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CANADA

A FACT A DAY ABOUT CANADA

FROM THE

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THIRTEENTH SERIES

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No. 1. - Canada's Water Power

Canada has a wealth of water-power resources favourably distributed throughout the country in relation to other resources, to centres of population, and to transportation facilities. Since the turn of the present century, water-power development has had a profound effect upon the national economy. This development, increasing from a total of 173,000 horse power in 1900 to more than 10,309,433 in 1946, has been the mainspring of the great industrial expansion of the past four decades and has brought to the greater part of the population the amenities of electric lighting and other electrical services.

Water power was fundamental to Canada's vast war-production program in the six years of hostilities which ended in August, 1945, and during this time more than 2,000,000 horse power was added to the developed water-power capacity of the Dominion. Virtually all of this new capacity was utilized for war production and, in addition, large quantities of power were diverted from peacetime to wartime use. The period that has elapsed since the end of the war has been one of transition to peacetime economy and despite certain regional dislocations, production of electric energy has taken place on a slightly rising trend.

There has, however, been a change in the character of energy being consumed. The consumption of primary power in 1946 was about 13 per cent lower than in 1944, the peak year of war demand. On the other hand, this decrease has been more than offset by the increase in the use of energy for secondary purposes. This situation reflects, particularly, a drastic reduction in the amount of electric energy that was required for the production of aluminum during the war and the diversion of this energy for secondary purposes, chiefly in the pulp and paper industry for the raising of process steam in electric boilers.

No. 2. - Distribution of Canada's Water Power

The water powers of the Maritime Provinces, while small in comparison with those in other provinces, constitute a valuable economic resource, the development of which is supplemented by power from abundant indigenous coal supplies. Quebec, with large resources of water power, has achieved a remarkable development; the present installation in the Province represents about 58 per cent of the total for Canada. Almost 84 per cent of this installation is operated by six large organizations.

The Province of Ontario has extensive water-power resources. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, province-wide in its field, operates plants aggregating 70 per cent of the total hydraulic installation of the Province and serves more than 900 municipalities. A notable feature of electric distribution by the Commission is the operation of more than 23,000 miles of rural lines serving 160,000 consumers.

Of the Prairie Provinces, Manitoba has the greatest power resources and the greatest power development; 71 per cent of the total hydraulic development of the three Provinces is installed on the Winnipeg River to serve the city of Winnipeg and adjacent municipalities and more than 160 cities, towns, and villages in southern Manitoba over the 2,400-mile transmission network of the Manitoba Power Commission. Water-power development in Saskatchewan is confined to the northern mining districts and in Alberta to the Bow River basin, from which power is transmitted

to Calgary and to numerous municipalities extending from the International Boundary to north of Edmonton. In southern Alberta and Saskatchewan there are also large fuel reserves.

British Columbia, traversed by three distinct mountain ranges, ranks second in available power resources and in hydraulic development is exceeded by Quebec and Ontario only. The Yukon and Northwest Territories, although affected by relatively light precipitation, have numerous rivers offering opportunities for power development.

No. 3. - Central Electric Stations

Over 90 per cent of all developed water power in Canada is developed by central electric stations and, although there are 300 that derive their power entirely from fuels and 45 hydraulic stations that also have thermal auxiliary equipment, 98 per cent of all electricity generated for sale is produced by water power.

The production of electricity by central electric stations amounted to 5,500,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1919, the first year for which such data are available. Six years later it was almost doubled; by 1928 it had more than trebled; and by 1930 it amounted to 18,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. With continued depression in manufacturing industries, the output started to decline late in 1930 and continued into 1933, but from 1933 to 1945 there was an almost continuous succession of increases each average month.

The demands for primary power for war requirements greatly increased the primary power production, partly by switching secondary power to primary power uses and partly by increases in total output. The electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries showed large and rapid increases in consumption of electric power, whereas the pulp and paper industry showed decreases mainly through transfer from electric to coil boilers.

The rated capacity of electric motors in use in manufacturing industries of Canada was 81.7 per cent of the total capacity of all power equipment in these industries, the increase from 61.3 per cent in 1923 being almost continuous. In the mining industries this conversion to electric drive has been even greater, growing from 57.3 per cent in 1923 to 83 per cent in 1944.

Revenues of central stations in 1944 amounted to \$215,246,391 and 1,906,452 domestic customers were served, representing approximately 60 per cent of all families in Canada, both urban and rural.

