

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Summary of Quotations

1. An ill deed has a witness in the breast -- Danish Proverb.
2. A judicious man looks at Statistics, not to get knowledge but to save himself from having ignorance foisted on him -- Thomas Carlyle.
3. And seas but join the regions they divide -- Alexander Pope.

Business Advance in August

Business activity recorded slight betterment in August over the preceding month, the index on the base of 1935-1939 rising to 135.1. The main influence in raising the general index was the advance in manufacturing production. The indicator for manufacturing rose from 146.8 to 156.7, an advance of nearly 10 points. Gains were shown after seasonal adjustment in the operations of the dairy industry. The index for tobacco releases rose from 127.6 to 140.5. The raw materials used by the textile industry showed a marked advance. The index of newsprint production rose moderately while the forestry industry as a whole was less active, after the usual adjustment. The iron and steel industry expanded operations further, although the index of the primary industry was at a lower level. The new business obtained by the construction industry was slightly lower, the general index receding from 118.8 to 116.1. The decline in the index of electric power output was 3 points to 142.8.

Railway traffic was at a lower position, the index of carloadings dropping from 148 to 129.6. The index of the output of consumers' goods rose from 100.1 to 107.5 while the recession in the producers' goods industry was from 171 to 163.3. Livestock marketings rose to a higher position in August than in the preceding month, the index having been 102.9 against 93.4. Grain marketings on the other hand, due to the lateness of the crop, were at a low point. The index of cold storage holdings on the first of September was 121.5 against 129.8 one month before.

Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products

Cash income from the sale of farm products in the Prairie Provinces during the crop year 1941-42 has been estimated at \$379.5 million, representing a reduction of \$33.6 million from that of the preceding crop year. The decline was due entirely to a sharp reduction in the income from the sale of wheat as a result of the relatively small harvest of 1941. All other items included in the calculations showed substantial increases and this was particularly true of live stock and live stock products.

Cash income derived from the sale of individual items was as follows with figures for the previous crop year in brackets: wheat, \$117,009,000 (\$238,287,000); oats, \$11,128,000 (\$6,944,000); barley, \$10,487,000 (\$6,039,000); rye, \$2,175,000 (\$1,645,000); flax, \$6,111,000 (\$2,839,000); cattle and calves, \$62,793,000 (\$46,246,000); sheep and lambs, \$3,203,000 (\$2,541,000); hogs, \$87,761,000 (\$52,739,000); dairy products, \$42,963,000 (\$31,016,000); poultry and eggs, \$19,809,000 (\$11,646,000).

Visible Supply of Wheat

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on October 1 totalled 406,307,426 bushels compared with 406,912,145 in the previous week and 476,842,312 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks in elevators and in transit in Canada amounted to 386,955,782 bushels while 19,351,644 bushels of Canadian wheat were in store in the United States on October 1 this year.

Primary Marketings of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending October 1 amounted to 3,320,362 bushels compared with 4,199,723 in the previous week and 6,100,344 in the corresponding week a year ago. By provinces the receipts for the week ending October 1 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1941: Manitoba, 526,516 (705,887); bushels; Saskatchewan, 1,832,893 (4,013,644) Alberta, 960,953 (1,380,813).

Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces during the nine weeks ending October 1 totalled 26,684,939 bushels compared with 53,109,958 in the same period in 1941. By provinces marketings were as follows, with 1941 figures in brackets: Manitoba, 5,996,385 (9,491,605) bushels; Saskatchewan, 14,926,720 (32,129,987); Alberta, 5,761,834 (11,488,366).

Stocks of United States Grain in Canada

Stocks of United States grain in Canada on October 1 included the following, comparisons with 1941 being in brackets: wheat, 85,772 (830,455) bushels; oats, nil (31,544); rye, 23,548 (23,578); corn, 4,511,983 (3,309,874); soya beans, 4,421 (nil).

Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industry

The output of the Canadian slaughtering and meat packing industry in 1941 marks a high record for value with a total of \$296,240,415. The amount shows an increase over the preceding year of \$67,739,928, or 30 per cent, and an increase over 1939 of \$111,044,282, or 60 per cent. To the total value the meats sold fresh contributed an amount of \$123,090,197, or 42 per cent; the cured meats, \$133,637,283, or 45 per cent; lard and shortening \$18,568,789, or 6 per cent.

