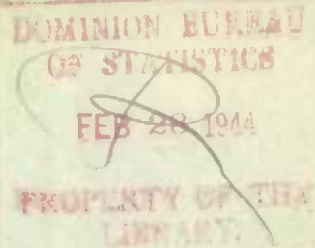


## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. XII - No. 8

Ottawa, Saturday, February 26, 1944

Price \$1.50 per year

January Advance in Business Activity

The advance in business operations in progress since the outbreak of hostilities was continued in the first month of the year. The index of the physical volume of business on a preliminary basis recorded a slight gain over the last month of 1943. The index consequently moved into a new high position. The advance from September, 1939, to the present has carried the index to an unprecedented height. The upward trend was pronounced from the second quarter of 1940 to May of last year. The pace in subsequent months slackened to a certain extent, but the upward trend was continued and a new maximum reached in the first month of the present year.

The majority of the factors indicating the trend of mining production recorded advances. Gold receipts at the Mint, however, receded from 268,337 fine ounces to 256,414. A considerable decline was also shown from the standing of the first month of last year.

A considerable rise was indicated in operations of the flour milling industry according to the latest available statistics. After seasonal adjustment the release of cigarettes indicating activity in the tobacco industry showed a considerable gain. The index advanced from 220 to 229, the total number released in January having been 1,001,7 million. Recession was shown in the operations of the meat packing industry, although the index of hog slaughterings showed a minor gain. The total before seasonal adjustment was 941,037 head against 967,384 in December. The high level of operations in the dairy industry in the last month of 1942 was not maintained in January. Even after seasonal correction considerable decline was shown in the output of factory cheese. The index of creamery butter receded slightly more than one point to 117.7. A slight gain was recorded in the amount of cotton used by the textile industry, the total having advanced from 14,081,231 pounds to 14,217,550.

The forestry industry was less active in January than in December, the output of newsprint receding from 249,693 tons to 242,658. Other indicators of activity in the forestry group recorded recession.

The new business obtained by the construction industry receded to a lower point, the total in the first month of the year having been \$8,782,400.

Business Indicators for January 1944 compared with December and January 1943

	January 1944	January 1943	December 1943
Physical Volume of Business ..... 1935-39=100	*	225.8	248.8
Cost of Living ..... 1935-39=100	119.0	117.1	119.3
Factory Cheese Production ..... pounds	2,817,603	2,110,351	5,016,923
Creamery Butter Production ..... pounds	11,037,299	13,148,318	12,370,059
Newsprint Production ..... tons	242,658	233,544	249,693
Contracts Awarded ..... \$	8,782,400	11,984,300	11,989,300
Exports, domestic ..... \$	242,011,000	177,324,000	302,571,000
Raw Cotton Consumption ..... lb.	14,217,550	14,374,572	14,081,231
Gold Receipts at Mint ..... fine oz.	256,414	360,755	268,337
Inspected Slaughterings			
Cattle ..... No.	90,315	52,992	96,964
Calves ..... No.	26,659	19,300	31,066
Hogs ..... No.	941,037	515,319	967,384
Sheep ..... No.	8,476	4,834	14,806
Lambs ..... No.	59,950	39,741	80,197
Cigars Released ..... No.	15,013,856	15,187,912	16,567,760
Cigarettes Released ..... No.	1,001,683,627	872,108,674	1,018,559,174
Bank Debits ..... \$	4,512,473,921	3,899,628,358	4,850,427,912

\*The index of the physical volume of business according to preliminary calculations showed increase over the preceding month.



### Visible Supply of Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on February 17 totalled 342,609,124 bushels, including 318,990,161 bushels in Canadian positions and 23,618,963 bushels in United States positions. On the corresponding date last year the visible supply amounted to 450,969,883 bushels.

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### Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Deliveries of wheat from farms in western Canada during the week ending February 17 totalled 4,976,554 bushels as compared with 7,908,567 bushels in the previous week. During the elapsed portion of the crop year which commenced August 1, 1943, marketings aggregated 161,757,909 bushels as compared with 162,684,729 in the similar period of the previous crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended February 17, totals for the previous week being in brackets: oats, 824,724 (1,126,975) bushels; barley, 511,385 (819,041); rye, 106,413 (273,222); flaxseed, 19,333 (37,766).

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### Estimates of Argentina's Grain Crops

The second official calculation of the yields of Argentina's grain and seed crops, excluding maize, has been substantially reduced from the first estimate, according to a report received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from its correspondent in Buenos Aires.

The most important change made was in the case of wheat, which from a preliminary forecast of 312,316,000 bushels was reduced in the first official estimate to 290,711,000 bushels and now has been further decreased to 260,876,000 bushels, a difference of 16½ per cent.

