

Canada's External Trade in August

Value of Canada's external trade, excluding gold, reached a higher point in August than in any month in peace-time history, amounting to \$409,218,000 compared with \$352,878,000 in the preceding month and \$428,866,000 in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The high level reflects buoyancy in both imports and exports, totals for each exceeding all previous non-war months. Aggregate value for the first eight months of the current year was \$2,715,893,000, recording a decline of almost 19 per cent from the war-time figure of \$3,397,395,000 in the similar period of last year.

The advancing trend in merchandise imports -- a characteristic of the trade in recent months -- was continued in August, when goods entered for consumption in Canada were valued at \$163,224,000 as compared with \$128,134,000 in the corresponding month of last year, an increase of 27.4 per cent. August imports exceeded the July valuation by \$1,609,000, and were little short of the monthly record of \$164,197,000 established in May this year. Imports during the first eight months of the year were valued at \$1,204,714,000 as compared with \$1,065,510,000 in the same period of 1945.

Continuing the expansion recorded in July, Canada's merchandise export trade in August rose sharply in value to \$242,685,000 -- the highest monthly total since the capitulation of Japan in August last year. The increase over July was \$53,979,000, while the advance over June amounted to \$75,987,000. There was, however, a reduction of \$52,364,000 from last year's August total. Merchandise exported during the first eight months of the current year amounted to \$1,494,165,000 as compared with the war-time total of \$2,296,156,000 in the same period of 1945.

Re-exports of foreign commodities were valued at \$3,309,000 in August compared with \$2,557,000 in the preceding month and \$5,583,000 in the corresponding month of last year. For the first eight months of this year the total was \$17,014,000 as compared with \$35,730,000 in the like period of last year.

Canada's Merchandise Imports in July

Merchandise imports were maintained at a high level in August, when goods entered for consumption in Canada were valued at \$163,224,000 as compared with \$128,134,000 in the corresponding month of last year, an increase of 27.4 per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Imports in August exceeded the July total by \$1,609,000, and were only slightly lower than the monthly record of \$164,197,000 for May this year. This year's August figure was nearly three times as great as the pre-war 1935-39 average for August of \$57,900,000.

Reflecting the continuing high level of demand in Canada, and the increasing availability of foreign goods and shipping facilities, merchandise imports for the first eight months of 1946 at \$1,204,714,000, were higher than for any comparable period in Canadian history and compare with \$1,065,510,000 in the similar period of 1945.

Advances were general in each month of the current year as compared with the same months of last year, ranging from a low of 4.1 per cent in February to a high of 27.4 per cent in the latest month. The bulk of the increase in the eight-month period was due to larger imports from the United States and Latin American countries. If returned Canadian military equipment is excluded, there is practically no change in imports from the United Kingdom.

Imports from the United States, Canada's principal source of supply were valued at \$123,123,000 in August, recording an increase of \$10,600,000 over the preceding month and \$26,300,000 over August last year. Increases were widely distributed, large gains being recorded in such commodities as cotton and products, farm implements and machinery, passenger automobiles, coal and petroleum products.

From the United Kingdom, Canada imported \$14,512,000 worth of merchandise in August, showing a decline of \$7,400,000 from July, but an increase of \$3,900,000 over August, 1945. The decrease from July was due to the drop in value from \$9,800,000 to \$2,300,000 of military stores returned to Canada. On the other hand, the increases over August 1945



was accounted for by the heavier return of military equipment. There was thus no appreciable change in value of "normal" imports from the United Kingdom compared with July, but when compared with August last year the "normal" advance was \$2,100,000.

Imports from British Empire countries other than the United Kingdom were \$4,100,000 in excess of July total, being largely due to heavier inflow of commodities from the Straits Settlements, British West Indies and Nigeria. Imports from Switzerland, Brazil, Venezuela and Cuba were lower than in July, and the total from non-empire countries other than the United States declined from \$17,800,000 in July to \$12,000,000 in August.

In comparing the first eight months of 1946 with the same period of 1945, imports from the United States rose from \$818,360,000 to \$853,968,000. Goods received from the United Kingdom amounted to \$147,303,000 compared with \$89,056,000, but this advance is accounted for by an increase in the return of Canadian military equipment to Canada. The net effect, therefore, is that United Kingdom's shipments to Canada show little change.

