

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. X - No. 43

Ottawa, Saturday, October 31, 1942

Price \$1.00 per annum

Please Read This Carefully

The Director of Government Office Economies Control has ordered a thorough purging of all departmental free mailing lists and, to this end, has ordered that all publications must carry the following notice: "There must be a reduction, and more economical use, of paper, envelopes and labour in respect of the free mailing list. This is the last issue of this publication you will receive, unless you desire to have it continued, in which event you will advise the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and give the reason for such continuation." This does not apply to copies going to paid-up subscribers or exchange publications.

World Wheat Situation

The high tide of world wheat supplies continues to rise. The harvest in the United Kingdom, described there as a "miracle" has been successfully gathered, while a few weeks hence another river of new wheat will flow from the farms in Australia. In 1942 the bread-grain supplies are stacked high in favour of the United Nations, while Nazi Germany, and German-occupied Europe produced this year 15 per cent less bread grain (wheat and rye) than a year ago, and 25 per cent less than the average of the four years 1935-38, according to a statement credited to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare.

Official figures on the size of the United Kingdom wheat crop are not available, but private observers estimate the production at between 100 and 115 million bushels which points to record yields per acre. The pre-war yield per acre was in the neighbourhood of 36 bushels on approximately 1.7 million acres, but this year it would appear to have exceeded 40 bushels and the area planted to wheat is said to be 2.4 million acres. Such a crop means much to Britain in terms of valuable shipping space freed to carry war materials other than wheat to the United Kingdom, although it probably also means that Canada's market for wheat and flour in Britain will suffer curtailment.

The Australian crop is currently estimated at 145 million bushels of which probably not more than 60 millions will be used at home, leaving 85 million bushels to be added to the accumulated surplus of previous crops which is believed now to be quite substantial. A high yield per acre in Australia, as in Canada and the United States, appears to have more than offset the reduction in wheat acreage.

These enormous reserves of wheat behind the United Nations are a guarantee that where it is possible to ship supplies there will be no shortage of bread, while they stand also as an assurance that wartime live-stock programs will not fail for lack of animal feed. At the same time, they have created storage and transportation problems, particularly in Canada and the United States where unusually large crops of other grain were also harvested this year. In this connection, we quote the following interesting commentary by the Food Research Institute, Stanford, California, in its most recent "World Wheat Survey and Outlook".

"The 1943 carry-over in North America may exceed 1,500 million bushels, which is more than the two countries ever produced in any year prior to 1942. The needs are obvious: to facilitate the fullest utilization of this abundant resource, in every possible way, at prices low compared with prices of goods that are absolutely or relatively scarce; to remove the stimuli to excessive production; and further to reduce the acreage sown to wheat. Yet in the United States, political measures still keep forcing up wheat prices and returns to growers; disposition of government-owned stocks for feed and export is hampered by the terms set by act of Congress; and acreage restriction is limited by a legal minimum already proved excessive. Such policies are clogging the war effort as well as making wheat farmers involuntary 'profiteers'."

With reference to the situation in Russia, the Institute believes the food position has been seriously impaired by recent Axis gains and that Russia will probably need more wheat from abroad than is likely to reach her. Other comment on the Russian grain situation from England suggests that territory lost in the Ukraine, North Caucasus and White Russia represents about 45 per cent of the pre-war spring and winter wheat area, but adds that Germany is not likely to benefit extensively because of the damage to land and machinery.

Farmers' Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Farmers' marketings of wheat during the week ending October 22 amounted to 12,587,047 bushels as compared with 16,985,264 in the previous week. During the period August 1 to October 22 marketings aggregated 71,978,029 bushels as compared with 82,056,278 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

Marketings of coarse grains were lower during the week, totals being as follows, with figures for the previous week in brackets: Oats, 6,216,385(6,546,285) bushels; barley, 3,781,526(5,700,890); rye, 313,924(371,054); flaxseed, 2,053,171(2,364,593).

Visible Supply of Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 22 totalled 437,517,999 bushels as compared with 428,510,664 a week ago and 496,682,840 on the corresponding date last year. The amount in Canadian positions on the latest date was 418,209,874 bushels, the balance of 19,308,125 being in United States positions.

