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OF

# BUSINESS STATISTICS

AUGUST 1944

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## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN JULY

The prominent factors indicating the trend of economic conditions averaged slightly higher in July than in the preceding month. Advance in common stock prices and in speculative trading was the main influence in raising the general index. Bank deposits recorded recession from the historical maximum of the preceding month. The index of the physical volume of business showed further recession, the high point having been reached in December of last year. Wholesale and Dominion bond prices were without important change, in continuance of the condition of relative stability shown for some time. The index of bond yields on the base of 1935-1939 was 97.0 in July unchanged from the preceding month, indicating a maintenance in prices of long term issues.

The stock of Canadian wheat on July 31 was 355.2 million bushels compared with the record total of 594.6 million at the same time last year. The reduction was about 40 per cent bringing the carryover down to its lowest level since 1940. The greatest decline in farm holdings occurred in wheat where the total dropped to about 54 million bushels compared with 190 million last year. Feed grains stocks were notably lower but in the case of the Prairie provinces the farm stocks of oats and barley were above average. Wheat shipments from Lakehead points during the crop year ending July 31 were greater than in any other similar period, the grain shipment amounting to 405.8 million bushels. The previous record crop year was 1928-1929 when shipments amounted to 371.2 million bushels. The shipment to Canadian ports during the last crop year amounted to 168.1 million while consignments to United States ports amounted to 124.6 million. It was announced on July 28 by the Canadian Wheat Board that effective at the beginning of the new crop year on August 1 delivery quotas would be 5 bushels an authorized acre. It was stated that the quotas for wheat, oats and barley would be increased as soon as storage facilities became available. The condition of feed grain crops at the end of July indicated supply sufficient to meet the domestic requirements and provide for some export shipment during the present crop year. The reduction of the stocks of grain remaining on farms on July 31 was tempered by prospects of a good harvest during the present year.

Hog gradings in Canada during the first seven months of the year showed an increase of 52.2 p.c. over the corresponding period of 1943, gradings in the period amounted to 5.7 million compared with 3.7 million one year ago. Shipments of cattle direct to packing plants during the first seven months were 713,703 against 573,737, an increase of 24.4 p.c. The stocks of meat held by packer, storage and wholesale butchers in Canada on August 1 were 89.9 million pounds compared with 105.8 million on July 1 and 66.3 million on the same date of last year.

Farm cash income from the sale of farm products rose 30.2 p.c. during the first half of the present year over the same period of 1943. The total was \$716.4 million, an increase of \$166.2 million. The increase, common to all provinces except Prince Edward Island was particularly marked in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Increased deliveries of wheat combined with higher prices to producers brought about the advance in income on wheat sales.

The majority of the factors indicating the trend of mineral production recorded an increase in the latest month for which statistics are available. Coal production was nearly maintained after seasonal adjustment at 1,171,000



tons against 1,234,000. Gold receipts at the Mint were 215,093 fine ounces against 255,402. Nickel production in the first six months was 138.8 million pounds against 150.4 million in the same period of 1943.

The index of manufacturing production which had been 292.2 in June showed further recession in the month under review. The flour milling industry, however, recorded an increase in operations in the latest month for which statistics are available. An index of livestock slaughterings receded about 11 points to 187.3. Creamery butter production declined about 6.9 p.c. when compared with the output of the preceding month. The production was 41.5 million pounds against 45.5 million. The decline was somewhat greater than normal for the season, the index dropping from 116 to 111. The gain in the production of factory cheese during the first seven months of the year was 16.7 p.c., the total having been 94.6 million pounds against nearly 81 million in the same period of 1943. Canned salmon exports rose sharply from 23,730 cwt. in June to 40,462 cwt.

Operations in the Canadian cotton textile mills in July were again below the corresponding month of 1943. Bale openings at 29,195 showed the 23rd consecutive decrease from a year ago, comparison, being 16.7 p.c. less than the total in the same period of 1943 when 35,027 bales were opened. Cotton consumption during the first seven months of the year was 321,184 bales, a decline of 13.4 p.c. from the same period of 1943.

The production of newsprint receded slightly in July from the preceding month, the total having been 244,406 tons against 246,864 in the preceding month. The index after seasonal adjustment receded from 97.0 to 95.4. Declines were shown in the exports of woodpulp and shingles after the usual adjustment, while the exports of planks and boards were at a considerable higher level. The total in July was 158.6 million feet against 150.4 million. Shipment of newsprint from Canada in the first seven months represented 75 p.c. of the total of United States supply compared with 60 p.c. in the same period of 1939. Apparent total stocks of newsprint of United States users increased 43,920 tons in July amounting to 545,404 tons at the end of the month. The total compared with 556,115 tons at the end of July last year. In the first seven months of this year, consumption was 9.4 p.c. less than in the same period of 1939.

Construction contracts awarded during July were \$32.2 million showing a moderate recession from the amount of \$37.3 million placed in June. During the first seven months of the year, construction awards were valued at nearly \$185 million, being an increase of \$66.7 million or 56.3 p.c. compared with the total for the same period of 1943 at \$118.3 million.

Commodity distribution through retail and wholesale outlets recorded increases in the latest month for which statistics are available after allowance for seasonal and price changes. The adjusted index of retail sales was 1 point greater at 170.1. The fully adjusted index of wholesale sales rose more than 6 p.c. in June over the preceding month. Wholesale houses handling various lines including textile, hardware, drugs and groceries reported business as active during the current period which conforms with recent reports that general wholesale sales were 9 p.c. greater in June than in the same month a year ago.

The domestic merchandise export trade during the seven months ended July at \$2,025 million recorded a new high point in history. Vast stores of equipment going to battle fronts were responsible for the dimensions of the trade. The total was 28 p.c. greater than in the same period of last year when \$1,581 million was exported. The approach of the climax of the war intensified the flow of exports. In the three months of May, June and July, when fighting in France and Italy was accelerated, exports amounted to \$990 million or almost \$11 million daily.

Carloadings during the first 31 weeks of the year were 2,146,632 against 1,986,672, a gain of about 8 p.c. Increases of importance were shown in the movement of grain, live stock, logs and other forest products, hay and straw

