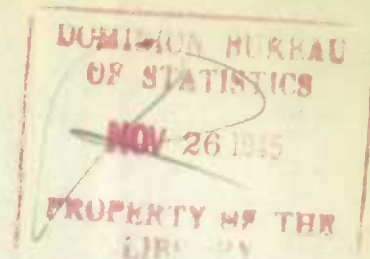


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. XIII - No. 46

Ottawa, Saturday, November 24, 1945

Price \$1.00 per annum

Canada's Domestic Merchandise Exports in October

The value of Canada's domestic merchandise export trade moved lower in October, falling from \$313,962,000 in October last year to \$227,901,000, a decline of 27.4 per cent. The decrease in September was 16.6 per cent. The export of direct war materials recorded a further sharp decline in October, totalling \$46,805,000 as compared with \$137,558,000 a year ago, a decrease of 66 per cent; the reduction in the export movement of goods in this classification in September was 50 per cent. The aggregate value of domestic merchandise exported during the first 10 months of the current year was \$2,744,867,000 as compared with \$2,860,583,000 in the similar period of 1944.

Wheat exports have been at a high level in recent months, the October valuation standing at \$48,138,000 as compared with \$36,754,000 in the corresponding month of last year; export shipments during the first 10 months of this year were valued at \$358,458,000 as compared with \$319,923,000 in the like period of 1944. October exports of wheat flour advanced from \$7,162,000 to \$8,021,000, and in the 10-month period from \$75,398,000 to \$82,800,000.

October exports of fish and fishery products advanced from \$4,892,000 a year ago to \$6,073,000, expanding the 10-month aggregate from \$52,019,000 to \$66,379,000. Meat exports also moved up in October, being valued at \$9,948,000 as compared with \$7,221,000; the 10-month figure, however, was lower, amounting to \$129,497,000 as compared with \$165,366,000. The export movement of fibres and textiles fell from \$7,431,000 in October last year to \$2,879,000, while the 10-month figure advanced from \$44,611,000 to \$49,027,000.

A sharp decline was recorded in the iron products group, exports under this heading dropping from \$65,324,000 in October last year to \$20,200,000; during the 10 months ended October the valuation was \$520,569,000 this year as compared with \$657,850,000 in the like period of 1944. In this group, motor vehicles and parts fell from \$40,035,000 in October last year to \$8,922,000, and in the 10 months from \$368,351,000 to \$333,173,000. October exports of newsprint paper were recorded at \$16,026,000 as compared with \$14,255,000, wood pulp \$9,218,000 as compared with \$11,294,000, and planks and boards \$11,345,000 as compared with \$10,517,000.

Domestic merchandise exports to the United States in October were valued at \$88,438,000 as compared with \$123,039,000 in the corresponding month of last year, while the 10-month aggregate was \$1,006,815,000 as compared with \$1,056,028,000 in the same period of 1944. October exports to the United Kingdom were valued at \$56,321,000 as compared with \$112,639,000 a year ago, and in the 10 months ended October, \$844,472,000 as compared with \$1,054,934,000. Exports to British India in October totalled \$10,710,000 as compared with \$20,064,000, and in the 10 months ended October, \$284,032,000 as compared with \$133,558,000. Shipments to Russia in October were valued at \$7,115,000 as compared with \$8,276,000, Netherlands \$6,910,000 as compared with \$40, and France \$7,136,000 as compared with \$7,756,000.

Other leading destinations for Canada's domestic exports in October were as follows, totals for October 1944 being in brackets: Eire, \$2,106,000 (\$432,000); British South Africa, \$2,976,000 (\$1,821,000); Ceylon, \$2,236,000 (\$384,000); Newfoundland, \$3,458,000 (\$5,369,000); Australia, \$2,476,000 (\$4,199,000); New Zealand, \$3,093,000 (\$1,901,000); Belgium, \$4,355,000 (\$82); Greece, \$3,437,000 (\$310,000); Switzerland, \$2,050,000 (\$1,702,000); Jamaica, \$1,510,000 (\$1,001,000); Trinidad and Tobago, \$1,910,000 (\$1,440,000); Morocco, \$1,265,000 (\$7,000); Peru, \$1,199,000 (\$120,000); Sweden, \$1,028,000 (\$5,000); Yugoslavia, \$1,213,000 (nil).

Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts

Cheques cashed in clearing centres in October totalled \$5,749,000,000 compared with \$4,932,000,000 in the corresponding month of last year, an advance of 16.6 per cent. Increases were shown in each of the five economic areas, the greatest percentage gain having occurred in British Columbia. The aggregate of cheques cashed in clearing centres during the first 10 months of the current year was \$53,719,373,000 as compared with \$48,942,744,000 in the same period of 1944, an increase of 9.8 per cent.

