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Per Capita Supplies of Food Moving
Into Civilian Consumption in Canada

Supplies of foods moving into civilian consumption in Canada throughout the war period have, with relatively few exceptions, increased over pre-war. Despite increased exports of a number of important agricultural commodities and substantial demands for military services, the production of most foodstuffs has been adequate to meet these demands and to leave increased quantities available for the civilian population.

Steady increases in employment and payroll have increased the demand for food generally and periodic shortages have occurred in certain areas despite the increase in the national average figures. Transportation difficulties have also been a factor in the development of regional shortages of individual foods.

Consumption of milk and milk products increased substantially during the war period, particularly in the case of fluid milk which advanced to 456.3 pounds per capita from 403.3 during the five years previous to the outbreak. Cheese consumption has remained almost the same at 3.9 pounds despite a sharp increase in production. All of the additional supplies were shipped to the United Kingdom. Evaporated whole milk consumption was almost doubled at 12.1 pounds per capita.

Total supplies of meats moving into civilian consumption have also risen materially with the main increase occurring in beef, the per capita consumption of all meats amounting to 134.4 pounds in 1943 compared with 120.1 in the period 1935-1939. Consumption of beef totalled 70.1 pounds compared with 54.4 in the earlier period, veal 9.1 pounds compared with 10.4, mutton and lamb 5.0 pounds compared with 5.5, pork 40.9 pounds compared with 40.4, offals 7.1 pounds compared with 5.9, and canned meats one pound compared with 1.4. As meat rationing did not come into effect until May this year and consumption was heavy during the early months of the year, the effect of rationing are not reflected in the 1943 average figures.

There has been a gradual rise in the consumption of poultry meat over the war period but supplies of fish have declined as a result of decreased landings. The per capita consumption of chicken in 1943 amounted to 18.7 pounds compared with 15.5 pounds in 1935-39, other poultry 4.7 pounds compared with 2.7, and game and rabbits 4.3 pounds. The civilian consumption of eggs was maintained at about the pre-war level until 1942. In 1943, however, a rather sharp rise took place, increasing the consumption to 37.8 pounds compared with 30.5 in 1935-39.

In the oils and fats group, butter consumption remained relatively constant until 1942 when a marked rise occurred. Rationing came into effect in December 1942 and the consumption in 1943 was reduced. The use of butter in hotels, restaurants and by food manufacturers accounts for the per capita consumption figure being greater than the ration allowance to individuals, the 1943 total per capita being 29.6 pounds compared with 30.8 in 1935-39. Increased slaughtering of hogs has resulted in a substantial increase in available supplies of lard throughout the war period, the per capita total in 1943 amounting to 9.1 pounds compared with 4.0 during the years 1935-39. Shortening declined to 8.4 pounds from 10.5.

After substantial increases in 1940 and 1941, the figures for sugar show the effect of rationing in 1942 and consumption has been further reduced in 1943. Here again allocations to caterers and manufacturers and special allowances for home canning bring the per capita figures substantially above the ration allowance. Per capita consumption of refined sugar decreased to 72.1 pounds in 1943 from 90.6 in the period 1935-39, maple sugar to 1.7 pounds from 1.8, while corn and other syrups increased to 1.4 pounds from 1.0, molasses to 3.9 from 3.7 and honey to 2.3 from 2.4 pounds.

Consumption of potatoes has increased since pre-war years but the trend has been relatively constant since 1940, the 1943 per capita figure standing at 204.7 pounds as compared with 181.1 during the period 1935-39.

Economic Conditions in Canada
During First Ten Months of 1943

The six factors indicating the trend of economic conditions reached a higher level during the first ten months of 1943 than in any other period in Canada's history. The expansion was due mainly to the advances in business operations, the deposit liabilities of the chartered banks and in wholesale prices. Speculative trading in the first ten months of the present year was greater than in any similar period since mid-year 1940. The price of Dominion bonds has been remarkably steady.

Wholesale prices on the basis of 1926 averaged 99.4 compared with 95.4 in the similar period of 1942, a gain of 4.2 per cent. The deposit liabilities reached a new high level in banking history. The average was \$3.9 billion against \$3.2 billion, a gain of 20.8 per cent. The index of the volume of production, the most significant of the six factors rose to an extraordinary height. The index of the physical volume of business on the base of 1935-1939 averaged yearly 224 against about 200 in the same period of 1942, a gain of more than 17 per cent.