## I. Analytical and General

2. BUSINESS BY ECONOMIC AREAS<sup>1</sup>

Item	1943						1944						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
<b>CANADA—</b>													
Contracts awarded.....\$000	16,167	23,865	18,571	19,239	14,147	11,989	8,782	16,236	31,019	27,607	31,695	37,315	32,228
Building permits.....\$000	9,843	7,531	7,710	6,880	6,459	6,381	4,716	5,433	7,091	13,611	17,839	14,673	12,878
Electric power, 000,000 K.W.H.	3,404	3,425	3,377	3,459	3,461	3,506	3,529	3,298	3,515	3,270	3,585	3,325	3,149
Employment average 1926=100	185-9	186-2	187-0	188-7	190-5	185-7	183-2	181-7	180-5	178-2	180-5	178-2	178-2
Bank debits.....\$000,000	4,406	4,020	4,485	4,054	5,913	4,850	4,512	4,208	4,773	4,561	6,053	5,219	4,733
Sales of life insurance.....\$000	50,277	44,791	48,490	52,840	53,207	51,258	50,259	52,327	54,306	52,610	52,557	53,569	51,405
<b>MARITIME PROVINCES—</b>													
Contracts awarded.....\$000	1,546	1,608	1,300	962	810	477	933	329	1,527	1,544	2,120	2,255	1,901
Building permits.....\$000	630	413	319	244	328	101	73	79	152	564	516	549	2,103
Electric power, 000,000 K.W.H.	98	103	95	101	108	102	83	72	77	83	93	93	86
Employment average 1926=100	194-6	187-8	191-0	194-3	199-0	186-3	177-1	175-1	177-3	176-6	178-2	178-2	178-2
Bank debits.....\$000,000	100-9	91-7	95-5	105-7	138-9	107-0	96-8	87-5	102-7	99-6	144-3	105-0	184-3
Sales of life insurance.....\$000	3,707	4,148	4,424	4,390	4,116	3,881	3,804	3,707	3,879	3,809	3,867	3,814	3,816
<b>QUEBEC—</b>													
Contracts awarded.....\$000	5,826	5,127	8,236	6,176	5,106	4,688	2,203	8,443	8,080	12,000	6,725	11,730	9,717
Building permits.....\$000	2,544	2,103	2,063	1,775	2,244	1,285	1,156	1,518	2,292	3,702	5,350	4,276	3,085
Electric power, 000,000 K.W.H.	2,046	2,055	2,019	2,049	1,089	2,061	2,044	1,942	2,058	1,861	2,116	1,936	1,803
Employment average 1926=100	200-9	200-7	203-0	206-1	208-3	201-3	198-5	197-1	194-2	190-4	194-3	194-3	194-3
Bank debits.....\$000,000	1,310	1,216	1,175	1,271	1,719	1,373	1,347	1,206	1,335	1,148	1,906	1,598	1,385
Sales of life insurance.....\$000	13,241	12,040	12,614	13,110	14,594	12,032	14,033	13,085	14,912	14,823	14,044	13,661	12,805
<b>ONTARIO—</b>													
Contracts awarded.....\$000	5,406	6,101	5,507	6,510	4,942	3,350	2,701	6,048	18,334	7,874	9,454	13,717	13,052
Building permits.....\$000	3,889	3,365	3,264	3,057	2,475	2,031	988	2,400	2,358	4,690	6,735	5,007	3,819
Electric power, 000,000 K.W.H.	631	837	822	841	880	882	893	823	904	886	917	870	830
Employment average 1926=100	184-8	186-1	187-2	187-4	188-6	185-4	184-8	183-9	182-9	180-8	182-1	182-1	182-1
Bank debits.....\$000,000	1,955	1,747	2,159	2,063	2,551	2,160	1,947	1,881	2,234	1,967	3,056	2,247	2,011
Sales of life insurance.....\$000	21,579	17,957	19,781	22,532	22,116	22,770	25,755	23,471	23,350	22,176	22,347	23,057	21,512
<b>PRairie PROVINCES—</b>													
Contracts awarded.....\$000	2,503	9,459	2,176	3,108	1,443	1,708	1,685	1,685	2,895	2,660	7,003	5,481	3,645
Building permits.....\$000	2,081	943	1,047	817	651	1,423	1,793	394	862	2,764	2,830	2,505	1,953
Electric power, 000,000 K.W.H.	210	212	231	253	266	281	276	263	272	233	243	223	218
Employment average 1926=100	145-1	145-2	146-4	148-1	150-3	149-5	145-1	142-3	142-6	141-0	145-2	145-2	145-2
Bank debits.....\$000,000	765	709	770	894	1,155	928	812	748	808	1,058	1,141	958	936
Sales of life insurance.....\$000	7,896	6,818	7,853	8,501	8,046	8,165	8,687	7,968	8,031	8,041	8,571	9,055	9,414
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA—</b>													
Contracts awarded.....\$000	795	1,390	1,262	2,472	1,846	1,578	1,261	1,725	2,183	3,524	5,492	4,133	3,913
Building permits.....\$000	697	707	1,015	987	761	642	706	1,002	1,427	1,885	2,403	1,937	1,318
Electric power, 000,000 K.W.H.	219	221	210	215	218	234	232	198	204	207	216	203	213
Employment average 1926=100	195-8	198-8	197-4	193-8	193-7	190-2	188-0	186-3	184-7	183-3	183-0	183-0	183-0
Bank debits.....\$000,000	274-4	257-4	286-1	289-9	349-5	281-7	310-4	285-4	293-4	288-7	405-6	312-8	297-4
Sales of life insurance.....\$000	3,854	3,828	3,818	4,223	3,735	3,810	3,980	4,096	4,194	3,710	4,028	3,981	3,858
<b>POSTAL STATISTICS—</b>													
Money Orders Sold...No. 000	1,351	1,306	1,510	1,693	1,891	2,039	1,530	1,515	1,924	1,757	1,670	1,564	....
Value..\$000	18,726	18,208	21,004	24,124	26,102	26,225	19,785	19,548	25,287	24,653	22,149	20,807	....

<sup>1</sup> Employment as at first of following month.

and in L.C.I. merchandise. An important decline was shown in the shipments of coal which amounted to 160,944 cars against 181,701. The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway recorded a slight expansion over the preceding month and over July of last year. The aggregate was \$27.3 million compared with \$26.7 million in June, an increase of 2.5 p.c. During the first seven months the gross earnings rose 11.7 p.c. to a total of \$181.9 million. The combined net earnings of the two main railways during the first half of the year showed a decline of \$2.5 million or 3.9 p.c. from the same period last year when earnings reached an historical maximum for the first half.

Industrial employment at the beginning of June recorded a general advance but the gain was decidedly below the average for the same date in the years since 1920. The 14,603 firms appearing in the survey as at June 1 reported a combined working force of 1,821,000 men as compared with 1,798,000 on May 1, an increase of 23,617 workers or 1.3 p.c. Establishments furnishing reports at the beginning of June disbursed the sum of \$57,950,073 for services rendered in the week preceding. This aggregate was less by 0.1 p.c. than that of \$57,998,385 reported in the eight leading industries at the beginning of May. The decline largely resulted from the loss of working time occasioned by the observance of Victoria Day. The per capita average fell from \$32.26 at May 1 to \$31.81 at the beginning of June.

The index of industrial materials averaged 100.1 in the four weeks of July against 100.2 in June and 97.6 in the same month of 1943. The trend of Canadian farm production was in a downward direction during the four weeks of the month. The index in June was 102.0 against 96.4 in July last year. The general index of wholesale prices passed in an upward direction through the parity line with a base year of 1926 during July, 1943 and has since fluctuated slightly above that standing. The decline from 1929 to 1933 was more than counterbalanced by the subsequent advance.

Income tax collections for the first four months of the fiscal year amounted to \$900.3 million, a net increase of \$65.9 million over the same period of 1943, when \$834.4 million was collected. Customs and excise revenue in July amounted to \$76.4 million, a decline of \$2.5 million from July, 1943.

Announcement was made that the Dominion Government was calling for redemption next October 15, \$138,322,000 of Dominion of Canada 3½ p.e., refunding loan bonds due October 15, 1949. Provision would be made for holders of bonds of this issue to exchange them for the Seventh Victory Loan bonds when the latter are issued in the autumn.

Notice deposits of the chartered banks showed an increase at the end of June amounting to \$100.6 million during the month, this total was \$2,195 million against \$1,782 million on the same date of last year. The security holdings of the bank rose from \$2,687 million at the end of June last year to \$3,358 million, the increase having been nearly 25 p.c. During the same period the sum of the four principal classes of deposits increased by about 18 p.c.

The cheques cashed against individual accounts in the 33 clearing centres rose from \$4,406 million in July last year to \$4,733 million in the month under review. The increase in the first seven months was 16 p.c. to a total of \$34,660 million.

The index of twenty industrials traded on the Montreal stock exchange was 87.4 on August 18 against 80.4 on the same date of the preceding year. An index of twenty industrials traded on the Toronto stock exchange advanced from 123.02 to 128.26. The official index rose from 83.7 in June to 87.7 in the month under review, the standing in July last year having been 91.0. The index was higher in July, 1943 than in any other month of that year. A receding trend was shown until last April, three consecutive advances having been recorded since that time.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,  
August 31, 1944.