No. 4 - Canada's Population

A brief resume of the population history of Canada from the first census in 1666, when it numbered 3,215 persons, to the eighth Dominion census of 1941, when the figure was 11,506,655, places Canada among the leading countries of the British Empire in the rate of population growth. The inflow of capital and the opening up of new and vast areas with the consequent stimulation of immigration began with the opening of the twentieth century and was the latest episode in the transformation of the central prairie region, which, in the course of forty years, has been organized into provinces and developed with such promise.

While at the end of the nineteenth century the population of the Dominion of Canada was approximately 5,400,000, it had about doubled this figure by 1931. The general increase in the population of European countries during the entire nineteenth century was approximately three-fold; Canada equalled this rate of progress during the sixty years from 1871 to 1931.

In the decade 1900-1910 immigration, alone, totalled 1,800,000. This figure was the main factor in the gain of 34.17 per cent which the total population of Canada registered in that decade and which was relatively larger than the growth of any modern country during the same period. During the next decade the increase in the population was 21.94 per cent, while between 1921 and 1931, there was a further increase of 18.08 per cent. The eighth Census of Canada as of June 2, shows that the Dominion's population has increased 10.89 per cent since 1931.

No. 5 - Movement of Population

Valuable data on the movement of the Canadian population during the war and post-war years are provided by figures based on a count of ration book number 6 which has been completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These figures represent the result of an extensive sorting process which allocated individuals to their place of residence as recorded on the ration book turn-in cards.

Most of the counties whose population was largely engaged in farming operations, these figures show, have increased little from 1941 to 1946. Cities, on the other hand, have grown rapidly. The population of the County of Montreal and Jesus Islands, and of York County, which contain the cities of Montreal and Toronto, increased by almost 100,000 between 1941 and 1946. British Columbia Division 4, which contains Vancouver City as well as its outlying area, has grown by 115,000 from the Census date. Smaller gains are shown for various other counties which contain urban centres affected by the war.

The comparison with 1944 has to take account of the fact that at that time there were some 700,000 members of the armed forces who were not issued ration books and, therefore, not included in the count. However, a rough allowance for the armed forces according to counties and a classification of the counties into four groups, shows some interesting changes. Thus, metropolitan counties, those containing cities of 100,000 or more population, increased through migration alone by over 200,000 between 1941 and 1944, but remained stationary as far as migration is concerned from 1944 to 1946. The other urban counties, that is those containing smaller cities, increased by 65,000 from 1941 to 1944, and showed a small decrease from 1944 to 1946. Farm counties decreased nearly 300,000 from 1941 to 1944 according to the estimate, and also showed little population movement in the more recent period.

No. 6. - Population Per Square Mile

Density of population is in itself some indication of the productivity and development stage of a nation. Canada is a relatively new, sparsely settled country with many natural resources not yet tapped. Her land resources point to room for expansion although there is little agreement among authorities as to the total population she could support. The majority of her present inhabitants from Atlantic to Pacific are settled within a few hundred miles of the Canada-United States border.

The density of Canadian population was 3.32 per square mile in 1941. Exclusive of the Northwest Territories, it was 5.74. It varied considerably from

province to province which was to be expected considering range of latitude, rainfall, waste land, etc. Prince Edward Island was most densely populated with 43.5 people per square mile followed by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while British Columbia was last with only 2.3 persons, trailing Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Ontario and Quebec came in between with 6.4 and 10.4, respectively.

No. 7. - Sex Distribution of Population

The sex distribution of the Canadian people is characterized, as is that of any "young" population, by a preponderance of males, although this condition has been greatly modified in recent times, especially since the rigid control of immigration following the first World War. In 1666, during the early years of settlement by the French-speaking immigrants, 63.27 per cent of the population were males. In 1784, when the English-speaking immigration to Canada was commencing, there were 54,064 males and 50,759 females and by the middle of the nineteenth century there were 449,967 males to 440,294 females in Lower Canada, and 499,067 males to 452,937 females in the more newly settled Upper Canada. Since Confederation the newer sections of Canada -- the west and the northwest -- have shown the greatest excess of males.

A characteristic of population distribution since 1911 has been the rapid growth of urban centres due to the far-reaching developments in manufacturing that have entirely changed the economic picture. In 1911, 54.6 per cent of the population was classified as rural and 45.4 as urban. Of the rural population of 3,933,696, 2,143,893 or 54.5 per cent were males and 1,789,803 or 45.5 per cent were females; of the urban population of 3,272,947, 1,678,102 or 51.3 per cent were males and 1,594,845 or 48.7 per cent were females. In 1941, 45.7 per cent of the population was rural and 54.3 per cent urban. Of the rural population of 5,254,239, 53.7 per cent were males and 46.3 per cent were females, while 49.2 per cent of the urban population of 6,252,416 were males and 50.8 per cent were females, showing quite clearly the marked trend toward urbanization of both males and females.

