

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. XI - No. 38

Ottawa, Saturday, September 18, 1943

Price \$1.00 per year

### Prices for the Cost of Living Index

Every month about 2,000 merchants in all parts of Canada take time out to do a task which brings them no profit and very little thanks. Since the price "ceiling" was established, some of them have suggested that it is a useless task. But to other millions of Canadians it is very important, for these merchants are reporting to the Bureau of Statistics the prices used in calculating the cost of living index. And the index determines changes in the cost of living bonus.

All kinds of prices are needed for calculating the index -- prices for foods, clothing, fuel, home furnishings, and health needs, as well as rents, carfare, theatre admissions and many other things totalling in all about 150. Each month the merchants send in about 70,000 individual price quotations covering most of these items. Some of them, like carfare and rent, change so seldom it isn't necessary to ask for reports every month.

Since the cost of living bonus was established people naturally have become very interested in these price reports. "Are they accurate?" the Bureau of Statistics is asked.

The Bureau believes they are, and here's why. The prices information given by individual firms is confidential and not used for the enforcement of price regulations. Merchants know this, and in fact quite often they have asked advice concerning price problems. People who were giving wrong information would hardly turn around and ask us if it was all right to charge such and such a price for a new shipment of goods. The Bureau constantly checks prices which appear unusual, but if they are confirmed that ends the matter. The prices then go into the index calculations.

The Bureau recently has appointed field officers in some of the larger cities to have a more complete check upon prices. With very few exceptions, local merchants have given these officers full co-operation. This has confirmed our belief that merchants, like most other people are honest citizens, going the best job they can under difficult wartime conditions.

### Estimate of Production of Principal Grain Crops

Wheat production in Canada in 1943 is placed at 296,259,000 bushels in the first estimate of the crop made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is only 50 per cent of the 1942 harvest as indicated by the third estimate of last year's crop, and is the smallest wheat crop produced in Canada since 1937. It is noteworthy, however, that the new crop is larger than any harvested during the five years from 1933 to 1937 and was produced on the smallest acreage seeded to wheat in Canada since 1918.

Yield per acre at 16.9 bushels is slightly above the long-time average but compared with 1942 is approximately 10.5 bushels per acre less for all classes of wheat. Spring wheat yield per acre this year is estimated at 16.7 bushels compared with 27.3 in 1942, while the yield per acre of fall wheat is estimated at 23 bushels compared with 30.9 per acre a year ago. In all provinces except the Maritimes and Quebec, the yield of spring wheat shows a sharp reduction from a year ago.

The three Prairie Provinces account for 279,000,000 bushels of the total wheat crop estimated for 1943 and in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan the yield per acre exceeds the long-time average of 16 and 15 bushels respectively, while in Alberta the yield is just under the long-time average of 18 bushels per acre. The yield in the three provinces is 16.7 bushels per acre compared with 27.4 bushels in 1942.

The larger acreage seeded to oats and barley has offset to some extent the lower yields per acre indicated for 1943 compared with 1942. Production of oats this year is estimated at 499,609,000 bushels, a reduction of approximately 152,000,000 bushels from the 1942 harvest, of which 95,000,000 bushels occurred in the three Prairie Provinces. The barley crop is placed at 222,655,000 bushels which is only some 38,500,000 bushels less than a year ago. Western Canada accounted for 30,000,000 bushels of this shrinkage. Rye production at 8,478,000 bushels is only about one-third of the 1942 harvest, but this reduction is due more to the sharp curtailment of acreage than to lower yield per acre.



Ontario and Quebec have made relatively the poorest showing in the production of feed grains in 1943, particularly with respect to oats. These two provinces produced approximately 135,000,000 bushels of oats in 1942, but the first estimate of this year's crop indicates a combined crop of about 75,000,000 bushels. Ontario is also well down from last year in the production of barley with an indicated crop of 6,417,000 bushels compared with 12,179,000 bushels harvested in 1942. The feed grain situation in these two provinces is substantially worse than it was in 1941 when the Dominion Government introduced the Freight Assistance Policy to make western feed grain available to live stock producers in eastern Canada.

