

Canada's International Tourist Trade in 1942

Canada had a net credit balance on tourist trade account of \$55,000,000 in 1942 as compared with \$90,000,000 in 1941 and \$68,000,000 in 1939. Estimated expenditures of travellers from other countries aggregated \$81,000,000 compared with \$111,000,000 in 1941 and \$149,000,000 in 1939. Estimated Canadian travel expenditures abroad in 1942 amounted to \$26,000,000 compared with \$21,000,000 in 1941 and \$81,000,000 in 1939.

Estimated expenditures of travellers from the United States in 1942 totalled \$79,000,000 as compared with \$107,000,000 in 1941 and \$137,000,000 in 1939. Canadians who travelled in the United States in 1942 spent an estimated total of \$24,000,000 compared with \$18,000,000 in 1941 and \$67,000,000 in 1939.

As normal overseas travel has been interrupted by the war, the volume was greatly reduced. Most of the travel which remained in 1942 was by persons travelling on government or other business. Travel expenditures of those from overseas countries in 1942 totalled \$2,000,000 compared with \$4,000,000 in 1941 and \$12,000,000 in 1939. Canadians who travelled in overseas countries spent \$2,000,000 in 1942 compared with \$3,000,000 in 1941 and \$14,000,000 in 1942.

Travellers from the United States who entered Canada by rail or steamer spent an estimated total of \$36,000,000 as compared with \$35,000,000 in 1941 and \$42,000,000 in 1939. Those who entered via automobile spent \$26,000,000 compared with \$54,000,000 in 1941 and \$71,000,000 in 1939.

Canadians who entered the United States by rail and steamer spent \$14,000,000 in 1942 compared with \$9,000,000 in 1941 and \$34,000,000 in 1939, while automobile travellers had expenditures totalling \$3,000,000 compared with \$4,000,000 in 1941 and \$24,000,000 in 1939.

Bank Debits to Individual Accounts in March

Cheques cashed in the clearing centres in March aggregated \$4,773,000,000 as compared with \$4,012,000,000 in the corresponding month of last year, an increase of 19 per cent. Advances were shown in 30 of the 33 clearing centres and gains recorded in each of the five economic areas. During the first quarter of this year the total of the cheques cashed was \$13,494,000,000 as compared with \$11,623,000,000 in the similar period of last year, an increase of 16 per cent. Gains were recorded in each of the five economic areas.

The greatest percentage increase in March was recorded in the Prairie Provinces where the advance was from \$589,000,000 to \$806,000,000, an increase of 37.3 per cent in the aggregate for the area. Gains were shown in Moncton and St. John while the total for Halifax was at a somewhat lower level. The total in March for the Maritimes was \$102,700,000 against \$102,000,000, a gain of 0.7 per cent. Each of the three centres in the Province of Quebec recorded increases. The total rose 19.8 per cent to \$1,335,000,000 in March. The gain in Montreal was from \$1,009,000,000 to \$1,169,000,000.

Twelve of the fourteen centres in Ontario recorded gains in March over the same month of last year. The increase in Toronto was from \$995,000,000 to \$1,131,000,000. The total for the province rose 14 per cent to \$2,234,000,000. The aggregate for British Columbia recorded an increase of 18 per cent over March of last year. Gains were shown in each of the three centres, the increase in Vancouver having been from \$198,000,000 to \$242,000,000.

Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales in March

Sales of 2,980 new and used vehicles were financed by Canadian finance companies during March to the extent of \$1,248,216, recording increases of seven per cent in number and 23 per cent in dollar volume over the 2,786 units financed for \$1,013,854 in March of last year. The March 1944 total included 149 new vehicles with a financed value of \$183,829. There were 417 new vehicles financed in the first quarter of 1944 as compared with 160 in the same three months of last year. January-March totals for used vehicles financed were 6,947 this year and 6,048 in 1943.



