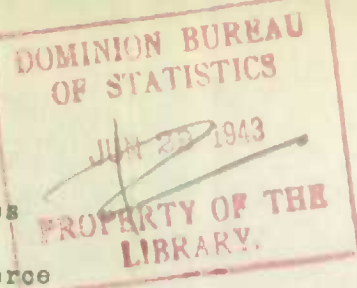


WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Conjugal Condition of the Population

Final census figures reveal that single persons constituted 54.1 per cent of Canada's population of 11,506,655 in 1941. Married persons accounted for 41.2 per cent, widowed 4.6 per cent, and divorced 0.1 per cent. In 1931, 57.4 per cent of the population were enumerated as single and only 38.3 per cent as married. The actual increase in the number of married persons amounted to 764,953 or 19.3 per cent, while the number of single persons showed a much smaller increase over 1931 of 279,156, or only 4.7 per cent. The higher rate of increase in married persons over single resulted in considerable part from the changing age distribution of the population since 1931, i.e., from the increase that has taken place in the proportion of persons of marriageable ages and older persons, to those of younger ages. Further proof of this is seen in the rise in the number of widowed persons from 437,595 in 1931 to 525,121 in 1941, a relative increase of 20 per cent.

Among the provinces, Quebec showed the largest proportionate number of single persons to the total population. Single persons of all ages represented 60.3 per cent of the population of Quebec, and married persons 35.7. On the other hand, the highest ratio of married persons was noted in British Columbia, where 47.8 per cent of the population were married, and only 46.5 per cent single. Ontario also showed a large proportion of married persons, with 45.1 per cent of the population enumerated as married and 49.4 per cent as single.

All the provinces recorded an increase in the number of married persons since 1931. The number of single persons, however, declined in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and showed only slight relative increases in Ontario and Alberta. The percentage increases, or decreases (-), in the number of single persons, with the increases of married persons in brackets, were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 6.1 (12.3); Nova Scotia, 8.0 (20.1); New Brunswick, 8.1 (19.1); Quebec, 12.4 (22.3); Ontario, 2.6 (19.2); Manitoba, -4.7 (15.9); Saskatchewan, -9.4 (6.3); Alberta, 1.7 (17.8); British Columbia, 7.5 (23.9).

The distribution by sex showed that of the 6,230,568 single persons in Canada, 53.3 per cent were males, a ratio almost identical to that in 1931. The number of married persons also revealed a slightly higher ratio of males, 50.7 per cent of the total of 4,746,143 married persons being of the male sex. The paradox in the excess of married males over married females is explained by the fact that wives of certain of the foreign-born males were not residing in Canada at the date of the census.

The number of divorced persons in Canada at the 1941 census was almost double that shown in 1931, increasing from 7,441 to 14,032, although they constituted but 0.1 per cent of the total population in 1941. The majority of divorced persons resided in urban localities, and most of these were large urban centres of over 30,000 population, with only 3,863 being counted in rural Canada. Persons who were married but permanently separated for domestic reasons numbered 80,137, with almost three-fourths residing in urban areas. Comparative figures as to the number of permanently separated in 1931 are not available.

Farm Family Living Costs

The index of farm family living costs on the base 1935-39=100 advanced from 119.9 for August last year to 121.3 for April, 1943. This index reflects changes in the cost of a family living budget for farm families. It does not include the cost of housing, or of foods ordinarily produced on the farms for home consumption. In these respects it differs noticeably from the official cost-of-living index in which rentals and retail prices of farm products are important items.

The increase of 1.4 points or 1.2 per cent in the farm family cost-of-living index may be compared with an increase of 13.5 per cent in the Canadian wholesale price index of farm products between August 1942 and April, 1943.

The index increase of 1.4 points corresponds to the following increases in points for different budget groups: household equipment, 2.1; fuel, 4.3; food, 1.8; clothing, 0.6; health, 1.7; and miscellaneous, 0.4.

The eastern regional farm living cost index rose 1.7 per cent, the western index 2.3 per cent. Contributing factors are noted in the following comments.

