

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Business Operations in June

Productive operations recorded further recession in June from the preceding month. The index of the physical volume of business which had been 236.0 in May receded to a slightly lower position. The factors indicating the trend of mineral production were predominantly lower in the latest month for which statistics are available. Gold receipts at the Mint rose from 234,498 fine ounces in May to 255,402 in June.

Further recession was shown in the operations of the flour milling industry in the latest month for which statistics are available. The increase in the release of cigarettes to 935 million was somewhat less than normal for the season. The index of the release of cigars dropped from 158 to 132. Operations in the meat-packing industry were at a lower point, the index receding from 213 to 199. The gain in the output of dairy products was less than normal for the season. The raw cotton used by the textile industry was 12.6 million pounds against 14.7 million.

The decline in newsprint production was slightly greater than normal for the season, the index receding one point to 97. The movement of other forestry products was at a slightly higher position than in May. The number of workers engaged in the secondary iron and steel industry showed recession. Construction contracts awarded at \$37.3 million against \$31.7 million recorded an increase greater than normal for the season.

Business Factors in June compared with June 1943 and May 1944

	June 1944	June 1943	May 1944
Physical Volume of Business 1935-1939=100	*	232.4	236.0
Gold Receipts at Mint Fine Ounces	255,402	298,416	234,498
Cheese, Factory Production lb.	30,884,616	26,961,619	19,945,410
Butter, Creamery Production lb.	45,531,104	46,550,623	33,918,942
Newsprint Production tons	246,864	257,845	262,467
Raw Cotton Consumption lb.	12,629,203	15,175,814	14,656,680
Slaughtering			
Cattle and Calves no.	161,238	144,514	191,802
Sheep and Lambs no.	33,344	34,765	35,467
Hogs no.	682,884	537,412	855,806
Contracts Awarded \$	37,315,400	20,478,700	31,694,500
Bank Debits \$000	5,219,352	4,349,609	6,652,617
Exports of:			
Cheese cwt.	28,586	14,748	31,963
Canned Salmon cwt.	23,730	40,897	8,983
Wood pulp cwt.	2,481,081	3,008,318	2,557,403
Boards and Planks M ft.	150,417	143,611	128,564
Shingles squares	126,306	148,056	136,191

* According to preliminary calculations the index of the physical volume of business showed recession in June from the preceding month.

Canada's Merchandise Exports in June

The value of Canada's domestic merchandise exports in June was \$343,158,000, a near approach to the record monthly high of \$368,357,000 established in the pre-invasion month of May. The increase over June of last year was \$93,926,000. The aggregate for the first six months of this year was \$1,746,268,000 as compared with \$1,277,763,000 in the similar period of last year, an increase of no less than \$468,505,000.

Merchandise exports to the United Kingdom in June were valued at \$127,929,000 as compared with \$105,615,000 in the corresponding month of last year. The aggregate for the first half of this year amounting to \$652,761,000 compared with \$449,888,000 in the same period of last year. June shipments to the United States were valued at \$111,157,000 compared with \$90,935,000, increasing the six-month total to \$637,623,000 from \$521,824,000 a year ago.

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Domestic exports to Egypt in June were valued at \$20,588,000 as compared with \$6,460,000 in June of last year, to Italy \$19,080,000 compared with nil, British India \$13,359,000 compared with \$11,295,000, Russia \$9,828,000 compared with \$1,640,000, China \$7,002,000 compared with nil, Newfoundland \$5,756,000 compared with \$4,564,000.

June exports to other leading countries were as follows, totals for June of last year being in brackets: British South Africa, \$2,417,000 (\$4,811,000); Australia, \$3,360,000 (\$1,305,000); New Zealand, \$3,122,000 (\$219,000); French Possessions, \$3,172,000 (\$4,385,000); Switzerland, \$2,647,000 (\$296,000); Jamaica, \$1,410,000 (\$168,000); Trinidad and Tobago, \$1,835,000 (\$865,000); Iraq, \$968,000 (\$941,000).

The following were amongst the principal commodities exported in June, values for June of last year being in brackets: wheat, \$32,685,000 (\$22,461,000); wheat flour, \$8,757,000 (\$5,850,000); fishery products, \$5,474,000 (\$5,413,000); meats, \$23,564,000 (\$11,860,000); eggs, \$2,450,000 (\$1,835,000); wool, \$2,655,000 (\$237,000); planks and boards, \$7,079,000 (\$6,140,000); wood pulp, \$9,044,000 (\$9,621,000); newsprint paper, \$14,391,000 (\$11,485,000); motor vehicles and parts, \$38,088,000 (\$35,293,000); chemicals, \$11,530,000 (\$5,335,000).

