

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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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 wholesale 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:

A marked gain was recorded in the railway traffic movements in the last week of November. The seasonally adjusted index advanced 8 points to 107.8. The standing one year ago was 95.3, a gain of 13.1 p.c. having been indicated.

The index of the physical volume of business was 139.4 in October compared with 149.7 in September and 129.0 in October 1940. Further advances were recorded in the iron and steel group and in the meat packing industry. Crude oil and natural gasoline produced in Alberta to the end of October was worth \$11.1 million compared with \$8.5 million in the same period of 1940. The output was 8.2 million barrels compared with 6.9 million. The receipts of the Canadian National Railways during the elapsed portion of 1941 were \$276.4 million compared with \$223.8 million in the same period of 1940. The gain was \$52.6 million or 23.5 p.c. The gross receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway were \$200.2 million compared with \$154.6 million in the same period of 1940. The increase was \$45.6 million or 29.4 p.c. Export clearances of wheat in the 17 weeks ended November 28 amounted to 46.1 million bushels against 30.9 million bushels in the same period of last year. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces were 122.3 million bushels during the 17 weeks compared with 243.2 million in the same period last year.

Wholesale prices were steady in the last week of October, the index remaining unchanged with 193.9. A minor gain was recorded in crop products, while an opposing tendency was observed in animal products. The other main groups were unchanged. A minor recession was shown in 18 sensitive commodities, the drop in manufacturing products counterbalancing the advance in foods.

The adjusted index of bank clearings rose from 102.5 to 106.1, a gain of 3.5 per cent, while the increase over the same week of 1940 was 21 per cent. The price of common stocks and speculative trading were at lower positions than in the preceding week.

The weekly index based on the six above-mentioned factors rose from 113.7 in the week of November 22nd to 116.0 in the week of November 29th, a gain of 2.1 p.c. The standing one year ago was 106.4, a gain of 9 p.c. having been indicated. Each of the six factors, except common stock prices, recorded gains over the same week of 1940.

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

Week Ending	Car loadings	Wholesale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields	Bank Clearings	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index
Nov. 29, 1941	107.8	93.9	147.7	106.1	74.9	35.6	116.0
Nov. 22, 1941	99.8	93.9	147.7	102.5	75.1	42.1	113.7
Nov. 30, 1940	95.3	84.1	142.2	87.7	60.5	34.4	106.4

Population of the Maritime Provinces

Preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place the population of the Maritime Provinces on June 2 this year at 1,120,486 as compared with 1,009,103 a decade ago, an increase of 111,383. All three provinces recorded increases, the population of Prince Edward Island increasing to 93,919 from 88,038 in 1931, Nova Scotia to 573,190 from 512,846 and New Brunswick to 453,377 from 408,219 in 1931. In making public these figures the Bureau points out that the returns are subject to correction as additions and subtractions on account of Closed Dwelling Cards and Absentee Household Cards have yet to be made.

Business Conditions in October

The national income, tentatively computed for October, was \$440.9 million against \$426.7 million in the same month of last year. Canadian income, signifying the net value of goods and services produced, has been at a new high level in recent months. The trend was consistently upward subsequent to the low point of the depression culminating in the early part of 1933. The commodity-producing industries recorded minor decline in October from the preceding month, while gains were shown in commodity handling and facilitating activities.

Business operations recorded a recession in October from the preceding month, the standing of the index having been 139.4 against 149.7. The index was 129.0 in October 1940, an increase of 10 points having been indicated. The index of the physical volume of business has shown marked advance since the outbreak of hostilities, the setback in October representing the first important interruption to the upward trend. In war time erratic tendencies in the production and movement of commodities may be expected.

The meat packing industry was active in October, the index of inspected slaughterings advancing from 150.4 to 162.8. The slaughtering of hogs rose to an extremely high point while the index of cattle slaughterings was slightly higher.

Marked expansion occurred in the iron and steel group as compared with the preceding month. An index based upon four items rose from 257.5 to 273.5. The indexes of steel and pig iron production recorded marked gains. Iron and steel imports recorded further expansion, the index rising from 279 to 312.

New business received by the construction industry in urban centers reached a high level, an index of building permits rising from 172 to 188. Contracts awarded on the other hand showed recession. Grain marketings recorded expansion in October after seasonal adjustment.

