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Canada's Merchandise Export Trade in November

Reflecting the continued sharp reduction in the export movement of goods classified as war materials, the value of Canada's merchandise export trade in November fell from \$312,491,000 in November last year to \$238,637,000, or by 23.6 per cent. War materials included in the total were valued at \$44,169,000 as compared with \$138,564,000 a year ago. The total value of merchandise exported during the first 11 months of this year was \$2,983,504,000 as compared with \$3,173,074,000 in the corresponding period of last year, a decline of six per cent.

The high level of wheat exports in evidence in recent months was continued in November, the value standing at \$58,530,000 as compared with \$29,834,000 a year ago, and in the 11-month period, \$416,988,000 as compared with \$349,757,000. Wheat flour exports also moved up in November, advancing to \$7,651,000 from \$6,497,000, and in the 11 months ended November to \$90,451,000 from \$81,895,000. The export movement of meats was heavier in November, the value being \$17,706,000 as compared with \$14,787,000, but the total for the 11 months ended November was down, standing at \$147,203,000 as compared with \$180,153,000. Fish and fishery products were exported in November to the value of \$7,675,000 as compared with \$7,547,000, and in the 11 months ended November, \$74,054,000 as compared with \$59,566,000.

November exports of newsprint paper moved up to \$18,064,000 from \$14,015,000 in the corresponding month of last year, while the total for the 11 months ended November advanced to \$163,610,000 from \$145,011,000 a year ago. There was a sharp decline in November in the export of motor vehicles and parts from \$42,972,000 to \$9,126,000, while the aggregate for the 11-month period fell from \$411,323,000 to \$342,299,000. In the fibres and textile group the total was reduced from \$8,143,000 in November last year to \$3,194,000, and chemicals and allied products from \$10,155,000 to \$6,123,000.

The United States was the leading destination for Canada's merchandise exports, the November valuation standing at \$101,212,000 as compared with \$118,925,000, and in the 11 months ended November, \$1,108,027,000 as compared with \$1,174,954,000. November exports to the United Kingdom were valued at \$52,369,000 as compared with \$102,214,000, and in the 11-month period, \$896,840,000 as compared with \$1,157,147,000. France moved up to third place in November, with a total of \$12,244,000 as compared with \$2,898,000, while British India was fourth at \$10,292,000 as compared with \$24,220,000.

Merchandise exports to other leading countries in November were as follows, totals for the corresponding month of last year being in brackets: British South Africa, \$2,668,000 (\$2,409,000); Jamaica, \$1,888,000 (\$1,041,000); Trinidad and Tobago, \$1,262,000 (\$1,510,000); Newfoundland, \$3,594,000 (\$4,483,000); Australia, \$4,026,000 (\$2,211,000); New Zealand, \$1,401,000 (\$700,000); China, \$1,669,000 (\$8,000); Czechoslovakia, \$2,517,000 (nil); French Africa, \$1,096,000 (\$4,194,000); Greece, \$2,672,000 (\$164,000); Morocco, \$1,700,000 (\$494,000); Netherlands, \$6,211,000 (nil); Norway, \$1,835,000 (nil); Poland, \$3,051,000 (nil); Russia, \$3,444,000 (\$13,501,000); Yugoslavia, \$2,172,000 (nil).

Supply and Demand in the Professions

For some years Canadian educationists and leaders in youth training have pointed out the need for scientific guidance in the selection of a profession by young men and women. Too often the choice of a profession has been decided by the popularity of a certain course, school or professor. Little attention has been paid to the possibility that one profession may be overcrowded, while in others replacements are needed or new employment opportunities may reasonably be expected.

The question of supply and demand in the professions is dealt with at some length in a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This question is influenced by wide differences in the proportion of professionals to the total population in the various provinces, while within each province similar differences are evident as between rural and urban areas.

Replacement possibilities are affected by the age distribution of occupied professionals. In the selection of a suitable profession, most parents, teachers and students are faced with the problem of getting adequate information regarding probable employment opportunities. Considerable emphasis has been placed on this subject in the

report, while statistics are provided of the number of scientists and engineers employed by various types of laboratories and industries in the pre-war years.

Institutions of higher education in Canada award about 7,000 degrees and diplomas each year. These include some 500 Masters degrees (and Licentiates), and 100 Doctorates. The candidates for these degrees and the professional men and women employed in Canada who are born and educated in other countries, comprise the supply and replacement pool for the professional and scientific workers in the Canadian labour force.

The average number of Bachelor degrees conferred each year since 1937 is as follows: arts, science and commerce, 3,809; dentistry, 109; medicine, 585; pharmacy, 155; nursing - P.G. diplomas and degrees, 257; household science, 176; law, 200; theology - Roman Catholic, 300 - Protestant, 150; applied science and engineering, 690; architecture, 24; forestry, 32; agriculture, 230; and veterinary science, 59. Out of the population of graduation age in 1941, students graduating from university represent 3.5 per cent. By sex the percentages are 4.6 for males and 1.8 for females.

