Fact a day about Canada

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

CANADA

A FACT A DAY ABOUT CANADA

FROM THE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ELEVENTH SERIES

1944 - 1945

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

25 cents per annum

February

C O N T E N T S

Eleventh Series
Issue No. 5.

No. 124. Thurs. Feb. 1, 1945 -- Estimates of Tourist Expenditures in 1944

Preliminary estimates of international travel expenditures in 1944 indicate that Canadians spent $60,000,000 on eight million visits to other countries, while persons from other countries spent $112,000,000 on 13 million entries into this country. When compared with corresponding data for 1943, the number of Canadian trips shows an increase of 57 per cent, and the number of foreign entries an increase of 26 per cent, while Canadian expenditures abroad have risen by 60 per cent and foreign expenditures in Canada have risen by 25 per cent.

Although the movement of Canadians abroad has not yet regained pre-war levels, it now represents 40 per cent of the combined movement of all persons into and out of Canada, approaching closely the proportion of 41 per cent which it represented in 1939. Under the influence of wartime restrictions Canadian travel to other countries reached a low of 22 per cent of the combined movement in the year 1941. The movement of foreign travellers into Canada reached its wartime low in 1943, showed an increase in 1944, but has not yet equalled the 1941 mark of 14 million entries.

Canadians travelling in the United States in 1944 spent a total of $57,000,000 as compared with $34,000,000 in the preceding year and $67,000,000 in 1939. Nearly all of the increase in 1944 over 1943 was due to travel by means other than the automobile. The advance appears to have been about equally divided between train and boat, and other means of travel excluding automobiles. In the latter group spectacular gains of 172 per cent and 100 per cent were made in amounts spent respectively by bus and plane passengers. Scarcity of gasoline and tires for privately-owned automobiles has been largely responsible for pushing expenditures by this residual group of travellers to a figure almost twice that of its former high point.

While a larger number of Canadians visited overseas countries in 1944 than in the years immediately preceding, expenditures dropped from $3,500,000 in 1943 to $2,800,000, due to the shorter average passage occasioned by increased travel to destinations in the West Indies and other points relatively close to Canada. In 1939, expenditures of Canadian travellers in overseas countries amounted to $14,000,000.

Travel in Canada from the United States rose in 1944, but by a much smaller amount in proportion to the size of the traffic than was the case of Canadian travel to the United States. Total expenditures at $109,000,000 showed an increase of 25 per cent over the preceding year. In terms of traffic types, the largest relative expenditure increase was 47 per cent in the case of automobiles, but the absolute increase of $12,000,000 in amounts spent by train and boat passengers was more than the rise in expenditures by all other types of traffic combined.

Overseas expenditures in Canada were practically the same in 1944 as Canadian expenditures overseas, the amounts being just under $3,000,000 in each case. Entries from Newfoundland amounted to more than half of the volume of travel but accounted for only a quarter of the amount spent in Canada. Volume of travel and expenditures both showed a slight increase over the preceding year.

No. 125 Fri./2, 1945 : Man Hours and Hourly Earnings

With the current survey of employment and payrolls for November 1, 1944, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics instituted the collection of monthly data on man-hours and hourly earnings. The provision of such information fills an obvious and long-felt want in the field of labour statistics in Canada; the material will also provide information of great value to those interested in the measurement of the volume of production and in productive capacity. The published statistics of this nature are at present limited to manufacturing, mining and building, and highway construction in Canada as a whole. It is planned, later on, to issue statistics upon a provincial basis, and for the leading cities as well as for additional industries as this becomes possible.

According to tabulations made by the Bureau, there was relatively little difference, in most cases, in the average hours worked in the weeks ending nearest November 1 and December 1, while the working time in the week nearest January 1 was affected to a greater or lesser extent by the observation of the holidays. For the manufacturing industry as a whole, the average number of hours worked during the week nearest December 1 was 46.3 as compared with 39.6 at January 1, in mining 45.8 as compared with 39.1, building construction 41.5 as compared with 35.1, and highway construction 33.5 as compared with 35.2 at January 1.

Little change was revealed in the average hourly earnings from month to month. The variations shown were due, in the main, to fluctuations in the amount of overtime, and to a lesser extent, to some variation in the firms reporting for the three months. Considerable variations in the rates as between industries were shown. The average of 77 to 78 cents per hour in the durable manufactured goods industries no doubt contains payments for a relatively greater amount of overtime than is shown in plants producing non-durable manufactured goods, in which the rates during the period of observation varied from 60 to 61 cents.

The highest averages of hourly earnings were reported in coal mining, and in petroleum, automotive, aircraft and shipbuilding plants and structural iron and steel manufacturing, most of which employ large numbers of highly skilled workers, and considerable proportions of male workers. The exception in the case of the latter factor, is the aircraft division, in which the latest survey of sex distribution showed a ratio exceeding that generally indicated in the heavy manufacturing industries as a whole, 291 per thousand of the employees in aircraft plants at October 1, 1944, being women and girls. In the heavy manufacturing industries as a whole, the proportion of females was then 188 per thousand, while women constituted 402 per thousand workers in the production of non-durable manufactured goods.

In manufacturing as a whole, the 807,405 wage earners for whom were available statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings constituted 73.6 per cent of the total number of persons in recorded employment in manufacturing industries at January 1, 1945. The proportion in the durable manufactured goods was 77.6 and that in the non-durable goods industries, 69.1 per cent. The ratio varied from 43 1/2 per cent in the dairying industry and 50.8 per cent in bread and bakery products, in which relatively small numbers of workers are hourly-rated employees, to 87 per cent in silk and artificial silk goods, 86 per cent in explosives and ammunition manufacturing, 93.5 per cent in cotton yarn and cloth and 94.8 per cent in steel shipbuilding and repairing. In most cases, the coverage of total wage-earners was fairly adequate.

In manufacturing as a whole, the difference between the average weekly earnings of hourly-rated employees and the average salaries and wages of all persons in recorded employment at December 1 was 65 cents. There were considerable variations in the difference in the two averages for many of the industries. In the durable manufactured goods division, the difference amounted to 29 cents, while in the light manufacturing industries, the salaries and wages averaged $1.75 higher than the computed weekly wages of hourly-rated employees.

No. 126. Sat. Feb. 3, 1945 -- Consumer Market Data

The analysis of domestic markets, the selection of efficient channels of distribution and the planning of sales promotional activities require many different series of comprehensive statistics. Much of this material, to be of maximum value to business men, must be presented by small geographical units to facilitate the grouping of the data into larger areas which constitute the sales territory of various kinds and types of businesses. The value of such markets to individual concerns may thus be appraised.

Analysis of domestic markets for consumer goods in one form or another is a continuing activity of most business houses engaged in the production, sales promotion or distribution of such products. Recognizing the need for accurate and comprehensive statistics on domestic markets, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued this week a publication entitled "CONSUMER MARKET DATA" which brings together a great deal of information to meet the needs of market research and analysis. The report is based chiefly on the final results of the 1941 Census of Population, Agriculture, Housing and Merchandising and Service Establishments.

