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Production of Coal and Coke in November

The output of coal in Alberta and British Columbia was affected by the strike in November and the Canadian production was reduced to 1,445,309 tons from 1,646,387 in the corresponding month of 1942, a decline of 201,978 tons. Output during the eleven months of the year totalled 16,177,213 tons, a reduction of 5.5 per cent from the production in the similar period of 1942.

Coke production in November amounted to 339,000 tons compared with 349,000 in October and 269,000 in November, 1942. The increase over November 1942 was 70,000 tons. During the eleven months ending November, production totalled 3,206,000 tons compared with 3,000,000 tons in the same period of 1942, an increase of 206,000.

Imports of coal during November totalled 2,835,196 tons as against 2,516,951 in the same month of 1942, and the exports of Canadian coal amounted to 79,609 tons compared with 97,698. The average number of employees in the coal mines during October was 25,835 compared with 23,406 in October, 1942.

Production of Gold in November

Canada's gold production in November continued the decline noted in recent months, the total being 267,797 fine ounces compared with 365,755 in the corresponding month of 1942. Auriferous quartz mines and alluvial sources accounted for 218,872 fine ounces and base metal properties the balance of 48,925 fine ounces. Production during the eleven months ending November totalled 3,389,381 fine ounces compared with 4,478,323 in the similar period of 1942.

The November production of gold from all sources was as follows by provinces, totals for the corresponding month of 1942 being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 440 (815) fine ounces; Quebec, 68,549 (88,834); Ontario, 158,818 (210,879); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 18,943 (21,091); British Columbia, 13,981 (29,435); Yukon, 5,816 (6,790); Northwest Territories, 1,250 (7,909).

Cheques Cashied Against Individual Accounts

Cheques cashed against individual accounts aggregated \$53,797,000,000 during 1943, a new high point in Canadian history. In 1942 the total was \$45,526,000,000, a gain of 18.2 per cent having been indicated. The marked increase over the preceding year was due to acceleration in economic activities contingent upon the war effort. Productive operations recorded a marked expansion, while commodity prices were at a slightly higher level. Payments on the two Victory Loans were considerably greater than similar payments of the preceding year.

While advances were recorded in each of the five economic areas during the year, the greatest percentage increase was shown in the Prairie Provinces. The total in 1943 was nearly \$9,200,000,000, a gain of about 37 per cent. The increase in the Maritime Provinces was 15.6 per cent, the total in the year having been \$1,244,000,000. As the standing in 1942 was \$1,076,000,000, an increase of about \$168,000,000 was recorded.

Cheques cashed in Quebec were \$15,374,000,000, the increase amounting to \$2,623,000,000 or 20.6 per cent. An advance of 11.5 per cent was shown in Ontario over the high level in 1942. The advance was from \$22,136,000,000 in 1942 to \$24,682,000,000. The expansion in business activity in British Columbia was reflected in an increase of 16 per cent in the amount of cheques cashed, the total in 1943 having been \$3,297,000,000.

Statistics of Unemployment Insurance

The number of applications for unemployment insurance benefit filed in the local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during November was 2,896, being almost double the number registered in the previous month when 1,475 were filed. In November 1942, 1,748 claims were received. Some of the increase from October to November may be attributed to normal seasonal tendencies, but some is due no doubt to changes in

emphasis on the production of war needs resulting in layoffs of workers who cannot immediately be re-absorbed.

The number of claims sent forward to insurance offices for adjudication was 2,389 in November as against 1,318 in October and 1,365 in November, 1942. During November, 1,610 claimants were considered entitled to benefit while 460 were deemed not entitled, of whom 262 were disqualified because they had voluntarily left their employment without just cause and 124 were found to have insufficient contributions.

Applications for employment by insured persons totalled 194,431 in the four weeks ended December 2, of which 48,171 were unplaced at the end of the period. This compares with 146,003 applications in the four weeks ended October 28 and 45,551 unplaced applicants on that date. These applications were drawn from an estimated insured population of 2,680,300 persons currently holding insurance books.

Benefit payments were received by 1,297 persons in November, involving a total of \$33,584, for 19,955 days of unemployment. In November 1942, 1,036 persons were paid a total of \$27,221 for 14,581 days. The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 14.9 days as against 14.1 in November, 1942, and the average paid per beneficiary was \$25.89 compared with \$26.27. The average per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.74 in November compared with \$1.87 in November, 1942.

Visible Supply of Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 13 totalled 351,608,718 bushels, including 320,031,376 in Canadian positions and 31,577,342 in United States positions. On the corresponding date last year stocks amounted to 468,535,902 bushels.

Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Farmers in western Canada marketed 4,528,957 bushels of wheat during the week ending January 13 as compared with 5,262,802 in the previous week. During the elapsed portion of the crop year which commenced August 1, 1942, deliveries from the farms aggregated 127,392,610 bushels as compared with 152,387,915 in the similar period of the previous crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from western farms during the week ending January 13, totals for the previous week being in brackets: oats, 1,993,885 (2,037,331) bushels; barley, 1,402,593 (1,510,991); rye, 230,014 (241,901); flaxseed, 79,737 (81,896).

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 value of such products in 1941 aggregating \$897,978,448 as compared with \$738,432,443 in 1940. In gross value of output this group normally ranks first. In 1940 and 1941, however, due to demands for metals and wood needed for war production, it dropped to third place, being exceeded by iron and steel, and wood and paper products.

In 1941, 5,948 establishments were included in this category with a capital investment of \$634,728,760 in fixed and current assets. They furnished employment to 113,753 persons who received \$131,066,093 in salaries and wages. Compared with the previous year there were increases of 9.8 per cent in the number of employees, 17.1 per cent in the salaries and wages paid, and 21.6 per cent in the gross value of products.

Retail Sales in November

Retail sales in Canada were six per cent higher in November than in the corresponding month of 1942 and were practically on a par with the volume of business transacted in the previous month. The general unadjusted index number on the base 1935-1939=100 stands at 174.5 compared with 173.6 in October and 164.8 in November, 1942. Sales for the eleven months ended November averaged four per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1942.

Almost all lines transacted a greater volume of business in November 1943 than in

the same month of 1942; the increase for jewellery stores was outstanding, averaging 42 per cent for the Dominion. Major increases for other trades were 18 per cent for restaurants, 15 per cent for drug stores and 14 per cent for candy stores. Women's clothing store sales gained 11 per cent, men's specialty shops seven and shoe stores four per cent.

Retail Merchandise Trade of New Brunswick

The retail merchandise trade of New Brunswick was valued at \$101,843,100 in 1941 as compared with \$84,379,000 in 1930, an increase of 20.7 per cent, according to the census of merchandising and service establishments. There were 4,988 retail stores operated during 1941 compared with 4,434 in 1930. These stores required the services of 11,062 employees in 1941 who were paid a total of \$8,334,700 in salaries and wages. In addition there were 4,629 proprietors who devoted the major portion of their time to the management of their retail businesses.

Comparisons of sales by kind of business groups were as follows, totals for 1930 being in brackets: food group, \$22,318,800 (\$14,982,500); country general, \$10,742,800 (\$12,236,200); general merchandise, \$20,137,200 (\$18,679,900); automotive, \$16,002,100 (\$11,697,800); apparel, \$8,002,900 (\$6,373,300); building materials, \$2,660,800 (\$3,359,000); furniture, \$2,560,400 (\$2,592,300); restaurants, \$2,525,600 (\$1,204,300); other retail stores, \$16,733,500 (\$13,159,400).

Dyeing and Finishing of Textile Goods

The gross value of work performed by establishments in Canada occupied primarily in the dyeing and finishing of textile goods was \$8,096,566 in 1942 as compared with \$7,237,318 in 1941, an increase of almost 12 per cent. The dyeing and finishing of textiles was valued at \$4,107,758, accounting for approximately 50 per cent of the total. The dyeing and finishing of yarns amounted to \$2,407,472 or 30 per cent, while the printing and painting of fabric and all other work totalled \$1,581,136. The foregoing does not include textile manufacturers who operate dyeing and finishing plants or departments in connection with their own manufacturing operations.

Canadian Sporting Goods Industry

In the realm of sporting activities Canada occupies an enviable position. Abundant forests and streams provide the hunter and angler with inexhaustible sources of recreation and pleasure. In other branches of sport also there are extensive facilities for indulgence in healthful exercise, both indoor and outdoor, for young and old throughout the year.

In 1942 manufacturers in Canada produced the requisite equipment, supplies and accessories to the value of \$2,650,000 as compared with \$2,353,000 in 1940. Skiing accessories were value at \$420,803, golf equipment \$377,754, billiard, bowling and football supplies \$360,148, tennis and badminton equipment \$302,997, fishing tackle \$234,368, baseball equipment \$202,915 and hockey gear \$202,915.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in November

Births registered in cities, towns and villages having a population of 10,000 and over numbered 10,396 in November, deaths 4,727 and marriages 4,278 as compared with 10,765 births, 4,579 deaths and 5,104 marriages in November last year, showing increases of 0.3 per cent in births, three per cent in deaths and a decrease of 16 per cent in marriages.

Revenue Passengers Carried by Civil Aircraft

The number of revenue passengers carried by civil aircraft in October increased to 26,819 from 19,530 in the corresponding month in 1942. Freight decreased from 1,262,078 pounds in 1942 to 1,120,669, and mail increased from 470,028 to 598,156 pounds. Operating revenues of Canadian licensed operators increased from \$1,232,544 in 1942 to \$1,306,320, and operating expenses increased from \$1,048,902 to \$1,495,964.

