

## Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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Business Advance in October

Five of the six factors indicating the trend of economic conditions recorded increases in October over the preceding month. A marked gain was shown in the deposit liabilities of the chartered banks. The sum of the four main classes of deposits rose to a new high point. The total at the end of September was \$3,486 million against \$3,311 million at the end of the preceding month. Note deposits rose from nearly \$1,700 million to \$1,748 million, while demand deposits were \$1,527 million against \$1,423 million. Advances were also shown in the Dominion and Provincial balances.

The index of the physical volume of business rose to a higher point in October reflecting further expansion in war production. Prices of commodities at wholesale and common stocks recorded minor gains over September and speculative trading revived somewhat reflecting the optimistic turn in military operations. The business and financial factors held a position above the inter-war trend while the speculative factors, embracing common stock prices and speculative trading, were fluctuating considerably below the trend of the inter-war period.

Further advance was shown in manufacturing operations in October over the high level of the preceding month. The releases of tobacco, indicating conditions in the industry, showed a marked increase. The release of cigarettes was 1,010 million compared with 890 million. The index consequently rose from 158 to 192.6. Raw leaf and cigars were released in larger volume. A recession was shown in the output of wheat flour in the latest month for which statistics are available.

Inspected slaughterings were at a considerably higher level in October than in the preceding month. The slaughtering of cattle rose from 105,559 head to 157,526. Even after seasonal adjustment, the index moved up from 80 to 107. The slaughtering of hogs was 532,504 head against 404,977. The boot and shoe production rose from 2,231,000 pairs against 2,259,000 in the latest month for which statistics are available. The amount of raw cotton used rose from 15.5 million pounds to 16.5 million, indicating greater activity in the textile industry.

The new business obtained by the construction industry was at a lower level in October, the amount receding from \$29.7 million to \$21.4 million. The corresponding decline in the index was from 121 to 95.6. Interest was centred on the formal opening of the Alaska Highway connecting Dawson Creek, B.C. with Fairbanks, Alaska. The road of 1,681 miles was constructed through a wilderness in seven months and seventeen days.

Business Indicators for October Compared with September last and same month of 1941

		October 1942	October 1941	September 1942
Physical Volume of Business .....	1935-39=100	*	178.7	198.4
Cost of Living .....	1935-39=100	117.8	115.5	117.4
Factory Cheese Production .....	pounds	20,249,757	15,243,111	25,851,738
Creamery Butter Production .....	pounds	25,098,306	24,936,954	31,594,574
Newsprint Production .....	tons	271,555	318,787	257,618
Contracts awarded .....	\$	21,412,800	29,082,800	29,675,100
Carloadings .....	no.	323,059	312,528	289,877
Raw Cotton Consumption .....	lb.	16,542,759	18,341,242	15,488,872
Slaughterings				
Cattle and Calves .....	no.	157,526	185,301	105,559
Sheep and Lambs .....	no.	171,780	171,487	112,601
Hogs .....	no.	532,504	673,485	404,977
Cigars Released .....	no.	19,647,564	18,898,252	17,354,583
Cigarettes Released .....	no.	1,010,450,994	844,291,949	890,109,082

\* The index of the physical volume of business according to preliminary calculations showed an increase over the preceding month.

Population of Province of Alberta  
According to Place of Birth

The population of the province of Alberta was 796,169 at date of the 1941 Dominion census as compared with 731,605 in 1931. The following figures show the population according to birthplace, 1931 figures being in brackets: Alberta, 414,455 (300,200); Prince Edward Island, 2,066 (2,353); Nova Scotia, 5,859 (7,033); New Brunswick, 3,209 (3,846); Quebec, 11,760 (14,247); Ontario, 48,987 (59,194); Manitoba, 15,943 (14,406); Saskatchewan, 27,836 (16,991); British Columbia, 7,444 (6,768); England, 54,059 (68,225); Ireland, 7,505 (9,634); Scotland, 22,892 (28,344); Newfoundland, 548 (623); United States, 65,682 (78,959); Austria, 7,293 (4,083); Finland, 1,098 (1,330); Germany, 5,867 (8,121); Italy, 1,959 (2,321); Poland, 28,487 (31,510); Roumania, 3,245 (8,202); Russia, 16,457 (15,561); Scandinavia, 17,349 (21,965); China, 2,667 (3,535).

