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Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production

Canada's mineral production was valued at \$479,587,911 in 1945, according to the annual preliminary estimate just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, a decrease of \$6,231,203 or only about one per cent below 1944. Taken by groups, the aggregate value of metals production decreased \$9 million, fuels were down nearly \$2 million, but the industrial minerals, such as asbestos, gypsum, barytes, etc., increased \$1 million and the structural materials group was up \$4 million.

In the metals group, gold production totalled \$102 million, a drop of \$10 million from the preceding year. Copper and nickel were both lower in quantity and value; zinc production decreased but the increase in the price received accounted for a greater value than last year. Lead production was greater in both quantity and value. Iron ore production practically doubled that of 1944.

Among the fuels, coal production was about 300,000 tons less than in 1944. Output in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta was higher, but Nova Scotia and British Columbia were down. Oil production was down about 1.5 million barrels; of this, Alberta production dropped 300,000 barrels and the Northwest Territories 870,000 barrels. Natural gas increased nearly 6,000,000 M cubic feet, the value being greater than last year by \$1.4 million.

Among the non-metallic minerals, other than fuels, gains were noted in the output of asbestos, barytes, feldspar, graphite, gypsum, magnesitic dolomite, nepheline-syenite, but salt, quartz, sodium sulphate and sulphur were down. In the structural materials group, gains were recorded in the production of clay products, cement, and sand and gravel, but lime output and stone were less.

The year 1945 witnessed a considerable change in the outlook for markets for the products of Canadian metal mines. At the beginning of the year, the war was at its height and every effort was being bent towards its rapid termination. Mines producing base metals were in full swing, maximum outputs were being hampered only by a shortage of labour. With the cessation of hostilities in Europe in May, and in Japan in August, readjustments have become necessary. Production of some of the metals has tapered off during the latter months of the year.

Gold production showed a downward trend until August, but during the latter months of the year remained fairly steady because of improved labour conditions. Prospecting throughout the year for gold properties was very active. From the Yellowknife area in Northwest Territories to the eastern part of the Quebec mining fields, prospecting and diamond drilling went on at an accelerated pace. As a result of this activity, many new properties should reach the production stage in the next two or three years.

Canada's principal copper producers are the International Nickel Company, Noranda Mines Limited, Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company Limited, Falconbridge Nickel Mines, the Sheritt-Gordon Mines Limited in Manitoba, the Britannia Mining & Smelting Company and the Granby Consolidated in British Columbia. Production from the mines in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec is smelted and refined in Canada, but copper from British Columbia is all exported.

An outstanding event during 1945 was the decision of the United States Government in September to raise the price for foreign silver from 45 cents to 71.11 cents per fine ounce. This should act as an incentive to the producers of silver from Canadian sources, such as the old Cobalt area of Ontario and the silver-lead-zinc district of the Kootenay in British Columbia. Output from these sources has been of minor importance in recent years, but with this increase in price further investigation of these camps would be warranted. Just what the effect these new prices will have on the present producers of silver is difficult to determine as a large part of the Canadian consumption must be furnished by the present producers at the ceiling price of 40 cents per fine ounce.

During the war years considerable activity was evidenced in the preparation for production and the actual production of the more or less rare metals which were produced in Canada only in minor quantities during the peace years, and which were in short supply when the foreign source was curtailed. Ore bodies containing tungsten, chromite and molybdenite were developed and made their contribution to demands for war. In 1945 supplies of most of these metals became adequate; there was no production of tungsten



and the output of chromite was greatly reduced. Molybdenite concentrates, however, continued to be shipped from the La Corne property in Quebec. There was no production of mercury in 1945. A cinnabar mine developed by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company Limited, about 40 miles north of Vanderhoof Station, British Columbia, was closed down in 1944 owing to the fact that the supply of mercury was far in excess of the demand. Antimony and antimonial lead ore produced by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company Limited; the same company is the only Canadian producer of bismuth. Refined arsenic is produced by the Deloro Smelting & Refining Company from crude ores shipped by the O'Brien Gold Mines in Quebec. The Beattie Gold Mine in the same province also shipped arsenic. Cadmium production is from the zinc refineries at Trail and Flin Flon. Cobalt production, as recorded in this report, represents the cobalt in ores exported from the Cobalt camp in Ontario.

The Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited, which began shipments of iron ore in 1944, and then was forced to cease operations because of saving difficulties, had its first year of continuous shipments in 1945. The Algoma Ore Properties, Michipicoten district, a subsidiary of the Algoma Steel Corporation, shipped beneficiated ore to Sault Ste. Marie. The Josephine iron mine in the same district also contributed to the iron production of the province during the year under review. Production of magnesium metal at Haley's Station, Refrew county, Ontario, is a new development in Canada's mining industry as a result of war demand, and plans are being made for continued peacetime production. Calcium metal was also produced at this plant in 1945. This is the first commercial production ever to be recorded in Canada.

The International Nickel Company is responsible for practically all of Canada's production of the metals of the platinum group. Refinery residues containing these metals are exported to England and the United States for treatment. A few ounces of stream platinum are recovered annually from British Columbia. Selenium and tellurium are recovered as by-products in the copper refineries at Montreal East and Copper Cliff, Ontario. Tin occurs with the silver-lead-zinc ores of the Sullivan mine in British Columbia, and a small annual recovery is made as a by-product in their treatment.

The coal situation in Canada during 1945 has been marked by a serious loss in production through the summer and fall months. This has been due to the summer holidays which are now standard throughout the industry, the three weeks' strike in Western Canada, and the slow but continued loss of productive labour. As the year ends, however, it is noted that the labour position is changing and November reports show for the first time an appreciable gain in the standard mines. Miners returning from the Armed Forces are not entering the mines in any large numbers but there is a slow gain manifest in the last reports. Supplies of coal are considerably lower than at the end of last year and this is particularly true of the domestic coals. In Central Canada, supplies of anthracite are at a very low level and although every step has been taken to make up the loss by coke allocation, there still remain definite shortages.

The situation will continue to be difficult through the early months of the coming year and it will be necessary for the domestic consumer to accept whatever type of coal is available. Industrial and railway coal should be available in adequate quantity but the country will enter into the next coal season in April or May with very low stocks. No accurate forecast can be made at present of the trend during the year but the slow increase in output of our own Canadian mines is hopeful evidence that before the next fall supply will be back on a peacetime basis.

Crude oil production decreased 15 per cent from 1944; wells in Alberta were responsible for approximately 94 per cent of the total Canadian output. Production from the Turner Valley reached its peak in 1942, but there have been annual declines since that time. Large sums are spent each year in search of new fields in the hope that one will be discovered to supplement the declining yield from the older sources. In the lower Mackenzie River region of the Northwest Territories, oil production has been greatly curtailed. The Canol Project, which caused much of the development, has been terminated. Drilling and oil production for the Project was stopped on March 8, and the pipeline to Whitehorse and the Whitehorse refinery ceased operations about April 1. The result of this was to restrict the market for Norman Wells petroleum products to the Mackenzie River region. It also left large stocks of petroleum products on hand at Norman Wells. Consequently, crude oil production dropped from over 4,000 barrels a day in the early part of the year to a little over 2,000 per month after the Canol shut down. Production from oil wells in Ontario was down 8.5 per cent from last year; New Brunswick output was estimated at 31,000 barrels as compared with 23,300 in 1944. Natural gas production increased 13 per cent over 1944; the Canadian supply of natural gas comes from New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Output from the latter province comprises 82 per cent of the total.



Canada is the world's greatest producer of asbestos. The mines are situated in the Eastern Townships of Quebec and have been in operation since 1878. Most of the Canadian production of asbestos is exported in the unmanufactured state; the bulk of the exports go to the United States, but substantial quantities are also exported to the United Kingdom. Production in 1945 was 10 per cent greater than in the preceding year.

Canada is reaching a very important place in the production of the non-metallic mineral, barytes. For many years a small production was recorded, but in 1940 a large deposit of this mineral was discovered in Nova Scotia. The product from this mine is used mainly in oil drilling and a large market was built up in Trinidad and South America. A recent news item stated that an order has just been received for 4,000 tons of crude barytes for shipment to England, thus opening up another market for this product.