Stocks of United States Grain in Canada

Stocks of United States grain in Canada on October 22 included the following, with figures for the corresponding date in 1941 in brackets: corn, 4,249,827(3,763,892) bushels; wheat, 85,772(830,455); rye, 23,548(23,578); oats, nil(27,779).

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended October 17 dropped to 69,099 cars from 73,952 in the previous week but were higher than last year's corresponding total of 65,496 cars. The increase over 1941 loadings was in lumber, pulpwood, other forest products, ore and miscellaneous. Coal was down by 1,132 cars.

Production of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gasoline

The Canadian output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in August totalled 870,108 barrels compared with 869,034 in the previous month and 870,881 in the corresponding month last year. The total for the eight months ending August was 6,979,180 barrels compared with 6,620,695 in the like period of 1941. Alberta's output in August was recorded at 846,635 barrels and consisted of 834,226 barrels from the Turner Valley field, 833 from the Red Coulee field, 1,389 from the Wainwright-Ribstone field and 10,187 from other fields.

August Production of Natural Gas

Natural gas production during August amounted to 2,295,309,000 cubic feet compared with 2,227,479,000 in the previous month and 1,988,729,000 in August, 1941. The total for the eight months ended August was 27,967,570,000 cubic feet as compared with 25,281,862,000 in the same period of 1941.

Sales of Gasoline in July

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the gasoline tax departments of the Provincial Governments retail sales of gasoline for all purposes in Canada during July aggregated 88,149,000 gallons as compared with 110,014,000 in the corresponding month last year. The total for the seven months ended July was 495,065,000 gallons compared with 538,170,000 in the like period of 1941.

Sales in July were as follows by provinces, with figures for the same month last year in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 411,000(712,000) gallons; Nova Scotia, 3,600,000(4,359,000); New Brunswick, 2,168,000(3,222,000); Quebec, 16,852,000(19,847,000); Ontario, 33,525,000(43,993,000); Manitoba, 5,337,000(6,562,000); Saskatchewan, 10,950,000(14,758,000); Alberta, 8,671,000(8,907,000); British Columbia, 6,635,000(7,654,000).

Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales in September

Financing of motor vehicle sales reached a low point in September when 5,332 units were financed for a total of \$1,761,805, representing a decrease of 60 per cent in number and 71 per cent in dollar volume from the 13,247 new and used vehicles financed to the extent of \$5,985,292 in September last year. Cumulative totals for the first nine months of this year showed 55,547 vehicles financed for \$21,075,461 as compared with 157,046 vehicles financed for \$73,769,665 in the corresponding period of 1941, declines amounting to 65 per cent in number and 71 per cent in amount of financing.

Railway Operating Revenues in July

Canadian railways earned \$57,529,040 during July, which was by far the highest July revenue on record and has been exceeded only by the revenue of October 1928 when \$61,871,000 was earned. The increase over July 1941 revenue was \$12,087,104 or 26.6 per cent. Operating expenses increased to \$42,004,198 in July from last year's corresponding figure of \$35,248,142 and the operating income increased to \$10,581,519 from \$7,261,660. The pay roll was increased from \$20,989,616 to \$24,162,507 or by 15.1 per cent, for an increase of 4.7 per cent in the number of employees which stood at 156,145 in July.

Bank Debits to Individual Accounts

The amount of cheques cashed in the clearing centres of Canada was \$3,516,000,000 in September compared with \$3,301,000,000 in the same month last year. The increase of 6.5 per cent indicated expansion in business activity at a somewhat higher level of commodity prices. Debits in the first nine months of this year were \$32,292,000,000 against \$28,502,000,000 in the like period of last year, an increase of \$3,789,000,000 or 13.3 per cent.

Each of the five economic areas, except the Prairie Provinces, recorded increases over September last year. The totals were as follows with figures for 1941 in brackets: Maritime Provinces, \$87,579,359(\$78,382,077); Quebec, \$1,004,158,352(\$945,113,607); Ontario, \$1,701,246,063(\$1,536,169,260); Prairie Provinces, \$501,924,089(\$540,134,327); British Columbia, \$221,199,334(\$200,932,071).

