

Manufacturing Industries of Canada in 1943

The gross factory value of the products of the manufacturing industries of Canada in 1943 was by far the highest in the history of the Dominion, reaching a total of \$8,732,861,000, an advance of 15.6 per cent over the preceding year, and 151 per cent more than in 1939. The number of persons employed in 1943 totalled 1,241,068, recording an increase of 7.7 per cent over 1942 and 89 per cent over 1939. Salaries and wages paid in 1943 aggregated \$1,987,292,000, showing an increase of 18.1 per cent over 1942 and 169 per cent over 1939.

The increase in the value of production was mainly due to the continued expansion in the chemical, iron and non-ferrous metal products industries whose output consists mainly of war equipment and materials. Industries producing consumers' goods recorded but moderate increases over 1942, with textiles and textile products actually declining by 0.3 per cent. In all there were 27,652 establishments which reported in 1943, representing a capital investment of \$6,317,167,000 in fixed and current assets as compared with \$5,488,786,000 in 1942 and \$3,647,024,000 in 1939.

The greatest expansion in production in 1943 over the preceding year, as measured by the number of persons employed, was reported by the iron and its products group with an increase of 20.8 per cent. This was followed by the non-ferrous metal products group with 20.4 per cent, miscellaneous industries 13 per cent, vegetable products 1.5 per cent, animal products 1.1 per cent, and non-metallic mineral products 0.9 per cent. Employment in textiles and textile products declined by 4.5 per cent, wood and paper products 1.2 per cent and chemicals and allied products 0.8 per cent.

As mentioned previously the number of persons engaged in manufacturing in 1943 totalled 1,241,068, of whom 193,195 were classed as salaried employees and 1,047,873 as wage-earners. Compared with the previous year there was thus an increase of 88,977 employees. The increase in the number of male employees totalled 36,089 and female employees 52,888. To meet the shortage of manpower, more and more women are being absorbed in industry. Indicative of this trend is the increase in the proportion of women workers engaged in manufacturing. Whereas in 1939, out of every 1,000 workers employed 220 were females, in 1943 this figure jumped to 282. Earnings also increased, the average of salaries and wages paid advancing from \$1,120 in 1939 to \$1,600 in 1943.

A prominent feature of Canadian manufacturing development in recent years has been the growth of non-ferrous metal smelting and refining. This industry based on mineral resources has taken its place among the leading manufactures, along with the industries based on forest, agricultural and live-stock resources. The pulp and paper industry, although of comparatively recent development in Canadian industry, had by 1933 displaced flour milling as Canada's most important manufacturing industry. In spite of recent vicissitudes it held that position up to 1935, when it was displaced by the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industry.

The incidence of the war resulted in rearrangement in the rank of many industries. Industries producing supplies and equipment for the armed forces naturally advanced while those industries producing for the domestic consumers' market declined in relative importance. To supply the raw materials needed by the industries engaged principally in war production, it became necessary in many cases to restrict or prohibit the manufacture of many products such as pleasure cars, radios, washing machines, electrical equipment, household appliances, agricultural implements, etc. Many industries were thus forced to change over to war-time production.

Business Operations in May

The volume of Canadian production recorded a decline in May from the preceding month. The index of the physical volume of business was 218.6 against 232.2 in April. The index of industrial employment on the base of 1926 recrded from 176.9 to 175.5, the loss being contraseasonal according to the experience of pre-war years. Wholesale prices rose slightly in May over the same month of last year. The index, however, recoded from 103.4 in April to 103.0 in the month under review.

Mineral production was at a slightly higher level in the latest month for which statistics are available. The output of coal, however, declined from 1,316,000 tons to 1,172,000 tons. Gold receipts at the Mint were at a higher level and a marked gain was shown in silver shipments from Canadian mines.

The index of manufacturing production receded from 271 in April to 256 in the month under review, the standing in the same month of 1944 having been 297.3. Minor improvement was recorded in the flour milling and textile industries, while lessened activity was indicated for the meat packing, tobacco and iron and steel industries. The increase in dairy production was less than normal for the season.

