|  | Dominion Bureau of Statistios <br> Department of Trade and Commorce | dominion bireau <br>  APR |
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| Summary of Quotations |  | LIRRAR |

> 1. No act of a man, no Thing (how much less the mani himselfi) is extinguished when it disappoars, through considerable time it still visible works, though done and vanished. Carlyle 2. A hand ful of common sense is worth more than a bushel of learning. -- Spanish 3. Jesting is often a pov'rty of understanding. -- Frenoh Proverb 4. Do you have to use gasoline? It costs lives to bring petroleum oil to Canada. 5. What once were vioes are now the manners of the day. -- Soneara of Public Information

Economic Bettorment in March
The six factors of significance in the intorpretation of eoonomio oonditions in Canada averaged slightly higher in March than in the preceding month rising to a now high point for recent years. Gains were recorded in the financial factors inoluding the deposit labilities of the banks and the prices of high-grade bonds. Wholesale prioes were not greatly altered while some recession was shown in the level of business operations. Speculative factors oomprising common stock prices and speculative trading reached somewhat lower levels. The sum of the notice, demand and Goverment deposits was at a higher position at the beginning of Maroh than at any other time, a considerable inerease having beon shown during the month. While notice deposits showed deoline due to considerable pagments on the Viotory Loan, the defloienoy was moro than count rhalanced by a rise in other divisions.

High-grade bond prioes wore slightly higher in March than in the preoeding month. The level of Dominion bond prioes has been slightly bettor sinoe the beginning of 1941, and a considerable portion of the deciino oocasioned by the outbreak of hostilities has now been aonterbalanoed. The index of capitalized bond yields has maintained its position above the long term trend based upon data of the inter-war period. Wholesale prices were pratically maintained in March at the position of the preceding month. The fluctuations since November have been within a range slightly below the ceiling established at that time.

While the index of the physioal volume of business showed rocossion in Maroh from the high level of the preceding month, it is noteworthy that fluctuations sinoe mid-year of 1941 have been of a relatively minor character. The net result is that the average for the last nino months is far in excoss of any other period. A shortage of raw materials and the transfer of plants to wartime operations tends to temper the advance, but the output of munitions and war supplies is showing a notable aoceleration.

## Eoonomic Conditions in March Compared with the Preoeding Month And the Same Month in 1941



[^0]Tho visiblo supply of Canadian wheat on April 17 totallod 447,303,566 bushe is compared with $455,807,513$ on 4 fpr 1110 and $473,146,658$ on the corrosponding dato last yoar. Stecks in elevators in Canada on the latest date amounted to $435,279,277$ bushels, the balanoe of 12,024,289 being in storage in the United Statos.

## Overseas Export Clearanoes of Wheat

Overseas export olearanoes of wheat during the woek onding April 17 amountad to $6,454,173$ bushels compared with $6,002,876$ in the corresponding week last year. The aocumulated total for the thirty-seven weoks ending April 17 was 113,152, 198 bushels compared with $99,552,378$ in tho corrosponding poriod of the previous orop year.

Primary Movement of Wheat
Wheat recoipts in the Prairie Provinoes during the week ending April 17 anounted to $1,592,806$ bushels compared with $1,929,191$ in the previous week and $4,489,818$ in the oorresponding weok last year. By provinoes the receipts were as follows, figures within braokets being those for 1941: Manitoba, 185,036(205,433) bushels; Saskatohowan, 816,817 ( $1,778,132$ ) ; Alberta, $590,953(2,506,253)$.

Marketings in the throe Prairio Provinoes during the thirty-sevon weoks ended April 17 a EGregated $178,757,106$ bushels compared with $350,987,958$ in the corresponding period of the provious crop year. Totals follow by provinoes, with those for the corresponding period of the provious orop yoar in brackets: Manitoba, $34,345,152(45,508,352)$ baehels; Saskatohewan, 89,340,946(182,802,521); ilberta, 55,071,008(122,677,085).

Boultry and EgE Froduction in 1941
Inoreasod poultry production has been recorded on Canadian farms during the past few years. This situation resulted from relatively abundant feed supplies and better markets for both poultry and eggs. The industry has also reocived an added impetus since the War through the shipment of large quantities of eggs to Great Britain. The total dxports of eहgs advanoed to $16,276,256$ dozen in 1911, an increase of $15,000,000$ dozen over the 1939 shipments and $5,000,000$ dozen over those of 1940.

The number of poultry on farms was estimated at $66,513,000$ at June 1, 1941, an inorease of $2,250,000$ : compared with the number recordod at that date in 1940, and approximately $4,000,000$ above those shown two years ago hdvanoes of 3.9 p.0. for hens and ohiokoms, end 1.9 p.c. for turkeys were shown; duoks and goese deolinod almost 1 p.c. The gross fanm value of poultry advanced from $\$ 47,000,000$ in 1939 to $\$ 51,000,000$ in 1940 and $\$ 59,000,000$ in 1941. The average values per bird were 83 oonts for hens and ohlokens, \$2.ll for turkeys, $\$ 1.62$ for geese and 99 oents for duoks.

