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Canada's Domestic Merchandise Exports in October

Canada's merchandise export trade rose to \$204,150,000 in October from the September level of \$169,779,000, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There was, however, a decline of 10.5 per cent from last year's October value of \$227,901,000. During the first 10 months of the current year, merchandise was exported to the value of \$1,868,094,000 compared with \$2,744,867,000 in the similar period of 1945.

An outstanding feature of the rise in October over the preceding month was a sharp advance in the export movement of wheat, which rose from \$9,110,000 to \$30,600,000. The value of wheat exports, however, was substantially below the figure of \$48,138,000 for October last year when the movement was particularly heavy to meet the urgent food needs in Europe and elsewhere. Barley exports were heavy, totalling \$4,228,000 compared with \$126,000 in September, and \$1,541,000 last year. Exports of wheat flour at \$9,304,000 compared with \$10,831,000 in September, and \$8,021,000 a year ago.

Fish exports recorded marked expansion in October, increasing to \$10,085,000 compared with \$8,037,000 in September and \$6,073,000 a year ago. Meat exports at \$8,072,000 were also substantially in advance of the September value of \$7,210,000, but fell short of the October 1945 valuation of \$9,948,000.

Further sharp advance was shown in the exports of newsprint, planks and boards, and large but more moderate increases in pulpwood and woodpulp. Newsprint exports were valued at \$24,005,000 compared with \$19,559,000 in September and \$13,026,000 in October, 1945; planks and boards, \$16,000,000 against \$13,706,000 in September and \$11,345,000. Wood pulp shipments totalled \$10,179,000, and pulpwood \$4,346,000.

Exports of automobiles and parts continued to decline in October, while farm and industrial machinery, nickel, and zinc advanced. Sharp decreases also were shown in the exports of aluminum and copper. October exports of automobiles and parts were valued at \$3,713,000, nickel \$4,640,000, zinc \$1,765,000, aluminum \$1,852,000, and copper \$1,174,000.

Although Canada's aggregate domestic exports in October were not so high as last year, there is evidence of the restoration of many pre-war trade channels. October trade returns show that Canadian goods were destined to no fewer than 106 countries or groups of countries as compared with 97 in October last year, while in the 10 months ended October, 113 destinations were listed as compared with 104 in the similar period of 1945.

Exports to the United States in October were valued at \$99,085,507, including Canadian wheat to the value of \$13,477,061 for furtherance, final destination being unknown at the time of shipment. In October last year, exports to the United States totalled \$98,438,319. Aggregate value for the first 10 months of this year was \$714,845,118 compared with \$1,006,815,121 in the same period of 1945. Value of merchandise exported to the United Kingdom in October was \$47,664,852 compared with \$66,320,970, and in the 10 months, \$480,261,296 against \$844,471,728.

China moved up to third position in October as a purchaser of Canadian goods, with a total of \$5,632,211 compared with \$1,004,906 a year ago, and a 10-month aggregate of \$35,080,784 compared with \$1,425,580. British South Africa was fourth in October at \$5,520,723 compared with \$2,975,560 last year, and \$53,888,093 in the 10 months compared with \$26,352,558. France took Canadian exports in October to the value of \$5,078,948 compared with \$7,135,704, and British India \$4,161,173 compared with \$10,709,522.

Exports in October to other countries in excess of \$1,500,000 were as follows, totals for October 1945 being in brackets: Trinidad and Tobago, \$1,568,179 (\$1,910,132); Newfoundland, \$3,385,737 (\$3,458,188); Australia, \$2,372,587 (\$2,473,586); Belgium, \$2,471,686 (\$4,355,385); Brazil, \$1,701,156 (\$986,452); Netherlands, \$1,700,727 (\$6,910,083); Norway, \$1,645,899 (\$976,258); Poland, \$1,912,053 (\$431,832).

Stocks and Marketings of
Wheat and Coarse Grains

Marking the first decline in the present crop year since mid-August when deliveries in volume of new-crop wheat commenced to augment depleted stocks, visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on November 21 were reduced by 1,056,268 bushels from the total for November 14, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks on the latest date were 159,593,476 bushels compared with 160,649,744 on November 14, and 213,519,644 bushels at this time last year.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces were lighter during the week ending November 21, totalling 9,849,770 bushels as compared with 12,484,468 in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year, however, deliveries rose to 211,117,734 bushels from 151,084,477 in the similar period of 1944-45.

