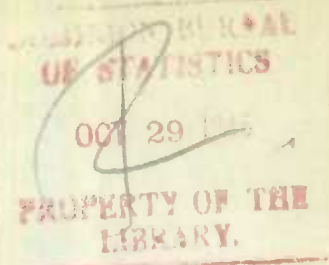


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



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Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts

Cheques cashed in clearing centres recorded a gain of seven per cent in September over the corresponding month of last year, the total being \$5,157,000,000 as compared with \$4,819,000,000. Increases were shown in each of the five economic areas except the Prairie Provinces. Cheques cashed during the first nine months of 1945 were nine per cent higher than in the like period of 1944, the total standing at \$47,970,000,000 as compared with \$44,011,000,000.

The greatest percentage increase in September was shown in the Maritimes where the amount rose from \$98,000,000 to \$145,000,000, an increase of 47.5 per cent. Advances were shown in Montreal and Quebec, the net result being that the provincial total was 4.7 per cent greater at \$1,399,000,000 against \$1,336,000,000. Eight of the 14 centres in Ontario recorded increases, the total having been \$2,419,000,000 as compared with \$2,193,000,000. The increase in Toronto was from \$1,103,000,000 to \$1,365,000,000, contributing greatly to the percentage increase of 10.3 in the provincial total.

Despite increases in six of the 10 centres of the Prairie Provinces, the total showed a recession of 6.4 per cent in September. The cheques cashed amounted to \$861,000,000 compared with \$921,000,000. The Winnipeg total receded from \$565,000,000 to \$525,000,000. The British Columbia total rose 23.3 per cent to \$333,000,000. Increases were shown in each of the three centres. The total for Vancouver rose from \$215,000,000 to \$269,000,000.

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

Total net sales of securities by Canada to all countries in August of \$20,400,000 continued at the unusually high levels characteristic since May. This inflow of capital compares with \$21,700,000 in July and \$35,100,000 in June. Sales of Canadian bonds represented the largest part of the import of capital in August, while sales of Canadian and United States stocks remained below the higher levels reached earlier in the year.

In the first eight months of the current year, net sales of securities to all countries were \$141,200,000 compared with \$77,900,000 in the corresponding period of 1944. Most of this increase arises from net sales of Canadian bonds which were \$38,900,000 larger than in the corresponding period of 1944. The remainder of the increase results chiefly from increased sales of Canadian stocks of \$4,800,000 in 1945 as compared with repurchases of \$4,600,000 in 1944, and from net sales of United States stocks of \$24,800,000 in 1945, an increase of \$12,800,000 over the same period of 1944.

Net sales of securities to the United States of \$20,900,000 in August, being the major part of trade with all countries, were also at the high level prevailing since May. Sales of Canadian bonds accounted for \$17,900,000, the largest concentration of \$14,600,000 being in Dominion Issues. Net purchases of securities from the United Kingdom were \$600,000, divided principally between Canadian bonds and stocks. There were net sales of securities to other countries of \$100,000.

Sales of securities to all countries in August were valued at \$29,300,000 as compared with \$18,500,000 in the corresponding month of last year, while the purchases from other countries totalled \$8,900,000 as compared with \$10,100,000. During the first eight months of the current year sales aggregated \$259,100,000 as compared with \$152,700,000, and purchases \$117,900,000 as compared with \$74,800,000.

Building Permits Issued in September

The value of building permits issued by municipalities which reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reached a total of \$17,518,312 in September, recording a decline from the August figure which totalled \$23,203,244, but exceeding the September 1944 total of \$10,807,400 by 62 per cent. Permits for new construction were issued in September to the value of \$13,941,078 and additions, alterations and repairs, \$3,577,234. In the first nine months of the current year, permits were granted to the value of \$141,317,781 as

compared with \$99,825,493 in the comparable period of 1944, an advance of 42 per cent.

New housing units represented in the building permits issued in September by the reporting municipalities numbered 2,660, of which 2,455 were new buildings and 205 were conversions. In September last year, 1,822 permits were issued for housing units, including 1,540 for the construction of new buildings and 282 for conversions. The aggregate value of new residential buildings, additions and repairs thereto, was \$11,190,338 in September this year as compared with \$6,507,389 in September, 1944.