The food prices index advanced 1.6 per cent for Eastern Canada, 0.9 per cent for the West, and 1.3 percent for the Dominion as a whole. Price decreases were noted in tea, coffee, raisins, currants and oatmeal, but these were more than offset by increases in meats, lard, canned fruit and vegetables, and jams. The April food price index was 36.9 per cent above the August 1939 level.

The clothing price index advanced 0.5 per cent for the Dominion and 0.6 per cent and 0.3 per cent for the East and West, respectively. The increases were mainly small but general in woollen goods such as sweaters and blankets, in certain cotton goods and linen table napkins. This index was 26.6 per cent above the fall 1939 level.

The fuel index rose 2.0 per cent in the East, 7.1 per cent in the West, and 3.9 per cent for all Canada. Considerable increases occurred in the price of wood in British Columbia, and there were small increases in wood prices in the other provinces. There has been a rise of 13.8 per cent in the fuel index since 1939.

The household equipment group showed a rise of 1.2 per cent for the East, 2.2 per cent for the West and 1.7 per cent for all Canada. The April index was 26.5 per cent above that of August, 1939.

The health maintenance index rose 1.6 per cent. Doctors' and dentists' fees were slightly higher, but increased hospital fees accounted for most of the increase in the index. The April index was 4.9 per cent above the August 1939 level.

The miscellaneous group index rose 0.4 per cent. The advance was due mainly to increases in the newspaper and life insurance sub-groups. There was a 3.1 per cent increase from August 1939 to April 1943 in this group.

Conditions in Canada

Crop conditions in Canada generally remain backward. Heavy rains have delayed field work and low temperatures are retarding growth. Seeding and planting in the Maritime Provinces is now fifty to eighty per cent completed. In some sections, however, many farmers will not be able to finish their work in time for the crops to ripen. Pastures and hay fields are generally making good growth but in some areas stands of grass are thin and clover has been winter-killed. Heavy loads of bloom are reported in the orchards in all three provinces. In Annapolis Valley apple scab is serious in all but the best sprayed orchards and insects are generally fairly abundant.

Heavy rains in Quebec have further delayed field operations and nearly 30 per cent of the grain still remains to be sown. In other districts seeding is now about completed. A heavy hay crop is indicated for most of the province. Pastures generally are good. Some reduction in the total area of vegetables has resulted from the backward spring and scarcity of labour but growth has been good. In Ontario seeding operations are still incomplete in many districts although progress has been rapid during the past two weeks. Fall wheat and early sown grains are making good progress. The hay and alfalfa crops are doing exceptionally well and haying is expected to be general in about two weeks. Pasture conditions are excellent.

Summer weather is coming very slowly to the Prairie Provinces and the general complaint continues to be the absence of sunshine and warmth. Some seeding of coarse grains remains to be done but wheat is mostly in and the bulk of it showing above ground. Height of grains indicates very backward growth and whereas early wheat in Manitoba at this time last year was 15 inches high the best crops this year appear to be only about half that height. Heavy rains in Saskatchewan and parts of Alberta improved the moisture situation in these provinces but there is still a very dry area in south-eastern Alberta. In Manitoba, on the other hand, too much rain has fallen in parts and the Red River Valley is suffering from excessive moisture. Crops are all well rooted and with warmer weather and lots of sunshine would make rapid progress. Insect damage is light on the whole and pastures have improved except in the dry areas mostly in Alberta.

Cool weather during the past two weeks in British Columbia has delayed plant growth and higher temperatures are needed to offset the effects of the backward spring. Moisture conditions generally are fairly satisfactory although rains are badly needed in the Okanagan Valley. First cutting of the hay and alfalfa crop is under way and yields will be below average.

Visible Supply of Wheat

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on June 10 amounted to 396,852,157 bushels, including 385,988,874 in Canadian positions and 10,863,283 in United States positions. A week ago stocks totalled 401,775,817 bushels, while on June 11 last year the amount in store was 410,895,748 bushels.

