

Summary of Quotations

1. Man is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of men. -- Disraeli
2. You have too much respect upon the world, -
They lose it that do buy it with much care. -- Shakespeare
3. They say best men are moulded out of faults. -- Shakespeare
4. The best doctors in the world are Doctor Diet, Doctor Quiet and Doctor Merryman.
-- Swift
5. Never leave that till tomorrow which you can do today. -- B. Franklin

Coarse Grain and Flaxseed Crops

Attainment of the 1942 goal for production of coarse grain crops in Canada is in sight as another harvest gets under way. A combination of favourable weather conditions and increased acreage seeded to oats and barley is working toward the realization of feed stocks needed for the expanding livestock industry in Canada and the United States for the furnishing of vital food supplies to the United Nations.

Agricultural policy in Canada was framed in 1942, for the second successive year, with a view to encouraging expansion of acreage in oats and barley at the expense of wheat acreage. Farmers as a whole responded nobly to the suggested programme and wheat acreage in the West was reduced to its lowest level since 1925, while the area devoted to coarse grain crops was substantially increased.

Flaxseed for the production of linseed oil found an important place also in the 1942 programme and although the acreage goal was not reached and rust infection threatens to reduce the yield of the growing crop, the prospect remains for a much greater production than a year ago. This oil is needed to replace supplies formerly imported.

In the change over from wheat to other crops, the Prairie Provinces have played a major role and comparing acreage in 1942 with the areas seeded in 1940 it is found that western Canada has reduced her wheat area by 26 per cent and increased oats and barley acreage by about 40 and 77 per cent, respectively. Flaxseed acreage has risen 303 per cent in the past two years in the west and in 1942 it reached a figure comparable only with the acreage in 1912-13 when flax was a popular and profitable crop on now breaking.

Comparing 1942 with 1941 it is noted that oats acreage in western Canada is up about 19 per cent this year while barley acreage has increased 35.5 per cent and flaxseed 49.3 per cent. Substantial increases in the area seeded to fall and spring rye for harvest in 1942 are also revealed.

The first official estimate of production of Canadian grain crops will not be issued until September 10, but conditions at the end of July indicate yields considerably above average in both oats and barley, although crops are late over a large area of western Canada. In the case of flaxseed it may be that threshing returns alone will reveal the full extent of rust damage. The harvesting of fall rye is now under way and the spring-sown crop will soon be cut.

For all of these grains there exists a substantial market in Canada this year and in all probability a market also in the United States where the situation on July 21 pointed to a deficiency of about 10 per cent in animal feed requirements. In Canada the hog population is steadily rising and a new contract is now being negotiated with the British Food Ministry which calls on Canada to supply 700,000,000 pounds of ham and bacon in the next year. This contract will replace one for 600,000,000 pounds which expires in October.

Reserve of Labour Among Canadian Women

There is abundant evidence that Canada's sources of labour supply among men are rapidly approaching depletion. Employment is at the highest level in the country's history, approximately 5,000,000 persons of a population of 11,500,000 being in the armed services or in civilian occupations. Enlistments in the Army, Navy and Air Force, numbering around 500,000 and the employment of some 800,000 workers in producing munitions of war have contributed to an acute shortage of manpower. A National Selective Service plan has been established to mobilize Canadian labour for the most effective prosecution of the war and non-essential production is being progressively curtailed.

Since future accretions to the nation's labour force must come mainly from the ranks of women, a stock-taking of Canada's womanpower is, at the present time, extremely important. An attempt to throw some light on this problem, with the data at present available, is presented herewith.

Gainfully occupied females in Canada, in 1931, numbered 665,859. The National Registration of August, 1940, showed 958,000 gainfully occupied females. At March 31, 1942, there were 655,096 females registered under the Unemployment Insurance Act. Allowing for persons in non-insurable occupations, this would indicate a total of around 1,200,000 gainfully occupied women at the present time. Of these more than 6,000 are in the armed forces.

