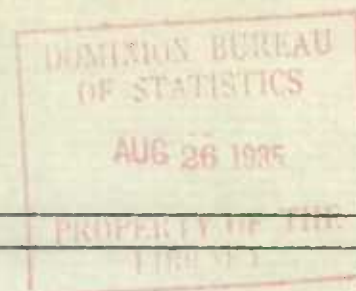


## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. III - No. 34.

Ottawa, Saturday, August 24, 1935.

The Economic Index reached a high point last week, reflecting advances in five out of six main factors.

The economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced for the second consecutive week. With one exception the index reached the highest point since the recovery commenced in the early part of 1933. Each of the six major factors except wholesale prices for which the index was unchanged, showed substantial gains. The result was that the economic index for the week ended August 17 was 103.4 compared with 101.6 in the preceding week and 96.4 in the same week of 1934. The gains of 1.7 p.c. over the preceding week and 7.3 p.c. over the week of August 17, 1934 represent the economic betterment as measured by the weekly index. The index is computed from six major factors weighted in accordance with the fitness for the purpose in hand, and expressed as a percentage of an average for 1926.

During the elapsed portion of 1935, the index has consistently shown gains over the corresponding weeks of 1933 and 1934. The gap between the curve for 1935 and those for the two preceding years has recently widened by the marked gain of the last two weeks.

A gain in the movement of grain was the chief influence in raising the index of carloadings from 69.9 in the 31st week to 72.5 in the 32nd. The gain in the cumulative total for the 32 weeks of 1935 was 20,400 cars over the same period of 1934. The index of wholesale prices was maintained at 71.6, again demonstrating the stability of the general price level. Grains averaged less on the Winnipeg exchange and live stock prices were stronger on the Toronto stockyard. Silver and tin reached lower levels, while copper, lead and zinc were slightly higher.

After advancing for seven weeks, the prices of Dominion government bonds reached a high point in the week ended August 17. The prices of the week were practically as high as at any time in the last eight months. The gain in the index of inverted bond yields based on high-grade issues showed a gain of 1.5 p.c. over the preceding week and 10.5 p.c. over the same week of last year. The advance in stock prices was accelerated in the week ended August 15. The index of 112 stocks moved up from 95.9 to 98.6. Each of the groups in the official classification recorded gains except milling which was unchanged, and textiles which showed a minor reaction. The index of 16 power stocks advanced from 58.4 to 62.1.

Trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges was 292,542 shares against 241,416 in the preceding week. The index of bank clearings was 102.7 compared with 101.9.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components  
1926=100

Week Ended	Car-loadings	Whole-sale Prices	Recipro-cals of Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clear-ings	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
Aug. 18, 1934	70.0	72.3	128.7	99.6	86.5	65.3	96.4
Aug. 10, 1935	69.9	71.6	140.1	101.9	95.9	131.4	101.6
Aug. 17, 1935	72.5	71.6	142.2	102.7	98.6	159.2	103.4

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index. 2. Price of a fixed net income from Dominion bonds.

#### Business operations recorded acceleration in July.

The advance in business operations and in bond prices were the main constructive factors in the economic situation during July. Owing to marked expansion in a considerable number of industries, production indexes recorded a gain over June. The index of the physical volume of business crossed the 100 p.c. line in an upward direction. The trend was upward during the first seven months of the year, verified by the excellent showing in July. According to this index the low point of the depression was reached in February 1933 when the standing was 67.0. The gain in the index during the last thirty months was consequently no less than 49 p.c.

Following the rapid advance in high-grade bond prices during 1934, the high position reached at the end of the year has been practically maintained in the last eight months. The minor reaction in June was partly offset by recovery in the month under review. While common stock prices averaged lower than in June, firmness was shown from week to week



emerging recently in moderate advances. The level of wholesale prices remained unchanged, the index being 71.5 in both months. Wholesale prices have been remarkably stable since the beginning of 1934, the index fluctuating narrowly about the 72 p.c. line.

Among the factors showing the trend of mineral production, gains were shown in nickel, zinc and bauxite. Nickel exports were 12,222,000 pounds against 9,951,000, and the outward shipment of zinc was 25,358,000 pounds compared with 15,201,000. Bauxite imports for the manufacture of aluminium were 26,792,000 pounds against 15,866,400. The gain in the shipment of gold was less than normal for the season. The index of copper exports declined from 399.4 to 339.9.

Owing partly to gains in the food, textile and steel industries, the index of manufacturing production showed a considerable gain. The food index advanced from 84.9 to 89.6, reflecting mainly the seasonally adjusted gain in live stock slaughterings. Exports of cheese and canned salmon were at higher levels. The index of sugar production receded from 83.1 to 81.8.