The employment index reached a new maximum during the ten months of 1943, the average being 183 as compared with 170.4 in the similar period last year. The index of manufacturing production rose 22 per cent to 291.2 against 238.5 in 1942. Considerable gains were shown in the flour milling industry, the output in the first nine months having been more than 18 million barrels. The meat packing and dairy industries recorded considerable expansion over the same period of 1942.

The power industry showed further advance to a new high point in 1943. The consumption of firm power was 29.4 billion kilowatt hours against 26.7 billion in 1942, the preceding maximum. The gain of 10 per cent over the high level of last year indicates the heavy contribution of the power industry to the war effort.

The gain in domestic trade was of moderate proportions. The index of retail sales rose only from 144.4 to 149.9, the increase being limited to 3.8 per cent. Wholesale sales rose 6.8 per cent in the same comparison, the index in the first ten months of this year being 165.4.

The export trade is an excellent measure of Canada's economic contribution to the war. The amount in the first ten months was nearly \$2.4 billion compared with \$1.9 billion in the same period of last year, a gain of 26 per cent. A moderate gain was also shown in the imports of merchandise. The net export of non-monetary gold was \$121 million in the first ten months against \$157.9 last year, a decline of 23.4 per cent.

The railways were more active during the present year than in 1942, the tons carried one mile have been 41 billion against 37 billion. The gain was nearly 12 per cent while the increase in car loadings was less than one per cent, indicating the considerable gain in efficiency. The gross revenue on the internal lines of the Canadian National Railway was \$290.5 million against \$238.8 million, while the revenue of the Canadian Pacific Railway rose from \$188.6 million to \$217.6 million.

It is estimated that the circulating media in the hands of the public, consisting of bank notes and subsidiary coin, rose from \$549 million to an average of \$732 million, a gain of nearly one third. Bank debits in the first ten months were \$43 billion against \$36.4 billion in the same period of last year. The sum of the cash and cheque payments was estimated at \$59 billion against \$49 billion, a gain of 20.3 per cent.

The total revenue of the Dominion Government was \$1,536 million during the period from April to October compared with \$1,273 million in the same period of last year, the increase having been 20.7 per cent. War expenses rose more than 61 per cent from \$1,223 million to \$1,971 million. The United Kingdom war financing amounted to \$829 million in the first seven months of the fiscal year of 1942-43 while the payments under the United Nations Mutual Aid Act of the present year were \$295.6 million.

The national income was tentatively estimated at \$7,300 million in the first ten months of the present year. The gain over the same period of last year was 18.3 per cent, the total being \$6,200 million.

October Employment Situation

Industrial activity continued to expand at the beginning of October but the increase in the number in recorded employment was decidedly smaller than at the same date in any immediately preceding year. It was also rather below normal in the experience of the period since 1920. A combined working force of 1,885,277 persons was employed by the 14,026 establishments furnishing returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics whose staffs at November 1 had aggregated 1,871,315.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index number of employment rose from 186.2 at September 1 to 187.6 at the beginning of October, when it was 3.5 per cent higher than at the same date of last year. The latest figure is slightly higher than in any other month. Since the gain was not equal to that usually indicated at the beginning of October, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a decline, falling from 179.0 at September 1 to 178.5 at the beginning of October.

The general increase in industrial employment at the beginning of October was fairly evenly divided between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing classes. The gain of 7,611 or 0.6 per cent in the former was slightly above the average at October 1 in earlier years; within this group, there were considerable advances in vegetable food, rubber, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus plants. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in lumber, pulp and paper, animal food, chemical, electric light and power and other divisions.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging showed moderate seasonal improvement on a scale below that usually indicated at the beginning of October. Considerable increases were recorded in trade and services. Transportation reported little general change, while the trend was downward in building, mining and communications.

Of the total number in recorded employment in the eight leading industries at the beginning of October, 477,757 or 253 per thousand were females, and 1,407,520 or 747 per thousand were males. The former proportion showed a considerable gain as compared with that of 227 females per thousand employees reported at October 1, 1942. In the 12 months, there was an increase of rather more than 15 per cent in the number of women workers, while the number of males remained practically stationary.

The salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at October 1 aggregated \$59,343,323 as compared with \$58,573,431 at September 1. The increase was 1.3 per cent. The average weekly earnings per employee showed a further gain, rising from \$31.30 at the beginning of September to \$31.48 and compares with \$29.51 at October 1, 1942. In the year, the increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in employment has been accompanied by that of 9.2 per cent in reported payrolls, while the per capita average has risen by 6.7 per cent.