Imports from the following countries show substantial increases in the eight-month period: Honduras, from \$5,400,000 to \$11,200,000; Brazil, from \$4,200,000 to \$10,100,000; Venezuela, from \$10,700,000 to \$15,800,000; Cuba from \$5,700,000 to \$9,900,000; Switzerland, from \$3,900,000 to \$7,800,000; Jamaica, from \$4,900,000 to \$7,900,000; Mexico, from \$9,200,000 to \$11,900,000; and Nigeria from \$2,600,000 to \$4,800,000.

A comparison by commodity groups between the first eight months of 1946 and 1945 reflects the gradual transformation from war to peace. While some capital goods and industrial products show increases the greatest gains were shown in consumer's goods, as the following advances indicate: machinery, other than agricultural, rose \$18,300,000, or by 29 per cent; fruits by \$16,500,000 or 35 per cent; cotton \$13,600,000 or by 24 per cent; petroleum products \$12,000,000 or 19 per cent; wool by \$8,500,000 or 28 per cent; passenger automobiles by \$8,400,000 or 375 per cent; fresh vegetables by \$8,200,000 or 56 per cent; furs by \$8,000,000; coffee and chicory by \$7,500,000, nuts \$7,200,000, books and printed matter \$7,100,000, coal \$6,400,000; household equipment, \$6,300,000; farm implements and machinery, \$8,200,000.

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#### Retail Sales in August

Dollar volume of retail sales was 20 per cent higher in August than in the corresponding month of last year, an increase which was exceeded only by April among corresponding-month comparisons for this year and last, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The unadjusted index for August, on the base 1935-1939= 100, stood at 214.3 compared with indexes of 178.1 in August 1945, and 195.4 in July of this year. The composite index for the fourteen kinds of business showed a cumulative gain for the first eight months of this year of 15 per cent over the same period of 1945.

Increases in durable goods sales continued in excess of those recorded by trades whose activities concerned the distribution of food, clothing, personal effects, or those in the general merchandise group whose sales compositions were diversified. This is a condition which has prevailed, of course, for a considerable period of time. Radio and electrical store sales rose 84 per cent in August this year over last and, although their rise over 1941 is still far short of that which most other trades have attained, rapid strides are being made toward recapturing a larger share of consumer expenditure. Furniture and hardware stores with increases of 44 and 36 per cent for August exceeded their average gain for earlier months of the year by a few points in each case.

A brisk demand for apparel, particularly for men's wear, is apparent in August results for the clothing trades. Family clothing stores showed a 33 per cent gain in sales between August of the two years while men's apparel store sales rose 30 per cent. Sales in the ladies' ready-to-wear trade with a more moderate increase of 19 per cent were almost on a par with the average gain for retail trade. Sales of shoe stores increases 12 per cent for August, surpassing a six per cent gain in business for the year-to-date comparison.

Department stores with August sale up 27 per cent led the other trades in the general merchandise group and had an average gain of 20 per cent in the first eight months of this year over last. Variety stores reported sales higher by 22 per cent in August and to date have shown an average increase of 11 per cent. Corresponding increases for country general stores were 18 per cent in August and 13 per cent in cumulative results.

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### Rise in Wholesale Sales in August

With all regions of the country sharing in the advance, the dollar volume of wholesale sales in August was almost 21 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from wholesalers representing nine lines of trade. The increase in August was only one point below that recorded for July and was one point above the cumulative gain in the first eight months of 1946 over the same period of 1945. The general unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-1939=100 stood at 261.9 for August, 249.3 for July, and 216.3 for August, 1945.

Substantial increases over August last year were recorded in all nine lines of trade under survey. The clothing and hardware trades showed the greatest increases in business with sales expansion of 42 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively. Gains less marked than those recorded in July this year over last were shown for the automotive and dry goods trades, each of which reported gains of 28 per cent over August 1945, as compared with increases of 39 per cent and 33 per cent in July. Sales of footwear were up 24 per cent over August a year ago, while an increase of 19 per cent was reported in the wholesale grocery trade. Increases for other trades amounted to 16 per cent for drugs and tobacco and confectionery, and 12 per cent for fruits and vegetables.

The higher wholesale inventory level established in July was maintained in August when stocks were reported 14 per cent in advance of August, 1945. Greatest improvement was registered in the clothing, footwear, and fruits and vegetables trades, with increases in stocks amounting to 38 per cent, 35 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively. A gain of 22 per cent was reported in stocks held by tobacco and confectionery wholesalers, while stocks held by wholesalers of groceries, automotive equipment and drugs were respectively, 19, 16 and 15 per cent higher. Inventory position of dry goods and hardware trades showed gains of seven and six per cent, respectively.