The gain in October in the Maritime Provinces was five per cent, the total having risen from \$114,800,000 to \$120,400,000. Gains were shown in Moncton and St. John, while the total for Halifax was at a lower position. The aggregate for the Province of Quebec rose 15.7 per cent to \$1,494,000,000. Advances were shown in Montreal and Sherbrooke, while Quebec city showed a recession. The total in Montreal was \$1,349,000,000 compared with \$1,144,000,000. Ten of the 14 centres in Ontario recorded increases in this comparison, the grand total advancing from \$2,191,000,000 to \$2,572,000,000. The total for Toronto rose from \$994,115,000 to \$1,384,923,000. A slight recession was shown in Ottawa, the total of \$805,000,000 in October last year receding to \$797,000,000.

An increase of 10.7 per cent was shown in the aggregate for the Prairie Provinces, the total for October having been \$1,155,000,000. Each of the 10 centres in the Prairie Provinces, except Brandon, showed increases over October last year. The total was \$1,155,000,000 against \$1,043,000,000. Cheques cashed in Winnipeg rose about \$39,000,000 to \$686,000,000. Important increases were shown in each of the three centres of British Columbia, the provincial total rising 40.2 per cent to \$400,000,000. The advance in Vancouver was from \$233,000,000 to \$335,000,000.

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on November 15 totalled 217,088,621 bushels as compared with 359,974,457 bushels on the corresponding date of last year, a decrease of 39.7 per cent. Visible stocks in Canadian positions on the latest date amounted to 194,334,661 bushels as compared with 329,911,305, and in United States positions, 22,753,960 bushels as compared with 30,063,152.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending November 15 amounted to 5,271,905 bushels as compared with 10,510,380 in the preceding week. From the commencement of the present crop year to November 15, marketings of wheat were recorded at 146,262,547 bushels as compared with 168,851,577 in the same 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 ended November 15, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,679,131 (1,608,830) bushels; barley, 1,956,572 (2,262,383); rye, 76,294 (73,160); flaxseed, 78,477 (139,769).

Production of Coal and Coke in September

Coal production in Canada in September amounted to 1,178,016 tons, a decline of 15 per cent from the September 1944 output of 1,381,475 tons. Bituminous output in September this year totalled 864,554 tons, sub-bituminous 207,963 tons, and lignite 105,499 tons. Production of all grades during the first nine months of the current year aggregated 11,928,571 tons, a reduction of three per cent from the 12,326,438 tons produced in the corresponding period of 1944.

Coke production in September was recorded at 318,000 tons as compared with 329,000 tons in the preceding month and 320,000 tons in the corresponding month of last year. During the first nine months of this year, 2,956,000 tons of coke were produced as compared with 3,011,000 in the similar period of 1944.

Imports of coal in September amounted to 2,815,695 tons as compared with 3,392,837 tons in September 1944, and the total for the nine months ended September was 17,693,256 tons as compared with 21,674,695 in the like period of 1944. September imports of coke totalled 140,983 tons as compared with 76,529, and in the cumulative period, 957,914 tons as compared with 603,549.

Production of Crude Petroleum in August

Canadian output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in August was recorded at 685,030 barrels as compared with 696,723 in the preceding month and 827,603 in the corresponding month of last year. Of this year's August total, wells in Alberta accounted for 669,755 barrels, Ontario 10,046, New Brunswick 3,173, and Northwest Territories 2,056 barrels. Dominion output for the first eight months of the current year aggregated 5,903,564 barrels as compared with 6,634,183 in the similar period of 1944.

August Output of Natural Gas

Production of natural gas moved higher in August, totalling 3,348,063,000 cubic feet as compared with 3,338,463,000 in the preceding month and 2,393,762,000 in August, 1944. For the first eight months of the current year, production totalled 33,904,411,000 cubic feet as compared with 29,833,225,000 in the corresponding period of 1944.

Sales of Gasoline in July

Sales of motor, tractor and aviation grades of gasoline in Canada in July amounted to 98,733,000 gallons as compared with 95,630,000 in the preceding month and 92,444,000 in July 1944, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from tax departments of provincial governments and from Canadian oil companies. During the first seven months of this year, sales totalled 518,884,000 gallons as compared with 437,498,000 in the similar period of 1944.

Canal Traffic in October

Traffic using Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals in October decreased from 14,862,627 tons last year to 14,720,671 tons this year. Eastbound traffic increased from 12,563,493 tons to 12,841,307, an increase in wheat shipments more than offsetting a decrease in iron ore. The decrease in soft coal from 1,935,561 to 1,452,755 tons was the main factor in reducing the total westbound traffic from 2,299,134 to 1,879,364 tons.