The most important single item comprises bacon and sides, of which the total quantity was 356,727,176 pounds, and the total value, \$67,462,491 - an increase in quantity compared with the preceding year of 80,933,155 pounds, or 29 per cent, and an increase in value of \$17,626,753, or 35 per cent. Average prices were higher than in 1940 for nearly all items.

Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers in Canada amounted to 435,826 at the end of August compared with 432,029 on the corresponding date last year. Calf and kip skins totalled 869,323 compared with 580,776, goat and kid skins 135,050 compared with 118,880, horse hides 16,747 compared with 17,562. There were also 74,196 dozen sheep and lamb skins on hand compared with 61,098.

Further Expansion in Hog Industry

Further expansion of the hog industry in Canada is recorded in the 1942 estimate of the numbers of hogs on farms. The June 1, 1942 estimate of 7,132,700 head is the largest ever reported and approximately one million head higher than that for a year previously. The 1942 total is more than double the number on farms at June 1, 1938. Estimates of numbers of sows expected to farrow during the period June to November 1942 indicate a 17 per cent increase over the total for the corresponding period of 1941. These increased farrowings should result in a substantial increase in hog marketings during 1943 and another increase in numbers on farms a year hence can be expected.

Numbers of hogs on farms at June 1, 1942 were higher than those of the preceding year in all provinces except Ontario. The increase was particularly marked in the Prairie Provinces and in the Maritimes. Alberta has now definitely succeeded Ontario as the leading hog producing province. Expected farrowings in the fall of 1942 are above those of the preceding year in all provinces. These increases are a reflection of the large feed grain supplies available at relatively favourable prices in relation to the price of hogs.

Increased marketings of hogs during the final months of 1942 are indicated by an increase of 15 per cent in the number of pigs saved at weaning time during the period December 1941 to May 1942 in comparison with the corresponding period of 1940-41. Increases in pigs saved were common to all provinces except Ontario.

Production of Coal and Coko

Canada's coal production in August totalled 1,457,712 tons compared with 1,474,462 in the previous month and with 1,404,335 in the corresponding month last year. The total for the eight months ended August was 12,397,038 tons compared with 11,080,402 in the like period of 1941. August coko production amounted to 274,000 tons compared with 275,000 the month before and 266,000 a year ago. The eight month totals were 2,184,000 tons and 2,060,000.

1940 Vital Statistics

The 1940 Annual Report on Vital Statistics, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, contains as in past years a complete record of the registration of births, deaths and marriages carried out by the Provincial authorities. It includes the Indian population.

The excess of births over deaths in Canada in 1940 was 11.7 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 10.7 in 1939. By provinces the increase per 1,000 population was as follows, 1939 rates in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 11.0(10.5); Nova Scotia, 11.8(9.9); New Brunswick, 14.9(13.7); Quebec, 15.7(14.4); Ontario, 8.0(7.1); Manitoba 11.6(10.2); Saskatchewan, 13.8(12.6); Alberta, 14.1(13.6); British Columbia, 6.9(6.3).

The birth rates per 1,000 population, exclusive of still-births, were: Canada, 21.5(20.3); Prince Edward Island, 22.3(22.4); Nova Scotia, 22.9(21.3); New Brunswick, 25.9(25.0); Quebec, 25.7(24.8); Ontario, 18.2(17.1); Manitoba, 20.3(18.7); Saskatchewan, 20.8(19.0); Alberta, 22.0(20.9); British Columbia, 17.4(16.0).

The following were the illegitimate births in 1940, exclusive of stillbirths: Canada, 9,609(9,105); Prince Edward Island, 98(100); Nova Scotia, 889(744); New Brunswick, 447(409); Quebec, 2,583(2,668); Ontario, 3,167(2,884); Manitoba, 548(509); Saskatchewan, 645(673); Alberta, 681(617); British Columbia, 551(501).

The percentages of illegitimate births to total live births were: Canada, 3.93(3.97); Prince Edward Island, 4.7(4.7); Nova Scotia, 6.9(6.3); New Brunswick, 3.8(3.6); Quebec, 3.1(3.4); Ontario, 4.6(4.5); Manitoba, 3.7(3.7); Saskatchewan, 3.3(3.7); Alberta, 3.9(3.7); British Columbia, 4.0(4.0).