No. 8. - The Gainfully Occupied

The Canadian population, according to the census of 1941, was placed at slightly more than 11,500,000. There were about 372,000 more males than females. About 8,500,000 of these were 14 years of age or older, an age range which one might expect to find in the working force with the expectation, however, that many from 14 to 18 would still be in school, and many above 60 would be retired.

Of this total about 49.2 per cent, comprising 3,363,000 males and 833,000 females were gainfully occupied. Another 9.2 per cent of the total was composed of 785,000 farm women 14-64 years of age. The student group of 280,000 males and 286,000 females formed another 6.6 per cent of the total. About three per cent were unemployed. Many of these were but temporarily out of work while moving from one job to the next. The remaining 27.7 per cent would include all others such as housewives other than farm women, the aged, infirm, inmates of prisons and penitentiaries, etc.

By October 1944, the picture had changed somewhat. The population 14 years of age and older had increased to about 8,904,000. The number in the armed forces had increased to 740,000 males and 37,000 females, or 8.7 per cent of the total population for both. The numbers gainfully occupied comprised 48.5 per cent of the total, or 3,241,000 males and 1,077,000 females. There were 5,000 fewer women on the farms and only 61,000 or 0.7 per cent of the population classed as unemployed.

By the spring of 1945 the total population of working age had increased another 44,000, while the number in the armed forces was down 15,000 and the number employed in industry down 22,000. However, the number employed in war industries had dropped considerably while the number in civilian industries showed an increase. The number unemployed increased by 12,000 or 0.1 per cent of the total.

No. 9. - Work of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 1

The story goes that it was a repulsive little creature on a lady's hat that prompted Robert Burns to write the lines:

"O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us."

But, however universal and strong the desire to see oneself from the other fellow's point of view may be, it is certain that the Statistician has little need for such insight. In the many humorous references to his questionable worth that crowd in from all sides, he is not permitted much opportunity for basking in his own conceit. Some there are, who visualize him as an idle dreamer sitting at his desk with pencil and paper, figuring out the number of hot-cross buns it would take to reach from Timbuctoo to Zamboanga, or the number of snowflakes it would take to cover Pike's Peak. Such imaginings have led quipsters to remark, for instance, that if you placed all the statisticians in the world end to end, they would never reach a conclusion!

Many other people, a little more reasonable perhaps, consider facts and figures as interchangeable, and seem to think any argument is settled when figures are produced in support of one side or the other. As some wit has expressed it, they tend to use statistics as the 'tippler' uses a lamp-post -- more for support than for illumination. Not infrequently, it happens that both sides to an argument muster apparently contradictory figures to prove their separate cases; frustration then leads the disputants to join in blaming statistics and statisticians, when actually the trouble lies in their own uncritical use of the data.

After all, statistics are the essential yardstick for measuring business and economic conditions. If properly applied, they are a potent weapon; if misdirected, they are not only misleading but can even be dangerous. Their source and the main purpose they are intended to serve must be quite understood.

No. 10 - Work of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 2

Present-day statistics cover a very broad field indeed, and have been aptly termed "the arithmetic of human welfare". As citizens, we all contribute to the general backlog of statistical information -- our entry into the world and our exit from it, our age, sex, conjugal condition, literacy, ethnic origin, our purchases, travel on trains, trips to other countries, whether we receive family allowances, unemployment insurance and a multitude of other facts are statistically recorded.

Canadian statistics have been a gradual growth. Long before the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was established, several of the permanent Departments of Government had laid sound foundations, but there was little co-ordination of their efforts.

In 1912 an Interdepartmental Committee of Experts was set up to make a critical appraisal of existing Canadian statistics. It recommended that a Com-

mission be appointed to report on a system of general statistics adequate to the growing needs of the fast-developing Dominion. Resulting from the work of the Commission the office of Dominion Statistician was created in 1915, and in 1918 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was established.

No. 11 - Work of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 3

The outstanding feature of statistical progress since 1918 has been the development of the Bureau as a central organization to direct the policies and apply the procedures necessary to give Canadian statistics their proper range and place.

The aims have been three-fold:

First, to furnish the factual data for administration and government. Every Government Department engaging in a specific field of endeavour must be able to command the statistics essential to its proper functioning. By constant consultation and close co-operation between Departments at the federal and provincial levels, uniform methods and techniques are arrived at. The Bureau, **is, in fact, the statistical agent of all the governing bodies in Canada.** It furnishes such statistical services as they require with the elimination of overlapping and the assurance of uniformity and co-ordination. One of the most significant recent developments in government administration everywhere, is the extent to which statistical organization has been developed as a guide to public policy.

