

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. XI - No. 3

Ottawa, Saturday, January 16, 1943

Price \$1.00 per year

Productive Advance in November

A further advance was recorded in business operations in November over the high level of the preceding month. The index of the physical volume of business rose from 207.2 to 207.8, the five-year period from 1935 to 1939 being regarded as the base equalling 100. Minor recession was shown in mineral production, the index receding from 195.7 to 192.0. Gold production was at a lower position while a gain was recorded in the output of coal.

The index of manufacturing production moved up from 262.6 to 263.4. Tobacco releases were at a much higher position, the index advancing from 188 to 235. The dairy industry was more active after seasonal adjustment. The indexes for the output of creamery butter and factory cheese advanced sharply. The index of inspected slaughterings was 162 against 148. The textile industry was less active and considerable recession was shown in forestry operations.

The index of the new business obtained by the construction industry was 108.3 against 99.2, a sharp increase having been shown in contracts awarded. The output of central electric stations showed recession after seasonal adjustment. The index of tons of railway freight carried rose from 134.5 to 137.2. Grain marketings were at a lower position, while the index of livestock marketings rose 38 points to 117.0.

Economic Activity in November compared with the preceding month

	1942	
	November	October
Physical Volume of Business, 1935-1939=100 .....	207.8	207.2
Industrial Production .....	239.3	238.6
Mineral Production .....	192.0	195.7
Gold Production* .....	106.2	112.4
Coal production .....	98.0	94.6
Manufacturing .....	263.4	262.6
Flour production* .....	113.8	126.5
Rolled Oats production* .....	59.5	67.6
Inspected slaughterings .....	161.9	148.0
Cattle .....	124.8	107.2
Sheep .....	120.8	95.3
Hogs .....	192.9	181.6
Creamery Butter .....	124.9	115.2
Factory Cheese .....	203.1	156.5
Tobacco .....	235.0	188.0
Cigar releases .....	125.6	134.1
Cigarette releases .....	205.7	192.6
Boots and Shoes Production* .....	144.0	118.7
Textiles .....	161.7	168.6
Cotton consumption .....	155.0	158.0
Forestry .....	116.7	126.7
Newsprint .....	95.6	101.5
Iron and Steel .....	514.4	517.2
Steel production .....	283.9	285.7
Pig iron production .....	289.7	346.4
Coke production .....	131.4	135.2
Construction .....	108.3	99.2
Contracts awarded .....	107.6	95.6
Building permits .....	111.1	113.5
Cost of Construction .....	125.2	124.5
Electric Power .....	137.3	138.5
Distribution .....	142.7	142.1
Tons carried .....	137.2	134.5
Marketings -		
Grain and Live Stock Marketings .....	95.4	106.6
Grain Marketings - Country Elevators .....	90.4	112.9
Wheat .....	119.8	113.8
Oats .....	256.2	487.5
Barley .....	201.2	465.7
Rye .....	109.1	311.7

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Economic Activity in November Compared with the Preceding Month

	1942	
	November	October
Live Stock Marketings .....	117.0	78.9
Cattle .....	121.8	76.5
Calves .....	104.3	79.7
Hogs .....	106.6	89.9
Sheep .....	140.6	88.0
Cold Storage Holdings, 1st of following month .....	130.4	122.5
Eggs .....	210.5	190.8
Butter .....	63.1	71.4
Cheese .....	220.1	173.7
Beef .....	115.5	80.5
Pork .....	158.7	153.3
Mutton .....	65.5	63.6
Poultry .....	117.3	168.9
Lard .....	120.2	149.9
Veal .....	84.1	84.3

\* Preceding Month

Sales of New Motor Vehicles in November

Sales of new motor vehicles reached a particularly low point in November when the total was less than 10 per cent of sales recorded in the corresponding month of 1941. There were 389 units sold during the month for a total of \$685,839 as compared with 5,165 units sold for \$6,925,422 in the corresponding month of 1941, recording declines of 92.5 per cent in number and 90.1 per cent in value. The number sold during the eleven months ended November was 29,735 involving \$41,670,198 as compared with sales of 111,984 units valued at \$143,579,539 in the like period of 1941, indicating declines of 73.4 per cent in number and 71 per cent in value.

