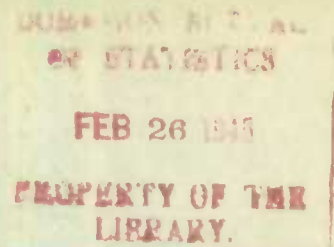


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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Farm Wage Rates in Canada

Wage rates paid by farmers for men hired by the day and by the month at January 15, 1945 show increases over the same date of last year. Wage rates at this time of the year are normally somewhat lower than during the summer months. For men hired by the day, where the farmer provided the board, the average rate at January 15, 1945 was \$2.66 as compared with \$2.45 a year ago. Where no board was provided the average wage was \$3.55 per day in 1945 compared with \$3.32 in 1944. Men hired by the month with board were paid an average of \$54.55 in January 1945 compared with \$49.44 in the same month of 1944. Where no board was provided the average monthly rate was \$78.64 compared with \$72.49.

Farm wage rates in January of this year were largest in British Columbia and lowest in Prince Edward Island. The following were the daily rates with board, by provinces, with those for January 1944 in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$2.18 (\$2.03); Nova Scotia, \$2.89 (\$2.78); New Brunswick, \$3.00 (\$2.61); Quebec, \$2.66 (\$2.44); Ontario, \$2.87 (\$2.72); Manitoba, \$2.41 (\$2.27); Saskatchewan, \$2.45 (\$2.11); Alberta, \$2.65 (\$2.46); British Columbia, \$3.36 (\$3.07).

Daily farm wage rates without board were as follows, by provinces; Prince Edward Island, \$2.95 (\$2.60); Nova Scotia, \$3.74 (\$3.56); New Brunswick, \$3.85 (\$3.33); Quebec, \$3.43 (\$3.20); Ontario, \$3.69 (\$3.57); Manitoba, \$3.45 (\$3.13); Saskatchewan, \$3.47 (\$3.03); Alberta, \$3.51 (\$3.38); British Columbia, \$4.24 (\$3.92).

Average Values of Occupied Farm Land

A further increase of about seven per cent in the average value of occupied farm land is indicated in the figures for 1944. Continuation of the relatively high income being received from the sale of farm products is undoubtedly the most important factor in the increased land values. Valuations of land are now approaching, and in some cases have passed, the pre-depression levels of 1930. The rise in recent years has been gradual and has not reached the boom proportions of the years immediately following the last war. Labour and machinery shortages have discouraged farmers from expanding their land holdings and consequently the demand for land has not been as great as might otherwise have been the case.

The average value per acre of occupied farm lands for the Dominion as a whole in 1944 was \$30 as compared with \$28 in the preceding year, \$32 in 1930 and \$48 in 1920. The average value per acre was higher in 1944 than in 1943 in all provinces with the exception of Quebec where it remained at the same level. Values in 1944 were as follows by provinces, comparisons with 1943 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$41 (\$37); Nova Scotia, \$41 (\$35); New Brunswick, \$40 (\$33); Quebec, \$58 (\$58); Ontario, \$58 (\$56); Manitoba, \$20 (\$19); Saskatchewan, \$17 (\$15); Alberta, \$19 (\$18); British Columbia, \$64 (\$62).

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on February 15 totalled 365,759,235 bushels as compared with 342,609,124 on the corresponding date of last year. Stocks on the latest date included 332,851,810 bushels in Canadian positions and 32,907,425 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending February 15 amounted to 2,939,810 bushels as compared with 3,222,506 bushels in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year 253,422,729 bushels of wheat were marketed as compared with 161,784,234 in the comparable period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending February 15, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 3,343,972 (3,343,785) bushels; barley, 584,282 (665,215); rye, 33,069 (49,112); flaxseed, 12,593 (12,873).



### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ending February 10 showed a slight increase over the preceding week, advancing from 65,350 to 65,424 cars, but were down by 1,314 cars from the total of 66,738 cars for the corresponding week of last year.

Loadings in the eastern division increased from 42,608 cars in 1944 to 42,640 cars, but in the western division the total fell from 24,130 to 22,784 cars. Loadings of western grain declined by 908 cars, live stock by 362 cars, and logs, piling, cordwood and other forest products by 522 cars.