### Gainfully Occupied in Quebec in 1941

The gainfully occupied section of the population of the Province of Quebec at the census date in 1941 totalled 1,237,678 persons, representing 37.15 per cent of the total. The males in gainful employment numbered 977,306 and the females 260,372, including members of the Armed Forces. Over 83 per cent of the males and about 22 per cent of the females, 14 years of age and over, were gainfully occupied at the 1941 Census. Figures used in the following paragraphs do not include the Armed Forces.

The ten leading male occupations in Quebec accounted for 55.22 per cent of the gainfully occupied male population of the province. Ranked according to their relative importance they are: farmers and stockraisers 131,406 or 14.15 per cent, farm labourers 119,788 or 12.09 per cent, labourers (not in agriculture, fishing, logging or mining) 81,038 or 8.73 per cent, office clerks 32,114 or 3.46 per cent, carpenters 29,318 or 3.15 per cent, lumbermen 27,975 or 3.01 per cent, owners and managers (retail trade) 25,701 or 2.77 per cent, truck drivers 21,140 or 2.28 per cent, and mechanics and repairmen (not electrical) 18,549 or two per cent.

Females gainfully occupied in the ten leading female occupations represented 68.09 per cent of the total gainfully employed females in the province. The order of the leading female occupations, found mainly in the service groups is as follows: domestic servants 52,375 or 20.13 per cent, occupations in clothing and textiles manufacturing (not elsewhere specified) 31,049 or 11.93 per cent, school teachers 23,891 or 9.18 per cent, stenographers and typists 17,090 or 6.57 per cent, salespersons in stores 14,088 or 5.41 per cent, office clerks 14,030 or 5.39 per cent, housekeepers and matrons 7,641 or 2.94 per cent, graduate nurses 6,082 or 2.34 per cent, labourers (not in agriculture, fishing, logging or mining) 5,515 or 2.12 per cent, and nuns (not otherwise specified) 5,408 or 2.08 per cent.

Among young persons in gainful occupations 57.72 per cent of the males 14 to 17 years of age were employed as farm labourers while 25.99 per cent of the females in the same age group were employed in manufacturing occupations and 44.02 per cent as domestic servants. In the older ages, farmers and stockraisers accounted for 36.13 per cent of all gainfully occupied males in the age group 65 years and over. Personal service occupations, chiefly housekeepers and matrons, domestic servants and lodging house keepers accounted for 41.08 per cent of the females in this age group while professional service occupations, mainly nuns (not otherwise specified) and school teachers accounted for 27.87 per cent.

Of the gainfully occupied females 223,399 or 85.86 per cent were single. However, in professional service and clerical groups 96.82 per cent and 90.8 per cent, respectively, of the total gainfully employed women were single. There were 19,650 married and 12,532 widowed females gainfully employed at the 1941 Census. Over 39 per cent of the married women and nearly 46 per cent of the widows were engaged in service occupations, mainly as housekeepers and matrons, domestic servants, and lodging house keepers. In addition, manufacturing occupations accounted for about 30 per cent of the married women and 17 per cent of the widows.

The census figures showed that 218,224 or 23.5 per cent of the gainfully occupied males were employers and own accounts, 604,025 or 65.06 per cent were employed as wage-earners, and 106,216 or 11.44 per cent worked for no pay. Over 60 per cent of the gainfully occupied male employers and own accounts were farmers and stockraisers while 87.51 per cent of the no pay workers were farmers' sons working on their fathers' farms. Only 17,550 or 6.75 per cent of the females were reported as employers and own accounts, while 211,373 or 81.24 per cent were employed as wage-earners, and 31,268 or 12.02 per cent as no pay workers. School teachers accounted for 26.24 per cent of the female no pay workers, nuns (not elsewhere specified) for 17.3 per cent, and domestic servants for 12.86 per cent.

### Visible Supply of Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on April 20 totalled 324,134,006 bushels, including 304,186,183 in Canadian positions and 19,947,823 in United States positions. On the corresponding date of last year the visible supply amounted to 417,642,529 bushels.



### Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Farmers in the three Prairie Provinces marketed 5,962,471 bushels of wheat during the week ending April 20 as compared with 4,706,185 bushels in the previous week. During the elapsed portion of the crop year which commenced August 1, 1943, deliveries from the farms totalled 214,267,319 bushels as compared with 185,638,836 in the similar period of the previous crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from western-Canada farms during the week ending April 20, totals for the previous week being in brackets: oats, 3,975,934 (3,043,452) bushels; barley, 1,783,512 (1,543,143); rye, 88,261 (58,454); flaxseed, 36,928 (28,810).

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### Production of Coal and Coke in February

Canadian production of coal in February amounted to 1,465,697 tons, a decline of 9.5 per cent from the January total of 1,620,669 and seven per cent from the February 1943 output of 1,578,864 tons.

February coke production amounted to 331,000 tons as compared with 345,000 in the previous month and 250,000 in the corresponding month of last year. During the first two months of this year the output totalled 676,000 tons as compared with 482,000 in the corresponding period of 1943.

Alberta's production of coal in February was reported at 594,792 tons, a decrease of 15 per cent from February, 1943, total of 701,663. Output in Nova Scotia amounted to 513,987, being a slight reduction from last year. Production in British Columbia amounted to 196,470 tons compared with 170,188, and in Saskatchewan, 133,768 tons compared with 142,903.

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### Output of Chemicals and Allied Products

The production of chemicals and allied products in Canada reached a record high value in 1942 when the total was \$501,600,000 as compared with \$304,400,000 in 1941 -- the previous high point. The bulk of the increase over the previous year was recorded in special chemicals and explosives, but most other lines showed gains also. Percentage gains by the principal industrial groups were as follows: coal tar distillation, 32; heavy chemicals, 30; compressed gases, 30; fertilizers, 39; medicinals, 18; paints, 14; soaps, 22; toilet preparations, 20; adhesives, 26; polishes, 14; miscellaneous, 150; and inks, 0.5. There was a decline of five per cent in the wood distillation industry.

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### Manufactures of the Non-Ferrous Metals

Production of non-ferrous metals and their products was valued at \$901,569,000 in 1942, an increase of 24 per cent over the total for 1941. Exports were appraised at \$310,329,000 compared with \$245,407,000. All industries included in the group recorded increased production over 1941, percentage gains being as follows: aluminium manufactures, 46; brass and copper manufactures, 63; white metal alloys, 10; jewellery and electro-plated ware, four; electrical apparatus and supplies, 17; miscellaneous, 17; and the non-ferrous smelting and refining industry, 18 per cent.

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### Iron and Steel and Their Products

The production value of iron and steel and their manufactures in Canada in 1942 aggregated \$2,112,822,000, an increase of 42 per cent over the final total for 1941. The distribution was as follows by provinces: Ontario, \$1,354,800,000; Quebec, \$446,100,000; Nova Scotia, \$59,700,000; Manitoba, \$38,500,000; British Columbia, \$180,400,000; New Brunswick, \$17,500,000; Saskatchewan, \$6,200,000; Alberta, \$9,200,000; and Prince Edward Island, \$500,000.

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### Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals

Production in 1942 by the manufacturing industries in Canada which used non-metallic minerals as their principal materials amounted to \$358,075,000 at factory prices, an increase of 10.4 per cent over the corresponding 1941 value of \$324,290,000. Imports of non-metallic minerals and their products totalled \$221,353,000 in 1942 as compared with \$189,954,000 in 1941. Exports were appraised at \$58,156,000 compared with \$46,782,000.

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### Output of Central Electric Stations in March

Central electric stations produced 3,515,052,000 kilowatt hours during March as compared with 3,337,886,000 in the corresponding month of last year. On a daily basis this was slightly below November - February averages, but after adjustment for seasonal variations the index number on the base 1935-1939=100 rose from 153.8 to 154.7.