The new business obtained by the construction industry failed to meet seasonal expectations. A considerable increase was shown in contracts awarded in June. The advance during the first half of the present year over the same period of 1944 amounted to \$23,000,000. The increase in electric power production was mainly seasonal.

The index of distribution dropped 12 points to 178.6. Railway traffic showed expansion in May over the preceding month. The indexes of retail sales and wholesale sales showed recession in the latest available month. Exports showed a minor advance. The external trade recorded absolute increases over April, but the indexes were at a considerably lower point after seasonal adjustment.

Dairy Situation in Canada in June

The June make of creamery butter amounted to 43,910,000 pounds, declining almost four per cent from the same month of the preceding year. The cumulative production for the first six months of 1945 amounted to 133,318,000 pounds, or approximately two per cent below the production in the same period of 1944. The Prairie Provinces contributed almost entirely to the reductions reported in May and June. That section of Canada produced 38 per cent of the total creamery butter make in June 1944, whereas in June 1945 the percentage dropped to 33.

Cheddar cheese production in June reached a total of 32,028,000 pounds, an increase of approximately one-quarter of a million pounds or 2.5 per cent over June, 1944. For the first six months of the current year 71,500,000 pounds were made, representing an increase of six per cent over the same period of last year.

Concentrated milk production reached a total of 41,139,000 pounds in June as compared with 37,689,000 pounds in June, 1944. Whole milk products amounted to 33,198,000 pounds, an increase of approximately six per cent; and evaporated milk, the most important item of the group, showed a production of 29,157,000 pounds, or approximately 12 per cent more than that produced in the same month of the preceding year. Milk by-products advanced to 7,881,000 pounds, an increase of 26 per cent, and skim milk powder included in this group showed a production of 5,300,000 pounds, increasing 24 per cent above that of June, 1944. The cumulative production, January to June, of all concentrated milk products amounted to 151,903,000 pounds, an increase of 10 per cent over the same period of the preceding year. Whole milk products increased seven per cent and milk by-products advanced 28 per cent.

Ice cream production in June declined one-half of one per cent for a total gallonage of 2,262,000. The cumulative production for the period January to June, amounted to 8,119,000 gallons, representing a decline of approximately four per cent as compared with the same period of 1944.

Milk production, as reported for the month of May, amounted to 1,819,000,000 pounds, recording a decline of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as compared with the same month of 1944. The three Prairie Provinces contributed entirely to this decline, the output in this area being 16 per cent behind the May supplies of 1944. Likewise, deliveries to dairy factories on the Prairies dropped 25 per cent, offering an explanation for the decline in butter production elsewhere reported.

Stocks of Food Commodities on July 1

All wholesale meat in Canada on July 1 totalled 57,869,574 pounds as compared with 108,645,352 pounds on the corresponding date of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Pork stocks on the first of the current month totalled 39,079,797 pounds as compared with 76,253,543 pounds on July 1 last year, and 56,161,295 pounds last month. Beef stocks were also down, being 12,909,957 pounds. Last year the total was 20,564,004 pounds, and last month 16,095,321 pounds. The re-

duction in veal was not so great as in pork and beef, the total this month being 5,132,200 pounds as compared with 6,002,444 pounds on July 1 a year ago, and 4,920,768 pounds on June 1 this year. There was a reduction in stocks of mutton and lamb, which were only 767,611 pounds as compared with 2,825,361 pounds on the same date last year, and 921,998 pounds a month ago. There was a significant reduction in the stocks of lard, which last year were exceedingly high, so much so that large exports were made to Russia. On July 1 this year there were only 1,772,460 pounds on hand while a year ago there were 21,458,576 pounds. Last month the total was 2,600,263 pounds.

Stocks of all frozen fish on July 1 totalled 22,507,994 pounds, being 5.9 million pounds less than the total holdings a year ago. Stocks of cod were 4,615,647 pounds, haddock 514,030 pounds, salmon 921,484 pounds, and sea herring 4,652,565 pounds. Frozen smoked fillets of cod, haddock and other fish amounted to 989,014 pounds, and all other frozen stocks totalled 10,815,254 pounds.