Population of Alberta by Religious Denominations

The population of the province of Alberta by religious denominations was as follows in 1941 with figures for 1931 in brackets: United Church, 193,664 (173,816); Roman Catholic, 191,343 (168,408); Anglican, 113,279 (112,979); Lutheran, 84,630 (82,411); Presbyterian, 68,910 (72,069); Greek Orthodox, 34,991 (26,427); Baptist, 32,268 (30,496); Mormon, 14,960 (13,185); Mennonite, 12,097 (8,289); Pentecostal, 8,451 (3,655); Adventist, 4,697 (4,213); Evangelical Association, 4,165 (2,133); Jewish, 4,082 (3,663); Brethren and United Brethren, 1,046 (1,316); Confucian and Buddhist, 2,172 (2,094); Christian, 1,372 (2,315); Church of Christ Disciples, 2,103 (1,251); Christian Science, 1,713 (2,075); International Bible Students, 1,010 (1,252); Protestant, 917 (1,931); Salvation Army, 2,103 (2,024); no religion, 3,086 (2,188). The total population of the province in 1941 was 796,169 compared with 731,605 in 1931.

Population of the Province of Saskatchewan

Revised figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that the population of the province of Saskatchewan totalled 895,992 on June 2, 1941 as compared with 921,785 in 1931, a decrease of 25,793. It is interesting to point out that the rural population of the province declined to 600,846 in 1941 from 630,880 in 1931, whereas the urban population increased to 295,146 in 1941 from 290,905 in 1931.

The population of the larger urban centres was as follows in 1941, figures in brackets being those for 1931: Regina, 58,245 (53,209); Saskatoon, 43,027 (43,291); Moose Jaw, 20,753 (21,299); Prince Albert, 12,505 (9,905); Weyburn, 6,179 (5,002); Swift Current, 5,594 (5,296); Yorkton, 5,577 (5,027); North Battleford, 4,745 (5,596).

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store on November 19 totalled 452,901,084 bushels compared with 453,083,363 on November 12 and 503,322,573 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks on the latest date included 434,097,095 bushels in Canadian positions and 18,803,989 in United States positions.

Farmers' Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Deliveries of wheat from farms in western Canada during the week ended November 19 totalled 6,449,115 bushels compared with 7,479,099 in the previous week. Marketings of coarse grains included the following, with figures for the previous week in brackets: oats, 2,924,869 (2,278,672) bushels; barley, 1,384,534 (1,453,045); rye, 67,704 (87,157); flaxseed, 480,665 (432,114).

Production of Concentrated Milk in October

The combined production of all items of concentrated whole milk and by-products in October amounted to 22,548,781 pounds, an increase of 22 per cent over the corresponding output for 1941. The total for the ten months ended October was 235,771,020 pounds as compared with 214,498,313 in the corresponding period of last year.



### Stocks of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco on hand in Canada at the end of September totalled 113,845,643 pounds, including 112,003,573 pounds of Canadian tobacco and 1,842,470 pounds of imported tobacco. On the corresponding date last year stocks totalled 108,450,476 pounds, including 106,479,018 pounds of Canadian tobacco and 1,971,458 pounds of imported tobacco.

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### Vegetable Products Group of Industries

The production of commodities based on vegetable products as a raw material constitutes an important branch of Canadian manufacturing production, the gross value in 1940 amounting to \$738,432,443 as compared with \$659,624,014 in 1939. In gross value of products the vegetable products group normally ranks first. In 1940, however, due to demands for metals and wood needed for war production, this group dropped to third place with 16.3 per cent of the total value of production, being exceeded by the iron and steel and wood and paper products groups.