New passenger car sales in November totalled 243 units with a retail value of \$334,596, only seven per cent in both number and value of the 3,383 vehicles which sold for \$4,668,397 in November, 1941. There were 17,072 cars retailed for \$23,543,996 in the first eleven months of 1942, or less than one-quarter of the volume for the corresponding period in 1941 when 79,767 units were sold for \$103,657,250.

Sales of 146 trucks and buses for \$351,243 were recorded in November, declines of 92 per cent in number and 84 per cent in dollar value below November, 1941, when 1,782 units sold for \$2,257,025. Decreases of 61 per cent in number and 55 per cent in amount were recorded in the comparison for the eleven-month period of 1942 below last.

Canadian Construction Industry

A sharp increase was recorded in the value of work performed by the Canadian construction industry in 1941 when the total was \$639,750,624 as compared with \$474,122,778 in 1940, an increase of 34.9 per cent. Employment was given to 176,358 persons, 26,528 more than in the preceding year and salaries and wages paid, \$235,631,781, were greater by \$55,402,283. Materials used cost \$370,188,739, an increase in expenditure for this purpose of \$102,959,953. New construction was undertaken to the extent of \$491,396,828, which was an increase of \$139,095,133 or 39.5 per cent, while alterations, maintenance and repairs valued at \$148,353,796, represented an increase of \$26,532,713 or 21.8 p.c.

The impact of the war on the nature of building operations is strikingly illustrated by the following figures which show the changes in the type of construction work done during 1941, comparisons with 1940 being in brackets: residential, \$87,586,340(\$59,925,-197); institutional, \$15,174,464(\$17,208,419); commercial, \$41,157,146(\$41,748,521); industrial, including factories, warehouses, mine buildings, etc., \$177,698,268(\$80,624,-101); other buildings, including armouries, barracks, hangars, etc., \$52,874,955(\$58,-294,322); streets, highways, etc., \$68,358,529(\$60,468,279); bridges, watermain, sewers, dams, reservoirs, etc., \$40,490,145(\$23,093,053); electric stations and transmission lines, \$37,090,038(\$33,718,009); docks, wharves, piers, etc., \$6,475,872(\$4,809,071); other engineering, \$48,241,454(\$42,743,133).



## Canadian Farm Homes

In June 1941, Canada's farm houses were almost all single dwellings. Over 90 p.c. of them were constructed of wood, except in Ontario where the proportion was 59 p.c. The average number of rooms in farm homes was greatest in the Maritimes, centering around 7, and least in the Prairie Provinces, where it averaged between 4 and 5. From 29 p.c. of homes in Prince Edward Island to 47 p.c. in New Brunswick were in need of external repairs. Estimated value of homes averaged highest in Ontario, at about \$1,400; it exceeded \$1,000 in Prince Edward Island, Quebec and British Columbia also; and ranged down to \$938 in Saskatchewan and \$860 in New Brunswick.

From 79 to 91 p.c. of homes in various provinces were heated by stoves, but a proportion ranging up to 17 p.c. in Ontario was equipped with hot air furnaces. The principal heating fuel was wood for more than 85 p.c. of homes in six provinces, but in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario, 42, 36 and 20 p.c. respectively, burned coal. Wood likewise, was the principal cooking fuel, but gas or electricity was employed in 15 p.c. of Quebec, and 13 p.c. of Ontario farm homes; coal was used by 25 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 27 p.c. in Alberta; while in the other 5 provinces wood was used by more than 90 p.c. of households.