Marketings of coarse grains also were reduced during the week ending November 21, totals being as follows, with those for the preceding week in brackets: oats, 2,011,291 (3,160,377) bushels; barley, 1,003,107 (1,535,857); rye, 97,339 (164,195); flaxseed, 92,274 (532,832) bushels.

Wheat Flour Production Reaches New Record

Flour production in Canadian mills in October amounted to 2,432,875 barrels, compared with 2,227,182 barrels for the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was the largest monthly production on record and the first time in milling history that output reached and surpassed the 2.4 million barrel mark. Flour produced in the first quarter of the present crop year was 6,819,250 barrels against 6,293,879 in the same period last year.

Wheat used in the production of flour in October totalled 10,846,694 bushels compared with 9,925,524 for the same month of last year, and the total for the first quarter of the crop year rose to 30,349,851 bushels from the 1944-45 first-quarter total of 28,000,341 bushels. Stocks of wheat in flour mills at the end of October were recorded at 5,494,271 bushels, comparing with 5,535,064 bushels at the end of September.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also milled in October, totals for October last year being in brackets: oats, 677,523 (2,556,203) bushels; corn, 146,791 (212,778); barley, 450,649 (924,296); buckwheat, 7,590 (9,590); mixed grain, 1,890,082 (2,197,066) bushels.

Canal Traffic in October

Traffic through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals during October was recorded at 14,906,809 tons, an increase of 186,138 tons over the total for October last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Upbound soft coal increased from 1,452,755 to 2,558,251 tons, and oil and gasoline from 127,416 to 176,612 tons.

Light shipments of grain more than offset heavier loads of coal and reduced the total freight using the Welland Ship canal to 1,571,274 tons from 1,599,941 in October, 1945. Wheat declined from 366,778 to 236,066 tons and oats from 30,338 to 8,598 tons. Soft coal increased from 383,240 to 611,753 tons and hard coal rose from 6,800 to 18,345 tons. Gasoline also increased -- from 59,295 to 92,753 tons. Iron ore declined from 308,896 to 179,972 tons, and pulpwood from 72,808 to 45,044 tons.

Total traffic on the St. Lawrence canals increased to 941,056 tons in October from 900,448 in the corresponding month of last year. Wheat shipments were 215,482 tons lower than last year, and oats were reduced by 25,766 tons. Soft coal increased by 175,739 tons, gasoline by 42,762 tons, ores other than copper and iron by 39,691 tons, and miscellaneous freight by 34,421 tons.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways, totalling 79,772 cars for the week ended November 16, showed a decline of 4,976 cars from the preceding week, but a gain of 5,680 cars over the same week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Declines from the week of November 9 were largest in coal, ores and concentrates, gasoline and petroleum products, and less-than-carload merchandise.

Compared with 1945, loadings of lumber increased by 612 cars, sand, stone and other building materials by 1,224 cars, gasoline and petroleum products by 918 cars, woodpulp and paper by 629 cars and less-than-carload merchandise by 1,558 cars. Loadings of coal and live stock recorded the only considerable declines from last year's level.

Output of Leading Mineral Products

High level of activity in the building trades continues to be reflected in the output of certain of Canada's leading mineral products, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cement production during the first nine months of this year rose to 8,913,097 barrels from 6,384,732 in the same period of last year, clay products to 48,603,524 from 45,765,805, asbestos to 400,730 tons from 357,863, gypsum to 1,193,053 tons from 528,382, while lime recorded a minor decline to 609,962 tons from 625,802.

Coal production moved up sharply during the period, totalling 12,976,825 tons compared with 11,944,110 a year ago, while natural gas was reduced to 36,811,632 M cubic feet from 37,601,227, and petroleum to 5,753,347 barrels from 6,560,803, and salt to 214,084 tons from 238,886.

Nine-month output of lead rose to 278,471,479 pounds from 247,084,332, while copper fell to 275,631,620 pounds from 375,608,330, nickel to 137,991,417 pounds from 198,191,362, and zinc to 363,515,033 pounds from 399,183,624 pounds.

Output of gold and silver was higher, the former totalling 2,128,903 fine ounces compared with 1,961,196, and the latter 10,085,435 fine ounces compared with 9,493,281.

Production of Coal and Coke in September

Production of coal in Canada in September rose 20 per cent, the total being 1,426,929 tons compared with 1,187,429 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the nine months ended September 12, 976,825 tons were produced as compared with 11,944,110 in the similar period of 1945, an increase of nine per cent.