An index based upon the receipts of five grains at the Head of the Lakes and Pacific Coast ports rose from 90.5 to 122.9. The index of wheat marketings rose from 80 to 91, while sharp gains were recorded in coarse grains. An index of cold storage holdings on November 1st, was 137.4 against 121.3, one month before. Seven of the nine items considered in this connection recorded advances, the exceptions being eggs and mutton.

Economic Activity in October compared with the Preceding Month

	1941	
	October	September
National Income, Million Dollars, Tentative Computation	440.9	446.4
Commodity producing	218.0	225.1
Commodity handling	91.2	89.7
Facilitating	131.7	131.6
Physical Volume of Business, 1935-1939=100	139.4	149.7
Industrial Production	156.9	171.2
Mineral Production	123.6	126.0
Gold, Mint receipts	126.1	118.7
Silver shipments	71.1	52.0
Asbestos exports	121.7	172.0
Coal production	110.7	123.3
Manufacturing	167.9	185.9
Flour production	"	119.6
Oatmeal production	"	24.9
Sugar manufactured	112.6	107.2
Inspected slaughterings	162.8	150.4

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Economic Activity in October compared with the Preceding Month - Cont'd.

	October	September
Cattle	123.9	121.8
Sheep	95.4	97.6
Hogs	229.6	199.9
Creamery butter	113.2	119.0
Factory cheese	98.2	104.4
Salmon exports	99.0	204.7
Tobacco	157.7	151.9
Cigar releases	131.0	136.1
Cigarette releases	161.1	153.9
Rubber Imports	188.8	763.1
Boots and shoes production	-	130.4
Textiles	164.3	182.4
Cotton consumption	202.8	206.1
Wool imports	168.9	211.2
Silk imports	17.5	30.5
Rayon materials used	164.0	158.7
Forestry	132.6	145.6
Newsprint	118.9	121.5
Woodpulp exports	222.9	220.7
Planks and boards exports	141.3	183.3
Shingles exported	103.6	127.4
Iron and Steel	273.5	257.5
Steel production	236.1	223.8
Pig iron production	272.3	189.3
Iron and Steel imports	312.0	278.9
Automobile production	275.5	286.0
Coke production	134.3	142.6
Crude Petroleum imports	124.6	156.8
Construction	148.6	169.5
Contracts awarded	137.5	168.7
Building permits	188.2	172.4
Cost of Construction	119.0	119.1
Electric Power	137.4	136.2
Distribution	109.5	113.0
Carloadings	121.1	125.0
Imports	170.3	185.6
Exports (excluding gold)	139.5	169.2
Producers' Goods	160.6	165.8
Consumers' Goods	119.7	134.7
Marketings -		
Grain and Live Stock Marketings	116.0	98.9
Grain Marketings	122.9	90.5
Wheat	91.3	80.0
Oats	169.0	100.4
Barley	546.7	229.5
Flax	739.7	363.4
Rye	725.4	285.6
Live Stock Marketings	101.3	120.8
Cattle	90.3	106.6
Calves	106.6	123.8
Hogs	138.1	168.6
Sheep	89.9	109.6
Cold Storage Holdings, 1st of following month	137.4	121.3
Eggs	86.6	101.6
Butter	117.1	113.8
Cheese	122.7	101.9
Beef	137.5	119.9
Pork	207.4	159.7
Mutton	113.6	157.4
Poultry	184.3	135.9
Lard	183.0	138.6
Veal	169.8	160.4

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on November 28 aggregated 502,369,378 bushels compared with 503,322,573 on November 21 and 464,373,342 on the corresponding date last year. The amount in elevators in Canada on the latest date was 473,994,786 bushels, the balance of 28,374,592 being in storage in the United States.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

During the week ending November 28 the export clearances overseas of wheat amounted to 2,541,708 bushels compared with 997,865 in the corresponding week last year. The accumulated total for the seventeen weeks ending November 28 was 46,102,527 bushels compared with 30,928,172 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending November 28 totalled 4,663,510 bushels compared with 7,569,401 in the previous week and 10,173,053 in the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows, with figures for 1940 in brackets: Manitoba, 1,048,083(1,074,930) bushels; Saskatchewan, 1,786,870(4,915,729); Alberta, 1,828,557(4,182,394).

Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the seventeen weeks ending November 28 aggregated 122,334,580 bushels compared with 243,159,199 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. Totals follow by provinces, with figures for 1940 in brackets: Manitoba, 22,495,049(33,385,420) bushels; Saskatchewan, 65,995,947(134,399,064); Alberta, 33,843,584(75,374,715).