## 3—WEEKLY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 1944

Item	June			July					August		
	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19
<b>Statistics of Grain Trade—</b>											
RECEIPTS COUNTRY ELEVATORS—											
Wheat.....000 bushels.....	5,785	11,744	8,812	8,485	9,513	7,803	8,647	10,564	1,447	588	1,639
Oats.....000 bushels.....	1,911	3,263	2,234	2,582	2,655	2,202	2,818	4,072	929	256	1,045
Barley.....000 bushels.....	519	1,055	870	875	881	827	1,005	1,499	505	90	692
Flax.....000 bushels.....	24	43	35	24	27	24	19	17	4	27	38
Rye.....000 bushels.....	22	32	19	21	21	26	23	21	4	27	36
VISIBLE SUPPLY—											
Wheat.....000,000 bushels.....	276.0	280.3	281.3	282.5	280.8	281.0	284.7	280.0	297.9	296.5	295.6
Oats.....000 bushels.....	26,367	24,985	24,150	25,944	27,809	28,791	30,531	33,847	39,398	38,741	39,229
Barley.....000 bushels.....	23,431	22,985	22,546	22,788	22,811	22,809	21,288	20,487	22,071	21,511	21,148
Flax.....000 bushels.....	3,383	3,269	3,256	3,144	3,065	2,997	2,885	2,875	2,815	2,890	2,790
Rye.....000 bushels.....	6,224	5,933	5,756	5,759	5,540	5,405	5,524	5,329	4,552	4,531	4,557
<b>AVER. CASH PRICE FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR—Cents and eightths of a cent.</b>											
Wheat No. 1 Mar. Nor...per bush.....	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Oats, No. 2 C.W....."	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4
Barley No. 3 C.W....."	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/5	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
Rye No. 2 C.W....."	108/6	107/1	109/1	110/2	108/1	111/3	109/1	106/3	105	102/4	104
<b>Sales and Prices of Live Stock—</b>											
SALES ON STOCKYARDS—											
Cattle.....No.	14,108	14,323	15,399	15,142	15,585	15,849	15,152	17,458	20,730	19,252	21,368
Calves....."	10,040	9,928	10,024	9,182	10,030	8,835	9,329	9,741	9,273	7,546	8,054
Hogs....."	22,144	18,855	17,457	17,913	19,378	17,269	16,652	16,495	14,861	18,030	17,052
Sheep....."	2,067	2,485	3,521	5,154	4,037	4,983	4,618	6,022	7,943	7,826	9,770
<b>PRICES AT TORONTO—</b>											
Steers, medium.....per cwt. \$	11.80	11.80	11.86	11.74	11.77	11.63	11.36	11.49	11.42	11.25	10.75
Calves, good veal....."	\$13.81	13.86	13.60	13.57	13.25	13.32	13.44	13.33	13.50	13.67	13.93
Hogs, B 1 dressed....."	\$17.20	17.20	17.23	17.25	17.25	17.30	17.40	17.40	17.45	17.45	17.45
Lambs, good handyweights....."	\$16.23	16.50	16.37	15.75	15.75	15.83	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	13.87
<b>Carloadings—</b>											
Grain.....	10,082	11,239	11,597	9,800	12,035	11,201	11,644	11,855	10,505	10,267	9,383
Grain products.....	2,846	2,882	2,770	2,361	2,395	2,668	2,700	2,505	2,540	2,649	2,768
Live stock.....	2,383	2,049	2,540	2,197	2,542	2,171	2,401	2,443	2,292	2,314	2,479
Coal.....	5,391	4,975	5,179	4,418	4,923	4,696	4,798	5,066	4,058	5,139	5,145
Coke.....	674	834	784	729	878	617	653	603	781	726	714
Lumber, lath and shingles.....	3,405	3,329	3,559	3,319	3,397	3,618	3,892	3,881	3,700	3,613	3,840
Pulpwood.....	2,666	2,937	2,738	2,610	2,390	2,603	2,683	2,491	2,728	2,839	2,832
Pulp and paper.....	3,087	3,058	2,987	2,879	2,812	3,072	2,959	2,787	2,795	2,937	3,251
Logs and other forest products.....	2,090	2,127	2,097	1,939	1,794	2,091	2,043	1,892	1,605	1,790	1,784
Ores, matte and other mine products.....	4,169	3,936	3,650	3,549	3,689	3,838	3,758	3,608	3,859	3,843	3,785
Hay and straw.....	351	484	328	226	261	145	119	144	125	136	145
Fresh fruits.....	37	71	70	56	87	150	139	191	256	278	431
Fresh vegetables.....	495	321	276	201	193	174	170	245	428	422	336
Fresh meats and packing house products.....	710	792	794	674	616	752	704	755	722	682	651
Sand, stone, gravel, lime, brick and cement.....	3,310	3,379	3,320	2,647	3,386	3,438	3,593	3,401	3,179	2,915	3,166
Petroleum oils including gasoline.....	2,993	2,987	2,732	2,745	3,164	2,903	2,914	2,913	2,935	2,843	2,794
Sugar.....	221	308	202	168	375	317	441	446	240	342	315
Implements, tractors and machinery.....	498	418	491	419	522	477	516	556	552	529	461
Automobiles and parts.....	1,606	1,279	1,636	1,639	1,419	1,652	1,748	1,214	1,498	1,075	1,404
Mdse. L. C. L.....	15,341	15,297	15,232	13,411	15,337	14,868	15,165	15,101	14,728	13,873	14,028
Miscellaneous.....	9,216	9,207	9,605	7,543	9,184	9,240	9,512	8,924	9,383	8,635	8,841
Total cars loaded.....	71,661	71,908	72,677	63,531	71,405	70,691	72,552	71,114	69,815	67,847	69,513
Total cars received from connections.....	37,291	37,151	38,835	36,880	36,831	35,826	38,469	27,655	37,584	36,905	37,032

# REVUE MENSUELLE DE LA SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE

Vol. XIX

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N° 8

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## SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE EN JUILLET

Les principaux facteurs traçant l'orientation de la situation économique accusent une moyenne légèrement plus élevée en juillet que le mois précédent. Une avance dans les actions ordinaires et les opérations spéculatives a été la principale cause de l'augmentation de l'indice général. Les dépôts bancaires montrent un recul sur le maximum historique du mois précédent. L'indice de l'activité générale accuse un non-veau recul, le sommet ayant été atteint en décembre de l'an dernier. Les prix de gros et le cours des obligations du Dominion n'accusent aucun changement important, se maintenant dans la stabilité relative montrée depuis quelque temps. L'indice du rendement des obligations, sur la base 1935-1939, s'établit à 97·0 en juillet, le même que le mois précédent, indiquant un maintien du cours des émissions à long terme.

Les stocks de blé canadien le 31 juillet se placent à 355,200,000 boisseaux comparativement au total sans précédent de 594,600,000 à la même date de l'an dernier. La réduction est d'environ 40 p.c. et porte le report à son plus bas niveau depuis 1940. Le plus grand déclin dans les stocks sur les fermes est survenu pour le blé qui est tombé à 51,000,000 de boisseaux comparativement à 190,000,000 l'an dernier. Les stocks de grains fourragers étaient beaucoup moins considérables mais dans le cas des Provinces des Prairies les stocks d'avoine et d'orge sur les fermes dépassaient la moyenne. Les expéditions de blé de la tête des lacs au cours de la campagne terminée le 31 juillet sont plus considérables, qu'en aucune autre période analogue, les expéditions de grain s'établissant à 405,800,000 boisseaux. La campagne précédente à atteindre le plus haut sommet a été 1928-1929, alors que les expéditions s'élevaient à 371,200,000 boisseaux. Les expéditions aux ports canadiens au cours de la dernière campagne se chiffrent à 168,100,000 boisseaux, tandis que les consignations aux ports des Etats-Unis s'élèvent à 124,600,000 boisseaux. Il a été annoncé le 28 juillet par la Commission Canadienne du Blé qu'à compter du début de la nouvelle campagne, le 1er août, les contingents de livraison seraient de 5 boisseaux pour chaque aere autorisée. Il a été déclaré que les contingents pour le blé, l'avoine et l'orge seraient augmentés aussitôt que de plus grandes facilités d'entreposage seraient disponibles. L'état des cultures de grains fourragers à la fin de juillet laisse prévoir des approvisionnements suffisants pour la demande domestique et un peu d'exportation au cours de la campagne actuelle. La réduction des stocks de grain sur les fermes le 31 juillet a été contre-balancée par les perspectives d'une bonne récolte cette année.

Le nombre de porcs inspectés au Canada les premiers sept mois de l'année montre une augmentation de 52·2 p.c. sur la période correspondante de 1943, atteignant 5,700,000 comparativement à 3,700,000 la même période de l'année précédente. Les expéditions directes de bêtes à cornes aux salaisons au cours des sept premiers mois atteignent 713,703 contre 573,737, augmentation de 24·4 p.c. Les stocks de viande détenus par les salaisons, les entrepôts et les boucheries en gros au Canada le 1er août s'élèvent à 89,900,000 livres comparativement à 105,800,000 livres le 1er juillet et 68,300,000 livres à la même date de l'an dernier.

Le revenu en espèces des fermes découlant de la vente des produits agricoles monte de 30·2 p.e. le premier semestre de l'année comparativement à la même période de 1943. Le total est de \$716,400,000, augmentation de \$166,200,000. L'augmentation, commune à toutes les provinces excepté l'Île du Prince-Edouard, est particulièrement marquée en Saskatchewan et en Alberta.