The cotton industry imported an increased volume of raw materials for further manufacture. Raw cotton imports were 9,912,800 pounds against 7,397,300. A considerable gain was also shown in the imports of cotton yarn and thread. The index of the imports of raw and intermediate textiles was 112.2 against 99.7.

Despite the marked gain in shingle exports, the factors showing the trend of the forestry group dropped from 105.7 to 100.7. The production of newsprint was not greatly altered but a decline was shown in the exports of planks and boards.

The production of steel, at 86,101 tons compared with 73,450, reached the highest point for any month since April 1931. A marked gain was also shown in the output of pig iron. The decline in the production of motor cars was less than normal for the season, the output being 13,069 units against 15,745. The adjusted gain in crude petroleum imports was about 21 p.c.

The adjusted gain in construction contracts at more than 43 p.c. was a noteworthy development of the month. Building permits were nearly maintained at the June level after seasonal adjustment, the gain over the same month of last year having been 32.5 p.c.

An acceleration in the distribution of commodities was shown by an adjusted gain of 6 p.c. in carloadings, and increases in exports and imports amounting to 12.4 p.c. and 7.0 p.c., respectively.

A chart showing the index of the physical volume of business from the beginning of 1933 to the present is given on page 3.

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#### Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries

Domestic exports to British Empire countries in July amounted to \$28,566,908, a decline of \$1,144,192 or 3.9 per cent from a year ago. Exports to the United Kingdom at \$21,500,200 decreased \$1,542,717 or 6.7 per cent, to Australia at \$2,112,279, an increase of \$206,943 or 10.9 per cent, to South Africa at \$1,376,282 an increase of \$385,923 or 39 per cent.

Exports to foreign countries amounted to \$27,672,279, an increase of \$1,262,267 or 4.8 per cent. Exports to the United States at \$21,125,418 were an increase of \$3,884,079 or 22.5 per cent, but to no other foreign country did the exports reach one million. The highest was to Argentina at \$806,221, an increase of \$445,583 or 123 per cent, but to New Zealand, another Empire country, the total was \$823,349, a decrease of \$64,463 or 7.3 per cent.

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#### Nickel Export in July

Export of nickel in July was as follows: matte or speiss, United Kingdom \$518,922, Netherlands \$161,334, Norway \$148,780, United States \$89,975; fine nickel, United Kingdom \$1,101,336, United States \$959,117, Netherlands \$198,375, Italy \$29,802, Japan \$3,918; nickel oxide, Norway \$88,132, United States \$9,397.

