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Business Operations in August

Owing partly to the dislocation caused by strikes, business operations receded to a lower position in August than in July. The index of the physical volume of business, which stood at 180.3 in July, showed a considerable reaction. The index of wholesale prices dropped slightly from 109.5 to 109.2. The index of common stock prices was 2.2 points lower at 116.9, the latter index being on the base 1935-1939.

A majority of the factors indicating the trend of mineral production recorded declines in the latest month for which statistics are available. The flour milling industry also showed recession in the latest available month. There was a minor increase in the manufacture of sugar in the eighth four-week period, while the index of tobacco released showed a considerable gain, the raw leaf, cigars and cigarettes made available recording an increase. Strike conditions interfered with operations in the rubber industry.

Slaughtering of hogs declined in August, the index of slaughterings receding about 16 points, while gains were recorded in cattle and sheep. Recessions in the dairy industry were somewhat greater than normal for the season. Canned salmon exports remained at relatively low levels.

Raw cotton used by the textile industry increased slightly in August, the total being 11.1 million pounds against 10.2 million. The newsprint industry was more active, the output being greater than in any other month in history. The outward flow of wood-pulp, planks and boards and shingles was at a somewhat lower position. Timber scaled in British Columbia rose from 104 million feet in June to 257 million in July.

Contracts awarded in August were \$50.4 million against \$67.7 million, the index consequently showing a considerable decline. Building permits also receded to a lower position. The index of electric power production was 164.3 against 168.2, a drop of about four points.

Business Operations in August compared with July and August, 1945

	August 1946	July 1946	August 1945
Physical Volume of Business1935-39=100	(x)	180.3	212.7
Wholesale Prices1926=100	109.2	109.5	104.0
Common Stocks1935-39=100	116.9	119.1	99.6
Cost of Living1935-39=100	125.6	125.1	120.5
Contracts Awarded \$	50,414,300	67,672,600	40,530,900
Sugar Manufactured lb.	69,011,338	60,001,918	67,337,250
Factory Cheese Production lb.	21,220,755	25,518,300	28,537,693
Creamery Butter Production lb.	34,015,258	40,836,852	38,044,336
Raw Cotton Consumption lb.	11,133,458	10,151,789	12,595,740
Newsprint Production tons	370,676	357,027	287,028
Inspected Slaughterings:			
Cattle and Calves no.	217,912	197,602	208,217
Sheep and Lambs no.	180,792	81,208	130,220
Hogs no.	217,912	256,802	299,713
Cigarettes released no.	1,362,452,878	1,179,042,029	1,178,466,800
Cigars released no.	17,410,809	16,164,740	15,367,510
Carloadings no.	325,000	304,000	314,000
Exports of:			
Copper cwt.	375,601	191,377	156,582
Nickel cwt.	297,682	169,620	182,512
Zinc cwt.	344,781	346,369	389,993
Cheese cwt.	345,698	1,616	263,065
Canned Salmon cwt.	12,365	8,343	44,054
Woodpulp cwt.	2,314,216	2,409,411	2,470,154
Planks and Boards M ft.	169,865	171,114	194,195
Shingles squares	155,446	132,015	143,094
Bank Debits \$ 000	4,866,540	5,546,863	4,726,596

(x) According to preliminary calculations, the index of physical volume of business showed recession from the preceding month.

World Wheat Situation

Although recent rains have delayed cutting and threshing in the Prairie Provinces, the harvesting season is much more advanced than a year ago and, granted another week or ten days of clear weather, the garnering of the wheat and coarse grains in western Canada should be completed by early October, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monthly review of the world wheat situation.

The first official estimate of Canada's 1946 grain crops places this year's wheat production at 440,567,000 bushels as against 305,912,000 bushels produced in 1945. When this new crop is added to the estimated carry-over at July 31, of about 70 million bushels of old wheat, total supplies for the 1946-47 season amount to 510 million bushels, or about 54 million bushels less than in 1945-46. Exports during the coming season are expected to be substantially below the 340 million bushel mark of the past season, therefore.