Consumption of Meats in Canada in 1943

There has been a substantial increase in the disappearance of meat in Canada through the war years with another sharp increase occurring in 1943. During this period Canada has exported large quantities of meat, particularly pork products, to the United Kingdom, but the increase in output has been sufficient to provide for increases both in exports and in domestic consumption.

Total meat disappearance amounted to 160.5 pounds per capita in 1943 as compared with 143.0 pounds in 1942. As no adjustments have been made to these figures for the amounts used by the military services, Red Cross and other non-civilian users in Canada, the per capita estimates are somewhat higher than the amounts actually available to the civilian population.

Beef and pork are by far the most popular meats in Canada; mutton and lamb consumption has always been relatively low and the consumption of veal has not increased as farmers have tended to hold back calves on farms for further feeding. The consumption of edible offals increased in 1943 with an increase in the supply. Lard consumption also increased moderately between 1942 and 1943 and in the latter year was at a much higher level than before the war.

The per capita consumption of meats in Canada in 1943 was as follows, figures for 1942 being in brackets: beef, 72.5 (63.6) pounds; veal, 9.7 (10.5); mutton and lamb, 4.8 (5.1); pork, 66.0 (57.3); edible offals, 7.5 (6.5). The per capita consumption of lard amounted to 9.9 pounds compared with 9.3.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in Third Quarter of 1943

Live births registered in Canada during the third quarter of 1943 numbered 72,245, giving an equivalent annual rate of 24.3 per 1,000 population as compared with 70,019 births and a rate of 23.9 for the third quarter of 1942. Stillbirths amounted to 1,616 or 22.4 per 1,000 live births as against 1,745 and a rate of 24.9. Deaths totalled 26,091 with a rate of 8.8 per 1,000 population as compared with 26,092 and a rate of 8.9. The natural increase for the quarter was 46,154 giving a rate of 15.5 as against 43,927 or a rate of 15.0. There were 34,127 marriages as compared with 37,576 in the similar period of 1942.

The number of deaths assigned to certain causes in the third quarter of 1943 was as follows, the figures for the corresponding period of 1942 being given in brackets in each case: typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 36 (33); scarlet fever, 8 (18); whooping cough, 81 (178); diphtheria, 53 (45); tuberculosis, 1,484 (1,431); influenza, 106 (113); smallpox, nil (nil); measles, 41 (11); acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis, 15 (33); cancer, 3,550 (3,403); intracranial lesions of vascular origin, 1,970 (1,877); diseases of the heart, 5,921 (5,818); diseases of the arteries, 574 (472); pneumonia, 828 (864); diarrhoea and enteritis, 680 (1,089); nephritis, 1,622 (1,646); suicides, 214 (214); homicides, 27 (28); motor vehicle accidents, 457 (406); other accidental deaths, 1,685 (1,706).

Births, Deaths and Marriages in May

The number of births registered in cities, towns and villages having a population of 10,000 and over was 12,035 in May, deaths 5,233 and marriages 4,529 as compared with 12,043 births, 5,175 deaths and 5,472 marriages in May of last year, recording a decrease of 0.1 per cent in births, a decline of 17 per cent in marriages, and an increase of one per cent in deaths.

Crop Conditions in Canada

Crop conditions for the country generally continued to be good although more rain is needed in certain districts. In the Maritime Provinces haying is under way with the yield reduced by the prolonged dry weather. More rain is needed for cereal crops. Potatoes and vegetable crops show good progress. Recent rains in Quebec improved conditions somewhat but the hay crop now being harvested will be below average. Grain crops are fair to good. Pastures require more rain. In Ontario the weather has been generally dry with ideal conditions for haying but late-sown crops, roots and pastures need more moisture. Crop prospects generally are for average or better than average yields. The labour problem is acute in many districts.

A very favourable outlook for field crops continues in the three Prairie Provinces with the exception of the dry areas of southern-Alberta, south-western, and part of west-central Saskatchewan. Early oats and barley will be out in Manitoba next week and wheat before the end of the month, while in some parts of Saskatchewan, harvesting is expected to be general by mid-August. Rainfall was generally light during the past week but the moisture situation on the whole is very satisfactory and dry weather with sunshine is needed in the heavy crop areas to hasten development. It is considered doubtful whether rains now would materially change the outlook in the drought areas where half a crop or less is now in prospect. Wheat and other grains are filling well where the moisture supply is favourable. Damage during the past week was confined to scattered hailstorms. No important insect damage is reported but the infestation of sawfly is severe in southern areas of Alberta. Flaxseed is promising where seeded but weeds and wet soil have taken a toll of row crops in some areas. Live stock are in good condition but pastures show great variation.

Prospects generally in British Columbia are good following two weeks of fine warm weather. Early fruit and vegetable crops are moving to market with good yields reported.