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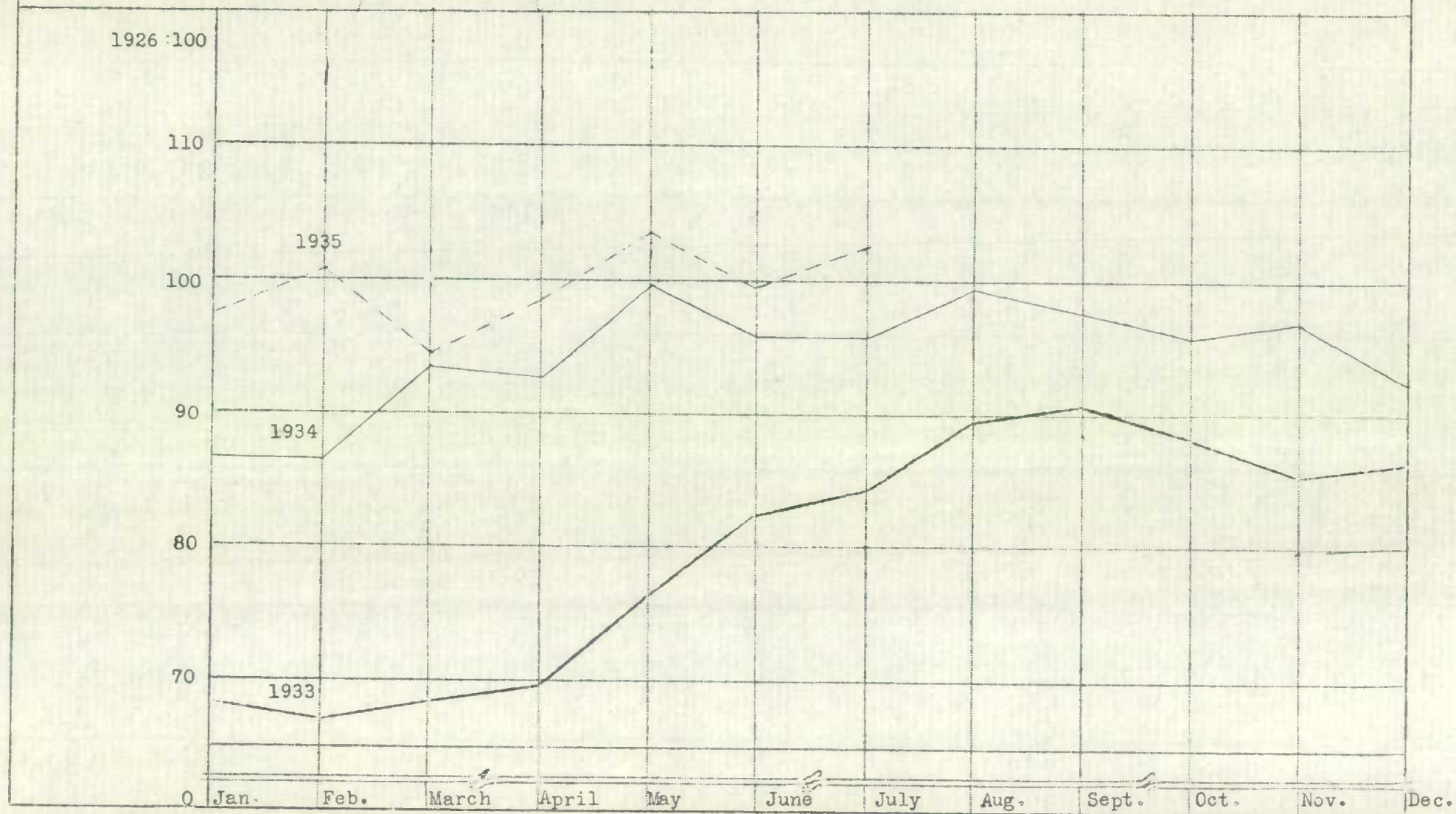
#### Automobile Production

Automobile production in July numbered 13,069 units, an increase of 17 per cent over the 11,114 cars made in July last year.

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Physical Volume of Business  
 based on 45 factors  
 covering Mineral Production, Manufacturing, Con-  
 struction, Electric Power and Distribution.





### Canadian Trade in July

Canada's imports in July amounted in value to \$48,415,000 compared with \$44,144,000 in 1934 and \$35,698,000 in 1933, an increase over 1934 of \$4,271,000 or 9½ per cent and over 1933 of \$12,717,000 or 35½ per cent.

During the twelve months ending July the Dominion's imports amounted to \$530,738,000 compared with \$489,129,000 in 1933-34, an increase of \$41,609,000 or 8½ per cent, and compared with \$378,475,000 in 1932-33, an increase of \$152,263,000 or 40 per cent.

Canada's domestic exports in July amounted to \$56,239,000 compared with \$56,121,000 in 1934 and \$51,345,000 in 1933, an increase of \$118,000 or 0.2 per cent over 1934 and \$4,894,000 or 9½ per cent over 1933.

During the twelve months ending July the Dominion's domestic exports amounted to \$664,036,000 compared with \$620,091,000 in 1933-34, an increase of \$43,945,000 or 7 per cent, and compared with \$486,128,000 in 1932-33, an increase of \$177,908,000 or 36½ per cent.

The Dominion's total trade in July amounted to \$106,201,000 compared with \$100,931,000 in 1934 and \$87,564,000 in 1933, an increase over 1934 of \$5,270,000 or 5 per cent and over 1933, \$18,637,000 or 21 per cent.

During the twelve months ending July, total trade of Canada amounted to \$1,204,069,000 compared with \$1,116,046,000 in 1933-34, an increase of \$88,023,000 or 7½ per cent, and compared with \$870,621,000 in 1932-33, an increase of \$333,448,000 or 38 per cent.

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### Duty Collected on Imports

Duty collected on imports into Canada in July amounted to \$6,610,000 compared with \$6,850,000 in July last year. The total amount of duty collected during the twelve months ending July amounted to \$82,074,000 compared with \$81,553,000 in 1933-34 and \$70,311,000 in 1932-33, an increase over 1933-34 of \$521,000 or 0.6 per cent and over 1932-33 an increase of \$11,763,000 or 16½ per cent.

