that year 51.2 per cent of the decrees were granted to wives, but in 1925 the majority of successful petitioners again swung in favour of the husbands with 50.6 per cent. From 1926 to 1933 between 50 and 60 per cent of the decrees were granted to wives, while after 1934 the proportion increased steadily to 63.2 per cent in 1940 but dropped to 62.6 per cent in 1941 and 62.0 and 59.5, respectively, in 1942 and 1943. In New Zealand between 50 and 60 per cent of the decrees granted between 1926 and 1941 were to wives.

Production of Leather Footwear in June

Production of leather footwear in Canada in June amounted to 3,286,998 pairs, a decrease of 1.5 per cent from the preceding month, but an advance of 8.2 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. For the six months ended June, production totalled 19,244,792 pairs as compared with 18,155,303 in the comparable period of 1944.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in June

Births registered in cities, towns and villages of Canada having a population of 10,000 and over numbered 11,913 in June, deaths 4,738 and marriages 7,319 as compared with 11,801 births, 4,773 deaths and 6,873 marriages in June last year, showing increases of one and six per cent, respectively, for births and marriages, and a decrease of one per cent in deaths.

Fisheries of Ontario in 1944

The production of the fisheries of Ontario in 1944 was valued at \$4,938,193, a decrease of 6.7 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Lower prices offset a slight increase in the quantity of fish landed. The amount of fish landed was 310,392 cwt., an increase of 1.5 per cent over 1943. Whitefish regained first place in order of value, amounting to \$1,352,071, an increase of 5.4 per cent over 1943. Blue pickerel fell to second place with a marketed value of \$954,509, a decrease of 31.4 per cent from the 1943 figure.

Fisheries Production of the Prairie Provinces

The total marketed value of the fisheries production of the three Prairie Provinces in 1944 registered a decrease of 3.7 per cent as compared with 1943, the value being \$5,993,906 as compared with \$6,514,095. By provinces, the marketed values were: Manitoba, \$3,581,795; Saskatchewan, \$1,482,223; Alberta, \$929,887. Manitoba recorded a decrease of \$982,756, while Saskatchewan and Alberta showed increases of \$327,679 and \$134,887, respectively. Smaller catches of saugers and whitefish in Manitoba contributed to the overall decrease.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended August 11 declined to 68,633 cars from 70,421 cars for the preceding week, due mainly to decreases in grain and merchandise. Loadings in the corresponding week of last year amounted to 67,996 cars.

In the eastern division, loadings increased from 42,946 cars last year to 45,590 cars, grain increasing from 3,005 to 4,204 cars, lumber, lath and shingles from 2,338 to 2,680 cars, automobiles, trucks and parts from 923 to 1,401 cars, and wood pulp from 2,498 to 2,753 cars.

In the western division loadings declined from 25,052 to 23,043 cars, grain declining from 7,262 to 5,449 cars.

Statistics of Agriculture for
the Province of Nova Scotia

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published a bulletin presenting statistics of agriculture for the Province of Nova Scotia, as compiled from data obtained in the Census of June 2, 1941. A number of preliminary bulletins have been issued heretofore giving certain census data as it became available. The present bulletin contains final figures from the census and therefore includes all revisions made since the preliminary reports were issued. The bulletin is made up of four parts: (a) comparative tables; (b) detailed tables by census division or county; (c) detailed tables by census subdivision; and (d) cross-classifications.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
 2. Census of Agriculture, Nova Scotia, 1941 (25 cents).
 3. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, May; and Petroleum Fuels Sales, April (10 cents).
 4. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, July (10 cents).
 5. Canada's Domestic Exports by Countries, July (10 cents).
 6. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and Yukon, 1944 (10 cents).
 7. Carry-Over Stocks of Canadian Grain, July 31, 1945 (10 cents).
 8. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 9. Construction Industry in Canada, 1944 (25 cents).
 10. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, June (10 cents).
 11. Production of Leather Footwear, June (10 cents).
 12. Gold Production, June (10 cents).
 13. Maple Products, 1945 (10 cents).
 14. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, July (10 cents).
 15. Coal and Coke Statistics, June (10 cents).
 16. Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, January to June, 1945 (10 cents).
 17. Dissolutions of Marriages (Divorces) in Canada, 1943 (25 cents).
 18. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
 19. Prices and Price Indexes, July (10 cents).
 20. Clay Products Made from Canadian Clays, June (10 cents).
 21. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, June (10 cents).
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