

Summary of Quotations

1. Man is not the creature of circumstances,
Circumstances are the creatures of men. -- Disraeli
2. On horror's head horrors accumulate. -- Shakespeare
3. A dwarf sees farther than the giant when he has the giant's shoulder to
mount on. -- Coleridge

English Edition of the 1942 Canada Year Book

The 1942 edition of the Canada Year Book is now available to the public. The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc. -- in brief, a comprehensive study within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic condition of the Dominion. This new edition has been thoroughly revised throughout, and includes in all its chapters the latest information available up to the date of going to press.

The 1942 Canada Year Book extends to over 1,000 pages, dealing with all phases of the national life and more especially with those susceptible of statistical measurement. A statistical summary of the progress of Canada is included in the introductory matter. This gives a picture in figures of the remarkable progress that the country has made since the first census of the Dominion was taken in 1871.

The special articles that are shown in this edition of the Year Book have been selected to illustrate the effects of the War on the Canadian economy and to show such changes and developments as have taken place to date. There are such special articles dealing with manufactures, external trade, prices, agriculture, forestry, mines and minerals, power, transportation, immigration. The important chapters on labour, public finance, currency and banking, and internal trade have also been directly related to the war effort and the special war chronology begun in the 1940 Year Book is brought up-to-date. Other important features that do not relate specifically to the war are also included.

Persons requiring the Year Book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of \$1.50 per copy; this covers merely the cost of paper, printing and binding. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school teachers who may obtain such copies at the nominal price of 50 cents each but application for these special copies should be directed to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Economic Conditions in Canada
During First Eight Months of 1942

Four of the six prominent factors indicating the trend of economic conditions averaged higher in the first eight months of this year than in the like period of 1941. Productive operations reached a higher level than in any other year but the lead over the first eight months of 1941 was of moderate proportions. An index of the physical volume of business averaged 135.9 against 131.8 in the same period one year ago. The index of wholesale prices on the base of 1926 averaged 95.2 against 88.0, while the index of bond yields was 99.2 compared with 104.3. The index of common stock prices receded about six per cent to 63.0, while an index of mineral production showed minor reaction at 125.8 against 130.7.

The cost of living index averaged 116.4 against 109.9 in the first eight months of 1941, a gain of 5.6 per cent. A drop of three-tenths of a point between August 1 and September 1 was recently reported. The standing at the beginning of August was 117.4 or 16.5 per cent above the index of 100.8 at the beginning of hostilities. Since the beginning of July the decline has amounted to one-half of one per cent. The recent recession was due to decline in a number of food prices.

The Meat Situation

The Markets Information Section and the Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics have issued the following statement regarding the meat situation:

In recent months customers arriving at meat counters in Canadian cities have not always been able to secure the type of cut desired, especially when the choice lay in the direction of beef or pork. Much has also been heard of a beef shortage, restrictions on domestic consumption of pork, and of late meat rationing has been suggested. The factors underlying these developments should therefore be clarified, and the true domestic supply situation outlined.

There have been two main reasons for the existence of the so-called "meat shortage". The first, which mainly applies to pork products, is the fact that progressively larger export commitments to the United Kingdom have been in effect in each of the three years of the war. In the second place, there has been a very substantial increase in the domestic demand for meats. This is attributable to increased employment in industry with consequent increased purchasing power in the hands of wage earners.

There have also been growing requirements for members of Canadian and Allied armed forces stationed within or near Dominion boundaries and for allied vessels calling at Canadian ports. As a result, there is presently a much larger domestic market for meats in Canada than existed prior to the war, thus it is the demand which has grown rather than the supply which has diminished.

Farmers marketed more hogs and cattle, and only slightly fewer veal calves, sheep and lambs in the first eight months of 1942 compared with the same period a year ago and average slaughter weights of hogs and beef cattle have been considerably increased. In September, however, marketings fell off more sharply than usual, especially in the case of cattle. The supply of pork products for the domestic market has been curtailed, since early in 1941 when Britain requested a speed-up in bacon shipments.

Although slaughterings in the current hog marketing year will run to nearly 6.5 million head, or double the pre-war output, the huge bacon contract for 600 million pounds has taken about 70 per cent of the available supply, and even so is several weeks behind schedule.

This restriction of pork distribution on the domestic market has shifted extra demands to other meats, and drains on beef stocks, especially in heavily-populated Eastern centres have been abnormally heavy.

This has been further accentuated by a sharp seasonal decrease in the late summer cattle marketings due mainly to a favourable feeding situation on farms and to optimism or uncertainty in the minds of producers as to future market prospects.

Although total stocks of all meats at September 1 were considerably below holdings at the same date last year and somewhat smaller than the five-year average, this was due principally to changes in the beef and pork situation. Stocks of poultry and fish are substantial, and the general meat storage picture does not indicate a very alarming supply situation.

Within a few weeks marketings of both hogs and beef cattle should show a substantial increase. In the meantime consumers have been asked to provide for protein requirements normally filled by meats by eating such foods as cheese (of which there is now some surplus above export requirements) poultry, fish, cereals and beans. With large surpluses of grains expected to be available from the 1942 harvest, the Minister of Agriculture, has already announced plans whereby farmers will be asked to feed more cattle and hogs, thus converting surplus field products into meats. This will ensure that export requirements can be met in full, and at the same time provide more meat for expanding needs on the home front.

