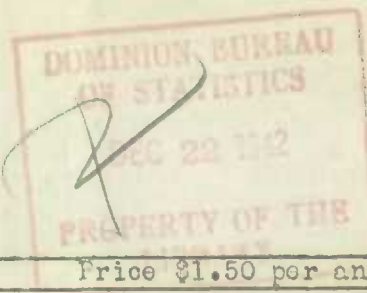


WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Visible Supply of Wheat

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on September 11 totalled 399,769,606 bushels compared with 396,923,497 on September 4 and 471,179,625 on the corresponding date last year. Elevator stocks and in transit wheat in Canada totalled 379,442,433 bushels compared with 376,708,639 a week ago and 445,220,467 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 20,327,127 bushels compared with 20,214,858 on September 4 and 25,959,158 in 1941.

Primary Marketings of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending September 11 amounted to 4,839,470 bushels compared with 1,658,994 in the previous week and 5,745,447 in the corresponding week last year. Figures follow by provinces, with totals for 1941 in brackets: Manitoba, 1,494,364 (381,573) bushels; Saskatchewan, 2,561,064 (4,143,005); Alberta, 784,042 (1,220,869).

Marketings in the three provinces during the six weeks ended September 11 totalled 8,471,827 bushels compared with 31,243,031 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. Totals follow by provinces: Manitoba, 2,354,213 (6,422,622) bushels; Saskatchewan, 3,609,575 (17,684,763); Alberta, 2,508,039 (7,135,646).

Cash Income from the Sale of Farm
Products during First Half of 1942

Cash income from the sale of farm products in Canada during the first six months of 1942 totalled \$399.2 million as compared with \$343.3 million in the corresponding period of 1941 and \$259.3 million in 1940. The most important feature of the 1942 cash income was the substantial increase which occurred in the returns from livestock and livestock products. Income from wheat was sharply lower. This reduction was due to the abnormally large proportion of the 1940 crop which was marketed during the early months of 1941.

Income from the sale of individual products was as follows, with figures for the first half of 1941 in brackets: wheat, \$28,014,000 (\$77,964,000); oats, \$5,692,000 (\$5,858,000); barley, \$4,256,000 (\$4,063,000); cattle and calves, \$76,012,000 (\$53,836,000); hogs, \$89,267,000 (\$62,761,000); dairy products, \$97,426,000 (\$70,242,000); poultry and eggs, \$31,005,000 (\$19,018,000).

Stocks of United States Grain in Canada

Stocks of United States grain in Canada on September 11 included the following, corresponding figures for 1941 being in brackets: corn, 5,779,378 (3,154,547) bushels; wheat, 85,772 (551,290); rye, 23,548 (23,578); soya beans, 8,933 (nil); oats, nil (38,791).

Stocks of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco on hand in Canada in June this year totalled 122,903,933 pounds, including 121,099,711 pounds of domestic and 1,804,222 pounds of imported tobacco. On the corresponding date last year stocks aggregated 123,808,388 pounds, made up of 120,771,361 pounds of Canadian and 3,036,977 pounds of imported tobacco.

July Output of Natural Gas

Natural gas production during July amounted to 2,227,479,000 cubic feet as compared with 2,361,652,000 in the previous month and 1,957,032,000 in the corresponding month last year. Production during the seven months ended July aggregated 25,672,261,000 cubic feet as compared with 23,293,133,000 in the like period of 1941.

Production of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gasoline

The Canadian output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in July totalled 869,034 barrels compared with 856,746 in the previous month and 876,845 in the corresponding month last year. The total for the first seven months of 1942 was 6,109,072 barrels compared with 5,749,814 in the like period of 1941.

Manufacturing Industries of British Columbia

Manufacturing production in British Columbia was greatly accelerated in 1940 by the demands created by the war. Compared with the previous year there were increases of 17 per cent in the number of persons employed, 23.8 per cent in the salaries and wages paid, and 25.4 per cent in the gross value of production. Of the increase in the gross value of production amounting to \$63,097,878, 47 per cent was contributed by the wood and paper products group, 19 per cent by the iron and its products group, 10 per cent by animal products and 8 per cent by non-ferrous metal products.

British Columbia was in 1940 again the third most important manufacturing province in the Dominion with a gross value of production aggregating \$311,046,478. About 22 per cent of this total or \$69,639,670 was contributed by the sawmilling industry. The predominance of forest products industries in the industrial life of the province is still further emphasized if to this figure be added \$24,987,516, the value of production of the pulp and paper industry which ranks second. Third in importance is the fish curing and packing industry with a gross value of production of \$21,863,422. This was followed by slaughtering and meat packing with \$12,979,725, petroleum products \$11,627,173, shipbuilding and repairs \$9,943,941.