In the Prairie Provinces, the smaller feed grain crops this year are backed up by fairly substantial stocks of old crop, much of which were carried over on farms, but some areas which suffered from drought in 1943 and have a large live-stock population to feed may have to draw on outside supplies during the coming year. Hay and clover crops are larger than last year in four out of the nine provinces and the total production for the Dominion as a whole is 1,144,000 tons greater than in 1942.

Production of flaxseed for oil this year is estimated at 17,689,000 bushels compared with 14,992,000 bushels produced in 1942, but this increase is due entirely to the expansion in flaxseed acreage. The yield per acre is placed at 6.3 bushels compared with 10 bushels in 1942. Weedy conditions and rust have combined to lower production prospects in 1943. The acreage seeded to flaxseed in 1942 was 1,492,000 acres, but in 1943 the area planted was 2,797,800 acres, mostly in the three Prairie Provinces.

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#### Creamery Butter Situation

There was a total of 75,457,577 pounds of creamery butter on hand on September 1, of which 688,800 pounds were in transit, cold storage warehouses held 53.6 million and dairy factories 21.1 million pounds.

Commenting on the report, officials of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board expressed satisfaction with the further increase in storage reserves and pointed out that last year's stocks were considerably below normal and proved inadequate for Canadian domestic requirements. It was stated the disappearance of butter during the month of August was some two million pounds greater than during July and, even under rationing, was at a rate of approximately 312 million pounds per annum, which is considerably more than the disappearance prior to rationing.

This was explained by greater purchasing power of Canadians, increased requirements for the Armed Forces, Red Cross Prisoner-of-War parcels, ship stores, export demands for Newfoundland, British West Indies and other British possessions which now depend upon Canada for all or part of their supplies of butter. It was further stated that arrangements were under way to provide some butter to the United Kingdom which is in short supply and has asked for assistance from Canada in order to maintain their present two ounce rationing.

The production of creamery butter in August was 7.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year, the total being 38,969,774 pounds compared with 36,233,195. Alberta and British Columbia were the only provinces to record reductions. During the eight months ended August the all-Canada production totalled 225,616,164 pounds compared with 196,042,963 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 15.1 per cent.

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#### Food Products on Hand

Stocks of cheese on hand in Canada at the opening of business on September 1 amounted to 49,168,083 pounds. These stocks were less by 22.5 million pounds than the stocks of last year. The "Out-of-Storage" movement for August this year was 2 million pounds. August cheddar cheese production was 9.9 per cent lower than in the corresponding month last year, the total being 25,541,485 pounds compared with 28,332,779.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers totalled 13.2 million pounds, a decrease of 8.3 million from last year. Skim milk powder totalled 3.3 million pounds, while last year at the same date the stocks were 3.5 million. Total shell eggs were 3.6 million dozens as compared with 12.6 million dozens a year ago. Frozen egg meats increased by 1.1 million pounds over last year, being 18.7 million pounds. Dressed poultry totalled 2.5 million pounds, the main constituents being 281,000 pounds broilers, 717,000 pounds chickens, 795,000 pounds fowl, and 478,000 pounds turkeys. With the exception of fowl these figures are much less than last year at which time there was a total of 5.9 million pounds.

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Stocks of all meat in Canada, Canadian and imported, were 63,648,674 pounds compared with 41.3 million last year. Pork stocks were 41,750,295 pounds, lard 2,886,782, beef 14,763,699, veal 5,261,493, and mutton and lamb 1,064,121.

Stocks of all frozen fish in Canada totalled 36 million pounds, of which two million were frozen smoked. This was a net increase of 4.1 million pounds over the stocks of August 1. Holdings by kinds were as follows: cod, 7,973,546 pounds; haddock, 1,543,230, frozen smoked fillets, 656,869; salmon, 2,348,390; sea herring, including kippers, 10,858,702; while all other frozen fish stocks amounted to 12,617,955.