In the meantime, during the next few months, domestic consumers will have to curtail their total purchases of meats to some extent, and utilize substitute foods. It has just been announced that in the United States a voluntary meat rationing plan is being introduced, whereby consumers will be asked to restrict meat purchases to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per person per week. Whether Canada will have to adopt similar measures will apparently depend on how soon and to what extent expected seasonal increases in livestock marketings begin and on the general discipline of the consuming public. With ceilings on wholesale meat prices, increased purchasing power available, and total requirements large, a rationing programme would be one method of ensuring more equitable distribution of supplies. On the other hand, meat rationing presents particularly difficult operating problems, and will undoubtedly be avoided unless absolutely necessary.

Employment Situation at August First

Continuing the steadily upward movement generally indicated since the early spring, industrial employment in the Dominion showed further expansion at the beginning of August when the 13,130 establishments furnishing current statistics on employment and payrolls reported a personnel of 1,780,559 men and women. This was an increase of 21,362 persons or 1.2 per cent as compared with their working forces at July 1. In the period since April 1, the cooperating establishments have enlarged their working forces by some 127,000 men and women.

The salaries and wages disbursed at August 1 by the cooperating employers showed an increase of 1.5 per cent, accompanying that of 1.2 per cent in the number of employees. The latest reported weekly payroll aggregated \$50,892,574, a gain of \$770,364 over the amounts distributed by the same employers at the beginning of July. The per capita average earnings at August 1 were \$28.58, and at July 1, \$28.49. If the statistics for the finance industries are included in the general totals, the survey shows that the 1,843,766 persons in recorded employment at August 1 then received the sum of \$52,810,259 for services rendered in the last week in July.

Manufacturing establishments continued active, employing an additional 15,000 persons which brought the number in recorded employment in such plants to a new high of 1,106,282 at August 1. The latest improvement was on a smaller scale than that reported in the preceding month, being also less than at August 1 in 1940 or 1941; however, it considerably exceeds the normal midsummer advance. As in recently preceding months, the expansion in the production of durable goods was particularly outstanding, some 11,200 persons being added to the payrolls of manufacturers in these industries; the gains in the non-durable goods division amounted to about 3,400 men and women, while central electric stations reported nearly 400 additional employees.

The trends in the non-manufacturing industries were mixed. Logging, mining and trade showed curtailment; that in mining, which took place chiefly in the gold group, was contra-seasonal, while in the other two industries a falling-off is customary in the summer. On the other hand, communications, transportation, construction and services reported improvement, which approximated, or exceeded the average gain in these divisions at August 1 in the record of twenty-one years.

Honey Crop in 1942

Only 19,836,000 pounds of honey were produced in Canada in 1942, according to the first estimate made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This output is 7,636,100 pounds, or 28 per cent smaller than last year's crop of 27,472,100 pounds, which was a crop of average size. In fact, due to the cold, wet gathering season, the 1942 crop is one of the smallest on record, and although there was a six per cent increase in the number of colonies, yields in general were low. Production per colony averaged only 46 pounds as compared with the long-time average of 70 pounds per hive. Approximately 17 million pounds, or 86 per cent of the total production is reported to be light honey as compared with 92 per cent in 1941.

The biggest drop in production is in Ontario where the crop, now estimated at 5,900,000 pounds, is little more than half the size of the 1941 crop of 12,000,000 pounds. Production in the Prairie Provinces will total approximately 8,358,000 pounds as compared with 11,056,500 in 1941. The Manitoba crop has been reduced considerably by the fact that the majority of beekeepers intend to over-winter their colonies. The Quebec crop is estimated at 3,000,000 pounds which is about the same as the 1941 crop although the proportion of light honey is slightly higher this year. In British Columbia, a crop slightly higher than last year's 1,169,000 pounds is expected. The Maritime Provinces will produce approximately 300,000 pounds of honey as compared with 200,000 in 1941.

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 8 totalled 417,001,599 bushels compared with 406,307,426 on October 1 and 476,842,312 on the corresponding date last year.

Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

A sharp increase was recorded in the amount of wheat delivered from farms in western Canada during the week ending October 8 when compared with the previous week, the totals being 15,081,401 and 3,429,951 bushels, respectively. The total for the crop year up to October 8 was 41,875,929 bushels as compared with 59,895,377 in the like period of the previous crop year.

Deliveries of coarse grains in western Canada during the week were as follows, with figures for the previous week in brackets: oats, 4,835,264 (1,757,546) bushels; barley, 5,256,263 (2,251,824); rye, 344,801 (150,573); flaxseed, 1,738,031 (513,630).

Production of Butter and Cheese

The Canadian production of creamery butter dropped 2.4 per cent during September, the total being 31,594,574 pounds as compared with 32,370,447 in the corresponding month last year. The total for the nine months ended September was 227,372,211 pounds compared with 234,100,368 in the like period of 1941, a decline of 2.9 per cent.