Farmers' Marketings of Wheat

Farmers in western Canada marketed 5,705,831 bushels of wheat during the week ending June 10 as compared with 5,603,511 in the previous week. During the elapsed portion of the crop year 217,737,894 bushels were marketed as compared with 193,684,847 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

Creamery Butter in Storage

Creamery butter stocks on June 1 were 19,543,285 pounds, which were 4.5 million pounds more than the average of the five years, 1938-1942. The holdings on June 1 last year were 3.5 million pounds below the average of the previous five years. The crisis in butter stocks would appear to have been passed, according to the Agricultural Statistics Branch of the Bureau.

Cheese in Storage

There has been a reduction of cheese stocks, which at 24,620,405 pounds on June 1 were 45 per cent below the holdings of a year ago. The movement into storage, 7.2 million pounds, was equivalent to 50.4 per cent of the production for May.

Stocks of Concentrated Milk Products

Evaporated whole milk, with stocks at 8,486,818 pounds on June 1, was almost a million pounds less than a year ago, while skim milk powder decreased a third of a million pounds last year, there being 1,885,230 pounds on hand. Casein, used in paints, in the manufacture of buttons and other such plastics as well as in other products, totalled only 141,615 pounds in the hands of the manufacturers of the product, but in the hands of the users amounted to 1,017,310 pounds.

Eggs in Storage on June 1

Shell eggs in storage on June 1 amounted to 6,667,877 dozen as compared with 17,851,834 a year ago, a large decrease. Huge quantities of shell eggs are now broken and the contents dried and shipped to Britain as dried egg powder. They are also frozen in the liquid state awaiting dehydration. Stocks of frozen eggs were 9,781,854 pounds, being two million more than on June 1, 1942.

Stocks of Poultry on June 1

Great reductions of poultry stocks were shown on June 1, the total standing at 2,738,563 pounds, being 6.5 million lower than a year ago. Chicken holdings were 1.5 million pounds less and turkey stocks were reduced by 4.3 million pounds.

Stocks of Meats on June 1

Stocks of all meat at 74,469,707 pounds were 1.3 million pounds lower than a year ago. Pork holdings at 53,922,165 pounds, were 4.3 million pounds below last year. Beef stocks, however, were 15,365,689 pounds, or 3.5 million pounds more than on June 1, 1942. Veal also increased by half a million pounds, the total being 4,062,973 pounds, but mutton and lamb, like pork, decreased almost a half a million pounds to 696,239 pounds.

Non-Ferrous Metal Manufactures

Production of non-ferrous metals and their manufactures was valued at \$726,350,747 in 1941, an increase of 34 per cent above the corresponding total for 1940. All industries included in this group showed advances in 1941 compared with 1940. Aluminium manufactures increased 22 per cent to \$18,148,205; brass and copper manufactures, 76 per cent to \$100,588,991; white metal alloys, 69 per cent to \$21,307,949; jewellery and silverware, 36 per cent to \$23,313,589; electrical apparatus and supplies, 37 per cent to \$177,903,626; the miscellaneous industry, 63 per cent to \$5,763,817 and the non-ferrous smelting and refining industry, 24 per cent to \$379,322,270.

Production of Crude Petroleum in March

The Canadian output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in March amounted to 861,079 barrels compared with 779,998 in the previous month and 922,999 in the corresponding month last year. Alberta's output was recorded at 829,684 barrels, of which 819,747 barrels came from the Turner Valley Field. Total Canadian output during the first quarter of this year amounted to 2,501,867 barrels compared with 2,644,684 in the corresponding period last year.

Production of Natural Gas in March

Natural gas production in March amounted to 5,020,213,000 cubic feet as compared with 4,489,386,000 in the previous month and 4,471,467,000 in the corresponding month last year. During the first three months of this year production totalled 14,985,610,000 cubic feet as compared with 14,330,812,000 in the like period of 1942.