The production of eggs was estimated at $244,154,000$ dozen in 1941, an inarease of $7,000,000$ dozon over the farm output of the previous year. The average production per hon was 112 as compared with 111 in 1940, and the total farm value of $\$ 52,082,000$ was the oquivalent of 21.3 cents per dozen in 1941 as against 19.5 oents per dozen in 1940. The gross farm value of poultry and egge amounted to $\$ 111,403,000$ and the sales income was $\$ 50,202,000$. Compared with the previous year these figures show inoreases of 15.2 p.0. and 13.5 n.c.e resectively.

## Camdn's Luading Mineral Products

The output of Canade's loading mineral produots in February was as follows, with fideures for the oorresponding month last year in braokets: oement, 299,361(302,182) barrels; clay products, $\$ 294,867(\$ 303,347)$; coal, $1,693,471(1,501,939)$ tons; foldspar, $1,512(1,613)$ tons; gold, $375,630(412,730)$ fine ounoes; gypsum, $53,335(65,471)$ tons; lime, $66,436(61,275)$ tons; natural gas, $4,676,391,000(4,429,065,000)$ oubio foet; petroloum, $850,397(737,313)$ harrels; oommercial salt, $21,722(15,535)$ tons; silver, $1,478,070(1,357,043)$ fine ounces.

## Car Loadings.

- Carloadings for the weok onding April 11 amounted to 62,907 oars as compared with 57,455 in the previous week and 54,974 in the corresponding weok last year. The index number adjusted for holidays, etc, rose from 132. 2 for the previous weak and 126.7 last yoar to 134. O. Cumulative loadings for the first fifteen weoks of this year amounted to 317,657 cars as comnared with 814,153 in the like period of 1941, an inorease of 12.7 p.c.

Building permits issued by municipalities making returns to tho Dominion Bureau of Statistios were valuod at $\$ 135,301,619$ in 1941, an increase of $\$ 22,296,311$ or 19.7 p.c. over 1940. Of the 1941 valuation $\$ 106,734,427$ was for new oonstruction and $\$ 28,567,092$ for additions, alterations and ropairs. Residentici construotion totalled $\$ 70,055,581$, commercial $\$ 26,023,212$, industrial $\$ 25,991,844$, Institutional $\$ 12,102,814$ and other conm struction work $\$ 1,128,068$. Residontial permits gained $\$ 12,499,072$ over 1940 industrial permits $\$ 5,783,346$, commercici $\$ 4,790,358$ and institutional $\$ 3,818,404$.

The values by provinocs follow, with figures for 1940 in brackets: Prinoe Edward $I_{\text {sland, }} \$$ a/7, $775(\$ 123,785)$; Nova Scotia, $\$ 4,859,761(\$ 3,861,423)$; New Brunswiok, $\$ 4,215,545$ $(\$ 1,699,697)$; Queboc, $\$ 32,901,333(\$ 27,935,864)$; Ontario, $\$ 63,154,650(\% 53,592,620) ;$ Manitoba, $\$ 5,598,645(\$ 5,096,011)$; Sa skatohewan, $\$ 3,154,599(\$ 2,849,150)$; Alborta, $\$ 6,830,128$ ( $\$ 5,917,743$ ); British Columbia, $\$ 14,509,083(\$ 11,928,915)$.

Housing in Edmonton
Threequartors of Edmonton homes in June, 1941 were single houses, and 20 p.0. wore flats or apartments. Wood provided the exterior surface for 72 p.0. of homes, etuoco for 16 p.cos and brick for 11 p.c. One dwelling in twenty contained business premisess one in four required external repair. Three-fifths of homes oonsisted of from 4 to 6 rooms, and 15 p.o. had more than 6.

Heating was done by hot air furnace in 58 p.c. of homes, by stove in 24 p.e.e, and by stoam or hot water in 15 p .0 . Gas was the prinoipal heating fuel in $45 \mathrm{p} \cdot 0$, and coal in 53 p.c. Ges or electricity were the principal oooking fuels in 68 p.0., 0001 in 19 p.e., wood in 13 p.c. Cortain oonveniences were lacking in a substantial proportion of Edmonton households: 23 poce had no bathtub or shower, $56 \mathrm{p} \cdot 0$; had no means of refrigeration, 12 p.c. depended on an outside water supply, and for 16 p.ce sanitation facilitios consisted of an outside privy. However, ninety-six per cent of homes were electrioally lighted, and of every 100 homes, 91 had a radio, 56 a telephone, 43 a vacuum oleaner, 38 an auto, and 22 reported all four of these accessorics.

