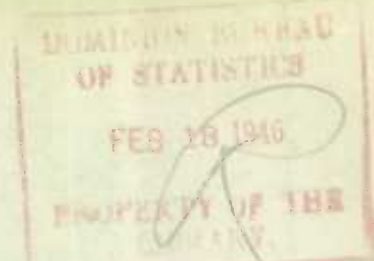


WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Future Population of Canada

In the past 50 years, the problem of population size has assumed a position of considerable significance. This interest has resulted in an intensive study of past trends of fertility and mortality rates of all countries and an attempt, on the basis of past experience to project particular populations 30-50 years into the future. The value of population projections lies, not in their prophetic qualities, for it cannot be too strongly emphasized that no attempt is made to predict what the total population of a community will be at some future date, but in their examination of what consequences must ensue if no unforeseen agencies intervene to affect drastically past trends.

Accordingly, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared a bulletin which deals with the future size of Canada's population. While the bulletin does provide some estimates relating to the period up to 1971, it does not attempt to predict what Canada's population actually will be towards the end of this century. It should be clearly understood that the projections of population size for Canada are based on definite assumptions, no allowance is made for offsetting factors such as migration, war, etc. It is assumed that both mortality and fertility rates in Canada will continue to fall and that they will follow a pattern indicated by recent trends.

The population of Canada began to increase rapidly after 1900 with the impetus given it by European migration. After 1931, with the restrictions placed upon immigration, the population has continued to grow, but at a rate which is becoming progressively smaller. Thus, the decennial rate of increase which was 34 per cent and 22 per cent in the expanding period 1901-1921 was less than 11 per cent in the last census period, 1931-1941.

As has been stated, the projections of the present study carry the population of Canada from 1941 to 1971, and show the growth as it will be, only if certain assumptions prevail--one of the most important being that no migration will take place between Canada and other countries, or within Canada between the provinces, in the future. Obviously, immigration is an unknown factor that will depend upon future government policy. Since no interprovincial migration is assumed, too much emphasis should not be placed on the relative growth in the provinces. If the past mobility of the population continues, then the population of the provinces may be vastly changed.

Estimate "D" in the bulletin records the population of Canada as 14,606,000 by 1971, and estimate "B", as 13,917,000. In estimate "D", the high marriage rates of the war years are credited with some effect in slowing down the rate of decline in fertility which has been observed in recent years. In estimate "B" the downtrend was assumed to continue uninterruptedly. In the opinion of the group responsible for the investigation, the probable future population of Canada-- in the absence of gain or loss through migration --will be between the upper "D" and lower "B" limits of estimates, and most probably nearer the upper limit. In either projection, provided fertility continues to decline in the future, as it has done in the past, the population will eventually reach a maximum and thereafter will begin to decline. According to estimate "D", the maximum will be reached at the end of the century and the population will then be about 15,000,000.

As a result of past changes in fertility and mortality, the population of Canada is getting older. If these trends continue, there will be more old people and fewer children, and the labour force will contain a higher proportion of older workers. The potential labour force will, however, continue to increase up to 1971, both in absolute numbers and relatively to the rest of the population, so that the burden of social dependency will be somewhat lighter.

Decrease Recorded in Adult Crime in 1944

Returns of criminal court proceedings record an overall decline of 6.6 per cent in the number of adults convicted of breaches of the law during 1944 as compared with the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of adults convicted during 1944 was 473,238 as compared with 507,067 in 1943, a numerical decrease of 33,829. Decline was also shown in the total number of cases dealt with, the figure falling from 512,735 in 1943 to 479,351.

Convictions of adults for indictable offences increased 1.8 per cent during 1944,

or from 41,752 to 42,511. The number of males convicted of this class of crime was 38,407 as compared with 35,620, and females, 4,104 as compared with 6,132. Quebec and Saskatchewan showed fewer convictions in the indictable group, while the remaining provinces recorded increases.

