

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
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Weekly Quotation

Your railroad, when you come to understand it, is only a device for making the world smaller. -- John Ruskin (1819-1900).

Weekly Indexes

There are six indexes available on a weekly basis in Canada that reflect the general economic trend. These cover respectively:

Business - carloadings and whole sale prices

Finance - bank clearings and capitalized bond yields

Speculation - common stock prices and shares traded.

The six indexes and the composite are shown here on the base of 1926, despite the fact that the index of carloadings is reported elsewhere on the new base of 1935-1939.

Notes on the indexes follow:-

The railway traffic movement showed a further increase in the second week of June, the index on the base year of 1926, rising from 106.6 to 110. The gross revenues of the Canadian National Railway during the second week of June was \$5,864,076, against \$5,467,110 in the same period of last year. This represents a gain of 7.3 p.c. Cumulative earnings since the beginning of the year recorded an increase of 25.2 p.c.

The Canadian Pacific Railway reported gross traffic receipts of \$4,275,000, against \$3,163,000 in the same week a year ago. The increase over the first 24 weeks of 1940 was 33.4 p.c., the total having been \$89.7 million compared with \$67.2 million.

The index of wholesale prices rose from 89.0 to 89.3, gains having been shown in crop and animal products and in textiles. Other groups remained comparatively steady. The index of 13 sensitive commodities rose from 74.2 to 74.9, gains having been shown both in manufactured materials and in foodstuffs.

A minor increase in the index of common stock prices was recorded, the standing having been 69.5 against 69.2. The index of speculative trading was at a slightly higher level. The index of bond prices remained steady, while a marked gain was recorded in bank clearings. The latter development was due to heavy payments for the third War Loan.

The weekly index measuring the fluctuations of the six above-mentioned factors was 113.3, against 110.7 in the preceding week, a gain of 2.3 p.c. The standing in the same week of 1940 was 104.3, a gain of 8.6 p.c. having been indicated.

A Weekly Index with Six Components on the Basis 1926=100

Week Ending	Car load ings	Whole- sale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields 1	Bank Clear- ings 2	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index 3
June 14, 1941	110.0	89.3	143.3	106.2	69.5	18.4	113.3
June 7, 1941	106.6	89.0	143.3	95.9	69.2	14.7	110.7
June 15, 1940	95.6	81.8	137.4	91.6	72.6	42.3	104.3

1. Present value of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds.

2. Bank clearings were smoothed by taking a three weeks moving average for the purpose of eliminating irregular fluctuations. Totals for Ottawa were eliminated for all weeks shown owing to incomparability introduced by the operations of the Bank of Canada.

3. The weighting of the six major factors is determined from the standard deviation from the long-term trend of each, based on data for the period from January 1919 to August, 1936. The weighting, therefore, represents not an attempt to give the relative importance of the factors but to place them on an equal footing by equating the tendency toward fluctuation. The long-term trend determined from the half-yearly data in the inter-war period has been eliminated from the composite and the resulting index expressed as a percentage of the average during the year 1926.

Record May Gold Receipts at the Mint

Gold receipts at the Royal Canadian Mint were greater in May than in the same month of any other year. Receipts were 448,436 fine ounces against 385,488 in April and 401,431 in May of last year. The appreciable increase of 16 per cent was shown in the short-term comparison while the gain over one year ago was nearly 12 p.c.

Receipts in the first five months of the present year were 2,134,248 fine ounces against 2,023,357 in the same period of last year, an increase of 5.5 p.c.

Advance in Production During May

The expansion in Canada's war effort was reflected in a further rise in the index of the physical volume of business in May over the preceding month. Measured by partial data, the index rose about 6 points over the standing of 127.9 in April. Providing this standing is confirmed by later information a new maximum was reached.

Most of the indexes indicating the trend of mineral production advanced in May over the preceding month. Gold receipts at the Mint were 448,436 fine ounces against 385,488 in the preceding month. The level was higher than in the same month of any year in history. A moderate increase was shown in the index of silver shipments.

The increase in the manufacture of sugar in the fifth four-week period of the year was less than normal for the season. The amount was 71.5 million pounds against about 50 million in April. The index, however, receded from 96.7 to 90.0. The index of inspected slaughterings dropped from 139.8 to 126.8. Declines were shown in the slaughterings of cattle and hogs while the index for sheep and lambs was at a higher point.

