

BANK DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS, APRIL, 1943.

The amount of cheques cashed in the thirty-three clearing centres was \$4,071 million in April compared with \$3,733 million in the same month last year. The gain of 9 p.c. was partially due to heavy payments in the latter part of the month on the fourth Victory Loan. Business operations were at a considerably higher level and a minor increase was shown in commodity prices.

A marked gain was recorded in the Prairie Provinces where the increase was from \$537 million to \$746 million. The gain was nearly 39 p.c. Debits in Quebec were \$1,156 million a gain of 15.4 p.c. over the standing of the same month last year. A considerable increase was recorded in Montreal where debits in April were \$1,055 million. Increases were shown in Moncton and Saint John, resulting in a gain from \$85.6 million to \$91.7 million for the Maritime Provinces. Recession was shown in the debits of the fourteen centres in Ontario. The total was \$1,840 million against \$1,895 million in the same month last year, a decline of 2.9 p.c. Gains were shown in each of the three centres in British Columbia, the net result being an advance from \$214.2 million to \$237.3 million.

Comparison with the First Four Months of 1942.

Bank debits in the first four months of 1943 were \$15,694 million, a gain of \$1,660 million or 11.8 p.c. over the same period of 1942. During the same months of last year the debits were \$14,034 million. The considerable gain represented an expansion in economic activity. Gains were shown in each of the five economic areas. The greatest percentage increase was recorded in the Prairie Provinces where the debits were \$2,367 million compared with \$2,002 million in the first four months of last year. The gain was \$365 million or 18.2 p.c. Business activity in the Province of Quebec showed marked expansion, bank debits having been \$4,601 million in the first four months of the present year against \$3,899 million in 1942, the gain being 18 p.c. or \$702 million. The amount of cheques cashed in the Maritime Provinces was \$355 million compared with \$346 million in the first four months of last year. A gain of 7.5 p.c. was shown in Ontario where debits were \$7,426 million against \$6,911 million in the first four months of 1942. The gain in British Columbia was 7.9 p.c. or \$69.6 million. The standing in the elapsed portion of 1943 was \$945.7 million against \$876 million.

Comparison with March After Seasonal Adjustment.

Bank debits in April showed an increase over March, but the advance was less than normal for the season. After adjustment bank debits receded 1.3 p.c. The total in April was \$4,071 million against \$4,012 million in March. After seasonal adjustment, advances were shown in April over the preceding month in Quebec and in the Prairie Provinces, the greatest percentage advance having been shown in the latter area. The decline, after seasonal adjustment, in the Maritime Provinces was 12.6 p.c. The debits in Quebec were \$1,156 million against \$1,114 million, a gain of 1.2 p.c. Toronto and Ontario showed declines of 6.9 p.c. and 5.1 p.c., respectively, in this comparison. The increase in the Prairie Provinces was from \$589 million to \$746 million, a gain of 25.8 p.c. after seasonal adjustment. The marked advance was also recorded in Winnipeg. Declines of 6.7 p.c. and 6.2 p.c., were shown in Vancouver and in the Province of British Columbia, respectively.

Comparison with Other Economic Factors.

The money supply rose from \$3,835 million in April last year to \$4,536 million in the month under review. The circulating media in the hands of the public, including bank notes and subsidiary coin, rose from \$530 million to \$719.5 million. The increase in total deposits was heavy, rising from \$3,304.9 million to \$3,816.1 million. Cash and cheque payments in April were estimated at \$5,586 million against \$4,984 million in April, 1942.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a collection of small, separate colonies to a great, unified country. It is a story of the struggles and triumphs of a people who have built a nation of freedom and opportunity.

The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of vast resources and potential, but also a land of hardship and danger. They fought for their survival and for the right to live in peace and freedom.

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

The struggle for independence was a long and difficult one. The colonies fought for their right to be free from the control of Great Britain. They fought for the right to govern themselves and to live in peace and freedom. The struggle was a struggle for the soul of the nation.

THE BUILDING OF A NATION

The building of a nation was a task of great magnitude. The new nation had to be built on a foundation of freedom and justice for all. It had to be a nation that was united in purpose and action. It had to be a nation that was strong and resilient.

