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Estimates of Root and Late-Sown Crops

Canada's potato crop for 1945 is estimated at 35,200,000 cwt., representing an appreciable decline from the 1944 crop of 49,400,000 cwt. This decrease is attributable to substantial reductions in yields in all provinces and especially in Quebec where the total production is about 5,000,000 cwt. less than the crop of 1944. The 1945 New Brunswick potato crops shows a decrease of 3,300,000 cwt., while that of Ontario is down 2,600,000 cwt. Moderate reductions were also recorded in potato yields in the Prairie Provinces.

Slightly increased acreages and average yields have raised the sugar beet crop for 1945 to an estimate of 618,000 tons compared with 564,200 tons in 1944. Alberta, the largest sugar beet producing province, indicates a slightly smaller yield for 1945 but an increased acreage resulted in a total production of 355,000 tons, or 18,000 tons more than in 1944. Likewise, the Ontario output of sugar beets was increased in spite of a smaller yield, by the increase in acreage in 1945. In Quebec a higher yield offset a decline in acreage to give a total production of 20,000 tons as compared with 16,200 tons in 1944.

The 1945 shelled corn crop is estimated at 10,400,000 bushels as compared with 11,700,000 bushels in 1944. Practically all of this is produced in the Province of Ontario and reductions in both acreage and yield contributed to the decline in the 1945 crop.

Other crops showing decline in production in 1945 are dry peas which are estimated at 1,171,000 bushels as compared with 1,269,000 in 1944; buckwheat estimated at 5,409,000 bushels in 1945 as against 5,553,000 in 1944; mixed grains which in 1945 are estimated at 45,700,000 bushels as compared with 57,400,000 in 1944; and turnips which recorded a decline of 4,500,000 cwt. from the 1944 production.

The fodder corn production as a result of lower yields is placed at 3,641,000 tons in 1945 as against 4,398,000 tons in 1944. On the other hand, the alfalfa crop is over 300,000 tons larger this year. Dry bean production, estimated at 1,478,000 bushels is slightly higher than the 1944 crop.

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 4 totalled 197,419,346 bushels as compared with 313,896,600 on the corresponding date of last year. Visible stocks in Canadian positions on the latest date amounted to 179,415,301 bushels as compared with 288,897,515, and in United States positions, 18,004,045 bushels as compared with 24,999,085 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending October 4 amounted to 7,093,241 bushels as compared with 5,443,921 in the preceding week. Marketings of wheat in western Canada from the commencement of the present crop year to October 4 aggregated 59,095,599 bushels as compared with 79,375,140 in the similar period of 1944-45.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending October 4, totals for the preceding week being in parentheses: oats, 2,292,194 (1,468,359) bushels; barley, 4,013,394 (1,445,272); rye, 66,882 (81,848); flaxseed, 285,884 (38,247).

Storage Stocks of Food on October 1

The quantity of creamery butter in Canada, as held in storage and in transit totalled 71,040,175 pounds on October 1 as compared with 67,880,891 pounds on the corresponding date of last year, and 67,975,263 pounds on September 1 this year, according to the monthly report of cold storage holdings issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total stocks of cheese, in storage and in transit, amounted to 63,024,192 pounds, a decrease from October 1, 1944, when the stocks were 65,550,344 pounds, and a decline from last month's holdings which were 64,721,717 pounds.

Evaporated whole milk stocks owned by manufacturers aggregated 39,513,160 pounds, a decrease from the September 1 stocks which were 47,662,206 pounds, but an increase over last year's holdings which amounted to 36,763,835 pounds. The chief by-product, skim milk powder, totalled 5,611,069 pounds, also an increase over last year when the stocks were 4,012,468 pounds. The current stocks recorded a decrease, however, from last month's holdings which totalled 6,234,889 pounds.

Total holdings of shell eggs were 13,267,682 dozen, an increase over last year when the stocks were 10,791,572 dozen, but a seasonal decrease from September 1 holdings which were 19,380,213 dozen. Frozen egg meats on hand amounted to 27,308,966 pounds as compared with 44,415,204 pounds last year, and 29,173,691 pounds last month. Poultry stocks have increased slightly from last month, but are very much lower than last year. The respective totals are 6,370,557 pounds on October 1 this year, 5,614,233 pounds on September 1 this year, and 11,836,290 pounds a year ago.