Canadian apples in cold and common storage totalled 23,518 bushels as against 24,474 a year ago. Canadian pears totalled 5,520 bushels, with 388 bushels imported also on hand. Fruit, frozen and in SO<sub>2</sub>, totalled 24,300,693 pounds, 2.1 million pounds less than last year. Potato holdings were 1,688 tons, while onion stocks totalled 540 tons. There were 2,176 crates of celery, 84 tons of beets, 197 tons of cabbages, 156 tons of carrots and 26 tons of parsnips. All frozen vegetables totalled 2,752,839 pounds.

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#### Visible Supply of Wheat

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on September 9 totalled 383,673,272 bushels, including 368,458,309 bushels in Canadian positions and 15,214,963 in United States positions. A week earlier stocks totalled 385,123,158 bushels and on September 10 last year 399,769,606 bushels.

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#### Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Farmers in western Canada marketed 4,381,724 bushels of wheat during the week ending September 9 as compared with 5,638,763 in the previous week. The total for the elapsed portion of the present crop year was 20,748,787 bushels compared with 8,487,569 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were marketed during the week, figures for the previous week being in brackets: oats, 2,706,549 (3,982,873) bushels; barley, 1,953,860 (3,007,045); rye, 70,917 (87,603); flaxseed, 425,409 (351,240) bushels.

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#### Condition of Crops on the Prairies

Unsettled weather delayed harvesting operations in Manitoba and certain areas of Saskatchewan during the past week but field work is in full swing again in all three Prairie Provinces. Most of the grain is out in Manitoba but a large percentage of threshing remains to be done even in the southern areas where the harvest was comparatively early. About 77 per cent of the wheat and coarse grain crop has been out in Saskatchewan as a whole, but only 28 per cent of wheat and about 27 per cent of coarse grain has been threshed. Progress has been slower in Alberta except in the drought areas where the harvest is nearly over, but weather conditions during the past week have been favourable not only for harvesting operations in all parts of Alberta but have brought along the late grains.

Frost was fairly general in all three Prairie Provinces and some late grain in Saskatchewan and Alberta has probably suffered loss in yield as a result, but the general impression of correspondents is that grade more than yield will be affected by the low temperatures. Further damage to wheat from sawfly is also reported from Alberta and Saskatchewan and the rains and high winds this month have added to the difficulty of recovering sawfly infested wheat.

Pastures are reported to be in good condition in most parts of the west and live stock appear to be healthy. Labour scarcity is apparent in a number of areas but farmers appear to be getting along fairly well although the shortage of help is causing many of them to leave their crops for straight combining.

Corn and sunflower crops are generally satisfactory in southern Manitoba and do not appear to have been injured by frost, while the flaxseed harvest is progressing slowly in all three provinces. The abundance of green weeds in the flaxseed crop is prolonging harvesting operation.

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### Record Number of Hogs on Farms

The numbers of hogs on Canadian farms reached a new high record at June 1, 1943, and at that date were almost double the 1939 figure. The estimate of 8,148,000 head was more than one million head higher than that of the same date a year previously. The increase in numbers over last year was common to all provinces. The most substantial increase occurred in Saskatchewan, while in Ontario only a minor change was recorded.

Further substantial increases in hog production are indicated by the farmers' reports of numbers of sows expected to farrow during the fall months of 1943. An increase of almost 38 per cent is revealed for Canada as a whole but for the province of Ontario a slight decrease has been reported.

Increased marketings of hogs during the final months of 1943 are indicated by an increase of 13.6 per cent in the number of pigs saved at weaning time during the period December 1942 to May 1943 in comparison with the corresponding months of 1941-42. The increase was particularly substantial in the Prairie Provinces.

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### Cash Income from Sale of Farm Products

A further increase of 25 per cent in the cash income from the sale of farm products is shown in the estimates for the first six months of 1943 when the total was \$538.3 million as compared with \$428.7 million in the corresponding period of 1942. The increase this year was common to all provinces except Ontario, and was most marked in the Prairie Provinces where substantial sales of wheat and other grains were made from the large 1942 crop. The greatest increase this year was in Saskatchewan which was the only province recording a decline in the first six months of 1942 as compared with 1941.