Loadings of coal increased in both divisions, the total advancing by 500 cars. Automobiles and parts increased by 340 cars.

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### Coke and Gas Industry in 1943

Production from coke plants and from illuminating and fuel gas plants in Canada during 1943 reached a new high record value of \$60,901,000. The advance over the preceding year was 9.2 per cent. Output of coke from gas retorts, by-product and bee-hive ovens totalled 3,551,773 tons valued at \$31,339,978 in 1943. In 1942 the tonnage produced was 3,265,549, and in 1941, 3,145,715 tons. In addition, 81,775 tons of petroleum coke were recovered in petroleum refineries and 17,995 tons of pitch coke in coal tar distillation plants.

Data on the distribution of coke, except petroleum and pitch coke, by the producers, show that 153,349 tons were sold direct to domestic consumers in 1943; 1,706,520 tons were used in associated works operated by the producing companies; 338,472 tons were used by coke plants as fuel or to make water gas; 660,979 were sold direct to consumers for foundry and other uses (other than domestic); 772,063 tons were sold to dealers for resale, and 44,954 tons were sold for export. The total distribution was 3,676,337 tons, including imports by producers of 116,000 tons. Total stocks of coke in the hands of producers at the end of 1943 amounted to 218,790 tons.

Imports of coke made from coal increased to 920,955 tons in 1943 from 719,910 tons in 1942, and exports increased to 44,954 tons from 44,764. Imports of petroleum coke rose to 334,830 tons from 312,917, and exports, including re-exports, increased to 56,671 tons from 53,080.

Manufactured gas, sold and used, amounted to 74,736,078,000 cubic feet valued at \$24,982,378 in 1943 as compared with 67,755,949,000 cubic feet valued at \$23,466,041 in 1942. Sales of gas by the producers totalled 20,403,544,000 cubic feet, of which 11,763,455,000 cubic feet were from by-product ovens and 8,640,089,000 cubic feet were from gas works. Most of the remaining gas was used as fuel in the producing plants or in their associated metallurgical works. These figures do not include 55,361,000 cubic feet of (Pintsch) oil gas for lighting railway cars, 10,086,340,000 cubic feet of still gas recovered at petroleum refineries, nor iron blast furnace gas and some producer gas which was recovered and used by the producers.

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### Telephones in Canada in 1943

The number of telephones in service in Canada reached a new peak at 1,692,162 in 1943, an increase during the year of 64,387, or four per cent, and an increase during the past ten years of 499,832, or 42 per cent. The largest increase during 1943 was in two party lines, the total of which advanced 32,421 or 7.4 per cent. Private branch exchange and extension telephones increased by 13,638 or 4.4 per cent, although residence extensions decreased by 1,294 or 2.6 per cent; this was due to restrictions and the tax on such extensions. Telephones on individual lines increased by 6,485 or 1.2 per cent, and four party lines by 1,979 or 8.9 per cent. Telephones on rural lines increased by 9,026 or 3.4 per cent.

The estimated number of conversations or completed calls included a count of 50,347,-917 long distance calls and an estimate based on counts by large systems on representative days of 2,929,446,000 local calls, or a total of 2,979,793,917 calls. There was a slight reduction in the local calls from the 1942 and 1941 estimates but a new high record for long distance calls. The large increase was in calls between Canada and the United States and Alaska; trans-oceanic calls, except to and from Newfoundland have practically ceased, and calls to other western hemisphere countries have also been reduced.



The revenue from long distance calls increased from \$24,056,705 in 1942 and \$15,-636,249 in 1939 to \$28,550,436 in 1943, whereas revenue from subscribers, renters, etc. increased from \$56,310,788 in 1942 and \$47,501,533 in 1939 to \$58,786,854. Total revenues increased from \$87,057,252 in 1942 to \$94,406,757 or by 8.4 per cent. The Federal excise tax on long distance calls increased from \$2,269,070 in 1942 to \$3,409,-070 and on extension telephones the tax increased from \$39,116 to \$146,968. This latter tax was effective only from June 24, 1942. Taxes paid by the telephone systems increased from \$12,402,630 in 1942 to \$15,286,611 or by 23 per cent.