The now production figures are as follows, with those for the first official estimate in brackets: wheat, 260,876,000 (290,711,000); linseed, 66,729,000 (70,705,300); oats, 77,810,000 (132,063,300); barley, 37,662,000 (39,223,900); rye, 38,975,000 (48,855,900); canary seed, 1,576,000 (1,465,680).

The first official estimate of the area planted to maize for the 1943-44 season shows a total of 11,292,470 acres, representing an increase of 1,066,000 acres or 10.4 per cent over the previous season. The increase is general throughout the maize producing areas.

Figures released by the Director General of National Statistics show that Argentina's wheat exports in 1943 totalled 71,811,000 bushels and total flour exports were 85,026 tons, making a combined total of 76,274,000 bushels. In normal times, Argentina is the world's second largest exporter of wheat, accounting for approximately 25 per cent of the trade. Canada normally holds first place with 40 per cent and the United States third with 20 per cent.

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### Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables

Stocks of canned vegetables held by canners, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses on the first of January this year were heavier than on the corresponding date last year, the total being 9,296,845 dozen cans as compared with 8,871,998 dozen, an increase of 424,847 dozen. Decreases were recorded in the stocks of canned peas and tomatoes while stocks of most other types were heavier. Stocks of canned fruits declined to 1,620,852 dozen cans from 1,755,947 dozen a year ago. Increases were recorded in the stocks of blueberries, pears, cherries, plums, gages and rhubarb while peaches, apricots and raspberries were lower.

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### Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts

Due mainly to a higher level of economic activity, together with a slight advance in wholesale prices, the face value of cheques cashed against individual accounts in January rose to \$4,512,000,000 as compared with \$3,900,000,000 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 15.7 per cent.



Increases were recorded in each of the five economic areas, the advances in the western provinces being of greater proportions than in the East. Totals by areas were as follows, with those for January 1943 in brackets: Maritime Provinces, \$96,849,852 (\$83,842,334); Quebec, \$1,346,766,301 (\$1,157,119,944); Ontario, \$1,946,649,671 (\$1,875,067,158); Prairie Provinces, \$811,815,271 (\$545,708,273); British Columbia, \$310,392,826 (\$237,890,649).

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#### Gainfully Occupied in Saskatchewan in 1941

According to preliminary figures for Saskatchewan 297,119 males and 42,780 females or a total of 339,899 persons, including members of the Armed Forces, were gainfully occupied at the 1941 Census. The population of the province consisted of 477,563 males and 418,429 females, or a total of 895,992 persons. The total gainfully occupied, therefore, accounted for 37.94 p.c. of the total population. Over 76 p.c. of the males and nearly 13 p.c. of the females 14 years of age and over were gainfully occupied at the 1941 census. Figures quoted in the following paragraphs are exclusive of the Armed Forces.

The 10 leading male occupations in Saskatchewan accounted for 81.03 p.c. of the gainfully occupied male population. Ranked according to their relative importance they are: farmers and stock raisers 121,194 or 44.37 p.c., farm labourers 62,670 or 22.95 p.c., labourers (not in agriculture, fishing, logging, or mining) 7,996 or 2.93 p.c., owners and managers (retail trade) 7,773 or 2.85 p.c., salespersons in stores 4,231 or 1.55 p.c., mechanics and repairmen (not electrical appliances) 4,106 or 1.50 p.c., office clerks 3,701 or 1.36 p.c., sectionmen and brackmen 3,307 or 1.21 p.c., carpenters 3,172 or 1.16 p.c. and truck drivers 3,168 or 1.16 p.c.

Females gainfully occupied were concentrated in the 10 leading female occupations to practically the same extent as the gainfully occupied males, representing 81.47 p.c. 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 11,208 or 26.23 p.c., school teachers 5,340 or 12.50 p.c., housekeepers and matrons 4,715 or 11.04 p.c., stenographers and typists 3,839 or 8.99 p.c., farmers and stockraisers 2,665 or 6.24 p.c., salespersons in stores 2,391 or 5.60 p.c., waitresses 1,336 or 3.13 p.c., office clerks 1,263 or 2.96 p.c., graduate nurses 1,241 or 2.90 p.c., and lodging house keepers 808 or 1.89 p.c.

Among young persons in gainful occupations 85.81 p.c. of the males 14 to 17 years of age were employed as farm labourers while 70.63 p.c. of the females in the same age group were employed as domestic servants. In the older ages farmers and stockraisers accounted for 69.85 p.c. of all gainfully occupied males and for 42.81 p.c. of all gainfully occupied females in the age group 65 years and over. Personal service occupations, chiefly housekeepers and matrons, domestic servants, and lodging house keepers accounted for a further 40.40 per cent of the females in this age group.