Income from the sale of wheat during the first half of 1943 increased substantially to \$68.5 million from the relatively low figure of \$28.4 million in the first half of 1942. The greatest percentage increase occurred in the receipts from marketings of oats and barley. For Canada as a whole, receipts from the sale of oats amounted to \$27 million in the first half of 1943 as compared with only \$6.3 million of a year previously and over the same period income from the sale of barley increased from \$4.3 million to \$19.6 million. Other substantial increases were recorded in income from the sale of hogs and dairy products. Income from the sale of hogs in the first six months of 1943 totalled \$106.2 million and from dairy products \$110.3 million.

The greatest percentage of farm cash income is normally received during the last six months of the year when marketings of grain and live stock are at a high level. In 1942 cash income for the entire year was \$1,083.1 million of which almost 40 per cent had been received up to the end of June. The reduced grain crops in the Prairie Provinces this year, combined with difficulties in securing storage space, may reduce the fall marketings of grain, but on the other hand, substantial increases are expected in the marketings of live stock.

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### Fisheries Production in 1942

The year 1942 marks the highest record for value of output of the Canadian fisheries. The total value of the fish as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, as canned, cured, etc. was \$75,040,919 compared with \$62,258,997 in the year 1941. The sea fisheries contributed \$65,933,167, or 88 per cent and the inland fisheries \$9,107,752 or 12 per cent to the total value.

The salmon fishery was by far the most important, its value of production of \$22,926,861 in 1942 representing 31 per cent of the total for all kinds of fish. Following, in order of marketed value are: herring, \$10,886,522; cod, \$9,962,312; lobster, \$5,084,558; and whitefish, \$3,055,373.

British Columbia took first place in order of marketed value of product while Nova Scotia was second and New Brunswick third. The relation which the value of production of each province bears to the total for Canada is shown by percentage as follows: British Columbia, 50.7; Nova Scotia, 20.4; New Brunswick, 9.4; Quebec, 5.5; Ontario, 5.5; Manitoba, 4.8; Prince Edward Island, 2.2; Saskatchewan, 0.8; and Alberta, 0.7.

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## Gainfully Employed by Industry and Occupation

Preliminary figures, based on a 100 per cent tabulation, indicate that the number of persons in Canada gainfully occupied at the 1941 Census was 4,448,302, of whom 3,613,547 were males and 834,755 were females. The gainfully occupied population was distributed by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 29,560 males, 5,138 females; Nova Scotia 172,795 males, 37,378 females; New Brunswick 132,353 males, 27,562 females; Quebec 966,559 males, 260,542 females; Ontario 1,234,430 males, 315,742 females; Manitoba 235,661 males, 49,933 females; Saskatchewan 291,931 males, 42,800 females; Alberta 267,733 males, 40,435 females; British Columbia 282,525 males, 55,223 females. Figures quoted throughout include persons on Active Service with a gainful occupation previous to enlistment.

Since the 1931 census the gainfully occupied male population in Canada has increased by 352,176 or 10.8 per cent, and the gainfully occupied female population by 168,896 or 25.4 per cent. The increase in the gainfully occupied males since 1931 is just slightly higher than the growth in the total male population over this decade.

The number and percentage of the total gainfully occupied males engaged in agriculture at the 1941 census was 1,103,363 or 30.5 per cent, in forestry, fishing and trapping 152,220 or 4.2 per cent, in mining 99,926 or 2.8 per cent, in manufacturing 869,260 or 24.1 per cent, in construction 234,686 or 6.5 per cent, in transportation and communication 264,438 or 7.3 per cent, in trade 383,034 or 10.6 per cent, in finance 68,458 or 1.9 per cent, and in service 360,898 or 10 per cent. For females 21,219, or 2.5 per cent were engaged in the primary industries; 184,448 or 22.1 per cent in manufacturing, 19,832 or 2.4 per cent in transportation and communication, 113,271 or 13.6 per cent in trade, 28,416 or 3.4 per cent in finance and 460,844 or 55.2 per cent in service of whom 261,031 or 31.3 per cent were employed in personal service and 165,655 or 19.8 per cent in professional service, chiefly in education and health services.

