

11-D-01

C-2



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

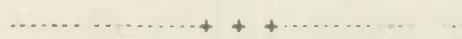
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CANADA

during the first five months of 1942

compared with the same period of the

preceding year



Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

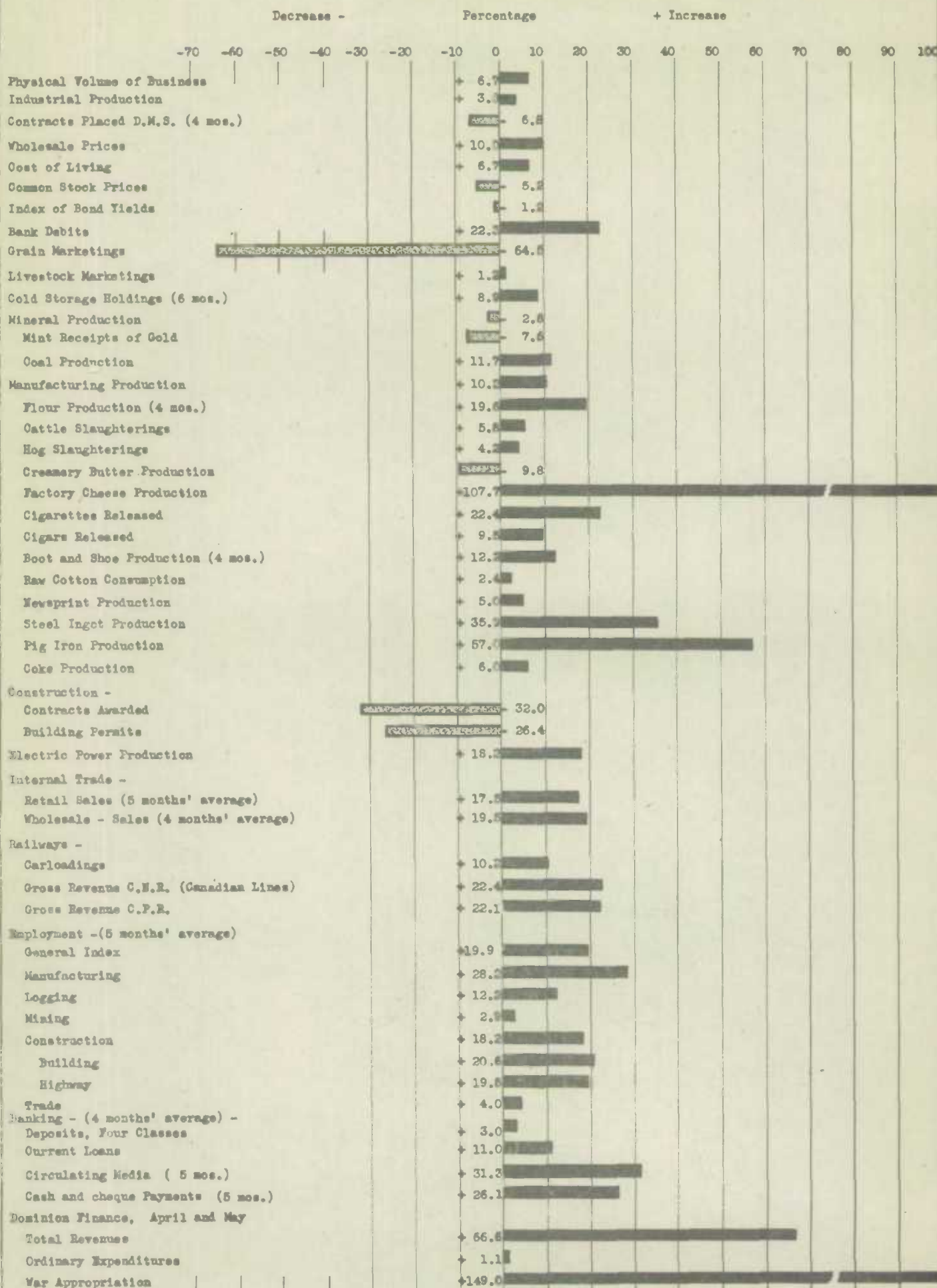
1942

Price \$1 a year

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN CANADA

in the first five months of 1942

as compared with the same period of 1941



Nine items recorded declines, while forty-two showed increases.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

Year	Event
1630	Founding of Boston by Puritan settlers
1634	First church organized
1638	First school established
1643	First public library
1646	First fire insurance office
1656	First newspaper published
1670	First public school
1680	First public library
1690	First public school
1700	First public school
1710	First public school
1720	First public school
1730	First public school
1740	First public school
1750	First public school
1760	First public school
1770	First public school
1780	First public school
1790	First public school
1800	First public school
1810	First public school
1820	First public school
1830	First public school
1840	First public school
1850	First public school
1860	First public school
1870	First public school
1880	First public school
1890	First public school
1900	First public school
1910	First public school
1920	First public school
1930	First public school
1940	First public school
1950	First public school
1960	First public school
1970	First public school
1980	First public school
1990	First public school
2000	First public school