Such problems as Dominion-Provincial relations, for instance, depend for their ultimate solution on a clear understanding of the national economy and a recognition of the disabilities under which certain parts of the country suffer. So also in the broader field of international commitments; unless a sound knowledge of basic facts is had by Canadians as a whole, Government action, which must ultimately rest on public approval, is greatly handicapped.

No. 12 - Work of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 4

The second aim of the Bureau is, therefore, to assist in the great task of developing a well-informed nation. The success of the democratic form of government depends upon enlightened citizenship. In this respect the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is not alone the principal fact-finding, but also the largest fact-publishing organization in Canada. From its store of accumulated information and its current operations, it not only makes available to Governments data upon which policy may be based; it also stands ready to assist business men and individuals. Literally hundreds of individual requests for specific information are received each day, routed through our Branches and answered as expeditiously as possible. The main channel by which information is passed on to the press and to the public is, however, the publications of the Bureau.

The reports printed from type for the Bureau by the King's Printer are only one side of the picture. The Bureau is, in its own right, a printing organization of considerable size, and from its own machines and near-print presses, there flows a broad stream of bulletins, releases, daily, weekly, monthly and annual reports that, on the grounds of economy or because of the time element involved, it is not feasible to print from type.

These numerous bulletins meet specific requirements of governments, business and the general public. Our program is under continuous critical appraisal to

eliminate reports which cease to fill important needs.

D.F.S. publications, printed and near-printed, cover almost every phase of the national economy. Two of the most widely known of the annual publications are the Canada Year Book and the Canada Series of Handbooks. These standard references are published annually. They are purchased in thousands of copies every year as the most comprehensive sources of information on all aspects of Canadian life. But these are 'omnibus' publications and merely summarize the infinite variety of detailed information of more specialized reports, such as those on demography, vital statistics, all branches of primary and secondary production, internal and external trade, education, juvenile delinquency and crime, social welfare, finance, transportation, employment, and, in fact, a hundred and one other subjects.

No. 13. - Work of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 5

The third and final goal of the Bureau's endeavours is to serve as a statistical laboratory for social and economic research. The true concept of a national statistic is not the mere aggregation of statistics of a wide variety of activities. It involves also their overall assessment and interpretation. Typical examples are: the inter-relations of wages and prices; the development of a sound and reliable national-income statistic; the co-ordination of national wealth data; the Balance of International Payments; or the building up of cost-of-living indexes - each of these is a composite study and exceedingly involved, requiring the use of primary data from many sources. To apply the experience of the Bureau to best possible advantage, a Central Research and Development Division has recently been organized where expert economists, with access to the entire field of statistical data available, apply their skills and knowledge to specific problems.

There are many indications of a tremendous international development in statistics. It is inevitable that the United Nations will exert a powerful influence on statistical organization on a world-wide scale. The purpose of the United Nations is not only the maintenance of peace but positive action to bring about the conditions which make for peace and prosperity in the world. Governmental statistical mechanisms must be developed where they do not now exist, strengthened where they are inadequate, or re-designed in order to bring about reasonable international uniformity. Nations, well-organized statistically, will have to assist those who are not, and it is already evident that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will have to assume an important share of that task.

It should be emphasized that the service the Bureau renders to the general public of Canada is at least as significant as that which it gives to governments and international organizations.

No. 14. - Work of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 6

The innumerable ways in which business uses our statistics could be the subject of several articles and space limitations permit only one or two illustrations.

In 1931 the first complete census of wholesale and retail trade was taken. This gave a comprehensive picture of the number of establishments, the kinds of business, their sales and many other facts. Because the statistics were broken down by localities, businessmen had a reliable indication of the purchasing power of segments of the Dominion. Many of them re-arranged their sales territories, sales

quotas and their advertising. They also were given yardsticks to measure the performance of their own firms against the average of all firms in the same line of business.

Again, as is well known, the prosperity of the Canadian economy is directly dependent upon international trade; hence statistics of international trade and of the balance of international payments of Canada with the rest of the world are of outstanding importance. The Bureau's statistical record of external trade and financial transactions is a basic tool in the formulation of Canadian international economic policies.

Our agricultural statistics are highly developed. Through a census taken at regular intervals much information is collected regarding the condition and characteristics of Canadian farms. In addition, continuous surveys are made of all types of agricultural production. Food for our Allies was the counterpart of munitions during the War and in the present period of reconstruction it is vitally needed by a hungry world. Statistical facts about Canada's available food supplies are thus of world interest, and the availability of accurate and detailed statistical information has made it possible for Canada to play her part in the overall design of the world allocation of foodstuffs, and in mapping out a national agricultural program to meet conditions.