Convictions for offences against property with violence showed an increase of 25 per cent during 1944, while convictions for offences against property without violence rose 3.1 per cent. Theft, which accounts for, roughly, 25 per cent of all convictions for indictable offences each year, showed a nominal increase of 0.2 per cent, while convictions for forgery and offences against currency, malicious offences against property, etc. were lower in number.

The number of adults convicted of non-indictable offences in 1944 decreased to 430,727 from 465,315 in the preceding year, or by 7.4 per cent. Fewer convictions were recorded in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, with advances in the remaining provinces. Breaches of street and traffic regulations, which always accounts for more than 50 per cent of all non-indictable offences, showed 270,021 convictions in 1944, a decrease of 1.6 per cent from 1943.

Increases in other non-indictable cases for which over 10,000 convictions were obtained in 1944, as compared with 1943 were: breaches of the Liquor, Prohibition and Temperance Acts, 26.6 per cent; and speeding by autos, 7.7 per cent. Decreases in the 10,000-conviction group were shown for breaches of municipal by-laws, 26.6 per cent; offences against Gambling Acts, 18.3 per cent, and drunkenness, 1.4 per cent.

Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings

Manufacturing establishments at December 1 showed continued declines in the number of wage-earners employed at hourly rates, in the total hours worked by such persons in the week preceding, and in their aggregate hourly earnings, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics were tabulated from 6,111 employers having 708,346 hourly-rated wage-earners at the date under review, as compared with 718,876 at November 1. The latest indicated total of hours worked was 31,726,261, for which the remuneration amounted to \$21,241,170; the hourly-rated personnel employed by the same firms at November 1 had worked at total of 32,292,443 hours, for which they were paid the sum of \$21,798,373. There was thus a reduction of 1.5 per cent in the number of wage-earners, accompanied by that of 1.8 per cent in the aggregate hours worked and of 2.6 per cent in the hourly wages. The average hours per worker fractionally declined, falling from 44.9 at November 1, to 44.8 in the week ending on or about the first of December. There was also a further small decrease in the hourly earnings, which averaged 67 cents at December 1 as compared with 67.5 at November 1, and 67.8 at October 1.

The latest reduction in the average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole was the seventh consecutively reported. As in preceding periods of observation, the more important factors contributing to the decline were significant changes in the number and in the industrial distribution of wage-earners during the period of conversion from wartime to peacetime production, and industrial disputes, which continued directly and indirectly to affect the situation to a considerable degree. Further reductions in overtime work were also indicated, although this was a factor of diminishing weight; the Ontario Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act, which came into effect at the First of November, tended to reduce the hours worked in some industries.

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on February 7 totalled 155,622,417 bushels as compared with 368,014,958 on the corresponding date of last year. Visible stocks in Canadian positions on the latest date amounted to 136,169,062 bushels as compared with 334,861,586 bushels, and in United States positions, 19,453,355 bushels as compared with 33,153,372 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending February 7 amounted to 871,071 bushels as compared with 1,427,216 in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year, marketings of wheat totalled 184,519,746 bushels as compared with 250,469,424 in the similar period of 1944-45.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending February 7, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,083,715 (1,659,748) bushels; barley, 166,221 (275,029); rye, 7,667 (11,303); flaxseed, 7,885 (5,491).

Storage Holdings of Dairy and Poultry Products

Stocks of creamery butter in cold storages, dairy factories, and in transit at the opening of business on February 1, 1946, were recorded at 22,988,297 pounds as compared with 36,228,503 pounds on January 1, and 30,625,729 pounds on February 1, 1945, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The five-year average for February 1 stands at 27,950,000 pounds. Holdings of cheese were also lower, amounting to 24,194,529 pounds as compared with 33,724,199 pounds on January 1, 1946, and 32,499,197 pounds on February 1 last year.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held for or by manufacturers on February 1 this year amounted to 11,227,666 pounds, recording a sharp decline from January 1 when the holdings were 18,422,534 pounds, and from February 1, 1945, stocks of 22,837,615 pounds. Stocks of the chief by-product, skim-milk powder, amounted to 1,171,871 pounds as compared with 1,752,055 on January 1, and 3,106,813 on February 1, 1945.