The numbers of infant deaths under one year of age were: Canada, 13,783(13,939); Prince Edward Island, 137(168); Nova Scotia, 802(761); New Brunswick, 934(893); Quebec, 5,856(6,210); Ontario, 2,959(2,979); Manitoba, 756(752); Saskatchewan, 979(930); Alberta, 834(763); British Columbia, 526(483). Infant deaths in rates per 1,000 to live births were: Canada, 56(61); Prince Edward Island 65(79); Nova Scotia, 62(64); New Brunswick, 80(79); Quebec 70(78); Ontario, 43(46); Manitoba, 51(55); Saskatchewan, 51(51); Alberta, 48(46); British Columbia, 38(39). Male infant deaths were greater than female, the number of males in Canada being 7,844 and females, 5,939. The chief causes of death were premature births, 3,194; pneumonia 1,858; congenital malformations, 1,409; diarrhoea and enteritis, 1,231; injury at birth 954; congenital debility, 989; influenza 598; whooping cough 472.

Nonagenarians in Nova Scotia

There were 638 persons in Nova Scotia at the 1941 Census between the ages of 90 and 94 and 174 persons over the age of 95. Of these 174, 55 were men and 119 women. In 1931 there were 689 persons between 90 and 94 and 183 over the age of 95. In that case also there were more women of a great age than men, men over 95 numbering 65 and the women 118.

Mental Institutions in 1940

The Institutional Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued the Ninth Annual Report of Mental Institutions in Canada for 1940, dealing at some length, with tables included, on administration, finances, general movement of population, admissions, readmissions, discharges and deaths in all public and Dominion mental hospitals during that year.

From a general review it is found that at the close of the calendar year 1940, there were in Canada 60 institutions for the care and treatment of mentally sick persons. Of these institutions, 39 were under the direct control of Provincial Governments, 2 were controlled and administered by the Dominion Government, 15 were under County and Municipal control and 4 under private management. The total number of patients under care on the same date in 1939. Of the 47,792 patients under care on December 31, 1940, 26,130 or 54.7 per cent were males and 21,662 or 45.3 per cent were females.

Distilled Liquor Industry

The net value of products turned out by the Canadian distilled liquor industry during 1941 was \$22,952,439 compared with \$18,640,545 in the previous year. Whiskies and other potable spirits produced and put in bond for maturing totalled 7,674,305 proof gallons with an inventory value of \$4,819,685, while whiskies and other potable spirits bottled or shipped in bulk totalled 6,225,365 gallons valued at \$19,889,213. Other important products included unmatured alcohol denatured 5,343,785 proof gallons valued at \$2,600,571 and unmatured alcohol, not denatured 2,211,183 proof gallons valued at \$1,027,191.

Housing Conditions in Outremont, Quebec

Seventy-seven per cent of Outremont homes in June 1941 were apartments or flats, and 19 per cent were single houses. The exterior surface of dwellings was brick in 89 per cent of cases, stone in 7 per cent and wood in 4 per cent. External repairs were needed by 8 per cent. Forty-nine per cent comprised 4 to 6 rooms, and 46 per cent were larger.

Steam or hot water furnaces heated 92 per cent of homes, stoves 4 per cent and hot air furnaces 2 per cent. Coal was the principal heating fuel for 84 per cent and fuel oil for 13 per cent. Cooking was done by gas or electricity in 92 per cent and by coal in 6 per cent. All homes had electric lighting, running water, and bathing and flush toilet facilities. Mechanical refrigeration was installed in 68 per cent, ice refrigeration in 30 per cent. Ninety-five homes in every 100 had a radio, 92 a telephone, 64 a vacuum cleaner, 41 an auto, and 31 all four of these conveniences.

The owners occupied 24 per cent of Outremont homes. Their estimates of the value of these premises averaged \$10,051. Of owner-occupied homes, 63 per cent were mortgaged, on the average for \$4,229 at 5.4 per cent interest. Annual payments on interest and principal centred around \$341. Typical owner-occupants had lived 11.8 years in their present homes, almost 3 times as long as average tenants. Property taxes for owners averaged \$232, including \$35 water tax.