The tables are so arranged as to show separate figures for each county or census division and for each incorporated place of 2,000 population or over. Data are presented to give various analyses of the population, number of households, the number of retail stores and the value of retail sales. A special table is included to present data on the housing characteristics of each of the 27 Canadian cities with population of 30,000 and over, while other tables present information by provinces on the farm market for consumer goods and on the value of retail sales in 1941 by commodity groups.

This 117 page report is accompanied by a map illustrating the geographical distribution of the retail trade of Canada. The report sells for $1.00 per copy. Remittances should be made payable to the Receiver General of Canada and forwarded to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.

No. 127. Sun. Feb. 4, 1945 -- Revenues and Expenses of Provincial Governments

The aggregate of gross ordinary revenues and expenditures of provincial governments of Canada reached a new high point during their respective fiscal years ended nearest December 31, 1942. This was due largely to the continued buoyancy of Liquor Control revenues which increased by 29.5 per cent, or from $46,348,000 in 1941 to $60,035,000 in 1942. This revenue source is now second in importance only to amounts received from the Federal Government. Gross ordinary revenues totalled $412,385,000 as compared with $404,791,000 in the preceding year, while gross ordinary expenditures amounted to $354,195,000 as compared with $349,818,000. The excess of gross revenues over gross expenditures for all provincial governments combined was $58,190,000.

In the year under review, net combined revenues, ordinary and capital, increased to $347,088,000 from the 1941 total of $338,740,000, or by 2.5 per cent and net combined expenditures, ordinary and capital, declined to $300,780,000 from $315,627,000, or by 4.7 per cent. For perhaps the first time since Confederation, certainly for the first time in the last 30 years, the revenues of every province exceeded the total of ordinary and capital expenditures.

The major change in the provincial revenue structure was the large decline of $64,795,000 in the revenue from personal income, corporation and gasoline taxes and the compensating increase of $64,835,000 in the amount received from the Federal Government. This shift was the direct result of the fuller operation of the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act. Amounts received from the Dominion during 1942 constituted slightly more than one-third of gross ordinary provincial revenues. The amounts received by the provinces under the terms of the Taxation Agreements include compensation for the suspension of municipal as well as provincial income and corporation taxes. During 1942 the provinces paid $4,067,000 to their municipalities as compensation for loss of revenue from these sources.

The reduction in combined expenditure, ordinary and capital, was due to the large decrease of $19,639,000 in capital expenditure. The greater part of this decline was due to a reduction of $14,734,000 in highway expenditure charged to capital account. Of the rather substantial increase of $5,277,000 or 13 per cent in net ordinary expenditure on education, $4,005,000 took place in Quebec. The increase of $1,958,000 or 18.8 per cent in the cost of old age and blind pensions was due very largely to Alberta's and British Columbia's increased grants to offset the rise in the cost of living.

The totals of gross ordinary revenues in 1942 were as follows by provinces, with gross ordinary expenditures in brackets: Prince Edward Island, $2,278,000 ($2,273,000); Nova Scotia, $20,462,000 ($17,737,000); New Brunswick, $16,216,000 ($15,056,000); Quebec, $114,583,000 ($101,293,000); Ontario, $132,145,000 ($114,906,000); Manitoba, $23,186,000 ($19,386,000); Saskatchewan, $30,615,000 ($25,959,000); Alberta, $28,752,000 ($21,312,000); British Columbia, $44,148,000 ($36,273,000).

No. 128. Mon. Feb. 5, 1945 -- The Press an Important Influence

The press of all lands has, of course, from the first, been a very important factor in carrying information to the people and in crystallizing and expressing public opinion on current questions, but in no period of history has it been so important an influence as it is today. Its power in this regard is generally understood to be enormous, but, as is always the case where such potency is concentrated in human institutions, it may be used either constructively or destructively.

History shows how time and again, in many countries, the influence of the press hass been perverted to achieve selfish aims. On the other hand, the modern British tradition of "a free press" has proved one of the bulwarks of democracy. Naturally, the traditional background upon which the press has been developed in Canada is therefore of first importance. It is sometimes forgotten by those who have grown up in modern days that free expression of views in printers' ink was not always possible and that the press has had to fight bitterly and long for the rights which are regarded as commonplace today.

True, the basic British tradition of a free press had been established in Great Britain prior to the rise of journalism in Canada and the progress thus made passed in due course into the fabric of tradition. But, notwithstanding this, Canadian publishers had their own battles to fight, their own problems to solve, and their own set of traditions to build on that foundation. In doing this they have been influenced profoundly by two forces: on the one hand, the conservative qualities and literary standards of British newspapers of the better type to which they were traditionally sympathetic; and on the other, the strong tendencies of the new-world press to sensational journalism and a catering to popular taste in order to build up circulation and financial independence. The present-day Canadian newspaper is, on the whole, a creditable product in which both influences have played their parts.

From its beginnings the press of Canada has developed along individualistic lines although to-day, because of vast changes in modern journalistic methods, strong personalities are not associated so directly with their publications or projected so forcibly into the public eye as was the case in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

No. 129. Tues. Feb. 6, 1945 -- Beginning of Journalism in Canada

The art of printing from movable type invented by Gutenberg of Mainz swept over the countries of western Europe in the 20's of the fifteenth century, but was naturally much later in penetrating the pioneer colonies of North America. By the middle of the eighteenth century, however, it had become well established in the New England colonies. The art had become deeply rooted in Massachussetts especially, and it was from Boston that, in 1751, Bartholomew Green, Jr., brought the first printing press to what is now Canada. At the mature age of fifty years he began his life anew in Halifax, and, although he was destined to live for but a few weeks after his arrival, this event gave Canada the inestimable benefits of type-printing and for this reason alone is of historic importance. It was Green's immediate successor, one John Bushell, also from Boston, who laid the foundations of Canadian journalism, for it was due to his enterprise that the Halifax "Gazette" was established in 1752.

To appreciate the background of early Canadian journalism, the reader must understand something of the conditions under which the early pioneer journalists worked. The editors and publishers of Canada's early papers were outstanding local leaders; journalism was a strong formative social force in local centres and guided community development. In such times newspaper publication, though a small business, was a tremendously important influence. Nevertheless, circulation was definitely restricted by the difficulties of communication and transportation, the limitations of pioneer life, the isolation of the communities served, the expense of publication, and the relatively low standard of literacy. The editor in this period was often the actual news-gatherer as well as the writer of much of the material which found its place in the columns of his paper, for news from the outside world was difficult to get; he was frequently compositor, proof-reader, printer, and distribution agency all in one -- a strong individualist by temperament, he was inclined to be a reformer or radical in politics.

The expense of printing by the tedious processes then in vogue and the limited revenues obtainable from subscriptions and advertising, restricted early publications to weekly, or, at best, semi-weekly editions. Indeed, the passage from the weekly to the daily paper was a very gradual process in Canada and was made possible only by the growth of large urban centres. Because of these difficulties, early papers were, generally speaking, dependent on some outside assistance to a substantial degree, although there were several examples of papers which fought through without any such aid. It was well for Canadian journalism generally that able men sponsored early efforts and sought the widening influence of the press to express their views.

In these circumstances, it is a matter of note that the early press in the Maritimes and in Lower and Upper Canada retained so much of rugged individualism and willingness to fight, even at the expense of survival, for its independence and rights whenever they were challenged, for in the upheavals of Canada's early history writers of skill and great journalistic ability rose and fell with the tides of political unrest. These early journalists have left their impress on the scroll of Canada's history and many of them in their later days became outstanding political figures, for journalism naturally opened the gateway to politics.

