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Weekly Quotation

Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambitions. -- Longfellow

Weekly Indexes

The railway traffic movement recorded recession after seasonal adjustment in the week of December 13. Car loadings numbered 62,886 against 66,666 in the preceding week. The total movement during the first 50 weeks of the year was 3,087,000 cars, a marked increase having been shown over the same period in both 1940 and 1939. According to preliminary calculations the index of the physical volume of business was practically maintained in November at the same level as in the preceding month. November production of automobiles, including trucks and various other types of vehicles for commercial purposes, amounted to 21,545 units compared with 19,360 in the preceding month. The total for the first eleven months was 250,118 units against 199,620 in 1940.

Wholesale prices showed minor recession in the week of December 12, the index receding from 93.6 to 93.5. The decline from the highest point in recent months was one-half point, a maximum of 94.0 having been reached. The present standing compares with 72.7 in the week of August 25, 1939, a gain of 28.6 p.c. having been indicated. During the week advances were shown in crop products and non-metallic minerals, while animal products showed a minor reaction. Bank clearings were \$509.4 million in 30 representative cities during the week ended December 18. An increase of slightly more than 32 per cent was shown over the same period of 1940.

The adjusted index of bank clearings moved up about 10 points to 114.2 over the preceding week, while a gain of 19 per cent was shown over the same week of 1940. Bond prices showed recession but the standing was higher than in the same week of 1940. Further reaction was shown in common stocks. The index on the base of 1926 dropped one point to 73.2. An index of 20 Industrials traded on the Montreal Exchange receded from 60.1 to 59.2 during the week ended December 18. Twenty Industrials on the Toronto Stock Exchange declined from 91.97 to 90.72 during the same period.

The weekly index representing the fluctuations in six prominent factors was 116.7 for the week of December 13 against 115.7 in the preceding week, a gain of 0.9 per cent. The increase was occasioned by the gain in bank clearings as other factors showed recession. The standing one year ago was 108.7, a gain of 7.4 having been indicated. Each of the 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 loadings	Wholesale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields 1	Bank Clearings 2	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index 3
Dec. 13, 1941	107.3	93.5	146.8	114.2	73.2	43.8	116.7
Dec. 6, 1941	108.5	93.6	147.3	104.3	74.2	47.6	115.7
Dec. 14, 1940	99.4	84.3	143.3	96.0	77.2	33.0	108.7

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 trend. 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.

Visible Supply of Wheat

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on December 12 was 503,632,908 bushels compared with 502,384,275 on December 5 and 478,205,223 on the corresponding date last year. The stocks in elevators in Canada totalled 469,923,043 bushels, the balance of 33,709,865 being in storage in the United States.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances overseas of wheat during the week ending December 12 amounted to 4,183,113 bushels, compared with 1,480,527 in the corresponding week last year. The accumulated total for the nineteen weeks ending December 12 aggregated 54,081,999 as against 34,927,663 in the same period last year.

Primary Movement

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending December 12 totalled 6,998,186 bushels compared with 7,148,256 in the previous week and 9,693,336 during the same week a year ago. By provinces the receipts were as follows, with 1940 figures in brackets: Manitoba, 1,629,949(1,151,339) bushels; Saskatchewan, 2,720,979(4,718,412); Alberta, 2,647,258(3,823,585).

Marketings of wheat during the nineteen weeks ended December 12 amounted to 136,502,228 bushels as against 263,726,814 in the like period of 1940. Totals by provinces for the same period were as follows, with 1940 figures in brackets: Manitoba, 25,817,378(36,767,641) bushels; Saskatchewan, 71,696,659(144,478,925); Alberta, 39,998,191(83,480,248).

Primary Iron and Steel Industry

Contributing immeasurably to the nation's war effort, the output of Canadian iron and steel mills was stepped up sharply in 1940. Factory sales of pig-iron, ferro-alloys, steel ingots and castings and finished rolled products were 50.9 per cent higher in 1940 than in 1939, the values being \$114,598,409 and \$75,934,481, respectively. Twenty-five works in Ontario accounted for 66.6 per cent of the total for Canada; six plants in Nova Scotia accounted for 19 per cent; fourteen plants in Quebec for 11.8 per cent, while the remaining 2.6 per cent was accounted for by four plants in Manitoba, four in British Columbia and one in Alberta.