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### Condensed Preliminary Trade Report for 1934-35

The Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada for the fiscal year 1934-35 has just been issued by the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This handy little brochure of Canada's trade now comprising 206 pages, consists, as in previous years, of two main sections: (1) A Review of Canada's External Trade during the fiscal year just closed (1934-35), and (2) A Series of Statistical Tables (Condensed Statistical Record of Canadian Trade), partly summary and historical, but mainly a presentation of the main items of the trade of Canada with ninety-eight important countries of the world.

The "Review" deals with the volume and value of the Dominion's external trade; its fluctuations, distribution, and routes of transportation being examined in respect to both current conditions and recent variations. Canada's progress and her present position amongst the leading trading nations of the world are explained in detail. The "Review" more particularly treats of the following subjects: Canada's Monthly Trade Trends with (a) The World; (b) Empire Countries; and (c) Foreign Countries; Upward Trend in World Trade; Comparison of Value and Volume of Canada's Trade; Canada's Trade with the World in Leading Commodities; Canada's Trade with the United Kingdom in Leading Commodities; Canada's Trade with the United States in Leading Commodities; Canada's Trade in Leading Commodities with (a) Australia, (b) British South Africa, and (c) New Zealand; Effect of Canadian Preference on United Kingdom Imports; Relation between Trade in Raw and Manufactured Products; Canada's Trade Balances by Countries and Continents; Canada's Trade by Continents; Canada's Imports from and Exports to Forty Leading Countries; Canada's Principal Imports and Exports; Canada's Imports for Canadian Industries; Canada's Trade via the United States; Canada's Position in World Trade; Canada's Share in World Trade; Canada's Principal Exports Compared with Similar Exports from Other Countries; and Historical Summary of Canada's Trade by Decades.

Copies of this report may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, at 25 cents per copy.

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### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended August 10 amounted to 41,745 cars. Although Civic Holiday on August 5, which was more or less general throughout Canada, had an effect, the total was 56 cars above last week's total and the index number increased from 69.89 to 72.48. Grain loadings were heavier by 452 cars, livestock by 156, coal by 258, lumber by 126, pulp and paper by 123 and ore by 268, while the only commodities to register decreases were merchandise 658 and miscellaneous freight 820 cars.

Compared with loadings for the corresponding week last year, the total was up 1,432 cars and the index number was up 2.48 points. Miscellaneous freight, grain and grain products, livestock, coal, lumber, pulp and paper and ore showed increases of 700 cars, 310, 171, 173, 127, 184 and 80 cars, respectively. Merchandise showed a decrease of 244 cars and other forest products 18.

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### Corn Stocks in Canada

Stocks of foreign corn in Canada on August 9 included the following, with last year's figures in brackets: United States 412,854 (4,050,749) bushels; Argentine 234,323 (346,775); South African 1,986,687 (25,295).

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### Wheat Situation in the Argentine

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Buenos Aires, writing under date August 1, says:

"Allowing for a quantity of wheat sold but not yet shipped, there is probably a balance of not more than 36,744,000 bushels available for sale. Even assuming a considerable reduction from the present rate of shipping overseas, there is not likely to be more than a normal carry-over at the end of the current year.

"Wheat is not coming forward freely. The unsatisfactory crop prospects are inducing farmers and others to hold on to their remaining supplies, and offers from the country are scarce."

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### Building Permits in July

Building permits taken out in July in 61 cities amounted in value to \$4,266,224, a seasonal decline of \$850,842 or 16 per cent as compared with the June total of \$5,117,066, but an increase of \$1,008,754 or 31 per cent, in the more significant comparison with the July 1934 aggregate of \$2,257,470.

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### Production of Silver, Lead, Zinc, Cobalt and Arsenic

In 1934 the total primary production of the following metals from all Canadian sources was as follows:- silver 16,415,282 fine ounces, valued at \$7,790,840; lead 346,275,576 pounds valued at \$8,436,658; zinc 298,579,683 pounds valued at \$9,037,571; cobalt 594,671 pounds valued at \$592,497; and arsenic 1,659,513 pounds at \$56,652.

Of the total value of metal production in Canada during 1934 that of lead comprised approximately 4.35 per cent; zinc 4.70 per cent, and silver 4 per cent. The year under review witnessed a distinct improvement in lead-zinc-silver production with the output of the first two metals being the highest ever recorded in the history of the Canadian mining industry. Silver production for the year realized an 8 per cent gain over 1933 and its value at \$7,790,840 reflects the 25½ per cent increase in the price per ounce of fine silver over that for the preceding year.

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### Concentrated Milk Export

The export of concentrated milk in July was as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: condensed milk 2,348 (1,391) cwt; milk powder 5,113 (2,651); evaporated milk 18,669 (30,756). Great Britain was the leading purchaser.