No. 13. Wed. Feb. 7, 1945 -- The Press of the Maritime Provinces

The Halifax "Gazette", established in 1752 by John Bushell, was the first paper to be published in what is now the Dominion of Canada. At that time, the "Gazette" was merely a leaflet (a half sheet of foolscap, both sides printed) which provided the early colonists of Nova Scotia with a weekly summery of news and important events. Although anything but impressive in appearance, it was the humble seed from which the sturdy growth of Canadian journalism has since developed.

At this time in her history, the British and German population of Nova Scotia is recorded as only 4,203. The subscription price to the "Gazette" was twenty shillings a year and the number of original subscribers was 72: after misfortune, which resulted in the withdrawal of official patronage, the Halifax "Gazette", then under the proprietorship of Anthony Henry, a former partner of Bushell, ceased operations under that name in 1766. A rival newspaper, the Nova Scotia "Gazette", took its place and secured the official patronage in the same year.

In 1769 the Nova Scotia "Chronicle and Weekly Advertiser" was established by Henry, who would not admit defeat in spite of his earlier reverses. This paper was more liberal in outlook than its rival and was offered at an appreciably lower price; it soon became more popular than the "Gazette" and later (1770) gained control of, and was incorporated with it as the Nova Scotia "Gazette and Weekly Chronicle", which, still under Henry, became the official organ.

The next newspaper in the Maritimes was the Halifax "Journal", which was established by another Bostonian in the person of John Howe (father of the Hon. Joseph Howe) who for many years was the leading printer in the Maritime Provinces. This paper was published in 1781 and had a continuous existence for ninety years. In the 1780's three solidly established newspapers were appearing in the city of Halifax alone and the little town of Shelburne supported three others. Halifax kept the lead in Canadian journalism for a long time and, while overtaken later by Toronto, the brightness of its record is undimmed. In 1783 the "Royal Saint John Gazette and Nova Scotia Intelligencer" was founded. New Brunswick was then a part of Nova Scotia but, when it became a separate colony in the following year, the name of this paper was changed to "Royal New Brunswick Gazette and General Advertiser"; this was an official organ used for official notices as well as news.

In Prince Edward Island the first paper was the "Royal Gazette" founded in 1791 at Charlottetown; this was an official organ. The first unofficial newspaper was the Prince Edward Island "Register" of 1837. The early Maritime press was notable for its stand in connection with the struggle for the freedom of the press and responsible government, and the outstanding figure in these struggles was Joseph Howe, certainly one of the greatest publicists Canada has had.

No. 131. Thurs. Feb. 8. 1945 -- The Press of Upper and Lower Canada

Journalism in the old Province of Canada began soon after the transfer of Canada to Great Britain. Prior to the cession there had been no regular journals in the Province. The first newspaper to be published here and the second in what is now Canada was the Quebec "Gazette", founded in 1764, at which time the Halifax "Gazette" had already been in existence for twelve years. The senior proprietor, Wm. Brown, was Scottish born but came from Philadelphia, and through his sponsor, Dunlop, had an indirect connection with the great Benjamin Franklin. The paper itself was printed in alternate columns of English and French. Three hundred subscriptions at $3 each were obtained before operations were commenced and the paper lived for more than a century under different publishers.

The second paper in the Province of Canada was published in Montreal in 1778. This was also a "Gazette" and attempted to enlist the sympathy of French Canadians for the American Revolution. These plans failed and the editor, Mesplet, was left with the equipment. Publication was suspended for six years, but was resumed in 1785 and, in 1844 it became a daily in summer and a tri-weekly in winter and has since grown to be one of the most prominent and respected papers in the country.

The first paper in what is now Ontario was the "Upper Canada Gazette and the American Oracle", published at Newark (now Niagara) by Lewis Roy, a Frenchman from Quebec, who in the following year succeeded temporarily to the editorship of the Montreal "Gazette". In 1799 when the seat of Government was transferred to York (now Toronto), this paper followed the Government and continued to be published there until 1813.

From 1800, Toronto (then York) became the centre of experimental journalism in Upper Canada. Many short-lived attempts to establish papers were made in the early years of the nineteenth century against very great difficulties, but the "Upper Canada Gazette" was the chief survivor. It depended mainly on New York papers for its British and foreign news and the difficulties with which it had to contend are indicated by the circumstance that it made its appearance on wrapping paper on more than one occasion. The "Gazette" finally ceased publication in 1813. It was revived in 1817 as the "Weekly Register".

In the period following the Rebellion of 1837, journalism in Upper Canada entered a second phase. The experimental stage had now ended and this second phase leads directly to the modern journalism of today.

No. 132. Fri. Feb. 9. 1945 -- The Press of the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia

By the middle of the nineteenth century, newspapers were appearing in even the smaller settlements in the Canadas and the Maritimes, but the spread to the West was just beginning. In Fort Garry, the chief post of the Hudson's Bay Company, but at that time a mere hamlet, the "Nor'-Wester" had its inception as a result of the enterprise of two Ontario newspapermen, William Buckingham and William Coldwell. It appeared in 1859 as a four-page weekly and was the leader of public opinion among the colonists of the North-West. This paper ran until 1872.

The "Saskatchewan Herald", published in Battleford, was the first paper in what is now the province of Saskatchewan, and was founded in 1876, the year of the organization of the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, by P. G. Laurie.

The Edmonton "Bulletin", associated with the name of Frank Oliver, was started in 1880 and was the first paper in what is now Alberta. The Calgary "Herald" quickly followed.

It has been said that the history of journalism in British Columbia has been the history of pioneering and townsiting. This is more or less the case in all western provinces, but there is some truth in the statement that the remains of ambitious pioneer journals are far more numerous in the coastal province than on the prairies. The conditions that governed the sudden rise of communities and their equally sudden disappearance among a floating population mainly concerned with mining are the chief reasons for this. To-day British Columbia has, in proportion to its inhabitants, more newspapers than any other province in the Dominion.

The first recorded newspaper of what is now the province of British Columbia was published in Victoria in 1857 and printed from a French font on a French press under the editorship of a Frenchman (Comte Paul de Garis). This effort lived only two or three months. In 1858, two publishers from the United States, Messrs. Whitton and Towne, started the Victoria "Gazette", the first English paper. This was the period of the gold excitement and activity in journalism was stimulated. The Vancouver Island "Gazette" followed the Victoria "Gazette" by only one month, but both these papers died quickly, within the year of publication. The "British Colonist" was established in December 1858 and, under the name of the "Colonist" has remained in the field down to the present day.

No. 133. Sat. Feb. 10, 1945 -- Mechanical Progress and its Effects on the Press - 1

Until the middle of the 1880's the "Industrial Revolution" in its chief aspects had not affected the type-setting process - the fundamental operation of the printing and publishing industry. Type continued to be set by hand as in the days of Gutenberg and Caxton. In 1885, however, Otto Mergenthaler took out a United States patent for a slug-casting machine, which was the forerunner of the modern linotype, and enabled one man to set up the quantity of type formerly set up by five or six, thus 'speeding up' the process of 'composition' - a matter of great importance to a daily newspaper which aims to serve up news while it is 'hot'. Canadian dailies began to use this machine about 1890, and Canadian weeklies and magazines have used it and its rival, the monotype machine which sets up single type, in the present century.