## I. Analytical and General—Concluded

## 3. WEEKLY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—Concluded

Item	June				July				August		
	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12
Industrial Material Prices, 1935=100.....	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Canadian Farm Products, 1926=100.....	101.5	102.0	102.3	102.1	102.1	102.9	102.1	102.2	101.5	101.5	101.3
Montreal Stock Exchange—average—											
Utilities (10).....	53.1	53.8	54.2	54.7	54.6	54.3	54.5	55.1	53.9	53.1	53.1
Industrials (20).....	79.0	79.2	71.6	83.9	85.6	87.1	87.9	87.6	86.2	87.0	86.4
Paper (10).....	135.70	136.37	139.09	147.56	152.98	155.35	162.72	165.08	163.24	166.58	169.80
Toronto Stock Exchange—average—											
Industrials (20).....	120.13	120.25	121.23	125.43	126.75	127.56	127.40	127.57	126.45	128.17	127.80
Golds (20).....	101.77	101.16	102.80	106.79	110.13	112.88	112.69	112.65	111.21	112.63	110.86
Base metals (10).....	70.33	70.00	70.63	72.91	74.32	76.43	75.93	75.76	74.78	74.74	74.34
Western oils (15).....	27.48	27.21	27.59	26.46	29.59	29.13	28.86	28.75	28.58	28.33	27.97

## 4. ENTRIES OF AUTOMOBILES INTO CANADA BY PORTS VIA THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY ON TRAVELLERS' VEHICLE PERMITS.

Economic Areas	1943						1944						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	
Maritime Provinces.....	2,362	3,078	2,627	2,228	1,732	947	915	780	1,027	1,524	2,231	3,000	4,498
Quebec.....	5,058	7,705	9,137	6,176	3,774	2,105	1,910	1,482	2,295	3,717	6,078	7,284	12,102
Ontario.....	34,521	41,554	29,908	16,549	9,988	9,175	7,980	6,081	6,622	11,207	20,253	27,771	63,373
Manitoba.....	583	274	271	284	204	147	138	105	89	140	374	503	747
Saskatchewan.....	598	237	208	162	78	78	47	33	32	65	237	502	712
Alberta.....	385	300	253	155	114	102	84	45	68	105	134	194	342
British Columbia.....	5,246	6,385	5,049	3,553	2,770	2,940	1,983	2,068	2,387	2,719	3,185	4,058	6,921
Total.....	48,753	59,610	47,453	29,107	18,660	15,494	13,037	10,575	12,520	19,477	32,492	43,309	88,696

## 5. COMMERCIAL FAILURES, BY BRANCHES OF BUSINESS

Branches of Business	1943						1944						
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
Trade.....	8	6	2	2	8	7	9	6	10	5	5	3	2
Manufactures.....	2	2	1			1	1	3	3	1	4	1	4
Agriculture.....	2	1	1		2		2		1				1
Logging, Fishing, Trapping.....			1										
Mining.....	1	1			1		2						
Construction.....	3	3	2	4	4	5	5	1	2	3	2	3	2
Transportation.....	1	2	1		1	1	1	1	2				
Finance.....	1	2		1	1	1				1			1
Service.....	4	3	4	4	10	9	7	10	6	9	9	6	9
Unclassified.....	4	3	1	2	1	3		5	3	4	2	4	2
Total.....	26	23	12	14	28	27	27	26	27	23	23	18	20

## 6. CANADIAN FAILURES AS REPORTED IN DUN'S STATISTICAL REVIEW

Province	1943						1944						
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	
Prince Edward Isd.....													
Nova Scotia.....		2											
New Brunswick.....	1												
Quebec.....	35	3	2	2	2	3	2	8	4	4	6	2	6
Ontario.....	6	22	3	1	4	3	4	2	5	1	1		3
Manitoba.....		1											
Saskatchewan.....	6	1	2	1									
Alberta.....													
British Columbia.....	2	3		1	1								
Total Canada.....	80	12	7	5	9	7	7	16	9	6	7	3	9

La majorité des facteurs traçant l'orientation de la production minérale enregistrent une avance au cours du dernier mois pour lequel des statistiques sont disponibles. La production de charbon s'est presque maintenue, après ajustement saisonnier, pour s'établir à 1,171,000 tonnes contre 1,234,000. Les arrivages d'or à la Monnaie Royale s'élèvent à 215,093 onces fines contre 255,402. La production de nickel le premier semestre atteint 138,800,000 livres contre 150,400,000 la même période de 1943.

L'indice de la production manufacturière, qui était de 292.2 en juin, montre un nouveau recul le mois sous revue. La meunerie, cependant, enregistre une accélération de ses opérations au cours du dernier mois pour lequel des statistiques sont disponibles. L'indice des abattages de bestiaux tombe d'environ 11 points pour s'établir à 187.3. La production de beurre de crème baisse d'environ 6.9 p.c. comparativement à la production du mois précédent. Elle atteint 41,500,000 livres contre 45,500,000 le mois dernier. Le déclin est plus considérable que d'habitude pour la saison, l'indice tombant de 116 à 111. Le gain dans la production de fromage de fabrique les premiers sept mois de l'année est de 16.7 p.c., le total atteignant 94,600,000 livres contre près de 81,000,000 de livres la même période de 1943. Les exportations de saumon en boîtes ont augmenté brusquement de 23,730 ewt en juin à 40,462 ewt.

Les opérations de l'industrie textile du coton au Canada en juillet sont encore inférieures à celles du mois correspondant de 1943. L'ouverture de 29,195 balles montre le troisième déclin consécutif sur l'an dernier, baisse de 16.7 p.c. sur le total de la même période de 1943 alors que 35,027 balles ont été ouvertes. La consommation de coton les premiers sept mois de l'année s'élève à 321,184 balles, déclin de 13.4 p.c. sur la même période de 1943.

La production de papier à journal tombe légèrement en juillet comparativement au mois précédent, le total étant de 244,406 tonnes contre 246,864. L'indice après ajustement saisonnier baisse de 97.0 à 95.4. Les exportations de pulpe de bois et de bardeaux, après ajustement saisonnier, montrent des déclins, tandis que les exportations de planches et madriers sont à un niveau beaucoup plus élevé. Le total de juillet atteint 158,600,000 pieds contre 159,400,000 le mois précédent. Les expéditions de papier à journal du Canada les sept premiers mois représentent 75 p.c. de l'approvisionnement global des Etats-Unis comparativement à 60 p.c. la même période de 1939. Les stocks globaux apparents de papier à journal des consommateurs des Etats-Unis augmentent de 43,920 tonnes en juillet pour atteindre 545,404 tonnes à la fin du mois. Ce total se compare à celui de 556,115 tonnes à la fin de juillet l'an dernier. Les sept premiers mois de cette année, la consommation est de 9.4 p.c. moins considérable que celle de la période correspondante de 1939.

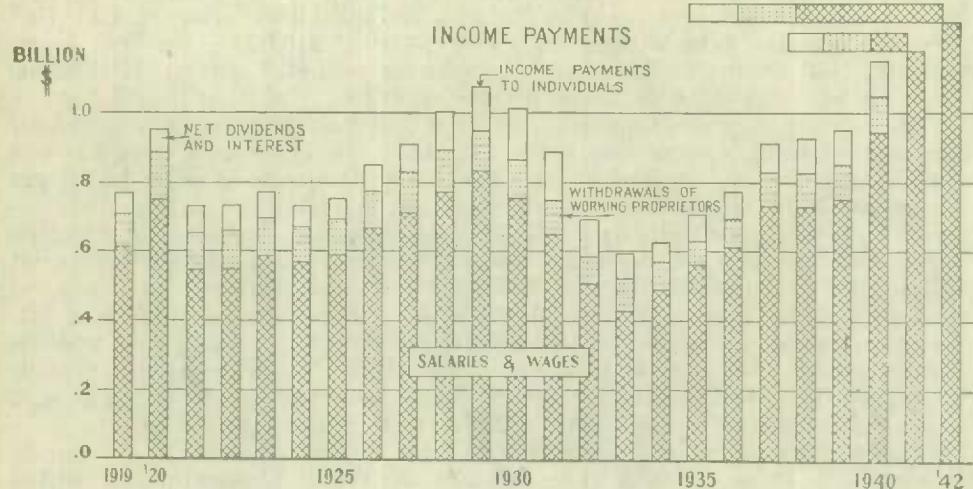
Les contrats de construction en juillet s'élèvent à \$32,200,000, accusant un recul modéré sur le montant de \$37,300,000 en juin. Les sept premiers mois de l'année, les contrats accordés se chiffrent à près de \$185,000,000, soit une augmentation de \$66,700,000 ou 56.3 p.c. sur le total de \$118,300,000 au cours de la même période de 1943.