Coke production for September was further reduced, totalling 195,000 tons compared with 199,000 in the preceding month and 318,000 tons in the same month last year. Aggregate for the first nine months of this year was 2,402,000 tons compared with 2,956,000 in the like period of 1945.

Coal output was higher in September in all producing areas with the exception of British Columbia. Alberta produced 714,494 tons, an increase of 26 per cent over last year; Nova Scotia produced 449,147 tons, an advance of 21 per cent; Saskatchewan, 125,727 tons, an increase of 19 per cent; British Columbia, 108,075 tons, a decrease of nine per cent; and New Brunswick, 29,486 tons, an increase of 15 per cent.

Imports of coal during September amounted to 3,509,474 tons, an increase of 25 per cent over September 1945, and the total for the nine-month period rose to 17,810,460 tons from 17,693,256 a year ago. Coal exported during the month totalled 75,174 tons compared with 78,507 a year ago; for the nine months ended September exports amounted to 599,188 tons compared with 635,537.

Sales of New Motor Vehicles in Canada

Sales of new motor vehicles by Canadian retail dealers during the first nine months this year totalled 78,344 units with a retail value of \$120,506,733, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Passenger cars accounted for slightly more than 60 per cent of the total.

Sales showed successive increases during the first seven months of the year to a peak figure of 13,000 units in July, dropped sharply to 9,091 in August and then moved up slightly to 9,364 in September.

Passenger models sold in the first nine months totalled 48,129, with a retail value of \$70,302,969. The peak month for sales of passenger cars was June, but sales in September moved upward again after successive declines in July and August. Sales of new trucks and buses rose steadily each month until July, but fell off sharply in August and September. Total sales of commercial vehicles in the nine months was 30,215 units valued at \$50,203,764.

Sales of new commercial models in the nine months this year, the Bureau points out, have outnumbered sales of new trucks and buses in the full year 1937, the peak peacetime year in the marketing of new vehicles, when a total of 144,441 units were sold, of which 30,166 were commercial vehicles. Passenger car sales, however, are far below the level of 114,275 units sold in 1937.

Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales in October

Financing of sales of new and used motor vehicles in October numbered 4,485 units with a financed value of \$3,888,758, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Activity was slightly greater than in September, particularly in the new vehicle field, although the monthly average for the first 10 months of 1946 was not appreciably exceeded in either the new or used classifications.

The 2,052 new vehicles financed in October were almost equally divided between passenger and commercial models. During the first 10 months of the year there have been 17,520 new vehicles financed to the extent of \$21,129,389, whereas only 3,030 new vehicles were financed for \$4,120,943 in the same period of last year.

Used vehicles financed in October totalled 2,433 units with a financed value of \$1,209,579. Passenger models, numbering 1,692, formed the greater part of this total, and a high percentage of the transactions took place in Ontario. The margin of increase in used vehicle financing for 1946 compared with 1945 stands much lower than that for new vehicles. There were 24,031 used vehicles financed between January and October this year compared with 20,918 transactions in the similar period of 1945.

Production of Automobiles in October

Substantial increase was recorded in the production of automobiles in October when 14,951 units were produced compared with 11,543 in the preceding month and 6,596 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production for the first 10 months of this year was recorded at 135,797 units compared with 125,224 in the similar period of 1945.

This year's October output included 8,552 passenger models and 6,299 commercial vehicles. Of the passenger cars, 6,421 were made for sale in Canada and the remainder for export; of the commercial vehicles, 3,948 were intended for use in Canada and 2,451 for export. Cumulative totals for the 10 months ended October show that 49,186 passenger cars were made for sale in Canada and 23,154 for export; figures for commercial vehicles in the same categories were 34,281 and 29,176, respectively.

Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points

The total volume of international border crossings into Canada by automobile during October established a new record for the month, when over 629,700 vehicular entries were registered by customs and immigration officials, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The composition of this traffic represented 452,900 vehicles of foreign registry and about 173,800 returning Canadian cars. Foreign entries consisted of 325,014 non-permit or local type, 111,696 under tourist permits and 16,200 United States commercial vehicles. The Canadian return traffic in October numbered 146,566 cars remaining in the United States 24 hours or less, while 17,512 vehicles returned from stays of over one day. Commercial vehicles bearing Canadian licences totalled 12,718 during the month.