Output of 1,168,839 tons of pig iron in 1940 was 55 per cent over the 755,731 reported for the previous year. Production of basic iron amounted to 974,629 tons or 83 p.c. of the total; foundry iron amounted to 107,924 tons and malleable iron 86,286 tons. Steel production advanced 45 per cent to 2,012,294 tons in 1940 from 1,384,870 in 1939, while ferro-alloys output in 1940 totalled 133,388 tons, a gain of 74 per cent over the 76,375 tons reported for 1939.

In 1940, an average of 17,774 persons were employed in the industry, this being an increase of 28.5 per cent over the 1939 average of 13,827. Payments in salaries and wages amounted to \$29,207,036, a gain of 43.1 per cent over the previous year's total of \$20,410,517.

Coal Production During Third Quarter of 1941

The Canadian output of coal during July, August and September totalled 4,208,539 tons compared with 4,018,323 tons a year ago. Bituminous coal output during the third quarter amounted to 3,243,961 tons, sub-bituminous coal to 138,543 tons and lignite coal to 826,035 tons.

Canada imported 8,249,832 tons of coal during the third quarter of 1941, as against 6,921,435 tons during July, August and September, 1940. Imports included 1,307,032 tons of anthracite, 6,942,784 tons of bituminous and 16 tons of lignite.

Canada's coal supply (computed on the basis of production plus imports less exports) amounted to 12,316,126 tons against 10,787,346 tons for the third quarter of 1940.

Canadian coal mines employed 22,217 men in July, 23,816 men in August, and 24,838 men in September. On the average, these men produced 178.1 tons during the period, or 2.6 tons per man-day.

Canada's Domestic Exports in November

The tempo of Canada's war effort as evinced by export trade is increasing month by month and the total for November shows its impressive increase. The Dominion's aggregate export of all commodities last month amounted to \$162,435,000 compared with \$117,452,000 in November, 1940, a betterment of \$44,983,000, or 38½ p.c. The export to Empire Countries was \$85,059,000 compared with \$67,484,000 and to Foreign Countries \$77,376,000 as against \$49,968,000 in November a year ago.

The feature perhaps of the November export was the rush of presumably war supplies to the countries that are actively engaged in the war as Canada's allies. The amount sent to Russia was \$1,217,000 as against nil a year ago. The total to Egypt was \$10,394,000 or an increase by five times. The export to British India, where Sir Archibald Wavell has organized a vast army, was \$3,519,000 or twice what it was a year ago. Indeed, during the eleven months of 1941 the total was \$37,542,000 or more than four times the aggregate of the same period of 1940.

Exports to the United Kingdom were very heavy at \$60,826,000 as against \$52,733,000 in November 1940, and to United States \$59,886,000 as against \$43,959,000.

Some other countries were sent exports in November as follows with the 1940 figures in brackets: British South Africa, \$3,016,000(\$2,221,000); Bermuda, \$422,000(\$249,000); British West Africa, \$115,000(\$76,000); Straits Settlements, \$1,000,000(\$336,000); British Guiana, \$965,000(\$324,000); Australia, \$3,273,000(\$2,262,000); New Zealand, \$1,022,000(\$391,000); Newfoundland, \$5,291,000(\$2,065,000).

To South American countries Canada's exports have increased very noticeably. Argentina, \$687,000(\$634,000); Brazil, \$798,000(\$418,000); Chile, \$126,000(\$98,000); Colombia, \$203,000(\$104,000); Peru, \$117,000(\$113,000); Uruguay, \$157,000(\$18,000); Venezuela, \$182,000(\$175,000).

The noteworthy increases in the export of wheat, fishery products, meats, cheese, cotton, wood pulp, newsprint, automobiles and parts, stone, rubber, chemicals, fruits, vegetables, alcoholic beverages, eggs, wool, artificial silk, farm implements, and barley were the main factors in raising the value of Canada's domestic exports during November this year as compared with last year.