The total stocks of all meat in Canada on October 1 were 70,661,129 pounds. While this quantity was slightly less than last year when the stocks were 70,882,500 pounds, there was a large increase over last month's holdings which were 51,635,640 pounds. Total holdings of pork were 24,977,214 pounds, being a decided reduction from last year when the stocks were 36,584,423 pounds. There was a significant increase in the quantity of beef on hand on October 1, the total being 34,483,889 pounds, almost 10,000,000 pounds more than last year's holdings which were 24,819,232 pounds, and 15,000,000 pounds more than last month's holdings of 19,367,239 pounds. Veal holdings at 6,732,385 pounds were very little more than the 1944 stocks of 6,613,092 pounds, but 1,000,000 pounds more than the stocks of last month which were 5,704,708 pounds. Holdings of mutton and lamb have also increased. On October 1 this year they were 4,467,641 pounds while last year they totalled only 2,865,753 pounds, and last month, 2,285,755 pounds.

Stocks of all frozen fish in Canada totalled 39,388,545 pounds on October 1 this year as compared with 44,832,237 pounds a year ago, and 36,046,333 pounds last month. Of the current stocks, cod totalled 6,855,180 pounds, haddock 568,034 pounds, salmon 8,913,505 pounds, sea herring 9,738,535 pounds, and frozen smoked fillets 765,726 pounds.

Fruit, frozen and in preservatives, amounted to 31,171,275 pounds as compared with 35,276,945 pounds on October 1, 1944, and 26,470,253 pounds on September 1 this year. Vegetables, frozen and in brine, aggregated 5,992,353 pounds, a large reduction from last year when the holdings were 8,680,715 pounds; there was, however, a seasonal increase over last month's holdings which were 4,488,457 pounds.

Production of Iron and Steel in August

Production of pig iron in Canada in August amounted to 139,812 tons as compared with 151,452 tons in the corresponding month of last year. The total for August this year included 110,519 tons of basic iron, 22,567 tons of foundry iron and 6,726 tons of malleable iron. Output of all grades during the first eight months of this year aggregated 1,232,162 tons as compared with 1,266,979 in the similar period of 1944.

Production of steel ingots and steel castings in August totalled 224,928 tons as compared with 246,755 in August of last year, the output for August this year including 214,930 tons of ingots and 9,998 tons of castings. In the first eight months of this year, production of steel ingots and castings was recorded at 2,049,707 tons as compared with 1,993,756 in the like period of 1944.

Output of ferro-alloys in August amounted to 15,668 tons as compared with 15,750 in the preceding month and 13,808 in the corresponding month of last year. During the first eight months of this year, 130,090 tons were produced as compared with 124,558 in the same period of 1944.

Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining

The value of the various primary products of the Canadian copper-nickel mining, smelting and refining industry, considered as a whole, was estimated at \$121,494,000 in 1944 as compared with \$123,584,000 in the preceding year. In addition to production of nickel, copper and the platinum metals, there is an important recovery from these ores of the associated metals -- silver, gold, selenium and tellurium; sulphur for the manufacture of sulphuric acid is also salvaged in the gaseous state from waste smelter gases.

Production of new nickel in Canada in 1944 was recorded at 274,599,000 pounds valued at \$69,204,000 as compared with 288,019,000 pounds valued at \$71,675,000 in the preceding year. Statistics of production for the current year show that 159,694,000 pounds of nickel were produced during the first seven months of 1945 as compared with 162,194,000 in the similar period of 1944.

The Canadian production of new copper from all sources during the calendar year 1944 aggregated 547,070,000 pounds valued at \$65,257,000 as compared with 575,190,000 pounds valued at \$67,171,000 in the preceding year. Output for the first seven months of the current year totalled 301,105,000 pounds as compared with 327,545,000 in the corresponding period of 1944.

July Sales of Clay Products

Sales by producers of clay products made from domestic clays in Canada during July were valued at \$774,773 as compared with \$733,294 in the preceding month and \$715,797 in the corresponding month of last year. Sales in July this year included the following: building brick, \$396,067; structural tile, \$94,913; drain tile, \$47,477; sewer pipe, \$126,525; fireclay blocks and shapes, \$15,410; pottery, \$49,131; and floor tile, fire-brick, etc., \$43,250.