In comparison with October last year, tourist class of American motorist increased from 84,933 car entries to 111,696, a gain of over 31 per cent and this record exceeds all similar months over the past decade. Short term American entries registered an advance of nearly 20 per cent in October over the same month of last year, rising to 325,014. In the similar comparison, Canadian commercial vehicles returning from the United States during October totalled 12,718, a slight decline from October, 1945. The number of short-term Canadian visits to the United States in October was 146,566 compared with 113,714 in the same month of 1945, while the touring Canadian cars advanced 44.6 per cent from 12,180 to 17,512, but still well below pre-war levels.

All provinces recorded increases in tourist car entries in October over the same month of 1945. The Maritimes had 7,662 entries, an increase of 2,427 or 43 per cent; Quebec entries rose to 26,669 from 16,252; Ontario showed an advance of 23 per cent with 61,652 as against 50,019; while Manitoba had 1,648 entries compared with 1,113. Saskatchewan received 551 compared with 475, and Alberta 564 compared with 366. British Columbia tourist trade continued active in October when 12,852 tourist cars were entered compared with 11,470 last year.

Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries during September

In September for the first time for some years net purchases of securities from the United Kingdom exceeded net sales to the United States and other countries with the result that total net repurchases of \$400,000 in September compare with net sales of \$4,100,000 in August and \$8,300,000 in July. During the first nine months of the current year, net sales of securities to all countries amounted to \$130,600,000 as compared with \$147,800,000 in the corresponding period of 1945.

While there continued to be sales of Canadian bonds to the United States these were more than offset by repurchases of bonds from the United Kingdom, and repurchases of Canadian stocks from the United States and the United Kingdom which rose to the exceptionally high level of \$7,700,000. The volume of trading in stocks was also much heavier in September than in preceding months.

Net sales of securities to the United States amounted to \$3,800,000. Sales of Canadian bonds to the United States were \$10,000,000 on balance, comprising Dominions -- \$5,100,000 -- and other corporations, \$6,300,000. All other Canadian issues with the exception of municipals were purchased on balance. Net repurchases of Canadian stocks from the United States amounted to \$7,100,000. There were net sales of United States stocks of \$1,700,000 and net repurchases of United States bonds of \$900,000 in September.

Net repurchases of securities from the United Kingdom amounted to \$4,000,000; \$500,000 repurchases of Canadian stocks and \$3,200,000 municipal bonds. Security trade with other countries was at a moderate level with net repurchases of \$100,000.

Stocks of Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal

Stocks of ingot makers' non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of September were recorded at 5,595,134 pounds, an increase of 92,883 pounds during the month, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. September 30 stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingot totalled 2,694,696 pounds, an advance of 286,317 pounds over September 1.

Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts

Cheques cashed in October were greater than in the same month of any other year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total was \$6,313,000,000 compared with \$5,749,000,000, an increase of 9.8 per cent. Advances were shown in each of the five economic areas except Ontario, with 30 of the 33 clearing centres showing increases. Cheques cashed during the first 10 months of this year amounted to \$57,100,000,000 compared with \$53,700,000,000 in the same period of last year.

The greatest percentage increase in October over the same month of last year was shown in Quebec, the total being \$1,882,000,000, an advance of 26 per cent. The total for Montreal was 26.5 per cent higher, while Quebec and Sherbrooke showed gains of 21.5 and 18.6 per cent, respectively. The increase in the Maritime Provinces was nearly 20 per cent, or to \$144,446,000. The greatest gain in the area was recorded in Halifax, the total moving up from \$62,000,000 to \$80,000,000.

Thirteen of the fourteen centres in Ontario showed considerable advances over October last year, but the total fell from \$2,571,594,000 to \$2,551,951,000. The aggregate for Toronto was \$1,590,000,000, a gain of 14.8 per cent. Cheques cashed in Ottawa, affected by government financing, receded from \$797,000,000 to \$499,000,000. The advances in Brantford, Chatham, Kitchener, St. Catharines and Windsor were each greater than 20 per cent.

Eight of the ten centres in the Prairie Provinces showed increases over October last year, and the total for the area rose 6.3 per cent to \$1,227,000,000. The level for Winnipeg was 9.5 per cent higher. Declines were shown in Edmonton and Regina. The aggregate for British Columbia was \$507,237,000, an increase of 24.2 per cent. The total for Vancouver was 22.7 per cent greater at \$411,400,000, while that for Victoria was 40.6 per cent higher at \$75,500,000.