The development of the modern printing press has been less sudden and spectacular, though quite as epoch-making. Hand-presses were used in the production of the early Canadian newspapers, and the hand-press on which the first newspaper in Upper Canada was printed about 1792 was for a long time on exhibition in the windows of the Toronto "Telegram" for comparison with the press of that paper; this early hand-press was capable of running 100 copies per hour - a fact which in itself militated against large circulation.

The first steam-power press, capable of producing about 1,100 copies per hour, appeared about 1811, and in England the London "Times" was first printed on such machines in 1814; these were replaced in 1827 by machines printing 4,000 copies per hour. By 1856, further improvements made it possible to print 8,000 copies per hour on the Hoe machines then in use. Since then further improvements have been made, and we are told in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" that "present-day newspaper presses are capable of printing simultaneously from as many as 15 reels and of producing 300,000 copies per hour".

No. 134. Sun. Feb. 11, 1945 -- Mechanical Progress and its Effects on the Press - 2

Canadian newspapers have taken full advantage of the improvement and cheapening of both the type-setting process and the printing process to increase both the size and the circulation of their newspapers, the aggregate number of copies of Canadian daily newspapers alone reaching in 1941, 2,379,000 per day, or approximately one per household for the total population.

Canadian weeklies, too, have an enormous aggregate circulation. In some cases, they are weekly editions of daily newspapers, and these have very large individual circulations. The great majority of Canadian weeklies, however, supply in the main the local news of the communities which they respectively serve, together with digests of world news which are perhaps more valuable because of their condensation. In spite of the growing influence of the dailies, these local weeklies still exercise a great deal of influence on the affairs of their respective communities. Other weeklies serve the special needs of various businesses and professions, or are the organs of churches and fraternal organizations, and still others are printed in languages other than the official languages of Canada, and serve the needs of those who speak these languages by keeping them in touch with the progress of affairs in their original homes. Altogether, the weeklies printed in Canada had an aggregate circulation of 4,300,000 copies per week in 1941.

The mechinization of the type-setting and the printing processes described above, great as was its stimulus to the output of printed matter, had also its attendant disadvantages. The high cost of type-setting machines and the enormous cost of modern printing presses converted the publication of newspapers from an artistic and intellectual into a business undertaking, and was largely responsible for a tendency for the business office to dominate the editorial and news desks. Again, since advertising rates are very generally based on circulation, there was a struggle for sales, which resulted in the elimination of many deserving newspapers such as the Montreal "Witness". Further, because of greater rapidity of communication, the city dailies have tended more and more to cut in upon both the circulation and influence of the older weeklies, which in many cases were edited by men of good education and independent views. These were leaders of public opinion in their communities and were in many cases chosen to represent these communities in municipal councils, in the Legislatures and in Parliament. In a word, the evolution of Canadian newspapers and magazines in the past half-century has exemplified both advantages and the disadvantages of modern large-scale production.

No. 135. Mon. Feb. 12, 1945 -- Present-Day Tendencies in the Newspaper Field

The press is, from its nature, in the van of all progressive movements. It must keep pace with the times or quickly suffer the consequences. In recent times the publication of pictures to visualize a news story has been developed to a high degree of efficiency and newspaper photography has become a highly specialized art. This influence has introduced an intimate touch formely lacking to newspaper readers. Churchill, Mussolini, or Hitler are so well known to the man-in-the-street to-day that he would recognize each of them in person at once.

Among the influences that to-day operate to increase the costs of publication are the introduction of photographic illustrations transmitted instantaneously from all parts of the world by wire, and the higher standards that have been forced on the local paper by the competition which modern highway transport has brought about. Expensively edited large city dailies can now be brought into the territory of the local paper, and though they may not cut into the circulation of the latter to any great extent, since purchasers of outside papers are not at all disposed to cancel the local paper,

yet they do tend to enforce a higher editorial standard on the local paper. Still another factor of expense competition makes it impossible to ignore is the success that has attended the colour-printing process as applied to newsprint. The advances made in this field were exemplified on the occasion of the Royal Tour of Canada in the excellent special editions put out by certain Toronto and Winnipeg papers.

Modern transportation agencies and the Post Office Department provide distribution machinery by which the large dailies reach well beyond the confines of their own cities and suburbs. The Montreal "Gazette" and the Toronto "Globe and Mail", for instance, circulate within a radius of 150 to 300 miles from the centre where they are published and printing arrangements either for the regular or special editions are such that it is possible to deliver copies by carrier within this territory between 7 and 9 o'clook on the morning of the date of issue.

The influence of radio on the press has been immense and is likely to change radically the methods and ways of serving up certain classes of news items. It seems safe to assume that eventually the fields to which each vehicle is best suited and will tend to supplement it in even wider measure and greater degree than it does today.

It is mainly in regard to advertising that the competition of the radio is being felt. Naturally, when large advertisers lay out their annual appropriations and allot a large share to radio broadcasting, it means so much less for newspapers and magazines, but the case is not so one sided as it first appears, for the appropriations for advertising have undoubtedly been greatly increased on account of the radio, and effective appeal through the eye, as well as, and often rather than, through the ear is part of the psychology of advertising. Radio as an advertising medium has appealed to producers of nationally and internationally advertised products for the most part and has not yet influenced other fields materially. Its effect, up to the present, has been to stimulate the quality of press layouts and colour processes rather than to cut in on newspaper revenues, although some reduction in revenue appears to be attributable to this form of competition.

What new doors will be opened up by television it is, of course, impossible to say. The results of these influences have been to increase the costs of putting out a newspaper. As is generally known, the advertiser carries the paper - not the subscriber but publishers have obliged readers to shoulder part of the added burden by general increases in subscription rates. It may now be taken for granted that the 'penny' paper has disappeared for good.

No. 136. Tues. Feb. 13, 1945 -- Consolidation of Newspapers

An important result of rising standards and extra services has been the development of a marked tendency to consolidation among newspapers. It is no longer possible to start up a new paper without ample financial backing, and the risks of failure are multiplied. This accounts for the trend towards amalgamation in the case of large dailies. There is a similar trend towards single papers in many small cities and towns which formerly boasted two or more rival sheets; this type of consolidation, brought about on economic grounds, makes the papers less inclined to take political sides in their editorial columns and accounts, in some measure, for the increase in the number of 'independent' papers in recent times.

In this connection newspaper chains, though not developed in Canada on a scale comparable with that found in the United States, deserve mention. Certain influential dailies are by this means brought together under a common management for the savings which can be effected in the purchase of certain services, for which competition is keen and the cost high.

For instance, in the case of syndicated material, whether in the form of serials, illustrations or news 'stories' which 'break' suddenly and have a high immediate value, a chain of newspapers is advantageously situated to bargain for the rights of publication as against even the largest daily.

The fact that these papers are under a common management does not mean that their editorial policies are directed along similar lines or that their political complexions are necessarily the same. On the contrary, the local managers are usually given a free hand to shape the policies of the papers according to the conditions in their territories and both 'independent' and 'party' papers may be found in the group.