Of the gainfully occupied females 33,385 or 78.14 p.c. were single. However, in the professional service and clerical groups about 90 p.c. of the total gainfully employed women were single. There were only 4,124 married and 3,961 widowed females gainfully employed at the 1941 Census. Over 50 p.c. of the married women and over 30 p.c. of the widows were engaged in service occupations, mainly as housekeepers and matrons, domestic servants, and lodging house keepers. Teachers accounted for nearly 16 p.c. of the married women while farmers and stockraisers represented over 50 p.c. of the gainfully occupied women.

The census figures showed that 142,550 or 52.19 p.c. of the gainfully occupied males were employers and own accounts, 94,026 or 34.43 p.c. were employed as wage-earners, and 36,546 or 13.38 p.c. worked for no pay. The gainfully occupied male employers and own accounts were mainly farmers and stockraisers while the no pay workers were chiefly farmers' sons working on their fathers' farms. Only 4,958 or 11.60 p.c. of the females were reported as employers and own accounts while 34,553 or 80.87 p.c. were employed as wage-earners, and 3,213 or 7.52 p.c. as no pay workers.

Between 50 p.c. and 60 p.c. of the gainfully occupied males of British and Italian racial stock were engaged in agricultural occupations while over 70 p.c. of each of the other European races, except Jewish, were similarly occupied. Nearly 60 p.c. gainfully employed males of Jewish origin were found in trade occupations, chiefly as merchants and salespersons in stores. Indians were mainly engaged in primary occupations, particularly as farmers, farm labourers, and hunters and trappers. Nearly 75 p.c. of the gainfully occupied males of Asiatic origin were employed in personal service occupations, principally as restaurant owners, cooks, laundrymen, and waiters.

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## Geographical Distribution of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada

Canada's effort in the present war has brought manufacturing production to a much higher level than ever before. The output of manufactured products in 1941 amounted to \$6,076,000,000 which represents an increase of 75 per cent over the pre-war year of 1939, and an increase of 56 per cent compared with the pre-war maximum attained in 1929. Great though the advance may be, the output of manufactured products has not reached the peak, and will increase as the war goes on.

All provinces contributed to the increased production in 1941 as indicated by the following break-down, totals for 1940 being in brackets: Ontario, \$3,121,756,568 (\$2,302,014,654); Quebec, \$1,841,088,523 (\$1,357,375,776); British Columbia, \$412,957,807 (\$311,046,478); Manitoba, \$211,534,751 (\$167,919,165); Alberta, \$142,651,493 (\$107,313,964); Nova Scotia, \$133,873,428 (\$113,814,650); New Brunswick, \$111,433,726 (\$89,281,008); Saskatchewan, \$96,020,975 (\$76,284,332); Prince Edward Island, \$4,649,476 (\$3,856,544); Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$341,337 (\$266,745).

Employees of the manufacturing plants also recorded a marked increase in 1941, the total advancing to 961,178 from 762,244 in 1940, divided by provinces as follows: Ontario, 468,230 (372,643); Quebec, 327,591 (252,492); British Columbia, 62,447 (49,768); Manitoba, 32,262 (26,679); Nova Scotia, 24,577 (21,062); New Brunswick, 19,600 (16,859); Alberta, 16,761 (14,191); Saskatchewan, 8,546 (7,415); Prince Edward Island, 1,105 (1,057); Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, 59 (78).

In line with the increased number of employees, the salaries and wages paid during 1941 rose to \$1,264,862,643 from \$920,872,865 in 1940. Totals were as follows by provinces, figures for 1940 being in brackets: Ontario, \$660,722,278 (\$479,399,188); Quebec, \$383,819,671 (\$277,639,876); British Columbia, \$89,256,478 (\$66,727,184); Manitoba, \$40,894,267 (\$31,940,562); Nova Scotia, \$27,527,339 (\$21,519,617); New Brunswick, \$21,718,407 (\$17,639,789); Alberta, \$20,151,705 (\$16,824,993); Saskatchewan, \$9,979,974 (\$8,412,580); Prince Edward Island, \$680,883 (\$645,800); Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$111,641 (\$123,276).

## Canadian Textile Industries in 1941

The gross value of products manufactured by the Canadian textile industries reached a new high point in 1941, reflecting the expansion in Canada's war effort. The aggregate value was \$666,000,000 as compared with \$547,000,000 in 1940, an increase of 21.7 per cent. Employment was provided for 157,000 persons who were paid a total of \$159,000,000 in salaries and wages, revealing increases of 12.9 and 19.7 per cent, respectively. About one-half of the employees were females. The capital investment increased 11.3 per cent during 1941 to \$439,000,000.

