CA NA D A
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN CANADA
during the first half year of 1940
compared with the
same period of 1939
Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.


| Dominion Statistician: | R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Eon.) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Business Statistician: | Sydney B. Smith, M.A. |

## BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN CAIVADA DURING THE RIRST HALT OF 1940

COMPARED TIMH TME SANE PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.


#### Abstract

The factors indicating the trend of business conditions were favourable during the first half of 1940 compared with the same period of the preceding year. The most constructive factor was the continued advance in business operations. The index of physical volume of business averaged 137.6 during the first six months of the present year compared with 116.2 , a gain of no less than 18.4 p.c. After amoothing the index by taking a three-months moving average, the upward trend was well maintained month by month. The net result was that in June the buoiness inder was higher for that month than in any other year during the period of observation from 1919 to the present.


A development of some importance was the shift from the production of consumers' goods to producers' commodities. This change was well indicated by the indexes of production in these linos in June compared with the preceding month. Tar orders persistently placed since the uutbreak are now having an important bearing on industrial activity. A number of new plants under construction and existing plants engaged on par demands are accolerating operations.

A marked increase was shorm in winolesale prices commencing inmediately upon the declaration of war. The advance contimued to the first quarter of the present year but recently speculative commodities have shum some recession. The increase in customs and excise duties is leading to increases in cortain commodites, while lack of sufficient demand for grain and a momber of other items unessential to military operations has led to recessions of sufficient importance to counterbalance the advances in other lines.

A reactionary factor of considerablo importance was the drop in common stock prices in May and June. The market for common stocks mas fairly steady from the latter part of 1937 until the first quarter of the present year. A marked reaction occurred coincident wh the German advance into Firance. The net rosult was that the average of the monthly index of common stock prices was 91.2 during the first six months of 1940 against 100.5 in the same period of last yoar, a decline of 9.3 p.c. The present standing of the index on the basis of $1926 \equiv 100$ is about 73.

The fluctuation in high-grade bond prices mas quite different from that of stock and commodity quotations. A sharp reaction occurred during September of last yoar, but the subsequent advance has served only to counterbalance a portion of that decline. Thile a minor reaction was shown in June, the trend during the first five monthe of the present year mas in an uprard direction, the net result being that the index of capitalized bond yields averaged only about $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. belon that of the same period of 1939.

Although bank deposits showod decline in February, due to heavy payments on the mar loan, the average leve? nas about $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. higher during the first half of 1940 than in the same period of last year. Bank debits signifying the amount of cheques cashed in the thirtymtro clearing cenirea, rose from $\$ 15.1$ billion in the first half of 1939 to more than $\$ 17$ billion during the elapsed portion of the present year, a gain of 12.3 p.c.

The index of the physical volume of business recorded a marked improvement in business operations during the first half of 1940. Mineral production, measured by an index based on nine factors rose about $14 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{c}$. The index Was 236.7 against 207.6. Advances mere shom in gold, silver and coal production. The output of coal mas 8.1 miliion tons against 6.7 million in the first half of 1939.

The index of manufacturing production rose from 109.9 to 13.6 in this comparison, a gain of 24.3 p.c. Each of the inderes cited in this connection recorded increases over the same period of last year. Flour production, based on statistics for five months, rose 13.5 p.c. to 6.4 million barrels. The manufacture of sugar at 383.8 million pounds was 27 p.c. greater. The meat packing industry was more active especially in the handling of hogs. Inspected slaughterings of hogs at 2.3 million shored a gain of 48 p.c. Marled increase mas shom in the release of cigarettes and cigars. The release of cigars was 74 million, a gain of $30.8 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{c}$. Output of leather boots and shoes in the first five months was 10.2 million pairs against 8.8 million, a gain of $15.5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. Raw cotton consumption, indicating conditions in the cotton textile industry, tas 95.9 million pounds, 2 gain of $83 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.

The forestry group recorded greater activity in most departments. Nersprint production rose from 1.3 million tons to 1.6 miliion, a gain of $22 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. Exports of planks and boards at 986 milif on feet showed a gain of 6 p.c.

The primary iron and steol industry recorded marked inprovenent in operations. The output of steel ingots mas $65 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. greater rhile pig iron production shomed a gain of $85 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. The automobile industry produced $18 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. more units, the total in the first six months of the present year having been 110,912 units, with a notable increase in truck output. Crude rubber imports, mainly for the manufacture of automobile tires, recorded a gain of 32 p.c. The imports of petroleum, indicating conditions in the oil industry, rose about 14 p.c. to 565.6 million gallons.

The construction industry was more successful in obtaining ner business, the arount of contracts being $\$ 125.4$ million, a gain of $50 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$., thile building permits rose 27.5 p.c. to $\$ 34.2$ milion. Industrial expansion mas reflected in greater production of electric porer mhich rose from 23.7 billion lilowatt hours to nearly 15 billion, a gain of nearly $9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. The value of cormodities exported, excluding gold, anounted to $\$ 553.7$ million compared mith $\$ 408.5$ nillion, a gain of more than one-third. Imports also shored considerable expansion, the total having been $\$ 496 \mathrm{mfllion}$ against $\$ 321 \mathrm{nillin}$. The excess of exports over inports $72 \mathrm{~s} \$ 57.6$ milion during the first six rionths of the prosont year against $\$ 87.4$ milion one year ago.

The expansion in the railmay traffic movement was 17 p.c., while the gross reveme on the Canadian lines of the C.N.R. rose about $32 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{C}$. and the gross revemue of the C.P.R. Was 21 p.c. lif gher.

