

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

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### Canadians and Other Nationals

There is a prevalent impression abroad that the Canadian Census does not deal with nationality or citizenship -- defined as "the country to which a person owes allegiance". This impression is not in accordance with the facts. It arises through the failure of many persons to distinguish between the term "nationality or citizenship", which is a legal term, and "racial origin", which cannot be changed at will or by legal process. Racial origin, as used in the census, signifies descent from a common ancestor, and this implies a combined biological, cultural and geographical inheritance.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a bulletin on "Canadian Nationals", the product of a question on "nationality or citizenship" which was asked in respect of every person in Canada at the date of the Census of 1941. The bulletin shows that 11,210,310, or 97.4 per cent of the population of Canada at the date of the census declared their nationality to be Canadian. Full explanations as to what constitutes a Canadian national are given in the bulletin.

The bulletin shows that in respect of nationality the people domiciled in Canada at the date of the census were divided into three classes: first, Canadian nationals; secondly, other British subjects, who have not been domiciled in Canada for the five years necessary for them to be legally entitled to the status of Canadian nationals; thirdly, aliens, whose number has considerably diminished since the Census of 1931.

In the ordinary course of life most of our people do not have to worry about their nationality. A test of legal nationality, however, is applied when a person has to apply for a passport to travel in foreign lands. In such circumstances a Canadian national would carry a Canadian passport, a British subject other than a Canadian national would have to carry a passport from the government of his own country -- probably the United Kingdom or, possibly, Australia. An alien, however, would have to carry a passport from the country of his allegiance, whatever that might be.

The total number of aliens domiciled in Canada at the date of the census, as reported to the census enumerators, was 274,340, being about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the total population. The largest single group of aliens in Canada were the citizens of the United States who numbered 72,016. The next largest group were citizens of Poland who numbered 42,884; the citizens of China numbered 25,961. About 1,500 persons stated at the census that they were aliens but failed to supply information regarding the country of their allegiance.

### Crop Conditions in the Prairie Provinces

Scattered rains were received across the Prairies during the past week. Temperatures were moderate in Manitoba and Saskatchewan but the weather was fairly hot over most of Alberta. Widespread drought in this latter province and in Saskatchewan is now threatening to reduce seriously the production of wheat and coarse grains. Crop conditions continued very favourable in Manitoba although the later sown special crops such as corn and rapeseed are still backward and require warm weather. Weeds are still competing with grain crops and are now a serious menace to row crops. Early wheat is well headed and haying is getting under way with hay and clover crops reported heavy.

Crop conditions are improving rapidly in the north-eastern half of Saskatchewan, where lots of rain has been received, but where growth has been backward because of cool weather. In the south-western half of the province rains have proved insufficient to help the crops materially. Wheat has headed out on short straw and many fields will return less than 10 bushels to the acre. Coarse grains have been seriously affected owing to the lack of rain.

Although Alberta received a third of an inch of rain during the past week, the hot dry weather has depleted moisture supplies. A wide area from Olds to Athabasca to Vermilion to Manyberries is suffering from lack of rain, and wheat is heading on short straw. Crop conditions continue excellent in the area from Calgary to Taber and west to the foothills. Some hail damage has been reported from all three provinces but has been most serious in Alberta. No insect damage of importance has occurred so far this season.



### Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 12 totalled 236,022,910 bushels as compared with 280,970,896 on the corresponding date of last year, a decrease of 44,947,986 bushels. This year's total included 220,890,457 bushels in Canadian positions and 15,132,453 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended July 12 amounted to 4,575,888 bushels as compared with 2,508,719 in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year, which commenced August 1, 1944, marketings of wheat aggregated 329,189,092 bushels as compared with 290,416,293 in the corresponding period of 1943-44.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending July 12, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 2,209,012 (1,543,161) bushels; barley, 550,321 (391,401); rye, 17,756 (12,172); flaxseed, 42,690 (19,811).

### Estimates of Tobacco Acreages

The area planted to tobacco this year is estimated at 93,790 acres as compared with 88,495 in the preceding year. The acreage represents 85.9 per cent of the 109,140 acres recommended by the Dominion-Provincial Conference of December 1944, but weather conditions in eastern Canada militated against the planting of a larger acreage. The final estimates of the 1944 commercial tobacco crop indicate a total production of 105,415,500 pounds of green leaf, or an average yield of 1,191 pounds per acre. The total value was \$31,001,900.