Feldspar production is mainly in Ontario and Quebec. Some feldspar is exported in the crude form, but grinding mills in operation in Buckingham, Quebec, and Kingston, Ontario, supply ground spar to the Canadian ceramic trade.

The mineral brucite is mined and milled at Wakefield, Quebec, and is shipped to the plant of Canadian Refractories at Kilmar for the production of refractory brick. Brucite is also a source of magnesium metal, but only experimental production of magnesium has been recorded from this source.

The Black Donald mine, near Calabogie, Ontario is the only Canadian producer of graphite. A small fluorspar production is recorded from the Madoc area. Salt production was slightly lower than last year; more than half the Canadian salt is used in the manufacture of certain heavy chemicals.

Peat moss is another important item to be found in the industrial minerals group. Production in 1945 was valued at \$2,148,140; it is used extensively as a packing material and as litter, and to some extent in metallurgical operations. Other important non-metallic minerals include quartz, sodium sulphate, talc and sulphur.

The structural materials group, which includes clay products, cement, lime, stone and sand and gravel, has every indication of increasing its output in the immediate future. Reconstruction programs across the country are bound to have an effect on the output of these materials and it would appear that the only reason for not being able to show a rapid increase since the war ceased is the lack of labour. It is anticipated that this deficiency will be overcome early in the year.

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#### Sex Distribution of Persons in Recorded Employment

At the beginning of October, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics made its sixth periodical enquiry into the sex distribution of the persons employed by the establishments furnishing monthly statistics of employment and payrolls.

A brief review of the situation revealed in the latest returns shows that of the aggregate of 1,793,921 persons on the payrolls of the reporting establishments at the beginning of October, 454,640, or 253 per 1,000 workers, were women; the proportion at October 1, 1944, had been 271 per 1,000, the highest on record. It may be estimated that in the last 12 months, the personnel of these firms has declined by over 145,900 workers, or 7.5 per cent. The reduction among men was approximately 74,858, or 5.3 per cent of their number, and that among women, 71,055, or 13.5 per cent. Although the latter decrease was larger in relation to the total number of women in recorded employment, it is nevertheless significant that rather more than 51 per cent of the persons released in the nine leading industries were men.

With the termination of the war, the greatest changes as compared with a year ago, have taken place in manufacturing, in which recorded employment has fallen by 15.8 per cent; of the 185,194 workers laid off by the co-operating plants since October 1, 1944, over 110,300 were men, who thus formed 59.6 per cent of the total number released. The existence of an important strike in the automotive industries exaggerated the general reduction in employment, and more particularly that among men. The 74,886 women who were dismissed from the factories in the 12 months represented a loss of 22.5 per cent from their number at October 1, 1944; that among the male workers was 13.1 per cent.

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Publication of 1945 Edition of CANADA YEAR BOOK  
Announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The 1945 edition of the Canada Year Book, published by authorization of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The present edition continues the policy of giving such space as can be spared to feature articles of special importance. Such articles give additional meaning and substance to the purely statistical and analytical material that constitutes the basic chapter material. In a very real sense these articles give to the Year Book series an encyclopaedic value apart from its function as a statistical abstract.

Among the special articles appearing in the present edition are: Physical Geography of the Canadian Eastern Arctic; Canada's Growth in External Status and Canada's Part in the Relief and Rehabilitation of the Occupied Territories; Canadian Oil Production; Changes in Canadian Manufacturing Production from Peace to War; International Air Conferences; The Wartime Role of the Steam Railways in Canada; Canada's Northern Airfields; the Democratic Functioning of the Press; and the Activities of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Controlling Prices, Rents and Supplies.

In addition to the special articles, the regular chapter material has undergone thorough-going revision to reflect latest developments. The External Trade Chapter has been very considerably reorganized. The extended general review at the opening of the chapter draws attention to the influences that will affect post-war world trade and Canada's relation to them. The organization that the Department of Trade and Commerce has planned to meet this new set of conditions is explained in detail. Further, in Part II -- Statistics of External Commodity Trade -- the series of detailed tabulations of principal imports and exports that, because of wartime restrictions, could not be published from 1942 to 1944, is now reinstated from the point where they were previously dropped.