Harvesting of grain in the United States was carried out under very favourable conditions for the most part and by September 1 most of the harvesting and threshing of wheat was completed. At that date production of the 1946 crop was placed at 1,167 million bushels, 44 million bushels above the previous record crop of 1,123 million bushels in 1945. The carry-over of old wheat at June 30, 1946, was estimated at about 101 million bushels, which, added to the new crop, gives a total supply of 1,268 million bushels for the 1946-47 season as compared with total supplies of 1,404 million bushels for 1945-46. While exports from the United States during the current season will depend upon the urgency of demand, present plans call for the shipment of about 275 million bushels, more than 100 million bushels below the export figure of the past season.

Moisture conditions have been extremely favourable for the new grain crops in Argentina and an estimated 16.2 million acres have been seeded to wheat this year. Assuming an average yield, total production may exceed the 200-million-bushel mark, about 60 million bushels more than the amount produced in 1945-46. Offsetting this more favourable production outlook is the threat of extensive locust damage and the likelihood of an extremely low carry-over of old-crop wheat at the end of this year. Consequently, total supplies for the 1946-47 season are not likely to vary significantly from those of the present season.

Devastating drought in the major wheat-producing state of New South Wales has sharply reduced earlier Australian prospects for a substantially increased wheat crop this year as against the 144 million bushel crop of 1945-46. Early-season forecasts indicate that the new crop may not exceed 155 million bushels. Relative to her total supplies this year, Australia has conducted a heavy wheat and wheat flour export program, with the result that carry-over stocks at the end of this year are likely to be near the vanishing point.

While the demand for wheat during the 1946-47 season may have lost some of the urgency of a year ago, requirements are expected to remain extremely large and are apt to tax to the limit the available export supplies of surplus-producing countries. A favourable season has substantially increased wheat production in the Mediterranean countries, but drought has reduced yields in eastern Europe and extremely wet weather in some of the western areas and in the United Kingdom is thought to have reduced the amount of wheat available for milling purposes. Mr. Broomhall in his 'Corn Trade News' now estimates that the total European import need for wheat may be in excess of 500 million bushels which, together with Asiatic requirements, would give a total world import need of at least 800 million bushels.

The job of equating supply and demand is complicated by the knowledge that the activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will end in Europe on December 31, 1946, and in the Orient on March 31, 1947. Since its inception in 1943, this organization supported by voluntary donations from its member nations has carried out the great humane task of providing food for the war-torn and bankrupt nations of the world during and immediately after World War II. Although UNRRA has served the period of emergency for which it was formed, there still remains the long-term problem of attempting to supply the potential food needs of the world and the question of the production of these essential requirements at remunerative prices for the producer. For this task the Food and Agricultural Organization was established and to that end the recently proposed World Food Board is directed.

Production of Wheat Flour in August

Wheat flour production in August -- the opening month of the crop year -- totalled 2,158,627 barrels, comparing with 2,164,145 in the preceding month and 2,020,867 in the corresponding month of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. August exports of wheat flour amounted to 1,997,008 barrels, the highest single export for any month since July 1941 when the amount was 1,921,655 barrels; in August, 1945, 1,106,467 barrels were exported.

Mills reporting August operations had a total milling capacity of 92,420 barrels per 24-hour day and over a 27-day working period in the month 86.5 per cent of this was effective. Mills reporting in July operated 91.1 per cent of their combined rated capacity. Wheat milled into flour during August was 9,564,998 bushels against 8,969,829 a year ago.

Quantities of other grains milled during August (figures for August, 1945, in brackets) were as follows: oats, 2,229,085 (1,789,927) bushels; corn, 138,386 (223,023); barley, 769,723 (463,574); buckwheat, 750 (1,304); mixed grain, 1,576,209 (2,037,196).

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on September 26 totalled 107,204,607 bushels, an increase of 9,795,383 bushels over the total for September 19, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. On the corresponding date of last year visible supplies amounted to 201,240,948 bushels. The total for the latest date included 104,974,607 bushels in Canadian positions and 2,050,000 bushels in United States positions.