Permits for the construction of 21,176 new dwelling units were granted during the first nine months of the present year as compared with 19,565 in the same period of 1944. The permits for 1945 included 18,846 for new buildings and 2,330 conversions. The value of new residential buildings, and additions and repairs thereto amounted to \$87,025,505 during the first nine months of this year as compared with \$67,630,813 in the same period of 1944.

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 18 totalled 219,378,894 bushels as compared with 327,447,285 bushels on the corresponding date of last year. Visible stocks on the latest date included 197,358,506 bushels in Canadian positions as compared with 301,952,707 a year ago, and in United States positions 22,020,388 bushels as compared with 25,494,578 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending October 18 amounted to 23,520,144 bushels as compared with 19,993,367 in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year which commenced August 1, marketings of wheat totalled 102,625,658 bushels as compared with 109,415,729 bushels in the corresponding period of the crop year 1944-45.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending October 18, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 3,743,591 (3,360,337) bushels; barley, 6,218,306 (7,043,503); rye, 304,968 (258,004); flaxseed, 1,224,831 (932,713).

Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour

Exports of Canadian wheat were maintained at a high level in September, the total being 30,134,151 bushels valued at \$43,571,693 as compared with 26,636,695 bushels valued at \$33,979,219 in September last year. During the first nine months of the current year, 221,908,210 bushels were exported, valued at \$310,319,908, as compared with 212,556,075 bushels valued at \$283,169,036 in the like period of 1944. The United Kingdom was Canada's leading market for wheat in September with a total of 9,458,369 bushels, followed by the United States with 6,188,794, Netherlands 2,593,527, British India 2,203,744, Belgium 1,967,519, Morocco 1,438,393, Greece 1,130,491, Eire 981,874, French Africa 849,433, and New Zealand 729,680.

September exports of wheat flour, although lower than in the corresponding month of last year, were higher in the cumulative period. Exports in September totalled 954,215 barrels valued at \$7,139,984 as compared with 1,215,683 barrels valued at \$7,914,765, while the aggregate for the nine months ended September was 10,700,713 barrels valued at \$74,778,979 as compared with 10,623,975 barrels valued at \$68,235,468. The United Kingdom was in first place in September with a total of 383,285 barrels, followed by Italy with 171,888, Russia 113,548, Jamaica 67,137, Newfoundland 59,342, Yugoslavia 33,800, and Trinidad 20,475.

Canadian Gold Mining Industry in 1944

Finally revised data on Canadian gold production show an output from all sources of 2,922,911 fine ounces in 1944 as compared with 3,651,301 fine ounces in the preceding year, according to the annual summary review of the Canadian gold mining industry for 1944 as prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The quantity of gold recovered from Canadian ores of all kinds during 1944 was the smallest since 1931.

Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia retained their positions as the most important gold producing province; of the total produced in the Dominion in 1944, Ontario contributed 59 per cent, Quebec 25 per cent, and British Columbia seven per cent. The balance of the year's output came from deposits located in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Yukon, Nova Scotia and Alberta.

The report contains particulars relating to employment, prospecting, nature and grade of ores treated, taxes on revenues, government controls, process materials, and exports. Information pertaining to the regulations of the Royal Canadian Mint and facilities afforded to the mines by the Department of Mines and Resources.

The publication also includes statistics relating to world gold production and world stocks of monetary gold. A special section is given to the proposed programme for post-war reconstruction as related to primary industries. A considerable part of the report is allocated to the copper-gold-silver mining industry and contains various data regarding employment and metal content of ores and concentrates shipped to metallurgical plants. The price action of Canadian gold mining shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange is also reviewed.

Copies of "Summary Review of the Gold Mining Industry in Canada, 1944" may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the price being 50 cents per copy.

Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications in Eight Provinces

Annual salary rates for teachers in the publicly controlled schools of eight provinces show an over-all increase of \$250 since 1939. This figure is based on the median salaries for 50,000 teachers in 1939 and 1944, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The rates for teachers in city schools have increased ten per cent since the war, exclusive of the cost of living bonus paid by a comparatively small number of school boards. The salaries for teachers in towns and villages are 21.6 per cent higher than in 1939 and those for one-room rural schools have advanced 50 per cent.

There has been a decrease of 5,000 male teachers since 1939. Numerically the teaching service has been maintained at pre-war strength, largely by the issuance of temporary permits to teach. There were 3,500 permits issued in 1944.

There were 900 fewer teachers with university graduation in 1944 than in 1939. The number of teachers with first class certificates has not decreased appreciably, but generally the scholastic requirements have been relaxed to maintain the number during the period of teacher shortage due to the war.

The demand for teachers with experience, by city and town schools has had a more than usual devitalizing effect on rural schools. In 1944 the average length of experience of teachers in one-room schools was 3.0 years in comparison with 4.7 years in 1939. The tenure of service for such teachers in pre-war years was from two to two and a half years. In 1944 the median for seven provinces -- Ontario and Quebec excepted -- was 1.8 years. The practice of allowing teachers with temporary permits to remain in the same school for one year only, unless under exceptional circumstances, has had some bearing on the decrease of tenure for teachers in the one-room rural schools.

Department Store Sales in September

The dollar value of Canadian department store sales was 10 per cent higher in September this year than in the corresponding month of 1944, and recorded a gain of 30 per cent over the preceding month. The margin between September of the two years is on a par with the average gain in sales for the first nine months of this year over last. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base, 1935-1939=100, stood at 202.1 for September 1945, 183.8 for September, 1944, and 155.7 for August, 1945.

Production of Leather Footwear in July

Production of leather footwear in Canada in July amounted to 2,701,007 pairs as compared with 3,286,998 in the preceding month and 2,475,536 in the corresponding month of last year. During the first seven months of the current year, 22,120,269 pairs were produced as compared with 20,630,839 pairs in the period of 1944.

Traffic on Railways in July

Revenue freight loaded at Canadian stations and received from foreign connections during July increased to 13,140,918 tons from 12,709,195 tons in July, 1944. The total for the first seven months of the current year was 87,007,346 tons, a decrease of 2,785,134 tons from the corresponding period of 1944.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended October 13 dropped to 69,786 cars from 76,376 cars for the preceding week and 70,566 cars for the corresponding week of last year. The Thanksgiving holiday on October 8 was one factor in the decline from the total for the preceding week. Total loadings in the eastern division declined from 44,427 cars in 1944 to 43,164 cars, but increased in the western division from 26,139 cars to 26,622 cars.

Loadings of railway revenue freight during the month of September totalled 300,000 cars as compared with 314,000 cars in August and 317,000 cars in the corresponding month of last year. The index number of cars loaded, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 119.4 as compared with 141.5 for August and 126.3 for September, 1944.

Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry

The ten establishments listed in the cordage, rope and twine industry of Canada in 1944 reported a gross value of production of \$13,592,813, an increase of 7.4 per cent over the preceding year. From the standpoint of both volume and value, binder twine is the principal product manufactured by this industry. In 1944 there were produced 75,585,193 pounds valued at the factory at \$6,768,603, an average selling price of 8.95 cents per pound. The output of binder twine represented 49.8 per cent of the total value of the products made in 1944. The output of rope totalled 22,704,719 pounds valued at \$4,167,175. As compared with 1943, the output of binder twine was one per cent higher, while the production of rope increased 24.5 per cent.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
2. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, September (10 cents).
3. Summary Review of the Gold Mining Industry of Canada, 1944 (50 cents).
4. The Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
5. Production of Leather Footwear, July (10 cents).
6. Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts, September (10 cents).
7. Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications in Eight Provinces, 1944 (25 cents).
8. Department Store Sales, September (10 cents).
9. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
10. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries
August (10 cents).
11. Exports of Canadian Produce in September, and in the Nine Months Ended
September (25 cents).
12. Building Permits, September (10 cents).
13. Traffic Report of Railways, July (10 cents).

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