Vancouver with a production of \$120,981,388 was the leading manufacturing centre, accounting for 39 per cent of the provincial total. Other principal cities follow: New Westminster, \$18,879,050; Victoria, \$11,840,030; North Vancouver, \$8,981,283; Port Alberni, \$5,219,905; and Prince Rupert, \$4,488,605. Trail is also an important manufacturing centre.

Manufacturing Industries of Maritime Provinces in 1940

Manufacturing production in the Maritime Provinces recorded a marked upswing during 1940, the gross value of products made aggregating \$206,952,202 as compared with \$152,741,404 in 1939, an increase of 35.5 per cent. Each of the three provinces showed improvement, the total for Nova Scotia standing at \$113,814,650, a gain of 36.9 per cent, New Brunswick \$89,281,008, an increase of 35.2 per cent and Prince Edward Island \$3,856,544, a gain of 9.1 per cent.

Pulp and paper, with an output valued at \$31,158,646 was again the leading industry from the standpoint of value of production. The output of primary iron and steel ranked second with a value of \$21,717,799, followed by sawmills with \$14,825,835, fish curing and packing \$12,257,228, railway rolling-stock \$8,968,971, coke and gas products \$6,341,424, cotton yarn and cloth \$6,137,583. Sugar and petroleum refining are also important in the Maritime Provinces.

Birthplace of the Population of the Province of Prince Edward Island

Of Prince Edward Island's total population of 95,027 at date of the 1941 Dominion Census, 89,797 were born on the Island as compared with 82,724 in 1931. Nova Scotia-born persons living in Prince Edward Island numbered 1,243, New Brunswick 689, Quebec 245, Ontario 275, Manitoba 65, Saskatchewan 131, Alberta 102 and British Columbia 60. Those born in the United States numbered 1,335, England 409, Ireland 76, Scotland 212 and Newfoundland 165. A total of 121 were born in other European countries, while 27 were born in China.

Religions of the Population of the Province of Prince Edward Island

The religions of the inhabitants of the province of Prince Edward Island at date of the 1941 Dominion Census were as follows, with corresponding figures for 1931 in brackets: Roman Catholic, 42,743 (39,105); United Church of Canada, 24,005 (21,979); Presbyterian, 14,724 (14,813); Anglican, 5,739 (5,074); Baptist, 5,443 (5,066); Church of Christ Disciples, 1,115 (596); Pentecostal, 268 (188); Christian, 265 (794). The total population of the province in 1941 was 95,047 compared with 88,038 in 1931.

Sales and Purchases of Securities in June

Sales and purchases of securities between Canada and other countries were valued at \$15,300,000 in June as compared with \$8,600,000 in the corresponding month last year. Sales to other countries, largely the United States, totalled \$10,800,000 compared with \$5,400,000 a year ago, while purchases from other countries aggregated \$4,500,000 compared with \$3,200,000 in June, 1941.

Railway Revenues in June

Canadian railways earned \$55,246,526 in June, which was the highest for the month in the history of the railways and has been exceeded only in October and November 1928. The increase over June 1941 revenues of \$44,817,003 was 23.3 per cent. Operating expenses at \$39,418,762 also created a new high record for the month and were only slightly below the monthly peak reached in October 1928. The operating income increased from \$9,976,382 in June last year to \$11,696,095.

Pulp and Paper Industry in 1941

The gross value of products turned out by the Canadian pulp and paper industry in 1941 was \$334,746,199, surpassing the previous record established in 1940 by 12.3 per cent. Wood pulp was valued at \$175,439,551 as compared with \$149,005,267, while newsprint paper aggregated \$158,925,310 as compared with \$158,447,311.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Preliminary Report on the Pulp and Paper Industry, 1941 (30 cents).
 2. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
 3. Census Bulletin, Religions in Prince Edward Island (10 cents).
 4. Census of Agriculture, British Columbia, 1941 (10 cents).
 5. Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products (10 cents).
 6. Railway Operations, June (10 cents).
 7. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 8. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, June 30 (10 cents).
 9. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, July; and Gasoline Sales, June (10 cents).
 10. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, August (10 cents).
 11. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, June (10 cents).
 12. Retail Sales, July (10 cents).
 13. Birthplace of the Population of Prince Edward Island (10 cents).
 14. Manufacturing Industries of the Maritime Provinces, 1940 (25 cents).
 15. Census of Agriculture, Nova Scotia, 1941 (10 cents).
 16. The Grain Situation in Argentina (10 cents).
 17. Manufacturing Industries of British Columbia, 1940 (25 cents).
 18. Census of Agriculture, Saskatchewan, 1941 Census (10 cents).
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