The gain in butter production was from 19.0 million pounds to 32.8 million, a slight advance having been shown in the adjusted index. The increase in cheese production on the other hand, was less than normal for the season. The total was 16.4 million pounds against 3.9 million in the preceding month, but cheese production normally is at a low level from December to April. Canned salmon exports recorded recession from the high level of the preceding month.

Cotton used by the textile industries receded from 17.1 million pounds to 16.5 million. The forestry index was at a slightly lower point, the increase in newsprint production having been less than normal. The total was 284,767 tons against 279,996. An increase was shown in the export of shingles while the outward shipments of wood pulp and planks and boards was at a lower level. Further increase was shown in the new business obtained by the construction industry. Contracts awarded amounted to \$40.9 million against \$23.6 million in the preceding month.

The acceleration in business operations, especially in war industries resulted in a heavier traffic movement on the railways during the month under review. The total traffic was 276,157 against 251,353 in the preceding month. The adjusted index, consequently, rose from 127.2 to 136.5.

Livestock marketings showed recession in May as compared with the high level of the preceding month. The index was 94.3 against 105.4. Cold storage holdings were greater at the beginning of the month than at the first of April. The index reached 176.5 against 145.4.

Economic Conditions in May Compared with April and the Same Month Last Year

		May 1941	May 1940	April 1941
Physical Volume of Business.....	1935-39=100	*	117.8	127.9
Gold mint receipts.....	fine oz.	448,436	401,431	385,488
Sugar manufactured.....	lb.	71,548,490	93,872,138	49,950,676
Cattle and calves slaughterings.....	no.	162,216	167,540	159,880
Sheep slaughterings.....	no.	34,212	23,999	36,319
Hog slaughterings.....	no.	486,650	446,452	540,508

Continued on next page

Economic Conditions in May Compared with April and the Same Month Last Year
Continued

	May 1941	May 1940	April 1941
Choose production..... lb.	16,386,092	12,594,630	3,869,205
Creamery butter production..... lb.	32,848,693	27,300,325	19,011,086
Canned salmon exports..... cwt.	14,925	5,211	30,386
Raw cotton consumption..... lb.	16,502,650	17,754,952	17,114,949
Newsprint production..... tons	284,767	323,563	279,996
Woodpulp exports..... cwt.	2,256,906	1,893,421	2,197,697
Planks and boards exported..... M ft.	152,756	160,223	142,653
Shingles exported..... squares	304,369	378,980	267,550
Contracts awarded..... \$	40,875,600	28,093,800	23,567,200
Carloadings..... no.	276,157	236,969	251,553
Cattle sales..... no.	55,167	51,646	61,093
Hog sales..... no.	81,760	79,087	97,392

* According to preliminary calculations the Physical Volume of Business showed an increase in May over the preceding month and was at a new high point.

Commercial Failures in April

Commercial failures in April at 94 showed a decrease as compared with 108 in the same month of 1940, and with 126 for April 1939. Defaulted liabilities for April were \$1,161,334 compared with \$1,191,409 in April 1940 and with \$1,930,930 in March 1941. Trading establishments furnished the largest number of failures, 45 assigning.

Stocks of Foreign Corn

Stocks of foreign corn in Canada on June 13 totalled 1,088,703 bushels as compared with 1,897,467 on the corresponding date last year. Countries of origin were as follows, with 1940 totals in brackets: United States 943,062 (1,368,529) bushels; Argentina 135,110 (173,720); South Africa 10,631 (355,218).

Canada's Exports in May

Canada's export trade in May totalled in value \$161,639,000 compared with \$109,253,000 in May 1940, an increase of \$51,786,000 or about 47 per cent. The following was the export by countries with figures for 1940 in brackets: Empire countries \$91,594,000 (\$59,438,000); Foreign countries \$70,045,000 (\$50,415,000); United Kingdom \$72,733,000 (\$46,922,000); United States \$54,558,000 (\$43,476,000); Egypt \$11,130,000 (\$206,000); British India \$3,620,000 (\$1,052,000); British West Indies \$3,787,000 (\$1,211,000); Australia \$3,600,000 (\$3,422,000); British South Africa \$2,208,000 (\$2,893,000); Newfoundland \$1,896,000 (\$1,090,000); New Zealand \$988,000 (\$1,296,000); Brazil \$817,000 (\$543,000); British Guiana \$684,000 (\$252,000); Argentina \$681,000 (\$1,122,000); British East Africa \$660,000 (\$43,000); Japan \$119,000 (\$360,000).