Poultry stocks on July 1 were less than half the holdings of a year ago. On July 1 this year the total was 5,104,395 pounds while last year the stocks amounted to 10,230,320 pounds. Holdings were reduced from last month when the figures were 5,863,888 pounds. Of the current stocks, 1,142,110 pounds were chickens, 1,100,027 pounds fowl, and 1,676,028 pounds turkeys.

There was a seasonal increase in the storage of shell eggs at July 1, when the holdings were 20,972,363 dozen as compared with 17,371,087 dozen a month ago. There was a reduction, however, from last year's stocks which were 21,453,577 dozen. Frozen eggs were considerably reduced from last year, there being on July 1 this year 25,711,033 pounds while last year the total was 37,020,839 pounds. There was a considerable increase, however, over the June 1 figures when the stocks were 18,096,983 pounds.

At the opening of business on July 1 the amount of creamery butter on hand and in transit was 39,551,539 pounds, an increase of 1.7 million pounds over the total of 37,875,069 pounds on July 1, 1944, and an advance of 20 million pounds over the figures for June 1 this year which were 19,510,015 pounds. The five-year average for July 1 totalled 35,823,000 pounds. Included in this month's holdings were 3,893,456 pounds held by the Dairy Products Board. Cheese holdings on July 1, including stocks in transit, were 65,508,352 pounds as compared with 53,270,591 pounds last year at the same date, and 41,152,077 pounds a month ago.

Holdings of frozen fruit and fruit in preservatives amounted to 18,815,360 pounds on July 1 this year, a decrease of about four million pounds from last year's stocks which were 22,802,618 pounds, but an increase over the stocks of June 1 this year when the holdings amounted to 17,554,625 pounds. Vegetables frozen and in brine totalled 1,502,396 pounds, a reduction from last month when the total was 1,989,706 pounds, but an increase over last year when the stocks were 984,122 pounds.

Crop Conditions in Canada

Crops across Canada have made fair progress during the past week with fairly generous rains being received in the Maritimes and in the Prairie Provinces. Warmer weather has greatly improved crops in Prince Edward Island and in Nova Scotia, but the late seeding has made the date of harvesting very uncertain and some 10 per cent of crop land still remains to be seeded. The hay crop is good but apples are poor. Conditions in New Brunswick are variable; many grain fields are late, although hay and pastures are good.

Grain crops in Quebec which had been held back by earlier cold weather have made vigorous progress during the past three weeks. Haying is now in full swing and in all districts pastures are holding up well. Milk production is high. Flue-cured tobacco is promising although some late planted cigar tobacco is suffering from drought. Fall wheat in Ontario is now being harvested and good yields are assured. Spring grains, however, are somewhat spotty owing to wide variation in the dates on which they were seeded. Haying is now nearing completion and yields have been very good. Late crops are backward and warmer weather is needed to bring these along. Ontario crops are generally much better than was expected earlier.

The agricultural area of the Prairie Provinces received rain during the past week and, although these were not heavy, they kept crops coming along. Only warmer weather is now needed in Manitoba to promote rapid growth. Early sown cereals are still in the shot blade stage in most districts and the occasional barley field is heading out. South of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway crops are more advanced than to the north. Special crops are in good condition, although corn is backward owing to the continued cool weather. Haying is under way and the crop promises to be heavy.

The rains of the past week have not proved sufficient to promote anything like complete recovery in the south-west half of the agricultural area of Saskatchewan. North of a line between Regina and Lloydminster crops promise better-than-average yields, although they are late. South of this line germination has been uneven and much of the wheat is heading out on very short straw. Around Rosetown average yields are not expected to exceed 10 bushels to the acre, and conditions in the Swift Current area are even less favourable. Weeds continue to constitute a serious menace, although damage from wire worms and cut worms has been small. Hail damage has been reported from scattered points but no serious losses have as yet been reported. Warmer weather is needed in the north-east to bring grain crops along more rapidly.

