

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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Weekly Quotation

The door step to the temple of wisdom is a knowledge of our own ignorance.
-- Spurgeon.

Weekly Indexes

The railway traffic recorded a minor increase after seasonal adjustment, the index on the base of 1926 advancing from 107.8 to 108.5 in the first week of December. The standing of the index one year ago was 98.8 an advance of 9.8 p.c. having been indicated. Total traffic to December 6 was 3,024,000 cars against 2,656,000 in the same period of 1940, a gain of about 14 per cent. The gross operating revenue of the Canadian National Railways from the beginning of the year was \$282.5 million against \$228.9 million in the same period of last year. The consequent gain was \$53.6 million or 23.4 per cent. The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railways were \$204.9 million against \$158.3 million in the same period of 1940, a gain of 29.4 per cent or \$46.6 million having been shown. The gross earnings of the two railways during November were \$47.5 million against \$38.3 million in the same month of 1940, a gain of \$9.2 million.

The continuance of the industrial expansion was indicated by a rise of 22 per cent in the index of employment during the 12 months ended October 1st, the standing at that time on the base of 1926 having been 165.8. The export shipments of wheat in the first 11 months of this year were 178.4 million bushels against 127.4 million in the same period of 1940.

A recession was shown in wholesale prices during the week of December 5, the index receding from 93.9 to 93.6. Declines were shown in animal products, textiles and wood and paper but other main groups remained unchanged. The cost of living index advanced from 115.5 on October 1st to 116.3 one month later. The November increase was due mainly to the food section which rose from 123.2 to 125.4.

The price of high-grade bonds receded in the week under review. The index of capitalized yields was 147.3, a decline of 0.3 per cent from the preceding week. This contrasted with an increase of 3.4 per cent over the indicated standing of one year ago. New bond financing was at a low position during November, the only issue of importance being the sale of \$2.1 million of Province of Nova Scotia three and a quarter per cent bonds. The total Dominion of Canada Treasury Bills now outstanding amount to \$255 million compared with \$230 million at November 30, 1940. New government and municipal bond financing amounted to \$1,372 million or more than one quarter billion higher than last year. Financing by provinces, municipalities and corporations has been largely curtailed while Dominion financing apart from refunding has been almost entirely for war purposes. Common stock prices showed further decline during the week of December 6th, while trading was more active.

The weekly index showing the fluctuations in the above-mentioned factors was 115.7 in the week of December 6th against 116.0 in the preceding week. The standing one year ago 107.2, an increase of 7.9 per cent having been shown. Each of the six factors except common stock prices was at a higher position than one year ago.

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

Week Ending	Car load-ings	Whole-sale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields	Bank Clear-ings	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index
Dec. 6, 1941	108.5	93.6	147.3	104.3	74.2	47.6	115.7
Nov. 29, 1941	107.8	93.9	147.7	106.1	74.9	35.6	116.0
Dec. 7, 1940	98.8	84.1	142.5	89.5	77.7	30.1	107.2

October Employment Situation

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed its ninth consecutive advance in the longest period of uninterrupted expansion ever indicated in the record of nearly twenty-one years. The increase of 1.8 p.c. at October 1 was larger than that reported at September 1, although it was smaller than the gain in any of the five months immediately preceding. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 12,720 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,657,326 persons at the date under review, as compared with 1,627,645 in the beginning of September. This increase of 29,681 workers considerably exceeded the average at October 1 in the years since 1920, but was smaller than at that date in 1940.

The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 162.7 at September 1, to a new high of 165.8 at October 1, when it was nearly 22 p.c. above the October 1, 1940 figure of 136.2, the previous maximum for October. Since the expansion at the latest date was above the average at October 1 in the period, 1921-1940, the seasonally adjusted index showed a further gain, rising from 156.4 at September 1, 1941, to a new all-time maximum of 157.7 at October 1, 1941.

In eleven of the preceding years of the record, the trend of employment at November 1 has been downward, due to curtailment in the canning, construction and other seasonal industries. In the remaining years, when buoyancy in other divisions offset such downward movements, the gains, on the whole, have been relatively small, with three exceptions, namely, those in 1940, 1939 and 1935. The average change at the beginning of November in the period since 1920, has been a small decline, succeeded by larger losses at December 1 and January 1. It is therefore quite probable that the next report will show a stoppage in the upward climb of the curve of employment, or at any rate, a considerable diminution in the rate at which it has recently risen.

As compared with September 1, 1941, there was further pronounced expansion in the personnel of the co-operating manufacturing establishments, which absorbed an additional 18,000 employees. Although this general increase was considerably above normal in the experience of the last twenty years, it was not so large as that reported at the same date in either 1939 or 1940. The latest gain, which was the ninth recorded in as many months, was, with one exception, the smallest in this series; the exception is that at March 1.

