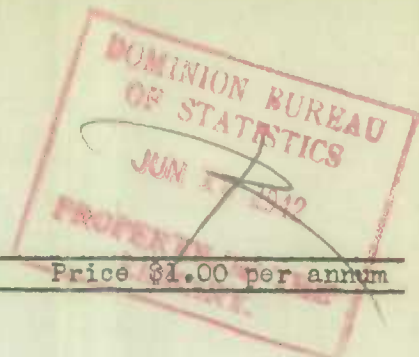


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



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Summary of Quotations

1. No circumstances can repair a defect of character -- Emerson --
2. Hence we cannot see our own faults; when others transgress, we become censors --
Phaedrus --
3. Loss of sincerity is loss of vital power -- Bovee --
4. The great obstacle to progress is prejudice -- Bovee --
5. When wealth is lost, nothing is lost;
When health is lost, something is lost;
When character is lost, all is lost! -- Motto Over the Walls of a School in Germany.

Civil Aviation in January

An increase was recorded in the number of revenue passengers carried by civil aircraft in January when the total was 12,228 compared with 10,668 in January a year ago. A gain also was shown in the amount of mail transported, the increase being 24 per cent or from 263,205 pounds to 327,679. A decline was recorded in freight traffic, the total having been 949,976 pounds compared with 1,640,111 last year, a drop of 44 per cent.

Aircraft hours flown during the month totalled 7,373 as compared with 8,077 last year, this year's flying time having been divided as follows: revenue transportation, 6,657 hours; non-revenue, 395; forestry patrol, 7; fishery patrol, 10; photography, 6; instruction, 219; exhibition and miscellaneous, 79. Gasoline consumed by Canadian companies increased from 328,752 gallons in January last year to 333,404 and the purchases in Canada by international companies increased from 10,076 to 31,444 gallons.

May Cost of Living Indexes

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index advanced from 115.9 on April 1 to 116.1 on May 1, 1942. This index has risen 15.2 per cent between August 1939 and May, 1942. The May increase was due mainly to foods, although fractional gains were recorded for clothing and rent. Between April and May the food index moved up from 123.7 to 124.3, because of increases in meats, vegetables and fruits; egg prices declined moderately. In May the rent index advanced from 111.2 to 111.3, and clothing increased from 119.8 to 119.9. Home-furnishings declined from 118.1 to 118.0 because of small reductions among floor coverings and cleaning supplies. The two remaining groups remained unchanged, fuel at 112.9 and miscellaneous items, 107.1.

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

Net sales of securities by Canada to other countries in March amounted to \$23 million. Sales of outstanding issues of Canadian bonds in the United States accounted for \$22.5 million of this total. This record volume is mainly the result of the activities of the National War Finance Committee in connection with the second Victory Loan Campaign.

Sales in March totalled \$28,966,656 compared with \$5,275,180 in the previous month and \$6,293,795 in the corresponding month last year, while purchases from other countries amounted to \$5,910,971 compared with \$3,534,080 in February and \$5,434,451 a year ago. Sales during the first three months of this year totalled \$46,596,776 compared with \$21,609,769 in the like period of 1941, while purchases amounted to \$16,762,788 compared with \$16,537,629.

Stocks of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco on hand at the end of March totalled 133,891,501 pounds, of which 131,961,550 pounds were Canadian tobacco and 1,929,951 pounds imported. On the corresponding date last year, stocks amounted to 132,822,326 pounds, including 129,627,139 pounds of Canadian and 3,195,187 pounds of imported tobacco.

Housing in the City of Montreal

Almost nine-tenths of Montreal homes in June 1941 were flats and apartments; and an eighth of all dwellings were in buildings containing more than 10 dwelling units. Brick provided the exterior surface for 85 p.c. of dwellings, and stone for 10 p.c.; external repair was required by 13 p.c. Sixty-seven p.c. comprised 4 to 6 rooms, and 16 p.c. were larger. One dwelling in 20 contained business premises.

A third of homes were heated by steam or hot water furnace, and most of the remaining two-thirds by stove. Coal was the principal heating fuel for 77 p.c., wood for 13 p.c. and fuel oil for 6 p.c. Cooking was done chiefly by gas or electricity in 81 p.c., and by wood in 14 p.c. Almost all homes had electric lighting, running water, and exclusive or shared use of flush toilets; only 5 p.c. had no means of refrigeration, and 13 p.c. had no bathing facilities. Eighty-six homes in every 100 had a radio, 45 had a telephone, 28 a vacuum cleaner, 16 an auto, and 9 all four of these conveniences.