Ontario with 48 per cent of the capital, 50 per cent of the employees and 50 per cent of the value of products was the dominant producer of manufactured products of vegetable origin. Quebec was second with 31 per cent of the capital, 31 per cent of the employees and 28 per cent of the value of production. British Columbia was in third position, followed by Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The gross value of products manufactured by leading industries included in the vegetable products group is shown as follows for 1940, with figures for 1939 in brackets: flour mills, \$99,157,327 (\$81,745,050); rubber goods, including footwear, \$83,020,721 (\$69,945,471); bread and other bakery products, \$82,539,730 (\$76,040,651); biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc., \$58,718,262 (\$51,301,152); sugar, \$57,274,122 (\$49,896,763); miscellaneous foods, including coffee, tea and spices, \$55,774,172 (\$48,739,382); fruit and vegetable preparations, \$55,179,652 (\$55,164,957); breweries, \$50,611,918 (\$43,633,342); tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, \$49,126,079 (\$47,054,707); aerated and mineral waters, \$34,027,864 (\$28,743,811).

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### Manufacturing in Quebec in 1940

Manufacturing production in the Province of Quebec was greatly accelerated by the demands created by the present war, the gross value of products amounting to \$1,357,-375,776 in 1940 as compared with \$1,045,757,585 in 1939, an increase of 23 per cent. Of the increase noted in 1940, 23 per cent was contributed by the textiles and textile products group, 22 per cent by the iron and its products group, 21 per cent by the wood and paper products group, 13 per cent by the non-ferrous metal products group, 8 per cent by the vegetable products group.

Quebec with about 30 per cent of the Dominion output is the second largest manufacturing province. The production of pulp and paper is the dominant industry. In addition to supplying about 11 per cent of the gross value of Quebec manufactures, it furnishes about 51 per cent of the Dominion total for this industry. The value of tobacco products forms approximately 87 per cent, cotton yarn and cloth 70 per cent, women's factory clothing 68 per cent, leather boots and shoes 60 per cent, men's factory clothing 55 per cent, and railway rolling stock 41 per cent of the Dominion totals of these products. The province of Quebec is thus an outstanding manufacturing province rather on account of her large individual industries than because of the diversification of her industrial activities.

In the value of production the pulp and paper industry again heads the list with an output valued at \$151,264,649. Other leading industries are: Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining \$105,454,494, cotton yarn and cloth \$72,240,278, men's factory clothing \$55,591,436, women's factory clothing \$46,519,869, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes \$42,504,146, slaughtering and meat packing \$41,439,495, railway rolling stock \$39,533,884, butter and cheese \$34,591,551, petroleum products \$32,268,186, etc.

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## Fur Farming in British Columbia, Yukon and the three Prairie Provinces in 1941

Revenues of fur farm operators in British Columbia and the three Western Provinces combined in 1941 amounted to \$2,093,306, a decrease of \$428,244 or 17 per cent from 1940. Revenues derived from the sale of pelts totalled \$1,859,356, representing 89 per cent of the total, while the balance of \$233,950 was accounted for by the sale of live animals. Compared with the preceding year, the pelt sales show a decrease in value of \$424,542 or 19 per cent, and the live fur-bearer sales, a drop of \$3,702 or 1.5 per cent.

The number of fur-bearers born on the farms during the year was 239,944, an increase over the preceding year of 17,079. The increase was due to the greater number of mink born - 189,372 compared with 172,131 in 1940, and the new type foxes, platinum, white-face, silver-blue, etc. - 4,126 compared with 1,165. There were fewer silver foxes born during the year, the decline being 2,865 or six per cent.

The total value of fur farm property in these areas in 1941 was \$6,840,854 compared with \$6,719,631 in 1940. The values by individual provinces follow, with figures for 1940 in brackets: Manitoba, \$2,134,868 (\$2,185,220); Saskatchewan, \$1,275,606 (\$1,267,026); Alberta, \$2,519,927 (\$2,329,811); British Columbia, \$896,056 (\$912,694); Yukon, \$14,397 (\$24,880).