The greatest improvement at October 1 over the preceding month was in iron and steel and vegetable food factories, in which the reported increases in the working forces aggregated approximately 7,400 and 6,500, respectively. Other large gains were in textile, chemical, non-ferrous metal and pulp and paper products. On the other hand, there were seasonal reductions in the animal food and lumber manufacturing industries.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging reported an important increase, which, however, was considerably smaller than that indicated at the beginning of October in either 1939 or 1940. This may have been due in some areas to inability to obtain the required labour. In mining, trade and building and highway construction, the trend was definitely upward, while communications, transportation, railway construction and maintenance and services reported curtailment. Except in transportation, these declines were of a seasonal character.

November Index Numbers of Living Costs

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index advanced from 115.5 on October 1 to 116.3 on November 1, 1941. This index which has been specified as the basis for calculating cost of living bonus adjustments under Order-in-Council P.C. 8253 has increased 15.4 per cent between August 1939 and November, 1941. The November increase was due mainly to the food index which mounted from 123.2 to 125.4 between October 1 and November 1.

Sharp increases for eggs, and lesser ones for fruits and vegetables were chiefly responsible for this change. From October 1 to November 1 the following increases were recorded in other group indexes: fuel and light from 112.1 to 112.7, clothing from 119.6 to 120.0, home furnishings and services from 117.3 to 117.9, and miscellaneous from 106.5 to 106.7.

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on December 5 totalled 502,384,275 bushels compared with 502,369,378 on November 28 and 471,738,036 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks in elevators in Canada amounted to 470,851,713 bushels, the balance of 31,532,562 being in storage in the United States.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

During the week ending December 5 the export clearances overseas of Canada wheat amounted to 3,796,359 bushels compared with 2,518,964 in the corresponding week last year. The accumulated total for the eighteen weeks ending December 5 was 49,898,886 bushels compared with 33,417,136 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 5 amounted to 7,113,264 bushels compared with 4,684,716 in the previous week and 10,874,279 in the corresponding week last year. The total for the eighteen weeks ending December 5 was 129,469,050 bushels compared with 254,033,478 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

Receipts were as follows by provinces during the week of December 5 with 1940 totals in brackets: Manitoba, 1,678,326(1,230,882) bushels; Saskatchewan, 2,970,859(5,361,449); Alberta, 2,464,079(4,281,948). Eighteen weeks ending December 5: Manitoba, 24,180,130 (34,616,302) bushels; Saskatchewan, 68,974,422(139,760,513); Alberta, 36,314,498(79,656,663).

World Shipments of Wheat

World shipments of wheat during the week ending December 6 amounted to 6,397,000 bushels as compared with 5,315,000 in the previous week and 4,576,000 in the corresponding week last year. During the first eighteen weeks of the crop year shipments amounted to 97,683,000 bushels compared with 90,576,000 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

Stocks of Foreign Grain

Stocks of foreign grain in Canada on December 5 included the following, with figures for 1940 in brackets: United States varieties - 830,182(211,069) bushels; oats, 16,391 (59); rye, 23,578(23,577); corn, 2,844,176(182,824); soya beans, 36,778(63,099); Argentine corn, 4,067(797,584); South African corn, nil(679,121).

Domestic Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour

Canada's domestic exports of wheat advanced to 22,105,053 bushels valued at \$17,513,311 in November from 17,277,560 valued at \$13,547,448 in November last year. Export shipments during the eleven months ending November rose to 178,375,298 bushels valued at \$147,561,062 from 127,407,260 bushels valued at \$110,212,308 during the corresponding period of 1940.

Wheat flour exports in November totalled 586,513 barrels valued at \$2,398,016 compared with 682,718 valued at \$2,343,993 in November, 1940. During the eleven months of this year 10,508,955 barrels have been exported valued at \$41,094,119 compared with 6,625,291 valued at \$25,135,082 in the like period of 1940.

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by Canadian producers were valued at \$1,565,996 during the third quarter of this year compared with sales of \$1,464,787 in the previous quarter and \$1,352,036 in the third quarter of a year ago.

Areas Sown to Principal Field Crops, 1941

The total area estimated as sown to the principal field crops for 1941 is 58,009,100 acres, as compared with 59,844,300 acres reported for the same crops in 1940. Wheat occupied 22,372,000 acres, as compared with 28,726,200 acres in 1940. For fall wheat, the area harvested was 629,000 acres, as compared with 775,400 acres in 1940. The area under spring wheat was 21,743,000 acres, as against 27,950,800 acres in 1940. Oats occupied 13,841,000 acres, as against 12,297,600 acres in 1940; barley 5,548,900 acres, as against 4,341,500 acres; rye 1,077,700 acres, as against 1,034,900 acres; and flaxseed 957,700 acres as against 381,500 acres. For the remaining crops, the acreages for 1941 are estimated as follows, with figures for 1940 in brackets: Peas 97,000(81,500); beans, 102,100(96,800); buckwheat 276,600(325,700); mixed grains 1,329,200(1,219,900); corn for husking 300,000(186,000); potatoes 508,100(545,000); turnips, mangolds, etc. 179,700(186,400); hay and clover 9,578,000(8,811,200); alfalfa 1,251,100(1,031,700); fodder corn 519,300(496,200); sugar beets 70,700(82,200). In addition to the above field crops the acreages of summer fallow were 19,738,000(15,586,000).