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### Higher Education in 1934

Since 1931 university attendance has not continued the rapid increase of earlier post-war years, but on the other hand it has not declined, as the following summary of full-time enrolment shows: University grade 1932, 34,456; 1933, 33,996; 1934, 34,275; Pre-matriculation students and others not of university grade 1932, 24,530; 1933, 22,978; 1934, 24,435.

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### Butter and Cheese Exports in July

Butter and cheese exports in July were lower than a year ago. Butter totalled 395 cwt. at \$9,288 compared with 435 at \$9,690. It went mainly to Newfoundland, St. Pierre and the British West Indies.

Cheese exports amounted to 53,607 cwt. at \$581,724 compared with 78,345 at \$846,442. The amount sent to Great Britain alone was 51,939 cwt. at \$558,407.

During the first four months of the current fiscal year the export of cheese fell from \$846,442 a year ago to \$581,724.

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### Export of Eggs

The export of eggs in July was 21,807 dozen as against 15,022 last year. This export has doubled in the last four months, being 50,914 dozen last year and 105,159 this year.

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### Canal Traffic in July

Total freight on the Welland Ship Canal in July showed a decrease from 1,334,376 tons a year ago to 1,128,021. All grains recorded decreases. Traffic on the St. Lawrence Canals increased from 977,261 to 1,007,428 tons. Through the Sault Ste Marie Canals freight decreased from 7,522,124 to 7,503,013 tons.

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### Character of the July Exports

There was a sharp increase in the export of agricultural implements in July, the value rising from a year ago at \$386,000 to \$1,124,000. Copper increased from \$1,763,000 to \$2,541,000, nickel from \$2,645,000 to \$3,309,000. There was a comparatively small increase in lead but aluminium dropped from \$999,000 to \$363,000.

There were declines in wheat, wheatflour, fruits, cheese, fish, furs, lumber, pulp-wood and wood pulp, as well as automobiles, but gains in barley, whiskey, meats, leather, binder twine, raw wool, shingles, machinery, asbestos, coal and silver.

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### Imports of Butter and Cheese

Imports of butter in July amounted to 22,550 pounds, of which 17,696 came from New Zealand and 4,854 from the United States. A year ago the importation was 6,042 pounds.

Imports of cheese amounted to 132,758 pounds, coming mainly from New Zealand, Italy, Switzerland and the United States.

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### Export of Lumber

The export of planks and boards in July was of the value of \$2,248,599 compared with \$2,707,646 a year ago. The export to the United Kingdom was \$1,089,941 and to the United States \$982,906, China \$19,783, British South Africa \$17,847, Australia \$16,321.

The export of Douglas Fir planks and boards was \$524,421 as against \$744,087 last year. The chief countries of destination were: United Kingdom \$233,261, United States \$213,204, China \$19,783, British South Africa \$16,197, Panama \$9,848. Japan got no Douglas Fir in July and only \$8,217 of spruce.

Douglas Fir square timber exports were as follows: Australia \$33,840, United States \$7,903, United Kingdom \$3,757, Portuguese Africa \$2,337. Other square timber to the value of \$64,541 went to the United Kingdom.

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## The World Wheat Situation

Another crop year characterized by disappointing import demand has passed into history and attention is now directed to the possibilities of the new 1935-36 season. Experience shows that definite calculations of import demand made at this date are later subject to considerable change, but some preliminary observations on probable supplies can now be made with some assurance. Final figures on world shipments during 1934-35 totalled less than 526 million bushels, with a very high proportion (27 per cent) going to destinations ex-Europe. In these days of severe import restrictions, reduced foreign exchange and carefully watched trade balances, the size of the European and United Kingdom crops is almost a controlling factor since it furnishes a guide as to the necessity and extent of imports. The reduced European crop of 1934 led to reduction of stocks rather than to increased imports -- European takings of foreign wheat actually showing a decline of about 20 million bushels or 5 per cent compared with 1933-34 figures. Carry-overs in Europe and the United Kingdom at July 31, 1935 were definitely lower than they were a year ago -- perhaps to the extent of 75 to 100 million bushels. At present, however, crop prospects in Europe indicate that the 1935 harvest will be at least 50 million bushels greater than in 1934. The important increases are found in the Balkans, Germany and Italy; the importing countries as a whole have poorer harvests than in 1934. Judged by the experience of last year, when reduced crops did not lead to increased takings, no material increase in European imports of wheat is probable during 1935.

Considering the ex-European countries in the light of existing information, admittedly meagre, it seems likely that the 1934-35 level of imports will be maintained in the new season.