No. 137. Wed. Feb. 14, 1945 -- Newspaper Publication 'Big Business'

It will be seen from the preceding several 'Facts' that modern days have brought many changes in the newspaper field. The highly complex and quickly responsive organization now necessary for news-gathering and the costly and intricate machinery required to turn out the large present-day dailies and weeklies have raised newspaper publication into a branch of 'big business', on which a large and increasing army of employees relies for subsistence and in which large capital investments are at stake. The successful paper must now stand on its own feet financially and otherwise, and, although opinion as expressed in the editorials often has party leanings, the news of the better-class modern newspaper is usually unbiased and the strength of the 'independent' has shown consistent growth.

Thus, in spite of the present tendency to concentration and co-operative expression, the press as an entity is still an aggregate of separate units, each working out its own destiny in its own way. The great dailies, which originate in the larger cities from coast to coast, are the more imposing, but the smallest weekly is just as much a unit in the 'democracy of the press'.

The co-operative associations are unifying influences only so far as economy of operation is concerned and not as regards editorial policy or internal management. In regard to news-gathering besides working through the Canadian Press, some of the larger papers have also their own foreign correspondents. By means of such news-collecting agencies the press is in touch on the one hand with events occuring in the four corners of the earth, and on the other with the local weeklies and semi-weeklies of the smaller towns to which a large part of the outside news is syndicated.

Canada, in spite of the scattered distribution of her population, has, in her press, machinery for the distribution of up-to-date information among her people which is unsurpassed in other countries of comparable importance in population, wealth and markets.

It is unnecessary to emphasize further the important place which the dissemination of news has played in the growth and development of Canada. This is woven into the fabric of the Dominion's history; it has depended in turn on the progress of all forms of transportation and communication - steam, electricity, the telegraph, the ocean cable, the telephone, and, since the first World War, the aeroplane and the radio. The scope of the modern paper has widened considerably with these increased facilities. All possible subjects from literature, art, nature study, home-making, and health, to amusement columns which while a tedious hour for both young and old, as well as personal-problem columns, are now featured. It is a truism - almost a platitude - that the success of modern constitutional government rests on an aggressive and soundly informed public opinion, but it is not so commonly recognized that without a free press - high-principled and vigorous in the best interests of the State - democracy, in many ways the most difficult form of government, would be greatly handicapped.

No. 138. Thurs. Feb. 15, 1945 -- Canning Industry

When fresh foods are preserved by sterilization in hermetically sealed containers, they are said to be canned. Appert, a Paris chef, originated canning, and his method was to place sealed bottles containing the food in a water bath and then bring the water to the boiling point.

Although this method differs from modern canning processes mainly in the intensity of heat used and the way in which it is applied, until about 1895 canners believed erroneously that preservation was due only to the exclusion of air from the container. Experimental work carried on that year in the United States, and based on the results of Pasteur's work on fermentation, demonstrated the fallacy of the air exclusion theory, and placed canning on a scientific basis. Since that time intensive studies have been made of the bacterial flora associated with food, and thermal death points (i.e. the time temperature treatments of bacteria) have been accurately determined.

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

Canneries of fruits and vegetables appeared on the Canadian scene at a late date as compared with fish canneries, due to several factors. It was necessary, for example, for the pressure cooker and an improved tin can to be developed before large-scale commercial production could become feasible. Also of importance, in the sense of having a delaying action, was the rural nature of life in Canada, with very considerable quantities of fruits and vegetables being preserved in the home. There was, in addition, a widespread fear of canned foods, which had to be overcome.

With the advent of improvements in manufacturing techniques and the increase in urban populations, however, commercial canning expanded rapidly in Canada and to-day, after some sixty years of growth, it is an important industry, capable of supplying the home market with canned fruits and vegetables other than those grown and canned elsewhere.

The canning of fruits and vegetables is carried on most extensively in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, where climate conditions for the growing of fruits and vegetables are favourable. The canning season begins in June, and continues throughout the summer and autumn until October, being at its height in September.

Prior to 1880 there were only two small fruit and vegetable canning plants in Canada, but by 1901 the industry had a production value of almost $3,000,000. A considerable growth occurred during the first decade of the present century, and in 1910 the value of production of such canned goods totalled approximately $6,000,000.

No. 139. Fri. Feb. 16, 1945 -- Exports Canned Goods During World War 1

The industrial canning of fruits and vegetables came rapidly to the fore in the war years 1914-18. There were, of course, very considerable price increase during this period which accounts to some degree for the expansion from $3,794,922 in 1915 to $16,385,964 in 1917; but the basic cause was the foreign demand illustrated by the growth in export totals.

This was a temporary enlargement, due to needs created by war, but it is of interest to consider the export market of these years before continuing with the discussion of the general growth of the industry.

In 1914 exports of canned fruits and vegetables to all countries totalled only $412,374, whereas in 1918 the valuation was $14,157,147. France and the United Kingdom were the two largest purchasers. In the early years of the war the bulk of these products went to the United Kingdom, which took $1,387,276 or over 88 per cent of the total value exported in 1916. However, while exports to the United Kingdom in 1917 and 1918 totalled $1,272,011 and $3,297,046 respectively, there was an enormous growth in shipments to France, with which a treaty had been concluded in 1917. Exports to France were valued at only $6,086 in 1916, but rose to $4,681,809 in 1917 and $10,122,681 in 1918, completely overshadowing the exports to the United Kingdom in these two years.

The war also affected the export ratio of canned fruits to canned vegetables. In 1914, out of a total export value of $412,374, canned fruits accounted for $394,719. In 1916 the total value of exports was $1,502,601, with fruits representing a little over 50 per cent. Due mainly to the fact that all of the large total exported to France in 1917 was canned vegetables, and also to the increased demand for these in other markets, canned fruit in that year represented only a very small percentage of the total exports. In 1918 exports of canned vegetables were valued at $13,730,824 out of a total export value for fruits and vegetables of $14,157,147.

No. 140, Sat. Feb. 17, 1945 -- Production & Exports of Canned Foods, 1920-30

After the war of 1914-18 the French market disappeared almost completely, and, although the United Kingdom took an appreciable quantity of canned fruits and vegetables, with the United States assuming secondary importance, total exports declined greatly and the home market again became the main objective of producers. Eventually it expanded sufficiently to ensure a large annual production.

Reviewing production figures for the years 1920-30, it will be seen that in 1920 the value of canned fruits and vegetables produced was $16,661,019 and that a low of $8,907,537 was reached in 1923. The 1920 level was approximately regained in 1925, but there were recessions in the next two years and a definite upward movement did not develop until 1928. By 1930 the value of such foods, produced was $22,980,124.

As regards exports in 1920, Canada shipped canned fruits and vegetables abroad to the value of only $4,701,441, or about one-third of the 1918 figure. In the following ten years the annual exports were very considerably less, being below $2,000,000 in all except 1924. In 1930 they were valued at $1,326,036, of which 55 per cent went to the United Kingdom, and about 35 per cent to the United States.

In the year 1930, therefore, out of a total production of $22,980,124, about $21,500,000 was for the home market.