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were valued at \$1,060,236 in October, compared with \$1,016,172 in the preceding month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the first 10 months of the current year, sales aggregated \$7,291,445.

Distilled Liquor Industry of Canada

Whiskies and other potable spirits produced in Canada during 1945 and put in bond for maturing totalled 16,708,576 proof gallons with an inventory value of \$9,865,605, while whiskies and other potable spirits sold during the year either bottled or in bulk totalled 10,105,042 proof gallons valued at \$48,001,549, according to the annual report on the distilled liquor industry issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production of unmaturing alcohol; denatured, amounted to 7,205,476 proof gallons valued at \$3,760,576, and unmaturing alcohol, not denatured, 12,057,529 proof gallons valued at \$6,451,855.

The exigencies of war had a profound effect on the operations of this industry. Due to the great demands for industrial alcohol, the production of potable alcohol had to be curtailed, with the result that the quantity of beverage spirits produced during the year and placed in bond for maturing declined from 9,009,874 proof gallons in 1942 to 2,699,050 proof gallons in 1943. On the other hand the output of unmaturing alcohol jumped from 9,761,725 proof gallons to 20,325,529 proof gallons. In 1944, the production of unmaturing alcohol rose to 26,721,560 proof gallons and that of beverage spirits also rose to 8,502,033 proof gallons, while in 1945 unmaturing alcohol dropped to 19,263,005 proof gallons and beverage spirits rose to 16,708,576 proof gallons.

There were also changes in the nature of the materials used for distilling. The use of wheat increased from 319,647,661 pounds in 1943 to 402,535,232 pounds in 1944, but dropped to 360,472,179 pounds in 1945. Wheat flour --alcoameal-- jumped from 3,855,803 in 1943, to 77,268,410 pounds in 1944, but dropped to 73,443,114 pounds in 1945. The quantity of molasses used, dropped from 93,895,056 pounds in 1942 to 622,951 pounds in 1943 and 4,658 pounds in 1944, but rose to 4,021,965 pounds in 1945. The quantity of corn used was 22,970,249 pounds in 1943, 15,833,741 pounds in 1944 and 45,191,740 in 1945.

Average Weekly Earnings of Male and Female Wage-Earners Employed in Manufacturing Industries

Average weekly earnings of male wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries of Canada amounted to \$34.95 in 1944, an increase of \$12.72 or 57.2 per cent as compared with 1939, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average hourly earnings also advanced from 46.2 cents in 1939 to 71.2 cents in 1944, an increase of 54.1 per cent. Male wage-earners in British Columbia received the highest average earnings of \$38.08. Ontario came second with \$36.30, followed by Nova Scotia with \$34.01, Quebec \$33.63; Manitoba \$32.36, Alberta \$31.50, Saskatchewan \$29.99, New Brunswick \$29.19, and Prince Edward Island \$28.10.

Average weekly earnings in 1944 in the 40 industries employing the greatest number of male wage-earners ranged from \$53.99 for automobiles to \$23.05 for fruit and vegetable preparations. In only six industries were weekly earnings above \$40.00. These industries in the descending order of their rank were: automobiles, \$53.99; aircraft, \$42.78; miscellaneous iron and steel products, \$42.11; bridge and structural steel, \$40.73; ship-building and repairs, \$40.34; and automobile supplies, \$40.14. In 16 other industries earnings ranged between \$35 and \$40 per week; in seven other they ranged between \$30 and \$35; while in the remaining eleven they were below \$30.

Female wage-earners received an average of \$20.89 per week in 1944, an increase of \$8.11 as compared with 1939. Workers in British Columbia with \$25.57 per week were paid the highest wages. Ontario with \$21.35 ranked second, followed by Quebec with \$20.09, Alberta \$20.01, Saskatchewan \$19.86, Nova Scotia \$19.63, Manitoba \$18.24, New Brunswick \$15.16 and Prince Edward Island \$12.00. Average weekly earnings of female wage-earners have a narrower range than those of male workers. Weekly earnings in the 40 industries employing the greater number of female wage-earners in 1944 ranged from \$40.08 for aircraft to \$12.64 for miscellaneous foods.