Wheat deliveries from farms in the Prairie Provinces were lower during the week ending September 26, the total being 14,733,337 bushels as compared with 21,871,880 in the preceding week. The cumulative total for the elapsed period of the current crop year, however, moved up to 99,577,514 bushels from 52,002,358 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

Marketings of coarse grains from western farms were also lighter than in the preceding week. Figures follow, with those for the earlier period in brackets: oats, 2,351,091 (4,102,997) bushels; barley, 2,003,239 (4,091,856); rye, 292,996 (339,868); flaxseed, 186,401 (552,231).

Estimates of the Fruit Crop

A further improvement of moderate proportions in the tree fruit and grape crops in Canada over last month is reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monthly report on fruit and vegetable crops. The increased prospects are the result of satisfactory growing conditions throughout the eastern provinces.

The apple harvest, which is now in full swing in all districts, is expected to amount to 16,173,000 bushels, a slight gain over the August estimate. The crop this season is more than twice that of a year ago and 15 per cent larger than the 10-year, 1935-44 average.

A moderate improvement in the peach prospects brings the estimate to 2,109,000 bushels compared with the estimate last month of 2,086,000 bushels. The harvest last season was 1,566,000 bushels. Pear production is also heavier than anticipated last month, the increase being due to improved yields in Ontario. The crop is now set at 845,000 bushels compared with the previous estimate of 816,000 bushels and a harvest last year of 600,000 bushels.

The plum and prune crop is also heavier than was expected a month ago and again the increase is due to increased yields in Ontario. The current estimate of 691,000 bushels is eight per cent above the August level and 104 per cent greater than the 10-year, 1935-44 average. The grape estimate is practically unchanged from that of a month ago at 72,220,000 pounds. The 1935 crop was 66,012,000 pounds, while the 10-year average harvest was 50,351,000 bushels.

Estimate of the Potato Crop

Production of potatoes in Canada this year is estimated at 44,628,000 cwt. based on conditions during the fourth week in September, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. This is an increase of 24 per cent over the smaller-than-average crop of 35,986,000 cwt. harvested last season and is nine per cent greater than the 5-year 1939-43 average of 40,833,000 cwt. The increase over last year is due to substantially heavier average yields per acre and heavier plantings. The average production this season is estimated at 86 cwt. per acre compared with 71 cwt. in 1945 and the acreage planted is set at 520,600 acres this year compared with 507,700 last year.

Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada at the opening of business on October 1 totalled 43,836,975 pounds as compared with 42,048,477 pounds on September 1, and 46,793,516 pounds on the corresponding date of last year, according to preliminary figures made public by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. October 1 stocks of cheese amounted to 23,083,133 pounds as compared with 24,458,934 pounds on September 1, and 43,166,560 pounds on October 1, 1945.

Stocks of cold storage eggs totalled 4,483,156 dozen compared with 6,163,560 on September 1, and 7,166,458 dozen on October 1 last year. Fresh eggs on hand on October 1 were 1,162,956 dozen compared with 1,042,730 on September 1. Holdings of frozen egg meats amounted to 7,769,987 pounds as compared with 8,478,489 on September 1, and 18,439,291 pounds a year ago.

Anticipated Pelt Production of Fur Farms

An estimate of the number of pelts available in Canada from fur farms for the marketing season of 1946-47 indicates that there will be approximately 96,300 standard silver fox, 54,200 new type fox, 303,700 standard mink and 15,300 new type mink pelts, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

At the beginning of 1946 there were approximately 63,300 standard silver and 30,700 new type foxes on farms. The number of standard silver fox pups raised is estimated at 101,700 and of new type pups 61,800. The number of standard mink on farms at the beginning of the year is estimated at 157,300 and of new type mink 16,000. Standard mink kittens raised are estimated at 365,700 and new type at 41,500.

July Output of Petroleum and Natural Gas

Output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in July amounted to 634,695 barrels compared with 621,933 in the preceding month and 696,723 in the corresponding month of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. For the first seven months of the current year production aggregated 4,506,106 barrels as compared with 5,218,534 in the similar period of last year.