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - OTTAWA

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

Acting Dominion Statistician: S. A. Cudmore, M.A.(Oxon), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Business Statistics Branch: Sydney B. Smith, M.A.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1942,
COMPARED WITH THE SAME PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR

The factors indicating economic conditions showed an important advance in the first five months of the present year over the same period of 1941. The index of physical volume of business, the most comprehensive measure of productive activity on a monthly basis averaged 136.7 in the elapsed portion of the present year against 128. While wholesale prices have fluctuated within narrow limits below the ceiling established in November last, the index averaged 10 p.c. higher in the period under review. The average on the base of 1926 was 94.8 against 86.2 in the same period of last year. The index of the cost of living, which has also fluctuated narrowly since last November, recorded an advance of 6.7 p.c., the average in the first five months having been 115.8 against 108.5. The amount of cheques cashed in clearing centres affected not only by the advance in the volume of business and commodity prices, but also by heavy payments in connection with the second Victory Loan rose from \$14.6 billion to \$17.8 billion, an increase of 22.3 p.c. having been indicated.

The increase in productive operations, especially in the industries engaged on war contracts, was accomplished through an enlargement in the working forces. The general index of employment averaged 165 during the first five months against 138.3, a gain of nearly 20 p.c. The main influence in raising the general index was the acceleration in manufacturing production. The numbers employed in such plants recorded an increase of more than 28 p.c., the index averaging 195 against 152 in the first five months of 1941. Employment in mining and trade was more than maintained in this comparison, while important increases were shown in building construction and in logging.

Owing to the reduced crop of 1941 and the retardation in the marketing of the crop of the preceding year, the index of grain marketings showed a sharp reaction, the standing having been about 85.0 compared with 239. The index of livestock marketings rose from 97.2 to 98.4 and a gain of nearly 9 p.c. was shown in the index of cold storage holdings.

Coal production was a constructive factor among the indexes measuring the trend of mineral production. The output of coal was more than 8 million tons compared with 7.2 million, a gain of nearly 12 p.c.

The index of manufacturing production rose from 139 to 153, the advance being practically general throughout the different industries. The increase in the production of flour in the first four months was nearly 20 p.c., the advance being from 5.8 million barrels to 6.9 million. The meat-packing industry was considerably more active measured by the slaughterings of cattle and hogs. A marked increase was shown in the production of factory cheese, while the output of creamery butter was at a somewhat lower position. The release of tobacco, especially of cigarettes, recorded an advance. The cigarettes made available increased from 3.1 billion to 3.8 billion, whereas the increase of cigars was from 71.3 million to 78.0 million. The cotton textile industry was slightly more active as measured by the raw cotton used. The output of leather boots and shoes in the first four months showed a gain of 12 p.c.

Newsprint production, one of the principal products of the forestry group, showed an increase of 5 p.c., the total in the first five months having been 1.4 million tons. The expansion in the primary iron and steel industry was one of the striking features of the early months of the present year. The production of steel ingots rose from 961,000 tons to 1,306,000, a gain of nearly 36 p.c. The increase in the production of pig iron was relatively of greater proportions, the total having been 806,000 tons against 513,000, a gain of 57 p.c.

The new business obtained by the construction industry was at a lower position in the first five months of the present year. The decline in contracts awarded and in building permits in 58 municipalities was 32 p.c. and 26.4 p.c., respectively. The production of electric power was affected by the expansion in industrial operations. The increase was from 15.2 billion kilowatt hours to 15.6 billion, a gain of more than 18 p.c.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE, January 15, 1911.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE, MADE AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF LAND OFFICERS, HELD AT ALBANY, ON JANUARY 10, 1911.

The Board of Land Officers, composed of the Commissioner of the Land Office, the State Engineer, and the State Surveyor, have the honor to submit to the Senate the following report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, for the year ending December 31, 1910.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the State Engineer, and the State Surveyor, for the year ending December 31, 1910, and to state that the same have been read and approved by the Board of Land Officers.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the State Engineer, and the State Surveyor, for the year ending December 31, 1910, and to state that the same have been read and approved by the Board of Land Officers.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the State Engineer, and the State Surveyor, for the year ending December 31, 1910, and to state that the same have been read and approved by the Board of Land Officers.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the State Engineer, and the State Surveyor, for the year ending December 31, 1910, and to state that the same have been read and approved by the Board of Land Officers.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the State Engineer, and the State Surveyor, for the year ending December 31, 1910, and to state that the same have been read and approved by the Board of Land Officers.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the State Engineer, and the State Surveyor, for the year ending December 31, 1910, and to state that the same have been read and approved by the Board of Land Officers.