No. 141, Sun. Feb. 18, 1945 -- Production & Exports of Canned Foods, 1931-39

As stated in the preceding "Fact", in 1930 the value of production of canned goods rose to $22,980,124, which was a new high for the industry. However, this was a value increase of only 21 per cent over the preceding year, whereas the volume increase was 44 per cent. This difference in ratio between increases in volume and value reflected the deflationary trend of the depression, which was already affecting Canadian industries in varying degrees.

By 1931 volume as well as value had declined, the figure for the latter being only $13,354,261. In 1933, the low year of the period, the value of production was $11,116,512, but in the next years there was a steady upward movement to a total of $22,335,704 in 1937, which was about $650,000 below the 1930 high. There was recession in production value in 1938, resulting from a decline in the prices of canned vegetables, but in 1939 it regained roughly the 1937 level.

The increase in 1939 was due in part to a rise in the prices of canned fruits, the total value of these representing about one-third of the entire value of production. All pears canned in 1939 were valued at $2,254,478; apples, including crab-apples, at $2,089,713; and peaches at $1,947,652. In addition, there was considerable canning of cherries, rapsberries, apricots, loganberries, plums, gages, strawberries and other fruits.

Baked beans were the leading item among canned vegetables, being valued at $4,865,-882. Next in order were tomatoes, $3,635,637; peas, $2,274,106; and corn, including cream, whole grain, etc., $1,750,748. Practically all of the common vegetables were also in lesser amounts.

The products of the canners were not only finding their way to Canadian homes and tables, but were also becoming well known elsewhere. An expanding export market was developing in the later thirties.

Exports of canned fruits and vegetables dropped to a low value of $985,423 in 1931, but by 1934 the value had risen above $2,000,000. In 1937 there was a large increase to $4,140,034, equivalent to about 18 per cent of the gross value of production. In 1939 exports were valued at $5,996,687, the relationship to total production having risen to 27 per cent. Thus the export market had again become important to the Canadian canner.

The most important market for Canadian canned fruit and vegetables during these years was the United Kingdom, which never took less than 80 per cent of the total exported. In fact, in 1939, the United Kingdom took 88 per cent of the total value. Among numerous other purchasing countries, the United States, Newfoundland and New Zealand were leading markets.

No. 142, Mon. Feb. 19, 1945 -- Production and Exports of Canned Foods, 1940-42

During the first three years of the Second Great War for which statistics are available there was an increase in the value of production by the industry, although exports declined in these years, due to lack of shipping space and other adverse wartime factors. The increase was therefore due to the enlarged purchasing power of the home market. People who had never had canned fruits and vegetables before, now bought them for the first time, while purchases for the Armed Services in Canada were also an important factor.

In 1940 the value of production was $23,494,189, an increase of over $1,000,000 as compared with 1939. In 1941 the industry reached an alltime peak of $30,188,886; but in 1942, due to labour shortages, restrictions on the use of tin cans and on the use of sugar, the value dropped to $28,680,140.

Although the total value of production in 1942 was considerably greater than in 1939, there was actually a decline in fruits canned. Apples largely accounted for this, only 2,349,051 pounds worth $124,898 being canned as against 47,033,407 pounds valued at $2,089,713 in 1939.

The loss of the United Kingdom market for this item, which was the important factor in the decline, bore heavily on both canners and apple growers, and Government assistance was necessary.

In respect of canned vegetables, the situation was quite different, and it was the increase in production of these items which was responsible for the comparatively high 1942 total. In that year vegetables canned totalled 328,332,631 pounds valued at $22,635,611, as compared with 250,421,723 pounds at $14,466,052 in 1939. However, in the production of baked beans there was a heavy decrease, amounting to well over 50 per cent, and the high total for canned vegetables was accounted for by great increases in the quantities of peas, tomatoes, corn, and green or wax beans canned.

The decline in the quantity of fruits canned, together with the increased demand, resulted in an acute shortage, and rationing was introduced. Canned vegetables have not been rationed, but despite the increase in production, Canadian housewives and other buyers have at times encountered considerable difficulty in securing sufficient quantities to meet their needs.

Although shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at only $3,902,585 in 1940 as against $5,996,687 in 1939, the 1940 figure represented about 90 per cent of Canadian exports in the year. However, by 1942 total exports to the United Kingdom had contracted to $301,982, or slightly less than 14 per cent of total exports. The United Kingdom had therefore practically ceased to buy Canadian canned fruits and vegetables, and Canada was deprived not only of the large market for canned apples but also of the market for canned beans and other items which had been sold in lesser quantities to Great Britain. Under the urgency of war needs and shipping shortages the United Kingdom was compelled to give a low priority to canned fruits and vegetables.

Exports to the United Kingdom being thus restricted, Canadian canners found some enlarged demand in markets nearer home. Newfoundland needed supplies to feed a population inflated by war activities, and in 1942 took $585,797 worth of canned fruits and vegetables. Bermuda also made important purchases. The United States took $584,864 worth of canned tomatoes, but very little else.

Exports of canned fruits and vegetables totalled $4,366,516 in 1940 and only $2,210,884 in 1942, a decrease of some $2,000,000.

No. 143. Tues. Feb. 20, 1945 -- Canada a Great Producer of Base Metals

Canada is among the world's greatest producers of the common base metals and the exploitation of the mineral deposits from which they are derived is closely associated with the growth and development of the country. The base metal mines are usually situated in areas of little value other than for mining, but because of the tremendous size and contingent metallurgical works, their operation has created a prosperity in sections of Canada which exercises a profound influence on the general economic development of the country. In other words, the demand created by these mining industries for machinery, chemicals, and other process supplies, as well as for the necessities of life, gives them an important place in the national economy.

Because domestic consumption of base metals was always relatively small, Canada has depended chiefly on foreign markets for their disposal, particularly to those industrial countries with little or no mineral production. In the early days of mining in Canada, ores or mill concentrates were shipped to foreign smelters either in the United States or Europe.

With increased knowledge of the size of the deposits, smelters were established at or near the mines - the smelter product only being exported.

This condition placed Canada in a difficult position at the beginning of the first Great War. She was forced to export her mine products in the raw or semi-finished state and to re-import the metal subsequently for further fabrication in her own war industries. No refined copper, nickel or zinc, and only very little refined lead was then produced. It was clearly evident that for Canada to be self-sufficient in such metals it was necessary to encourage, when economically possible, their refining in Canada.

The establishment of a small copper refinery in 1916 at Trail, B.C., was the beginning of the refining of copper in the Dominion. Nickel matte was exported to the United States and to England for refining prior to the outbreak of the first Great War, with the control of the final product resting more or less in external hands. Before the end of the war construction of a nickel refinery was begun at Port Colborne, Ontario, and the plant was brought into operation in 1918.

Electrolytically refined zinc was produced in small quantities at Trail in 1916. However, it was not until the early 20's that the output attained prominence. In fact, one might state that the real development in the refining of metals in Canada occurred during the period between the two great wars. This development can be largely attributed to the excellent research work of Canadian metallurgists and the rapid increase in the development of hydro-electric power.

When war broke out again in 1939, Canada was able to meet the increased demands at home and also supply a large part of the requirements of Great Britain. Fabrication plants for the manufacture of wire cable and rolled products (in the case of copper), galvanized metals, die castings (in the case of zinc), and alloys of copper and zinc had paralleled the increase in the production of the refined metals, so that production from mine to shell casing in now entirely within the scope of Canadian industry.