Consumption of primary power, including line losses, increased from 2,977,551,000 kilowatt hours in March 1943 to 3,149,450,000, or by 5.8 per cent. The index number adjusted for seasonal variations rose to 212.3 from 211.6 for February. This was the second highest point yet reached, the peak having been established in July last year at 213.1.

Consumption of secondary power in Canada showed an increase from 148,810,000 to 167,028,000, and on a daily basis was six per cent greater than in February. Exports to the United States declined from 211,525,000 kilowatt hours in March 1943 to 198,574,000, the major decrease being in secondary power.

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### Births, Deaths and Marriages in the Second Quarter of 1943

Live births registered in Canada during the second quarter of 1943 numbered 74,458, giving an equivalent annual rate of 25.3 per 1,000 population as compared with 70,352 births and a rate of 24.2 for the second quarter of 1942. Stillbirths amounted to 1,811 or 24.3 per 1,000 live births as against 1,867 and a rate of 26.5. Deaths totalled 29,142 with a rate of 9.9 as compared with 28,448 and a rate of 9.8. There were 30,508 marriages giving a rate of 10.4 as compared with 37,072 or a rate of 12.8 a year ago.

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### Men's Factory Clothing Industry in 1942

The men's factory clothing industry was one of the first to feel the effects of the present war. To supply the demand of the armed forces as well as the stimulated demands of the civil population the industry expanded its productive capacity accordingly. In 1942 there were 410 establishments operating. These plants employed 32,913 persons who received \$36,924,532 in salaries and wages, and produced goods with a selling value at the factory at \$149,563,452. Compared with 1939 there was an increase of 10,487 in number of employees, \$16,856,471 in the salaries and wages paid and \$78,755,522 in the gross value of production.

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### Women's Factory Clothing in 1942

The value of women's factory-made clothing and ready-to-wear garments produced in Canada in 1942 was considerably higher than in 1941, the total being \$116,179,000 as compared with \$93,942,000. The value of coats and suits produced was \$30,861,000, dresses \$43,381,000, ladies' wear \$28,060,000, children's wear \$9,557,000, and embroidery, pleating, hemstitching, etc., \$4,319,000.

Montreal is the centre of the industry. In 1942 the establishments located there produced women's factory clothing to the value of \$77,947,000, representing 67 per cent of the Dominion total. Toronto with 24 per cent of the total for the industry ranked second. In the industry as a whole there were 26,328 employees, 17,304 of whom were employed in Montreal and 6,245 in Toronto.

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### Building Permits in March

The value of building permits issued by municipalities reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in March amounted to \$6,596,096 as compared with \$5,483,180 in the previous month and \$5,026,837 in the corresponding month of last year. During the first three months of this year permits were issued to the value of \$16,885,052 as compared with \$10,997,257 in the similar period of 1943.

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## Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The general index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1926=100, stood at 103.0 in March as compared with 102.7 in the previous month, a rise of 0.3 points. The index for the vegetable products group rose to 95.7 from 95.2, iron products to 117.1 from 116.0, while animal products declined to 107.7 from 107.8. The index for textile products remained unchanged at 91.9, wood products at 117.8, non-ferrous metals at 79.7, non-metallic minerals at 102.9 and chemical products at 100.2. The Canadian farm products index was also unchanged at 104.3.

## Department Store Sales in March

Sales in Canadian department stores were 11 per cent higher in March than in the corresponding month of last year and recorded an increase of 32 per cent over the previous month. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 162.0 for March, 122.4 for February and 145.4 for March, 1943. Early spring weather stimulated March sales, especially in clothing lines. In addition to the weather factor, it should also be noted that the customary Easter buying was divided between March and April this year, whereas the Easter trade was almost entirely concentrated in April a year ago. After making allowance for normal seasonal variations and for the shifting date of Easter, the adjusted index in March was the highest yet recorded, standing at 172.7.

## Production of Concentrated Milk in March

The output of concentrated milk, whole milk and by-products combined, amounted to 17,933,103 pounds in March compared with 17,925,797 in the corresponding month of last year. Increases were recorded for the two principal items, i.e., condensed whole milk and skim milk powder, while evaporated whole milk decreased. For the first three months of this year the production of concentrated milk totalled 41,436,867 pounds compared with 40,921,030 in the similar period of the previous year.