Production of Leading Minerals

The output of Canada's leading mineral products during the eight months ended August was as follows, with figures for the corresponding period of 1941 in brackets: cement, 5,949,489(5,272,599) barrels; clay products, \$4,056,944(\$4,071,701); coal, 12,397,038(11,080,402) tons; feldspar, 14,685(13,780) tons; gold, 3,318,359(3,560,120) fine ounces; gypsum, 465,989(900,957) tons; lime, 584,390(550,160) tons; natural gas, 27,967,570,000(25,281,862,000) cubic feet; petroleum, 6,979,180(6,620,695) barrels; commercial salt, 202,121(182,082) tons; silver, 12,867,561(13,672,641) fine ounces.

Gold Production in August

The Canadian gold production in August was recorded at 402,867 fine ounces as compared with 424,689 in the previous month and 467,224 in the corresponding month last year. The total for the eight months ended August was 3,318,359 ounces compared with 3,560,120 in the corresponding period of 1941.

August production by areas was as follows, with figures for the corresponding month last year in brackets: Ontario, 227,767(274,555) fine ounces; Quebec, 85,158(91,936); British Columbia, 37,688(58,401); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 28,898(24,873); Yukon, 13,190(10,485); Northwest Territories, 9,294(5,424); Nova Scotia, 872(1,543).

Production of Concentrated Milk

The Canadian production of concentrated milk in September amounted to 26,250,994 pounds in September as compared with 28,355,110 in the previous month and 22,220,203 in the corresponding month last year. The total for the nine months ended September was 213,222,239 pounds compared with 195,953,543 in the like period of 1941.

Languages Spoken in New Brunswick

Of the 457,401 inhabitants of the province of New Brunswick in 1941, 291,023 could speak English only, 82,381 French only and 83,660 both English and French, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1931 the population totalled 408,219, of whom 267,371 spoke English only, 66,255 French only and 74,080 both tongues. In 1941 there were 337 persons who could speak neither language, while in 1931 the figure was 513.

Citizenship of Population of Province of New Brunswick

The inhabitants of the province of New Brunswick numbered 457,401 in 1941, of whom 454,762 were British subjects and 2,633 were aliens, according to a report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1931 the population of the province totalled 408,219, being composed of 404,150 British subjects and 4,069 aliens. The aliens by country of allegiance are shown as follows, with figures for 1931 in brackets: United States, 1,774(2,294); Scandinavia, 273(725); Czechoslovakia, 6(14); Finland, 30(97); Germany, 56(82); Hungary, 35(45); Italy, 25(83); Poland, 84(96); Russia, 48(121); China 87(169).

Building Permits in September

The value of building permits issued by municipalities reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in September was \$10,540,657 as compared with \$8,340,878 in the previous month and \$12,579,488 in the same month last year. During the nine months ended September the aggregate value was \$80,683,920 as compared with \$102,043,724 in the same period of 1941.

Revenue Freight Loadings in July

Revenue freight loaded at Canadian stations and received from foreign connections amounted to 12,331,792 tons in July as compared with 10,093,855 in the corresponding month last year. During the seven months ended July the aggregate was 74,498,016 tons, a gain of 10,902,165 tons over the total in the corresponding period of 1941.

Commercial Failures in June

A decline was recorded in the number of commercial failures reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in June when the total was 54 with estimated assets of \$315,895 and liabilities totalling \$376,317. In June last year failures totalled 84, assets amounting to \$953,883 and liabilities totalling \$739,784.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
 2. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, August; and Gasoline Sales, July (10 cents).
 3. Immigration and Citizenship - New Brunswick, 1941 Census (10 cents).
 4. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, September (10 cents).
 5. Prices and Price Indexes, September (10 cents).
 6. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, September (10 cents).
 7. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 8. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, July (10 cents).
 9. Commercial Failures, June (10 cents).
 10. Language and Mother Tongue - New Brunswick, 1941 (10 cents).
 11. Department Store Sales, September (10 cents).
 12. Bank Debits, September (10 cents).
 13. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, August (10 cents).
 14. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, July (10 cents).
 15. Number and Value of Live Stock, Canada, 1941 Census (10 cents).
 16. Gold Production, August (10 cents).
 17. Production of Concentrated Milk, September (10 cents).
 18. Anticipated Pelt Production of Fur Farms, Season 1942-43 (10 cents).
 19. Building Permits, September (10 cents).
 20. Macaroni and Kindred Products Industry, 1941 (10 cents).
 21. School Attendance and Years of Schooling - New Brunswick, 1941 (10 cents).
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