Five Months' Exports in 1941

Canada's exports during the first five months of 1941 totalled \$567,000,000 compared with \$437,316,000 in the same period of 1940. This was an increase of \$129,692,000 or about 35 per cent.

The following were the exports by leading countries, with the 1940 figures in brackets: British Empire Countries \$325,787,000 (\$244,249,000); Foreign Countries \$241,221,000 (\$193,067,000); United Kingdom \$254,753,000 (\$194,077,000); United States \$203,606,000 (\$152,499,000); Egypt \$16,686,000 (\$566,000); British India \$13,830,000 (\$3,118,000); British South Africa \$13,207,000 (\$10,212,000); Australia \$11,998,000 (\$16,569,000); British West Indies \$9,979,000 (\$5,225,000); China \$3,282,000 (\$1,184,000); New Zealand \$4,105,000 (\$3,861,000); Newfoundland \$5,057,000 (\$3,039,000); Brazil \$3,227,000 (\$1,990,000); Straits Settlements \$2,986,000 (\$1,832,000); British East Africa \$2,907,000 (\$195,000); Argentine \$2,626,000 (\$2,377,000); Japan \$1,254,000 (\$6,123,000); Netherlands East Indies \$872,000 (\$619,000).

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

The overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat amounted to 7,134,930 bushels during the week ending June 13 as compared with 1,968,745 in the corresponding week in 1940. Clearances during the forty-five weeks ending June 13 aggregated 148,155,057 bushels as compared with 138,803,524 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending June 13 amounted to 8,769,016 bushels compared with 8,652,151 in the previous week and 2,194,789 in the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows, with those for the previous year in brackets: Manitoba 771,316(125,630) bushels; Saskatchewan 5,371,448 (1,225,473); Alberta 2,626,252(843,686).

Marketing in the three provinces during the forty-five weeks ending June 13 aggregated 413,000,891 bushels compared with 390,403,478 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. Totals follow by provinces, with figures for the corresponding period last year in brackets: Manitoba 52,052,209(51,982,467) bushels; Saskatchewan 218,621,506 (222,453,350); Alberta 142,327,176(123,967,661).

Visible Supply of Wheat

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on June 13 totalled 469,057,310 bushels compared with 468,834,203 a week ago and 279,505,047 on the corresponding date last year. The amount in store in elevators in Canada on the latest date was 429,137,014 bushels compared with 429,109,451 a week earlier and 256,962,226 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 39,920,296 bushels against 39,724,752 on June 6 and 22,542,821 in 1940.

Crop Report

The Maritime Provinces have received additional moisture supplies during the past fortnight, which has partially delayed field work while promoting the growth of forage crops and pastures. Rains which fell during the past week in Quebec have averted the threatening drought; although crop growth has been slower than average because of the earlier dry weather. Heavy windstorms on June 8 and 9 damaged the tobacco and truck crops considerably. Rainfall over the past weekend in Ontario has relieved the unusually dry situation which had been developing in that province. Up until June 14 cereal crops and pastures had been making very slow progress.

Precipitation was again general over the Prairies during the past week and crop conditions continue to be generally favourable. Timely rains in the north-central district of Alberta relieved a serious moisture shortage and improved crop prospects. However, the area from Swift Current eastward to Moose Jaw in Saskatchewan received only light infrequent showers and crops on stubble lands are urgently in need of rain. The higher temperatures throughout the west promoted more rapid growth of all crops and all grains present a healthy appearance. Grasshoppers are becoming more active in Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan and poison is being used freely. A serious outbreak of wheat-stem sawfly is expected in Alberta and Saskatchewan, judging from the present emergence of the adult insects. Pastures and hay crops are in good to excellent condition and gardens are progressing well.

British Columbia has had a fortnight of showery weather. Cereal crops have come along well, although early haying has been difficult. The cherry crop is expected to be lighter than usual.

Sawmill Products in 1939

Following were the values of various sawmill products in 1939 with the 1938 figures in brackets: lumber \$78,331,339(\$72,633,418); shingles \$9,048,876(\$8,894,654); pulp wood \$2,124,914(\$3,775,583); ties \$2,321,469(\$2,344,596); shakes \$1,186,519(\$990,096); plywood \$757,253(\$481,774); staves \$360,070(\$317,949); spool wood \$429,759(\$331,805); veneer \$307,201(\$293,460); pickets \$207,391(\$133,269); poles \$76,096(\$80,648).

The total production of sawmill products in 1939 was \$100,132,597 compared with \$92,855,906 in 1938.