Production of Coal and Coke in October

The production of coal in Canada in October was recorded at 1,847,234 tons as compared with 1,574,871 in the corresponding month last year, a reduction of 27,637 tons. Output for the ten months ended October aggregated 14,731,904 tons compared with 15,478,943 in the corresponding period of last year, a decline of 747,039 tons or five per cent.

Production of coke in October, exclusive of petroleum coke, increased to 349,000 tons from last year's corresponding total of 278,000 tons. During the ten months of this year production totalled 2,867,000 tons compared with 2,731,000 in the similar period of last year, an increase of 136,000 tons.

Production of coal in October was as follows by areas, totals for the corresponding month last year being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 496,601 (558,043) tons; New Brunswick, 32,024 (37,254); Saskatchewan, 189,361 (123,240); Alberta, 653,853 (700,018); British Columbia, 175,395 (156,111).

Imports of coal during October totalled 3,515,852 tons as against 2,981,438 in October last year, while the exports in October amounted to 122,423 tons compared with 116,653. The average number of employees in the coal mines during September was 24,916 as against 23,099 in September, 1942.

Canadian Rubber Industry in 1942

The value of production of the Canadian rubber industry in 1942 was \$3,093,626 higher than in the previous year, the gross selling value of all products standing at \$122,231,402 as compared with \$119,137,776 in 1941. In 1939 the value was \$69,945,471. Of the three main classes of products manufactured in 1942, rubber tires and tubes accounted for \$66,831,055, rubber footwear \$19,858,565 and miscellaneous rubber goods for the balance of \$35,541,782.

In 1942 the number of tires of all kinds produced was 1,962,022 with a factory selling value of \$60,462,640 as compared with 3,038,895 valued at \$27,888,571 in 1939. There were 1,923,790 tubes produced during the year valued at \$6,368,415 compared with 2,752,197 valued at \$3,539,820 in 1939. A sharp increase was shown in the production of truck and bus tires, while the manufacture of passenger car tires was sharply reduced, with tube manufacture following the same trend. Aeroplane tires and tubes were manufactured in considerably greater volume.

Establishments included in the rubber industry in 1942 numbered 49, of which 29 were located in Ontario, 18 in Quebec, one in Saskatchewan and one in British Columbia. These plants had capital investment of \$74,464,827, and furnished employment to 15,497 persons who received \$23,413,150 in salaries and wages.

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 2 totalled 362,683,023 bushels, including 337,395,254 bushels in Canadian positions and 25,287,767 in United States positions. On the corresponding date last year stocks totalled 456,604,255 bushels.

Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Farmers in western Canada marketed 8,754,836 bushels of wheat during the week ending December 2 as compared with 9,932,605 in the previous week. During the elapsed portion of the crop year which commenced August 1, deliveries from the farms totalled 95,199,679 bushels compared with 121,025,823 in the similar period of the previous crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were delivered from western farms during the week ending December 2, totals for the previous week being in brackets: oats, 1,669,552 (1,627,635) bushels; barley, 1,432,228 (1,301,717); rye, 20,673 (23,133); flaxseed, 230,359 (238,667) bushels.

November Production of Butter and Cheese

Canada's production of creamery butter in November totalled 15,793,813 pounds as compared with 16,954,610 in the corresponding month last year, a reduction of 6.8 per cent. Total output for the eleven months of this year was 299,351,843 pounds compared with 269,632,312 in the similar period of 1942, an increase of 11 per cent.

Cheese production moved lower in November, the output amounting to 8,965,725 pounds compared with 9,552,841 a year ago, a decline of 6.1 per cent. During the eleven months of this year production totalled 155,810,117 pounds compared with 198,998,355 last year, a decrease of 21.7 per cent.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in October amounted to 26.9 million pounds, representing a decrease of 20.0 per cent as compared with the same month last year and 6.5 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

From January to October the domestic disappearance of creamery butter declined 9.2 per cent as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1942. This represented a monthly average of 22.8 million pounds for the ten-month period of 1943 or 1.93 pounds per capita.

Indexes of Retail Sales in October

Retail sales were 10 per cent higher in October than in September and were practically unchanged from October a year ago, according to the unadjusted index of sales compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index of sales on the base 1935-1939=100 stands at 173.0 for October compared with 158.0 for September and 174.2 for October, 1942. Sales for the first ten months of 1943 averaged only three per cent above the corresponding period of last year.