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### Trends in Food Distribution

Dollar volume of wholesale food sales continued through the month of August to show increases over the corresponding month of 1945, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 75 of the larger grocery wholesalers and 45 wholesalers of fruits and vegetables. Wholesale sales volume in the grocery trade was 19 per cent above that for August 1945, while sales of fruit and vegetables establishments increased by 12 per cent.

In the retail field, August sales of 870 chain store units were 24 per cent higher than sales of 879 stores operated in August, 1945. Sales of independent retail food stores for the country as a whole were 13 per cent in advance of August last year. Sales of chain food stores showed uniform increases in all parts of the country, while advances in sales made by independent stores ranged from a low of nine per cent in Quebec to a high of 21.5 per cent in Alberta.

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### Cost-of-Living Index for September

Seasonal declines in prices for fresh vegetables during August were sufficient to check an advance dating from February 1946 in the cost-of-living index compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index declined from 125.6 on August 1 to 125.5 on September 3, 1946. The food group fell from 144.7 to 143.2, due almost entirely to lower quotations for vegetables. Fruits were also slightly lower but eggs recorded moderate increases. The clothing index moved up from 127.6 to 129.6 for September, while home-furnishings advanced from 127.0 to 128.4. The miscellaneous items series changed from 113.8 to 113.9; fuel and light remained unchanged at 107.2, and rentals at 112.6.

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### Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers

The composite Dominion index of prices paid by farmers for commodities and services, including living costs, rose three points to 141.6 between April and August, 1946, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. This was an increase of 5.6 per cent over August, 1945. The eastern index at 142.4 and the western index at 140.5 showed April-August advances of 3.2 and 2.9 points, respectively. A greater variation between east and west was apparent in increases over August 1945 levels--4.9 points in the east and 6.1 points in the west.

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### August Employment Situation

Industrial employment generally in Canada showed an important recession at the beginning of August which was caused, in the main, by the existence of widespread industrial disputes, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monthly report on employment and payrolls. A general contraction had also been indicated at August 1 last year, due to the curtailment in war work. In the experience of the years since 1920, the movement at mid-summer has usually, though not invariably, been upward; had it not been for the losses in employment directly resulting from the strikes, the trend at the date under review would have been decidedly favourable.

The 16,000 establishment participating in the latest survey of employment and payrolls reported the release of 10,243 workers, reducing their staffs by 0.6 per cent to 1,765,105 at the beginning of August. The curtailment in operations took place very largely in manufacturing; also chiefly as a result of strikes, there was a falling-off in mining, while employment in logging and trade showed seasonal declines.

On the other hand, considerable improvement was reported in transportation, communications, services and construction and maintenance. The most noteworthy expansion was in the last-named, in which over 8,300 persons were added to the staffs of the co-operating employers. This advance, though important, represented a percentage gain which was not equal to that indicated as normal in the experience of the last 25 years.

Within the manufacturing division, there were considerable increases in the food and lumber groups, but strikes in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, rubber and other industries resulted in substantial losses in employment.

The amounts expended in salaries and wages by the establishments furnishing statistics in the eight leading industries at August 1 aggregated \$57,620,485, giving an average of \$32.64 per employee. At July 1 the sum of \$57,257,646 had been disbursed by these employers, a per capita figure of \$32.25. The average at August 1 last year had been \$32.09. In the last 12 months, there has been a reduction of 0.1 per cent in the general index of payrolls, and of 1.4 per cent in the index of employment, but the average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment have risen by 1.7 per cent.

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### Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing

Largely as a result of industrial disputes, manufacturing as a whole showed important declines at August 1 as compared with July 1 in the number of hourly-rated employees, in the aggregate hours worked and the hourly wages. Data were furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 6,142 establishments which reported 700,885 wage-earners employed on an hourly basis; the hours worked by these persons totalled 30,143,502, while their wages aggregated \$21,107,743. At July 1, the same factories had a staff of 720,940 hourly-rated men and women, whose working time had amounted to 30,575,908 hours, for which they received the sum of \$21,389,171. Thus in the month there were reductions of 2.8 per cent in the number of hourly-rated workers, of 1.4 per cent in the total hours worked by such persons, and of 1.3 per cent in their hourly wages. The average hours, however, rose from 42.4 in the week of July 1 to 43 in the week of August 1. The average rate per hour was unchanged, at 70 cents.