Railway Rolling Stock Industry in 1942

Production by the railway rolling stock industry in Canada during 1942 was valued at \$156,070,617, an increase of 31 per cent over the 1941 total of \$118,000,141. Products made during the year included 1,414 freight cars at \$7,893,280; locomotive and car parts at \$7,440,794; 71 locomotives at \$8,604,459; car wheels at \$6,791,113; 36,709 tons of castings and forgings at \$3,803,292; brakes and parts at \$869,297; 87 passenger cars at \$3,107,994 and repair work on railway cars and locomotives valued at \$36,623,789. In addition this industry made munitions, electric railway cars, cast iron pipe, railway track equipment, track motor cars and machinery.

Cotton and Jute Bag Industry

The cotton and jute bag industry in 1942 operated at a slightly higher level than in the previous year, the gross value of production aggregating \$20,749,373 as compared with \$17,829,801 in 1941. Production of cotton and jute bags, valued at \$18,777,373, comprised about 90 per cent of the output of the industry. The repairing of bags was valued at \$934,661 and custom work totalled \$435,717.

Adhesives Industry in 1942

The factory selling value of glue, mucilage, paste or special cements manufactured by the 21 firms included in this industry in 1942 was \$4,630,667 as compared with \$3,675,631 in 1941, an increase of almost 26 per cent. The quantity of bone and hide glue made amounted to 2,964 tons valued at \$1,157,762 against 3,122 tons at \$1,105,247 in 1941. Output of other glues advanced to \$1,766,196 from \$1,293,389 and the value of mucilage and paste increased to \$328,273 from \$233,018. Mucilage and paste were also made by concerns in other industries, particularly by ink manufacturers, and the total production from all sources was valued at \$458,299 in 1942 compared with \$314,613.

Railway Revenue Freight Loadings

Cars of revenue freight loaded during December amounted to 288,000 as compared with 273,000 in November and 319,000 in the corresponding month last year.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended January 8 amounted to 61,489 cars as compared with 56,717 in the corresponding week last year and 48,598 in the previous week which contained the New Year's Day holiday.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
2. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, November (10 cents).
3. The Sporting Goods Industry, 1942 (15 cents).
4. The Dyeing and Finishing of Textile Goods, 1942 (15 cents).
5. Retail Merchandise Trade in New Brunswick, 1941 (25 cents).
6. The Cotton and Jute Bag Industry, 1942 (15 cents).
7. The Railway Rolling Stock Industry, 1942 (25 cents).
8. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
9. Civil Aviation, October (10 cents).
10. Indexes of Retail Sales, November (10 cents).
11. Current Trends in Food Distribution, November (10 cents).
12. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, December (10 cents).
13. Bed, Spring & Mattress Industry, 1942 (15 cents).
14. Food Products, Beverages, Rubber, Tobacco and Miscellaneous Manufactures Based on Vegetable Products, 1941 (50 cents).
15. Gold Production, November (10 cents).
16. The Button, Buckle and Fasteners Industry, 1942 (15 cents).
17. Miscellaneous Leather Goods, Leather Belting, Leather Boot and Shoe Findings, 1942 (25 cents).
18. The Adhesives Industry, 1942 (15 cents).
19. Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts, December (10 cents).
20. Coal and Coke Statistics, November (10 cents).

The following table shows the number of persons in Canada during 1966, by sex and age group, and by province and territory. The figures are in thousands of persons.

Table 1. Population of Canada, 1966

The population of Canada in 1966 was 22,061,000 persons, an increase of 1.1% over the population in 1965. The increase was due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the birth rate, a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the rate of immigration.

Table 2. Population of Canada, 1966, by sex and age group

The following table shows the population of Canada in 1966, by sex and age group. The figures are in thousands of persons. The population of Canada in 1966 was 22,061,000 persons, an increase of 1.1% over the population in 1965.

Table 3. Population of Canada, 1966, by province and territory

The following table shows the population of Canada in 1966, by province and territory. The figures are in thousands of persons. The population of Canada in 1966 was 22,061,000 persons, an increase of 1.1% over the population in 1965.

Table 4. Population of Canada, 1966, by sex and age group, and by province and territory

The following table shows the population of Canada in 1966, by sex and age group, and by province and territory. The figures are in thousands of persons. The population of Canada in 1966 was 22,061,000 persons, an increase of 1.1% over the population in 1965.

Table 5. Population of Canada, 1966, by sex and age group, and by province and territory, and by marital status

The following table shows the population of Canada in 1966, by sex and age group, and by province and territory, and by marital status. The figures are in thousands of persons. The population of Canada in 1966 was 22,061,000 persons, an increase of 1.1% over the population in 1965.