## Housing in Calgary

Three-quarters of Calgary homes in June, 1941, wore single houses. Nineteon per oent were flats or apartmonts, and $5 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{c}$. were in buildings containing more than 10 dwelling units. Wood provided the exterior surface for 69 p.0. of dwellings, stuoco for 17 p.0. and brick for 12 p.c. One dwelling in 25 contained business premises, and one in 5 required external repair. Three-fifths of homed wero 4 to 6 rooms in size, and ono-fifth containod more than 6 rooms.

Hot air furnaces heated 63 p.0. of Calgary homes, steam or hot water furnaces were installed in 15 p.c., and 20 p.c. depended on stoves. Gas was the prinoipal heating fuel for 92 p .0 . of homess coal heated only 5 p.o. and wood 3 p.o. For cooking, 95 p.c. used gas or electricity. Running water was installed in 98 p.c., eleotric lighting in 99 p.o. of dwellings, 92 p.o. had exclusiue or shared use of a bathtub or flush toilet. Forty-five per oent had no method of refrigeration. Of every 100 homes, 93 had a radio, 58 a telephone 53 a veouvm cleaner, 43 an auto, and 27 reported all these facilitios.

Male and Female Population of Canada
Preliminary figuros released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistios show that the male population of the Dominion in 1941 was $5,826,022$ as compared with $5,374,541$ in 1931, and the female population $5,594,062$ as oompared with $5,002,245$. The inorease in the male population was 451,381 or 8.4 per cent during the 10 yoar period and the gain in the female population 591,817 or 11.8 per cent. The total population on June 1, 1941, was 11, 420,084 as oompared with $10,376,786$ in 1931. The above returns are subjeot to alteration on a ocount of the olosed dwellinss, absentee households and members of the armed forces not enumerated at their usual place of residenoe. The additions to be made will probably inorease the proportion of males to females.

Livo births in Canada during the third quarter of 1941 numberod 62,253 acoording to proliminary figuros, giving an oquivalent annuāl rate of 21.6 por 1,000 population as compared with 64 gits births and a rato of 22.6 for the third quarter of 1940 . Deaths totallod 25,632 with a rato of 8.9 as compared with 25,531 and the same rate. There were 37,082 merriages giving a rate of 12.9 as against 44,897 or a rato of 15.7 in the third quarter of 1940.

Froduotion of Automobiles in Maroh
Production of motor vehiclos in Canada during Maroh totallod 20,188 units oompared with 20,181 in February and 26,044 in March a year ago. Total output during the first throe months of 1942 was 62,120 units compared with 72,949 in the corrosponding period of 1941。

Sand and Gravel Industry
Cormeroial produotion of sand and gravel in Canada during 1940 totalled $31,375,415$ short tons valued at $\$ 11,759,245$ compared with $31,294,341$ at $\$ 11,241,102$ in 1939. Of the the total output in 1940, there were $21,465,961$ tons used for oonorete, roads, $\theta$ to. and 3,834:904 tons as railway ballast. In addition there wore produood 1,961,604 tons of sand for building, oto.

Building Pormits in Maroh
The total value of permits reported as issuod by municipalities making roturns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was $\$ 6,831,997$ in Maroh compared with $\$ 4,407,965$ in the provious month and $\$ 8,552,431$ in the corresponding month last year. The aggregate for the first three months of this year was $\$ 17,672,649$ compared with $\$ 18,896,969$ in the oorresponding period of 1941 .

Areas Sown to Fiold Crops in
Prince Edward island
The total area sown to field orops in Prince E Eward Island in 1941 was 456, 224 acres compared with 494,692 in 1939, according to 1941 census returns. The area sown to wheat decreased by slightly more than 50 per oent during the ten-year period, while that of barley incressed 246 per cent. A drop of 15.8 per oont was shown for oats, but mixed grain rose 70.4 per cent. The area sown to potatoes foll off almost 26 p.0. during the ten year interyal.

Reports Issued During the Week
1.- The Broad and Other Bakery Produots Industry, 1940 (25 oents).

Prices and Price Indexes, March ( 10 cents). Building Permits, 1941 (25 cents). Housing Bulletin, Calgary, (10 cents).Housing Bulletin, Edmont on, ( 10 cents). Census of Agriculture, Prince Edward Island, Bulletin-13 ( 10 cents). Canada's Loading Mineral Products, February (10 oents).
Canadian Grain Statistics (10 oents). -
9- The Sand and Gravel Industry, 1940- (25 cents).
10. Census of Agriculture, Bulletin No: 12 ( 10 cents).
11. Population by Sex, 1941"(10 cents).

12:- Car Loadings ( 10 cents).
13.- Automobilo Production, Narch (10 oonts).
14.- Stocks of Evaporatod Milk (10 oents).
15. Births, Deaths and Varriages, Third Quarter, 1941 (10 cents).
16. Building Permits, March ( 10 conts).
17. Clay and Clay Products Industry, 1940 (25 cents).


[^0]:    * Aocording to preliminary calculations the index of the physical volume of business showed a recession from the proceding month.