La distribution des denrées par les débouchés de gros et de détail montre des augmentations, compte tenu des changements saisonniers et des prix, pour le dernier mois pour lequel des statistiques sont disponibles. L'indice ajusté des ventes de détail monte de 1 point pour s'établir à 170.1. L'indice ajusté des ventes de gros monte de plus de 6 p.c. en juin sur le mois précédent. Les maisons de gros faisant le commerce d'articles divers, y compris les textiles, la quincaillerie, les produits pharmaceutiques et l'épicerie, déclarent que le commerce a été aussi actif au cours de la période courante, ce qui est conforme aux rapports récents que les ventes des magasins de gros sont de 9 p.c. plus considérables en juin que le mois correspondant de l'an dernier.

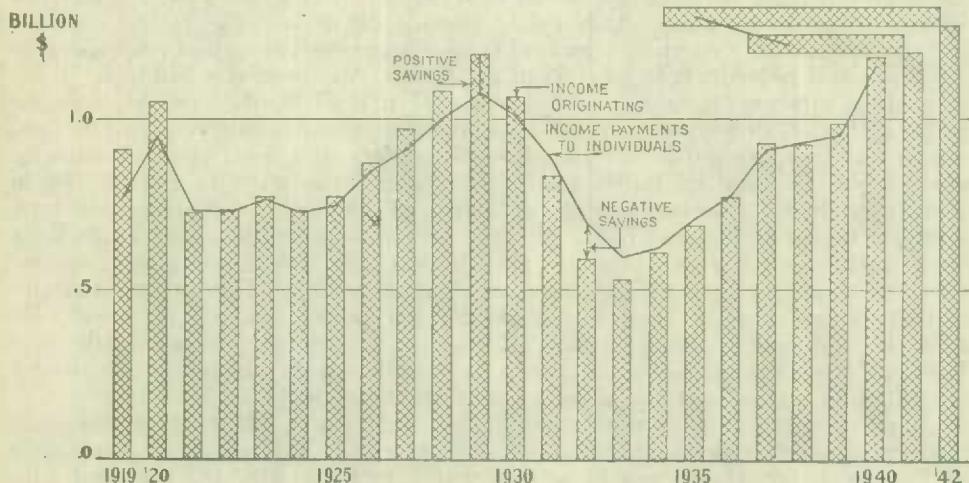
Le commerce d'exportation de produits domestiques les sept mois terminés en juillet se chiffre à \$2,025,000,000 et atteint un nouveau sommet. Les fortes quantités de matériel de guerre pour les fronts de bataille sont la cause de la forte expansion du commerce extérieur.

## SECONDARY PRODUCTION (N.E.S.)

BEFORE DEDUCTION OF INTERNATIONAL BALANCE ON DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST  
1919-1942



### INCOME ORIGINATING



### RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF TYPES OF PAYMENTS

**Salaries and Wages**

81.05%

\$ 1,699,117,000

Dividends   4.95%

\$ 103,875,000

Interest   0.41%

\$ 8,618,000

Withdrawals   7.97%

\$ 167,114,000

Surplus   5.62%

\$ 117,045,000

Les chargements de wagons les 31 premières semaines de l'année ont été de 2,146,632, contre 1,986,672, gain de près de 8 p.c. Il y a eu des augmentations importantes dans les mouvements du grain, du bétail, des billes et autres produits forestiers, du foin, de la paille et des marchandises par lots de moins d'un wagon. Il y a eu un déclin important dans les expéditions de charbon qui atteignent 160,944 wagons, contre 181,701 l'an dernier. Les revenus bruts du Pacifique Canadien montrent une légère augmentation sur le mois précédent et sur juillet de l'an dernier. Le total atteint \$27,300,000 comparativement à \$26,700,000 en juin, augmentation de 2·5 p.c. Au cours des sept premiers mois les revenus bruts ont augmenté de 11·7 p.c. pour atteindre un total de \$181,900,000. Les revenus nets combinés des deux principaux chemins de fer le premier semestre de l'année accusent un déclin de \$2,590,000 ou 3·9 p.c. sur la même période de l'an dernier, alors qu'ils ont atteint un maximum historique.

L'emploi industriel au commencement de juin montre une avance générale, mais le gain est nettement inférieur à la moyenne pour la même date des années écoulées depuis 1920. Les 14,603 établissements compris dans le relevé du 1er juin déclarent une main-d'œuvre globale de 1,821,000 hommes comparativement à 1,798,000 le 1er mai, augmentation de 23,617 ou 1·3 p.c. Les établissements fournissant des rapports au commencement de juin ont déboursé la somme de \$57,950,073 pour services rendus la semaine précédente. Cette somme est de 0·1 p.c. inférieure à celle de \$57,998,385 déclarée par les huit principales industries au commencement de mai. Le déclin résulte en grande partie de la perte de temps occasionnée par le chômage de la fête de l'Empire. La moyenne par tête est tombée de \$32·26 le 1er mai à \$31·81 au commencement de juin.

L'indice des matières premières industrielles fait voir une moyenne de 100·1 les quatre semaines de juillet, contre 100·2 en juin et 97·6 le même mois de 1943. La tendance de la production des fermes canadiennes a été à la baisse les quatre semaines du mois. L'indice en juin est de 102·0 comparativement à 96·4 en juillet l'an dernier. L'indice général des prix de gros prend en juillet 1943 une tendance à la hausse et dépasse la base 100 de 1926 et il a depuis fluctué légèrement au-dessus de ce niveau. Le déclin de 1929 à 1933 a été plus que contre-balancé par les hausses subséquentes.

La perception des taxes sur le revenu pour les quatre premiers mois de l'année fiscale s'établit à \$900,300,000 augmentation nette de \$65,900,000 sur la même période de 1943 alors que \$834,400,000 ont été perçus. Les revenus des douanes et de l'accise en juillet s'élèvent à \$76,400,000, déclin de \$2,500,000 sur juillet 1943.

Il a été annoncé que le Gouvernement fédéral demandait le rachat, le 15 octobre prochain, de \$138,322,000 d'obligations d'emprunt de remboursement du Dominion du Canada à 3½ p.c. devantues dues le 15 octobre 1949. Des dispositions seraient prises pour que les détenteurs des obligations de cette émission puissent les échanger contre des obligations du septième emprunt de la Victoire devant avoir lieu à l'automne.

Les dépôts à préavis des banques à charte montrent à la fin de juin une augmentation de \$100,600,000 pour le mois, le total étant de \$2,195,000,000 contre \$1,782,000,000 la même date de l'an dernier. Les réserves de valeurs mobilières des banques montent de \$2,687,000,000 à la fin de juin l'an dernier à \$3,358,-000,000, augmentation de près de 25 p.c. Au cours de la même période la somme des quatre principales catégories de dépôts a augmenté de 18 p.c.

Les chèques encaissés sur comptes individuels dans les 33 centres de compensation montent de \$4,406,000,000 en juillet l'an dernier à \$4,733,000,000 le mois sous revue. L'augmentation pour les sept premiers mois est de 15·4 p.c. pour un total de \$34,460,000,000.

## II. NATIONAL INCOME

### Income Originating in Secondary Production, n.e.s., 1942

\$000

Type of Payment	Manufactures n.e.s.	Construction	Custom and Repair	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Gross Salaries and Wages.....	1,441,577	189,375	68,165	1,699,117
Withdrawals by Working Proprietors.....	92,556	37,260	37,292	167,114
Investment Income (Net) <sup>1</sup> —				
Interest (net) on Bonds, Debentures.....	8,638	-49	20	8,618
Dividends (net) on Stocks.....	103,371	461	43	103,875
Sub-total.....	112,009	421	63	112,493
Net Income Paid for Current Services.....	1,646,142	227,062	105,520	1,978,724
Savings (undistributed profits).....	110,200	7,036	609	117,845
Net Income Originating.....	1,756,342	234,098	106,129	2,090,569

<sup>1</sup> Before deduction of net investment income going abroad.

### SECONDARY PRODUCTION (EXCLUSIVE OF PROCESSING)

Secondary production embraces the construction, manufacturing "n.e.s." and custom and repair industries. Construction covers operations of general contractors and sub-contractors as reported in recent years by the Bureau. The work performed directly by Dominion, Provincial and Municipal authorities is excluded, thus avoiding duplication with the totals shown elsewhere for the government group.

Manufacturing production n.e.s. is exclusive of processing activities closely connected with several primary industries. Sawmilling and pulp and paper operations are included with forestry; fish curing and packing is a part of the fisheries industry; while smelting, cement, clay products, lime and salt are treated along with mining. The eight industries, for the purpose of avoiding duplication, are excluded from manufactures, n.e.s. Also excluded are operations of railway repair shops of the two large railway systems which are treated with the steam railway group.