Production of natural gas in July was recorded at 3,183,855 M cubic feet as compared with 3,441,982 M in June and 3,338,463 M in July of last year. During the first seven months of this year output totalled 29,982,669 M cubic feet as compared with 30,656,348 M in the corresponding period of 1945.

Asbestos Shipments and Production in July

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines during July amounted to 45,733 short tons as compared with 47,382 tons in June and 37,134 tons in July last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports, making aggregate shipments of 295,950 tons for the seven months ending July.

Mine production of asbestos was 43,874 tons in July, an advance over the June output of 39,179 tons but below the May output of 45,142 tons. Production for the seven months this year totalled 282,909 short tons. Stocks at the end of July stood at 31,519 tons.

Cement Production and Shipments in July

Production of Portland cement in Canada rose slightly in July over the previous high output for the year in June, amounting to 1,062,671 barrels as compared with 1,047,368 barrels in the earlier month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output in July last year was 849,522 barrels. For the seven months ended July this year production aggregated 5,908,875 barrels as compared with 3,668,268 barrels in the corresponding period of 1945.

Shipments to customers by Canadian manufacturers of cement during July amounted to 1,350,395 barrels as against 1,450,302 barrels in June and 1,159,702 barrels in July, 1945. Total shipments to the end of July this year reached 6,522,706 barrels as compared with 4,324,013 barrels in the first seven months of last year. Stocks at plants and ware houses at the end of July declined to 730,293 barrels from 1,019,995 barrels at the end of June.

Department Store Sales Rose in August

Department store sales in Canada made a further sharp advance in August with an increase of 27 per cent over August last year and 24 per cent over the preceding month of July, according to the preliminary report for the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The cumulative gain for the January-August period over the similar period of 1945 rose to 20 per cent from 19 per cent for the first seven months of the year.

Analysis of sales of reporting firms show increases for all commodity groupings over August last year, the lowest amounting to nine per cent. The outstanding factor in the high sales, however, is the pronounced rise over last year in sales of durable household goods. Sales of household appliances and electrical supplies were nearly 96 per cent higher, hardware and kitchen utensils over 39 per cent, furniture and home furnishings 34.5 and 33 per cent, respectively. Radios, musical instruments and supplies in August again led all departments with an increase of 195 per cent.

Country General Store Sales Higher in August

Sales of country general stores in Canada during August averaged five per cent higher than in July and 18 per cent higher than in August last year, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from a country-wide sample of stores. The month's increase over last year is the largest recorded for any month this year over the corresponding month of 1945. The unadjusted index of sales rose to 219.3 for August as compared with 203.3 in July and 186.1 in August last year.

Throughout this year there has been a gradual increase in the rate of sales expansion; the Bureau observes, and the cumulative gain for the first eight months stood at 13 per cent, to which point it had advanced from an average increase of eight per cent in the first quarter of the year.

Variety Store Chains in 1945

There were 19 variety store chains operating in Canada in 1945 and these had 521 stores with \$95,998,200 sales, an increase of 8.4 per cent over the volume of business transacted by 18 chains with 515 stores in the preceding year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The index number of sales, on the base 1930-100, stands at 243.8 for 1945 compared with 224.9 for 1944. Year-end inventories for 1945 were comprised of store inventories of \$9,008,400 and warehouse inventories of \$1,756,200.

Record August Output of Central Electric Stations

Central electric stations in August produced 3,439,934,000 kilowatt hours, which was the highest August production on record and exceeded the output in August last year by 202,321,000 kilowatt hours or by 6.2 per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. This record output in August follows upon a similar record production in July.

Electricity for primary use in August rose to 2,801,294,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 2,723,802,000 kilowatt hours in August 1945, a gain of 2.8 per cent; while secondary power increased to 638,640,000 kilowatt hours from 513,811,000 kilowatt hours, or by 24.3 per cent.

Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries

Inflow of capital to Canada from sales of securities to all countries declined to \$8,300,000 in July from the June total of \$22,300,000, and that for May of \$10,500,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. During the first seven months of the current year the capital inflow aggregated \$126,900,000 as compared with \$120,800,000 in the similar period of 1945.