THE CHALLENGES OF THE FUTURE

The challenges of the future are many and varied. The nation must continue to build on the foundation of freedom and justice. It must continue to fight for the rights of all its people. It must continue to strive for a better and more just society.

**Table 1. - BANK DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT THE CLEARING HOUSE CENTRES OF CANADA,
APRIL, 1943, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR MARCH, 1943 AND APRIL, 1942,
AND BANK CLEARINGS, APRIL, 1943.**

Province and Clearing House Centres	DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS			Bank Clearings
	April, 1943	March, 1943	April, 1942	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritime Provinces -				
Halifax	43,332,478	61,767,251	47,548,881	16,443,030
Moncton	15,533,358	15,428,664	14,067,844	5,061,331
Saint John	32,836,313	24,798,583	23,960,866	11,210,264
Total - Maritime Provinces ...	91,702,149	101,994,498	85,577,591	32,714,625
Quebec -				
Montreal	1,055,089,947	1,008,882,016	907,510,519	590,779,650
Quebec	90,973,227	94,991,587	83,664,086	22,709,011
Sherbrooke	9,945,955	9,978,198	10,395,622	4,292,121
Total - Quebec	1,156,009,129	1,113,851,801	1,001,570,227	617,780,782
Ontario -				
Brantford	18,671,509	18,097,354	17,110,159	5,132,780
Chatham	9,925,987	11,204,325	8,614,279	3,123,535
Fort William	9,384,869	9,136,858	8,478,305	4,496,623
Hamilton	105,808,576	92,304,429	110,342,208	33,544,577
Kingston	10,860,337	11,405,352	10,236,793	3,526,082
Kitchener	20,081,830	19,421,520	21,733,033	5,608,606
London	42,857,549	44,247,772	44,066,372	13,236,695
Ottawa	583,174,145	629,441,410	500,560,052	328,733,091
Peterborough	12,202,908	11,381,848	11,486,319	4,133,096
St. Catharines	21,210,242	20,073,344	19,287,130	6,048,170
Sarnia	13,113,524	12,024,442	10,732,111	3,266,082
Sudbury	8,331,682	7,593,226	8,308,387	4,749,329
Toronto	901,312,467	994,970,362	1,052,796,125	644,833,728
Windsor	82,945,764	77,755,625	71,064,834	19,285,004
Total - Ontario	1,839,831,389	1,959,057,867	1,894,816,607	1,079,717,398
Prairie Provinces -				
Brandon	6,399,357	5,516,373	4,840,549	2,332,714
Calgary	80,979,709	75,365,029	74,837,663	31,194,410
Edmonton	78,575,973	77,550,633	59,958,311	37,685,652
Lethbridge	7,441,463	7,041,155	7,006,264	3,520,978
Medicine Hat	5,186,756	3,789,246	3,537,964	1,930,034
Moose Jaw	10,661,034	10,978,036	8,944,650	3,637,103
Prince Albert	4,685,466	4,530,280	3,852,640	2,450,073
Regina	51,538,894	40,726,175	36,839,135	23,002,218
Saskatoon	15,361,723	14,303,747	13,366,683	8,082,704
Winnipeg	484,997,051	348,833,763	323,890,872	313,596,275
Total - Prairie Provinces ...	745,827,426	588,634,437	537,074,731	427,432,161
British Columbia -				
New Westminster	11,932,640	12,518,970	10,922,441	3,344,636
Vancouver	187,168,219	198,478,868	172,358,382	115,361,887
Victoria	38,191,557	37,346,798	30,898,998	8,761,916
Total - British Columbia	237,292,416	248,344,636	214,179,821	127,468,439
GRAND TOTAL FOR CANADA	4,070,712,509	4,011,883,239	3,733,218,977	2,285,113,405