No. 15. - Work of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 7

In the field of labour statistics a recent development is the new quarterly sample survey of the labour force, which provides, for the first time, a periodical measure analysed according to employed, the unemployed, and other significant components. The usefulness of this information can hardly be overemphasized at this time, when the Armed Services have been demobilized, veterans are being absorbed into their civilian jobs, war workers are shifting over to peacetime pursuits and labour as a whole is subject to considerable adjustment. This labour force survey is interesting also, because it marks the inauguration in the Bureau of the most modern and scientific sampling procedures, the application of which lends itself to extension in other directions.

The nation-wide statistical surveys that are regularly conducted by the Bureau, are undertaken without any prejudice and are published without bias. The Bureau must be, and is, thoroughly objective in the reporting of the facts. Naturally, in the performance of its functions, we ask for and receive, on our questionnaire forms, information of a highly confidential nature. The personnel handling these forms are trained servants of the State who are sworn to secrecy. Individual information is carefully submerged in group totals and the resultant data are used for the compilation of Bureau reports only. No outside person or organization, official or otherwise, is permitted access to the primary records. It is our earnest acceptance of this great trust that has won public confidence.

No. 16. - Spring Cleaning

All is topsy-turvy, as the lady of the house goes about the business of spring cleaning with a gusto. In the basement there is a rustle as the head of the house stacks up the winter's accumulation of newspapers and magazines, while he strives to rid his mind of the picture of the pile of ashes that should have been removed long ago. Then, too, in the corner there are the screens that should have been painted during the long, cold, winter months, but were not.

However, the fact of the matter is, spring cleaning is an annual event in most households -- an event which must be faced, and one which most husbands dread. Curtains must be taken down, washed and ironed, windows polished, rugs cleaned, floors polished, and countless other things to attend to. There are clothes and other things to be sent to the cleaners for a "fresh-up".

This business of keeping our clothes in order has grown by leaps and bounds during the past few years. In fact, today, it represents an investment in plant and equipment of well over \$31,000,000. Receipts, which rose steadily from a low of \$15,240,000 in 1944 to a pre-war high of \$22,926,000 in 1939, jumped sharply during the war years to a total of \$44,081,000 in 1945. Laundry work accounted for 44 per cent of the total, cleaning and dyeing 48.7 per cent and coat and towel supply, 4.2 per cent.

To those of us who know nothing about the cleaning and dyeing business, it may come as a surprise to learn that one of the most important of the materials used is common salt. Of course, there are large quantities of gasoline and benzene used, as well as a great variety of acids, solvents, soaps, sodas, and other chemicals and reagents. For repair work there is fur, buttons, threads, linings, etc.

No. 17. - Felt

Felt is a material made from wool, hair, fur, or mixtures, the invention of which is sometimes ascribed to Oriental shepherds. Stories still exist that people put wool in **their** shoes or sandals and found that after walking on it for some time, the wool had turned into a new fabric.

Felting is probably older than weaving, the cloth having been used for tents, clothing and other purposes from remotest times. Wool has the best qualities for felting because of the many barbs on each fibre. Fur or hair from the ox, goat, hare, rabbit and beaver are readily felted.

Felt is used in many ways. It is used in making paper, roofing materials, padding, lining, carpet trimmings, hats, insoles for shoes, slippers, and a host of other things. To meet these demands, large quantities of felt are manufactured in Canada every year, and the largest consumer is the pulp and paper-making industry. During 1944, felt was produced to the value of \$7,258,000, including the type used in the paper industry to the value of \$3,327,000. The total does not include felt destined for use in the manufacture of building and roofing paper.

No. 18. - Cobalt

Output of Canadian cobalt comes entirely from cobalt-bearing deposits located in Northern Ontario. About three-quarters of the world production is used in the metallurgical industry and most of the remainder in the ceramic industry. The metallurgical uses are for high-speed cutting steels; for making stellite or stellite-type alloys, which contain 45 to 50 per cent cobalt, 30 to 37 per cent chromium, and 12 to 17 per cent tungsten. There are various modifications of this composition, but all contain high percentages of cobalt.

Stellite is used for cutting metals at high speed and for making permanent magnets. The use of stellite continues to spread and it is of great value in the manufacture of valves for **aeroplane** engines. Small quantities of cobalt used with

other chemicals in nickel-plating solutions are said to produce a bright nickel electro-deposit as an undercoating for later chromium plating. A certain amount of cobalt is used in electro-plating and as a catalyst. Cobalt oxide is used mainly in the ceramic industry owing to its fine colouring properties. Other compounds of cobalt are used as driers in paints and varnishes.