Sales of securities to all countries in July were valued at \$23,000,000, comparing with \$41,400,000 in June and \$31,800,000 in July last year, while purchases from all countries totalled \$19,700,000 compared with \$19,100,000 in the preceding month and \$10,100,000 in July a year ago. Sales to all countries during the first seven months of this year aggregated \$293,000,000 against \$229,600,000 last year, and purchases \$166,100,000 compared with \$108,800,000.

Transactions with the United States accounted for the bulk of the trade in July, security sales to that country amounting to \$27,000,000 and purchases \$17,400,000; sales to the United Kingdom amounted to \$300,000 and purchases \$1,300,000; while sales to other countries totalled \$700,000 and purchases \$500,000.

Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres in August

Cheques cashed in the clearing centres of Canada in August totalled \$4,866,540,000 as compared with \$4,726,596,000 in the corresponding month of last year, an advance of three per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Transactions in 30 of the 33 clearing centres were at a higher level, declines being limited to Kingston, Ottawa and Winnipeg. The aggregate for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia showed considerable increase, while the totals for Ontario and the Prairie Provinces receded to a lower position. Bank debits for the first eight months of the current year aggregated \$44,918,000, as compared with \$42,813,000,000 in the similar period of 1945, an advance of 4.9 per cent. Increases were shown in each of the five economic areas except the Prairie Provinces.

Fewer Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit

Further decline was recorded in the number of claims filed for Unemployment Insurance benefit in August, reflecting a continued decrease in the number of cases of unemployment occurring within a period, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. There were 25,115 claims filed in August, 27,576 in July and 20,557 in August last year.

The number of persons signing the live unemployment register during the last six working days of August was 61,822 as compared with 68,535 at the end of July. In the week ending August 30 there were 53,033 beneficiaries compared with 57,633 in the week ending August 2. In August there were 24,385 claims forwarded to insurance offices for adjudication.

There were 73,138 beneficiaries during August who were paid a total of \$2,861,278 for 1,448,399 compensated unemployed days. During July, 83,838 beneficiaries were paid \$3,304,896 for 1,670,652 compensated days, while during August last year 19,520 beneficiaries were paid \$685,571 for 358,360 compensated days.

The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 19.8 days in August, 19.9 days in July and 18.4 days in August, 1945. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$39.12 in August, \$39.42 in July and \$35.12 in August last year. The average amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.98 in August, \$1.98 in July and \$1.91 in August, 1945.

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were valued at \$890,782 in August compared with \$641,072 in July, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales during the eight months ended August totalled \$5,215,037.

Pulp and Paper Industry of Canada

Marking the sixth consecutive year of record-breaking increases, the gross value of products turned out by the Canadian pulp and paper industry in 1945 reached a total of \$398,805,000, the highest annual value ever attained by the industry, according to the preliminary report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 1945 value was almost eight per cent higher than in 1944, when the total was \$369,846,000. The number of persons employed likewise reached a new peak at 39,996 as compared with 37,896 in 1944.

The 77 mills manufacturing pulp produced 5,600,814 tons valued at \$231,873,122 as compared with 5,271,137 tons valued at \$211,041,412 in 1944, representing increases in quantity and value of 6.3 per cent and 9.9 per cent, respectively. Of this 1945 total, 70.6 per cent or 3,956,182 tons valued at \$116,404,915 was produced by combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in paper-making, equal to increases of 8.3 per cent in tonnage and 18.6 per cent in value over the 1944 figures. Close to 25.3 per cent of the total pulp production was made for export, with tonnage 0.7 per cent and value 1.7 per cent higher than in 1944. The remainder, about four per cent of the total production, was made for sale in Canada and showed increases both in quantity and value of about 7.5 per cent and 6.2 per cent, respectively.