Statistics Illustrating the Economic Situation of Canada for the first five months,
of 1942, Compared with the same period of 1941.

Item	Unit or Base Period	First Five Months		Per Cent	
		1942	1941	Increase +	Decrease -
<u>General Economic Situation</u>					
Index of Physical Volume of Business	1935-9=100	136.7	128.1	+	6.7
Index of Industrial Production	1935-9=100	145.2	139.9	+	3.8
Contracts Placed, D.M.S. (4 mos.)	\$ 000,000	317	340	-	6.8
Wholesale Prices	1926=100	94.8	86.2	+	10.0
Cost of Living	1935-9=100	115.8	108.5	+	6.7
Index of Common Stock Prices	1935-9=100	63.4	66.9	-	5.2
Index of Bond Yields	1935-9=100	99.5	100.7	-	1.2
Bank Debits	\$000	17,824,665	14,569,470	+	22.3
Index of Grain Marketings	1935-9=100	84.9	239.0	-	64.5
Index of Livestock Marketings	1935-9=100	98.4	97.2	+	1.2
Index of Cold Storage Holdings (6 mos)	1935-9=100	158.5	145.6	+	8.9
<u>Production and General Business</u>					
Mineral Production	1935-9=100	123.1	126.6	-	2.8
Gold Receipts at Mint	Fine Ozs.	1,971,493	2,133,248	-	7.6
Coal Production	Tons	8,003,260	7,167,252	+	11.7
Manufacturing Production	1935-9=100	153.1	138.9	+	10.2
Flour Production (4 mos.)	Bbls.	6,908,582	5,777,126	+	19.6
Cattle Slaughtering	No.	675,524	638,736	+	5.8
Hog Slaughtering	No.	2,710,024	2,599,892	+	4.2
Creamery Butter Production	Lbs.	77,970,862	86,479,345	-	9.8
Factory Cheese Production	Lbs.	50,335,353	24,231,362	+	107.7
Cigarettes released	No.	3,848,212,483	3,143,560,602	+	22.4
Cigars released	No.	78,007,076	71,256,024	+	9.5
Leather Boots and Shoes (4 mos.)	Pairs	9,585,412	8,539,711	+	12.2
Raw Cotton Consumption	Lbs.	84,656,640	82,705,181	+	2.4
Paper and Lumber -					
Newsprint Production	Tons	1,415,412	1,347,437	+	5.0
Iron and Steel -					
Steel Ingot Production	Short Ton	1,305,896	961,272	+	35.9
Pig Iron Production	Short Ton	806,039	513,238	+	57.0
Coke Production	Short Ton	1,363,835	1,287,115	+	6.0
Construction -					
Contracts awarded	\$	88,191,000	129,719,100	-	32.0
Building Permits (58 Municipalities)	\$	29,391,563	39,960,997	-	26.4
Electric Power Production	000 K.W.H.	15,569,184	13,172,319	+	18.2
Internal Trade -					
Wholesale Sales (4-months average)	1935-9=100	144.5	120.9	+	19.5
Retail Sales (5-months average)	1935-9=100	141.4	120.3	+	17.5
Railways -					
Carloadings	No.	1,348,195	1,223,477	+	10.2
Gross Revenue C.N.R. (Canadian Lines)	\$	120,860,700	98,740,000	+	22.4
Gross Revenue, C.P.R.	\$	99,788,000	81,751,000	+	22.1
Employment - 5 months' average -					
General Index	1926=100	165.8	138.3	+	19.9
Manufacturing		195.1	152.2	+	28.2
Logging		230.3	205.2	+	12.2
Mining		175.9	170.9	+	2.9
Construction		110.8	93.7	+	18.2
Building		137.9	114.3	+	20.6
Highway		117.1	98.0	+	19.5
Trade		157.5	151.4	+	4.0
Banking - 4 months' average -					
Deposits, Four classes	\$ 000	2,833,888	2,751,126	+	3.0
Current Loans	\$ 000	1,119,289	1,008,129	+	11.0
Circulating Media (5 mos.)	\$ 000	2,508,767	1,986,382	+	31.3
Cash and Cheque Payments (5 mos.)	\$ 000	23,878,667	18,933,805	+	26.1
Dominion Finance - April and May -					
Total Revenues	\$	504,691,292	302,859,488	+	66.6
Ordinary Expenditures	\$	65,657,133	64,920,893	+	1.1
War Appropriation	\$	339,975,598	136,548,834	+	149.0
United Kingdom War Financing	\$	220,000,000	-	-	-

Nine items recorded declines, while forty-three showed increases.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010690608

2