For the alleviation of the manpower shortage interest centres chiefly upon the women not gainfully occupied. As the total female population, according to the 1941 Census, was 5,594,062 these would number around 3,300,000, excluding children under 10 years of age. To estimate the availability of labour supply in this total, the age composition, conjugal condition, geographical location, family responsibilities, etc. etc., must be considered. Such detailed data are available, at present, only for 1931 but they provide at least a rough basis for conclusions regarding the picture in 1942.

The number of females, not gainfully occupied, was, in 1931, 3,240,663 or 83 per cent of the female population 10 years of age and over. Of these 1,141,528 were single, 1,868,639 married, and 230,220 widowed or divorced. Single women are the first to be absorbed in a rapidly expanding war machine. Young women of 15-34 years are most favoured by employers although, for certain types of work, those in the 35-44 and even in the 45-54 groups are suitable. In 1931 there were in Canada 516,082 single women, aged 15-34 years, not gainfully occupied. In the 35-44 age group there were 28,596 and the 45-54 age group 23,654.

Single women 15-44 years of age in rural areas, in 1931, numbered 381,421 and in urban areas, 653,008. While the increasing farm labour shortage exerts considerable pressure to keep young women on the farm, single women, on the whole, form a highly mobile group which can readily shift from one part of the country to another as employment becomes available. It is fairly certain that at this time (middle of 1942) heavy inroads have been made upon the single women labour pool.

While widowed and divorced women follow fairly closely the same pattern as single women in regard to employment, this source of labour supply is comparatively small. There were only 21,954 widowed and divorced women, aged 15-44, not gainfully occupied in 1931.

Of 1,227,876 married women, 15-44 years of age, only 48,073 or 3.92 per cent were gainfully occupied in 1931. If the war is of long duration, with the absorption of more and more men into the armed forces on the one hand, and, on the other, an increasing tempo of war production, this source will have to be heavily drawn upon. The ranks of married women under 35 years of age, not gainfully occupied, which, in 1931 numbered 678,676, contain a considerable number of recent workers still skilled in their former occupations.

Of married women, 15-44 years of age, in Canada in 1931, 533,354 were in rural and 696,400 in urban areas. The family responsibilities of rural married women, coupled with the increasing stringency of the farm labour situation, suggests that few recruits for industrial employment can be secured from the married women, 15-44 years of age, in rural areas. However, the married women in this age group in urban localities provide a labour pool practically untapped. In this connection a sample investigation showed that, of 993 women listed as homemakers at the National Registration of 1940, 87 had acquired insurable wage-earner status by July 1, 1941. While the sample is too small to be reliable, it would indicate that of 2,285,000 women listed as homemakers in August, 1940, only from 54,000 to 68,000 had been drawn into the ranks of industrial workers by July 1, 1941.

-- Continued on next page ----

The employment of married women is, of course, hampered by the fact that, as a labour group, they are extremely immobile. Certain information on families provided by the Census is of interest in this connection. There were in Canada, in 1931, in urban localities, 283,244 families of two or more persons without children. Unfortunately, the age composition of the wives in these families is not known, a defect which will be remedied when the 1941 Census data become available. Of 922,705 urban families with children, 33 per cent had one child only, while 75 per cent had two children or less. Of the 304,802 families with one child, in only 109,831 cases or 36 per cent of the whole was the child under 7 years of age.

In connection with the problem of the immobility of married women workers the degree of concentration in the larger urban centres is important. Of the 283,244 urban families without children in 1931, 159,373 or 56 per cent were in localities 30,000 and over while 58 per cent of the families with one child and 57 per cent of those with two children were similarly situated. It is in these large urban centres that day nurseries, community kitchens, laundries, etc., can be most easily provided.

Business Advance in July

The index of the physical volume of business according to preliminary calculations recorded a gain in July over the preceding month. The factors indicating the trend of war production showed further advance. The price index of industrial materials was practically maintained in July from the preceding month. The cost of living index moved up from 116.7 to 117.9, the standing in July 1941 having been 111.9.

Gold receipts at the Mint recorded a considerable advance over June the total having been 431,435 fine ounces against 398,695. Silver shipments rose from 55,913 fine ounces to 60,072.