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 13 totalled 280,970,896 bushels as compared with 400,684,957 on the corresponding date of last year, a reduction of 119,714,061 bushels. This year's stocks included 265,158,113 bushels in Canadian positions and 15,812,783 bushels in United States positions.

Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Farmers in the three Prairie Provinces marketed 7,931,761 bushels of wheat during the week ending July 13 as compared with 9,849,739 in the previous week. During the elapsed portion of the crop year which commenced August 1, 1943, deliveries from the farms totalled 290,280,958 bushels compared with 250,575,053 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 July 13, totals for the previous week being in brackets: oats, 2,225,476 (2,664,333) bushels; barley, 835,467 (940,113); rye, 28,444 (22,190); flaxseed, 25,464 (28,850).

Stocks of United States Grain in Canada

Stocks of United States grain in Canada on July 13 totalled 3,319,007 bushels as compared with 1,080,100 on the corresponding date of last year. Wheat stocks rose to 2,261,029 bushels from nil a year ago, and soybeans to 95,804 bushels from 2,843, while corn declined to 962,174 bushels from 1,063,731, and rye to nil from 23,526 bushels.

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Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres

The amount of cheques cashed in clearing centres in June was 20 per cent greater than in the corresponding month of last year. The total was \$5,219,000,000 against \$4,350,000,000, the gain being no less than \$869,000,000. Debits during the first half of 1944 rose to \$29,927,000,000 compared with \$25,467,000,000 in the same period of last year, an increase of \$4,460,000,000 or 17.5 per cent.

The increase in the Maritime Provinces in June was of relatively moderate proportions, marked gains being shown in each of the other four economic areas. The gain in the Maritimes was from \$98,000,000 to \$105,000,000, amounting to 6.9 per cent.

A marked increase was registered in Montreal, the total rising from \$1,139,000,000 to \$1,434,000,000. The total for the province of Quebec was \$1,598,000,000, a gain of more than 24 per cent. Nine of the fourteen centres in Ontario recorded gains in this comparison, the total for the province rising from \$1,928,000,000 to \$2,247,000,000. The gain was \$318,000,000 or 16.5 per cent.

Gains were general in the ten centres of the Prairie Provinces, the total for Winnipeg rising from \$478,000,000 to \$586,000,000. The total for the area was \$958,000,000 against \$779,000,000, a gain of nearly 23 per cent. Cheque transactions were larger in British Columbia than in the same month of last year, the total having been \$313,000,000 against \$257,000,000, an increase of 21.8 per cent.

Estimate of Total Employment in Industries Reporting to Monthly Survey of Employment

The estimated total number of wage-earners employed in industries covered by the monthly survey of employment as of October 1, 1943, was 2,379,635, of whom 1,713,885 were males and 665,750 were females, according to a special study made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The extent to which females have replaced males in these industries between June 1, 1941 and October 1, 1943, is indicated by the fact that at the census date in 1941, 82 per cent of the wage-earners employed were males and 18 per cent were females, while according to the monthly survey of October 1, 1943, 74 per cent of the wage-earners employed on that date were males and 26 per cent were females.

When 1941 census employment statistics, which cover all wage-earners in employment at that date, were compared with those collected for the monthly survey of employment at June 1, 1941, it was found that the monthly survey covered 59 per cent of the total number of wage-earners employed and 79 per cent of the total employed in the industries surveyed each month. In 1931 the percentages were 45 and 69, respectively.

The total number of wage-earners employed at the census date in 1941 was 2,693,119, while the number reported in the Bureau's monthly survey of the same date was 1,587,879, the latter figure representing 59 per cent of the former. The census enumeration of the wage-earners employed in the industries included in the monthly survey of June 1, 1941, revealed a total of 1,999,833 workers, while the number actually recorded in the survey was 1,587,879, or 79 per cent of the census coverage.

The following percentages show the extent to which total employment in industries included in the monthly survey of employment is covered: logging, 60.58; mining, 96.86; manufacturing, 95.47; construction, 79.09; transportation, 80.04; trade and finance, 52.47; personal service, 41.28.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics takes this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of the co-operation rendered by firms and their officers in furnishing the monthly statistics on employment and payrolls. To their promptness and regularity in reporting is largely due the generally representative nature of the monthly survey of employment. It is gratifying to find an increasing interest on the part of those completing the monthly questionnaires as manifested in a desire fully to understand just what data are required, and to supply these in as great detail as possible. To these payroll officials, the Bureau wishes to extend its sincere thanks for their co-operation and interest in this highly important work.

Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit in June

Local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission received 3,226 applications for insurance benefit during June as compared with 4,654 in the previous month and 1,772 during June of last year. The number of claims continues to decline each month, as is expected during this season of the year, but each monthly total remains approximately double the number for the corresponding month of last year.