World Shipments of Wheat

World shipments of wheat during the week ending November 29 amounted to 5,315,000 bushels as compared with 5,423,000 in the previous week and 6,320,000 in the corresponding week last year. Shipments during the seventeen weeks of the crop year aggregated 91,286,000 bushels compared with 86,000,000 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

Stocks of Foreign Grain

Stocks of foreign grain in Canada on November 28 included the following, 1940 totals being in brackets: United States varieties - wheat, 830,182(210,692) bushels; oats, 22,038(59); ryé, 23,578(23,577); corn, 3,333,802(717,457); soya beans, 36,778(67,379); Argentine corn, 4,742(975,859); South African corn, nil (793,090).

Canada's Imports in October

Canada's merchandise imports in October were valued at \$140,819,000 compared with \$108,645,000 in October, 1940. Imported agricultural products were valued at \$16,622,000 compared with \$16,724,000 a year ago, animal products \$3,259,000 compared with \$2,247,000 fibres and textiles \$14,537,000 compared with \$10,212,000, wood and paper \$3,427,000 compared with \$3,320,000, iron and products \$41,603,000 compared with \$30,068,000, non-metallic minerals \$21,327,000 compared with \$15,872,000, chemicals \$6,033,000 compared with \$4,927,000 and miscellaneous commodities \$25,042,000 compared with \$16,465,000.

Stocks of Raw and Refined Sugar

Stocks of raw sugar held in Canadian refineries on November 1 totalled 82,872,377 pounds compared with 130,147,320 on the corresponding date last year, a decrease of 47,274,943 pounds. Stocks of refined sugar aggregated 209,711,444 pounds compared with 190,970,617 pounds, a gain of 18,740,827 pounds.

Report on Coarse Grains to be
Issued Quarterly by the Bureau

The need for a comprehensive publication dealing with coarse grain crops in Canada as a companion to the Monthly Wheat Review has been felt for some time and, in view of wartime demands for greater production of live stock and dairy products in which coarse grain crops play so important a part, it has been decided to launch such a publication at this time. Today's release is the first of a series of reviews to be issued quarterly.

Because wheat has for so long been the main cash crop of Canadian farmers and has been a major item in Canada's export trade, emphasis has generally been placed on wheat in various statistical analyses dealing with the Dominion's production and marketing of grain. As a consequence, there is available much more detailed information on wheat than exists for any of the other grain crops, though oats, barley and rye between them produce in a normal year a much greater bushel yield than wheat.

Some preliminary work on the collection of data covering disposition of commercial stocks of western Canadian coarse grains was begun more than a year ago by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada and the results for the crop year 1940-41 form part of this first review. So little of the eastern Canadian crop is handled through the facilities licensed by the Board of Grain Commissioners that similar information for Ontario and Quebec is too small a sample to be of much value. It is the intention however, to examine more closely the disposition of crops produced in eastern Canada in the hope that in subsequent reviews it will be possible to submit a more complete picture for Canada as a whole.

As a background for appraisal of the coarse grain situation in the current season, various tables, charts and analytical comment have been included in the report. It is true that many new factors of a war-time character have been injected into the scene and the pattern in 1941-42 may differ materially in some respects from that of previous years, but the last five years including two war years provide, nevertheless, a yardstick for this season.

Those interested in becoming subscribers to "Canadian Coarse Grains" should forward their names to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The annual charge for this publication is one dollar. Money orders and cheques should be made payable to the Receiver-General of Canada.

Canada's External Trade in October

Canada's external trade, excluding gold, was valued at \$280,496,801 in October compared with \$279,887,786 in September and \$215,435,662 in October, 1940. Domestic exports totalled \$138,129,242 compared with \$139,975,612 in the previous month and \$102,972,407 in October last year. Imports aggregated \$140,819,038 compared with \$136,991,167 in September and \$108,644,852 in October, 1940. Foreign exports were valued at \$1,548,521 compared with \$2,921,007 in September and \$3,818,403 last year.

Canada's Imports in October

Canada's merchandise imports were valued at \$140,819,000 in October compared with \$108,645,000 in October, 1940, recording a gain of \$32,174,000. During the ten months of 1941 the aggregate value of imports was \$1,188,715,000 as compared with \$877,364,000 in the like period of 1941, an increase of \$311,351,000.