Brployernt in econonic pursuits mas nore than 7 p.c. greater in the elapsed period of 1940, the average of the index of erployment for the first seven reporting dates being 116.6 against 108.7 . The morking forces in manuf acturing mere $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. greater, mhile mining absorbed about $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. more than in the same period 12 nonths ago. A marked increase was shom in logging operations, the index averagimg nearly 146 against 101. Building construction rose $14 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. , vihle a decline of considerable proportions mas shom in highray construction.

| Iten | Unit or base period | $1948^{1 \times}$ | Month ${ }_{1939}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { erse + } \\ & \text { ease - } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General Econonic Situstion Per cent |  |  |  |  |  |
| Index of Physical Volume of Business | 1926=100 | 137.6 | 116.2 | + | 18.4 |
| Index of Industrial Production | $1926=100$ | 143.8 | 118.4 | + | 21.5 |
| Tholesale Prices | 1926=100 | 82.6 | 73.4 | + | 12.5 |
| Index of Cormon Stock Prices | $1926=100$ | 91.2 | 100.5 | - | 9.3 |
| Capitalized Bond Yields, Dominion | 1926=100 | 136.8 | 148.5 | - | 7.9 |
| Mining Stock Prices | $1926=100$ | 123.9 | 153.5 | - | 19.3 |
| Bank Debits | \$000 | 17,001,691 | 15,133,306 | + | 12.3 |
| Production and General Business |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mineral Production | $1926=100$ | 236.7 | 207.6 | + | 14.0 |
| Gold Receipts | Fine Ozs. | 2,435,293 | 2,430,780 | + | 0.2 |
| Silver Shipments | Fine Ozs. | 10,536,365 | 8,815,056 | + | 19.5 |
| Coal Production | Tons | 8,110,689 | 6,730,617 | + | 20.5 |
| Manufacturing Production | $1926=100$ | 136.6 | 109.9 | + | 24.3 |
| Flour Production (5 mos.) | Bbls. | 6,397,334 | 5,634,476 | + | 13.5 |
| Sugar Mamafactured | Lbs. | 383,849,627 | 301,950,913 | + | 27.1 |
| Cattle Slaughterings | No. | 780,809 | 767.719 | + | 1.7 |
| Hog Slaugiterings | No. | 2,322,645 | 1,567,871 | + | 48.1 |
| Cigarettes released | No. | 3,696,589,068 | 3,293,213,975 | + | 12.2 |
| Cigars released. | No. | 74,017,218 | 56,581,235 | + | 30.8 |
| Leather Boots and Shoes (5 mos.) | Prs. | 10,167,802 | 8,803,028 | + | 15.5 |
| Rav Cotton Consumption | Lbs. | 95,880,315 | 52,329,047 | + | 83.2 |
| Paper and Iuriber - Tons 1, ${ }_{\text {Nersorint Production }}$ 1,641,987 1,341,064 + 22.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of Planks and Boards | M ft. | 986,305 | 929,854 | + | 6.1 |
| Iron and Steel - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel Ingot Production | Long Tons | 958,246 | 580,141 | + | 65.2 |
| Pig Iron Production | Long Tons | 549,627 | 296,521 | + | 85.3 |
| Automobile and Allied Industries - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile Production | No. | 110,912 | 93,755 | + | 18.3 |
| Petroleuri Imports | Gals. | 565,627,000 | 496,706,000 | + | 13.9 |
| Crude Rubber Imports | Lbs. | 41,029,143 | 31,073,814 | + | 32.0 |
| Construction - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contracts Amarded | \$ | 125,435,500 | 83,445,900 | + | 50.3 |
| Building Pernits 1/ | \$ | 34,249,110 | 26,861,062 | + | 27.5 |
| Electric Power Production | $000 \mathrm{~K} . \mathrm{T} . \mathrm{H}$. | 14,968,503 | 13,743,003 | + | 8.9 |
| External Trade - ( $x$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports | \$ | 553,711,029 | 408,466,341 | + | 35.6 |
| Imports | \$ | 496,100,785 | 321,079,319 | + | 54.5 |
| Excess of exports over imports | \$ | 57,610,244 | 87,387,022 |  | - |
| Railways - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carloadings | No. | 1,299,933 | 1,110,467 | + | 17.1 |
| Gross Revemue C.N.R. (Can. Lines) | \$ | 96,320,171 | 73,155,000 | + | 31.7 |
| Gross Revenue C.P.R. | \$ | 75,386,000 | 62,139,545 | + | 21.3 |
| Mmployment - 7 montis ${ }^{\text {a a perage unadifustod }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| General Index | $1926=100$ | 116.6 | 108.7 | + | 7.2 |
| Manufacturing |  | 124.4 | 108.0 | + | 15.2 |
| Logging |  | 145.9 | 101.4 | + | 43.9 |
| Mining |  | 166.2 | 160.0 | + | 3.9 |
| Construction |  | 72.3 | 102.1 | - | 29.2 |
| Building |  | 56.7 | 49.6 | + | 14.3 |
| His elway |  | 98.5 | 200.9 | - | 51.0 |
| Trade |  | 140.1 | 135.0 | + | 3.8 |
| Banking - Six months' average |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notice and Demand Deposits | \$ | 2,471,254,977 | 2,385,309,833 | + | 3.6 |
| Curront Loans | \$ | 955,047,625 | 806,178,877 | + | 18.5 |
| Call Loans - Canada | \$ | 48,938,696 | 56,793,976 | - | 13.8 |
| Socurity Holdings | \$ | 1,613,744,950 | 1,496,623,700 | + | 7.8 |

(x) Excluding gold.

1/Revised - 58 Municipalities.

41 items show increases
6 items show docreases