Table 2. RELATION OF BANK DEBITS TO OTHER FACTORS

ECONOMIC AREAS	CURRENT ACCOUNTS		SAVINGS ACCOUNTS				
	April, 1943	March, 1943	April, 1943	March, 1943			
	\$	\$	\$	\$			
Maritime Provinces	87,554,122	98,970,771	4,148,027	3,023,727			
Quebec	1,104,699,332	1,070,795,217	51,309,797	43,056,584			
Ontario	728,252,098	1,899,110,340	69,200,096	59,947,527			
Prairie Provinces	1,770,681,293	575,744,884	17,575,328	12,889,553			
British Columbia	220,817,722	234,168,927	16,474,694	14,175,709			
GRAND TOTAL FOR CANADA	3,912,004,567	3,878,790,139	158,707,942	133,093,100			
BANK DEBITS	First Four Months of 1943	First Four Months of 1942	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Percentage of 1943 to 1942			
	\$	\$	\$	\$			
Maritime Provinces	355,248,640	345,972,787	+ 9,275,853	102.7			
Quebec	4,600,898,857	3,899,120,701	+ 701,778,156	118.0			
Ontario	7,425,585,732	6,910,712,067	+ 514,873,665	107.5			
Prairie Provinces	2,366,588,296	2,001,710,428	+ 364,877,868	118.2			
British Columbia	945,745,704	876,185,449	+ 69,560,255	107.9			
GRAND TOTAL FOR CANADA ...	15,694,067,229	14,033,701,432	+1,660,365,797	111.8			
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	1	9	4	2			
ECONOMIC INDEXES	April	October	December	January			
				February			
				March			
				April			
Bank Debits 1935-39=100	143.6	135.7	142.1	148.3			
Physical Volume of Business	198.1	207.2	221.2	225.8			
Common Stocks 1935-39=100	61.1	65.0	71.3	76.3			
Cost of Living "	115.9	117.8	118.8	117.1			
Employment in							
Manufacturing 1926=100	200.8	211.3	224.4	235.1			
Wholesale Prices "	95.0	96.8	97.0	97.1			
				97.5			
				98.5			
				98.9			
CIRCULATING MEDIA	Millions of Dollars						
Bank of Canada Notes	508.9	625.4	666.3	693.6	677.6	691.7	719.1
Circulation of Bank Notes	73.6	71.3	65.5	61.9	59.7	57.8	55.0
Total Notes in Hands of Public	480.9	581.8	614.4	632.8	652.8	656.2	664.2
Subsidiary Coin in Hands of Public	49.3	52.3	53.3	53.8	54.3	54.8	55.3
Circulating Media in Hands of Public (m)	530.2	634.1	667.7	686.6	687.1	711.0	719.5
EQUATION OF EXCHANGE							
Notice Deposits	1,549.6	1,748.2	1,629.5	1,673.2	1,722.6	1,795.5	1,889.5
Demand Deposits	1,143.9	1,526.8	1,402.4	1,499.3	1,431.5	1,512.3	1,659.0
Dominion Government Deposits	555.9	94.9	576.6	416.5	252.8	143.0	168.5
Provincial Government Deposits	55.4	116.2	71.4	68.2	81.5	82.6	99.1
Total Deposits (M ₁)	3,304.9	3,486.2	3,679.9	3,657.3	3,494.4	3,533.3	3,816.1
Ratio of Bank Debits to Deposits P.C.	113.0	116.8	114.0	106.6	106.2	113.5	106.7
Bank Debits+ 12½ p.c.(M ₁ V ₁)	4,200	4,583	4,719	4,387	4,176	4,513	4,580
Velocity of Bank Deposits (V ₁)	1.27	1.31	1.28	1.20	1.20	1.28	1.20
Bank Debits less 5 large centres	776	956	881	860	842	831	859
Cash payments (MV)	784	968	995	960	961	1,060	1,006
Cash and Cheque Payments (M ₁ V ₁ +MV)	4,984	5,551	5,714	5,347	5,137	5,573	5,536
Index of Cash and Cheque Payments	144.8	161.3	166.0	155.3	149.2	161.9	162.3
Money Supply (M ₁ +M)	3,835	4,120	4,347	4,344	4,182	4,244	4,536

Table 3. - NATIONAL INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS IN CANADA,

1919 - 1942
\$000

With Revisions as of May, 1943.