The values of the foregoing exports were as follows, with 1940 figures in brackets: wheat, \$17,513,000(\$13,547,000); fishery products, \$6,496,000(\$2,137,000); meats, \$10,405,000(\$8,906,000); cheese, \$2,116,000(\$1,306,000); cotton, \$1,516,000(\$809,000); wood pulp, \$6,981,000(\$5,667,000); newsprint, \$14,205,000(\$13,348,000); automobiles and parts, \$13,338,000(\$10,449,000); stone, \$1,369,000(\$1,074,000); rubber, \$1,978,000(\$974,000); chemicals, \$6,011,000(\$2,458,000); fruits, \$1,397,000(\$486,000); vegetables, \$1,152,000(\$357,000); alcoholic beverages, \$1,970,000(\$1,558,000); eggs, \$797,000(\$501,000); wool, \$317,000(\$217,000); artificial silk, \$307,000(\$137,000); farm implements, \$688,000(\$495,000); barley, \$343,000(\$16,000).

Other leading exports were as follows, with 1940 figures in brackets: wheat flour, \$2,398,000(\$2,344,000); cattle, \$1,143,000(\$1,523,000); furs, \$517,000(\$805,000); planks and boards, \$6,723,000(\$6,766,000); pulpwood, \$1,058,000(\$1,057,000); coal, \$299,000(\$225,000); petroleum, \$402,000(\$200,000); fertilizers, \$577,000(\$385,000).

Fruits Nursery Stock Sales

During the twelve months ending May 31 this year, sales of nursery stock reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had a wholesale value of \$239,301 as compared with \$250,561 in the previous twelve months. Apple trees to the number of 321,764 and valued at \$80,309 comprise the largest single item, of which 51,949 were early varieties valued at \$13,255; 59,263 fall varieties valued at \$15,825; 190,307 winter varieties valued at \$46,330; 20,246 crab apple valued at \$4,898.

The numbers and values of other kinds of stock were: peach 185,708, \$28,579; pear 89,943, \$26,839 and 50 seedlings, \$5; plum 77,449, \$26,250 and 1,782 seedlings, \$57; cherry 86,433, \$27,606 and 7,074 seedlings, \$527; apricot 7,783, \$2,062; nectarine 71, \$22; quince 356, \$118; blackberry 21,710, \$635; currant 93,136, \$8,044; gooseberry 36,332, \$4,143; grape 226,581, \$13,583 and 800 seedlings, \$16; loganberry 7,003, \$330; raspberry 544,708, \$11,763; strawberry 1,319,564, \$8,379.

Fur Farms of the Prairie Provinces British Columbia and the Yukon

The value of fur farm property in the four western provinces and the Yukon Territory in 1940 was \$6,696,942, an increase over 1939 of \$172,446 or three per cent. The number of fur farms in operation was 2,719 compared with 2,868 in 1939. The amount received from the sale of live animals and pelts was \$2,515,487, to which the pelt sales contributed \$2,278,955 or 91 per cent. The total from both sources shows an increase over 1939 of \$401,430 or 19 per cent.

The value of fur-bearing animals retained on the farms of the four provinces and the territory at the end of 1940 was \$3,190,411, an increase over 1939 of \$50,059, or 1½ p.c. The chief kinds in order of value are: mink, \$1,749,772; silver fox, \$1,059,005; chinchilla, \$155,250; and the new type fox, including platinum, white-face and freak foxes, \$125,048.

This new type fox is becoming increasingly important in the fur-farming industry, and in the western provinces the number on the farms at the end of the year has increased over the preceding year by 312 per cent and the value by 212 per cent.

Livestock and Animal Products

The annual report on livestock and animal products statistics for the year 1940 has been issued. As usual it was prepared in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture. It contains much information for the use of farmers, traders and manufacturers.

Canal Traffic in November

A sharp increase was recorded in the tonnage of freight passing through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie Canals in November over the corresponding month last year. The total was 12,222,942 tons as against 8,642,025. Iron ore down the canal increased to 8,190,918 tons from last year's tonnage of 5,809,999, a gain of 41 p.c. Traffic using the Welland Ship Canal in November totalled 1,466,136 tons as against 1,528,908 a year ago, and the St. Lawrence Canals 774,350 tons compared with 893,008.