Holdings of shell eggs on February 1 this year totalled 2,897,893 dozen as compared with 1,946,290 dozen on January 1, and 3,358,094 dozen on February 1, 1945. Stocks of frozen egg meats on February 1, were sharply lower, totalling 5,382,875 pounds as compared with 8,679,286 pounds on January 1, and 24,338,559 pounds on February 1, 1945.

Stocks of poultry on February 1 this year amounted to 12,467,870 pounds as compared with 16,182,278 pounds on January 1, and 20,885,343 pounds on February 1, 1945. Stocks in the current month included 5,179,804 pounds of chickens, 5,560,702 pounds of fowl, and 1,168,608 pounds of turkeys.

Cold Storage Holdings of Meat

Stocks of all meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on February 1 totalled 73,447,327 pounds as compared with 86,326,850 pounds on January 1, and 94,394,080 pounds on February 1, 1945, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Meat stocks showed an 'out-of-storage' movement of 12,900,000 pounds during the month of January, while a year ago there was an opposite movement of 1,600,000 pounds.

February 1 stocks of Canadian pork were 35,421,300 pounds, recording an increase over the preceding month, but a decline from the stocks of February 1, 1945, the respective totals being 32,755,543 pounds and 49,633,141 pounds. Beef stocks were lower, amounting to 29,359,335 pounds as compared with 40,514,504 pounds on January 1, and 35,153,536 pounds on February 1, 1945.

Veal stocks on February 1 amounted to 3,023,293 pounds as compared with 5,281,978 pounds on January 1, and 3,611,670 pounds on February 1, 1945, while stocks of mutton and lamb totalled 5,643,399 pounds as compared with 7,774,825 pounds on January 1, and 5,996,033 pounds a year ago. Stocks of lard on February 1 were low, totalling 883,615 pounds as compared with 954,198 pounds on January 1, and 4,341,779 pounds on February 1, 1945.

Cold Storage Holdings of Fish

Stocks of frozen fish in Canada on February 1 this year amounted to 20,842,816 pounds as compared with 29,208,785 pounds on January 1, and 22,454,706 pounds on February 1, 1945, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The amount of frozen fresh was 19,377,422 pounds as compared with 27,442,310 pounds on January 1, and 20,949,719 pounds on February 1, 1945. Frozen smoked fish in store totalled 1,465,394 pounds as compared with 1,766,475 pounds on January 1, and 1,504,987 pounds on February 1, 1945. Holdings of frozen cod on February 1 this year amounted to 2,407,039 pounds, haddock 541,187, salmon 6,340,523, sea herring, including kippers 4,754,893 pounds.

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, on February 1 this year amounted to 23,527,083 pounds as compared with 25,014,980 pounds on January 1, and 27,675,678 pounds on February 1, 1945, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 3,839,857 pounds as compared with 4,271,509 pounds on January 1, and 4,985,878 pounds on February 1, 1945. Stocks of Canadian-grown vegetables, including the holdings of commercial growers, on February 1 this year, were as follows: potatoes, 186,587 tons; onion, 7,515 tons; celery, 7,398 crates. Stocks of imported celery on February 1 totalled 25,674 crates, and of imported potatoes, 10,297 tons.

Fruit and Vegetable Preparations Industry

The gross value of products of the fruit and vegetable preparations industry in 1944 was \$107,335,000 as compared with \$72,229,000 in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the decade preceding the war the volume of fruit and vegetable preparations produced increased over 54 per cent. This growth is indeed remarkable and represents a substantial increase in the domestic demand for these products. The industry, besides supplying the domestic market, also had a substantial exportable surplus.

The most important branch of this industry is the canning of fruits and vegetables which is carried on most extensively in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec where climatic conditions for the growing of fruits and vegetables are favourable. The canning season begins in June and continues throughout the summer and autumn until October, being at its height in September. In September of 1944 there were 28,725 wage-earners employed in this industry, while in April, the month of lowest employment, there were only 7,258 employed.