Preliminary figures for Canada based on the 10 per cent sample tabulation show that 246,300 males and 960 females on Active Service reported a gainful occupation prior to enlistment at the 1941 census. Of this total only 41,340 or 16.8 per cent reported as having been employed in agriculture. Since agriculture represents 30.5 per cent of all industries it is worthy of note that the armed forces withdrew a relatively small number from this industry. The total on Active Service on June 2, 1941, was 306,200.

The relative growth in the gainfully occupied by industrial groups since the census of 1931 may be compared, after some adjustment for differences in industrial classification, for Canada. While the total gainfully occupied males increased by 10.8 per cent over this period, the number engaged in agriculture showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. Males employed in forestry, fishing and trapping recorded a notable increase of 57 per cent between 1931 and 1941, while the increase in the numbers employed in mining industries was 39.5 per cent. The growth in the number of males employed in manufacturing since 1931 census was considerably greater than the increase shown for all gainfully occupied males, being just over 38 per cent, transportation and communication increased by 3.7 per cent while construction showed a loss of 5.1 per cent over this decade. The increase in the number of males in trade and finance was 21.9 per cent, while the numbers engaged in the services represented an increase of 11.8 per cent. In the latter group employment in the professional and public services expanded by 14.9 per cent and 22.9 per cent respectively over the decennial period, while the number in the personal services showed a decline of 1.5 per cent.

Among the more important industrial groups employing women the largest increases occurred in the public service group and in manufacturing, the former showing an increase of over 80 per cent and the latter an increase of 47 per cent. The number employed in trade and finance increased by 28.8 per cent over this period, slightly greater than the rate of increase shown for gainfully occupied females as a whole. The increase of 23.6 per cent in the number of women employed in the personal services was less than the rate of increase for all females in gainful occupations, although the numbers employed in such personal services as restaurants and hair dressing establishments probably increased at a faster rate than shown for all gainfully occupied women. The number employed in professional service also represented an increase of 13.8 per cent between 1931 and 1941. It would appear that the number of women employed in the teaching profession has not shown a normal rate of increase over the ten year period since the 1931 census.

For the first time in the Canadian Census occupation statistics are shown by counties or census divisions. Likewise occupation and industry figures are given for smaller urban centres than ever before, taking in all urban centres of 5,000 population.

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Occupation and industry statistics are published for the first time for the "greater" cities of Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg. "Greater" Montreal showed a gainful population of 473,054 as compared with 378,841 for Montreal proper, "greater" Toronto 401,888 as compared with 307,579 for Toronto proper, "greater" Vancouver 148,461 as compared with 119,952 for Vancouver proper and "greater" Winnipeg 124,338 as compared with 98,449 for Winnipeg proper.

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#### Economic Conditions During Seven Months of 1943

Each of the major factors indicating the trend of economic conditions recorded advances in the first seven months of this year over the same period of 1942, with the result that the index number of the physical volume of business on the base 1935-39 averaged 231.7 as compared with 197 in the corresponding period of 1942, a gain of 17.6 per cent. The index of industrial production based on mining, manufacturing, construction and electric power rose to 267.8 from 220.0, an increase of 21.7 per cent.

The advance in wholesale prices was of moderate proportions, increasing to 93.7 from 95.1 in the first seven months of 1942, a gain of four per cent. The four main classes of deposits of the chartered banks averaged \$3,847 million in the first six months of the year compared with \$3,181 million in the same period of 1942, the gain being no less than 20.9 per cent. The index of high-grade bond yields receded from 99.3 to 98.7 a decline of 1.6 per cent. An index of common stock prices averaged 82.5 against 63.2 in the same period of 1942, a gain of no less than 30.5 per cent.

Productive operations showed a continuance of the advance characteristic of the war period under prevailing conditions. The index of the physical volume of business rose to a new high position in history during the period under review. The index of mineral production showed an increase of 19.6 per cent over the first seven months of 1942, the standing having been 271.6 against 227. Gold receipts at the Mint showed a recession of 20 per cent, while the output of coal was 6.8 per cent lower.