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## Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending August 9 amounted to 1,444,683 bushels compared with 2,616,541 in the previous week and 1,509,147 a year ago. By provinces, the figures were as follows, with the 1934 amounts in brackets: Manitoba 69,727 (134,025), Saskatchewan 558,871 (387,647), Alberta 816,085 (987,475).

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## Crop Conditions in the Prairie Provinces

Spotty but heavy frost damage is reported in the Peace River district of Alberta over a 250-mile stretch of country running from west of Edmonton, Alberta, to Scott, Saskatchewan. In this territory, the crops were green, late and very susceptible to frost damage. Light damage is indicated at scattered points between Edmonton and Calgary. While freezing temperatures were also recorded in south-eastern Saskatchewan, the damage there would be very limited as cutting was well advanced.

Rains were fairly general over the Prairie Provinces and delayed harvesting operations. Heavy snows and rain caused lodging of crops in the Peace River country.

Reports from Manitoba and south-eastern Saskatchewan, where the rust attack was most severe, continue extremely pessimistic. Very little bread wheat will be worth threshing in Manitoba, since the yields are low and the grades poor. Durum wheat is also seriously affected. The heavy straw is lodged and tangled so that harvest is a laborious and expensive operation. Similar reports come from south-eastern Saskatchewan and rust is now causing damage to late crops north-west of Moose Jaw. The central area of Saskatchewan, containing about half the wheat acreage continues promising, while coarse grains are generally good and feed supplies ample. The wet, cold weather in Alberta during the past week was very unfavourable. Harvest was hindered in the south and ripening in the north.

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## Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks

The index number of 23 mining stocks for the week ending August 15 was 115.9 compared with 116.6 the week before and 141.7 a year ago. Gold stocks index was 107.1 compared with 107.8 and 137.5, and base metals stocks 153.4 compared with 154.3 and 164.0.

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## Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, at 71.6 for the week ended August 16, was unchanged from the previous week. Major price changes were recorded for grains, livestock, raw silk, and cotton and several non-ferrous metals.



### Asbestos

Exports of asbestos in July were valued at \$374,279 as against \$270,915 a year ago, asbestos sand and waste \$128,288 as against \$94,104 and asbestos manufactures \$14,618 compared with \$19,113. The leading countries of destination were: United States \$329,836, Germany \$51,614, United Kingdom \$35,706, Italy \$32,276, France \$26,744, Japan \$19,415.

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### Newsprint Export

Export of newsprint in July was valued at \$7,446,820 as against \$7,263,463 last year. It went to 32 countries, the chief being: United States \$5,741,117, Australia \$341,550, Argentina \$339,329, United Kingdom \$311,093, New Zealand \$177,289, Japan \$138,864.

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### Wood Pulp and Pulpwood

The export of wood pulp and screenings in July was valued at \$2,128,188, most of it going to the United States. This was slightly less than a year ago. Pulpwood export was 118,686 cords compared with 155,626.

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### Exports to Great Britain and United States

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in July amounted to \$21,500,000 compared with \$23,043,000 a year ago, a decrease of over six per cent. Exports to the United States amounted to \$21,125,000 compared with \$17,241,000, an increase of over 22 per cent.

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### Canadian Wheat in Store

Canadian wheat in store on August 16 amounted to 195,900,313 bushels compared with 193,601,641 the week before and 184,926,025 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 17,890,139 bushels, a net increase of 5,883,632 over the previous week. A year ago the amount was 10,386,124. Wheat in transit on the Great Lakes was 7,029,293 bushels as against 6,958,157 the week before.

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### Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending August 16 amounted to 1,568,097 bushels against 1,597,326 in the previous week. Clearances by ports were as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: Montreal 795,524 (785,088); Vancouver-New Westminster 473,173 (667,783); United States ports 299,000 (582,000); Sorel nil (305,934); Churchill nil (688,067); Total 1,568,097 (3,028,872). Clearances for the crop year to date: Montreal 1,734,913 (2,901,325), Vancouver-New Westminster 686,923 (2,362,487), United States Ports 455,000 (1,228,000), Sorel 263,587 (536,595), Quebec 25,000 (284,000), Churchill nil (688,067), Total 3,165,423 (8,000,474).

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### Crude Petroleum Imports

Imports of crude petroleum in July amounted to 133,650,600 gallons valued at \$3,849,401, the countries of origin being: United States 100,433,961 at \$3,068,694, Colombia 12,096,873 at \$345,632, Venezuela 10,969,206 at \$191,953, Peru 5,766,649 at \$167,767, Dutch West Indies 3,434,394 at \$45,598, Ecuador 949,517 at \$29,597.