Recent rainfall has not proved sufficient to alter crop prospects in Alberta materially during the past week. Crop districts two, three and four still promise better-than-average yields, while crops in the Peace River District are also making good progress. In the central areas, centering around Edmonton only cool weather has prevented complete failure as rainfall has been very scanty. The south-east is also beginning to burn badly. Severe hail damage occurred at many points south and east of Olds on July 2 and 3 and it is likely that the toll of these storms will prove considerable, although late seed crops are staging recovery.

In British Columbia generally conditions are good with grains well ahead in most parts. Haying is general and good. Early apples are going to packing houses and small fruits are being harvested with strawberries completed.

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 5 totalled 246,556,918 bushels as compared with 280,835,943 bushels on the corresponding date of last year, a reduction of 34,279,025 bushels. Visible stocks on the latest date included 231,194,192 bushels in Canadian positions and 15,362,726 in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending July 5 amounted to 2,434,904 bushels as compared with 5,230,954 in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the crop year which commenced August 1, 1944, wheat marketings totalled 324,613,204 bushels as compared with 282,398,975 in the same period of the crop year 1943-44.

The following quantities of coarse grains also were delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended July 5, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,511,391 (3,330,701) bushels; barley, 379,736 (679,374); rye, 21,779 (34,159); flaxseed, 19,657 (43,374).

Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries during April

Net sales of securities by Canada to other countries totalled \$14,100,000 in April as compared with \$10,000,000 in March and \$11,300,000 in February. Sales of Canadian bonds to the United States accounted for \$9,400,000 of the total net sales. Net repurchases of securities from the United Kingdom amounted to \$2,300,000, while the net sales to other countries totalled \$100,000. In the first four months of 1945 net sales of securities to all countries amounted to \$45,100,000 as compared with \$31,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1944.

Sales to all countries in April amounted to \$25,800,000 as compared with \$20,600,000 in the preceding month and \$12,900,000 in the corresponding month of last year, while purchases from all countries totalled \$11,700,000 as compared with \$10,600,000 in March and \$6,300,000 in April, 1944. During the first four months of this year total sales amounted to \$99,700,000 as compared with \$66,000,000 in the like period of 1944, while the purchases totalled \$54,600,000 as compared with \$35,100,000.

Indexes of Wholesale Sales in May

Measured by dollar volume, May wholesale trading advanced six per cent this year over the volume of sales transacted in May, 1944. The general unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-1939=100, stands at 205.9 for May, 1945; 196.5 for April, 1945; and 195.2 for May, 1944. Cumulative figures for the first five months of the current year stand 10 per cent above the corresponding period of 1944.

Indexes of Retail Sales in May

May sales of retail stores deviated but slightly from the volume of business transacted in April and also from the level of trading in May a year ago. Dollar sales averaged four per cent higher than in April and were up by two per cent over May 1944, the general index unadjusted for number of business days or seasonal variations standing at 182.1 for May, 174.6 for April and 177.9 for May, 1944. During the first five months of the current year sales averaged 6.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Revenues and Expenses of Railways in April

Canadian railways earned \$64,772,217 in April as against \$63,535,008 in the corresponding month of last year. Freight revenue increased by \$2,399,315 or 5.2 per cent, but passenger revenue declined by \$1,530,269 or 14.7 per cent. Operating expenses advanced from \$48,256,022 to \$49,095,324, and the operating income rose from \$10,612,589 to \$10,771,961. The total pay roll increased to \$28,415,378 from \$27,857,645, and the number of employees advanced from 161,431 to 163,595. For the four months ended April the operating revenues declined from \$249,518,364 in 1944 to \$243,961,711, and the operating income fell from \$38,160,570 to \$29,073,460.

Domestic Electricity Rates in 1943

Canadian householders paid a monthly average of \$2.31 for domestic electricity service in 1943, exclusive of Dominion sales tax of eight per cent and provincial or municipal taxes. This was three cents lower than the average for 1942 and was on a par with figures for 1941. The average monthly consumption was 128 kilowatt hours and the average cost per kilowatt hour was 1.8 cents.