The index of manufacturing production rose 24.5 per cent to 288.2. Flour production in the first half year recorded an increase of 25 per cent. Butter production was 136.6 million pounds against 159.2 million, while a decline was shown in the output of factory cheese. The number of cigarettes and cigars made available recorded further increases, the gains having been 16.1 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively. Declines were recorded in the consumption of raw cotton and newsprint production. The iron and steel industry was slightly less active in the period under review. Steel production was 1,749,661 tons, a decline of 3.8 per cent. The construction industry obtained less new business during the period. The utilization of firm power was 20.2 billion kilowatt hours against 18.5 billion, an increase of nearly nine per cent.

The index for wholesale sales moved up about 10 points to 160.3, while the gain in retail sales was 4.5 per cent. The higher levels of the movement of railway traffic reached in the first period of 1942 were somewhat exceeded in the last seven months. Car loadings were practically maintained in comparison with the first seven months of last year. Increases were recorded in the gross revenue of both the C.N.R. and the C.P.R., amounting to 24.9 per cent and 12.6 per cent, respectively.

The greater production of Canadian industry was paralleled by a further increase in employment. A general index of employment averaged for the first seven reporting dates was 181.4 against 168 in the same period last year, a gain of eight per cent. Considerable gains were shown in manufacturing and building construction, with somewhat lower positions being recorded for logging, mining and trade.

The total revenue of the Dominion government rose 16.8 per cent in the first four months of the present fiscal year over the same period of last year, the total was \$867 million against \$742 million. The ordinary expenditures were 9.3 per cent greater, while the war expenditures showed a gain of 26.8 per cent. The outlay under the United Kingdom War Financing account was \$472.5 million in the first four months of the last fiscal year, while the expenditures under the United Nations Mutual Aid account of the present year was \$188 million.

The tentative computation of the national income amounted to \$5,101 million in the first seven months of the present year against \$4,234 million in the same period of 1942, a gain of 20.5 per cent. The total in July was \$749,860,000 against \$658,257,000 in the same month last year. The standing in June this year was \$752,684,000.

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## Canadian Gold Mining Industry

Output in Canada of fine gold from all primary sources totalled 4,841,306 troy ounces valued at \$186,390,281 in 1942. This represents decreases of 503,873 troy ounces and \$19,399,111 or 9.5 per cent from the all-time high record of 5,345,179 troy ounces and \$205,789,392 in 1941. This decline in Canadian gold production represents the first break in a series of annual increases that had been realized by the Canadian mining industry since 1923 and largely reflects the curtailment in labour, equipment and essential supplies resulting from the increasing intensity of the second World War.

Personnel of the auriferous quartz mining industry have entered in considerable numbers the various branches of the armed forces, others have transferred to the mining of base metals, while the manufacture of certain equipment or materials necessary for the development of new gold mines or expansion in the older mines has been considerably restricted or the products of such manufacture diverted to industries considered at the time to be of more vital importance in a total war effort.

The direct result of these wartime changes was reflected in the cessation of mining operations at most of the new properties under development, the closing down of producing mines operating on ore described as marginal in grade, and a decrease in production by some of the more important and long-established mining companies. Labour troubles continuing from 1941 adversely affected production in the Kirkland Lake camp during the early part of 1942, and gold recoveries at a few base metals mines fell off with a reduction in the shipments of copper-gold ores from these particular properties.

Production of gold in Canada in 1942, according to type of deposit or nature of recovery, included 80.8 per cent from crude gold bullion bars produced at auriferous quartz or "gold mines"; 12.1 per cent from blister or anode copper; 4.6 per cent from ores, slags, copper-nickel matte, etc., exported; 2.3 per cent from alluvial deposits, and 0.2 per cent from base bullion made chiefly from silver-lead ores.