Since 1904, the first year for which cobalt production was recorded in Canada, there were produced, to the end of 1945, in all forms, 34,526,509 pounds of cobalt valued at \$33,816,943, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 19. - New Plant and Equipment

Business firms covering the major portion of Canadian industry plan to increase their expenditures for new plant and equipment by 70 per cent over the estimated value of investment reached in 1946. When an estimate is included for other groups, such as farmers, independent stores, hotels, and garages, and for the volume of residential construction, a total investment of \$1,739 million is forecast for 1947, an amount over 50 per cent larger than the corresponding outlay in 1946.

Experience in 1946, when actual investment amounted to only 75 per cent of the original forecast, indicates that shortages of basic materials and skilled labour may prevent the complete realization of these plans.

With a forecast of expenditures three times larger than was made in 1946, the mining industry shows the largest increase. Central electric stations and steam railways following closely with plans for increased expenditures of more than 100 per cent.

No. 20. - Cigarettes

Although crude forms of cigarettes have been found in ancient ruins in Arizona, it was not until the middle of the 19th century that cigarettes were used in Brazil, where they were called "papelitos", according to an official of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. This new way of consuming tobacco was naturally taken to Spain, and from there it made slow progress to neighbouring countries.

But cigarettes did not gain any real recognition until after the Crimean War in 1856. The soldiers took to using this new form, because it was much easier and less expensive to "roll your own". They brought it back to their various countries where once again there was opposition, particularly in Germany, but the opposition this time was not against the use of tobacco but lay in the competitive popular cigar.

In England, cigarettes became the fashion rapidly, especially following the use of better grades of paper and tobacco. From England, contrary to the other forms of tobacco, the cigarette went to North America. Today, the tobacco industry, including the production of leaf and manufacture of tobacco products, has become one of Canada's greatest achievements. Statistical aspects of Canada's tobacco industries are briefly outlined in the following item.

No. 21. - Tobacco Manufacturing Industries

The net output -- selling values, less excise duties and taxes -- of the tobacco manufacturing industries of Canada in 1945 was valued at \$82,111,000,

representing an increase of 15 per cent over 1944, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The gross output -- selling values, including excise duties and taxes -- was valued at \$264,070,000.

Cigarettes formed the main item of production with an output of 17,635,000, - 000 valued at \$207,613,000. Smoking tobacco was next in importance with an output of 26,235,000 pounds valued at \$39,123,000. This was followed by cigars with a production of 208,000,000 valued at \$11,715,000 chewing tobacco 2,804,000 pounds valued at \$3,641,000, and snuff 978,000 pounds valued at \$1,961,000.

The tobacco industry also contributes materially to the agricultural economy of Canada. Of the total cost of materials used, amounting to \$43,840,000, \$31,036,000 was spent for domestic raw leaf tobacco. All told, the tobacco industry consumed 78,801,000 pounds of raw leaf tobacco, of which 77,110,000 pounds was of domestic origin.

For the production of cigars, 1,233,000 pounds of imported and 2,605,000 pounds of domestic tobacco were used; for the production of cigarettes, 387,000 pounds imported and 47,678,000 pounds of domestic tobacco were required, while for the production of smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff, 71,000 pounds of imported and 26,327,000 pounds of domestic tobacco were used.

No. 22. - Population of Manitoba in 1946

The population of Manitoba on June 1, 1946, was 726,923 according to final figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of the 1946 census of the Prairie Provinces. This figure is a decrease of 2,821 from the last Dominion census in 1941 when the population of Manitoba stood at 729,744. The sex distribution of the population revealed that the number of males decreased from 378,079 in 1941, to 372,935 in 1946, while the number of females increased from 351,665 to 353,988.

The urban population of Manitoba, both male and female, increased from 1941 to 1946, but was offset by a slightly larger drop in the population shown for the rural areas. The total rural population declined from 407,871 to 389,592, as compared with an increase in the population of incorporated cities, towns and villages, (which comprise the urban population), from 321,873 to 337,331.

Populations of urban centres of 5,000 and over in 1946, with 1941 figures in brackets were as follows: Winnipeg, 229,045 (221,960); St. Boniface, 21,613 (18,157); Brandon, 17,551 (17,333); Portage la Prairie, 7,620 (7,187); and Transcona, 6,132 (5,495).

No. 23. - Gainfully Occupied in Manitoba

Number of gainfully occupied persons, 14 years of age and over, in the population of Manitoba at June 1, 1946 was 281,096 as compared with 265,537 in 1941, according to preliminary counts of 1946 Prairie census returns by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total population of the Province in this age group was 547,951 in 1946 as against 552,447 five years earlier.