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#### Civil Aviation in 1943

The number of revenue passengers transported by civil air carriers during the calendar year 1943 increased to 302,267 from 215,702 in the preceding year, and the revenue passenger miles advanced to 100,530,892 from 70,554,377. The number of passengers carried between Canadian points increased to 282,886 from 198,205 in 1942, and between foreign points to 19,381 from 17,497. Increases were recorded in the amount of revenue freight and mail carried, the former advancing to 12,338,275 pounds in 1943 from 11,408,000 in 1942, and the latter to 7,586,809 pounds from 5,470,209.

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#### Fur Goods Industry in 1943

The product of the Canadian fur goods industry in 1943 had a total value of \$39,-132,000. This was the highest annual valuation ever recorded, exceeding that registered in 1942 by \$6,985,000, or 22 per cent. Fur coats comprised the bulk of the product, those made for women having a value of \$27,045,000 or 69 per cent of the total for all items.

There were 495 establishments engaged in the manufacture of fur goods in 1943 as compared with 484 in the preceding year. The number of employees advanced to 4,850 from 4,620 in 1942, and the amount expended in the form of salaries and wages to \$7,230,000 from \$6,480,000. The materials used in the process of manufacture were valued at \$26,487,000 as compared with \$21,388,000.

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#### Paper Box and Bag Industry in 1943

The gross value of products manufactured by establishments comprising the paper box and bag industry in 1943 aggregated \$53,866,000 as compared with \$53,419,000 in the preceding year. There were 156 plants included in this industrial group as compared with 154 in 1942. The average number of employees in 1943 was 10,037 as compared with 9,415 in 1942, and the amount paid in the form of salaries and wages was \$12,163,000 as compared with \$11,485,000.

The principal products turned out in 1943, in order of value, were as follows: corrugated boxes, \$18,806,000; folding boxes, \$11,351,000; bags, \$8,112,000; set-up boxes, \$7,198,000; round liquid containers, \$722,000; fibre-board boxes, \$633,000; corrugated paper and wrappers, \$510,000; envelopes, \$507,000; tags and labels, \$358,-000; fibre cans, \$271,000.

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#### Gifts and Donations Sent Abroad in 1944

The records of Canadian trade for 1944, dull and uninteresting as they may appear at first sight, contain much that is of vital human interest. Not least among these items are the statistics of gifts and donations sent out from this country during the year. As reported in our trade statistics, these records show that free gifts and donations sent out by Canadians to their friends in other countries during 1944 had an aggregate declared value of \$33,743,000. Of this amount nearly one-half or \$16,032,000 was consigned to Switzerland, presumably representing gifts and donations for our prisoners of war in Germany. Gifts and donations to our own armed forces and to our friends in the United Kingdom had a total value of \$13,943,000. Gifts and donations to our allies in Russia came next with \$2,341,000, followed by gifts and donations consigned to Greece with a value of \$702,000. Smaller but still considerable amounts went to Newfoundland, China and India. On the whole, the value of these gifts and donations sent abroad from Canada in 1944 amounted to nearly \$3.00 per head of our population.

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### Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts in January

Cheques cashed by branches of the chartered banks in the thirty-three clearing centres were \$5,070,000,000 in January, an increase of 12.4 per cent over the January 1944 total of \$4,512,000,000. Important advances were shown in each of the five economic areas except British Columbia where the decline was limited to one per cent. The greatest percentage increase was shown in Quebec, but the Maritimes and Ontario also showed considerable gains. The total for the Prairie Provinces rose 7.5 per cent.

The aggregate value of cheques cashed in January of this year was as follows by economic areas, totals for the corresponding month of last year being in brackets: Maritime Provinces, \$111,195,964 (\$96,849,852); Quebec, \$1,553,035,062 (\$1,346,766,301); Ontario, \$2,226,043,532 (\$1,946,649,671); Prairie Provinces, \$872,432,488 (\$811,815,271); British Columbia, \$307,287,718 (\$310,392,826).

### Production of Leather Footwear in 1944

The production of leather footwear in Canada during the calendar year 1944 aggregated 35,286,000 pairs as compared with 34,140,000 in the preceding year, an advance of 3.3 per cent. During December 1944, 2,627,000 pairs were produced as compared with 3,131,000 in November and 2,692,000 in the corresponding month of 1943.

### Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales in January

Financing of sales of new and used motor vehicles during January 1945 totalled 1,491 units with a financed value of \$852,756, down 29 per cent in number and 16 per cent in dollar value from the 2,093 vehicles financed for \$1,020,732 in January of last year. Included in these amounts were 190 new vehicles financed for \$251,892 in January 1945, and 150 new units with a financed value of \$167,029 in the same month of 1944.

There were 1,301 used vehicles financed to the extent of \$600,864 in January of this year, down 33 per cent in number and 30 per cent in amount of financing compared with the 1,943 transactions involving \$853,703 in January 1944. The Maritime Provinces and Quebec recorded slight increases over January last year, but results for other regions revealed substantial declines ranging from 22 per cent in British Columbia to 43 per cent in Ontario.

According to revised monthly totals, new vehicles financed during 1944 numbered 2,371 as compared with 1,077 in 1943. Increases occurred in all months of 1944. A series of increases over the corresponding months of the preceding year characterized the results for used vehicle financing in the first quarter of the year. However, a downward trend continued throughout the remaining months, and the total for the year declined to 30,599 from 38,496 in 1943. Totals for new and used vehicles combined were 32,970 in 1944 and 39,573 in 1943.

### Production of Soap in 1943

The production of soap in Canada in 1943 amounted to 237,024,000 pounds as compared with 233,841,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 1.3 per cent. The total value fell to \$25,289,000 from \$25,632,000. There were 66,983,000 pounds of hard laundry and household soap produced during 1943, 69,755,000 pounds of soap powders, 44,644,000 pounds of soap chips and flakes, 33,426,000 pounds of toilet soap, 6,342,000 pounds of liquid soap, and 4,412,000 pounds of soft soap.

### Stocks of United States Grain in Canada

Stocks of United States grain in Canada on February 15 amounted to 218,271 bushels as compared with 1,762,473 on the corresponding date of last year. Soybean stocks advanced to 68,131 bushels from 15,912, while corn decreased to 150,140 bushels from 524,309, and wheat to nil from 1,222,262 bushels.

### Railway Revenue Freight Loadings in January

Railway revenue freight loadings during January 1945 amounted to 8,014,000 tons as compared with 7,767,000 in the preceding month and 8,103,000 in the corresponding month of last year. The index number of tons loaded, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 198.2 as compared with 100.5 in December and 200.5 in January 1944.

### Adhesives Industry in 1943

The gross factory selling value of products manufactured by establishments included in the adhesives industry in 1943 amounted to \$5,736,000, an increase of almost 24 per cent over the preceding year. The quantity of bone and hide glue made amounted to 2,651 tons valued at \$1,039,063 against 2,964 tons at \$1,157,762 in 1942. Output of other glues advanced to \$2,535,822 from \$1,766,186 and the value of mucilage and paste increased to \$357,268 from \$328,273. Mucilage and paste were also made by concerns in other industries, and the total production from all sources amounted to \$465,536 in 1943.

### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
2. Civil Aviation in Canada, 1943 (10 cents).
3. The Adhesives Industry, 1943 (15 cents).
4. Hardwood Flooring Industry, 1943 (15 cents).
5. Telephone Statistics, 1943 (25 cents).
6. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, January (10 cents).
7. The Coke and Gas Industry, 1943 (25 cents).
8. Gross Farm Revenues and Expenses, Canada, 1940 (10 cents).
9. Gold Production, November (10 cents).
10. Farm Wage Rates, January 15, 1945 (10 cents).
11. The Paper Box and Bag Industry, 1943 (10 cents).
12. Cheques Cashied Against Individual Accounts, January (10 cents).
13. Cotton and Jute Bag Industry, 1943 (15 cents).
14. Production of Leather Footwear, December (10 cents).
15. Fur Goods and Fur Dressing Industries, 1943 (25 cents).
16. Miscellaneous Leather Goods, Leather Belting, Leather Boot and Shoe Findings, 1943 (25 cents).
17. Average Values of Occupied Farm Lands, 1944 (10 cents).
18. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, January (10 cents).
19. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
20. Soaps, Washing Compounds and Cleaning Preparations Industry, 1943 (25 cents).
21. Production of Asphalt Roofing, January (10 cents).
22. Sales of Asphalt Roofing, January (10 cents).





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