Year	Salaries and Wages	No Pay Allow- ances	Other Labour Income & Direct Relief	With- draw- als	Net Divi- dends & Int- erest	Other Invest- ment Income	Payments to Individuals in Canada	Percent of a to g
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1919	2,120,601	66,245	153,240	1,170,902	156,354	216,292	3,883,634	54.6
1920	2,477,573	67,364	16,492	1,315,965	209,179	258,233	4,344,806	57.0
1921	2,078,495	63,764	14,783	1,064,399	191,682	291,923	3,705,046	56.1
1922	2,017,064	59,842	14,027	994,266	206,779	317,446	3,609,424	55.9
1923	2,159,482	61,290	15,733	1,017,031	194,313	336,345	3,784,244	57.1
1924	2,123,299	64,447	16,745	990,768	207,124	351,639	3,754,072	56.6
1925	2,183,568	64,979	16,795	998,414	213,972	358,026	3,835,754	56.9
1926	2,350,511	71,215	18,010	1,040,939	248,864	361,180	4,090,719	57.5
1927	2,494,258	74,605	19,551	1,090,116	250,273	365,519	4,294,322	58.1
1928	2,680,730	81,428	21,470	1,126,387	282,059	393,162	4,585,236	58.5
1929	2,803,573	86,144	26,280	1,111,388	286,724	413,108	4,727,717	59.3
1930	2,625,472	86,119	23,427	1,046,467	309,923	446,662	4,544,070	57.8
1931	2,290,236	67,318	42,222	947,497	279,722	430,961	4,057,956	56.4
1932	1,910,808	54,743	62,445	818,718	231,600	374,326	3,452,640	55.3
1933	1,740,589	51,245	88,799	729,304	214,319	324,761	3,149,017	55.3
1934	1,870,685	51,178	103,376	715,053	230,213	296,979	3,267,484	57.3
1935	2,016,186	53,333	127,402	748,968	243,640	303,021	3,492,550	57.7
1936	2,162,216	52,300	117,265	800,346	235,861	308,014	3,676,002	58.8
1937	2,432,219	54,337	117,009	870,328	246,347	339,691	4,059,931	59.9
1938	2,454,348	54,038	103,231	899,128	251,712	361,361	4,123,618	59.5
1939	2,604,519	55,403	104,422	934,933	258,234	382,277	4,339,788	60.0
1940	3,080,220	59,389	130,351	1,010,688	259,727	395,440	4,936,315	62.4
1941(1)							5,852,291	
1942(1)							6,861,480	

(1) Due to revision in process, the detail for 1941 and 1942 has been omitted.

Notes to Table 3.

(a) Salaries and wages were computed for each of the thirty industrial and service groups of the Canadian economy. The annual census in varied lines conducted by the Bureau was the main source of information. For government and financial groups, a compilation was made from public and company accounts. The decennial census was valuable in furnishing totals for the 1920-21 and 1930-31 periods for the remaining groups. Interpolation was effected by means of appropriate indexes or other relevant data. The indexes of employment and wage rates were of value in this connection. The numbers employed and average rates of remuneration were computed for each of the thirty groups, the product being regarded as the remuneration.

(b) Living allowances were computed for the so-called "no pays" in six of the industrial and service groups. The numbers were determined from decennial census reports for available years and interpolated by means of appropriate indexes for intercensal years. The board and lodging rates on farms as reported by crop correspondents were useful in determining the living allowances of unpaid agricultural labour. The so-called "no pays" form an important part of the personnel engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing, education, professional and other service.

(c) Other labour income includes compensation for injuries in the steam and electric railway groups and various payments by government. The payments made by the Dominion Government embrace -- (a) civil gratuities and compensation for injuries, (b) war gratuities, (c) dependants' allowances, (d) war veterans' allowances and (e) direct relief.

Allowances to mothers and deserted wives are paid by provincial governments, while compensation for injuries, hospitalization and pensions are provided through provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards. Mothers' Allowances were paid by municipalities in four provinces.