The following figures show the average cost in cents, exclusive of taxes of electricity for domestic service per kilowatt hour by provinces, with average monthly consumption figures in parentheses: Prince Edward Island, 5.59 (57); Nova Scotia, 3.76 (60); New Brunswick, 4.71 (52); Quebec, 2.71 (65); Ontario, 1.37 (175); Manitoba, 0.99 (352); Saskatchewan, 4.61 (74); Alberta, 4.83 (56); British Columbia, 2.62 (89); Canada, 1.80 (128).

Production of Crude Petroleum in March

The Canadian output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in March totalled 779,534 barrels as compared with 778,828 in the preceding month and 877,650 in the corresponding month of last year. During the first quarter of the present year the output totalled 2,440,183 barrels as compared with 2,508,951 in the similar period of 1944. Alberta's output in March was recorded at 725,231 barrels, including 680,428 from the Turner Valley field.

Production of Natural Gas in March

Production of natural gas in Canada during March amounted to 4,623,901,000 cubic feet as compared with 5,081,834,000 in the preceding month and 5,259,839,000 in the corresponding month of last year. During the first three months of this year the output totalled 15,486,276,000 cubic feet as compared with 16,037,643,000 in the like period of 1944.

Sales of Gasoline in February

Sales of motor, tractor and aviation grades of gasoline in Canada in February were recorded at 46,409,000 gallons as compared with 53,469,000 in January and 55,329,000 in February, 1944, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from tax departments of provincial governments and from Canadian oil companies.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in May

Births registered in cities, towns and villages of Canada with a population of 10,000 and over numbered 11,634 in May, deaths 4,847 and marriages 4,345 as compared with 12,035 births, 5,233 deaths and 4,529 marriages in May last year, showing decreases of three, seven and four per cent, respectively.

Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of May amounted to 643,842 as compared with 659,376 at the end of April, and 432,551 at the end of May, 1944. Calf and kip skins on hand increased from 484,589 at the end of April to 552,572. Stocks of other types at the end of May included 75,776 dozen sheep and lamb skins, 329,853 goat and kid skins and 18,406 horse hides.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended June 30 amounted to 72,171 cars as compared with 74,445 cars for the preceding week and 63,531 cars for the corresponding week of last year which contained the Dominion Day holiday. Loadings in the eastern division decreased from 47,357 cars in the previous week to 45,891, and in the western division from 27,088 cars to 26,280.

Special Booklet on Latin-American Trade

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published a special booklet dealing with the trade of Canada with South America, Central America and Mexico during the pre-war years 1935 to 1939. Statistics covering this period are of special interest in that they provide a picture of Canada's normal peacetime trade with countries of Latin-America.

This publication contains tabular matter showing total exports, total imports and balance of trade, by countries; exports by countries and main commodity groups; imports by countries and main commodity groups; and exports to and imports from each country by principal commodities.

There is also a section dealing with the foreign trade of each country in this group, showing principal commodities exported and imported during the years 1937 to 1939.

Applications for copies should be mailed to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
 2. Economic Conditions in Canada during First Five Months, 1945 (10 cents).
 3. Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales, May (10 cents).
 4. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 5. Current Trends in Food Distribution, May (10 cents).
 6. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, May (10 cents).
 7. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, May (10 cents).
 8. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, March; and Petroleum Fuels Sales, February (10 cents).
 9. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, April (10 cents).
 10. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, May (10 cents).
 11. Advance Report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1943 (25 cents).
 12. Condition of Field Crops at June 30 (10 cents).
 13. Index Numbers of Cost of Electricity for Domestic Service (25 cents).
 14. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, April (10 cents).
 15. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
 16. Monthly Dairy Review of Canada, June (10 cents).
 17. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, July 1 (10 cents).
 18. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, July 1 (10 cents).
 19. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, July 1 (10 cents).
 19. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, July 1 (10 cents).
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