Groundwood pulp formed 59.6 per cent of the total quantity of pulp made in Canada in 1945. Unbleached sulphite accounted for 18.5 per cent, more than three-fourths consisting of "news" grade and the remainder of "strong" pulp. Bleached sulphite made up 10.8 per cent, of which about three-fifths was paper pulp and two-fifths dissolving pulp, the latter used in the production of rayon, celanese, cellophane and pulp-based plastics. Sulphate pulp represented 8.5 per cent of the total, mechanical screenings 0.7 per cent, chemical screenings 0.9 per cent and all other pulp one per cent.

The 80 mills making paper in 1945 produced 4,359,576 tons of paper and paper boards valued at \$282,837,614, as compared with 4,044,376 tons valued at \$255,545,841 in 1944, representing increases of 7.8 per cent in tonnage and 10.7 per cent in value. Increases in the quantity of paper products were shown in all provinces concerned: the group of provinces comprising Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba showed an increase of 10 per cent as did also the province of Ontario; Quebec and British Columbia were up 6.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent, respectively.

Newsprint made up 76.2 per cent of the total reported tonnage of paper manufactured in 1945. Newsprint production amounted to 3,324,033 tons with a value of \$189,023,736 as compared with 3,039,783 tons valued at \$165,655,165 in 1944, representing increases of 9.3 per cent in quantity and 14.1 per cent in value. According to the Newsprint Service Bureau, the Canadian production of newsprint was over four times that of the United States in 1945 and formed 75.5 per cent of the total North American production of 4,316,349 tons. The Newsprint Association of Canada has estimated the Canadian output for the first seven months of 1946 at 2,359,962 tons, an increase of 544,809 tons, or 30 per cent more than during the same period of 1945.

Fisheries Production of British Columbia

The marketed value of the products of the fisheries of British Columbia reached record levels in 1945, amounting to \$44,532,000 as compared with \$34,901,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 28 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total quantity of fish taken, including shell fish, was 5,440,000 cwt., an increase of 857,000 cwt. from the 1944 total of 4,583,000 cwt. Value to fishermen at the point of landing was \$21,201,000, an advance of 18 per cent over 1944.

The salmon industry -- the most important single fishery of the Dominion -- accounted for almost 57 per cent of the total marketed value of the fisheries of the Province. In 1945, the landings of salmon amounted to 1,709,649 cwt. with a marketed value of \$25,424,954, as compared with a catch of 1,075,719 cwt. and a marketed value of \$15,623,223 in 1944. The value at the point of landing was \$11,267,942 compared with \$7,255,524. Marketings of canned salmon rose sharply in 1945, totalling 1,739,308 cases valued at \$18,407,451 compared with 1,097,555 cases valued at \$11,479,093 in 1944.

Herring came second in order of marketed value in 1945, being recorded at \$8,423,136 compared with \$6,758,626; the quantity landed was 2,576,536 cwt. compared with 1,871,038. Halibut advanced to third place from fourth in 1944, with a marketed value of \$3,318,215 compared with \$2,934,885. Grayfish livers and the vitamin oil produced from them, were fourth in order with a value of \$2,347,631 compared with \$3,751,460, followed by pilchards valued at \$1,439,145 against \$2,222,181, and ling cod \$1,166,738 compared with \$1,282,617.

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The marketed value of the products of the fisheries of British Columbia reached record levels in 1945, amounting to \$44,532,000 as compared with \$34,901,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 28 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total quantity of fish taken, including shell fish, was 5,440,000 cwt., an increase of 857,000 cwt. from the 1944 total of 4,583,000 cwt. Value to fishermen at the point of landing was \$21,201,000, an advance of 18 per cent over 1944.

The salmon industry -- the most important single fishery of the Dominion -- accounted for almost 57 per cent of the total marketed value of the fisheries of the Province. In 1945, the landings of salmon amounted to 1,709,649 cwt. with a marketed value of \$25,424,954, as compared with a catch of 1,075,719 cwt. and a marketed value of \$15,623,223 in 1944. The value at the point of landing was \$11,267,942 compared with \$7,255,524. Marketings of canned salmon rose sharply in 1945, totalling 1,739,308 cases valued at \$18,407,451 compared with 1,097,555 cases valued at \$11,479,093 in 1944.