The imports from the United States in October totalled \$99,860,000 compared with \$74,349,000 in October last year, while the amount from the United Kingdom was \$10,223,000 compared with \$9,994,000, British India with Burma \$3,992,000 compared with \$737,000, Straits Settlements \$2,605,000 compared with \$4,939,000, Brazil \$2,406,000 compared with \$703,000.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in October

Births registered in 67 cities and towns in Canada numbered 8,932 in October, deaths 4,400 and marriages 6,100 as compared with 8,347 births, 4,741 deaths and 5,412 marriages in October last year, showing increases of seven per cent in births and 13 per cent in marriages and a decrease of seven per cent in deaths.

Review of the Dairy Situation

The Canadian production of milk during the third quarter of 1941 is placed at slightly less than seven billion pounds, and the estimated total for the year is expected to approximate 17 billion pounds. These figures represent increases of 4.9 and 4.3 per cent, respectively. While the greater part of the increased milk supply went into manufactured products it is of interest to know that the sales of fluid milk based on returns from Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Toronto and Windsor, increased six per cent in August 1941 over the same month of 1940 and five per cent during the eight months, January to August.

The creamery butter make amounted to nearly 107 million pounds during the third quarter of 1941, an increase of approximately seven million pounds or seven per cent. The January-September production reached a total of 233.6 million pounds or nine per cent above the 1940 figure. The domestic disappearance of creamery butter advanced 1.7 per cent. The increase is attributed to greater employment in industries, larger payrolls, and a general increase in population. If the present trend in butter production continues there should be a sizeable surplus over and above domestic requirements during the winter.

Cheddar cheese production fell to 69 million pounds during the third quarter of this year, a decline of over one million pounds. The output for the nine months reached a total of 118.7 million pounds, an increase of approximately one-quarter of a million pounds. The total disappearance of cheese, including exports, declined 11.6 per cent.

Index Numbers of Living Costs for October

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of living costs on the base 1935-1939=100, rose from 114.7 on September 2nd to 115.5 on October 1st. This increase of 0.8 points represents the smallest monthly advance recorded since May. All groups except foods contributed to the October advance. On August 1, 1939, the index stood at 100.8 and the present index of 115.5 indicates a wartime advance of 14.6 per cent. In October last year the index was 107.0.

An index for 46 food items moved down from 123.3 in September to 123.2 in October declines for dairy products, eggs and vegetables influencing the index more than advances for meats, fruits, cereals and dry groceries. Higher quotations for coal and coke resulted in a rise in the fuel index from 110.9 to 112.1. The clothing index rose from 117.4 to 119.6, following substantial advances in women's clothing and yard materials, augmented by increases of lesser importance in men's apparel and footwear.

Higher prices for furniture, floor coverings, furnishing and textiles, hardware and cleaning supplies caused the home furnishings and services group to advance from 115.8 to 117.3. The index for miscellaneous items moved up from 106.4 to 106.5, a one cent per gallon advance in gasoline prices for Eastern Canada being partially offset by declines in theatre entrance fees in a few localities.

The rental index rose from 109.7 to 111.2. The rise in house rentals was almost three times as great as that recorded for flats and apartments.

Production of Flour in October

Flour production for the month of October amounted to 1,595,931 barrels compared with 1,872,514 in October, 1940. At variance with the usual upward trend at this season, a substantial decrease in production was recorded during the month under review from the ten-year average of 1,774,018 barrels. The percentage of output to capacity was 69.9 compared with 80 for October, 1940. Exports in the latest month amounted to 441,067 barrels compared with 750,193 a year ago.

Grains ground in mills in Canada in October were as follows with comparative figures for the same month of 1940 in brackets: wheat, 7,141,859(8,430,139) bushels; oats, 2,248,809(1,506,738); corn, 281,759(233,374); barley, 237,061(268,361); buckwheat, 17,283(15,987); and mixed grain, 2,510,689(2,570,385).

Population of Cities and Counties of Quebec

According to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showing the population on June the 2nd 1941 of municipalities, townships, subdivisions, cities, towns and villages of the province of Quebec, the population of Montreal and Jesus Islands increased to 1,116,746 from the 1931 figure of 1,020,018, or by 96,728. The population of the City of Montreal increased to 882,398 from 818,577 in 1931, Lachine to 19,898 from 18,630, Verdun to 65,927 from 60,745, Sherbrooke to 35,501 from 28,933, St. Hyacinthe to 17,723 from 13,448. Outremont showed a decline to 26,621 from 28,641 and Westmount to 24,123 from 24,235.