(d) Withdrawals of working proprietors were estimated for nineteen of the thirty groups of the national income classification. The numbers of employers and own accounts were obtained from the decennial census for the years 1920 and 1930. The national registration in 1940 was used as a guide for establishing the numbers in some industries pending the receipt of full information from the decennial census of 1941. The numbers for intercensal years were interpolated by the fluctuations in the number of establishments or smoothed number of employees.

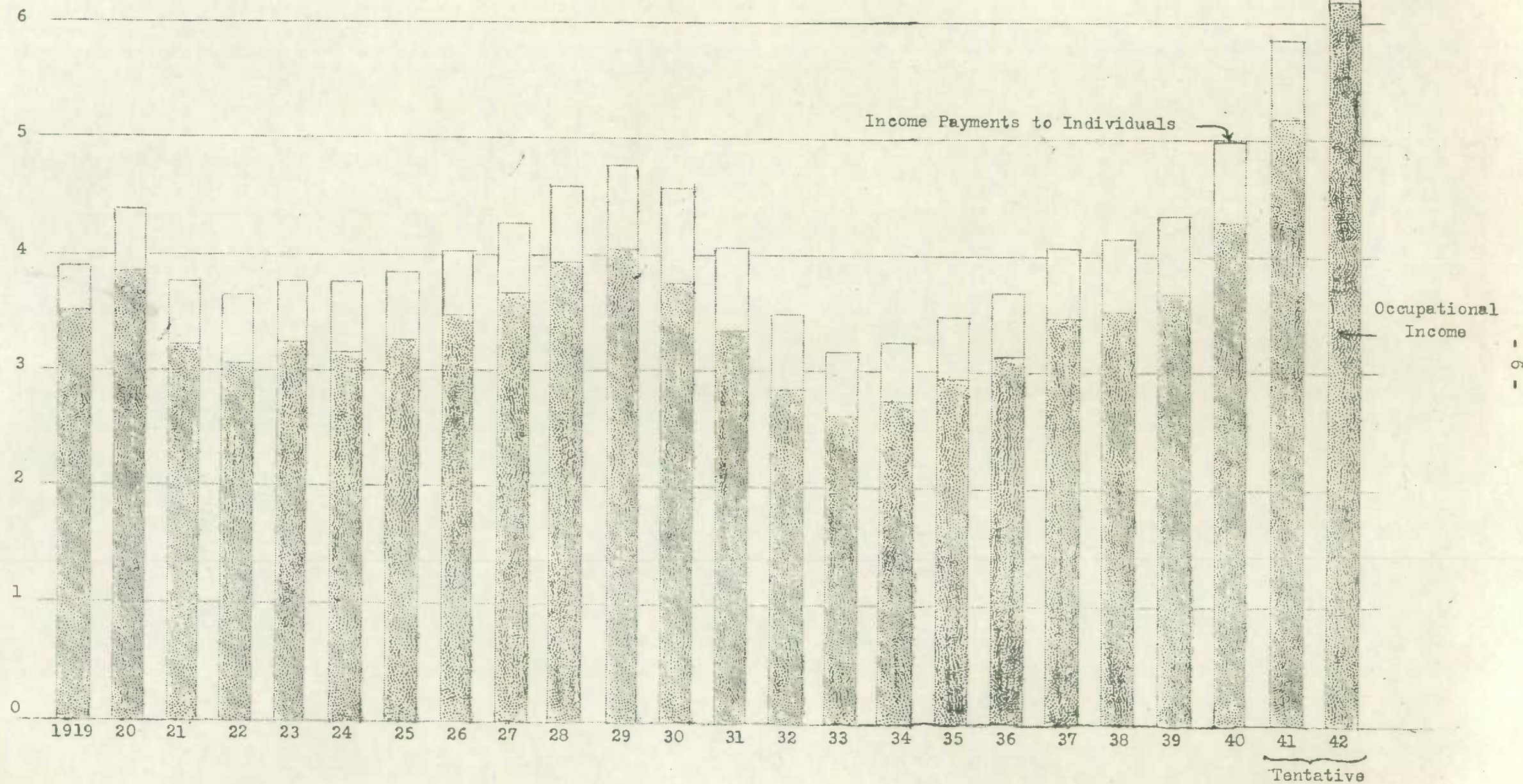
Statistics of the rates obtained by managers in the same industrial and service groups were taken into consideration in arriving at the remuneration of working proprietors in census years. Other criteria were made available by the median age, conventional and American experience methods. Having established by means of this information a rate for each of the nineteen groups for the years 1920 and 1930, interpolation was effected for intercensal years by a smoothed version of employee rates. The product of the numbers by the rates was regarded as the withdrawals of working proprietors.