Despite the fact that the male population in this age sector declined from 288,047 in 1941 to 281,525 or by 2.3 per cent, the number of gainfully occupied males -- 14 years of age and over -- in civilian employment increased from 215,705

to 228,266, or by 5.8 per cent. Wage-earners showed an increase of 13.3 per cent to 133,254, persons working for no pay at 18,254 declined by 20.2 per cent, while employers and own accounts at 76,778 showed a small increase.

Of the male population 14 years of age and over, those not in gainful occupations numbered 50,042 as compared with 47,648 in 1941, an increase of five per cent. The number of students in this age group rose from 20,486 to 25,100 or by 22.5 per cent, the increase no doubt being chiefly due to the considerable number of veterans attending educational institutions since their discharge from the Armed Forces.

The number of males retired from gainful occupations rose by a similar proportion -- 23.5 per cent -- or from 17,233 to 21,290. On the other hand, the number of males between the ages of 14 and 25 who had never been gainfully occupied and were not attending school but were seeking employment at the census date numbered 1,168, a decline of 69 per cent, while the number not seeking employment in this age category at 1,130, declined by 27 per cent.

The number of gainfully occupied females, 14 years of age and over, was 52,830, showing an increase of 6.1 per cent since 1941, even though the female population in this age group, increased less than one per cent, or from 264,400 to 266,426. Wage-earners accounted for 46,112 of the total females gainfully occupied in 1946.

The largest group among the females not in gainful occupations in 1946 was that of homemakers, of whom there were 168,555. Female students at 21,799 showed only a very slight gain. Young females, 14 to 25 years of age, seeking their first job, as in the case of males in this age category, declined by 78 per cent, while those not seeking employment dropped by 31.5 per cent during this interval.

No. 24. - Area Sown to Field Crops in Manitoba.

Area sown to field crops in Manitoba in 1946 was 6,430,402 acres, an increase of 1.9 per cent over 1941, and five per cent more than in 1936, according to a compilation of Prairie Census returns made public by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total wheat area in 1946 was 2,521,719 acres, an increase of 2.3 per cent over 1941, but a decrease of 1.4 per cent in the ten-year period. Spring wheat acreage was 2,388,463 in 1946, as compared with 2,329,007 in 1941, and 1,357,220 in 1936.

Barley acreage in 1946 was 1,697,249 as compared with 1,541,389 in 1941, and 1,423,017 in 1936, and the oats acreage, 1,384,003 as compared with 1,320,591 in 1941, and 1,453,378 in 1936. There has been a sharp decrease in the acreage sown to both spring rye and fall rye, the total of the two in 1946 being only 13.2 per cent of the acreage sown in 1941, and 23.5 per cent of that sown in 1936.

The acreage sown to flaxseed showed a sharp increase over 1941, and an even greater increase over 1936. According to preliminary figures there were 131,676 acres more flax grown in 1946 than in 1941, and 214,793 acres more than in 1936. There was a smaller acreage in cultivated hay in 1946 than in either 1941 or 1936, with decreases of 106,306 acres or 25.8 per cent, and 80,587 acres or 20.8 per cent when compared with 1941 and 1936, respectively. The acreage sown to potatoes was also less in 1946, with decreases of 24.7 per cent and 25.5 per cent, respectively.

No. 25. - Live Stock on Manitoba Farms

Number of horses on Manitoba farms, after a moderate downward trend between 1936 and 1941, dropped sharply last year to 215,098 from 301,763 on June 1, 1941, a decline of nearly 29 per cent, according to preliminary figures of the 1946 Prairie Census released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the same date in 1936, the number of horses was 304,410.

Value of Manitoba's farm horses on June 1 last year is placed at \$10,724,450 approximately two thirds that of \$16,377,887 for 1941 and less than half the 1936 value of \$22,105,727.

Cattle population in Manitoba on June 1, 1946 was 799,633 as compared with 705,337 five years earlier and 747,367 in 1936, showing an increase of 13.4 and seven per cent, respectively. The value of cattle, however, showed a much greater increase, standing at \$49,485,625 last year as compared with \$26,495,164 in 1941 and only \$14,238,422 in 1936.

Number of sheep last year was 205,516, down 16.5 per cent from the 1941 total of 246,169 and slightly below the 1936 figure of 207,915. Census figures for swine in 1946 show a drop of nearly 39 per cent to 308,052 from 503,407 in 1941, but an increase of 14 per cent over the 1936 total of 269,708.