Retail Sales of Gasoline in February

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the gasoline tax departments of the Provincial Governments retail sales of gasoline in Canada in February totalled 45,861,000 gallons compared with 52,399,000 in the corresponding month last year. Sales during the first two months of 1943 aggregated 91,999,000 gallons compared with 110,807,000 in the like period of 1942.

Chemicals and Allied Products

According to preliminary figures, the production of chemicals and allied products reached a total value of \$471,800,000 in 1942 compared with \$304,400,000 in 1941 when the previous record was established. The bulk of the increase in 1942 was in special chemicals and explosives, but most other lines also showed substantial gains. Percentage gains by principal industrial groups were as follows: coal tar distillation, 32; heavy chemicals, 24; compressed gases, 27; fertilizers, 32; medicinals, 16; paints, 13; soaps, 14; toilet preparations, 16; inks, 0.5; adhesives, 23; polishes, 13; and miscellaneous, 130. There was a decline of six per cent in the wood distillation industry.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in April

Births registered in Canadian cities, towns and villages in April numbered 11,440, deaths 4,992 and marriages 3,956 as compared with 10,089 births, 4,520 deaths and 5,604 marriages in April last year, showing increases of 13 per cent in births, 10 per cent in deaths and a decrease of 29 per cent in marriages.

Divorces Granted in 1941

There were 2,461 divorces granted in Canada in 1941, 2,412 being granted by the courts of seven provinces, while 48 were granted by the Dominion Parliament to petitioners whose legal domicile was in the province of Quebec and one in Prince Edward Island. As compared with 1940, the number of divorces increased by 92, or 3.9 per cent. Alberta with an increase of 37, Manitoba with 36, New Brunswick with 35, Ontario with 33, and Saskatchewan with 21, accounted for the greater portion of the increase. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island recorded lesser increases, while British Columbia showed a decrease of 65 and Quebec a decrease of 14.

Artificial and Real Silk Industry

A sharp increase was recorded in the value of the products manufactured by the Canadian artificial and real silk industry in 1941. Fabrics, yarns, threads and all other items were produced to the value of \$41,549,845 compared with \$31,207,809 in 1940, an increase of \$10,342,036 or 33.1 per cent. Fabrics woven entirely of continuous filament artificial silk yarns were the most important items produced, being manufactured to the extent of 50,086,500 yards valued at \$22,376,976 as against 35,114,903 yards valued at \$14,772,134 in 1940. Materials used cost \$15,855,842, an increase of \$4,192,834 or 39.5 per cent.

Languages Spoken in Quebec

Figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that of the total population of the Province of Quebec of 3,331,882 in 1941, 2,016,089 persons could speak French only, 410,721 English only, 892,984 both English and French, while 12,088 could speak neither language. In 1931, 1,615,155 spoke French only, 395,995 English only, 842,369 English and French, while 20,736 neither language.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. The Machine Shops Industry, 1941 (15 cents).
 2. Language and Mother Tongue - Quebec - 1941 (10 cents).
 3. Fruit and Nursery Products, Quebec (10 cents).
 4. Canadian National Railways, 1923 - 1942 (20 cents).
 5. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 6. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, April (10 cents).
 7. Farm Values and Farm Area, 1941 (10 cents).
 8. Dissolutions of Marriages, 1941 (25 cents)
 9. Boilers, Tanks and Plate Work Industry, 1941 (25 cents).
 10. Chemicals and Allied Products, 1942 (15 cents).
 11. Births, Deaths and Marriages, April (10 cents).
 12. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, May (10 cents).
 13. School Attendance and Years of Schooling, Quebec, 1941 (10 cents).
 14. Manufactures of the Non-Ferrous Metals, 1941 (15 cents).
 15. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, March; and Gasoline Sales, February (10 cents).
 16. The Artificial and Real Silk Industry, 1941 (25 cents).
 17. Power Laundries and Cleaning and Dyeing Establishments, 1941 (25 cents).
 18. Farm Family Living Costs, April (10 cents).
 19. Conjugal Condition, Canada, 1941 (10 cents).
 20. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
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