Not all graduates of Canadian universities are absorbed by the Canadian labour force. A considerable number find employment in the United States. A recent pamphlet issued by the United States Office of Education reports 2,450 Canadian students in American universities in 1939. Many of these take post-graduate work or special courses not available in Canada. Through the contacts established at the universities, some of them are absorbed into the American occupied population. The Census of the United States, 1940, reports 2.3 per cent of the foreign born white adults in the population as possessing college education. The total foreign born white population is 11,419,138. The Canadians in this group number 1,044,199.

Canal Traffic in November

Total freight using Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie Canals in November advanced from 9,188,409 tons in 1944 to 9,993,316 tons. Iron ore down the canals decreased from 5,183,589 to 4,506,445 tons, but wheat increased from 1,758,961 to 2,146,190 tons, and westbound soft coal increased from 1,441,422 to 2,363,365 tons. From the opening of navigation to November 30, total traffic amounted to 112,256,936 tons as compared with 116,466,383 in the similar period of 1944.

Total traffic using the Welland Ship Canal during November amounted to 1,251,531 tons as compared with 1,241,499 tons in 1944. Wheat increased by 72,914 tons, flaxseed by 19,999 tons, and other grains by 20,046 tons, and iron ore by 57,495 tons. Soft coal decreased by 90,386 tons, gasoline by 22,042 tons, and oils by 24,361 tons. To the end of November, 12,565,265 tons used the canal in 1945 as against 11,192,520 tons in 1944.

Traffic on the St. Lawrence canals increased from 660,003 tons in November 1944 to 821,776 tons. Barley decreased by 39,136 tons, wheat by 14,154 tons, and other ore - largely bauxite - by 30,519 tons, but flaxseed increased by 11,532 tons, soft coal by 220,693 tons, and hard coal by 7,940 tons. To November 30, total traffic amounted to 6,936,781 tons in 1945 and 5,855,308 tons in 1944.

Civil Aviation in 1944

The number of revenue passengers carried by civil aircraft continued to increase during 1944, advancing to 371,397 from 282,886 in the preceding year, or by 31 per cent. Revenue passenger miles flown increased from 100,530,892 in 1943 to 111,127,010, or by 10.5 per cent. Revenue freight fell from 11,546,777 pounds in 1943 to 10,522,932, while mail was reduced from 7,586,809 pounds to 7,296,265.

Revenues of Canadian air carriers increased to \$17,119,291 from \$16,386,989 in 1943. Operating expenses increased to \$17,847,346 from \$16,652,940, increasing the net operating revenue debit from \$265,951 to \$728,055, and the debit balance to profit and loss account from \$377,835 to \$1,042,046. The number of employees of Canadian carriers, including crews of provincial aircraft, increased from 3,494 to 4,201, and the salaries and wages from \$6,551,171 to \$8,353,928.

Construction Industry of Canada

The value of work performed by the Canadian construction industry in 1944 amounted to \$449,838,059 as compared with \$572,426,551 in the preceding year, a decrease of 21.4 per cent, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. General, trade and subcontractors were responsible for \$381,216,381 or 84.7 per cent of the value

of work reported, Provincial Government Departments for \$36,520,088, Municipalities, \$23,782,546, Dominion Government Departments \$7,014,450, and the Harbours Board, \$1,304,594.

The value of building construction fell from \$301,884,888 in 1943 to \$220,299,940 in 1944. The construction of industrial buildings showed a sharp decline from \$140,396,554 to \$71,131,759, while the construction of armouries, barracks, hangars, etc. was reduced from \$58,216,173 to \$15,001,136. On the other hand, the value of residential building advanced from \$63,684,367 to \$83,927,360, institutional from \$13,148,233 to \$21,005,720, and commercial from \$26,438,561 to \$29,233,965. Construction work involving engineering, harbours, rivers, etc. declined from \$203,527,830 in 1943 to \$153,123,802.

In the industry as a whole, employment was provided for a total of 123,892 persons in 1944, recording a decrease of 31,408 from the total for the preceding year, while the aggregate of salaries and wages at \$197,703,984 was \$53,729,809 lower. The cost of materials used in 1944 was \$200,801,042, a decline in expenditure for this purpose of \$78,087,342. Reports received in 1944 totalled 16,121, an increase of 3,521 over the number received in 1943. A considerable increase was recorded in the number of reports received from owner-builders in 1944.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in the First Quarter of 1945

Live births registered in Canada during the first quarter of 1945 numbered 68,295, according to preliminary totals, giving an equivalent annual rate of 22.9 per 1,000 population as compared with 69,858 births and a rate of 23.4 for the first quarter of 1944. Stillbirths amounted to 1,666 or 24.4 per 1,000 live births as against 1,727 and a rate of 24.7. Deaths totalled 28,844 with a rate of 9.7 as compared with 31,347 and a rate of 10.5. The natural increase for the quarter was 39,451 giving a rate of 13.2 as against 38,511 and a rate of 12.9. There were 14,241 marriages, giving a rate of 4.8 as against 15,307 or a rate of 5.1 in the first quarter of 1944.

