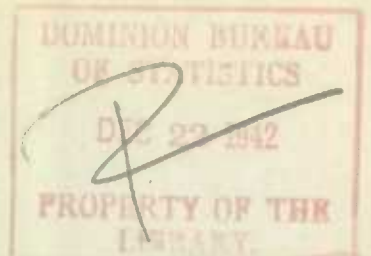


WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Summary of Week's Quotations

So many worlds, so much to do,
So little done, such things to be. -- Tennyson.
That action is best which procures the greatest happiness for the greatest
number -- Hutcheson.
Faithfulness and sincerity are the highest things. -- Confucius.
A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops. --
Henry Brooks Adams.

Economic Conditions in Canada
During the First Half of 1942

Most of the major factors indicating the trend of economic conditions recorded advance during the first half of 1942 over the same period of 1941. The prices of commodities and of high-grade bonds were at a higher level. The standing at the beginning of the year was not greatly altered from month to month as the price structure has remained remarkably steady subsequent to the establishment of control in November. The deposit liabilities of the chartered banks rose to a new high level in the first half of this year.

Productive operations have reflected the intensity of Canada's participation in the war during the last six months. While the recession in industries engaged in production for civilian purposes tempered the advance during the last six months, the general level of production has been higher than at any other time in history. The index of the physical volume of business averaged 136.2 in the first half of this year against 129.3 in the same period of 1941.

The output of the mining industry was practically maintained in the first half of 1942, the index of production dropping only 2.5 per cent to 123.3. The gold mining industry was less productive, receipts at the Mint receding 6.6 per cent to 2,370,000 fine ounces. An expansion occurred in the operations of the coal mining industry, the output rising from 8.3 million tons to 9.4 million.

Manufacturing production recorded a considerable advance in the first half of 1942. The final index rose from 139.2 in 1941 to 151.6, a gain of nearly nine per cent. While the production of consumers' goods has shown reaction in recent months, an advance was recorded over the first half of 1941 in most lines.

The output of electric power rose considerably from 15.7 billion kilowatt hours to 18.6 billion, a gain of 18.3 per cent. An all-time maximum for any month was established in January of this year. In spite of additions to present plants and conservation in consumption through daylight saving and the elimination of electric boilers, some concern is felt as to the adequacy of the supply of power for war plants.

The index of employment, averaged for the first six reporting dates, was 166.8 against 140.7 in 1941. Despite the active recruitment for the armed forces, employment in Canadian enterprise is recording a marked advance. The increase in the working forces engaged in the manufacturing plants was spectacular. The index averaged 196.9 against 154.9, a gain of 27 per cent.

The railways were more active in the first six months of the present year. Carloadings rose from 1,495,000 cars against 1,635,000, a gain of 9.4 per cent. The gross revenues of the two main systems recorded a much greater percentage gain. The gross revenue of the Canadian lines of the Canadian National Railways rose from \$120.7 million to \$149.0. The gross revenues of the Canadian Pacific was reported at \$121.0 million against \$100.3, a gain of 20.6 per cent.

Carry-Over Stocks of Canadian Grain

The total carry-over of Canadian wheat in all Canadian and United States positions at July 31 amounted to 424,048,429 bushels, of which 404,232,003 bushels were in store, in transit or on farms in Canada, while 19,816,426 bushels were in store or in transit in the United States. The total 1942 carry-over is 56,080,882 bushels lower than the record amount of 480,129,311 bushels on hand in all positions at the end of the previous crop year. This year's carry-over is second only to last year's record volume.

Total stocks of Canadian oats and rye were lower on July 31 than at the same date in 1941. Barley stocks were practically unchanged, while flaxseed stocks were higher. Comparative figures are shown as follows, those for 1941 being in brackets: oats, 28,592,913 (41,563,379) bushels; barley, 10,846,754 (10,908,001); rye, 3,386,361 (4,919,122); flaxseed 1,027,040 (620,313) bushels.

Visible Supply of Wheat

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on August 7 aggregated 411,485,553 bushels compared with 410,633,920 on July 31 and 464,197,157 on the corresponding date last year. The amount in store in Canada was 391,129,957 bushels, the balance of 20,355,596 being in storage in the United States. Canadian wheat in Lake transit totalled 1,081,866 bushels compared with 1,916,122 on the same date last year, while the total in rail transit was 16,700,507 bushels compared with 23,437,290.

Primary Marketings of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended August 7 aggregated 400,826 bushels compared with 894,869 on the corresponding date last year. The totals follow by provinces with figures for 1941 in brackets: Manitoba, 59,543 (233,953) bushels; Saskatchewan, 252,873 (185,573); Alberta, 88,410 (475,343).

Stocks of United States Grain in Canada

Stocks of United States corn in Canada on August 7 were more than three times as heavy as on the corresponding date last year, amounting to 6,692,289 bushels compared with 2,011,484. Stocks of other U.S. grain included 85,772 bushels of wheat compared with 205,259, 23,548 bushels of rye compared with 23,578, and 23,996 bushels of soya beans compared with nil.

Production of Butter and Cheese

The Canadian production of creamery butter in July totalled 40,229,926 pounds compared with 39,130,569 in July last year, an increase of 2.8 per cent. During the seven months ended July the production aggregated 159,612,892 pounds compared with 166,201,114 in the corresponding period of 1941, a decline of four per cent.

Cheese production continued its advance during July, amounting to 30,243,521 pounds compared with 25,473,185 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 18.7 per cent. The total for the seven months ended July was 113,418,315 pounds compared with 75,694,027 in the like period of 1941, an increase of almost 50 per cent.