Production of Butter and Cheese

The Canadian production of creamery butter in November amounted to 14,985,123 pounds compared with 15,048,984 in the corresponding month last year, a decline of 0.4 per cent. The total for the eleven months of 1941 was 273,507,255 pounds compared with 251,844,737 in the like period of 1940, a gain of 8.6 per cent.

Cheddar cheese production in November advanced to 7,228,846 pounds from last year's corresponding output of 5,907,729 pounds, an increase of no less than 22.4 per cent. The total for the eleven months of the year was 141,118,934 pounds compared with 140,307,731 in the same period of 1940, an increase of 0.6 per cent.

Housing in Regina

Three-quarters of the homes in Regina in June 1941 were single houses with nearly all of the remainder apartments and flats. Wood, stucco and brick have been used almost entirely for exterior wall material and 48.3 per cent of dwelling units were reported as having wooden exteriors. Nearly 60 per cent of homes contained from 4 to 6 rooms and 16.2 p.c. comprised more than 6 rooms. Nearly 20 p.c. of dwellings covered by the census were in need of external repairs.

Hot air furnace heating systems exceeded all others combined and nearly 90 p.c. of homes were heated with coal. Gas, electricity, wood and coal were all extensively used as cooking fuels. Almost 100 p.c. of homes possessed electric lighting but only 84 p.c. enjoyed running water and less than 29 p.c. reported mechanical refrigeration. Exclusive use of bath or shower was shown for 63.5 p.c. of households and 70.5 had the exclusive use of flush toilets. About 15 p.c. of households depended upon outside water supply and outside toilets. Of every hundred homes 60.4 had a telephone, 40.7 a vacuum cleaner, 37 an automobile and 94.2 a radio.

About 39 p.c. of Regina homes are occupied by the owners and the average market value reported for these dwellings approximated \$3,500. Of the owner-occupied homes, 39 p.c. were encumbered with mortgages and the average amount of outstanding principal and interest on these properties was nearly \$1,400. Annual payment of principal and interest averaged \$325. Average property taxes reported by home-owners amounted to \$116 with a further \$20 for water taxes.

Tenant rents averaged slightly more than \$29 per month. Regular rent included heat for 36 p.c. of tenant households, a garage for 22 p.c. and furniture for 5 p.c.

Note:- this is one of a series of releases issued on the instruction of the Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce, summarizing preliminary census data on housing for Canadian cities of 30,000 population and over. Other city bulletins will be released as the data become available.

Economic Conditions During Ten Months of 1941

The national income was \$4,335 million during the first ten months of 1941 against \$3,938 million in the same period of last year. The gain of more than 10 per cent represents the expansion in productive operations in a broad sense. From another viewpoint a marked gain was indicated in the purchasing power of the Canadian people. The national income was at a higher level during the elapsed portion of 1941 than in any other year.

Despite the lower level of prices the national income was higher during the present year than in 1929 the culmination of the last prosperity period. The greater part of the expansion over the first ten months of 1940 occurred in the commodity producing industries. The income originating in the nine groups rose from \$1,849 million in 1940 to \$2,150 million in the period under review, a gain of 16.3 per cent. The increases in the commodity handling and facilitating activities were 10.9 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively.

The index of the physical volume of business, the most comprehensive measure of productive operations on a physical basis, averaged 134.5 in the first ten months of the present year, against 119.5, a gain of 12.6 per cent. The standing during the present year was higher than in any other similar period since the end of the last war, when the index was first compiled.

Sales of New Motor Vehicles in October

Sales of new passenger cars in Canada during October, the first month in which restrictions on instalment purchasing were in effect, declined substantially below October a year ago, but sales of new commercial vehicles advanced. There were 3,879 new passenger cars sold in October for \$5,276,280 compared with 4,827 at \$5,820,735 in October, 1940, a decline of 20 per cent in number and nine per cent in value. Truck and bus sales in October totalled 1,848 retailing for a total of \$2,602,695 compared with 1,665 at \$2,155,441 a year ago, showing increases of 11 per cent in number and 20.7 per cent in dollar value.