Deaths under one year of age numbered 3,945 and the infant mortality rate was 58 per 1,000 live births. These figures compared with 3,956 deaths and a rate of 57 for the corresponding period of 1944. Deaths under one month of age numbered 2,078 giving a rate of 30 per 1,000 live births as against 2,093 and the same rate. There were 169 maternal deaths as compared with 214 and the rate was 2.5 as against 3.1 per 1,000 live births.

The number of deaths assigned to certain causes in the first quarter of 1945 was as follows, figures for the corresponding period of 1944 being given in parentheses: typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 21 (18); scarlet fever, 19 (34); whooping cough, 105 (93); diphtheria, 75 (73); tuberculosis, 1,386 (1,512); influenza, 382 (1,143); smallpox, - (-); measles, 25 (66); acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis, 2 (2); cancer, 3,483 (3,492); intracranial lesions of vascular origin, 2,421 (2,557); diseases of the heart, 7,712 (8,013); diseases of the arteries, 562 (669); pneumonia, 1,808 (2,116); diarrhoea and enteritis, 357 (274); nephritis, 1,858 (1,981); suicides, 132 (155); homicides, 31 (26); motor vehicle accidents, 189 (293); other accidental deaths, 1,121 (1,199).

Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in October totalled 1,933,356 M cubic feet as compared with 1,907,951 M cubic feet in the corresponding month of last year. Of the total for the latest month, 1,138,953 M cubic feet were for domestic use, other than house heating; 376,396 M cubic feet for industrial use; 322,671 M cubic feet for commercial use; 91,287 M cubic feet for house heating, and 4,049 M cubic feet for other uses.

Sales of natural gas during October amounted to 2,297,100 M cubic feet as compared with 2,035,712 M cubic feet in the corresponding month of last year. Sales in October this year included 1,039,622 M cubic feet for domestic use, 531,299 M cubic feet for commercial use, 694,639 M cubic feet for industrial use, and 31,540 M cubic feet for other uses.

Talc and Soapstone Industry in 1944

The value of crude and refined talc and soapstone sold by Canadian producers of these minerals totalled \$357,249 in 1944 compared with \$266,685 in 1943. Mine shipments of soapstone and talc reported in 1944 by operators in the Province of Quebec amounted to 19,013 short tons valued at \$204,127. Production of the higher grades of talc in Canada is confined chiefly to the Province of Ontario, and in 1944 shipments totalled

13,584 tons worth \$153,122. In British Columbia, crude talc imported from the United States is treated in a mill at Vancouver. Imports of talc or soapstone into Canada during 1944 totalled 6,094 short tons valued at \$130,603; this came entirely from the United States. Exports of talc from Canada in 1944 amounted to 11,920 short tons worth \$157,178.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended December 8 declined to 72,678 cars from 73,296 cars for the preceding week and 72,865 cars for the corresponding week of last year. This was less than the usual decrease at this time of year and the index number, on the base 1935-1939=100, rose from 148.2 for the preceding week to 153.3.

In the eastern division, loadings declined from 44,388 in 1944 to 44,178 cars, and in the western division the total advanced from 28,477 to 28,500 cars. Total grain loadings declined from 10,411 cars in 1944 to 9,693 cars, vegetables from 1,364 to 971 cars, live stock from 3,195 to 2,854 cars, and automobiles, trucks and parts from 1,307 to 634 cars.

Loadings of Railway Revenue Freight in November

Loadings of railway revenue freight during November totalled 322,000 cars as compared with 341,000 cars in the preceding month and 328,000 in the corresponding month of last year. The index number of cars loaded, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 138.2 as compared with 129.1 for October, and 140.8 for November, 1944.

November loadings of revenue freight amounted to 9,076,000 tons as compared with 9,886,000 tons in October and 9,528,000 tons in the corresponding month of last year. The index number of tons loaded, on the base 1935-1939=100, was 156.2 as compared with 144.5 for October, and 164.0 for November last year.

Reports Issued Today

1. Summary of Canal Traffic, November (10 cents).
 2. Compressed Gases Industry, 1944 (15 cents).
 3. Construction Industry of Canada, 1944 (25 cents).
 4. Supply and Demand in the Professions, Canada (25 cents).
 5. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, October (10 cents).
 6. Preliminary Report on Births, Deaths and Marriages, First Quarter, 1945 (25 cents).
 7. The Talc and Soapstone Industry, 1944 (15 cents).
 8. Civil Aviation in Canada, 1944 (10 cents).
 9. Canada's Domestic Exports by Countries, Excluding Gold, November (10 cents).
 10. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, Excluding Gold, November (10 cents).
 11. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 12. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, November (10 cents).
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THE RAILWAYS OF CANADIAN RAILWAYS

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