Cost of Living

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of living index rose from 108.6 on April 1 to 109.4 on May 1. Rentals advanced from 107.7 to 109.7, clothing from 114.3 to 114.5 and home furnishings and services from 111.7 to 111.8. Several upward revisions in domestic fuel and gas and slightly higher prices for coke in one or two centres, resulted in a rise in the fuel index from 103.9 to 109.2. The miscellaneous index rose from 102.9 to 105.1 due to the recent 3 cents per gallon tax imposed on gasoline, an increase of 10 per cent in rail fares and a 20 per cent tax on theatre admission charges. Food prices declined from 110.1 to 109.7, decreases for dairy products and eggs exerting more influence on the index than moderate advances for meats, dry groceries, vegetables and fruits.

Vital Statistics for Fourth Quarter of 1940

Live births in Canada during the fourth quarter of 1940 numbered 58,816 (preliminary figures) giving an equivalent annual rate of 20.5 per 1,000 population as compared with 53,120 births and a rate of 18.6 for the fourth quarter of 1939. There were 1,991 illegitimate births forming 3.4 per cent of all live-births, as compared with 1,799 and the same ratio. Stillbirths amounted to 1,592 or 2.6 p.c. of all births as against 1,498 and a rate of 2.7 p.c.

Deaths totalled 29,200 with a rate of 10.2 per 1,000 population as compared with 26,321 and a rate of 9.2.

The natural increase for the quarter was 29,616 giving a rate of 10.3 per 1,000 population as against 26,799 or a rate of 9.4.

Deaths under one year of age numbered 3,648 and the infant mortality rate was 62 per 1,000 live births. These figures compared with 3,126 deaths and a rate of 59 for the corresponding period of 1939. Deaths under one month of age numbered 1,745 giving a rate of 30 per 1,000 live births as against 1,518 and a rate of 29. There were 253 maternal deaths as compared with 223 and the rate was 4.3 as against 4.2 per 1,000 live births.

There were 29,519 marriages giving a rate of 10.3 as against 35,340 or a rate of 12.4 in the fourth quarter of 1939.

Causes of Death in Fourth Quarter of 1940

The number of deaths assigned to certain causes in the fourth quarter of 1940 was as follows, (the figures for the corresponding period of 1939 being given in brackets in each case); Typhoid and paratyphoid fever 69(47); small-pox -(-); measles 54(33); scarlet fever 38(41); whooping cough 184(170); diphtheria 87(100); influenza 1,104(503); infantile paralysis 19(16); tuberculosis 1,298(1,321); cancer 3,321(3,131); cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis 565(502); diseases of the heart 5,422(4,729); diseases of the arteries 3,111(2,728); pneumonia 1,808(1,539); diarrhoea and enteritis 471(524); nephritis 1,807(1,595); suicide 199(257); homicide 26(31); automobile accidents 518(559); other violent deaths 1,135(1,072).

Vital Statistics in Year of 1940

The returns on hand at the Bureau of Statistics at the time of the issue of this report show the following figures for the whole year 1940, with 1939 figures in brackets: live births 243,586(229,438); birth-rate 21.4(20.3); illegitimate births 9,516(9,105); per cent of total live births 3.9(4.0); stillbirths 6,598(6,365); per cent of total births 2.6(2.7); deaths 110,578(103,951); death rate 9.7(9.6); natural increase 132,988(120,517); rate of natural increase 11.7(10.7); deaths under one year 13,740(13,939); rate per 1,000 live births 56(61); deaths under one month 7,255(7,038); rate per 1,000 live births 30(31); maternal deaths 969(967); rate per 1,000 live births 4.0(4.2); marriages 123,277(103,658); marriage rate 10.8(9.2).

Radio Sales

Sales of radio receiving sets during the first quarter of 1941 numbered 77,121 sets worth \$4,460,892 at manufacturers list prices. In the preceding quarter sales were 164,670 sets and in the first quarter of 1940, 71,503 sets.

Causes of Death in year 1940

Deaths from certain causes for the year 1940 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1939 were as follows: typhoid and paratyphoid fever 225(180); small-pox (1); influenza 2,769(3,955); measles 167(197); scarlet fever 125(167); whooping cough 622(541); diphtheria 212(336); infantile paralysis 48(58); tuberculosis 5,771(5,977); cancer 13,279(12,399); cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis 2,287(2,060); diseases of the heart 20,243(18,562); diseases of the arteries 11,720(10,884); pneumonia 6,117(6,596); diarrhoea and enteritis 1,883(2,375); nephritis 6,821(6,538); suicide 944(978); homicide 147(124); automobile accidents 1,711(1,584); other violent deaths 4,563(4,487).