Eleven per cent of Montreal homes were occupied by the owners, who estimated the value of their premises at an average of \$3,937. Of these owned homes, 54 p.c. were mortgaged, on the average for \$2,191 at 5.7 p.c. Annual payments on principal and interest approximated \$248. Owners had averaged 13.4 years in their present homes, as against 3.8 years for tenants. Property taxes for owners were about \$166, with \$25 water tax.

An average monthly rent of \$26 included heating for 23 p.c. of tenants, garage for 8 p.c. and furniture for 5 p.c. Sixty-nine per cent of tenants paid water taxes averaging \$18. Substantially smaller proportions of tenants than of owners reported furnace heating exclusive use of bathing facilities, and auto, telephone, vacuum cleaner and radio. Fewer tenants than owners reported their homes in need of external repair; but tenant homes averaged 4.8 rooms, 1.6 less than owned homes. In respect of other facilities reported tenant homes were as well equipped as owned homes.

Housing in Verdun

In June 1941, 19 of every 20 Verdun homes were flats or apartments, and 63 p.c. were in buildings containing 4 to 10 dwelling units. Brick provided the exterior surface for 96 p.c. of dwellings; 7 p.c. were reported in need of external repair. Eighty-seven per cent comprised 4 to 6 rooms, and only 4 p.c. were larger. Business premises were included in 3 p.c.

Eighty per cent of dwellings were heated by stove, and 9 p.c. each by hot air furnace and steam or hot water furnace. In more than nine-tenths of cases coal or coke was the principal heating fuel; and in 5 p.c., fuel oil. For 89 p.c. gas or electricity was the principal cooking fuel. Virtually all homes had electric lighting, running water, and exclusive use of flush toilet; 98 p.c. had exclusive use of a bath or shower. Ninety-three homes in every 100 had a radio, 39 a telephone, 37 a vacuum cleaner, 18 an auto, and 7 all four of these conveniences.

Housing in the City of Sherbrooke

Three-quarters of Sherbrooke homes in June 1941 were flats and apartments, 16 p.c. were single houses, and 7 p.c. were semi-detached houses. Fewer than one-tenth of the flats and apartments were in buildings containing more than 10 dwelling units. Wood provided the exterior surface for 52 p.c. of dwellings, and brick for 44 p.c.; 16 p.c. were in need of external repair. Sixty-eight p.c. of homes consisted of four to six rooms, and 14 p.c. were larger. Business premises were included in seven per cent.

Stoves were the means of heating for 61 p.c., steam or hot water furnaces for 20 p.c. and hot air furnaces for 17 p.c. Wood was the principal heating fuel in 62 p.c. of cases, coal and coke in 31 p.c., and fuel oil in 6 p.c. Cooking was done by gas and electricity in 52 p.c. and by wood in 46 p.c. Almost all homes had running water, electric lighting, and exclusive or shared use of flush toilets; but 19 p.c. had no bathing facilities, and 16 per cent had no means of refrigeration. Of every 100 homes, 91 had a radio, 50 a telephone, 29 a vacuum cleaner, 27 an auto, and 13 all four of these conveniences.

Stocks of United States Grain in Canada

Stocks of United States grain in Canada on June 5 included the following figures for the corresponding date last year being in brackets: corn, 4,282,788(975,003) bu; wheat, 175,222(228,289); rye, 23,548(23,578); soya beans, 34,148(nil); oats, nil(125,764).

Visible Supply of Wheat

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on June 5 totalled 413,457,278 bushels compared with 419,006,297 a week ago and 468,834,203 on the corresponding date last year. The amount in transit on the lakes was 2,265,652 bushels compared with 3,885,174 last year, while the total in transit by rail was 23,276,666 bushels compared with 20,212,654.

Primary Marketings of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending June 5 amounted to 2,172,194 bushels compared with 2,007,164 in the previous week and 8,641,496 in the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows, with figures for 1941 in brackets: Manitoba, 408,175 (744,413) bushels; Saskatchewan, 1,282,571 (5,894,795); Alberta, 481,448 (2,002,288).

Marketings during the forty-four weeks ending June 5 aggregated 190,538,633 bushels compared with 404,305,813 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. Totals follow by provinces: Manitoba, 36,320,709 (51,335,049) bushels; Saskatchewan, 95,999,116 (213,258,902); Alberta, 58,218,808 (139,711,862).

Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products in the Prairie Provinces

Cash income from the sale of farm products in the Prairie Provinces at \$68,867,000 for the first three months of 1942 was \$5,946,000 higher than in the corresponding period of 1941. Income from the sale of wheat stood at \$13,758,000, being sharply lower than last year's corresponding value of \$28,580,000. The decline in the income from wheat was due to the smaller crop harvested in the fall of 1941 and also because an abnormal proportion of the 1940 crop was held over and marketed during the early months of 1941.

The most important factor in bringing about a higher total income in 1942 was the very substantial gain in the receipts from the sale of live stock and live stock products, the total having risen to \$48,774,000 from \$30,191,000 in the same period of 1941. The income from the sale of hogs increased to \$23,298,000 from \$12,751,000 and cattle and calves to \$13,290,000 from \$8,510,000. Dairy products income totalled \$7,801,000 compared with \$5,842,000.

Production of Cheese and Butter

The Canadian production of cheese rose sharply in May, the total being 24,276,000 pounds as compared with 16,853,938 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 44 per cent. The total for the first five months of this year was 50,335,353 pounds as compared with 24,231,362 in the like period of 1941, an increase of no less than 107.7 p.c.

Creamery butter production in May amounted to 29,167,784 pounds compared with 33,190,284 in the corresponding month in 1941, a drop of 12.1 p.c., while the total for the first five months of this year was 77,970,862 pounds as compared with 86,479,345 in the same period of 1941, a decline of 9.8 p.c.

Occupied Farms in Nova Scotia

There were 33,000 occupied farms in the Province of Nova Scotia at date of the 1941 census of agriculture as compared with 39,444 on the corresponding date in 1931, a decline of 6,444. In addition there were 4,606 fruit and vegetable farms. The decline in the number of occupied farms may be partly explained by the different method used by the Bureau in handling 'non-resident' farms in the 1941 census.

Railway Operations in March

Canadian railways created new records in March with higher gross revenues, operating expenses, freight traffic and passenger traffic than in any previous March. Gross operating revenues amounted to \$50,857,695 as compared with \$40,612,525 in March 1941. Operating expenses increased from \$30,940,590 in 1941 to \$37,337,524, and the operating income increased from \$7,312,807 to \$10,036,317. Freight traffic was heavier than in March 1941 by 14.5 p.c., and passenger traffic was heavier by 48.5 p.c. The pay roll increased from \$17,829,928 to \$21,885,711 or by 22.7 p.c., for an increase in the number of employees from 128,754 to 139,667 or of 8.5 p.c.

For the first quarter of this year, gross revenues amounted to \$140,323,861 as against \$111,345,464 in 1941, operating expenses increased from \$88,722,217 to \$107,729,711 and the operating income from \$16,725,424 to \$23,871,029.

Production of Leather Footwear in April

The first drop this year in the production of leather footwear occurred in April, when the total quantity manufactured was 2,774,122 pairs compared with 2,921,536 in March. Production, however, remains higher than a year ago and shows an increase over April last year of 82,880 pairs or three per cent. During the four months of this year 10,785,695 pairs were manufactured compared with 9,332,440 in the like period of 1941, an increase of 1,453,255 or 16 per cent.

Reports Issued Today

1. Housing in Sherbrooke, 1941 (10 cents).
2. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, March, 1942 (10 cents).
3. Production of Leather Footwear, April (10 cents).
4. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, March (10 cents).
5. Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products in the Prairie Provinces, First Quarter, 1942 (10 cents).
6. Current Trends in Food Distribution, April (10 cents).
7. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
8. Car Loadings (10 cents).
9. Housing in Verdun, Quebec, 1941 (10 cents).
10. Civil Aviation, January (10 cents).
11. Price Movements, May (10 cents).
12. Condition of Field Crops at May 31 (10 cents).
13. Occupied Farms in Nova Scotia, 1941 (10 cents).
14. Monthly Review of Dairy Production, May (10 cents).
15. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, March (10 cents).
16. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, June 1 (10 cents).
17. Stocks of Canadian Fruit and Vegetables, June 1 (10 cents).
18. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, June 1 (10 cents).
19. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, June 1 (10 cents).
20. Housing in the City of Montreal, 1941 (10 cents).
21. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).



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