The acreage in flue-cured leaf this year totals 76,880. There are 4,750 acres in Quebec, being practically the same as in 1944. The flue-cured estimated for Ontario is 72,000 acres as compared with 68,800 last year, an increase of 4.6 per cent, while in British Columbia the acreage is estimated at 130, a decrease from the 152 acres reported for 1944. The Dominion-Provincial Conference recommended 6,000 acres for Quebec, 82,600 for Ontario and 300 acres for British Columbia.

The burley acreage, all in Ontario, is given as 11,400, which is slightly more than the 1939 plantings and nearly 2,000 acres greater than the 1944 area. The plantings of dark tobacco are estimated at 1,000 acres.

Transplanting of cigar leaf tobacco was not completed until well into July. The estimate is given as 2,600 acres, or 200 more than last year, but the area is still less than in the years prior to 1933.

The acreage in pipe tobacco is reported at 1,710, which is less than the 1,839 acres for 1944. The area planted to large pipe varieties is 1,150 acres, while to medium pipe it is 400, and to small pipe 160 acres.

### Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers

The composite Dominion price index number of commodities and services used by farmers, including family living requirements, on the base 1935-1939=100, recorded an increase of 2.9 points to 134.4 between January and April, 1945. Compared with April 1944, this index was up 1.5 points. Because of the marked seasonal differences in farm wage-rate index numbers, this second comparison is a fairer one than the first. Between January and April, changes, apart from the rise in the wage-rate index, were all fractional. The eight factor index representing commodities used in farm operation, the 10 factor index which adds tax rates and interest rates to the eight factor series, and the farm cost-of-living index all advanced 0.2 points to 125.5, 120.5 and 123.0, respectively, between January and April. The wage-rate series mounted from 234.6 to 281.4 in this interval. This increase of 46.8 points compared with a rise in the same period of 1944 amounting to 46.0 points.

Differences in the movements of eastern and western regional indexes were also mainly related to wage rates. The composite eastern price index of commodities and services used by farmers, including family living requirements, advanced between January and April from 133.4 to 135.1, while the companion western series moved up from 128.8 to 133.3. The main factors in both of these changes were wage-rate index increases of 20.8 points and 86.3 points in the respective eastern and western series.



The eastern Canada farm family living requirements price index advanced 0.3 points to 122.8 between January and April, while the western index moved up 0.1 to 123.4. Both regional series recorded small gains for fuel and household equipment and a minor decrease for foods. The eastern health maintenance series increased 0.1 to 111.8, while the western index held unchanged at 111.8.

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#### June Canal Traffic

Total traffic through the Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals in June amounted to 15,467,778 tons as compared with 17,043,769 in the corresponding month of last year. East-bound iron ore declined from 12,541,108 to 10,872,633 tons, west-bound soft coal from 2,346,163 to 1,737,058 tons, and oil and gasoline from 120,965 to 106,310 tons. Wheat increased from 1,294,800 to 1,900,844 tons, and west-bound stone from 124,411 to 148,509 tons. The Canadian lock, which was closed for repairs in May, was re-opened June 26.

Traffic using the Welland Ship Canal increased to 1,706,347 tons in June from 1,523,657 tons in June, 1944. Wheat increased by 228,776 tons or 7,625,900 bushels, gasoline by 24,790 tons and pulpwood by 20,774 tons. Barley decreased by 24,274 tons, soft coal by 56,165 tons, iron ore by 19,164 tons, and sand, gravel and stone by 23,210 tons.

Traffic on the St. Lawrence canals increased to 872,351 tons in June from 828,847 tons in June, 1944. Wheat shipments recorded an advance of 202,848 tons, pulpwood 23,598 tons, petroleum and other oils 4,921 tons and flaxseed 4,434 tons. Barley decreased by 13,025 tons, paper 17,857 tons, soft coal 125,914 tons and other ore - largely bauxite - 25,519 tons.