Cheese production recorded a further increase during the month, the total being 25,951,768 pounds compared with 20,259,838 in September last year, an increase of 27.6 per cent. During the nine months ended September the output aggregated 167,346,405 pounds compared with 119,902,985 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 39.6 per cent.

Production of Leather Footwear in August

The Canadian production of leather footwear in August amounted to 2,773,334 pairs as compared with 2,597,862 in the previous month and 2,965,637 in the corresponding month last year. The total for the eight months ended August was 21,864,466 pairs as compared with 20,806,300 in the like period of 1941.

Racial Origin of the Population of the Province of New Brunswick

The population of the province of New Brunswick in 1941 was 457,401 as compared with 403,219 in 1931. The racial origin of the inhabitants was as follows, with figures for 1931 in brackets: French, 163,934 (136,999); English, 142,601 (129,911); Irish, 68,801 (66,873); Scottish, 62,859 (56,561); Netherland, 4,539 (3,602); Scandinavian, 2,929 (2,625); Indian and Eskimo, 1,939 (1,685); German, 1,394 (2,659); Jewish, 1,228 (1,262).

Racial Origin of the Population of the Province of Nova Scotia

The population of the Province of Nova Scotia increased to 577,962 in 1941 from 512,846 in 1931, or by 65,116. The following were the main racial origins, with corresponding figures for 1931 in brackets: English, 221,442 (193,442); Scottish, 154,846 (139,992); French, 66,260 (56,629); Irish, 65,300 (56,453); Netherland, 23,834 (13,412); German, 15,038 (27,098); Scandinavian, 2,353 (1,853); Italian, 2,304 (1,897); Jewish, 2,285 (2,046); Indian and Eskimo, 2,067 (2,191); Polish, 2,206 (1,488).

Population of the Province of New Brunswick by Religious Denominations

The population of the province of New Brunswick by religious denominations was as follows in 1941, with corresponding figures for 1931 in brackets: Roman Catholic, 220,454 (186,098); Baptist, 88,766 (83,853); United Church of Canada, 63,268 (61,176); Anglican, 55,155 (48,931); Presbyterian, 15,382 (16,260); Pentecostal, 5,052 (1,767); Jewish, 1,196 (1,257); Adventist, 1,094 (1,064); Lutheran, 870 (969).

Out Indian Population

The births and deaths of Indians in Canada comprise only a relatively inconsiderable portion of the whole, but this is not so true of certain provinces considered individually. Moreover, in particular aspects of vital statistics, the figures for Indians assume an importance beyond the numerical proportion of this class in the population. For statistical purposes the term Indian includes half-breeds and other Indians non-wards of Canada.

As to reported causes of death amongst the Indian population, a large proportion of these are from other than physicians. Here are some enlightening facts from the 1940 report on Vital Statistics. The number of Indian births, exclusive of stillbirths in 1940 totalled 4,964 which was distributed as follows, by provinces: Prince Edward Island, 13; Nova Scotia, 62; New Brunswick, 69; Quebec, 335; Ontario, 970; Manitoba, 881; Saskatchewan, 792; Alberta, 893; and British Columbia, 949.

The totals deaths of Indians, exclusive of stillbirths in 1940 aggregated, 2,811, by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 3; Nova Scotia, 29; New Brunswick, 41; Quebec, 193; Ontario, 452; Manitoba, 523; Saskatchewan, 431; Alberta, 505; and British Columbia, 644.

The downward trend of our Indian population has been halted, and during the past 15 or 20 years there has been a maintained steady increase. The natural increase from 1926 onward has been as follows: 1926, 704; 1927, 757; 1928, 824; 1929, 859; 1930, 1,138; 1931, 1,340; 1932, 1,734; 1933, 1,658; 1934, 2,026; 1935, 1,803; 1936, 1,574; 1937, 1,145; 1938, 2,115; 1939, 2,022; 1940, 2,153.

The Vital Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics states that the growing natural increase has been due in large measure to the improvement in medical facilities carried out by the Department of Indian Affairs. The sudden drop in the natural increase in 1937 was due mainly to an epidemic of measles in the three most westerly provinces.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Stocks of Canadian Fruit and Vegetables, October 1 (10 cents).
 2. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, October 1 (10 cents).
 3. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, October 1 (10 cents).
 4. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, October 1 (10 cents).
 5. English Edition of Canada Year Book, 1942.
 6. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 7. Racial Origin of the Population of New Brunswick, 1941 (10 cents).
 8. The 1942 Honey Crop (10 cents).
 9. Production of Leather Footwear, August (10 cents).
 10. The Employment Situation, August (10 cents).
 11. First Estimate of Production of Root, Fodder and Late-Sown Crops (10 cents).
 12. Monthly Dairy Review, September (10 cents).
 13. Racial Origin of the Population of Nova Scotia, 1941 Census (10 cents).
 14. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
 15. Grain Situation in Argentina (10 cents).
 16. The Cotton and Jute Bage Industry, 1941 (15 cents).
 17. Census of Agriculture, Quebec - 1941 Census (10 cents).
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