Fisheries Production of Canada in 1943

The marketed value of the products of the fisheries of Canada reached the highest level in the history of the industry in 1943, standing at \$35,594,544 as compared with \$75,116,933 in the preceding year, an advance of 12.2 per cent, according to final figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. To the total value in 1943, the sea fisheries contributed \$73,130,910 as compared with \$65,977,321 in 1942, and the inland fisheries, \$12,413,625 as compared with \$9,139,312. The total quantity of all kinds of fish, including shell fish, taken by Canadian fishermen in 1943 was 11,447,490 cwt. as compared with 11,233,710 cwt. in 1942.

The salmon fishery, with a marketed value of \$15,642,192, retained the leading place, but the catch of this fish recorded a decrease of 25 per cent as compared with 1942, and the marketed value a decline of 32 per cent. Other leading species of fish taken during 1943 were as follows: cod, valued at \$13,064,805 as compared with \$9,961,967 in 1942; herring, \$11,937,287 as compared with \$10,931,007; lobsters, \$8,228,533 as compared with \$5,084,558; whitefish, \$3,575,923 as compared with \$3,055,373; halibut, \$3,065,375 as compared with \$2,455,970; and sardines, \$3,003,796 as compared with \$2,143,623.

According to marketed value, British Columbia led the other provinces in 1943 with a total of \$32,473,632 as compared with \$36,059,559, followed by Nova Scotia with \$21,684,435 as compared with \$15,297,482, and New Brunswick \$11,129,031 as compared with \$7,132,420. Values for the remaining provinces in 1943 were as follows, totals for 1942 being in parentheses: Quebec, \$5,632,809 (\$4,194,092); Ontario, \$5,292,268 (\$4,135,205); Manitoba, \$4,564,551 (\$3,577,610); Prince Edward Island, \$2,860,946 (\$1,639,539); Saskatchewan, \$1,154,544 (\$585,782); Alberta, \$795,000 (\$492,182); and Yukon Territory, \$2,495 (\$3,056).

Fisheries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1944

The marketed value of the products of the fisheries of Nova Scotia reached a new high point in 1944 with a total of \$23,662,055, an advance of nine per cent over the figure for the preceding year. The quantity caught was 3,345,591 cwt., an increase of 12 per cent, while the landed value was \$14,851,376, an increase of 16 per cent. The lower percentage of increase in the total marketed value does not necessarily imply a reduction in the price of processed fish, as quantities of Nova Scotia fish are marketed in adjoining provinces.

The marketed value of the products of the fisheries of New Brunswick in 1944 amounted to \$11,962,545 as compared with \$11,129,031 in the preceding year. The quantity of fish of all kinds, including shell fish, taken during the year totalled 1,752,045 cwt. with a landed value of \$5,404,690 as compared with a catch of 1,815,208 cwt. and a landed value of \$5,192,472 in 1943.

Sugar Refining Industry of Canada in 1944

The production of sugar of all kinds by the sugar refining industry of Canada in 1944 amounted to 1,017,617,573 pounds, an increase of 147,060,558 pounds over the preceding year. Output for 1944 included 852,293,738 pounds made from cane and 165,318,840 pounds from beets. The production of cane sugar increased by 111,009,728 pounds and that of beet sugar by 36,050,830 pounds. Granulated sugar comprised over 86 per cent of the total sugar produced.

The production of beet sugar, which reached an all-time high in 1941 with an output of 215,879,271 pounds, declined to 129,268,810 pounds in 1943 but rose to 165,318,840 pounds in 1944. The percentage of beet sugar to the total produced was 23.6 in 1942, the highest since the inception of the annual census in 1917. The percentage in 1943, however, was only 14.8 and in 1944 it rose to 16.2.

Prices of refined sugar at the factory were slightly higher in 1944 than in the preceding year. Sugar of all kinds rose from 5.72 cents per pound to 6.10 cents. Granulated sugar rose from 5.75 cents to 6.12 cents, yellow sugar from 5.10 cents to 5.50 cents, while loaf sugar rose from 7.41 cents to 7.74 cents.

