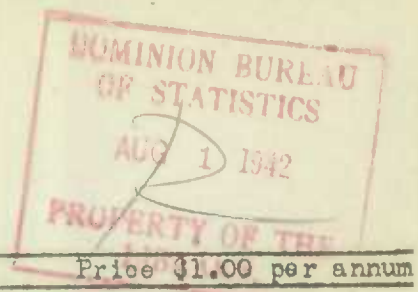


## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics  
Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. IX - No. 29

Ottawa, Saturday, July 18, 1942.

Price \$1.00 per annum

### Summary of Quotations

1. Let him that has no heart have legs. -- French Proverb
2. Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambitions. -- Longfellow
3. If Hero means sincere man, why may not every one of us be a Hero? -- Carlyle
4. Think all you speak, but speak not all you think. -- Delaune
5. It is impossible for the enemy to win a final decision in any of his many theatres of war. He must stand everlastingly on guard wherever he is. He can never demobilize. He can never remain at rest. He can never assimilate the people or the lands he occupies. We disturb him everywhere. We arouse men against him everywhere, and so nothing he holds is won and nothing we lose is lost. -- Walter Lippman

### Economic Conditions During First Five Months of 1942

The factors indicating economic conditions showed an important advance in the first five months of the present year over the same period of 1941. The index of physical volume of business, the most comprehensive measure of productive activity on a monthly basis averaged 136.7 in the elapsed portion of the present year against 128. While wholesale prices have fluctuated within narrow limits below the ceiling established in November last, the index averaged 10 p.c. higher. The average on the base of 1926 was 94.8 against 86.2 in the same period of last year. The index of the cost of living, which has also fluctuated narrowly since last November, recorded an advance of 6.7 p.c. the average in the first five months having been 115.8 against 108.5.

The increase in productive operations, especially in the industries engaged on war contracts, was accomplished through an enlargement in the working forces. The general index of employment averaged 165 during the first five months against 138.3, a gain of nearly 20 p.c. The main influence in raising the general index was the acceleration in manufacturing production.

Owing to the reduced crop of 1941 and the retardation in the marketing of the crop of the preceding year, the index of grain marketings showed a sharp reaction, the standing having been about 85.0 compared with 239. The index of livestock marketings rose from 97.2 to 98.4 and a gain of nearly 9 p.c. was shown in the index of cold storage holdings.

Coal production was a constructive factor among the indexes measuring the trend of mineral production. The output of coal was more than 8 million tons compared with 7.2 million, a gain of nearly 12 p.c.

The index of manufacturing production rose from 139 to 153, the advance being practically general throughout the different industries.

### Civil Aviation in February

During February commercial air carriers carried 13,247 revenue passengers as against 10,750 in February 1941. The revenue freight carried by air amounted to 867,610 pounds. as against 1,394,738 pounds in 1941 and mail increased from 263,697 in 1941 to 299,206.

Revenue aircraft miles flown decreased from 935,741 in 1941 to 839,561 but passenger miles increased from 2,910,635 to 3,883,667, the average number of revenue passengers per aircraft mile having increased from 3.1 to 4.6. The average pounds of mail per aircraft mile also increased from 130 pounds in 1941 to 196 and the average crew increased from 1.9 to 2.2.

The increased portion of the traffic handled by Trans-Canada airlines and by the International operators with larger aircraft than those flown by the other air carriers, is the chief reason for the increases in the average loadings, speeds, etc. The gasoline consumption of Canadian licensed carriers increased from 40.8 gallons per hour in February 1941 to 47.1 but the consumption per 1,000 h.p. hours was reduced from 43.0 to 38.9 gallons.

Revenues of Canadian licensed carriers amounted to \$666,654 and in February 1941 to \$649,921. Operating expenses increased from \$626,444 to \$719,415, and net operating revenues declined from a credit of \$23,477 to a debit of \$52,761.

### Food Stocks July 1, 1942

At the opening of business on July 1 there were in Canada 28,014,766 pounds creamery butter in storage and in transit by rail. Last year on the same date there were 37,504,533 pounds, while the five-year average was 32,924,000 pounds.

The cheese inventory was 62,566,727 pounds with 33,935,525 on the same date last year. Eggs in the shell totalled 17,314,181 dozens, being 6.8 million dozens more than a year ago, while frozen eggs were nearly double last year's stocks. This year they totalled 12,961,928 pounds. With 7,624,390 pounds of dressed poultry stocks are also almost twice the stocks of July 1, 1941.