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#### Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales in June

There were 2,892 new and used vehicles financed in June for a total of \$1,473,009 as compared with 3,393 vehicles with a financed value of \$1,415,253 in the corresponding month of last year. The reduction of 15 per cent in the number of units financed resulted from continued declines in used vehicle financing. The four per cent increase in the amount of financing reflects a continuation of the increased activity in the new vehicle field which has characterized the results for recent months. There were 430 new vehicles financed in June this year to the extent of \$572,131.

Used vehicles financed in June of this year totalled 2,462 units with a financed value of \$900,878, down 23 per cent in number and 24 per cent in amount of financing below the 3,208 transactions involving \$1,137,392 in June, 1944. The decrease for the Province of Quebec amounted to only three per cent, but substantial reductions were recorded for all other sections of the country.

Cumulative results for the first half of this year indicated a marked increase in the volume of new vehicle financing, with 1,680 units financed to the end of June this year as compared with 1,022 financed in the similar period of 1944. Used vehicles financed in the first half of 1945 totalled 12,085, down 30 per cent from the 17,169 used vehicles financed during the first six months of 1944.

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#### Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings at May 1

Although there was a reduction in the number of wage-earners employed by manufacturers at the beginning of May, there was a moderate increase in the aggregate hours worked and in the wages paid as compared with April 1 when the situation had been affected by the Easter holidays. The average hourly rate, however, showed no significant change. The co-operating establishments reported a total of 837,849 men and women employed at hourly rates at May 1; the hours which these persons had worked in the preceding week totalled 38,087,382, while the sum of \$26,852,840 was paid for services rendered in these hours. At the beginning of April, the same manufacturers had employed 851,876 persons at hourly rates, whose hours of work had aggregated 37,121,437, while their earnings had amounted to \$26,142,436. The decline of 1.6 per cent in the number of hourly rated employees at May 1 was thus accompanied by an increase of 2.6 per cent in the total hours worked, and of 2.7 per cent in the aggregate hourly wages. The average earnings per hour in manufacturing, at 70.5 cents, showed little change from the hourly rate of 70.4 cents at April 1.



The average hourly earnings of wage-earners in the durable goods industries stood at 78.2 cents at May 1, as compared with 78 cents at April 1. The average hours worked by persons in this group of industries rose from 44.2 cents at that date to 46.2 at the date under review. In the non-durable manufactured goods industries the average hourly rate was unchanged at 60.9 cents per hour at April 1 and May 1. The number of hours per week rose from 42.7 at the former date to 44.5 at the latter. Little general change was shown in the hourly rates reported in the various branches of manufacturing. The greatest difference was a decline of 2.9 cents per hour in the rubber group; this was largely due to an industrial dispute, which also was largely responsible for a reduction in the average hours worked from 44.8 at April 1 to 42.4 at May 1.

The average hourly rate in the mining industry as a whole was slightly higher, at 83.9 cents per hour at May 1 as compared with 83.6 at April 1. Within the mining division, the highest rate was in coal mining; at 93.2 cents per hour, this was exceeded only by the average of 93.6 cents in automobile manufacturing. Both of these industries employ unusually large proportions of male workers. In highway construction, the average earnings declined from 65.8 cents per hour at April 1 to 61.3 cents at May 1.

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#### Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were valued at \$2,460,592 during the first quarter of 1945 as compared with \$2,663,430 in the final quarter of 1944 and with \$2,478,435 in the first quarter of 1944. Sales for the quarter under review included 324,719 batteries at \$1,860,779 for the ignition of internal combustion engines; 731 batteries at \$2,909 for motor cycle starting; 22,106 cells at \$130,225 for farm lighting plants; 1,915 cells at \$43,775 for railway service; batteries valued at \$346,900 for other purposes, including those for telephone switchboards, and miscellaneous parts and supplies for batteries valued at \$76,004.

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#### Civil Aviation in March

Civil air carriers transported 38,689 revenue passengers during March as compared with 31,405 in the preceding month and 29,513 in the corresponding month of last year. Freight increased to 971,792 pounds from 753,423 in February and 941,851 in March, 1944, while mail totalled 646,210 pounds as compared with 571,604 in February and 646,521 a year ago. Operating revenues of Canadian licensed carriers decreased from \$1,420,710 in March 1944 to \$1,401,770, operating expenses from \$1,616,512 to \$1,435,315, and the operating deficit was reduced from \$195,602 to \$33,545.