The physical volume of production of canned fruits, canned vegetables and other products made by the industry during 1944 was about 41 per cent higher than in the previous year, while the dollar value of the output increased by 48.6 per cent. There was thus a slight rise in the selling value of the products made. There was an increase of 80 per cent in the volume of canned vegetables, 69 per cent in canned fruits, 46 per cent in catsup and sauces, 40 per cent in canned soups, 13 per cent in jam, jellies and marmalades, etc.

The development of the canned foods industry has effected a great change in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds are to be had at all times of the year, not always with the flavour of the freshly gathered products, but with much of their original freshness and flavour. The producers in the country are provided with an enormously extended market for their products and the consumers in both city and country with cheap and wholesome food in great variety.

Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers in Canada amounted to 882,448 at the end of December as compared with 825,435 at the end of November, and 596,461 at the end of December, 1944. Calf and kip skins on hand decreased from 578,239 at the end of November 1945 to 522,868 at the end of December, 1945. Stocks of other types at the end of December included 98,976 dozen sheep and lamb skins, 427,767 goat and kid skins and 29,242 horse hides.

Indexes of Retail Sales

An unprecedented volume of Christmas trade enabled Canadian retail merchants to expand their sales volume by eight per cent in December 1945 over the same month of 1944 and to secure a 20 per cent margin of increase over the preceding month. These results were derived from reports submitted by a sample of retail chain and independent firms operating approximately 9,000 stores and covering 14 trades. Unadjusted indexes, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 255.7 for December 1945, 213.0 for November 1945, and 237.1 for December, 1944.

The advance in retail sales during the calendar year 1945, as compared with 1944, was 8.4 per cent, with all groups sharing in the increase. Percentage advances in retail sales in 1945 over the preceding year were as follows: country general stores, 6.5 per cent; department stores, 10.9; variety stores, 8.4; food stores, 6.5; restaurants, 3.9; family clothing stores, 11.1; men's clothing stores, 9.5; women's clothing stores, 8.4; shoe stores, 11.3; drug stores, 6.5; furniture stores, 12.6; hardware stores, 16.4; jewellery stores, 15.0; and radio and electrical stores, 13.9.

Current Trends in Food Distribution

Wholesale grocery sales increased five per cent in December 1945 over the same month of 1944, but declined 13 per cent from the volume of trading recorded in the preceding month. Sales during the calendar year 1945 averaged 6.3 per cent higher than in 1944, advances ranging from 3.6 per cent in Quebec to 11.4 per cent in British Columbia.

December sales of chain store units in the food retailing field were three per cent higher than in December, 1944. Increases, closely resembling the average gain, occurred in most sections of the country, with the exception of the Prairie Provinces where sales

were one per cent lower.

Independent food retailers reported sales seven per cent higher in December. In all provinces, with the exception of Quebec, the increases were within two percentage points of the results for Canada as a whole. The volume of sales in Quebec stores increased by only three per cent in December.

Production of Aluminum Cooking Utensils

Aluminum cooking utensils were produced in Canada to the value of \$412,000 as compared with \$281,000 in 1943, \$343,000 in 1942, and \$1,667,000 in 1939, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production of Silver, Lead and Zinc

The Canadian output of silver in the calendar year 1945 was recorded at 12,778,859 fine ounces as compared with 13,627,109 in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production of unrefined lead in all forms amounted to 349,169,558 pounds as compared with 304,582,198 in 1944, and of primary zinc 518,866,285 pounds as compared with 550,823,353 pounds.

Bicycle Manufacturing Industry

Production by the manufacturers of bicycles in Canada during 1944 was valued at \$2,964,189, a decrease of 13.7 per cent from the total for 1943. Included in the output were 66,108 bicycles with a factory selling value of \$1,761,632 as compared with 47,673 bicycles valued at \$1,265,144 in 1943. Bicycle parts and accessories were produced to the value of \$51,876 in 1944, and miscellaneous products, such as ice skates, tricycles, children's wagons, etc., to the value of \$1,150,681.