## Bulletins Showing the Population of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia by Single Ages, Sex, Conjugal Condition

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released bulletins for the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia classifying the population by age to show sex, conjugal condition, racial origin, religion, birthplace, period of immigration and naturalization, citizenship, official language and mother tongue and schooling. These bulletins are the first in a new series to be published for Canada and the provinces and for the cities of 30,000 and over. These bulletins give the first published figures from the 1941 Census by single ages.

## Racial Origin of the Population of the Province of Quebec by Conjugal Condition, Age, Etc.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a bulletin classifying the population of the Province of Quebec and the cities of 30,000 and over in the province by racial origin, showing for each origin the number of males and females by conjugal condition, age, religious denomination, birthplace, immigration and citizenship, official language and mother tongue, and schooling, as revealed by the 1941 census of Canada.

The total population of the province in 1941 was 3,331,882, including 2,695,032 of French origin, 249,548 of English origin, 109,894 of Irish origin, 90,582 of Scottish origin and 66,277 of Jewish origin. The term "racial origin" as used in the census has a combined biological, cultural and geographical implication. In certain cases all three aspects are fairly clearly defined; in others the classification means little more than geographical origin, being distinct from birthplace classification, however, mainly in that it includes not only immigrants, but also their descendants.

As a general rule, racial origin in the census is traced through the father. In the case of the Canadian aborigines the origin reported was Indian or Eskimo, of whom there were 13,641 in 1941. Persons of black, yellow or brown races were enumerated as Negro, Chinese, Japanese, Hindu, Malayan, etc., respectively, but indicating the branch within the distinct ethnic stock to which such persons belonged.

### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended April 15 increased to 68,016 cars from 63,008 in the previous week and 67,047 in the corresponding week of last year. In the eastern division loadings declined from 43,354 cars last year to 41,804, grain, coal, lumber, merchandise and miscellaneous recording the larger decreases. In the western division loadings increased from 23,693 to 26,212 cars. Grain increased by 1,762 cars, live stock by 668 and miscellaneous by 180 cars. Western coal decreased from 2,309 to 1,604 cars.

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### Loadings of Railway Revenue Freight

Revenue freight loaded at Canadian stations and received from foreign connections during January amounted to 12,090,341 tons as compared with 10,357,643 in January 1943 and 9,418,076 in January, 1942.

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### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, January (10 cents).
  2. Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals, 1942 (10 cents).
  3. Gainfully Occupied in the Province of Quebec, 1941 (10 cents).
  4. Business Review, March (10 cents).
  5. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
  6. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, March (10 cents).
  7. Racial Origin by Conjugal Condition, Age., Etc., Quebec, 1941 (10 cents).
  8. Population of Prince Edward Island by Single Ages, 1941 (10 cents).
  9. Production of Concentrated Milk, March (10 cents).
  10. Department Store Sales, March (10 cents).
  11. Coal and Coke Statistics, February (10 cents).
  12. Building Permits, March (10 cents).
  13. Women's Factory Clothing Industry, 1942 (25 cents).
  14. Price Movements, March (10 cents).
  15. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
  16. The Hat and Cap Industry, 1942 (25 cents).
  17. Men's Factory Clothing Industry, 1942 (25 cents).
  18. Central Electric Stations, March (10 cents).
  19. Population of Nova Scotia by Single Ages, 1941 (10 cents).
  20. Canada's International Tourist Trade, 1926-1942 (25 cents).
  21. Preliminary Report on Births, Deaths and Marriages in the Second Quarter of 1943 (10 cents).
  22. Iron and Steel and Their Products, 1942 (10 cents).
  23. Manufactures of the Non-Ferrous Metals, 1942 (10 cents).
  24. Chemicals and Allied Products, 1942 (10 cents).
  25. Monthly Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, March (10 cents).
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