Quebec and Ontario dominate the textile manufacturing business in Canada. The gross value of these products manufactured in Quebec in 1941 was \$359,000,000, accounting for almost 54 per cent of the Dominion total. Ontario followed with \$262,000,000, or 39 per cent of the total for Canada. In Manitoba the value was \$17,633,000, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia combined \$9,920,000, New Brunswick \$7,615,000, British Columbia and Yukon \$6,178,000, Alberta \$2,791,000 and Saskatchewan \$960,000.

The gross value of products of the individual industrial groups comprising the industry follows, figures for 1940 being in brackets: cotton textiles, \$146,120,232 (\$115,559,067); woollen textiles, \$82,112,204 (\$77,135,832); silk, artificial silk and products, \$41,549,845 (\$31,207,809); narrow fabrics, \$13,329,518 (\$11,987,325); knitted goods, \$78,127,528 (\$70,076,873); garment trades, \$243,456,530 (\$194,412,155); and miscellaneous textiles, \$54,505,364 (\$42,187,011).

## Power Laundries and Cleaning and Dyeing Establishments in 1942

Revenues of power laundries and cleaning and dyeing establishments reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reached a new high point in 1942, thus extending the marked upward trend in evidence since the start of the war. Receipts in 1942 totalled \$39,020,000 as compared with \$34,240,000 in 1941 and \$26,776,000 in 1940. In 1942 there were 671 of these plants operated throughout Canada, including 275 power laundries and 396 cleaning and dyeing establishments. Those located in Ontario had receipts totalling \$16,651,000, in Quebec \$9,769,000, and in British Columbia \$4,176,000.



The total value of work performed by the 275 power laundries amounted to \$24,072,000 in 1942, an increase of 15 per cent over 1941, the highest receipts yet recorded for the industry since these surveys were commenced in 1927. Ontario's urban centres supported 124 plants and their customers paid over \$9,500,000 for laundry services. Revenues of Quebec plants totalled \$6,207,000. A break-down of the value of work performed according to type of service shows that nearly 22 per cent of the total receipts was for finished laundry work.

There were 396 cleaning and dyeing plants operated in 1942 with receipts totalling \$14,948,000 as compared with \$13,315,000 in 1941. Plants in Ontario had receipts of \$7,088,000 or 47.4 per cent of the Dominion total. Receipts of establishments in Quebec amounted to \$3,563,000. According to services performed by cleaners and dyers, 74.7 per cent of the total receipts was for cleaning suits and dresses.

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#### Building Permits Issued in January

The value of building permits issued by municipalities reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in January was \$4,663,016 as compared with \$3,544,329 in the corresponding month last year. Permits for the construction of residential units totalled \$2,227,381, including \$1,584,864 for new construction and \$642,517 for additions, alterations and repairs.

Permits were issued for 317 conversions during the month, being a sharp increase over January last year when 52 were granted. Of these, 232 were for flats and apartments. Permits for the construction of 376 new dwelling units were also issued, including 314 single dwellings, 28 doubles and duplexes and 34 flats and apartments. In January last year 221 permits were issued for new dwelling units.

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#### Stocks of United States Grain in Canada

Stocks of United States grain in Canada on February 17 totalled 1,762,773 bushels, including 1,222,252 bushels of wheat, 524,309 bushels of corn and 15,912 bushels of soybeans. On the corresponding date last year the stocks amounted to 3,550,405 bushels. Corn accounted for most of the decline, stocks of which amounted to 524,309 bushels compared with 3,526,879 bushels.

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#### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended February 13 amounted to 66,771 cars as against 67,802 for the previous week and 60,339 for the corresponding week last year. In the eastern division total loadings increased from 40,537 cars in 1943 to 42,641 cars, grain products, pulpwood, hay and straw and petroleum oils showing the largest increases. In the western division loadings increased from 19,802 to 24,130 cars. Grain was up by 2,018 cars, live stock by 895, pulpwood by 510, logs and other forest products by 506, and miscellaneous by 244 cars. Coal was down by 532 cars.

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#### Reports Issued Today

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
  2. Power Laundries and Cleaning and Dyeing Establishments, 1942 (25 cents).
  3. Building Permits, January (10 cents).
  4. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
  5. Gainfully Occupied in Saskatchewan, 1941 (10 cents).
  6. The Grain Situation in Argentina (10 cents).
  7. The Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries, 1942 (10 cents).
  8. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, November (10 cents).
  9. Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, January 1, 1944 (10 cents).
  10. Area, Production and Value of Field Crops, 1940, and Area, 1941, New Brunswick (10 cents).
  11. Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts, January (10 cents).
  12. Advance Report on the Textile Industries, 1941 (25 cents).
  13. Geographical Distribution of the Manufacturing Industries, 1941 (25 cents).
  14. The Acids, Alkalies and Salts Industry, 1942 (15 cents).
  15. The Breakfast Foods Industry, 1942 (15 cents).
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