Population by counties was as follows, with 1931 totals in brackets: Bagot, 17,575 (16,914); Beauharnois, 30,269(25,163); Bellechasse, 23,683(22,006); Bonaventure, 39,018 (32,432); Brémont, 12,498(12,433); Chateauguay, 15,461(13,125); Compton, 22,317(21,917); L'Assomption, 17,873(15,323); Levis, 37,994(35,656); L'Islet, 21,246(19,404); Lotbinière, 26,716(23,034); Mégantic, 40,422(35,492); Missisquoi, 21,392(19,636); Montreal and Jesus Islands, 1,116,746(1,020,018); Richmond, 27,357(24,956); Shefford, 32,334(28,262); Sherbrooke, 46,197(37,386); Soulanges, 9,317(9,099); Stanstead, 27,773(25,119); St. Hyacinthe, 31,566(25,854); Vercheres, 14,320(12,603); Wolfe, 17,469(16,911); Frontenac, 28,551(25,681).

It should be noted that the above figures are subject to revision, as additions and subtractions on account of Closed Dwelling Cards and Absentee Household Cards have yet to be made.

Preliminary Census Returns

According to a preliminary report based on the eighth census of Canada, the population of the City of Toronto on June 2, 1941 was 656,930 as compared with 631,207 on the corresponding date in 1931, an increase of 25,723. The population of Hamilton increased to 163,768 from 155,547 in 1931, Port Arthur to 24,206 from 19,813, Sarnia to 18,560 from 18,191 and Forest Hill Village to 11,369, from 5,207.

The population of other centres on June 2, 1941, was as follows, with 1931 figures in brackets: Nova Scotia - New Glasgow, 9,118(8,858); Yarmouth, 7,699(7,055); New Brunswick - Fredericton, 9,905(8,830); Quebec - Drummondville, 10,502(6,609); Victoriaville, 8,503(6,213); Ontario - Dundas, 5,245(5,026); Fort Frances, 5,831(5,470); Lindsay, 8,345 (7,505); Mimico, 7,987(6,800); New Toronto, 9,469(7,146); Weston, 5,643(4,725); Swansea, 6,848(5,031); Long Branch, 5,147(3,962); Saskatchewan - North Battleford, 4,694(5,986); British Columbia - Kamloops, 4,411(6,167); Kelowna, 5,054(4,655); Nanaimo, 6,583(6,745); Prince Rupert, 6,644(6,350).

Trade in Securities Between Canada and Other Countries during September

The securities trade between Canada and other countries moved somewhat higher in September, the aggregate being \$18,663,843 compared with \$12,718,059 in August and \$10,187,739 in the corresponding month last year. The total for the nine months ended September was \$117,230,842 compared with \$178,203,225 in the like period of 1940. A large proportion of this trade was carried on with the United States.

October sales rose to \$11,194,735 from \$6,954,015 in the previous month and \$6,110,889 in the corresponding month last year. Purchases also moved higher, totalling \$7,469,058 compared with \$5,764,044 in August and \$4,076,850 a year ago. Thus, net sales totalled about \$3.7 million, the highest point reached since January, 1940.

Country General Store Sales

Country general store sales averaged eight per cent higher in October this year than last, the unadjusted index on the base 1935-1939=100 standing at 132.1 compared with 122.2 a year ago. Sales during the ten months ended October averaged 8.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1940.

Production of Coal and Coke

The Canadian output of coal in October amounted to 1,867,666 tons compared with 1,734,009 in October, 1940. The total for the ten months ending October was 14,535,316 tons compared with 14,017,445 in the corresponding period of 1940.

Coke production in October amounted to 276,000 tons compared with 263,000 in September and 263,000 in October, 1940, while the total for the ten months ended October was 2,599,000 tons compared with 2,490,000 in the like period of 1940.

Canada imported 2,896,383 tons of coal in October, representing an increase of 82 per cent over the tonnage imported a year ago. Exports of Canadian coal rose to 59,911 tons from the 1940 figure of 38,590. The October coal supply totalled 4,704,138 tons compared with 3,290,030 made available last year.

Bank Debits to Individual Accounts

Bank debits in October amounted to \$3,627,176,887 compared with \$3,300,731,342 in the previous month and \$3,526,624,710 in October, 1940. The cheques cashed during the ten months of this year aggregated \$32,129,505,109 compared with \$26,179,804,697 in the corresponding period of 1940, a gain of 14 per cent. This increase reflected the acceleration in economic activity as well as the higher commodity price level. Speculative trading and the price of common stocks averaged lower during the present year than in 1940.