A total of 4,707 persons, including 3,502 males and 1,205 females, signed the live unemployment register during the last week of June, whereas 7,329 persons signed during the last week in May. The May total included 5,490 males and 1,839 females. The number of persons considered entitled to benefit during June was 2,276 compared with 4,421 in May and 1,390 in June of last year. Those considered not entitled to benefit numbered 881 in June, 1,057 in May and 388 in June last year.

Benefit was paid during June to 7,983 persons, 2,733 of whom commenced receiving it during that month. In the previous month benefit was paid to 14,095 persons and in June last year 2,729 persons. Those to whom benefit was paid received a total of \$247,891 in June for 128,922 compensated unemployed days, compared with \$473,709 for 240,232 days in May and \$66,307 for \$36,040 days in June last year.

The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 16.1 days in June as against 17.0 in May and 13.2 days in June, 1943. The average amount paid per beneficiary was \$31.05 during June, \$33.61 during May and \$24.30 during June last year. The average amount paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.92 in June, \$1.97 in May and \$1.84 in June last year.

Motor Passenger Automobiles Registered in 1943

There were 23,123 fewer passenger automobiles registered in Canada in 1943 than in the previous year, according to preliminary totals published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number registered in 1943 was 1,193,827 as compared with 1,216,950 in 1942. The registration of motor trucks was increased to 294,196 from 283,777, motor buses to 4,302 from 4,016, and motor cycles to 16,396 from 15,818 in 1942.

The registration of passenger cars in Ontario fell off from 611,897 in 1942 to 586,036 in 1943 or by 25,861, and in Quebec from 173,036 to 171,369 or by 1,667. Registrations in the other provinces were as follows, totals for 1942 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 6,650 (6,268); Nova Scotia, 42,509 (42,844); New Brunswick, 30,083 (27,623); Manitoba, 71,603 (71,673); Saskatchewan, 93,895 (89,742); Alberta, 92,551 (93,103); British Columbia, 98,920 (100,582); Yukon, 211 (182).

Production of Leather Footwear in May

The production of leather footwear in Canada in May amounted to 3,200,891 pairs as compared with 2,908,348 in the previous month and 3,008,030 in the corresponding month of last year. During the first five months of this year 15,118,064 pairs were produced as compared with 14,520,778 in the similar period of last year.

Blind Persons in Canada in 1941

There were 9,962 blind persons in Canada in 1941, according to census returns, as compared with 7,343 in 1931, an increase during the inter-censal period of 2,619. The proportion per 10,000 of the population was 8.7 as compared with 7.1 in 1931. Of the blind recorded in 1941, 200 were under 10 years of age, 523 were between the ages of 10 and 19, 1,164 between the ages of 20 and 39, 2,502 in the age group 40 to 59, 3,999 in the age group 60 to 79, and 1,563 were 80 years of age and over. The ages of eleven blind persons were not stated.

Railway Revenue Freight Loadings in June

Railway revenue freight loadings in June totalled 315,000 cars as compared with 318,000 in the previous month and 298,000 in the corresponding month of last year. The index number of cars loaded, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 155.5 in June as compared with 159.6 in May and 147.0 in June of last year.

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Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways during the week ended July 8 increased to 71,405 cars from 63,531 in the previous week, which total was lowered by the holiday on July 1. In the corresponding week of last year loadings totalled 66,429 cars. Loadings in the eastern division increased from 44,448 cars in 1943 to 44,702 cars, and in the western division from 21,981 cars to 26,703.

Loadings of western grain recorded a large increase from 5,293 cars in 1943 to 9,192 cars. Sand, stone, plaster, brick, etc. increased in both divisions, the total being up by 646 cars. Merchandise loadings increased by 579 cars. Loadings of coal were down in both divisions, the total for the Dominion being 660 cars lower. Pulpwood loadings decreased 600 cars.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, June (10 cents).
2. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
3. Blind Persons in Canada, 1941 (10 cents).
4. Estimates of the Output and Slaughter of Meat Animals and Consumption of Meats in Canada, 1943 (10 cents).
5. Canada's Domestic Exports by Principal Countries, June (10 cents).
6. Summary of Canada's Exports, June (10 cents).
7. Births, Deaths and Marriages, Third Quarter, 1943 (10 cents).
8. Births, Deaths and Marriages, May (10 cents).
9. Production of Leather Footwear, May (10 cents).
10. Registration of Motor Vehicles, 1943 (10 cents).
11. An Estimate of Total Employment on October 1, 1943 in Industries Reporting to the Monthly Survey of Employment (25 cents).
12. Age, by Sex, Conjugal Condition, Etc., Saskatchewan, 1941 (10 cents).
13. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
14. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, June (10 cents).
15. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
16. The Grain Situation in Argentina (10 cents).
17. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, June (10 cents).