No. 144. Wed. Feb. 21, 1945 - Copper Production in Quebec

It is difficult to review the history of the production of any individual metal singly because of the usually complex nature of its ore. Copper is very seldom discovered by itself. It is generally associated with other valuable metals. For instance, the principal source of copper in Quebec and British Columbia is with silver-gold ores; in Ontario, with copper-nickel ores, and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, with gold-copper-zinc ores. The principal copper production is from Noranda Mines Limited, a large copper-gold mine situated in the northwestern part of the province of Quebec and not far from the Ontario boundary. It was discovered in 1921 by Ed. Horne and is known as the Horne mine. Other producers in the area - principally the Waite Amulet and the Normetal - ship copper-gold concentrates to the Noranda smelter for treatment. The Horne property was first prospected for gold, but intensive and sustained work proved up a large body of copper sulphide. A smelter was built and production began in 1927, the converted copper being exported for refining.

Plans were subsequently developed for the refining of copper in this country, and an electrolytic copper refinery was built in 1930 at Montreal East, on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The refinery was located at this particular spot owing to the abundance of electric power and excellent water transportation. Quebec copper production rose from 33,700,000 pounds in 1928 to 110,588,000 pounds in 1944.

In addition to refining the product of the Noranda smelter, blister copper produced by the Hudson Bay Smelting and Refining Co. Ltd., Flin Flon, Manitoba is also treated.

Of equal importance in the development of these Quebec ores was the fact that railway communication was established early with the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, which connects the mines with the industrial areas to the south. About the same time the Canadian National Railway connected the area with its main transcontinental line. This railway development occurred in a part of Canada known before only to the trapper and the logger, and opened up a new section of the country to mining and general colonization.

No. 145 Thurs. Feb. 22, 1945 -- Ontario Output of Copper

Production of copper in Ontario comes from the deposits of the Sudbury area. These are of an entirelt different type from those in Quebec. The ores, a combination chiefly of copper-nickel sulphides, also carry gold, silver, platinum and other valuable metals. The discovery of these deposits was made in 1883 during the construction of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The ores were first worked for their copper content, with no suspicion that they contained nickel.

At that time nickel was considered a rare metal and there was very little demand for it. Difficulty was early experienced in treatment of these Sudbury ores, and it was through this difficulty that the discovery was made of their nickel content and an entirely new method was developed for the separation of the two metals.

The two principal companies operating in this area prior to the last war were the Mond Nickel Company, financed with English capital, and the International Nickel Company, financed by American capital. The Mond Company shipped smelter matte to England and the International Nickel Company shipped its matte to the United States. Later a nickel refinery was built by the latter company at Port Colborne, Ontario, for the refining of nickel matte; the copper matte continued to go to the United States.

In 1928 the Mond Nickel Company merged with the International Nickel Company to form the International Nickel Company of Canada Limited. Operations were conducted in much the same way, except that plans were made which eventually culminated in an enormous expansion of plant and the building of a copper refinery near the smelter at Copper Cliff.

Copper production in Ontario, including copper in smelter products exported, rose from 22,250,000 pounds in 1912 to 47,074,000 pounds in 1918, fell away to 11,000,000 pounds in 1922 but rose rapidly to 127,719,000 pounds in 1930. During the depression production reached a low of 77,000,000 pounds in 1932, following which annual increases were recorded to a peak of 348,000,000 pounds in 1940. Output during the past two years has fallen away owing to the fact the arrangements were made to treat ore with a lower copper and higher nickel content. Production in 1944 amounted to 283,723,000 pounds.

In addition to treating converter copper produced by the International Nickel Company Limited, the refinery at Copper Cliff refines copper originating in the Falconbridge, Flin Flon and Sherritt Gordon mines.

No. 146. Fri. Feb. 23, 1945 -- Copper Production in the Prairie Provinces

Manitoba and Saskatchewan had long been looked upon as strictly agricultural provinces, although mineral possibilities were known to exist in the northern sections and a certain amount of prospecting had been done. This prospecting resulted in the discovery in Manitoba in 1915, by Thomas Creighton, of a large complex ore body of copper and zinc, which later became known as the Flin Flon mine. The difficulty experienced in separating the finely associated zinc and copper minerals prevented rapid development, but the property was eventually acquired by the Whitney interests of New York, who expended large sums on metallurgical research, and when success was assured built a power plant and began the thorough development of the mine. A copper smelter and zinc refinery were built, and these provinces became important producers of mineral wealth.

An interesting point in connection with the Flin Flon mine is that it lies across the boundary of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Part of the ore is mined in Saskatchewan and hoisted in Manitoba, and any provincial production must be recorded as originating in each of these provinces.

The Sherritt Gordon mine is situated about 75 miles north of the Pas. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to operate it, but eventually it was acquired by the Lindsley interests, who brought it to successful production. The copper concentrate is shipped to the Flin Flon smelter and the zinc concentrate is exported.

The production of copper in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1944 amounted to 117,467,000 pounds. This is shipped to Montreal East and Copper Cliff for refining.

No. 147. Sat. Feb. 24, 1945 -- Copper Production in British Columbia

Although a certain amount of interest was being taken in the development of copper mines in Eastern Canada, British Columbia was for many years the principal copper-producing province of the Dominion. Prospectors found their way northward across the border, and mines were discovered at Rossland, Greenwood, and Phoenix. Copper smelters were built to treat these ores and this part of Canada became widely known as an important mining district.

The properties discovered then were eventually worked out and the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. Ltd., which operated the mine at Phoenix, acquired a copper mine in the Portland Canal district in northern British Columbia. A smelter was built in 1912 and operated until 1935 when it was dismantled. The same company then began operations on the Copper Mountain mine near Princeton in 1936, which ended a period of idleness that had prevailed since 1930. This mine is still operating and the concentrates are shipped to the United States for treatment.

The Britannia mine on Howe Sound, a short distance north of Vancouver, was discovered in 1898, and has been one of the principal and consistent copper producers in British Columbia for many years. Copper concentrates from this property are exported to Tacoma, Washington, for smelting.

Production of copper in British Columbia rose from 41,219,000 pounds in 1914 to 62,000,000 pounds in 1918, fell off to 32,000,000 pounds in 1922 and rose again to 104,000,000 pounds in 1929. In 1936 there were 21,000,000 pounds produced, and the output rose to 78,000,000 pounds in 1940 but slumped to 36,000,000 pounds in 1944.

The successful operation of Canada's copper mines which are presently in production, will depend to a great extent on the post-war demand for this metal in foreign markets, the cost of production, the length of haul, and the amount of reconstruction necessitated by the devastation of Europe during the present war. The scrap situation will have a tremendous influence on the operations of copper mines throughout the world after the cessation of hostilities. It is expected that attempts will be made to plan the feeding of the war scrap back into industry at such a rate that mining operations will not be seriously disrupted.

No. 148. Sun. Feb. 25, 1945 -- Lead and Zinc Production

Lead production follows closely the pattern of zinc, the principal producer being the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company at Trail, B.C. Here is located the only electrolytic lead refinery in Canada. In addition to the ores in the Sullivan mine, other properties in the Kootenay district of British Columbia are shipped to Trail. Lead concentrates from all other sources must be exported. Lead production reached 301,000,000 pounds in 1944.