An average monthly rent of \$46 included heating for 66 per cent of tenants, garage for 14 per cent and furniture for 1 per cent. Water tax averaging \$24 was paid by 42 per cent of tenants. Approximately equal proportions of tenants and owners reported furnace heating, ice or mechanical refrigeration and radio, as well as electric lighting running water, and toilet and bathing facilities; but more owners than tenants reported telephone, vacuum cleaner and auto. Tenants had a margin in number reporting gas or electric cooking. Tenant homes averaged 5.9 rooms, which was 3 less than owned homes. More owners than tenants reported their dwellings in need of external repair.

Housing in Kingston, Ontario

Fifty-two per cent of Kingston homes in June 1941 were single houses, 19 p.c. were semi-detached, 18 p.c. were apartments or flats, and 12 p.c. were sections of rows or terraces. The exterior surface was brick in 51 p.c. of cases, wood in 32 p.c. and stone or stucco in most of the remainder. External repairs were needed by 19 p.c. Forty-four per cent comprised 4 to 6 rooms, and another 44 p.c. were larger. Business premises were included in 6 p.c. Steam or hot water furnaces heated 34 p.c. of homes, hot air furnaces 31 p.c. and stoves 34 p.c. Coal was the principal heating fuel for 82 p.c., wood for 10 per cent and fuel oil for 6 per cent.

The owners occupied 40 p.c. of Kingston homes. An average monthly rent of \$29 included heating for 28 p.c. of tenants, garage for 32 p.c., and furniture for 3 p.c. Water tax averaging \$10 was paid by 57 p.c. of tenants. Approximately equal proportions of tenants and owners enjoyed electric lighting, running water and radio, but owners had a considerable margin in numbers reporting furnace heating mechanical or ice refrigeration, exclusive use of toilet and bathing facilities, gas or electric cooking stove, and the conveniences of auto, telephone and vacuum cleaner. Tenant homes averaged 5.6 rooms, which was 1.5 less than owned homes, and more tenants than owners reported their dwellings in need of external repair.

Cost of Living

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index declined further from 117.7 on August 1 to 117.4 on September 1. The September index was 16.5 per cent above the level of August 1939. In compliance with Order-in-Council P.C. 6219 as amended, the price of cigarettes and tobacco in the September index does not include the tax imposed on June 24, 1942, under the Special War Revenue Act. The decline in September was due mainly to lower prices for potatoes, beef, lamb, and onions. These decreases were sufficiently great to overbalance increases for eggs, butter, and oranges, with the result that the food index dropped from 129.6 for August 1 to 128.5 for September 1. Other group indexes remained unchanged for September as follows: Rentals 111.3, Fuel and Light 112.5, Clothing 120.1, Homefurnishings and Services 117.8, and Miscellaneous Items 107.1.

Sales of New Motor Vehicles in August

Exclusive of deliveries to the Government for war purposes, there were 1,126 new passenger cars sold for \$1,554,938 in August this year, as compared with 4,336 new cars which retailed for \$5,552,240 in the same month last year. Cumulative totals for the first eight months totalled 15,882 cars with a retail value of \$21,906,488, which was a decline of 76.9 per cent in number and 75.3 per cent in value from the same period in 1941.

The sale of new trucks and buses in August was the lowest recorded in any month this year, registering a drop of 93 per cent in number and 88 per cent in value from August last year. There were 203 commercial vehicles sold for \$421,898 in August as against 2,890 units sold for \$3,594,091 in the same month last year.

Population of Nova Scotia by Conjugal Condition and Sex

The population of Nova Scotia as of June 1941 totalled 577,962 compared with 512,846 in the previous census in 1931. This figure comprises 296,044 males and 281,918 females, compared with 263,104 males and 249,742 females in 1931. The rural population increased from 281,192 in 1931 to 310,422 in 1941 and urban from 231,654 to 267,540 in 1941. In the Census the term "urban" applies only to incorporated cities, towns and villages, and all unincorporated towns and villages are included in the rural population.