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### Sales of New Motor Vehicles in Canada

Constantly increasing rate of consumer purchasing throughout the first six months of the current year in both passenger and commercial types of motor vehicles is indicated in the second quarterly report on the sales of new motor vehicles issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total sales of passenger cars for the first half of the year amounted to 28,345 units with a retail value of \$39,514,496. New commercial vehicle sales numbered 18,544 and these sold for a total of \$30,937,847. Average retail prices were \$1,394 for new passenger cars and \$1,638 for new commercial vehicles.

The second quarter of the year witnessed much greater sales activity than did the first three months. Sales of new passenger cars totalled 21,458 in the three months, April-June, as compared with 7,113 units sold in the first quarter. The 12,316 trucks and buses sold in the second quarter were approximately twice the number sold in the January-March period.

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### Automobile Production Higher in July

Production of motor vehicles in Canada during July increased to 17,221 units as compared with 15,585 in June and 11,095 in July last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. July output was the second-highest for a month this year, the top figure being 20,022 units in May. Production in both months exceeded that for civilian use in any month since March, 1943.

Output for the seven months ended July totalled 97,010 units, showing only a small increase over the total of 96,768 units in the corresponding period of 1945. Output in each of the first three months of this year was below that of last year but was higher from April to July.

July output consisted of 9,745 passenger cars and 7,476 commercial vehicles. Of the passenger cars, 6,052 were manufactured for sale in Canada and 3,693 for export; while in the case of commercial vehicles, 4,662 were for sale in Canada and 2,814 for export.

Aggregate production of passenger automobiles in the seven months was 50,454 units, of which 34,503 were for sale in Canada and the remainder for export. Commercial vehicles aggregated 46,556 in the period, 24,534 being made for the domestic market and 22,022 for sale abroad.

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### Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 3 aggregated 112,196,972 bushels, recording an increase of 5,172,365 bushels over the total for September 26, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. On the corresponding date of last year stocks totalled 197,419,346 bushels. Of the current totals, 109,723,098 bushels were in Canadian positions and 2,473,874 bushels were in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces were lighter during the week ending October 3, totalling 10,785,770 bushels as compared with 16,312,603 in the preceding week. However, the total for the elapsed portion of the present crop year rose to 111,942,550 bushels from last year's corresponding total of 59,112,147 bushels.

Marketings of coarse grains were also reduced during the week, totals being as follows, with those for the preceding week in brackets: oats, 1,882,563 (2,601,271) bushels; barley, 1,315,239 (2,273,235); rye, 212,844 (349,727); flaxseed, 165,080 (209,696) bushels.

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### Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs on October 1

Stocks of creamery butter in cold storages, dairy factories and in transit on October 1 totalled 70,665,000 pounds, recording a seasonal advance of 1,854,000 pounds over the September 1 holdings, but a decrease of 835,000 pounds from the October 1, 1945 stocks, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. This year's October 1 stocks were 2,645,000 pounds in advance of the 5-year average for October 1. Holdings of cheese were reduced amounting to 39,110,000 pounds compared with 43,106,000 on September 1, and 63,943,000 a year ago.

Holdings of evaporated whole milk were also reduced on October 1, totalled 27,342,000 pounds compared with 29,334,000 in the preceding month and 39,513,000 pounds last year. October 1 stocks of skim milk powder amounted to 4,361,000 pounds, comparing with 5,154,000 on September 1, and 5,611,000 a year ago.

Stocks of shell eggs were lower on October 1 when the total was 10,309,000 dozen against 14,376,000 on September 1 and 13,776,000 on October 1, 1945. Frozen egg meat stocks also were reduced with a total of 9,476,000 pounds compared with 10,611,000 on September 1, and 27,076,000 last year.

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Output of Dairy Products in September

A sharp decline was recorded in the September production of creamery butter when the total fell to 25,783,000 pounds, a reduction of approximately 15 per cent from that of September, 1945. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the September decline was the most pronounced since last March when the total was reduced by 20 per cent. While the output has continued in a downward direction throughout the production season it has become much more pronounced during the past two months, and the total for the nine months ended September fell to 224,187,000 pounds or by 8.4 per cent from the January-September output last year.