Indexes of Wholesale Sales in October

The dollar volume of business transacted by wholesale merchants increased two per cent in October as compared with the corresponding month last year. The October level conforms with the minor gain of four per cent registered in the September comparison. The general unadjusted index of sales on the base 1935-1939=100 stands at 175.0 for October, 184.8 for September and 171.4 for October, 1942. Wholesale sales for the ten-month period stand six per cent above the sales for the corresponding period of last year.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

Prices for Canadian farm products moved up gradually in November to reach a peak index level, on the base 1926=100, of 104.5 in the final week compared with 103.8 a month earlier. Animal products gained one point to 126.3, reflecting a rise of 3.7 points to 141.9 in the live-stock price index and an increase of 0.9 points to 117.4 for eggs. Stronger quotations for potatoes, hay and onions contributed to a gain of 0.4 to 91.4 in field products.

The composite weekly index for 30 industrial materials on the base 1926=100 eased 0.1 to 99.2 between October 29 and November 26. Lower quotations for cottonseed oil and rosin were responsible for the decline; they also accounted for a drop of 0.5 points to 82.9 in the manufacturing materials sub-group. Foods advanced 0.7 points to 100.8 due to upturns for hogs and steers, while the stable series remained unchanged at 119.7.

Retail Merchandise Trade of Alberta

The retail merchandise trade of the Province of Alberta totalled \$225,119,200 in 1941, according to final compilations for the census of merchandising and service establishments conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The previous census related to the year 1930 when sales amounted to \$175,537,110. Dollar sales in 1941 were 27.5 per cent higher than in the earlier period.

There were 9,225 retail stores in operation in the province in 1941 which required the services of 21,412 employees, including 16,772 engaged on a full-time basis and 4,640 on a part-time basis. In addition there were 9,186 proprietors who devoted the major portion of their time to the management of their retail businesses. Salaries and wages paid to employees during the year amounted to \$18,835,900. In 1930 there were 8,592 retail outlets.

November Cost of Living Index

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index on the base 1935-1939=100 advanced from 119.3 on October 1 to 119.4 on November 1, for a wartime increase of 18.5 per cent. The increase over October was due entirely to an increase of 0.2 points to 153.1 in the food index. Small declines in fresh fruits and vegetables between October 1 and November 1 were overbalanced by further advances for eggs and butter. Meats remained firm. Other budget group indexes remained unchanged for November, as follows: rentals, 111.9; fuel and lighting, 113.3; clothing, 121.1; homefurnishings and services, 118.2; and miscellaneous items, 108.3.

Fruit and Vegetable Preparations Industry

The physical volume of production of canned fruits, canned vegetables and other items produced by the Canadian fruit and vegetable preparations industry in 1942 was approximately 10 per cent lower than in the previous year, while the dollar value of output declined by 2.7 per cent. There were decreases of 28 per cent in the volume of canned fruits produced, 15 per cent in catsup and sauces, 10 per cent in canned soups

and nine per cent in canned vegetables. Pickles and relishes advanced 11 per cent and jams, jellies and marmalades four per cent.

The number of plants in operation increased from 377 in 1941 to 379 in 1942, but the capital investment declined from \$55,236,970 to \$54,798,625. The average number of employees per annum increased from 11,943 to 12,304, salaries and wages from \$10,165,116 to \$11,487,840, but the value of production fell from \$75,598,310 to \$73,569,273 and the amount paid for materials also decreased from \$45,421,597 to \$45,351,269.

Output of the fruit and vegetable preparations industry in 1942 included the following, figures for 1941 being in brackets: canned fruits, 3,455,357 (4,816,149) dozen cans; canned vegetables, 21,479,416 (23,560,220) dozen cans; jams, jellies and marmalades, 74,016,573 (71,232,896) pounds; canned soups, 9,856,522 (11,016,495) dozen cans, catsups and sauces, 20,954,671 (24,728,359) pounds; pickles and relishes, 2,929,501 (2,633,477) gallons.

Motor Vehicle Registration Revenues Decreased

Aggregate provincial revenues from the registration of motor vehicles were \$3,061,-268 lower in 1942 than in the previous year, the total being \$28,498,676 as compared with \$31,559,944 in 1941. Gasoline taxes collected during the year totalled \$56,824,411, including \$47,451,822 paid by the public and \$9,372,589 in payments to the provinces by the Dominion Government. In 1941 gasoline taxes totalled \$56,579,356.