(e) The amount of net dividends and interest was obtained mainly by a survey of company and public accounts. The total payment of dividends to individuals in Canada was determined for a considerable portion of the period through information furnished by the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue. Dividends paid by public interest companies were raised to include the distribution by other companies. The receipts of dividends and interest by Canadian companies and other organizations were deducted from the payments leaving a record of the net distribution. Finally, the adverse balance of international payments on dividends and interest was deducted from the above-mentioned total to obtain the payments to individuals residing in Canada.

(f) Other investment income was computed for eleven of the thirty groups. Pensions were paid by steam and electric railways, telephone, banking, insurance, education and government. Interest on savings deposits distributed by banking, loan and mortgage and trust companies. Interest from insurance and annuity contracts was an important item in the operating accounts of the insurance group. Mortgage interest was computed in connection with the study of agriculture and real estate. Net rentals on residential property paid and imputed, and rental payments to individuals on commercial property were also reported under the heading of real estate.

A. NATIONAL INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS IN CANADA
1919 - 1942

Billion
Dollars



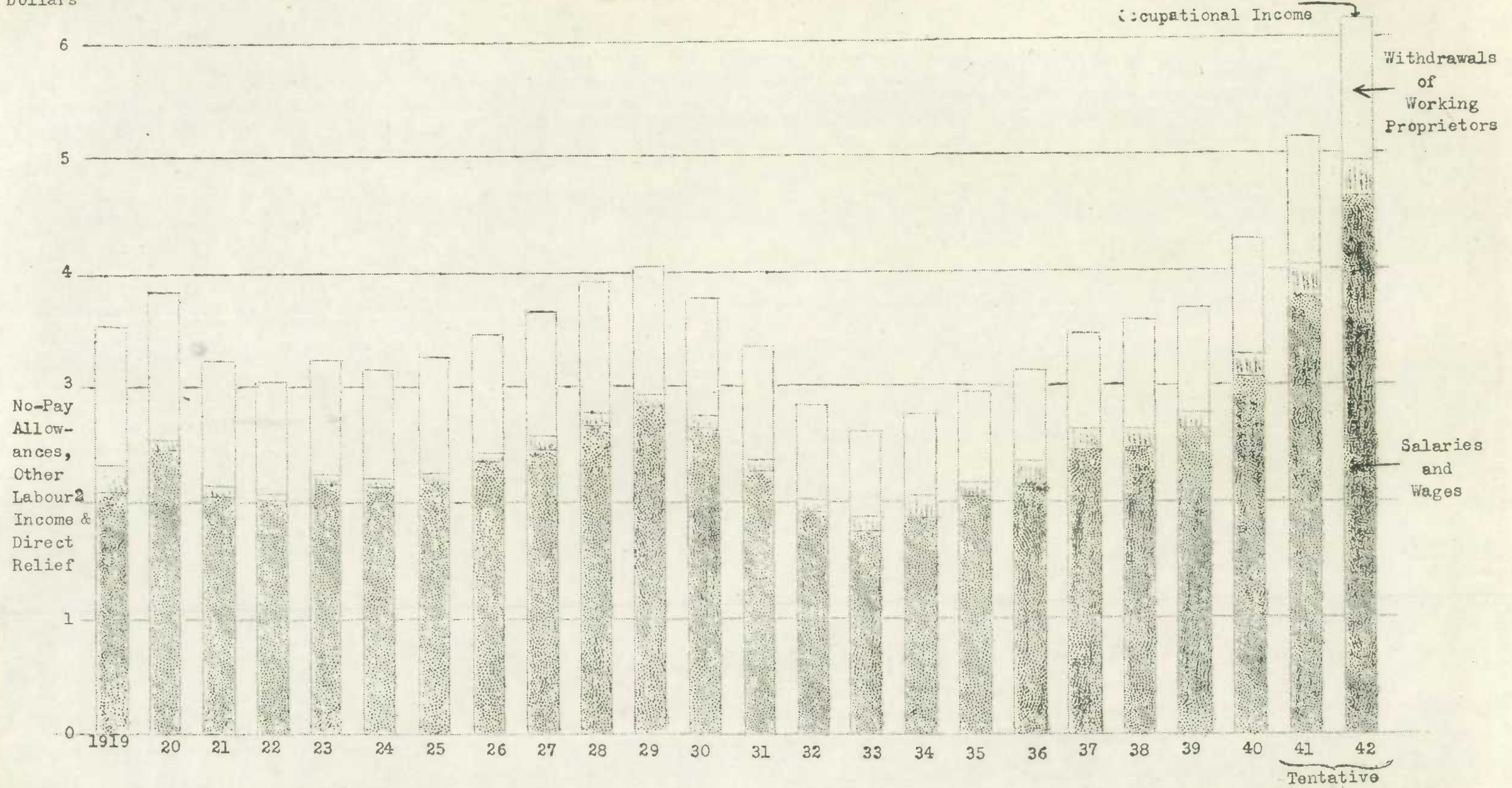
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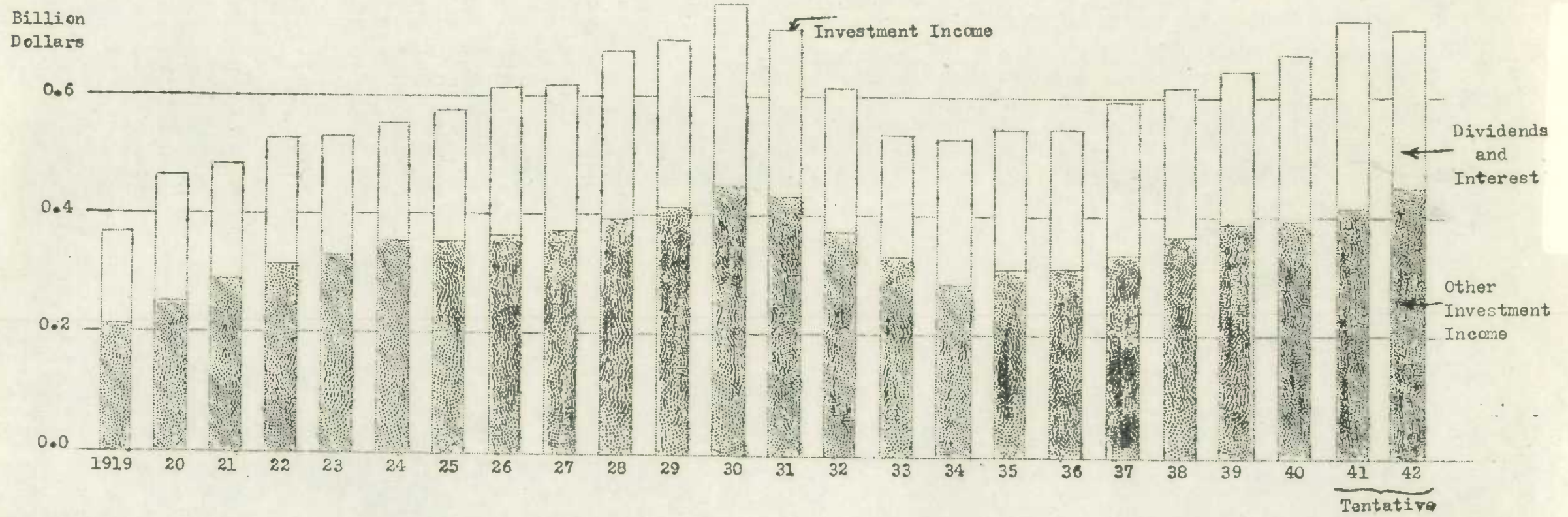
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Billion
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B. OCCUPATIONAL INCOME



C. INVESTMENT INCOME





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