New Dwelling Units Completed

There were 21,847 new dwelling units completed in the nine months ended September in 364 Canadian municipalities which furnished full reports for the period to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, representing 83.4 per cent of the reported total of 26,197 units completed in the same municipalities for the full year 1945.

Returns received from 67 municipalities covering varying periods show that an additional 1,375 new dwelling units were completed.

On the basis of all returns received by the Bureau from 431 municipalities, there were 23,222 dwelling units completed, or 83.3 per cent of the 27,864 units completed during the calendar year 1945.

Drug Store Chains in 1945

There were 27 drug store chains operating in Canada during 1945, according to the annual survey of chain stores made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These companies had 309 retail outlets with sales amounting to \$24,126,000, which represents an increase of five per cent over the dollar volume of business transacted by 29 chain companies through their 323 retail stores in 1944.

Increases in drug chain sales were recorded in all regions of the country, British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces leading with increases of 10 per cent and nine per cent, respectively. Sales in Quebec were up five per cent; in Ontario, three per cent; while an increase of one per cent over the already high volume of 1944 was registered in the Maritime Provinces.

In comparison with the increase in chain sales of five per cent, an estimated increase for all drug stores in 1945 over the previous year stands at 6.6 per cent.

Food Store Chains in 1945

There were 62 food chains in Canada operating 1,306 stores in 1945, a reduction of five chains and 58 stores from 1944, according to the annual survey of chain stores by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In spite of this decrease, the total dollar volume of business transacted by chain stores continued to increase, sales in 1945 at \$218,968,700 being 6.3 per cent above the 1944 sales total. Average sales per store advanced from \$150,185 in 1944 to \$167,664, indicating a continuation of the trend towards larger volume stores.

Increases over 1944 in volume of chain food store sales were general in all regions of Canada, ranging from 2.7 per cent in the Maritime Provinces to 10 per cent in Manitoba. The gain in Quebec was 9.5 per cent; Saskatchewan, 8.4 per cent; British Columbia, 6.6; Ontario, 6.3; and Alberta, 4.9 per cent.

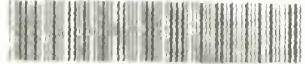
Production, Shipments and Stocks
of Lumber from Sawmills in September

Production of sawn lumber in September, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 381 operators located east of the Rockies, amounted to 147,435,000 feet board measure compared with 211,918,000 feet produced by 503 mills in the preceding month. The number of active mills decreased in all provinces. September output included 133,338,000 feet board measure of softwoods and 14,097,000 feet of hardwoods, compared with 186,622,000 feet of the former, and 25,296,000 feet of the latter in August.

Shipments of lumber were reported by 447 operators in September compared with 546 in August, and the volume fell to 145,326,000 feet board measure from 185,170,000 in August. September 30 stocks as reported by 299 mills, stood at 379,197,000 feet, of which 293,691,000 feet were sold, and 85,506,000 feet unsold. August stocks, reported by 354 operators, were 399,132,000 feet.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Canadian Coarse Grains Quarterly Review (25 cents).
 2. Automobile Production, October (10 cents).
 3. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, October (10 cents).
 4. Asbestos, September (10 cents).
 5. Cement, September (10 cents).
 6. Weekly Earnings and Hours of Work of Male and Female Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1944 (25 cents).
 7. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, October (10 cents).
 8. Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1944 (50 cents).
 9. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 10. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, October (10 cents).
 11. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, October (10 cents).
 12. Summary of Canal Traffic, October (10 cents).
 13. Distilled Liquor Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
 14. Changes in Single Track Mileage Operated by Steam Railways of Canada, 1944 and 1945 (10 cents).
 15. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
 16. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills, September (25 cents).
 17. Canadian Milling Statistics, Weekly (10 cents).
 18. Coal and Coke Statistics, September (10 cents).
 19. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, September (10 cents).
 20. Cheques Cashed and Money Supply, October (10 cents).
 21. Drug Store Chains, 1945 (25 cents).
 22. Refined Petroleum Products, September (20 cents).
 23. Ingot Makers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, September (10 cents).
 24. Housing Statistics, September (25 cents).
 25. Census of Agriculture, 1941, Saskatchewan, (25 cents).
 26. Food Store Chains, 1945 (25 cents).
 27. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, October (10 cents).
 28. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, September (10 cents).
 29. Production of Leading Minerals, September (10 cents).
 30. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, October (10 cents).
 31. Exports of Canadian Produce by Countries, October (10 cents).
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