Alberta was the only province in the Dominion to record increased revenues from the registration of motor vehicles in 1942. Totals follow by provinces, figures for 1941 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$142,602 (\$155,588); Nova Scotia, \$1,706,434 (\$1,776,691); New Brunswick, \$1,371,627 (\$1,518,312); Quebec, \$7,749,780 (\$7,807,741); Ontario, \$7,517,722 (\$10,437,274); Manitoba, \$1,693,352 (\$1,363,881); Saskatchewan, \$2,103,060 (\$2,163,737); Alberta, \$2,950,146 (\$2,901,651); British Columbia, \$3,259,594 (\$3,430,728).

Revenues from gasoline taxes in 1942 were as follows by provinces, totals for 1941 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$351,579 (\$284,722); Nova Scotia, \$2,893,101 (\$3,031,449); New Brunswick, \$2,081,277 (\$2,052,234); Quebec, \$11,806,921 (\$12,260,427); Ontario, \$26,606,291 (\$27,641,457); Manitoba, \$2,678,149 (\$2,736,158); Saskatchewan, \$3,397,280 (\$3,340,357); Alberta, \$3,524,625 (\$4,212,305); British Columbia, \$3,763,626 (\$4,005,947).

Statistics of Unemployment Insurance in September

During September, 1,013 applications for benefit payments were filed in the local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission across Canada as compared with 1,370 in August and 1,118 in September last year. Benefit payments were received by 921 persons compared with 1,104 in the previous month and 1,192 in September, 1942. The number of persons who commenced the receipt of benefit was 516 compared with 548 in August and 599 a year ago.

The 921 persons who received benefit in September were paid a total of \$20,066 for a total of 11,406 days. In the corresponding month last year \$26,481 was paid for 15,153 days to the 1,192 persons who drew benefit. The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 12.4 days as against 12.7 days in September, 1942. The average amount paid per beneficiary was \$21.79 in September compared with \$22.22 a year ago.

Production of Leather Footwear in October

The production of leather footwear in October amounted to 2,885,816 pairs compared with 2,737,055 in the previous month and 2,992,325 in the corresponding month last year. During the ten months of this year production totalled 28,651,666 pairs compared with 27,664,545 in the similar period of last year, an increase of three per cent.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in October

Births registered in Canadian cities, towns and villages having a population of 10,000 and over numbered 11,489 in October, deaths 4,647 and marriages 4,992 as compared with 10,492 births, 4,623 deaths and 6,049 marriages in October last year, showing in-

creases of 10 per cent in births, one per cent in deaths and a decrease of 17 per cent in marriages.

Stocks of United States Grain in Canada

Stocks of United States grain in Canada on December 2 amounted to 351,082 bushels as compared with 3,819,838 bushels on the corresponding date last year. The following were included on December 2, totals for 1942 being in brackets: wheat, 235,252 (85,772) bushels; rye, nil (23,548); corn, 85,000 (3,710,519); soybeans, 30,832 (nil).

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended November 27 increased to 75,257 cars from 73,677 in the previous week and 71,301 cars in the corresponding week last year. The usual trend in carloadings is downward at this time of year and consequently the index number on the base 1935-1939=100 rose from 143.4 for the previous week to 153.5.

In the eastern division total loadings increased from 45,062 cars in 1942 to 45,947 cars and in the western division from 26,239 to 29,310 cars. Grain was heavier in both divisions, the total increase having been 3,409 cars. Coal was up in the West and down in the East, the net increase being limited to 22 cars.

Lumber, pulpwood, pulp and paper and merchandise were down in both divisions. Miscellaneous was up in both areas, the total increase being 713 cars. Live stock increased by 387 cars, coke by 250 cars, and other forest products by 268 cars.

Reports Issued Today

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
2. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, October (10 cents).
3. Provincial Revenues from Motor Vehicle Registrations and Gasoline Taxes, 1942 (10 cents).
4. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, September (15 cents).
5. Production of Leather Footwear, October (10 cents).
6. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, October (10 cents).
7. Economic Conditions - Ten Months of 1943 (10 cents).
8. Monthly Dairy Review, November (10 cents).
9. Current Trends in Food Distribution, October (10 cents).
10. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
11. Food Consumption in Canada (10 cents).
12. Price Movements, November (10 cents).
13. Fruit and Vegetable Preparations Industry, 1942 (25 cents).
14. Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales, October (10 cents).
15. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, October (10 cents).
16. Retail Merchandise Trade in Alberta, 1941 (25 cents).
17. The Rubber Industry, 1942 (25 cents).
18. Coal and Coke Statistics, October (10 cents).
19. The Employment Situation, October (10 cents).
20. The Sand-Lime Brick Industry, 1942 (10 cents).



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