Ontario and British Columbia reported the largest proportions with bath or shower, 11 p.c. and 24 p.c., and with flush toilets, 17 and 21 p.c. respectively. Electric lighting, powered from either central or private plants, was installed in more than a third of Ontario and British Columbia farm houses, but in less than 10 p.c. in Prince Edward Island and the Prairie Provinces. From three-quarters to four-fifths of farm homes had no means of refrigeration. The four household conveniences listed in the census, radio, auto, telephone and vacuum cleaner, were usually reported in that order of frequency. Quebec returned the lowest figures for the first three named, and Saskatchewan for the last; Alberta had the highest proportion of radios and Ontario of the other three conveniences.

Farm households were largest in Quebec and New Brunswick, where they averaged 6.0 and 5.5 persons, and smallest in British Columbia, 3.8 persons. Single families comprised most farm households, but there was a substantial number of lodging families in the Maritimes. In the West, the proportion of single-person households was above average. In the Maritimes, 11 to 14 p.c. of households included lodging families, but only 4 to 6 p.c. were single-person households; in the three most western provinces, only 4 to 5 per cent of households included lodging families, but 10 to 12 p.c. consisted of one person. The average number of rooms per person was highest in Ontario, at 1.7; in the Maritimes and British Columbia it ranged from 1.2 to 1.6, and in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces it was 1.0. Eastern farmers had been longer in their present homes than those in the western provinces; the average was more than 20 years in the Maritimes, 16 and 18 in Quebec and Ontario; western provincial averages ranged from 14 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan to 11 in British Columbia. The average age of heads of families followed a similar distribution: for the Maritimes and Ontario it ranged from 51 to 54 years, for the Prairie Provinces it was 48 and 49 years. However, the Quebec average was 48 years, and that for British Columbia 52.

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## Visible Supply of Wheat

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on January 7 totalled 468,509,037 bushels compared with 469,186,785 on December 31 and 502,471,990 on the corresponding date last year. The amount in Canadian positions was 447,830,098 bushels, the balance of 20,678,939 bushels being in United States positions.

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## Farmers' Marketings of Wheat

Deliveries of wheat from farms in western Canada during the week ending January 7 amounted to 3,455,462 bushels compared with 4,327,027 in the previous week. From the commencement of the crop year to January 7 marketings totalled 147,633,859 bushels compared with 151,816,502 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

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### Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas in November

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in Canada totalled 1,661,837,000 cubic feet during November. Of this amount, 819,547,000 cubic feet was for domestic use, other than for house heating; 451,653,000 for industrial use, 93,880,000 for house heating, and 11,885,000 cubic feet for other uses. Sales of natural gas during November amounted to 2,592,234,000 cubic feet, of which 1,304,299,000 was for domestic use, 674,951,000 for commercial use, 582,703,000 for industrial use, and 30,281,000 for other uses.

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### Indexes of Wholesale Sales in November

November sales of wholesale merchants were three per cent above the dollar value of business transacted in November 1941. This minor gain is in line with the narrowing spread in the comparisons made in the four immediately preceding months. Sales for the eleven months ended November averaged 10 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of 1941. The general unadjusted index of sales stands at 151.8 for November 1942, 170.7 for October and 147.4 for November, 1941.

The fruit and vegetable trade came first in point of view of increased business with a gain of 24 per cent, and the tobacco and confectionery trade was second with a 17 per cent increase in sales. The drug trade transacted 15 per cent more business, while a minor gain of three per cent was recorded by grocery wholesalers. The footwear trade reported no change in sales, while reports received from wholesalers in the dry goods trade indicated a decline of 12 per cent in sales. Decreases reported in the other trades follow: automotive equipment, 9 per cent; hardware, 7 per cent; clothing 5 per cent.

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### December Production of Butter and Cheese

Preliminary figures released this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate an increase of slightly more than 20 per cent in Canada's production of creamery butter in December when compared with the corresponding month of 1941, while cheddar cheese output declined more than 39 per cent. With all provinces excepting Ontario and British Columbia reporting heavier production of creamery butter the all-Canada total in December was 14,535,430 pounds compared with 12,103,602 in December, 1941. Cheese production totalled 3,718,604 pounds compared with 6,123,317 in December, 1941, with all provinces recording smaller outputs.