Record Number of Hogs on Farms in Prairie Provinces at June 1

Further expansion in hog numbers in the Prairie Provinces was recorded in the June 1 survey of numbers of swine on farms. The 1942 estimate of 4.1 million head is the highest ever recorded and an increase of approximately one million head from the number on hand at June 1, 1941. All provinces contributed to the gain, actual totals being as follows, with figures for 1941 in brackets: Manitoba, 708,000 (501,400) head; Saskatchewan, 1,325,400 (949,000); Alberta, 2,093,000 (1,704,700).

Although Alberta is still the leading hog producing province of the Prairies, the percentage increase in numbers was 41 in Manitoba, 40 in Saskatchewan and 23 per cent in Alberta. There was an increase of 28 per cent in numbers of pigs saved during the period December 1941 to May 1942 as compared with the same period a year previously. This increase should be reflected in the marketings of hogs during the fall months of 1942.

An increase of 21.1 per cent is indicated in the numbers of sows bred to farrow during the months June to November 1942, as compared with the same period of 1941. This increase in fall farrowings will be reflected in the marketings of hogs during the early months of 1943. The promise of a substantial increase in the output of coarse grains in the Prairie Provinces should result in farmers having no difficulty in feeding the expected increase in production.

Fisheries of British Columbia in 1941

A high record marketed value for British Columbia's fishery output was made in 1941 when the total was \$31,732,037, an increase over the preceding year of \$10,021,870 or 46 per cent. Of first importance is the salmon fishery, and with the largest pack ever recorded by the industry, the value advanced to \$20,879,104 in 1941 from \$13,757,091 in 1940. The total pack was 2,295,431 cases.

In second place on the list of the chief commercial fishes is herring, with a marketed value of \$4,665,260. The increasing importance of the herring fishery is due to the canning operations, which have grown enormously during the past two years. In 1941 the pack of canned herring amounted to 1,014,529 cases, valued at \$3,690,097. This value represents 79 per cent of the total amount credited to the herring fishery in the year.

Third and fourth, respectively, among the principal kinds of fish, in order of value, are halibut valued at \$2,121,689 and pilchards at \$1,781,876. Halibut is marketed chiefly as fresh, while oil and meal are the more important products of the pilchard fishery.

Indexes of Retail Sales in June

Retail sales as measured by dollar volume averaged 15 per cent higher in June than in the corresponding month last year and were 41 per cent higher than in the same month of 1939. The general index of sales, unadjusted for seasonal variations on the base 1935-1939=100 stands at 154.3 for June, 159.4 for May and 153.9 for June, 1941. Sales during the first half of 1942 averaged 17.1 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1941.

Retail sales of boots and shoes in June were up 14 per cent over the corresponding month last year, candy stores, 23.5 per cent; men's clothing stores, 9.8; women's clothing stores, 19.8; department stores, 12.4; drug stores, 12.9; furniture stores, 0.2; grocery and meat stores, 21.3; hardware stores, 7.4; variety stores, 16.9; restaurants, 21.2; while radio and electrical stores sales were 7.1 per cent lower.

Sales of New Motor Vehicles in June

New passenger cars sold in Canada in June totalled 474 units with a retail value of \$655,569, amounting to little more than five per cent of the volume of sales in June last year when 8,099 vehicles sold for \$10,591,838. Sales during the first half of this year were approximately one-quarter of the volume recorded in the similar period of 1941. There were 14,044 passenger cars sold for \$19,361,117 in the first six months of this year as compared with 58,083 which retailed for \$74,882,536 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Sales of trucks and buses were drastically reduced also, with 546 commercial vehicles selling for \$996,331 in June, being down 85 per cent in number and 78 per cent in value from the 3,554 units which sold for \$4,470,354 in June 1941. Cumulative totals for the first six months of this year reveal reductions of 43 per cent in number and 35 per cent in retail value below last year. Commercial vehicles sales totalled 11,817 valued at \$16,234,944 to the end of June while 20,770 units sold for \$24,976,438 in the corresponding six-month period of 1941.

Declines of 91 per cent in number and 89 per cent in retail value were recorded in sales of passenger and commercial vehicles combined below June last year, 1,020 units selling for \$1,651,900 in the month under review as compared with 11,653 vehicles which sold for \$15,062,192 in June, 1941.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in June

Births registered in Canadian cities, towns and villages with a population of 10,000 and over totalled 10,618 in June, deaths 4,299 and marriages 8,294 as compared with 9,234 births, 4,433 deaths and 7,695 marriages in June last year, showing increases of 15 per cent in births, eight per cent in marriages and a decrease of three per cent in deaths.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
 2. Carry-Over Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1942 (10 cents).
 3. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
 4. Economic Conditions during First Half of 1942 (10 cents).
 5. Census of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 24 (10 cents).
 6. Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, June (10 cents).
 7. Geographical Distribution of the Manufacturing Industries, 1949 (25 cents).
 8. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, June (10 cents).
 9. Live Stock Survey, June 1 - Hogs - Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
 10. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, June (10 cents).
 11. Fisheries of British Columbia, 1941 (10 cents).
 12. First Estimate of Production of Fall Wheat, Fall Rye and Alfalfa; Condition of Field Crops, Canada (10 cents).
 13. Stocks of Canadian Fruits and Vegetables, August 1, 1942 (10 cents).
 14. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, August 1 (10 cents).
 15. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, August 1 (10 cents).
 16. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, August 1 (10 cents).
 17. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, July (10 cents).
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