Stocks of creamery butter on October 1 reflect this decline in production, the holdings being 835,000 pounds lower than those in store and in transit at the same date a year ago. While trade figures for September are not yet available it is apparent that the domestic disappearance of total butter in September will be approximately 28,500,000 pounds, a slight increase over the preceding month.

Domestic disappearance of creamery butter during the three summer months -- June, July and August -- amounted to 65,000,000 pounds. For the same period last year the comparative figure was over 75,000,000. As pointed out in an earlier release the improved position was due to a reduction in the individual weekly butter ration from seven to six ounces. Had it not been for this saving, the supplies of butter would have been reduced to a much greater extent.

Cheddar cheese production in September fell to 17,144,000 pounds, representing a reduction of 30 per cent from last year; and the cumulative total for the nine-month period was 120,271,000 pounds, a drop of about 23 per cent. Ice cream production advanced to 1,215,000 gallons in the month, making a total of 13,566,000 gallons for the nine-month period; in percentage terms the former represented an increase of five per cent and the latter a decrease of about four per cent.

Concentrated milk products in September amounted to approximately 27,000,000 pounds as compared with 27,400,000 last year, and the January-to-September output declined to 246,586,000 pounds, representing a reduction of 1.5 per cent. Whole milk products declined five per cent in September and three per cent in the period ended September, while milk by-products advanced 13 per cent in the month, and six per cent during the cumulative period.

Pronounced reduction was recorded in the output of milk in August, when the total was 1,765,000 pounds, being eight per cent less than that produced in the same month of 1945. The cumulative total for the eight-month period shows an aggregate of 11,951,000,000 pounds, representing a decline of four per cent compared with the January-August period of 1945.

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Estimates of Number of Live Stock on Farms

Estimates of the numbers of principal species of live stock on farms in Canada at June 1 this year show appreciable reduction from those of the preceding year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The decline of 10.8 per cent in hog numbers, reported in an earlier release, has been accompanied by reductions in horses, cattle and sheep.

Cattle numbers, after reaching an all-time peak of 10,758,600 on June 1, 1945, show a reduction on June 1 this year of 3.5 per cent. Most of the decrease occurred in the Prairie Provinces. Milk cow numbers, estimated at 3,913,900 at June 1, 1946, are 84,300 below those of a year ago.

Numbers of horses on farms, which have been declining for some years, again indicate a reduction in 1946. The estimate for June 1 this year stands at 2,396,850 as compared with 2,584,800, a decline of 7.3 per cent. The principal decreases have occurred in the Prairie Provinces.

Numbers of sheep on farms are below those of a year ago, with an over-all reduction for Canada of 6.7 per cent, the total being 3,378,400 as compared with 3,621,800. The only province showing a gain over last year is Saskatchewan.

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### Population of Winnipeg and Other Manitoba Centres

The population of Winnipeg -- Canada's fourth most populous city at the date of the last Dominion census -- rose to 224,159 in 1946 from 221,960 in 1941, according to preliminary counts of quinquennial census returns made public by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1936 the population of Winnipeg was 215,814. Thus in the 10-year intercensal period Winnipeg's population has increased by 3.8 per cent.

The population of St. Boniface was almost a third larger in 1946 than it was at the census of 1936; in 1946 the population was 21,320, comparing with 18,157 in 1941 and 16,275 in 1936. Population of Portage la Prairie has increased by 15.4 per cent during the past 10 years, rising from 6,538 in 1936 to 7,187 in 1941 and still further to 7,545 in 1946.

Transcona's population rose from 5,495 in 1941 to 6,016, while that of Dauphin fell from 4,662 to 4,596, and of The Pas from 3,181 to 3,056. Returns show that the population of Selkirk rose from 4,915 in 1941 to 5,370 in 1946, that of Neepawa from 2,292 to 2,452, and of Minnedosa from 1,636 to 1,828.

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### Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points

International automobile traffic across the Canadian border in August surpassed the high level established in July and created a new monthly record, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. More than 1,060,000 vehicles were checked through border points during the month compared with 748,159 vehicles in August, 1945. An analysis of this immense cavalcade shows that it included 841,858 foreign entries and 218,157 Canadian vehicles returning from the United States. Foreign countries included 492,504 non-permit or local traffic, while the more important tourist class numbered 332,407 cars in addition to 16,947 commercial vehicles of United States registry.

Canadian cars returning from a visit to the United States during August numbered 175,613 staying for short periods under 24 hours, while 28,652 cars had remained abroad longer than one day. There were also 13,892 Canadian commercial vehicles returning to Canada during August this year.