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### Gasoline Importations

Natural casinghead gasoline lighter than .669 specific gravity amounted to 6,038,164 gallons valued at \$356,902, of which 3,490,904 at \$202,761 came from the United States and 2,547,260 at \$154,141 from Peru.

Gasoline lighter than .823 specific gravity amounts to 2,238,419 gallons valued at \$202,917, of which 1,796,897 at \$165,208 came from the United States, 400,000 at \$28,123 from Roumania and 41,522 at \$9,586 from Alaska.

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### Gold and Silver Export

Gold bullion export in July was \$7,046,600, all going to the United States. Raw gold at \$525,424 also went to the United States. Silver bullion at \$699,203 went to the United States, \$50,802 to the United Kingdom and \$14,443 to Germany. Other metals were as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: Aluminium \$314,291 (\$938,440), Copper in matte \$170,233 (\$173,215), blister copper \$475,196 (nil), copper in forms \$1,671,666 (\$945,586), copper in rods, etc. \$127,229 (\$519,733), pig lead \$517,203 (\$472,939), zinc spelter \$708,976 (\$571,516).

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### Exportation of Meats

The exportation of meats in July was of the value of \$2,114,758 compared with \$2,146,958 in June and \$1,944,969 in July 1934. The amount to the United Kingdom alone was \$1,903,786.

Bacon and hams accounted for \$1,816,553, the amount to the United Kingdom being \$1,800,669. The bacon export was slightly less than a year ago, and so was mutton and lamb at \$2,552, but fresh beef at \$59,582 continued its recent rise, the chief purchasers last month being the United States with \$28,987, Newfoundland with \$12,255 and the United Kingdom with \$11,244.

The export of pickled pork increased from \$10,284 to \$17,057, and fresh pork from \$1,514, to \$70,955, practically all of it going to the United States. Canned meats increased to \$23,176, going mainly to the United Kingdom. Pickled beef increased from \$97 to \$8,525, Newfoundland and the United States taking the bulk of it.

Poultry increased from \$4,072 to \$6,136, the chief purchasers being Newfoundland, Bermuda and the United States, and soups from \$27,288 to \$51,751, Great Britain alone taking \$45,304.

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### Metal Mining Industry as Spenders

The importance of the metal mining and smelting industry to Canada may be estimated from the fact that the industry in 1934 expended some \$58,000,000 in purchases of general supplies, power, freight, insurance, etc., and approximately \$51,000,000 in salaries and wages. This aggregate of \$109,000,000 was more than the total value of the gold production of Canada in 1934 which was \$102,536,000.

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### The Trend of Mortality in Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a special report on mortality in Canada over the period 1921-32 with figures for 1933 in an appendix. The report throws an interesting light on the trend of general mortality from particular causes over the period covered. One of the most striking features of Canadian mortality has been the reduction of the death rate since the beginning of the recent depression. This rate, which was 11.1 per 1,000 of population in 1928 and rose to 11.3 in 1929 (a bad influenza year) fell from 10.7 in 1930, to 10.1 in 1931, 9.9 in 1932 and 9.6 in 1933. The preliminary figures for 1934, which are now available though not in this report show a still lower rate of 9.4 per 1,000.

As the Province of Quebec did not enter the National System of Vital Statistics until the beginning of 1926, the figures for Quebec contained in the report date only from that year, while those for the other eight provinces run back to 1921.

The death rate from typhoid and paratyphoid fever in the eight provinces averaged 7.2 per 100,000 over the period 1921-23, but showed a well-marked downward trend over the remainder of the period, the rate being only 1.7 for 1933. In 1927, the year of the Montreal epidemic, the death rate for the province of Quebec from this cause was 32.7. The death rate from smallpox was not as high as one per 100,000 in any one year of the period, but came nearest to this figure in 1924. The measles death rate showed irregular fluctuations. The highest rate was 7.5 per 100,000 in 1926, the lowest 0.9 in 1933. Scarlet fever had its highest death rate, 6.4 in 1921 and with few exceptions showed a downward trend from year to year over the whole period. The rate was 1.6 for 1931, 1.2 for 1932 and 1.1 for 1933. The heaviest rate from whooping-cough was 11.4 in 1923 and the lightest 3.7 in 1933. The rate showed pronounced fluctuations over the period, but was low in each of the last three years.



The diphtheria rate forms one of the most remarkable series in the report. For the respective years 1921 - 23 the rates were 20.2, 15.8 and 13.0. The reduction throughout the period was continuous and pronounced, and for the years 1931 - 33 the rates were only 4.6, 2.7 and 1.5.