Custom and repair includes thirteen industries of which dyeing, cleaning and laundry, and automobile garages are the most important. The industrial section of the decennial census furnishes periodical information in regard to the personnel in these industries. The census of merchandising and service for 1941 was used extensively in estimating income in this industry. The income originating in each of the three groups was obtained by adding the payments to individuals and the business savings.

Statistics of salaries and wages in manufactures n.e.s. were obtained directly from annual census reports, payments by the nine duplicated industries being deducted. Remuneration of employees in the construction industry were obtained as the product of the numbers and rates estimated for the purpose. Salaries and wages for custom and repair were determined for 1941 from information given by the trading census.

Withdrawals, signifying the remuneration of employers, independent operators and "own accounts", for management and work performed were relatively more steady in the secondary production group than salaries and wages. The number of working proprietors in manufactures n.e.s. was taken directly from the decennial census of 1941. The margin of the withdrawal rate over the salary-wage rate was determined through the use of census data and American experience. Net dividends and interest paid to individuals and external holders of securities were computed from the financial returns of concerns engaged in the group, the totals for manufactures being raised somewhat for comparability with preceding years. The receipts of corporations in the form of dividends and bond interest were deducted.

The addition of occupational and investment income gives the total income payments to individuals originating in the major group in question.

### MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.

The basic data used in computing the income originating in manufactures, n.e.s. were obtained from the annual census of the Manufactures Branch, the industrial section of the decennial census and a questionnaire distributed to incorporated companies engaged in manufacturing operations.

Considerable attention was paid in the early history of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to the problem of classification. One difficulty in this connection was the overlapping of the boundaries of different industrial and service groups. The historical treatment of three primary industries, forestry, fishing and mining, was to include a number of processing industries closely associated with the operations of the primary phases of these industries. For the compilation of the Survey of Production in 1920, a decision was reached to incorporate the statistics of the processing phases of these industries in the tabulation of the primary industries. A similar method was adopted in the compilation of the income originating in commodity producing groups, in connection with the study of the national income.

Salaries and wages were obtained directly from annual census reports, payments by the eight duplicated industries being deducted. It was assumed that the working proprietors engaged in manufacturing operations reported their remuneration as salaries and wages in the same proportion as in retail trade. It was found that the percentage of working proprietors in the latter reporting their salaries and wages was 34.13 p.c. of the total. The resulting amount of withdrawals was deducted from the salaries and wages as compiled in the manner described above. Having reduced the salaries and wages in view of the circumstances, a withdrawal of \$92,556,000 was regarded as a component. The savings of working proprietors were estimated on the basis of per capita withdrawals and the trend of corporate additions to surplus. The net dividends, net interest and corporate savings were obtained from a questionnaire recently completed for the year in question.

### CONSTRUCTION

A considerable section of the components of income originating in construction were obtained from the report of the Construction Branch of the Bureau relating to 1942.

The salaries and wages reported as paid by general and trade contractors and sub-contractors was taken as embracing salaries and wages and withdrawals of working proprietors. The total of \$226,641,000 was divided into salaries and wages of \$189,375,000 and withdrawals of \$37,266,000. The savings of working proprietors were estimated in accordance with the usual method. The positive savings of incorporated concerns, as well as the net dividends and the net interest, were provided by the tabulation of returns from construction firms.

### CUSTOM AND REPAIR

The method consisted of assembling information on numbers of gainfully occupied and remuneration in 1941 from census work sheets furnished by Mr. Steedman of Merchandising and Services. Working proprietors not on payroll were assumed to have withdrawn the same average amount reported for salaried proprietors. Small amounts were transferred to this group from retail trade. Information furnished by the Census of occupations and industries was used, where possible, to supplement the service census. Total numbers and average remuneration rates were extended to 1942 by means of the personal service employment index published by the Employment Branch and the index of wage rates published by the Labour Department. A smoothed version of the latter was used in the case of withdrawal rates.

Investment income and savings were estimated by means of a questionnaire distributed to a number of companies operating in the field, and from information furnished by the Research Department of the Bank of Canada.

## Income Originating in Trade, 1942

\$000

Type of Payment	Retail	Wholesale	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Salaries and Wages.....	286,908	200,071	486,979
Withdrawals by Working Proprietors.....	174,469	28,723	203,192
Investment Income (net) <sup>1</sup> —			
Interest (net) on Bonds, Debentures.....	902	1,244	2,146
Dividends (net) on Stocks.....	15,064	19,064	34,128
Sub-total.....	15,966	20,308	36,274
Net Income Paid to Individuals <sup>1</sup> .....	477,343	249,102	726,445
Savings (undistributed profits).....	30,104	12,263	42,367
Net Income Originating.....	507,447	261,365	768,812

<sup>1</sup> Before deduction of Investment Income going abroad.

### RETAIL TRADE

The estimate of income originating in retail trade was obtained mainly by projecting the statistics given in the report for 1941 issued by the Merchandising and Service Branch and from the questionnaire distributed to retail incorporated companies.

The salaries and wages in 1941 were obtained by deducting the total given for restaurants and an estimated amount disbursed in connection with service operations. A rate was obtained by dividing the remuneration of full-time employees by the number. The rate was divided into the wages of part-time employees to give the full-time equivalent of such employees. The total amount of salaries and wages paid was taken as the sum given for full-time employees and part-time employees. From the remuneration thus established was deducted \$22,635,000 paid to employees working in restaurants.

A somewhat similar plan was adopted in regard to the computation of the withdrawals of the working proprietors. The rate of withdrawals for the proprietors reporting salaries was applied to the number who did not so report. The total withdrawals after allowing for the restaurant and service activities was placed at \$174,469,000.

The net dividends and interest and corporate savings were collected by means of a questionnaire sent to incorporated companies engaged in retail trade supplemented by data regarding large companies furnished by the Research Department of the Bank of Canada. The savings of working proprietors were estimated by means of a study of withdrawals and rates of savings in the United States and similar basic data for Canada during the same period. The estimate was projected to 1942 by the relation of net income to stockholders in 1938 to that of the more recent year.

### WHOLESALE TRADE

The statistics of wholesale trade were based on the survey of the industry conducted by the Merchandising and Services Branch of the Bureau.

Salaries and wages paid were reported as \$188,456,000 in 1941. Using the data of employment and the average weekly payrolls this amount was projected to 1942. The number of working proprietors was compiled in connection with the census in question for 1941. The rate of withdrawals was taken at a differential over the wage rate. The net result of the computation was an estimate of \$28,723,000 for the withdrawals for 1942. Dividends, interest and corporate savings were obtained by means of the general questionnaire. An estimate was made of the savings of working proprietors based on American experience and data in regard to the numbers and rates of proprietors in Canada for the same period. The projection was made on the basis of the amount of net income to stockholders in 1938 and 1942.











