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#### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended July 7 dropped to 63,390 cars from 72,171 cars for the preceding week and 71,405 cars for the week ended July 8 last year. The Dominion Day holiday was the main factor in the reduction; in 1944 it reduced the loadings for the week ended July 1 to 63,531 cars. Loadings in the eastern division amounted to 40,640 cars and in the western division to 22,750 cars.

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#### Production of Silver in May

The production of silver in Canada in May was recorded at 1,198,327 ounces as compared with 1,253,877 in the preceding month and 1,029,674 in the corresponding month of last year. Quotations for silver on the New York market in May averaged 49.23 cents per ounce in Canadian funds. Based on this price the value of the month's output was \$589,936. During the first five months of the current year the output totalled 5,623,565 ounces as compared with 6,105,081 in the corresponding period of 1944.

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#### Lead Production in May

Primary unrefined lead production in May totalled 25,500,464 pounds as compared with 28,172,344 in the preceding month and 20,491,362 in the corresponding month of last year. During the first five months of this year the output totalled 139,044,502 pounds as compared with 132,490,590 in the similar period of 1944.

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### Production of Zinc in May

Production of primary zinc in Canada in May amounted to 45,427,551 pounds as compared with 43,385,577 in April and 45,646,454 in May, 1944. For the first five months of the present year the output was recorded at 230,537,029 pounds as compared with 227,300-262 in the corresponding period of last year.

### Hardware, Tools and Cutlery Industry

Production by establishments which were engaged chiefly in the manufacture of hardware, hand tools, cutlery, and other related products, amounted to \$91,296,000 in 1943 as compared with \$82,308,000 in the preceding year, an advance of about 11 per cent. Output included bolts, nuts, rivets, hardware, safety razors and blades, saws and parts, screw machine products, metal stampings, knitting machine needles, twist drills, milling cutters, machine knives, axes, hatchets, spades, forks, shovels, files, skates, threading tools, carpenters' tools, etc.

### Brass and Copper Products Industry

The gross factory selling value of products made by establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of commodities from brass, bronze or copper, other than electrical equipment, amounted to \$192,988,000 in 1943 as compared with \$164,291,000 in the preceding year and \$100,589,000 in 1941. Products made by these firms in 1943 included ingots, bars, rods, plates, sheets, discs, cups, tubing, and such further fabricated lines as wire cloth, valves, cartridge cases, kettles and tanks, plumbing supplies, gas and water meters, fire extinguishers, lightning rods, metal fasteners, etc.

### Printing Trades of Canada in 1943

The total production of the printing trades in 1943 amounted to \$156,370,544, showing an increase of seven per cent over the corresponding figure of \$146,129,410 reported in 1942. Periodicals accounted for \$64,209,752 of this amount, daily newspapers alone contributing \$45,757,632. Printed and bound books were valued at \$8,322,236, other printed advertising at \$13,836,304, bound blank books at \$2,668,244, miscellaneous printed goods and printed stationery at \$51,508,377, and other products at \$3,817,426. Total finished printed matter and other products amounted to \$145,362,339 in 1943, as against \$136,248,256 in the preceding year. Trade work done during the year totalled \$11,008,205, as compared with \$9,881,154 in 1942.

### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Statistics of Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, May 1 (10 cents).
2. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
3. The Printing Trades, 1943 (35 cents).
4. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
5. Consumption of Refractories, 1942 and 1943 (50 cents).
6. Civil Aviation, March (10 cents).
7. Brass and Copper Products Industry, 1943 (25 cents).
8. Hardware, Tools and Cutlery Industry, 1943 (25 cents).
9. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, First Quarter, 1945 (10 cents).
10. Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers, April (10 cents).
11. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
12. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, May (10 cents).
13. Tobacco Crop Report (10 cents).
14. Canadians and Other Nationals, 1941 (10 cents).
15. Summary of Canal Traffic, June (10 cents).
16. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, June (10 cents).



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