The production of creamery butter showed a slight increase after seasonal adjustment while the output of factory cheese recorded a contra-seasonal recession. Newsprint production receded from 242,762 tons to 241,178. The new business obtained by the construction industry, as indicated by contracts awarded, was slightly greater than in the same month of last year but below June last. Railway traffic was at a higher position, gains being shown over both June 1942 and July of last year.

Business Indicators for July compared with June last and the same month of 1941

	July 1942	July 1941	June 1942
Physical Volume of Business.....1935-39=100	*	138.5	133.7
Cost of Living1935-39=100	117.9	111.9	116.7
Gold Receipts at Mint.....fine oz.	431,435	433,184	398,695
Silver Receipts at Mint.....fine oz.	60,072	66,542	55,913
Factory Cheese Production.....pounds	30,243,521	25,221,201	32,839,441
Creamery butter production.....pounds	40,229,926	39,157,220	41,412,104
Newsprint Production.....tons	241,178	293,483	242,762
Contracts Awarded.....\$	32,093,400	31,954,800	46,756,200
Carloadings.....No.	293,769	276,829	286,506

* The index of the physical volume of Business according to preliminary calculations showed a slight increase over the preceding month.

Primary Marketings of Wheat

Only 10,379 bushels of wheat were received from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending August 14 compared with the revised total of only 485 bushels in the previous week. Marketings for the first week of the crop year had previously been reported at 400,826 bushels but the Board of Grain Commissioners advise that old crop wheat had been erroneously reported as new business and the figures have been revised accordingly.

During the second week of August last year, a total of 3,625,532 bushels of wheat had been delivered from western farms. The following are the receipts in the week ending August 14 this year with figures for 1941 in brackets: Manitoba, 8,630(1,058,592) bushels; Saskatchewan, 1,749(1,625,647); Alberta, nil(941,293) bushels. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the two weeks ending August 14 totalled 10,864 bushels compared with 4,520,401 in the like period of the previous crop year. Figures follow by provinces, with 1941 totals in brackets: Manitoba, 8,975(1,292,545) bushels; Saskatchewan, 1,889(1,811,220); Alberta, nil (1,416,636).

Visible Supply of Wheat

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on August 14 totalled 406,388,870 bushels compared with 411,485,553 in the previous week and 463,008,305 in the corresponding week last year. The amount in elevators and in transit in Canada was 385,224,824 bushels, the balance of 21,164,046 being in storage in the United States.

Stocks of United States Grain in Canada

Stocks of United States corn in Canada on August 14 aggregated 6,266,730 bushels compared with 2,344,634 on the corresponding date last year. The amount of United States wheat in Canada was 85,772 bushels compared with 205,249 a year ago, rye 23,548 bushels compared with 23,578, and soya beans 23,966 bushels compared with nil.

Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries During May

Net sales of securities by Canada to other countries continued at an unusually high level in May, amounting to \$7.6 million. While this amount is lower than the \$13.8 million and \$23.0 million recorded in April and March, respectively, it exceeded the balance of sales reported in any other month during the war. Sales of outstanding Canadian bonds in the United States were again the principal factor in the import of capital. Sales totalled \$12,033,114 in May and purchases, \$4,714,172. Sales to the United States amounted to \$11,687,690 and purchases from that country, \$4,196,127.

In the first five months of 1942, net sales of securities by Canada totalled \$51.2 million compared with \$10.1 million in the same period of 1941. Net sales of Canadian bonds were \$48.6 million. Net sales of Dominion guarantees accounted for \$24.2 million. Sales of Dominion and provincial issues made up most of the remainder.

Construction Industry in 1941

According to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of construction operations performed by general, trade and subcontractors during the year 1941 aggregated \$471,870,028, of which new construction accounted for \$381,458,083, while the remaining \$90,411,945 referred to additions, alterations and repairs. In 1940 the value of work performed was \$319,221,332, of which \$244,563,559 was new construction and \$74,657,773 was accounted for by additions, alterations and repairs. The cost of materials used was \$289,765,108 in 1941 and \$185,841,313 in 1940.