Herring came second in order of marketed value in 1945, being recorded at \$8,423,136 compared with \$6,758,626; the quantity landed was 2,576,536 cwt. compared with 1,871,038. Halibut advanced to third place from fourth in 1944, with a marketed value of \$3,318,215 compared with \$2,934,885. Grayfish livers and the vitamin oil produced from them, were fourth in order with a value of \$2,347,631 compared with \$3,751,460, followed by pilchards valued at \$1,439,145 against \$2,222,181, and ling cod \$1,166,338 compared with \$1,282,617.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ending September 21 totalled 80,658 cars, an increase of 7,169 cars or 9.8 per cent over the total for the same week of 1945, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It is the first time that the weekly car loadings have exceeded 80,000 cars since October, 1929. Loadings increased by 2,522 cars in Eastern Canada and by 4,647 cars in Western Canada.

Grain loadings in Western Canada increased by 1,445 cars over 1945, but there was a decline of 1,364 cars in Eastern Canada, reflecting an abnormally heavy rail movement in this territory last year. Compared with last year, increases were reported of 454 cars in grain products, 504 cars in fresh fruits, 266 in coal, 1,008 in ores and concentrates, 677 in sand, stone, gravel, brick, etc., 755 in pulpwood, 812 in lumber, lath, shingles, 1,064 in gasoline and petroleum products, 491 in wood pulp and paper, and 1,787 cars in l.c.l. merchandise.

The only groups showing large decreases from 1945 were iron and steel manufactures--413 cars -- and automobiles and parts, 348 cars.

Fourth Preliminary Announcement
of Prairie Census Returns

Population of the City of Calgary registered an increase of slightly more than 10 per cent between 1941 and 1946, while that of Lethbridge recorded a growth of nearly 11 per cent, according to preliminary counts of 1946 census returns made public by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Calgary's population rose to 98,101 in 1946 from 88,904 in 1941, and that of Lethbridge to 16,206 from 14,612.

Among other centres in Manitoba for which counts have been completed, the population of Portage la Prairie rose from 7,187 in 1941 to 7,545, Flin Flon from 6,860 in 1941 to 7,522, Selkirk from 4,915 to 5,370, and Transcona from 5,495 to 6,016. Population of Dauphin fell from 4,662 to 4,596, and of The Pas from 3,181 to 3,056.

In Saskatchewan, the population of Weyburn also recorded an inter-censal increase, rising from 6,179 to 6,945, while that of Melville fell from 4,011 to 3,626. Population of Estevan rose from 2,774 to 3,084, while a count of Humboldt's inhabitants remained almost unchanged at 1,764. In Alberta, the population of Redcliff rose from 1,111 in 1941 to 1,279, and of Brooks from 888 to 1,082.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
2. Anticipated Pelt Production of Fur Farms, 1946-47 (10 cents).
3. Farm Wages in Canada (10 cents)
4. Monthly Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, July (10 cents).
5. Preliminary Report on the Pulp and Paper Industry, 1945 (30 cents).
6. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, July (10 cents).
7. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, August (10 cents).
8. Monthly Indexes of Country General Store Sales, August (10 cents).
9. Preliminary Report on Department Store Sales, August (10 cents).
10. Cement, July (10 cents).
11. Asbestos, July (10 cents).
12. Central Electric Stations, August (10 cents).
13. Trade of Canada: Exports, Canadian Produce, Foreign Produce (detailed), August (25 cents).
14. Advance Preliminary Statement of Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine of the Principal Cities of Canada, October 1 (10 cents).
15. Variety Store Chains, 1945 (25 cents).
16. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, August (10 cents).
17. Cheques Cashed and Money Supply, August (10 cents).
18. Manufacturing Industries of the Prairie Provinces, 1944 (25 cents).
19. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
20. Advance Report of the Fisheries of British Columbia, 1945 (10 cents).
21. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report (10 cents).
22. Canadian Milling Statistics, August (10 cents).
23. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents). (10 cents).
24. Preliminary Announcement of Population, Prairie Census, 1946--Bulletin 7-0040
25. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, July (10 cents)
26. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, August (10 cents)



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