Production of Concentrated Milk

The total production for all items of concentrated whole milk and by-products manufactured during May was 28,864,000 lbs. an increase over the preceding month of 6,057,686 or 27 per cent, and an increase over May, 1940, of 6,975,144 or 33 p.c. Whole milk products accounted for 23,216,494 pounds or 82 p.c. of the total output, and by-products for 5,647,506 or 18 p.c. Evaporated whole milk is the principal item, with a production of 19,961,782, an increase over May, 1940 of 36 p.c.

Concentrated milk production, covering all items of whole milk and by-products, during the five months ended May 31, reached a total of 90,791,120 pounds, compared with 69,711,948 in the corresponding period of 1940. Evaporated whole milk totalled 64,799,471 compared with 48,806,836 in the first five months of 1940.

Export of Concentrated Milk

The total for all items of concentrated milk exported in May rose to 5,689,000 pounds from 1,518,300 in May, 1940. Evaporated milk accounted for 65 p.c. of the total exports, condensed milk for 21 p.c., whole milk powder for 11 p.c. and skim milk powder for three p.c.

Stocks of Evaporated Milk

Stocks of evaporated milk on June 1 were estimated at 20,763,290 pounds as against the revised total of 13,188,300 on May 1.

Civil Aviation in February

Miles flown by aircraft in revenue service during February amounted to 935,741 as against 935,488 in January which was an increase on a daily basis of 11 p.c. Passengers carried increased from 10,556 to 10,634, also by 11 p.c. on a daily basis, and freight declined from 1,522,636 lb. to 1,394,149 lb. which, however, was slightly above the January daily average.

Mail carried increased from 263,205 lb. to 263,697. Operating revenue of Canadian carriers operating over licensed routes amounted to \$649,921 as against \$672,711 in January, and operating expenses increased from \$582,584 to \$626,444, reducing the net operating revenue from \$90,127 to \$23,477.

Automobile Production in May

Production of motor vehicles numbered 26,385 units in May compared with 27,584 in April and 21,277 in May a year ago. This month's total included 9,040 passenger cars and 16,745 trucks.

During the five months ending May 31, Canada produced 127,118 units. Corresponding totals for the first five months in other years were at 92,982 units in 1940, 79,244 in 1939 and 87,426 in 1938.

The remarkable thing about the production in the five months was the increase in trucks, chassis, ambulances and similar vehicles from 29,435 a year ago to 70,457 in the first five months of 1941.

Railway Revenues in March

Gross revenues of Canadian railways in March increased to \$40,612,525 from \$30,145,342 in March, 1940. Freight revenue increased 41 per cent and passenger revenues 27 per cent. The payroll increased from \$16,080,741 to \$17,959,712 and the number of employees rose from 120,117 to 129,536 or 7.8 per cent. During the first three months of 1941 gross revenues increased to \$75,232,869 from \$60,145,789 a year ago.

Gross revenues of the Canadian National Railways in March increased 31 per cent or from \$15,117,171 a year ago to \$19,803,472. All four lines in the United States showed increased gross revenues, rising to \$23,528,008 from \$18,049,624 in 1940. During the first three months of 1941 gross revenues increased to \$64,698,467 from \$53,374,115 a year ago.

Gross revenues of the Canadian Pacific increased to \$16,702,406 from \$11,501,467 a year ago, or by 45 per cent. Gross revenues in the first quarter of 1941 increased to \$45,693,502 from \$35,748,120 in 1940.

Gold Production in March

Gold production in March amounted to 446,529 ounces compared with 430,712 in April and 430,519 in March, 1940. During the first three months of 1941 production totalled 1,293,518 ounces as against 1,261,535 a year ago.

The following was the March production by provinces with the March 1940 figures in brackets: Ontario, 277,020 (271,526) ounces; Quebec, 91,076 (86,662); British Columbia, 49,492 (46,051); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 21,913 (20,378); Northwest Territories, 5,099 (3,939); Nova Scotia, 1,582 (1,791); Yukon, 343 (172).

Department Store Sales in May

Department store sales in May were 20 p.c. higher this year than last and there was an increase of 2 p.c. over the previous month.