The heaviest death rates from influenza occurred in 1923 (54.6), 1926 (43.8) and 1929 (63.5). The last-mentioned epidemic, which was considerably the most severe during the period, commenced in 1928, the influenza rate for that year being 42.5.

While the death rate from infantile paralysis was not generally heavy and the dread of this disease is largely due to the crippled condition it frequently leaves in its wake, the rates for certain years in particular provinces show the effect on mortality of the recognized epidemics of this disease. The highest provincial rate recorded was that of Alberta in 1927, when the mortality was 10.3 per 100,000.

The death rate from tuberculosis showed a satisfactory decline over the period from 74.7 in 1921 to 52.1 in 1933. The decline in tuberculosis mortality was, however, masked to some extent by the increasingly better registration of the deaths of Indians, whose mortality from this disease is far heavier than that of the remainder of the population.

almost

The death rate from cancer mounted/without interruption throughout the period, from 75.3 in 1921 to 103.0 in 1933. It is comforting to note, however, that the standardized death rates, which are given by causes for 1921 and 1931, indicate that during this period more than half of the increase in the cancer death rate can be accounted for merely by the aging of the population, that is by the fact that the population in 1931 contained a larger proportion of persons in the older age groups. This aging of the population produces a similar effect on the death rates from the cardio-vascular-renal diseases.

Diseases of the heart, diseases of the arteries and nephritis showed a marked upward trend over the period. To take the first and last years as examples in each case, though such a comparison lends itself to error, the rate for diseases of the heart was 94.0 in 1921 and 119.3 in 1933, for diseases of the arteries 39.9 in 1921 and 76.1 in 1933, for nephritis 31.9 in 1921 and 42.2 in 1933. On the other hand, the rate from cerebral haemorrhage or apoplexy decreased from 40.6 in 1921 to 28.3 in 1933, and the rate from hemiplegia and other paralysis without specified cause, from 11.3 in 1921 to 3.5 in 1933. Moreover, the death rate from senility fell from 45.5 in 1921 to 21.1 in 1933 and the rate from unspecified or ill-defined causes, from 32.3 in 1921 to 8.3 in 1933. There is here evidenced the effect of continuously better certification of the cause of death, marked by the reduction in rates from indefinite causes, and the tendency to state not only the immediate cause of death but the primary conditions from which the immediate cause arises.

The pneumonia death rate was highest in 1922 when it reached 98.5. Rates for the years 1930-33 were all below 70. The interpretation of this rate, however, is made more difficult by the fact that pneumonia is often a fatal complication of other diseases.

The rate for violent deaths fluctuated with little net change between 1921 and 1926 and climbed rapidly between 1926 and 1930, being 63.9 in the former year and 79.1 in the latter. Commencing with 1931 the rate showed a decline, and fell to 61.7 in 1933. The suicide rate and the homicide rate were also highest in 1930 (12.2 and 2.3 per 100,000 respectively), but the rate for other violent deaths (almost all accidental) reached its highest point in 1928 and 1929 (65.5 and 65.4 respectively).

The death rates for sex and age-groups which are contained in the report indicate that while there was definite improvement over the period at all ages up to 55 years of age, there is no evidence that the mortality of the groups over this age was becoming greater.

The report is obtainable on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It is intended to follow this report with special studies of infant and maternal mortality covering the same period.



Reports Issued During the Week.

1. Canadian Grain Statistics.
  2. Car Loadings.
  3. Building Permits in July.
  4. Grain Situation in the Argentine.
  5. Canada's Monthly Trade Trends, July.
  6. Trade of Canada, April, 1932 - July, 1935.
  7. Review of Silver Mining Industry in Canada, 1934.
  8. Higher Education in the Academic Year ended June, 1934.
  9. Exports of Canadian Milk, Milk Products and Eggs.
  10. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
  11. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, July.
  12. Canal Traffic Report, July.
  13. Exports of Canadian Lumber, July.
  14. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, July.
  15. The Asbestos Trade of Canada, July.
  16. Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, July.
  17. Monthly Review of Wheat Situation.
  18. Weekly Index Number of Wholesale Prices.
  19. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, July.
  20. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, July.
  21. Automobile Production, July.
  22. Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, July.
  23. Manufactures of the Non-Ferrous Metals, The Aluminium Products Industry, 1934.
  24. Special Report on Mortality in Canada, 1921-32.
  25. Exports of Canadian Non-Ferrous ores and smelter products.
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