The Chapter on Internal Trade contains several new features. The wartime controls affecting distribution and trade that are administered by the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are apt to be confusing to the average citizen. At the beginning of the chapter, therefore, a section explaining them is introduced. In Part II a section on the Consumption of Foods is given; this subject is one to which the application of statistical method is particularly useful at this time when the consumption of rationed commodities during the war years as compared with their normal pre-war consumption is very much in demand. The final results of the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments as derived from the Census of 1941 are given in this Chapter. This census differs from that of 1931 (the first such census taken in Canada) in the coverage of firms and more particularly in the improved methods of compilation and classification that experience over ten years has brought about.

The chapters dealing with primary resources have been brought up-to-date and attention is directed to all major trends. For instance, in Chapter VIII -- Agriculture -- summary statistical tables have been included from the Census of 1941 showing: Types of Farms in Canada; Farm Population, Rural and Urban; Hired Workers on Farms; Farm Tenure, Values and Indebtedness; Farm Mechanization; and Farm Revenues and Expenditures. In Chapter XI -- Fisheries -- a section has been introduced, based on contributions made by the Provincial Governments, giving the administrative fields and the work the provinces are doing in developing their fisheries resources.

A new section explaining the Manpower and Selective Service organization is introduced into the Labour Chapter. The fight against inflation has been waged by Canadians with signal success so far, but it is not by any means over. Perhaps the severest test of the price structure will come in the years immediately ahead with the adjustment of the economy to peacetime conditions. Chapters XXIII and XXIV of the Year Book dealing with Prices and Finance, respectively, describe the machinery and technique by which the results have been achieved.

Appendices I and II give the latest figures on external trade and production available at the time of going to press. Appendix III presents the first tabulations of Family Allowances that have been compiled. Appendix IV gives detailed results of the voting at the Dominion Election of June 11, 1945, and Appendix V gives 1941 Census figures showing the gainfully occupied by industrial groups, sex and provinces.



It has been found possible to include more than the usual number of maps and charts in this volume, due to the fact that many of the maps, designed for other reports of the Bureau, were economically printed from existing plates.

By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school teachers, who may obtain such copies at the nominal price of \$1.00 each. Application with remittance for special copies must be forwarded to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa. Cloth-bound copies are held for sale by the King's Printer, Ottawa, at \$2.00 a copy. Remittances should be made by money order, postal note or accepted cheque payable to the Receiver General of Canada.

#### Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts in November

Cheques cashed in clearing centres in November were \$8,581 million compared with \$6,671 million in the same month of last year. The increase, due mainly to heavy payments on the 9th Victory Loan, was 28.6 per cent. Increases of considerable proportions were indicated for each of the five economic areas. Thirty of the 33 clearing centres recorded advances in this comparison. Debits in the first 11 months of the present year rose to a new high total of \$62,300 million compared with \$55,614 million in the same period of last year. The increase was 12 per cent, representing a substantial advance in financial transactions during the year just drawing to a close.

The increase in bank debits of the three centres in the Maritime Provinces was more than 28 per cent over November, 1944, the total having been \$200 million against \$156 million. Advances were shown in each of the three clearing centres of the area. The cheques cashed in the three clearing centres of Quebec recorded a gain of 29.7 per cent. Debits in Montreal were nearly \$2,300 million as compared with \$1,712 million. A recession was shown in the city of Quebec, while Sherbrooke registered an increase. The greatest absolute increase for the five economic areas over November 1944 was recorded in Ontario, where the total advanced from \$2,969 million to \$4,037 million. Twelve of the 14 clearing centres recorded advances in this comparison. The total for Toronto was \$2,417 million against \$1,697 million. The increase in Ottawa was from \$784 million to \$1,042 million.

The percentage increase for the Prairie Provinces was slightly more than five per cent. The total for the area rose from \$1,237 million to \$1,300 million. Advances were general in each of the 10 centres of the area. The advance in Winnipeg was more than \$10 million to \$769 million. Each of the three centres of British Columbia showed advances in November. The total was \$566 million against \$398 million in the same month of 1944. A marked increase was shown in the cheques cashed in Vancouver, the total rising from \$330 million to \$472 million.

#### Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 20 totalled 190,565,555 bushels as compared with 372,176,535 on the corresponding date of last year, a decrease of 48.8 per cent. Visible stocks in Canadian positions amounted to 158,207,509 bushels as compared with 327,422,549, and in United States positions, 32,358,046 bushels as compared with 44,753,986.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended December 20 amounted to 2,344,374 bushels as compared with 3,875,418 in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year which commenced August 1, deliveries from farms totalled 166,766,884 bushels as compared with 214,999,144 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended December 20, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 2,245,071 (3,398,231) bushels; barley, 756,200 (989,833); rye, 11,755 (21,886); flaxseed, 44,996 (49,662).

#### Production of Silver, Lead and Zinc

The Canadian output of silver in October amounted to 1,036,259 ounces as compared with 962,889 ounces in the preceding month and 1,060,784 ounces in the corresponding month of last year. During the first 10 months of the current year, 10,729,090 ounces were produced as compared with 11,193,641 in the similar period of 1944.



Primary production of unrefined lead in all forms during October advanced to 32,609,-258 pounds from the preceding month's output of 29,175,590 pounds, and almost 77 per cent over the October 1944 total of 18,452,002 pounds. In the first 10 months of the present year, production totalled 279,693,590 pounds as compared with 233,398,588 in the like period of 1944.

Primary production of zinc in all forms in October was recorded at 38,859,858 pounds as compared with 38,459,108 pounds in September, and 43,098,175 pounds in October, 1944. The output for the first 10 months of this year aggregated 438,043,482 pounds as compared with 455,335,949 in the corresponding period of last year.

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#### Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products

Cash income from the sale of farm products in 1945 is placed at \$1,654 million, according to an estimate made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, a decrease of \$145 million, or about eight per cent from the record high established in 1944. Cash income in 1945 is the second highest on record and is \$252 million more than in 1943 and \$932 million or 129 per cent greater than in 1939.

Except for a minor amount in Nova Scotia, the decrease in income occurred entirely in the Prairie Provinces with Saskatchewan down by \$117 million, Alberta \$47 million and Manitoba \$21 million compared with 1944. These lower returns were offset in part by an increase in Ontario of \$26 million and by smaller increases in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia.

Reduced marketings of wheat account for most of the decline in income in the Prairie Provinces, but there were also smaller marketings of barley and hogs. Greater sales of cattle, calves and oats offset part of the decline in Ontario. An increase in the income from cattle and calves together with smaller gains from hogs and dairy products overcame decreases resulting from smaller crops of tobacco, fruits and vegetables. With a steady volume of marketings at about the same price level there were only slight changes in income in the other eastern provinces and British Columbia.

Payments made under the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, the Prairie Farm Assistance Act and the Prairie Farm Income Act are not included in these estimates of cash income from the sale of farm products. The estimates do include, however, the amounts paid on account of wheat participation certificates, the oats and barley equalization payments and those Dominion and Provincial Government payments which farmers receive as subsidies to prices.

Cash income from the sale of farm products in 1945 was as follows by provinces, in millions of dollars, totals for 1944 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$15.7 (\$13.8); Nova Scotia, \$25.9 (\$26.6); New Brunswick, \$34.0 (\$32.2); Quebec, \$223.7 (\$216.9); Ontario, \$436.8 (\$410.6); Manitoba, \$152.6 (\$174.0); Saskatchewan, \$410.2 (\$527.2); Alberta, \$284.6 (\$332.0); British Columbia, \$70.7 (\$65.8).

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#### Building Permits Issued in November

Building permits issued by municipalities which reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reached the value of \$15,504,697 in November, recording a decline from the October total of \$19,500,603, but exceeding the November 1944 figure of \$9,066,991 by 71 per cent. Permits for new construction were issued in November to the value of \$13,296,735 and additions, alterations and repairs, \$2,207,962. For the first 11 months of the current year, permits were granted to the value of \$178,893,968 as compared with \$120,826,854 in the comparable period of 1944, an advance of 49 per cent.

New housing units represented in the building permits issued in November by the reporting municipalities numbered 2,009, of which 1,737 were new buildings and 272 were conversions. In November last year, 1,458 permits were issued for housing units, including 1,192 for the construction of new buildings and 266 for conversions. The aggregate value of new residential buildings, additions and repairs thereto, was \$6,105,064 in November this year as compared with \$5,345,991 in November, 1944.