The average number of wage-earners reported in 1941 totalled 97,888 compared with 70,369 in 1940, and wages paid for the respective years were \$133,059,238 and \$83,706,311. Salaried employees in 1941 amounted to 20,720 and earnings \$32,016,840 in comparison with 17,302 and salaries of \$24,964,015 in 1940. Total of employees reported in 1941 was 118,608 with salaries and wages amounting to \$165,076,078, while the respective figures for 1940 were 87,671, employees and \$108,670,326 salaries and wages.

Fisheries of Ontario in 1941

The production of the Ontario fisheries in 1941 had a marketed value of \$3,518,402, an increase over the preceding year of \$483,302 or 16 per cent. Whitefish was the chief commercial fish caught during the year with a marketed value of \$1,337,679, representing 38 per cent of the total for all kinds. Trout and pickerel are second and third respectively in order of value. All three kinds. All three kinds record increases over 1940 in total value.

Fisheries of the Prairie Provinces

The total value of production of the fisheries of the three Prairie Provinces in 1941 as marketed, was \$4,088,051 as compared with \$2,842,629 in 1940. The principal kinds for the three provinces as a whole are: whitefish valued at \$1,144,322; saugers, \$1,038,470; and pickerel, \$931,409.

The provincial distribution of the value of fisheries was as follows in 1941: Manitoba, \$3,233,115; Saskatchewan, \$414,492; and Alberta, \$440,444. Compared with the preceding year the output in Manitoba shows an increase of \$1,244,570, or 63 p.c.; that of Saskatchewan an increase of \$10,982, or three per cent; and that of Alberta a reduction of \$10,130, or two per cent;

Rural and Urban Population of the
Province of Prince Edward Island

Finally revised figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that the population of the Province of Prince Edward Island at date of the 1941 Dominion Census was 95,047 as compared with 88,038 in 1931. The rural population of the province in 1941 was placed at 70,707 and the urban at 24,340. The rural male population was 37,645 and the urban 11,583. The female rural total was 33,062 and the urban 12,757.

The report from which the above figures are quoted is the first of a series to be issued for each province as final results become available. Subsequent bulletins will give information for the population according to such main classifications as sex, religion, language, schooling, etc.

Railway Operations in May

Canadian railways earned \$53,035,500 during May which was the highest on record for the month. The gain over May 1941 revenues of \$46,594,656 was 13.8 per cent. Operating expenses increased by 16.6 per cent and the operating income increased from \$11,067,583 in May last year to \$11,510,350. Freight traffic measured in revenue ton miles was 11.5 per cent heavier than in 1941 and passenger traffic increased by 62.1 per cent and was the heaviest May traffic in the past twenty years. The number of employees increased from 141,753 in 1941 to 149,575 or by 5.5 per cent, and the pay roll increased from \$19,445,921 to \$22,960,306 or by 18.1 per cent. For the five months ended May gross revenues increased from \$199,826,929 in 1941 to \$243,956,338 and the operating income increased from \$36,916,167 to \$45,684,022.

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by Canadian producers were valued at \$1,380,460 during the second quarter of 1942 compared with \$1,908,843 in the previous quarter and \$1,464,787 in the corresponding period of 1941.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Population of Prince Edward Island by Rural and Urban Subdivisions (10 cents).
 2. Fisheries of Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and Yukon, 1941 (10 cents).
 3. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and other Countries,
May (10 cents).
 4. The Roofing Paper Industry, 1941 (10 cents).
 5. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
 6. Quarterly Report of Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries,
Second Quarter, 1942 (10 cents).
 7. Preliminary Report on the Construction Industry, 1941 (25 cents).
 8. Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables on Hand, July 1 1942 (10 cents).
 9. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 10. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, July (10 cents).
 11. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, May (10 cents).
 12. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, May (10 cents).
 13. The Grain Situation in Argentina (10 cents).
 14. Canadian Coarse Grains, Quarterly Review (25 cents).
-

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729859