Total poultry population last year was 17 per cent higher than in 1941 and 60 per cent above 1936, due mainly to sharp increases in hens and chickens, which numbered 7,073,140 as against 5,747,907 in 1941 and 4,255,554 in 1936. Number of turkeys declined to 356,963 compared with 601,172 and 380,007, respectively, five and ten years earlier. Both geese at 67,324 and ducks at 77,548 showed increases last year over 1941 and 1946.

No. 26. - Fur Farms in Canada in 1945

Gross revenues of fur farms from sales of fur animals and pelts in 1945 totalled \$11,999,948 as compared with \$9,382,103 in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There were 30,148 live fur bearers sold with a total sales value of \$1,749,985, an increase of 58.7 per cent in number and 53.3 per cent in value. Pelt sales also increased, totalling 405,394 or 17.2 per cent greater, and the total value was 24.4 per cent higher at \$10,249,963.

There were 6,576 fur farms in 1945, compared with 6,396 in 1944. On these farms there were 308,658 fur animals, an increase of 60,453 over 1944. The value of these animals was \$15,401,545, an increase of 33.4 per cent over the 1944 value of \$11,548,914. The total foxes of all types increased 4.7 per cent over 1944, while the total value of foxes increased 5.2 per cent. There were 38.4 per cent more mink than in the previous year and the total value was higher by 70.9 per cent.

During the year, 527,450 fur animals were born on farms, an increase of 17.6 per cent over the previous year when the births were 448,420.

No. 27. - Facts of Interest from Bureau Records

Sales of fertilizers (except for manufacturing purposes) in Canada during the year ended June 30, 1946, amounted to 645,325 tons, while exports of fertilizers from Canada were only moderately less at 613,506 tons. The sales in Canada consisted of 542,686 tons of mixed fertilizers and 102,339 tons of various fertilizer materials. In contrast, fertilizer materials, principally sulphate of ammonia and ammonium nitrate, accounted for 566,002 tons of the export total and mixed fertilizers for 50,504 tons.

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Ontario has the largest proportion of telephones to population among the provinces of Canada as well as the largest number. In 1945 the number in Ontario was 826,148, an average of 20.6 per 100 persons, Quebec was second with 425,259, but only fifth in proportion to population with 11.9 per 100 persons. British Columbia had 179,371 phones and was close behind Ontario in average per 100 persons with 18.9. The latter figures for the remaining provinces were: Manitoba, 13.6; Saskatchewan, 12.3; Nova Scotia, 11.2; Alberta, 11.1; New Brunswick, 9.7; Prince Edward Island, 8.3.

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Production of brick, tile and other clay products in Canada was valued at \$12,225,575 in 1946 as compared with \$8,913,092 in the previous year. Ontario accounted for \$4,313,233, Quebec for \$3,550,613, and Alberta third with \$1,789,873.

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Canada's gold production in 1946 totalled 2,807,000 fine ounces, four per cent above the 1945 quantity. Due to the return of the Canadian dollar to parity with the United States dollar in mid-year the value at \$103,180,880 was six per cent lower.

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No. 28. - Facts of Interest from Bureau Records

Sixteen of the 33 electric railway systems in Canada account for upwards of 90 per cent of the total passenger traffic on these systems, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Montreal and Toronto systems together carry more than half.

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Lobsters have been the most valuable of New Brunswick's commercial fishes during recent year. Next are sardines, previously first in value, followed by herring and cod.

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Telephone conversations in Canada totalled over 3,210,280,000 during 1945, according to an estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based on counts of completed calls by the larger telephone systems. There were 1,848,794 telephones, completed calls averaging 1,736 per telephone and 265 per head of population.

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Peat moss was produced in Canada to the value of \$2,506,000 in 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. British Columbia was the main producer with 51,889 pounds at \$1,705,833; Quebec produced 18,672 pounds, Ontario 13,314 pounds and New Brunswick and Manitoba small quantities.

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No. 29. - Facts of Interest from Bureau Records

About three-fourths of the hardwood flooring produced in Canada consists of birch, according to figures on the hardwood flooring industry compiled annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Maple accounts for 15 to 20 per cent, the small remaining proportion being made up of red oak, beech, ash, elm, cherry and butternut.

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Wire mileage of telegraph and cable companies in Canada was 391,476 miles in 1945, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1936 it was 363,180 miles.

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Canadian telegraph offices handled an average of 12,758,976 telegrams originating in Canada during the ten years 1936 to 1945, according to records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Highest number in a year was 15,758,247 in 1945.

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There were 2,270 dairy factories in operation in Canada in 1945, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics records, the total consisting of 1,130 creameries, 927 cheese factories, 184 combined butter and cheese factories, and 29 concentrated milk plants.

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