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### Estimate of Forest Production in 1944

Forest production of Canada in 1944 involved the cutting of 2,508,046,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber, according to the annual estimate released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, of which 38.7 per cent was taken out of the woods in the form of logs and bolts chiefly for the production of lumber, 29.4 per cent as pulpwood and 28.4 per cent as firewood. The remaining 3.5 per cent consisted of other forest products in various forms.

This constitutes only the depletion for use and to it must be added the volume of merchantable material destroyed by fire, which in 1944 amounted to 327,630,000 cubic feet. Insects and tree diseases destroy annual about 500,000,000 cubic feet of wood, so that the drain on our forest resources in 1944 was approximately 3,335,676,000 cubic feet. About three-fourths of this amount was used and one-fourth was wasted.

Logs and bolts cut in 1944 were converted into 4,512,232 M feet board measure of sawn lumber and into other sawmill products with a total net value of over \$96,000,000. Less than two per cent of the logs and bolts cut in Canada in 1944 were exported unmanufactured.

A total of 2,332,157,000 cubic feet of home grown and imported forest products valued at \$270,730,868 was consumed in Canada in 1944, including wood used in the form in which it was taken from the woods and wood used as raw material in Canadian industry. Of the total quantity used in Canada less than one half of one per cent was imported.

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### Stocks of Ingot Makers' Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal

Stocks of ingot makers' non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of July were recorded at 5,374,601 pounds, an increase of 166,588 pounds during the month, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Month-end stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingots totalled 2,605,322 pounds compared with 2,333,621 at the beginning of the month.

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### Production and Sales of Asphalt Roofing Materials in August

Further increase was recorded in production and sales of asphalt roofing materials in August, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production in August this year included 448,160 squares of shingles and rolled roofing and 5,176 tons of felts and sheathing as compared with 332,517 squares of the former and 3,550 tons of the latter in August, 1945. Sales of shingles and rolled roofing rose to 433,101 squares from 338,545 in August 1945, while sales of felts and sheathing advanced to 4,661 tons from 3,979 tons.

### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended September 28 at 79,679 cars were 5,758 cars heavier than in the same week of last year, but declined 1,010 cars from the preceding week, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Loadings increased by 2,423 cars in Eastern Canada and by 3,335 cars in Western Canada over last year.

The principal increases over 1945 occurred in ores and concentrates of 1,213 cars, gasoline and petroleum products 1,118 cars, l.c.l. merchandise 1,905 cars, fresh fruits 745 cars, sand, stone, gravel, brick, etc. 681 cars, lumber, lath and shingles 666 cars, and woodpulp and paper 562 cars. Declines followed the same pattern as in previous weeks; live stock dropped 483 cars, iron and steel manufactures 556 cars and miscellaneous manufactures 474 cars.

Grain loadings in Western Canada declined from 8,619 cars in the preceding week to 7,730 cars.

### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Ingot Makers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, July (10 cents).
2. Sugar Report, August 17 to September 7, 1946 (10 cents).
3. Sales of Clay Products Made from Canadian Clays, July (10 cents).
4. Employment Situation and Payrolls, August (10 cents).
5. Electrical Apparatus and Supplies Industry, 1945 (10 cents).
6. Current Trends in Food Distribution, August (10 cents).
7. Indexes of Wholesale Sales, August (10 cents).
8. Production and Domestic Sales of Asphalt Roofing, August (10 cents).
9. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, January-June (10 cents).
10. Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers (10 cents).
11. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, August (10 cents).
12. Indexes of Retail Sales, August (10 cents).
13. Imports into Canada for Consumption, August (10 cents).
14. Summary of Canada's Imports for Consumption, August (10 cents).
15. Trade of Canada, August (10 cents).
16. Live Stock Survey, June 1 (10 cents).
17. Population of Completed Census Divisions, Rural Municipalities, Cities Towns and Villages of Manitoba, 1946 (10 cents).
18. Canadian Grain Statistics, (10 cents).
19. Dairy Review, September (10 cents).
20. Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Cold Storage, October 1 (10 cents).
21. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
22. Dealers' Monthly Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, July (10 cents).
23. Estimate of Forest Production, 1944 (25 cents).
24. Automobile Production, June (10 cents).
25. Automobile Production, July (10 cents).
26. Revenues and Expenses of Railways, July (10 cents).
27. Price Movements, September (10 cents).





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