Leather Industry of Canada

The Canadian tanning industry reported a new peak in the value of production in 1944, the total being \$45,011,000 as compared with \$44,773,000 in the preceding year, an advance of \$238,000. Ontario is the centre of the industry, accounting for \$38,859,000 or 86 per cent of the total production from all plants in 1944. The value of output for Quebec was \$5,298,000 or 12 per cent of the total, while the combined production for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia represented the remaining two per cent.

Iron and Steel and Their Products

Iron and steel and their products were manufactured to the value of \$2,560,240,000 at factory prices in 1944, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, a decline of only 0.6 per cent from the preceding year. The values by industries for 1944 were as follows, in millions of dollars: pig iron, ferro-alloys, steel and rolled products, \$212.5; iron castings, \$74.6; heating and cooking apparatus, \$27.5; boilers, tanks and platework, \$32.5; farm implements, \$61.1; machinery, \$143.8; automobiles, \$324.1; automobile parts, \$161.4; bicycles, \$2.9; aircraft, \$423.8; ship-building, \$338.3; railway rolling stock and parts, \$167.4; wire and wire goods, \$41.2; sheet metal products, \$107.6; hardware, cutlery and tools, \$84.9; bridge and structural steel work, \$61.6; machine shops, \$27.6; and miscellaneous iron and steel products, \$267.4.

Bulletin Presenting Final Census Statistics of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a bulletin which presents in final form statistics of agriculture for the Province of Alberta, as compiled from data obtained in the Census of June 2, 1941. Statistics for earlier censuses are given in the report, where available, in order to show the changes which have taken place in the province over a period of years. The report includes data pertaining to the farm population, the number of farm workers, the tenure, size and type of farms, farm values and areas, condition of occupied farm lands, farm indebtedness, production and value of the various farm products, gross farm revenues and expenses, live stock on farms and

farm machinery. Certain data pertaining to abandoned or idle farms are also included.

Revenues and Expenses of Railways in November

Canadian railways earned \$61,246,718 in November 1945, as compared with \$66,293,608 in the corresponding month of 1944, a decrease of \$5,046,890, or 7.6 per cent. Freight revenues declined by 7.8 per cent and passenger revenues by 9.7 per cent. Operating expenses were reduced by \$2,123,016 or four per cent, and the operating income fell from \$10,639,623 to \$7,745,228. The total pay roll increased from \$28,777,344 to \$29,718,579, or by 3.3 per cent, for an increase in the number of employees from 167,107 to 172,245, or by 3.1 per cent. For the eleven months ended November 1945, revenues amounted to \$708,145,678 as compared with \$723,856,677 in 1944, expenses decreased from \$574,117,062 to \$571,613,601, and the operating income increased from \$98,578,280 to \$106,853,182.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended February 2 declined to 64,593 cars from 66,377 cars for the preceding week and 65,531 cars for the corresponding week last year. In the eastern division, loadings declined from 42,042 cars in 1945 to 41,968 cars, and in the western division from 23,489 to 22,625 cars.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 2. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, November (10 cents).
 3. Iron and Steel and Their Products, 1944 (10 cents).
 4. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
 5. Census of Agriculture, Alberta, 1941 (25 cents).
 6. Leather Industry of Canada, 1944 (25 cents).
 7. Current Trends in Food Distribution, December (10 cents).
 8. Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products Industry, 1944 (10 cents).
 9. Civil Aviation, October (10 cents).
 10. The Bicycle Manufacturing Industry, 1944 (15 cents).
 11. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, December 1, 1945 (10 cents).
 12. Leather Footwear Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
 13. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, December (10 cents).
 14. Production of Silver, Lead and Zinc, December (10 cents).
 15. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, February 1 (10 cents).
 16. Miscellaneous Leather Goods, Leather Belting, Leather Boot and Shoe Findings, Canada, 1944 (25 cents).
 17. Indexes of Retail Sales, December (10 cents).
 18. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, February 1 (10 cents).
 19. Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, 1944 (50 cents).
 20. Fruit and Vegetable Preparations Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
 21. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, February 1 (10 cents).
 22. Future Population of Canada (50 cents).
 23. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, February 1 (10 cents).
 24. Aluminum Products Industry, 1944 (15 cents).
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