Permits for the construction of 26,587 new dwelling units were granted during the first 11 months of the present year as compared with 22,799 in the same period of 1944. The permits for 1945 included 23,699 for new buildings and 2,888 conversions. The value of new residential buildings, and additions and repairs thereto amounted to \$109,524,451 during the first 11 months of this year as compared with \$79,785,251 in the same period of 1944.

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### Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada on the first day of 1946 totalled 22,462,921 pounds as compared with 33,399,251 on December 1, 1945, and 25,198,479 pounds on the corresponding date of last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cheese stocks were also lower, amounting to 19,108,724 pounds as compared with 33,927,321 on December 1, and 29,740,626 on January 1, 1945. Stocks of fresh eggs advanced to 976,125 dozen from the preceding month's total of 307,523, while stocks of frozen eggs were reduced, amounting to 4,730,401 pounds as compared with 10,272,334 pounds on December 1, and 21,922,277 pounds on January 1, 1945.

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### Woollen Textile Industries of Canada

The gross value of products manufactured by the woollen textile industries of Canada in 1943 amounted to \$96,494,929, recording a decrease of five per cent from the total for the preceding year. There were 15,296 persons employed, representing a decline of 3.6 per cent, but salaries and wages paid, at \$19,613,839, advanced 1.7 per cent. The sum of \$57,887,370 was expended on materials, a reduction of 2.1 per cent from 1942.

An adequate indication of the extent to which the woollen textile industries were affected by the demands of war may be found in the following production figures for the years 1939, 1942 and 1943. The production of woven suitings, dress goods, overcoatings and cloaking - wool or containing wool - amounted to 22,880,965 yards in 1943 as compared with 24,668,877 in 1942, and 14,226,128 in 1939, while the output of blankets of all kinds amounted to 735,851 pairs as compared with 844,931 in 1942, and 363,677 in 1939. These figures show 1942 as the peak year, which is also evidenced in the gross value of all products made, and in the number of persons employed.

The 22,880,965 yards of woven suitings, dress goods, overcoatings and cloaking - wool or containing wool - produced in 1943 were valued at \$42,514,099, while the total of 735,851 pairs of blankets had a value of \$5,253,623. Carpets, mats, rugs and other floor coverings were valued at \$4,787,519.

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### Power Laundries and Cleaning and Dyeing Establishments

Receipts of power laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants for work performed in 1944 exceeded by a considerable margin the receipts for such services in 1943 and were greater than the amounts recorded for any preceding year. The 626 plants in operation received \$41,445,857 for work performed compared with payment of \$38,654,761 to 587 plants operating in 1943. The value of work performed during the two previous years stands at \$36,747,368 for 1942 and at \$32,495,470 for 1941.

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### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended December 22 declined to 64,662 cars from 69,873 cars for the preceding week, but advanced from the 1944 total of 62,913 cars. In the eastern division, loadings increased from 39,104 cars in 1944 to 41,139 cars, and in the western division the total fell from 23,809 to 23,523 cars.

Total loadings of grain declined from 6,954 cars in 1944 to 5,858 cars, live stock from 2,799 to 2,342 cars, and automobiles, trucks and parts from 1,431 to 873 cars. Coal increased from 5,857 to 6,293 cars, sand, stone, etc., from 1,316 to 2,428 cars, pulpwood from 1,940 to 2,975 cars, and wood pulp and paper from 3,209 to 3,654 cars.

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### Reports Issued Today

1. Advance Preliminary Statement of Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in the Principal Cities of Canada, January 1, 1946 (10 cents).
  2. Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, 1945 (10 cents).
  3. Building Permits Issued in November (10 cents).
  4. Power Laundries and Cleaning and Dyeing Establishments, 1944 (25 cents).
  5. Sex Distribution of Persons in Recorded Employment, October 1, 1945 (25 cents).
  6. Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, 1945 (25 cents).
  7. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, September (10 cents).
  8. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
  9. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
  10. The Woollen Textile Industries of Canada, 1943 (35 cents).
  11. Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts, November (10 cents).
  12. Production of Silver, Lead and Zinc, October (10 cents).
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