Zinc ores are widely distributed throughout Canada. Production is recorded in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The principal source, however, is the Sullivan mine at Kimberley, B.C., owned and operated by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company.

This is a large silver-lead-zinc ore body, which was discovered in 1892. Here again the minerals were so closely associated that no method was known to effect their economic extraction. The claims were eventually acquired by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company in 1909. Various processes were tried and large sums were spent in experimental work, but the first real encouragement came with the adoption of the flotation process. A mill was built in 1923 and daily trainloads of zinc concentrates and lead concentrates are hauled some 200 miles to the great reduction works at Trail, B.C.

Production of zinc in British Columbia rose from a recorded output of 22,000,000 pounds in 1916 to 290,000,000 pounds in 1944. The next largest zinc producer in Canada is the Flin Flon mine. A zinc refinery was also built at this mine. Because of the heavy demand for zinc during this war, properties throughout the Dominion which could not operate at prices prevailing prior to the outbreak of war, have been brought into operation with the assistance of both the United States and Canadian Governments in order to augment the supply. Concentrates from these mines are exported to the United States for treatment. The Canadian zinc production from all sources reached a total of 561,000,000 pounds in 1944.

No. 149. Mon. Feb. 26, 1945 -- Facts of Interest

Before the period of extensive railway construction, which commenced for Canada in the 1850's, the water routes, more especially the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the Ottawa, were the chief avenues of transportation. These routes were interrupted at certain points, necessitating portages and, to eliminate the toil of unloading, transporting and reloading at the portages, canals were constructed. The earliest mention of canals in Canada is in connection with the Lachine Canal, begun by early French settlers in 1770. Although some of the early canals were constructed primarily for military purposes they soon became essential to the commercial life of the country.

However, since the development of railways in Canada and, even more, since the growth of motor-vehicle traffic, the canals, with the exception of those on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River route, are playing a minor part in the transportation activities of the country. The canals of Canada serve six routes with an overall length of 1,890 miles, the total of actual canal being 509 miles.

Canada has perhaps the largest fishing grounds in the world. On the Atlantic, from Grand Manan to Labrador, the coast line, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles. The Bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size, and other ocean waters comprise not less than 200,000 square miles or over four-fifths of the area of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. In addition there are on the Atlantic seaboard 15,000 square miles of inshore waters controlled entirely by the Dominion. The Pacific Coast of the Dominion measures 7,180 miles in length. Inland lakes contain more than half of the fresh water on the planet; Canada's share of the Great Lakes alone has an area of over 34,000 square miles.

Felspar is a versatile mineral of which Canada has an abundance. By far the greater part of the feldspar produced in the Dominion is used in the ceramic industries, of which the glass trade is the largest consumer, followed by the pottery, enamel, and sanitary ware industries. Minor amounts are used in the manufacture of soaps, cleaners, and abrasive wheels. Preliminary figures show that 20,494 tons of feldspar were produced in Canada in 1944 with a value of $205,000.

No. 150. Tues. Feb. 27, 1945 - Facts of Interest

The system of making cheese in factories originated in Herkimer County, New-York States, about 1851 and that district played a leading part in the development of the industry. In 1863, Harvey Farrington, a successful cheesemaker of Herkimer County, paid a visit to Oxford County, Ontario, and was so impressed with its suitability for cheesemaking that he moved his family there and started the first cheese factory in Canada in the following year in the Township of Norwich. Four other factories were opened in the county in the year afterwards, and the town of Ingersoll became the centre of the cheese industry. In the same year, another United States citizen named Strong opened a factory in Eastern Ontario near Brockville. At the same time factories were started in the Province of Quebec. It was not until 21 years later that the first cheese factory was opened in the Prairie Provinces at Shoal Lake, Manitoba. The production of factory cheese in Canada in 1944 amounted to 180,160,000 pounds as compared with 165,528,000 in the preceding year.

Canada's forests cover an area of 1,220,400 square miles, or more than one-third of the total land area of the country. The accessible productive portion of the forests covers 430,000 square miles, and it is from this area that the whole output of sawlogs, pulpwood, fuelwood, and other primary products is obtained. About 340,000 square miles of forests, classed as productive but not at present accessible, form a reserve for the future when transportation system may be more highly developed. By far the larger part of the world demand for wood is for softwood, or coniferous, species.

Canada possesses the principal reserves of softwoods within the British Empire, and these include large supplies of the most desirable varieties - spruce, Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, and white, red and other pines. In addition, the eastern provinces furnish hardwoods, such as birches, maples and elms, which are particularly useful for special purposes.

In Canada there are over 130 distinct species of trees. Only 33 of these are conifers or softwoods, but they comprise three-quarters of the standing timber and supply nearly 80 per cent of the wood used for all purposes. Of the deciduous-leaved or hardwood species, only about a dozen are of commercial importance as compared with twice that number of conifers.

No. 151. Wed. Feb. 28, 1945 - Facts of Interest

Fishing may well be regarded as the first industry to be systematically prosecuted by Europeans in what is to-day the Dominion of Canada. Leaving aside inconclusive evidence in favour of authentic record, one must ascribe to Cabot the honour of having discovered in 1497, the cod banks of Newfoundland, when he first sighted the mainland of North America. The industry has grown with the passing years. In 1870 the value of the fisheries production was $6,577,000, increasing to $21,558,000 in 1900 and to $45,119,000 in 1940. The Second World War witnessed a tremendous expansion in the demand for the products of the fisheries of Canada, and in 1943 the value reached the highest point in the history of the Dominion at $85,858,000. Besides supplying the domestic market with fish products, the industry contributes materially to the export trade of Canada.

The first creameries in Canada were built in the Provinces of Quebec; one was started in Huntingdon County in 1873 which only continued in business for a short time, but another more fortunate venture was started in the same county shortly afterwards. In 1875 another creamery was built at Rockburn and the first cream-gathering system was instituted in Drummond County, Quebec, in 1878. Teeswater, Ontario, claims to have had the first creamery in that province, built in 1875. In 1886 the first creamery was opened in Manitoba, and creameries were built at Saltcoats, Saskatchewan, in 1890, and at Innisfail, Alberta, in 1894. The first estimate covering the production of creamery butter showed an output for the year 1900 of 36,000,000 pounds. In 1915 the quantity had increased to 84,000,000 pounds, in 1920 to 112,000,000 pounds and in 1944 to 298,000,000 pounds.

Although the production of concentrated milk is less important than that of butter and cheese, the establishment of condensaries and dry-milk plants opened an outlet for milk that has proved of great benefit to farmers in the areas served by these factories. The first condensary was built at Truro, Nova Scotia, in 1883, and the 1901 Census of Canada reported four condensaries in operation. The number increased to 11 during the course of the next ten years and 14 establishments were reported by 1915. The industry is now centred in Ontario, where the greatest volume of surplus milk is available and where 19 of the 26 plants now operating in Canada are located. In addition, about 64 plants, including a large number of creameries, use surplus milk in the making of powder, principally skim-milk powder and buttermilk powder. The most important whole milk products are evaporated milk, condensed milk, and whole milk powder.