The above figures are obtained from a bulletin released this week by the Census Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report also gives totals for population by counties and urban centres of 5,000 and over. The conjugal condition of Nova Scotia at the time of the 1941 Census may be reviewed as follows, with 1931 figures in brackets: single, 321,980(298,071); married, 220,645(186,988); widowed, 30,903(27,402); divorced, 515(308); separated 3,885(data not available from 1931 Census).

Births, Deaths and Marriages in August

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued this week the number of registrations of births, deaths and marriages during the month of August in the cities, towns and villages of Canada having a population of 10,000 and over.

Births registered in these cities, towns and villages in August numbered 10,775, deaths 4,054 and marriages 6,854 as against 9,195 births, 4,228 deaths and 6,322 marriages in the same month last year.

Wholesale Prices

On the base 1926=100 the composite index for 30 industrial materials advanced 0.5 points to 94.9 between August 28 and September 25. Higher prices for wheat, oats and steers offset a decline in hogs and advanced the index for 5 food items 0.9 points to 87.8. Canadian farm products prices advanced 0.8 points to 81.5 between the weeks of August 28 and September 25, and higher quotations for sheepskins, eggs and livestock boosted the animal products index 2.5 points to 105.3 at the same time offsetting a decline in poultry prices. Sharp recessions in prices for potatoes and onions and a small decline in hay accounted for the drop of 0.2 points to 67.3 in the field products sub-group.

Production and Sale of Radio Receiving Sets
in April, May and June

Sales of radio receiving sets in Canada during April, May and June of this year numbered 55,509 valued at \$3,624,150 at manufacturers' list prices, compared with 87,953 sets in the first quarter. In the quarter under review, sales, when compared with the corresponding period of last year were substantially lower in all areas but Manitoba. By provinces they were as follows, with 1941 figures in brackets: Ontario, 22,632(38,790); sets; Quebec, 9,369(14,452); Saskatchewan, 1,988(3,697); Alberta, 2,941(4,335); British Columbia, 4,690(8,391); Manitoba, 9,318(6,683).

Imports into Canada during the second quarter of 1942 totalled 752 sets, including 497 which were brought in by Canadians returning from other countries.

Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales in August

The general level of business transacted by wholesale trading establishments in Canada as measured by dollar volume remained unchanged in August this year compared with the same month last year. Cumulative sales for the first eight months of 1942 stand 13 per cent above the corresponding period a year ago.

From the point of view of increased turnover, footwear trade came first with an increase of 19 per cent in sales over August, 1941. Other trades reporting gains were, tobacco and confectionery wholesalers, 11 per cent; fruit and vegetables, 10 per cent; drug trades 9 per cent; clothing houses 1 p.c.; wholesale grocery sales remained the same. Those trades reporting decreases from August last year were dry goods, declining 1 per cent; hardware 6 per cent; automotive equipment 20 per cent.

Reports Issued This Week

1. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, August (10 cents).
2. Coal and Coke Statistics, August (10 cents).
3. Estimate of Hog Numbers, June 1, 1942 (10 cents).
4. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
5. Housing Bulletin, Kingston, Ontario (10 cents).
6. Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, 1941-1942 (10 cents).
7. Distilled Liquor Industry, 1941 (25 cents).
8. Advance Preliminary Statement of Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Principal Cities, October 1 (10 cents).
9. Ninth Annual Report of Mental Institutions, 1940 (25 cents).
10. Preliminary Housing Bulletin, (Outremont, Quebec) No. 27 (10 cents).
11. Quarterly Report Production and Sale of Radio Receiving Sets, April, May and June, 1942 (25 cents).
12. Price Movements, September, 1942 (Preliminary), (10 cents).
13. Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles in Canada, August (10 cents).
14. Current Trends in Food Distribution, August (10 cents).
15. Population of Nova Scotia, Conjugal Condition (10 cents).
16. Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales, August (10 cents).
17. Census Bulletin No. A-3, Population of Nova Scotia by Age (10 cents).
18. Slaughtering and Meat Packing, 1941 (25 cents).
19. Vital Statistics Annual Report, 1940 (50 cents).
20. Manufacturing Industries of the Prairie Provinces, 1940 (25 cents).
21. The Hardwood Flooring Industry, 1941 (15 cents).
22. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, August (10 cents).
23. Canadian Grain Statistics (\$2.00 a year).



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