Wholesale Prices in May

All eight sub-groups participated in a further gradual increase in the index of wholesale prices during May, the general index on the base 1926=100 advancing from 87.5 to 88.7 between the weeks of May 2 and May 30. The industrial material prices series on the same base showed a more substantial gain, the index moving up from 84.2 to 86.6. Currently the level of prices in the chemical and allied products group is the same as in 1926, the iron and its products group is 11 per cent higher than in 1926 while the other six groups are all lower than 1926 levels, the indexes being 76.3 for vegetable products, 86.7 for animal products, 88.8 for fibres, textiles and textile products, 95.4 for wood and wood products, 78.1 for non-ferrous metals and 96.0 for non-metallics. In the Canadian farm product prices section slightly firmer quotations for livestock and eggs in the animal products group advanced the index 1.0 per cent to 69.9 between the weeks of May 2 and 30. Field products were unchanged at a level of 55.4.

Foreign Exchange

Sterling and United States funds remained unchanged in terms of the Canadian dollar during May at official buying and selling rates of \$4.43-\$4.47 and \$1.10-\$1.11, respectively. At New York sterling free market rates held close to the official rates for the pound throughout the month, hovering between \$4.03 1-4 and \$4.04. After easing to a mid-month low of 86 15-16 cents the unofficial Canadian dollar rate at New York subsequently stiffened to finish practically unchanged from the previous month's close of 87 3-4.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The index number of wholesale commodity prices, computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100, rose from 89.0 for the week ending June 6 to 89.3 for the week ending June 13 and 81.2 in the corresponding week last year. Some of the more important commodities to sell higher than in the previous week were grains, milled products, potatoes, livestock, meats, eggs, raw cotton, raw silk and tin ingots, whereas raw rubber, fresh fruits and hides declined.

Iron and Steel

According to final data compiled from the Census of Industry reports for 1939, the production value of iron and steel and their manufactures amounted to \$553,468,880 at factory prices. This value was 0.9 per cent over the final total for 1938 which in turn was 12.2 per cent under the corresponding total for 1937.

Production of Non-Ferrous Metals in 1939

Value of non-ferrous metals and their manufactures produced in 1939 totalled \$416,060,459, a decrease of 4.3 per cent from the previous year's total of \$434,699,676.

Production value of those industries showing an advance over 1938 are as follows, with percentage increase in brackets: aluminium \$7,178,334(3.7 p.c.); brass and copper products \$32,111,912(15.8); white metal alloys \$8,937,165(16.7); jewellery and silverware \$14,229,560 (6.4); miscellaneous industry \$1,940,415(22.2).

By provinces, the production values are as follows, with 1938 totals in brackets: Ontario \$240,230,000(\$275,083,000); Quebec \$122,587,000(\$114,111,000); British Columbia \$27,178,000(\$27,435,000); Manitoba \$11,631,000(\$12,392,000); Saskatchewan and Alberta \$5,870,000(\$5,149,000); Nova Scotia and New Brunswick \$564,000(\$530,000).

Cigarette Releases in May

The release of cigarettes showed an increase from 616.5 million in April to 654.3 million in May. The gain however, was less than normal for the season, the adjusted-index receding thirteen points to 114. The number made available in May last year was 803.3 million a considerable decline having been indicated.

Cigars made available in May were greater, with two exceptions, than in the same month during the last twenty years. The releases numbered 16.4 million against 15.9 million in the preceding month and 15.8 million in May, 1940.

The release of cigarettes rose from 3,125.3 million in the first five months of 1940 to 3,143.6 million this year. The advance in the cigar releases was from 60.9 million to 71.3 million in the same comparison.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Production of Concentrated Milk, May (10 cents).
2. Stocks of Evaporated Whole Milk.
3. Births, Deaths and Marriages in Fourth Quarter of 1940 (10 cents).
4. Civil Aviation, February (10 cents).
5. Automobile Production, May (10 cents).
6. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
7. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
8. The Fertilizer Trade in Canada, July, 1939 to June, 1940 (10 cents).
9. Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada, January, February, March (10 cents).
10. Iron and Steel and Their Products, 1939 (10 cents).
11. Canadian Grain Statistics (20 cents).
12. Commercial Failures in April (10 cents).
13. Canada's Domestic Exports by Principal Countries, excluding gold (10 cents).
14. Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals, 1939 (10 cents).
15. Price Movements in May (10 cents).
16. Preliminary Report on the Lumber Industry, 1939 (35 cents).
17. Department Store Sales, May (10 cents).
18. Gold Production, March (10 cents).
19. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, March (10 cents).
20. Carloadings (10 cents).



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