There were 57.1 million pounds of Canadian and imported meat as compared with 68.6 million a year ago. Of this quantity 41.7 million pounds were pork, 10.6 million beef, 3.8 million veal and 1 million pounds mutton and lamb.

The total quantity of frozen fish on hand was 25 million pounds, of which only 1.3 million were frozen smoked. Cod totalled 2.9 million pounds, haddock 1.0 million, salmon 1.5 million, sea herring 6.5 million, smoked fillets 1.0 million and other kinds 12.1 million pounds.

Stocks of Canadian apples dwindled to 7 thousand bushels but there were also 5.4 thousand bushels of imported stocks on hand. Canadian potatoes and onions were also low, there being 3,793 tons of the former and 117 tons of the latter, with, however, additional stocks of 387 tons imported potatoes and 864 tons imported onions.

Frozen fruit and fruit in sulphur dioxide totalled 11.5 million pounds as compared with 16.1 million last year. Frozen vegetable stocks were also less than last year being 950 thousand pounds on July 1 and 1.2 million a year ago.

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### Primary Marketings of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending July 10 amounted to 3,450,612 bushels compared with 2,155,243 in the previous week and 3,150,841 in the corresponding week a year ago. By provinces, the receipts were as follows, with figures for 1941 in brackets: Manitoba, 441,672(474,212); bushels; Saskatchewan, 2,040,622(1,691,736); Alberta, ,968,318(284,893).

Marketings for the forty-nine weeks ended July 10 totalled 204,299,359 bushels as against 436,988,963 in the same period of 1941. Totals by provinces are as follows, 1941 figures in brackets: Manitoba, 39,561,202(55,349,735); Saskatchewan, 103,045,192(231,628,754); Alberta, 61,692,965(150,010,474).

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### Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending July 10 was reported at 404,134,905 bushels compared with 405,554,307 in the previous week and 463,444,766 for the corresponding week last year.

The amount of wheat in transit on the lakes was 2,003,987 bushels and by rail 22,090,795 compared with 2,911,483 and 23,299,950 in transit by lake and rail respectively during the corresponding week last year.

Canadian wheat in the United States totalled 20,472,984 bushels compared with 20,808,350 in the previous week and 36,749,828 in the same week last year.

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### Stocks of Imported Grain

Stocks of imported grain in Canada on July 10 were as follows, with figures on the same date last year in brackets: United States wheat, 175,222(228,289) bushels; United States oats, nil(94,489); United States rye, 23,548(23,578); United States soya beans, 33,698(nil); United States corn, 5,582,070(1,266,261); yellow Argentine corn, 217(69,292); white Argentine corn, nil(6,063); yellow South African corn, nil(1,437); white South African corn, nil(356).

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### Grain Situation in Argentina

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Buenos Aires, reports as follows under date of July 4 regarding the grain situation:-

Some of the coldest weather experienced for many years prevailed in June. Frost was an almost nightly occurrence and very little rain fell. Seeding is later than usual with germination slow.

A decrease in the wheat area is generally looked for this season and early private estimates place it at around 17 million acres although it is of course too early for these guesses to have any value. The prevalent drought made the work of cultivation and the seeding of winter crops difficult, but on the other hand made the harvesting of maize easy.

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### Railway Operating Revenues in April

Canadian railways earned \$50,596,977 in April as compared with \$41,886,809 in April 1941. Freight revenues increased by 16.7 p.c., and passenger revenues by 56.1 p.c. both being new highs for April. Operating expenses increased from \$30,179,663 in April 1941 to \$36,426,249. Taxes increased from \$2,062,935 to \$2,978,615 or by 44 p.c., and the operating income increased from \$9,123,160 to \$10,302,643. Freight traffic measured in revenue ton miles increased by 16.3 p.c., and revenue passenger miles increased by 60.5 per cent. The number of employees increased from 131,223 in 1941 to 139,961, and the pay roll increased from \$17,939,785 to \$21,714,035.

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### C.P.R. Statistics

Statistics of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, including its leased steam railway lines, for the nineteen years, 1923-1941, are presented in a report on a basis comparable throughout with the consolidated reports, including all these lines, made since 1932. Prior to that date a consolidated report could not readily be compiled from the published data without duplicating certain facts, because separate reports were submitted for several of such railways which were operated separately.