## X. FINANCE—Concluded

## 39. DOMINION GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Classification	Month of July, 1944 (unrevised)	Month of July, 1943	April 1, 1944, to July 31, 1944 (July unrevised)	April 1, 1943 to July 31, 1943
<b>Receipts—Ordinary Revenue—Customs Import Duties</b>	\$ 12,404,515	\$ 14,657,208	\$ 50,468,484	\$ 54,477,818
Excise Duties.....	11,659,215	11,303,836	43,971,488	43,009,928
Excise Taxes, Sales, Stamps, etc.....	52,260,504	52,784,899	211,890,366	169,345,706
Income Tax and Excess Profits.....	162,127,513	193,762,299	583,210,310	558,629,564
Post Office Department.....	4,800,000	4,500,000	19,100,000	17,600,000
Sundry Departments.....	4,223,899	4,650,083	17,148,313	16,044,083
Total Ordinary Revenue.....	247,484,845	281,778,385	925,788,961	859,107,099
Special Receipts.....	5,092,756	1,353,957	11,794,427	8,542,835
Total.....	252,577,401	283,132,341	937,583,388	867,649,934
<b>Ordinary Expenditure—</b>				
Agriculture.....	783,008	735,297	2,853,141	2,708,016
Auditor General's Office.....	30,125	28,738	120,738	113,505
Chief Electoral Office, including elections.....	8,104	4,567	14,811	12,394
Civil Service Commission.....	40,050	32,468	155,021	142,511
External Affairs.....	183,699	75,124	643,709	408,051
Finance—				
Compensation to Provinces re Taxation agreements.....	5,472,312	6,951,675	40,005,848	42,241,882
Interest on Public Debt.....	31,511,322	5,032,348	109,851,779	67,630,052
Other Public Debt Charges.....	444,901	462,460	3,436,724	3,395,530
Old Age Pension.....	4,019,929	7,484,507	6,021,357	7,455,067
Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury.....	243,813	211,869	883,709	824,585
Superannuation and Miscellaneous Pensions.....	38,071	39,234	151,626	130,247
General Expenditure (Finance Dept.).....	45,593	63,011	172,991	228,500
Miscellaneous Grants and Contributions.....	100,000	122,250	236,167	191,750
Miscellaneous Offices and Commissions.....	60,815	74,518	257,165	281,375
Subsidies to Provinces.....	6,819,302	6,819,302	6,819,302	6,819,302
Fisheries.....	165,100	151,783	530,987	467,752
Governor General and Lieutenant Governors.....	14,149	14,036	68,058	65,542
Insurance.....	14,635	14,125	53,363	50,989
Justice.....	468,634	461,699	1,834,723	1,739,929
Labour.....	113,509	77,376	811,870	258,732
Labour—Unemployment Insurance Commission.....	1,428,061	1,368,636	5,363,430	4,773,539
Legislation—Houses of Parliament and Library.....	287,513	302,066	1,227,033	1,214,324
Mines and Resources.....	930,496	1,030,162	3,737,733	3,524,249
Munitions and Supply.....	5,238	303,142	701,784	865,666
National Research Council.....	77,403	67,909	272,990	268,933
National Revenue.....	1,624,171	1,458,417	6,348,049	5,563,278
National War Services.....	18,270	0,647	67,016	156,887
Pensions and National Health.....	4,081,670	4,259,834	19,384,827	17,683,774
Post Office.....	4,076,026	3,601,527	14,209,013	12,751,020
Privy Council.....	7,076	0,759	26,704	26,117
Public Archives.....	9,600	9,663	40,095	39,065
Public Printing and Stationery.....	14,008	26,352	54,010	44,761
Public Works.....	862,420	950,586	3,267,010	3,307,759
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	841,518	803,824	2,565,391	2,309,210
Secretary of State.....	69,312	64,855	272,830	252,240
Soldier Settlement of Canada.....	107,864	87,071	413,510	258,146
Trade and Commerce.....	605,119	563,415	1,941,065	1,850,896
Transport.....	909,043	973,537	3,988,452	3,340,403
Maritime Freight Rates Act.....	27	536,306	1,170,001	1,052,97
Total Ordinary Expenditure.....	66,961,034	45,907,153	239,525,236	195,177,012
<b>Capital Expenditure—</b>				
Transport.....	170,034	157,390	807,848	813,390
<b>Special Expenditure—</b>				
Agricultural Assistance and Relief Works.....	586,692	501,242	1,048,042	1,784,066
War Expenditure.....	281,048,771	264,162,287	965,289,872	938,917,171
United Nations Mutual Aid Act 1943.....	154,500,109	188,000,000	239,551,474	188,000,000
Total Special Expenditure.....	436,135,572	452,063,509	1,206,487,387	1,128,701,237
<b>Government Owned Enterprises—</b>				
Canadian National Railways—				
P.E.I. Car Ferry and Terminal Deficit.....		49,567	188,000	208,000
Other Charges.....	3,830	31,358	96,995	46,248
Grand Total Expenditure.....	503,270,470	498,869,076	1,447,105,466	1,324,945,885
<b>Loans and Investments—</b>				
Canadian National Railways—				
Financing Act.....	29,502	56,454	128,915	490,679
Temporary Loan.....	66	50,000	64,538	218,000
Purchase of Railway Equipment.....	3,768,632	512,911	10,877,165	4,407,108
Refunding Act.....			91,684,000	
Commodity and other companies.....		51,204		1,080,351
National Housing Act.....	22,667	51,158	154,500	134,666
Municipal Improvement Assistance Act.....		41,528		45,687
Soldier Settlement of Canada.....	243,575	5,276	925,789	11,801
Total Loans and Investments.....	4,064,441	708,531	103,634,011	6,394,292



## 42. SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

Classification	1943							1944					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
<b>Production and Related Series—</b>													
Industrial production...1935-9=100	236	239	242	244	247	247	241	242	243	242	239	237	235
Mineral production...1935-9=100	117	134	135	138	136	133	137	139	142	139	140	143	142
Manufacturing production.....1935-9=100	258	258	261	263	266	268	260	261	261	260	256	253	252
Cattle receipts, primary markets.....000	1,433	1,610	2,178	2,616	3,095	2,817	1,072	1,964	1,722	1,701	1,734	2,010	2,030
Hog receipts, primary market 000	3,675	3,467	3,016	2,841	3,278	4,691	4,603	5,278	4,760	4,764	3,932	4,161	3,862
Sheep and lambs, receipts...000	1,784	2,446	3,399	4,248	4,022	3,208	2,313	2,010	1,557	1,571	1,465	2,455	2,704
Poultry receipts 5 markets...000 lb.	14,742	24,213	29,381	42,562	53,155	71,117	64,223	30,682	20,434	17,619	19,721	28,982	38,578
<b>Newspaper Production—</b>													
tonnes.....000 s. tons	70.3	67.0	68.0	64.3	63.5	60.5	62.2	60.4	53.0	61.2	54.6	60.9	61.1
Consumption <sup>a</sup> .....000 s. tons	228.4	212.3	217.1	222.7	235.5	222.3	218.4	194.7	182.5	201.7	201.1	197.4	191.1
Pig iron consumption...000 s. tons	4,748	5,010	5,174	5,120	5,271	5,001	5,010	5,202	4,996	5,378	5,161	5,218	4,990
Steel ingot production...000 s. tons	7,027	7,376	7,502	7,489	7,786	7,374	7,286	7,505	7,188	7,820	7,569	7,680	7,417
Contracts awarded.....\$000,000	229.6	183.7	413.8	175.1	213.5	184.4	252.2	159.2	137.2	176.4	179.3	144.2	163.9
Car loadings.....000 cars	3,151	4,307	3,554	3,546	4,518	3,305	3,087	3,700	3,159	3,135	4,069	3,446	3,445
Electric power production.....mill. k.h.	18,080	18,668	19,206	18,833	19,565	19,481	20,265	19,946	18,806	19,772	18,618	19,064	18,770
<b>Tobacco Consumption—</b>													
Cigars.....mn.	450	427	425	425	433	429	404	387	389	419	362	400	384
Cigarettes.....mn.	20,594	22,576	23,682	22,573	23,508	24,324	22,799	20,115	17,425	19,958	18,778	21,065	21,166
Mfr. tobacco and snuff...000 lbs.	23,246	23,966	25,821	25,794	28,305	28,791	25,829	23,939	21,339	22,002	20,036	23,968	23,350
Petroleum production...mn. bbls.	119.3	127.5	130.6	130.4	138.5	133.0	135.2	135.8	128.9	136.6	133.6	141.3	.....
Consumption (to stills) mn. bbls.	116.0	120.7	126.9	126.1	129.0	126.5	132.1	131.2	127.0	137.9	132.3	139.5	.....
Stocks, end of month													
refinable in U.S. ....mn. bbls.	240.6	238.3	236.3	236.3	239.5	241.6	241.8	241.2	241.7	236.5	234.7	235.2	.....
Gasoline production....000 bbls.	49,230	51,044	54,031	54,847	56,816	55,882	57,197	58,183	58,288	59,350	58,384	61,191	.....
Stocks, end of month....000 bbls.	67,255	62,701	60,644	59,188	59,100	59,854	64,964	70,490	74,009	75,273	76,638	74,519	.....
Cotton consumption....000 bales	917	840	842	872	846	859	852	819	811	902	776	832	806
<b>Internal Trade—</b>													
All retail stores ....., \$000,000	5,365	5,231	5,230	5,457	5,788	5,630	6,698	4,928	4,831	5,601	5,430	5,721	5,592
Chain-store sales...1935-39=100	160.0	157.7	162.8	162.7	161.5	164.5	160.7	174.0	169.7	171.5	163.5	167.4	160.2
Departmental stores (adjusted)....1935-39=100	167	171	165	162	173	181	165	174	176	185	173	181	175
<b>External Trade—</b>													
Imports.....\$000,000	205.3	301.7	315.8	286.4	329.2	311.4	278.1	299.9	312.7	358.7	350.4	386.0	330.3
Exports ....., \$000,000	995.4	1253.5	1191.4	1218.5	1187.3	1060.3	1231.7	1081.4	1074.2	1147.6	1171.8	1409.3	1262.9
<b>Employment—Adjusted—</b>													
Total.....000	39,775	39,876	39,737	39,475	39,486	39,526	39,479	39,454	39,347	39,073	38,681	38,084	38,743
Manufacturing.....000	16,908	17,059	17,067	17,051	17,108	17,152	16,995	16,910	16,819	16,594	16,342	16,128	16,087
Mining.....000	893	888	878	870	869	859	863	862	862	852	849	830	840
Construction.....000	1,263	1,164	1,082	1,020	936	891	864	830	786	733	707	686	680
Transportation.....000	3,620	3,634	3,638	3,633	3,671	3,683	3,687	3,720	3,780	3,779	3,757	3,768	3,800
Trade.....000	7,017	7,061	7,015	7,006	7,006	7,000	6,962	7,066	7,043	7,047	6,973	6,962	6,974
Pay Rolls—Manufacturing.....1939=100	317.1	315.6	322.2	328.0	332.6	336.5	328.3	327.9	327.6	324.4	318.2	317.8	318.3
Durable goods.....1939=100	441.6	439.7	448.2	468.8	474.0	461.2	441.1	462.3	460.1	454.8	448.1	444.7	443.1
Nondurable goods.....1939=100	195.4	194.2	199.0	198.3	199.6	201.4	198.4	198.2	196.9	191.3	193.8	190.9	190.3

42. SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES<sup>1</sup>—Concluded

Classification	1943						1944						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
<b>Prices—</b>													
WHOLESALE PRICES.....1926=100													
Department of Labour.....	103.2	103.1	103.1	103.0	102.9	103.2	103.3	103.6	103.8	103.9	104.0	104.3	104.1
BOND PRICES—Dollars													
All issues, New York, S.E.....	99.35	99.23	99.37	99.45	99.02	99.38	99.75	100.21	100.32	100.31	100.62	100.53	100.71
U.S. Treasury (taxable).....	100.8	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.2	100.2	100.3	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.2	100.2	.....
PRICES COMMON STOCKS													
(402).....1935-39=100	98.5	94.4	95.6	94.8	91.4	91.8	94.6	94.4	96.6	95.1	97.2	101.5	.....
Standard and Poor's Corporation													
Industrials (354).....	100.9	96.3	97.5	90.6	93.0	93.6	90.4	95.8	98.2	90.5	99.0	103.9	.....
Railways (20).....	96.6	90.5	91.3	92.0	86.5	85.6	91.0	96.1	98.7	97.3	99.3	100.8	.....
Utilities (28).....	87.7	85.9	87.3	86.8	85.1	85.2	86.7	86.9	88.4	87.3	87.8	89.6	.....
Cost of living.....1935-39=100	123.9	123.2	123.9	124.4	121.2	124.4	124.2	123.8	123.8	124.5	125.1	125.4	126.1
Retail prices...Dec. 31, 1930=100	113.0	113.1	113.1	113.1	113.2	113.3	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	.....
<b>Finance—</b>													
Stocks sales, N.Y....Mil. Shares.....	26.3	14.3	15.0	13.0	18.2	19.5	17.8	17.1	27.6	13.8	17.2	37.7	.....
Bond sales, N.Y....Mil. Dollars.....	275.3	157.4	106.6	208.9	187.6	223.0	337.1	354.8	260.5	191.2	213.7	243.8	.....
BANK DEBTS, N.Y....Mil. Dollars.....	23,976	21,221	27,913	23,990	23,327	28,936	27,031	27,592	29,644	25,297	24,708	33,563	28,474
Outside, 141 centres, Mil. Dollars.....	31,955	33,359	40,452	35,014	35,215	40,155	37,950	36,481	39,411	34,933	36,067	42,613	37,624
Income Payments and Expenditures—													
Income Payments...Mil. Dollars.....	11,846	12,681	12,452	12,690	12,311	13,398	12,426	12,097	12,871	12,403	12,300	13,496	.....
Index.....1935-39=100	213.4	215.2	215.2	217.5	220.8	222.9	226.4	231.1	230.2	229.4	230.7	232.5	.....
Expenditures—													
Goods.....\$000,000	4,996	4,954	5,237	5,502	5,591	6,023	4,862	4,742	5,432	5,272	5,458	5,348	.....
Services.....\$000,000	2,455	2,434	2,434	2,446	2,456	2,486	2,539	2,530	2,526	2,515	2,532	.....	.....
Goods, adjusted...1935-39=100	163.9	164.8	164.7	168.2	175.5	172.4	177.8	176.7	179.3	169.7	170.9	170.6	.....
Services.....1935-39=100	189.1	188.6	137.6	136.7	138.0	138.5	140.7	141.7	142.0	141.0	142.9	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Courtesy of the Survey of Current Business.<sup>2</sup> Based on sample of 422 publishers.

## 43. SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Classification	1943						1944						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
<b>Banking—</b>													
BANK OF ENGLAND <sup>1</sup> —													
Private deposits.....£ mn.....	200.5	204.7	209.2	203.1	200.1	216.8	230.0	221.2	238.2	232.6	256.0	235.1	255.2
Bank and currency notes £ mn.....	952.9	977.0	981.1	992.7	1013.7	1087.0	1007.4	1075.8	1091.5	1120.8	1126.3	1128.7	1136.8
Gold reserve.....£ mn.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
LONDON CLEARING BANKS—													
Deposits.....£ mn.....	3,028	3,670	3,737	3,813	3,865	4,032	3,062	3,697	3,988	4,017	4,051	4,100	.....
Discounts.....£ mn.....	244	232	209	181	184	133	138	123	113	140	174	202	.....
Advances.....£ mn.....	743	732	733	740	724	743	742	753	772	754	756	770	.....
Investments.....£ mn.....	1,162	1,162	1,160	1,158	1,167	1,154	1,149	1,141	1,136	1,152	1,161	1,169	.....
Money—													
Day-to-day rate.....p.c.....	1.00	1.13	1.13	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
Three months rate.....p.c.....	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03
Wholesale Prices—.....1930=100													
Cereals.....	181.5	169.3	160.4	169.7	169.4	160.6	169.8	169.5	169.0	169.5	160.2	167.9	.....
Meat, fish and eggs.....	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	.....
Other food and tobacco.....	189.2	182.1	183.8	179.3	179.2	181.8	182.8	182.9	182.1	181.6	181.8	181.4	.....
Total—Food and tobacco.....	164.0	158.2	158.8	157.3	157.2	158.7	158.7	158.7	158.4	158.1	158.1	157.6	.....
Total—Industrial materials and mfrs.....	163.5	163.9	164.7	164.0	165.3	165.7	166.4	167.4	168.0	169.0	169.9	170.3	.....
Total—All articles.....	164.0	162.2	162.0	162.5	162.7	163.4	164.0	164.6	164.9	165.5	166.1	166.1	.....
Basic materials.....	173.3	173.1	175.2	174.9	176.3	177.6	178.5	178.7	180.2	183.0	185.4	186.1	.....
Intermediate products.....	171.4	171.8	171.9	172.3	172.5	172.5	172.8	172.8	173.0	174.7	176.2	176.3	.....
Manufactured articles.....	154.2	155.0	156.9	156.0	156.4	156.0	157.3	157.6	158.1	157.8	157.7	158.1	.....
Employment—													
Number unemployed <sup>2</sup> .....000.....	71	.....	72	.....	77	.....	77	.....	73	.....	73	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Middle of month.<sup>2</sup> Number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain only.

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUSINESS STATISTICS BRANCH

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**Monthly review of business statistics (Eng. and French)—Price \$1.00 per year.**  
Economic conditions. Bank debits.

**Quarterly Bulletin.**—Canadian coarse grains. Civil aviation. Statistical report on the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

For the publications listed above application should be made to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The complete service of all publications issued by the Bureau (with the exception of news bulletins) may be obtained for a special rate of \$30 per annum.

### PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS DURING THE MONTH ENDING AUGUST 16, 1944

**Population.**—Deaf-Mutes (as of date June 2, 1941) (Eng. and French) 22 p., 10 cents.

**Production.**—**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS**—Census of agriculture Bulletin No. 83, Nova Scotia, area, production and value of field crops, 1940, and area, 1941 (Eng. and French) 9 p., 10 cents. Telegraphic crop report, July 25, 1944, 4 p., \$2 per year; . . . Aug. 1, 1944, 6 p., . . . Aug. 15, 1944. Condition of Field Crops of Canada, July 31, 1944 (Eng. and French) \$2 per year. Stocks of fruit and vegetables, August 1, 1944, 5 p., 50 cents per annum. Stocks of grain at July 31, 1944, 1 p.

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