Production of Leather Footwear in October

The October production of leather footwear in Canada marks a new high monthly point to date. The total output was 3,141,512 pairs, an increase of four per cent over the preceding month and 24 per cent over the corresponding month last year. The total for the 10 months ended October was 26,975,064 pairs compared with 21,985,976 in the corresponding period of 1940. The production for the 10 month period of 1941 exceeds by 713,976 pairs the total for the full twelve months of 1940.

Manufacturing in Quebec

The value of manufactured products in Quebec in 1939 totalled \$1,045,757,585, representing an increase of 6.4 p.c. as compared with the previous year. Quebec, with about 30 p.c. of the Dominion output is the second largest manufacturing province. The production of pulp and paper is the dominant industry. In addition to supplying about 10 p.c. of the gross value of Quebec manufactures, it furnishes about 50 p.c. of the Dominion total for this industry. The value of tobacco products forms approximately 35 p.c., cotton yarn and cloth 70 p.c., women's factory clothing 67 p.c., leather boots and shoes 60 p.c., men's factory clothing 56 p.c., and railway rolling stock 42 p.c. of the Dominion totals of these products. The province of Quebec is thus an outstanding manufacturing province rather on account of her large individual industries than because of the diversification of her industrial activities.

Artificial Abrasives

Artificial abrasives were made by four plants in Ontario and two in Quebec. The output of these six works in 1940 was valued at \$12,431,295. The total production of all products made by the manufacturers of artificial abrasives and artificial abrasive products amounted to \$15,324,693. This represents a gain of 65 p.c. over the total of \$9,275,143 for 1939.

More Census Returns

A further list of the populations on June 2 this year of places in Canada is announced this week. Amongst the larger places are the following, with the 1931 figures in brackets: Quebec City, 147,002(130,594); North Bay, Ontario, 15,357(15,528); St. Thomas, 17,045(15,430); Pembroke, 10,999(9,368); Sudbury, 31,806(18,518); Timmins, 28,464(14,200); Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, 7,095(6,597); The Pas, 3,153(4,030); Melville, Saskatchewan, 4,002(3,891); Calgary, Alberta, 87,264(83,761); Edmonton, 92,404(79,197); Medicine Hat, 10,473(10,300); Chilliwack, B.C., 3,618(2,461); Vernon, 5,099(3,937); Duncan, 2,130(1,843); Grand Forks 1,161(1,298); Prince George, 1,989(2,479); Mission, 1,940(1,314).

Traffic on Railways in September

Railway revenue freight loaded at Canadian stations and received from foreign connections during September amounted to 10,667,864 tons as against 8,726,541 in the corresponding month last year, a gain of 16.4 per cent. In the previous month the total was 10,448,835 tons.

Production of Automobiles in November

Production of motor vehicles in Canada totalled 21,545 units in November compared with 19,360 in the previous month and 23,621 in November, 1940. Included in the figures for November this year were 7,003 passenger cars and 14,542 trucks and army vehicles. For the eleven months of 1941 the cumulative output of automobiles was 250,118 compared with 199,620 units in the corresponding period of 1940.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Coal and Coke Statistics, July, August, September, 1941 (10 cents).
 2. The Grain Situation in Argentina (10 cents).
 3. Canada's Domestic Exports by Principal by Principal Countries, November (10 cents).
 4. Advance Report on the Fur Farms of the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, 1940 (10 cents).
 5. Car Loadings (10 cents).
 6. Production of Leather Footwear, October (10 cents).
 7. Summary of Canal Traffic, November (10 cents).
 8. The Wooden Refrigerator Industry, 1940 (10 cents).
 9. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
 10. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, September (10 cents).
 11. The Hardwood Flooring Industry, 1940 (15 cents).
 12. The Primary Iron and Steel Industry, 1940 (25 cents).
 13. Stocks of Evaporated Whole Milk (10 cents).
 14. Automobile Production, November (10 cents).
 15. Quantity and Value of Fruit Nursery Stock Sales (10 cents).
 16. Summary of Canada's Exports, November (10 cents).
 17. Artificial Abrasives Industry, 1940 (10 cents).
 18. Manufacturing Industries of Province of Quebec, 1939 (25 cents).
 19. Census Bulletin No. 13 (10 cents).
 20. Live Stock and Animal Produce Statistics, 1940 (50 cents).
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