Reliable data relating to world gold production have been increasingly difficult to obtain since the outbreak of war in 1939. From statistics made available, it is estimated that Canada, as a world gold producer, probably ranked second in 1942. The Union of South Africa ranked a definite first with approximately 14,120,000 troy ounces, while production of the United States, including receipts from the Philippine Islands, was estimated at 3,618,543 troy ounces. Accurate data pertaining to gold production in Russia are unobtainable, but a conjectural total output of 4,000,000 troy ounces was reported for this country in 1940.

## Births, Deaths and Marriages in Fourth Quarter of 1942

Live births in Canada during the fourth quarter of 1942 numbered 65,892 according to preliminary figures, giving an equivalent annual rate of 22.5 per 1,000 population as compared with 59,837 births and a rate of 20.7 for the fourth quarter of 1941. There were 2,404 illegitimate births forming 3.6 per cent of all live births as compared with 2,192 or 3.7 per cent. Stillbirths amounted to 1,695 or 25.7 per 1,000 live births as against 1,691 and a rate of 28.3. Deaths totalled 28,750 with a rate of 9.8 per 1,000 population as compared with 27,865 and a rate of 9.6. There were 32,043 marriages giving a rate of 10.9 as against 33,120 or a rate of 11.4 in the fourth quarter of 1941.

The number of deaths assigned to certain causes in the fourth quarter of 1942 was as follows, figures for the corresponding period of 1941 being given in parentheses in each case: typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 23(43); scarlet fever 27(40); whooping cough 144(136); diphtheria 87(67); tuberculosis 1,401(1,345); influenza 294(293); smallpox -(-); measles 23(40); acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis 15(14); cancer 3,454(3,409); intracranial lesions of vascular origin 2,305(2,197); diseases of the heart 7,226(6,822); diseases of the arteries 611(537); pneumonia 1,607(1,448); diarrhoea and enteritis 578(488); nephritis 1,793(1,887); suicides 176(211); homicides 31(25); motor vehicle accidents 354(548); other accidental deaths 1,427(1,365).

## Traffic on Railways in May

Revenue freight loaded at Canadian stations and received from foreign connections during May amounted to 12,414,270 tons as compared with 10,841,015 in May last year. Loadings were heavier than in 1942 by 398,959 tons or 5.2 per cent. Imports increased by 279,713 tons or 18.2 per cent, and freight from foreign connections destined to foreign points increased by 894,583 tons or 56.4 per cent. Crude petroleum, gasoline and other oils accounted for the greater part of this last increase.

### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways during the week ending September 4 numbered 69,353 cars compared with 69,164 in the previous week and 67,530 a year ago. In the western division loadings at 25,224 cars as against 21,978 in 1942 showed less than the usual increase at this time of year, especially in grain. In the eastern division loadings decreased to 43,940 cars from 45,552 a year ago. The chief decrease was in miscellaneous freight which was lighter by 4,177 cars.

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### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
  2. Monthly Dairy Review, August (10 cents).
  3. Occupations and Industries of the Gainfully Employed, 1941 (10 cents).
  4. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, September 1 (10 cents).
  5. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, September 1 (10 cents).
  6. Stocks of Canadian Fruit and Vegetables, September 1 (10 cents).
  7. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, September 1 (10 cents).
  8. Estimate of the Production of Principal Grain Crops and Hay and Clover.  
Condition of Late-Sown Crops (10 cents).
  9. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
  10. Argentine Grain Situation (10 cents).
  11. Economic Conditions in Canada during the First Seven Months  
of 1943 (10 cents).
  12. Numbers of Hogs on Canadian Farms, June 1, 1943 (10 cents).
  13. Income from the Sale of Farm Products, January - June, 1943 (10 cents).
  14. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, July (10 cents).
  15. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
  16. Gold Mining Industry, 1942 (50 cents).
  17. Fruits and Nursery Products; Value and Production, 1940, and Number  
of Trees, 1941 - Alberta (10 cents).
  18. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, May (10 cents).
  19. Preliminary Report on Births, Deaths and Marriages - Fourth Quarter, 1942 (10 cents).
  20. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Canada, 1942 (10 cents).
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