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## Leather Footwear Industry

Production of leather footwear during 1941 marks a high record for quantity with a total output of 31,522,236 pairs, exceeding that of the preceding year by 5,770,619 pairs or 22 per cent, and that of the average of the 10 years prior to the first year of the war, 1930-1939, by 10,579,770 pairs, or 51 per cent.

The total value of production of the industry in 1941 was \$57,053,251, an increase over 1940 of \$11,285,339 or 25 per cent. The total comprises footwear valued at \$56,834,082, miscellaneous goods at \$190,538, and the sum of \$28,631 received for custom work and repairs. The general average factory price per pair for footwear manufactured was \$1.80 compared with \$1.77 in 1940.

Quebec and Ontario, together, produce the bulk of the Canadian output of leather footwear. The value of Quebec's production in 1941 amounted to \$34,830,992 or 61 per cent of the total for Canada, while Ontario's value was \$20,174,679 or 35 per cent.

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## Department Store Sales in October

The dollar value of department store sales in October averaged 14 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year and 18 per cent higher than in the previous month, according to indexes compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Unadjusted indexes of sales on the base 1935-1939=100 stood at 182.0 for October, 154.9 for September and 160.0 for October, 1941. During the ten months of this year, sales were up 13 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago.

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## Building Permits in October

The value of building permits issued by municipalities reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was \$8,188,606 in October as compared with \$10,876,969 in the previous month and \$13,137,206 in the corresponding month last year. During the first ten months of this year permits were issued to the value of \$89,385,894 as compared with \$102,279,173 in the like period of 1941.

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## Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries during August

The import of capital by Canada through the sale of outstanding securities to other countries continued at a high level in August. Net sales to other countries during the month totalled \$5.8 million compared with \$6.8 million in July and \$6.3 million in June. Sales of Canadian bonds to the United States continued to constitute the principal part of the trade.

Sales to all countries in August amounted to \$9.3 million compared with \$13.3 million in July and \$7.0 million in August, 1941. Purchases from other countries in August totalled \$3.5 million compared with \$6.5 million in July and \$5.8 million in August last year.

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#### Coke and Gas Industry in 1941

Production from coke plants and from illuminating and fuel gas plants in Canada during 1941 was valued at \$50,818,720 compared with \$46,673,660 in 1940, an increase of 8.8 per cent. The 1941 valuation was a new high record for the industry. Output included 3,145,715 tons of coke valued at \$24,888,023 at the works, 57,728,803 M cubic feet of gas, of which 57,477,104 M cubic feet valued at \$21,557,128 were sold or used and by-products valued at \$4,373,569.

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#### Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales in October

Sales of new and used motor vehicles financed through Canadian finance companies during October totalled 4,095 units with a financed value of \$1,351,123, declines of 63 per cent in number and 72 per cent in amount of financing being recorded below the 11,107 vehicles financed for \$4,891,438 in October, 1941. During the first ten months of this year, 59,642 vehicles have been financed to the extent of \$22,426,584, down by 65 per cent in number and 72 per cent in amount of financing from the 168,153 vehicles financed for \$78,661,103 in the corresponding period of last year.

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#### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, October (10 cents).
  2. Population of Manitoba by Age Groups, 1941 (10 cents).
  3. The Coke and Gas Industry, 1941 (25 cents).
  4. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, October (10 cents).
  5. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
  6. Population of Alberta by Religious Denominations, 1941 (10 cents).
  7. Manufacturing in the Province of Quebec, 1940 (25 cents).
  8. Food Products, Beverages, Rubber, Tobacco and Miscellaneous Manufactures  
Based on Vegetable Products, 1940 (10 cents).
  9. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, August (10 cents).
  10. Building Permits, October (10 cents).
  11. The Leather Footwear Industry, 1941 (25 cents).
  12. Fur Farms of the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia and the Yukon  
Territory, 1941 (10 cents).
  13. Department Store Sales, October (10 cents).
  14. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco (10 cents).
  15. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
  16. Production of Concentrated Milk, October (10 cents).
  17. Rural and Urban Population of Saskatchewan, 1941 (10 cents).
  18. Population of Alberta, According to Birthplace, 1941 (10 cents).
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