Freight traffic on the Welland Ship Canal increased from 1,404,128 tons in October last year to 1,599,044 tons. Wheat shipments advanced by 248,691 tons, oats from 4,524 to 30,338 tons, but barley declined by 23,339 tons. Hard coal decreased by 3,546 tons and soft coal by 182,554 tons. The decrease in gasoline of 39,392 tons was offset by an increase in petroleum and oils of 51,380 tons.

Total freight traffic on the St. Lawrence canals increased from 827,475 tons in October 1944 to 900,448 tons. Wheat increased from 112,773 to 274,334 tons, oats from 2,547 to 25,961 tons, and petroleum and oils from 30,871 to 40,928 tons. Barley decreased by 12,163 tons, gasoline by 24,528 tons, paper by 10,230 tons, soft coal by 49,220 tons, and ore other than copper and iron by 25,330 tons.

Manufactures Based on Vegetable Products in 1943

The production of commodities based on vegetable products as a raw material constitutes an important branch of Canadian manufacturing production. In 1943 the gross value of products manufactured by this group of industries aggregated \$1,062,562,000 as compared with \$965,896,000 in the preceding year, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Employment was provided for 117,243 persons as compared with 115,476, and the salary and wage payments totalled \$157,733,000 as compared with \$145,000,000. The capital investment was \$684,292,000 as compared with \$656,756,000 in 1942.

Ontario with 50 per cent of the capital, 48 per cent of the employees and 50 per cent of the value of the products was the dominant producer of manufactured products of vegetable origin. Quebec was second with 30 per cent of the capital, 31 per cent of the employees and 27 per cent of the value of production. British Columbia was in third place in value of production, followed by Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

In Ontario, the flour and feed milling industry headed the list with an output valued at \$116,144,871, followed by rubber goods, bread and other bakery products, fruit and vegetable preparations, biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate, miscellaneous foods, breweries, tobacco processing and packing, etc. The importance of Ontario as a manufacturer of products based on raw materials of vegetable origin is illustrated by the percentages that some of its industries contribute to the total Canadian production. The industries in which Ontario is pre-eminent with the percentages that each bore to that of the Dominion totals in 1943 were as follows: starch, 96; breakfast foods, 94; tobacco processing and packing, 93; wine, 89; rubber goods, 77; fruit and vegetable preparations, 62; flour and feed mills, 58; distilleries, 57; and biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate, 54.

In Quebec, the production of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes was the dominant industry with an output valued at \$56,359,476. This represents 88 per cent of the total

Canadian output of tobacco products. Quebec also produced 52 per cent of the macaroni and kindred products, and 46 per cent of the vegetable oils. The production of bread and other bakery products ranked second, followed by rubber goods, breweries, flour and feed mills, biscuits and confectionery, miscellaneous foods, etc. The refining of sugar is also a leading industry.

In British Columbia, the production of fruit and vegetable preparations to the value of \$12,141,843 comprised the most important industry in 1943. Bread and other bakery products ranked second, followed by miscellaneous foods which includes, coffee, tea and spices; breweries; stock and poultry foods, etc. The refining of sugar also forms an important branch of production.

The production of flour and feed mills dominates the output of the vegetable products group of industries in the Prairie Provinces, the output in 1943 being valued at \$61,866,-161 or 47 per cent of the total production of these provinces. Bread and other bakery products came second, followed by breweries; miscellaneous foods including coffee, tea and spices; sugar refining; biscuits and confectionery; aerated waters; and malt. These seven industries accounted for 94 per cent of the total production of these provinces.

The chief industries of the Maritime Provinces are: sugar refining, bread and other bakery products, miscellaneous foods, biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate, fruit and vegetable preparations, and aerated and mineral waters. These six industries accounted for about 88 per cent of the total production of these provinces in 1943.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended November 10 amounted to 75,343 cars. This was a decrease of 1,661 cars from the preceding week, but an increase of 306 cars over the corresponding week of last year.

In the eastern division, loadings declined from 47,117 cars in 1944 to 46,555, but in the western division the total advanced from 27,920 to 28,788 cars.

Compared with 1944, loadings of grain were up by 432 cars, live stock by 207 cars, coal by 590 cars, sand, stone, etc. by 715 cars, and pulpwood by 553 cars. The largest decrease was in automobiles and parts, the decline in this instance having been 941 cars.

Reports Issued Today

1. Summary of Canal Traffic, October (10 cents).
2. Coal and Coke Statistics, September (10 cents).
3. Feldspar and Quartz Mining Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
4. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, August; and Petroleum Fuels Sales, July (10 cents).
5. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, October (10 cents).
6. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
7. Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts, October (10 cents).
8. Canada's Domestic Exports by Countries, Excluding Gold, October (10 cents).
9. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, Excluding Gold, October (10 cents).
10. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
11. Food Products, Beverages, Rubber, Tobacco and Miscellaneous Manufactures Based on Vegetable Products, 1943 (50 cents).
12. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).



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