Retail Merchandise Trade in 1940

Customers spent more money in retail trading establishments in Canada in 1940 than in any other year since 1930, according to calculations made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales for 1940 are estimated at \$2,736,868,000, up 12 per cent from 1939, 53 per cent above the low point reached in 1933 and within one per cent of the \$2,755,569,900 recorded for 1930. Indexes of sales on the 1930 base stand at 99.3 for 1940, 88.8 for 1939, 87.3 for 1938, and 64.8 for 1933.

All provinces participated in the increase over 1939. Totals for 1940 were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$12,018,000(\$11,431,000); Nova Scotia, \$118,660,000(\$98,864,000); New Brunswick, \$86,399,000(\$74,276,000); Quebec, \$623,189,000(\$564,537,000); Ontario, \$1,129,821,000(\$1,002,071,000); Manitoba, \$176,505,000(\$161,835,000); Saskatchewan, \$162,228,000(\$144,477,000); Alberta, \$177,537,000(\$164,211,000); British Columbia \$248,333,000(\$223,769,000).

Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers in Canada at the end of October amounted to 538,763 compared with 623,032 on the corresponding date last year. Calf and kip skins totalled 631,147 compared with 613,081, goat and kid skins 115,562 compared with 105,603, horse hides 24,959 compared with 17,047 and sheep and lamb skins 940,716 compared with 745,596 on the same date in 1940.

Gypsum Production in 1940

Production of gypsum in Canada during 1940 totalled 1,448,788 short tons valued at \$2,065,933 compared with 1,421,934 short tons at \$1,935,127 in 1939. By provinces the production was as follows: Nova Scotia 1,278,204 short tons valued at \$1,302,347; Ontario 75,271 at \$313,512; New Brunswick, 52,218 at \$192,980; British Columbia, 19,987 at \$120,043; and Manitoba 23,108 worth \$137,051.

Population of Ontario Centres

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a report showing the population on June 2, 1941, of counties, municipalities, townships, cities, towns and villages in the Province of Ontario, for which preliminary counts have been completed. The population of the city of Toronto increased to 656,930 from the 1931 total of 631,207, Ottawa to 149,881 from 126,872, Windsor to 103,961 from 98,179, London to 77,043 from 71,148, Kitchener to 35,366 from 30,793, Kingston to 29,441 from 23,439, and Peterborough 24,903 from 22,327.

Population of other cities on June this year was as follows, with figures for 1931 in brackets: Owen Sound, 13,744(12,839); Chatham, 17,170(14,589); Sarnia, 18,560(18,191); Brockville, 11,136(9,736); Woodstock, 12,325(11,146); Stratford, 16,887(17,742); Cornwall, 13,751(11,126); Galt, 15,099(14,006); Niagara Falls, 20,318(19,046); Welland, 12,362 (10,709); and Guelph, 23,074(21,075).

The Bureau points out that the above figures are subject to correction, as additions and subtractions on account of the Closed Dwelling Cards and Absentee Household Cards have yet to be made.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Carloadings (10 cents).
 2. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, October (10 cents).
 3. Current Trends in Food Distribution, October (10 cents).
 4. Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, October (10 cents).
 5. Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada, 1940 (25 cents).
 6. The Gypsum Industry in Canada, 1940 (25 cents).
 7. Field Crops and Live Stock of Canada, 1941 (10 cents).
 8. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, Third Quarter, 1941 (25 cents).
 9. Housing Census of Canada, 1941 (10 cents).
 10. Farm Wage Rates in Canada (10 cents).
 11. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
 12. October Employment Situation (10 cents).
 13. Economic Conditions during the ten months of 1941 (10 cents).
 14. Monthly Review of Dairy Production, November (10 cents).
 15. Stocks of Canadian Fruit and Vegetables, December 1 (10 cents).
 16. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, December 1 (10 cents).
 17. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, December 1 (10 cents).
 18. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, December 1 (10 cents).
 19. The Aluminium Products Industry, 1940 (15 cents).
 20. The Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products Industry, 1940 (15 cents).
 21. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, September (10 cents).
 22. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
 23. First Estimate of Value of Field Crops, Canada (10 cents).
 24. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, November (10 cents).
 25. The Pulp and Paper Industry, 1938-1939 (50 cents).
 26. Price Movements, November (10 cents).
 27. Preliminary Census Bulletin No. 12 (10 cents).
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- (1) The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the various countries of the world.
- (2) The second part is devoted to a detailed study of the situation in the various countries of the world.
- (3) The third part is devoted to a detailed study of the situation in the various countries of the world.
- (4) The fourth part is devoted to a detailed study of the situation in the various countries of the world.
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- (8) The eighth part is devoted to a detailed study of the situation in the various countries of the world.
- (9) The ninth part is devoted to a detailed study of the situation in the various countries of the world.
- (10) The tenth part is devoted to a detailed study of the situation in the various countries of the world.