Bank debits in October by economic areas were as follows, with corresponding figures for 1940 in brackets: Maritime Provinces, \$84,257,755(\$77,319,310); Quebec, \$1,016,012,956 (\$917,710,762); Ontario, \$1,660,563,248(\$1,716,283,480); Prairie Provinces, \$648,224,704 (\$612,116,056); British Columbia, \$218,118,224(\$263,195,102).

October Production of Iron and Steel

The Canadian production of pig iron moved higher in October amounting to 137,114 tons compared with 111,757 in the previous month and 109,385 in October, 1940. For the year to date production aggregated 1,082,222 tons compared with 948,841 tons in the corresponding ten months of 1940.

Production of steel ingots and steel castings was also higher in October, totalling 222,853 tons compared with 200,559 in the previous month and 185,091 a year ago. During the ten months of this year the cumulative production amounted to 1,971,909 tons, representing an increase of 19.5 per cent over the total of 1,649,639 for the corresponding period last year.

Output of ferro-alloys in October amounted to 16,809 tons compared with 16,912 in September and 15,016 in October, 1940. Ferrosilicon, ferrochrome, silicomanganese, spiegeleisen, ferromanganese, ferrochrome silicon, calcium silicon and silicospiegel were included in the month's production.

Sand-Lime Brick Industry

Four plants in Ontario and one in Quebec made sand-lime building brick during 1940. Their production, including bricks, building blocks was valued at \$319,909, an increase of 51 per cent over 1939. Sand-lime brick produced amounted to 17,405 M valued at \$196,423, an increase in both quantity and value over the output of 11,805 M brick at \$133,168 in 1939. Production of sand-lime building blocks dropped to \$47,565 from \$67,407.

Compressed Gases Industry

Production from the manufacturing plants in Canada which were occupied chiefly in making industrial gases was valued at \$4,934,313 in 1940 compared with \$4,009,829 in 1939, an increase of 20.6 per cent. The chief products were oxygen, acetylene and carbon dioxide.

Stocks of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco on hand at the end of September totalled 108,450,476 pounds compared with 116,051,161 on the corresponding date last year. The amount of Canadian tobacco on hand was 106,479,013 pounds compared with 111,944,477 a year ago, and of imported tobacco 1,971,463 compared with 4,106,634 pounds.

October Indexes of Wholesale Sales

October sales of wholesale merchants in Canada were maintained at the September level and were 19 per cent higher than the dollar volume of business transacted in October a year ago. General indexes of sales on the base 1935-1939=100 stand at 170.6 for October, 170.8 for September and 143.4 for October, 1940. Sales during the first ten months of 1941 stand 19 per cent above the corresponding period of 1940.

Retail Sales in October

The general level of retail purchasing in Canada in October was up 11 per cent from the September and 16 per cent higher than in October, 1940. The general unadjusted index of sales on the 1935-1939 base as 100 stood at 152.4 for October compared with 137.3 for September and 131.9 for October, 1940. Sales during the 10 elapsed months of 1941 averaged 20.9 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1940.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. The Compressed Gases Industry, 1940 (15 cents).
2. Summary of Canada's Imports, October (10 cents).
3. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, October (10 cents).
4. Production of Coal and Coke, October (10 cents).
5. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
6. Canadian Milling Statistics, October (10 cents).
7. Prices and Price Indexes, October (10 cents).
8. Car Loadings (10 cents).
9. Preliminary Announcement of Population, No. 9 (10 cents).
10. Birth, Deaths and Marriages, October (10 cents).
11. Imports by Principal Countries, October (10 cents).
12. Trade of Canada, October (10 cents).
13. Canadian Coarse Grains Quarterly (25 cents).
14. Production of Iron and Steel, October (10 cents).
15. The Sand-Lime Brick Industry, 1940 (10 cents).
16. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, October (10 cents).
17. Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales, October (10 cents).
18. Sugar Report, October 11 to November 1, 1941 (10 cents).
19. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
20. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and
Other Countries, September (10 cents).
21. Population Bulletin No. 10 (10 cents).
22. Advance Preliminary Statement of Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese
and Eggs in Principal Cities, December 1 (10 cents).
23. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, September 30, 1941 (10 cents).
24. Final Report on the Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables on Hand,
October 1, 1941 (10 cents).
25. Monthly Indexes of Country General Store Sales, October (10 cents).
26. The Dairy Situation in Canada, Third Quarter, 1941 (25 cents).
27. Population Bulletin No. 11 (10 cents).



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