Vegetable Oil Industry of Canada in 1944

The gross value of products manufactured by the vegetable oils industry of Canada in 1944 aggregated \$13,187,663 as compared with \$9,488,623 in the preceding year, an increase of \$3,699,060. Linseed oil is the principal item of production, the output in 1944 amounting to 9,779,743 gallons valued at \$7,342,535, followed by linseed oilcake meal with an output of 77,923 tons and a value of \$3,933,939.

Flaxseed comprises the most important material used by this industry, and accounted for about 73 per cent of the total value of materials used. Before the war this industry used large quantities of imported flaxseed. Fifty-three per cent of the total flaxseed used in 1939 was imported. However, in 1942, 1943 and 1944 all of the flaxseed used was of domestic origin.

Corset Industry of Canada in 1944

Goods with a selling value at the factory of \$7,957,181 were produced by the 28 establishments engaged in the production of corsets and kindred articles in 1944, representing an increase of \$324,642 or 11.5 per cent over the preceding year. The 127,959 dozen corsets and girdles produced were valued at \$3,328,449 and this amount constituted 41.8 per cent of the total value of production in the corset industry. The average price per dozen at \$26.01 was \$2.23 higher than the average for 1943. The output of combination garments amounted to 44,963 dozen valued at \$1,219,745, while bandeaux and brassieres accounted for \$2,521,262.

Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas in August

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in August totalled 1,619,331 M cubic feet as compared with 1,344,971 M cubic feet in the corresponding month of last year. Of the sales in August this year, 920,386 M cubic feet were for domestic use, other than house heating; 399,467 M for industrial use; 276,208 M for commercial use; 17,433 M for house heating; and 3,837 M for other uses. August sales of natural gas amounted to 1,292,660 M cubic feet, of which 470,442 M were for domestic use; 190,150 M for commercial use; 590,509 M for industrial use; and 41,559 M for other uses. Sales of natural gas in August last year totalled 1,319,927 M cubic feet.

Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins in August

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers in Canada at the end of August amounted to 641,308 as compared with 658,196 at the end of July, and 425,895 at the end of August, 1944. Calf and kip skins on hand decreased from 635,277 at the end of July to 609,692 at the end of August, 1945. Stocks of other types at the end of August included 71,126 dozen sheep and lamb skins, 348,526 goat and kid skins and 15,948 horse hides.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended September 29 increased to 75,921 cars from 73,489 cars for the preceding week, but were below the total of 76,907 cars for the corresponding week of last year. In the eastern division, loadings increased from 47,734 cars in 1944 to 47,965 cars, but in the western division the total fell from 29,253 to 25,956 cars.

In the western division the decrease was due mainly to a reduction in the loadings of grain from 9,143 to 7,605 cars, in coal from 2,629 to 2,224 cars, and in gasoline and oil from 1,256 to 786 cars. In the eastern division, grain increased from 2,696 to 3,712 cars, pulpwood from 2,071 to 2,579 cars, and wood pulp and paper from 2,593 to 2,808 cars. Automobiles and parts decreased from 1,435 to 777 cars, and coal from 3,307 to 3,024 cars.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, August (10 cents).
2. Current Trends in Food Distribution, August (10 cents).
3. Indexes of Retail Sales, August (10 cents).
4. Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1943 (50 cents).
5. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, October 1 (10 cents).
6. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, October 1 (10 cents).
7. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, October 1 (10 cents).
8. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, October 1 (10 cents).
9. First Estimate of Production of Fodder and Late-Sown Crops (10 cents).
10. Advance Report on the Fisheries of New Brunswick, 1944 (10 cents).
11. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Nova Scotia, 1944 (10 cents).
12. Production of Iron and Steel, August (10 cents).
13. Nickel-Copper Mining, Nickel-Copper Smelting and Nickel-Copper Refining Industry of Canada, 1944 (25 cents).
14. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
15. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
16. Clay Products Made from Canadian Clays, July (10 cents).
17. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, August (10 cents).
18. Corset Industry, 1944 (15 cents).
19. Vegetable Oil Industry, 1944 (15 cents).
20. Sugar Refining Industry, 1944 (25 cents).



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