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### Canadian National Railways, 1923-1941

A report has been issued by the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which gives a detailed and graphical story of the Canadian National Railway system, including the lines which were amalgamated and operated as one from the beginning of 1923. The total operating revenues listed for 1941 amounted to \$304,377,000 compared with \$256,962,000 in 1923; expenses, \$237,768,000 compared with \$235,838,000 in 1923.

The average miles of road operated in 1923 numbered 21,805 compared with 23,525 in 1941; revenue freight carried in 1923 amounted to 57,248,000 tons as against 65,370,000 in 1941; the number of passengers carried in 1923 amounted to 23,684,000 against 17,681,000 last year.

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### Cost of Domestic and Commercial Lighting Services

The index numbers of the cost of electricity of domestic service in 1941 on the base 1935-1939=100 was lower in Alberta at 89.18 than in any other province. The index costs in others were as follows: Prince Edward Island 94.12; Nova Scotia 95.99; Ontario 100.42; New Brunswick 104.49; Quebec 106.08; Manitoba 106.19; Saskatchewan 108.69; British Columbia 109.37. The average cost of domestic lighting in Canada in 1940 was \$1.91 in 1936 it was \$2.03 per k.w.h.

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### Car Loadings

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ending July 4 amounted to 60,368 cars compared with 67,336 in the previous week and 56,938 in the corresponding week last year. Grain loadings were lighter than in 1941 by 1,276 cars and pulp and paper declined by 36 cars, but all other groups showed increases.

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### Commercial Failures in March

Commercial failures in March numbered 67 as compared with 92 in the same month a year ago. The defaulted liabilities totalled \$625,306 compared with \$569,074 in February and \$843,930 for March 1941. As usual trading establishments furnished the largest number of failures.

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### Production of Leather Footwear

The output of leather footwear in May amounted to 2,816,452 pairs, compared with 2,774,128 in the previous month and 2,843,157 in May last year. The cumulative total for the first five months of the year was 13,602,147 pairs as against 12,175,597 in the corresponding period of 1941, or an increase of 12 per cent.

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### Lumber Industry in 1940

A preliminary report issued this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the lumber production in 1940 as 4,629,000 M ft. b.m. valued at \$105,991,000, the third highest on record and an increase over 1939 of 16.4 per cent in total volume and 35.3 p.c. in value.

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### Stocks of Evaporated Whole Milk on July 1st

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on July 1 totalled 16,480,538 pounds as compared with 9,464,555 on June 1. Stocks held by wholesale grocers are estimated at 12,060,400 pounds compared with 8,621,159 on June 1.

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### Cleaning and Dyeing in 1940

The total receipts of \$26,776,000 were reported for the 530 Power Laundries and Cleaning and Dyeing establishments in operation at the annual census in 1940. More than half this amount was for laundry work.

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### Survey of Production in 1940

The war caused a notable expansion in Canadian production in 1940, the total net output of the nine main productive industries amounting to \$3,824 million compared with \$3,241 million in 1939. Although the increase was distributed throughout the entire field, the manufacturing industries recorded the greatest advance.

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### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Stocks of Canadian Fruit and Vegetables, July (10 cents).
2. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, July (10 cents).
3. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, July (10 cents).
4. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, July (10 cents).
5. Car Loadings (10 cents).
6. Index Numbers of Cost of Electricity for Domestic and Commercial Service, 1941 (25 cents).
7. Civil Aviation, February (10 cents).
8. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics Railways, April (10 cents).
9. Canadian Pacific Railway, 1923-1941 (25 cents).
10. Economic Conditions in Canada during first five months of 1942 (\$1.00 a year).
11. Commercial Failures in Canada, March (10 cents).
12. Report on Printing Trades in Canada, 1940 (25 cents).
13. Production of Leather Footwear in Canada, May (10 cents).
14. Preliminary Report on the Lumber Industry in Canada, 1940 (35 cents).
15. Grain Situation in Argentina, (10 cents).
16. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, June (\$1.00 a year).
17. Survey of Production in Canada, 1940 (25 cents).
18. Power Laundries & Cleaning and Dyeing Establishments, 1940 (25 cents).
19. Supplement to Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products (10 cents).
20. Canadian Grain Statistics (\$2.00 a year).
21. Telegraphic Crop Report (\$2.00 a year).





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