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### Population of Canada in 1941

Final figures made public this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that Canada's population in 1941 was 11,505,898 as compared with 10,376,786 in 1931. The totals follow by provinces, with figures for 1931 in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 95,047(88,038); Nova Scotia, 577,962(512,846); New Brunswick, 457,401(408,219); Quebec, 3,331,882(2,874,774); Ontario, 3,787,655(3,431,683); Manitoba, 729,744(700,139); Saskatchewan, 895,992(921,785); Alberta, 796,169(731,605); British Columbia, 817,861(694,263); Yukon, 4,914(4,230); Northwest Territories, 11,271(9,204).

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### Fertilizer Manufacturing Industry

Production by factories in Canada engaged principally in the manufacture of fertilizers was valued at \$15,188,645 in 1941 compared with \$15,103,819 in 1940. In addition, there was an output of 214,781 tons of cyanamide, ammonium sulphate, mixed fertilizers and fish fertilizers valued at \$5,072,215 in 1941 and 229,831 tons at \$4,914,731 in 1940 by establishments classified to other industrial groups.

Production of mixed fertilizers in 1941 from all industries amounted to 297,539 tons worth \$8,617,040 at factory prices and included 291,635 tons at \$8,383,862 made by plants in the fertilizer manufacturing industry and 5,904 tons at \$233,178 made in the meat-packing and glue factories. In 1940 the corresponding total was 302,842 at \$8,154,305 and in 1939 it was 279,425 tons at \$7,223,177.



### Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers in Canada amounted to 491,380 at the end of November 1942 as compared with 552,513 on the corresponding date last year. Calf and kip skins on hand totalled 793,536 compared with 594,786, goat and kid skins 43,731 compared with 237,950, horse hides 21,277 compared with 30,086 and sheep and lamb skins 97,276 dozen compared with 74,978 dozen.

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### Wooden Refrigerator Industry

Establishments engaged wholly or principally in the manufacture of household and commercial refrigerators, cold storage counters and ice cream cabinets constructed chiefly of wood reported that the gross value of products turned out in 1941 was \$1,163,373 as compared with \$1,005,084 in the previous year.

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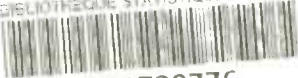
### Births, Deaths and Marriages in November

Births registered in Canadian cities, towns and villages having a population of 10,000 and over numbered 10,365 in November, deaths 4,579 and marriages 5,104 as compared with 8,362 births, 4,253 deaths and 4,955 marriages in November last year, showing increases of 24 per cent in births, eight per cent in deaths and three per cent in marriages.

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### Reports Issued During the Week

1. The Wooden Refrigerator Industry, 1941 (10 cents).
  2. Coffins and Caskets, 1941 (10 cents).
  3. Population of Quebec by Age Groups, 1941 (10 cents).
  4. Fertilizer Industry, 1941 (15 cents).
  5. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, November (10 cents).
  6. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, November (10 cents).
  7. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
  8. Butter and Cheese Production, December (10 cents).
  9. Indexes of Wholesale Sales, November (10 cents).
  10. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, November (10 cents).
  11. Current Trends in Food Distribution, November (10 cents).
  12. Area, Production and Value of Vegetables 1940, and Area, 1941, Ontario (10 cents)
  13. Canadian Farm Homes and Households (10 cents).
  14. Final Announcement of Population, Canada, 1941 (10 cents).
  15. The Construction Industry in Canada, 1941 (25 cents).
  16. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
  17. Stocks of Canadian Fruit and Vegetables, January 1, 1943 (10 cents).
  18. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, January 1, 1943 (10 cents).
  19. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, January 1, 1943 (10 cents).
  20. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, January 1, 1943 (10 cents).
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