

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics-Marked Betterment  
in Economic Conditions Shown in First Eight Months of  
1934--Gain in Note Circulation on August 31--Economic  
Index at 97.6 as Against 100.4 in the Previous Week

The marked betterment in Canadian economic conditions during the present year is indicated by the trend of major factors. The averages of important indexes during the first eight months of 1934 compared with the comparable figures for the same period of the preceding year, are an excellent measure of the progress made since the low point of the depression was reached in the early months of 1933.

The index of the physical volume of business averaged 93.6 in the first eight months of 1934, a gain of 23.6 p.c. over 75.7, the standing in the same period of last year. The business index is based on 45 factors relating to the trend in mineral production, manufacturing, construction, electric power and distribution. The factors are individually adjusted for seasonal tendencies and expressed as a percentage of the monthly average for the base year of 1926. The markedly higher level of this index during the present year indicates the extent of the acceleration in business and productive operations.

The index of wholesale prices based on 567 commodities averaged 71.7 in the first eight months of 1934 compared with 66.4 in the same period of last year, the gain being 8 p.c. The indexes of crop and animal products gained 12.2 p.c. and 14.7 p.c., respectively, in this comparison. The increase in Canadian farm products was no less than 16 p.c., implying the partial closing of the gap between farm and general prices.

The index of the cost of living advanced from 77.9 to 78.8, showing the very modest gain of 1.1 p.c. The gains were mostly recorded in food and clothing as fuel, rent and sundries reached slightly lower levels. The index of common stock prices averaged 86.0 in the first eight months of 1934. This compares with 64.6, the low level during the same period of last year. The gain in this comparison was consequently 33.1 p.c. Mining stock prices averaged 49.3 p.c. higher, the index being 129.4 compared with 86.7.

Bond prices computed from yields on Ontario government bonds reached an extremely high level in August, the index averaging 113.6 in the first eight months of the year. The gain over 101.8, the average for the same period of the preceding year, was 11.6 p.c., a marked increase in a factor not normally subject to wide fluctuations.

The index of mineral production based on nine factors was 134.2 in the elapsed portion of 1934 compared with 104.9 in the same period of 1933. The gain of nearly 28 p.c. indicates widespread gain in operations contingent in large measure upon the revival of demand in external markets.

The exports of copper in various stages of manufacture were 186,600,000 pounds compared with 145,300,000, the gain being 28.4 p.c. Nickel was exported to the amount of 85,280,000 pounds, a gain of nearly 63 p.c. Zinc exports increased 54.8 p.c., and the output of lead in seven months was 23.5 p.c. greater. Gold shipments at 2,032,000 ounces recorded a gain of 6.5 p.c., while silver shipments at 9,044,000 ounces showed an increase of 8.8 p.c. The gain in coal production was nearly 26 p.c. Thus increases were general in the seven factors considered in this connection.

The index of manufacturing production based on 29 factors averaged 23.4 p.c. higher in the first eight months of 1934 than in the same period of the preceding year. Indicating the trend in the meatpacking industry, cattle slaughterings showed a gain of 20.7 p.c., while hog slaughterings were slightly greater. Tobacco releases were in much greater volume, the release of cigarettes at 2,135,000,000 expanded markedly during 1934, the gain over the same period of 1933 being 18.3 p.c.

The preparation of the textile industry for increased operations by the purchase of raw material were on a much larger scale. The imports of raw cotton at 89,548,000 pounds showed a gain of 46.5 p.c. in this comparison.

The output of newsprint at 1,686,000 tons compared with 1,272,000 recorded a gain of 32.5 p.c. The lumber industry was favoured by an expansion in the export trade amounting to 54 p.c. The exports of planks and boards were 902,795,000 feet compared with 586,120,000.

The primary iron and steel industry has shown considerable gain over the low level



of the first eight months of 1933. The output of steel ingots was 527,600 tons compared with 228,200, a gain of 131.2 p.c. Pig iron output was 236,000 tons representing a gain of nearly 129 p.c. Automobile production was more than doubled, output having been 103,102 units compared with 50,881. The resumption of activity in the industry resulted from the gain in demand in both domestic and external markets. The imports of crude petroleum, indicating the trend of operations in the oil industry, were up about 13 p.c. at 674,700,000 gallons compared with 597,900,000. The construction industry was more active in the first eight months of 1934, an excellent showing being made during August in the booking of new business. The amount of new contracts awarded during the elapsed period of 1934 was \$85,651,000 compared with \$55,044,000 in the same months of 1933, a gain of 55.6 p.c. Building permits at \$16,776,000 compared with \$14,407,000 showed an increase of 16.4 p.c.

The production of electric power was at a greatly higher level in the first part of 1934, the demand for firm power showing an important increase over the same period of 1933. Total output was 13,647,000,000 kilowatt hours as against 11,036,000,000, a gain of nearly 24 p.c.

Carloadings on a monthly basis showed appreciable increase over the level of the first eight months of 1933. The total at 1,487,000 cars compared with 1,249,000, was up 19 p.c. The gross operating revenue of the Canadian National on Canadian lines gained 13.4 p.c. at \$90,091,000 compared with \$79,454,000. The gross revenue from railway operations of the Canadian Pacific at \$78,908,000, as against \$70,700,000, showed a gain of 11.6 p.c.

External trade made an excellent record in this comparison. Exports at \$405,700,000 showed a gain of 32.6 p.c., while imports at \$335,042,000 recorded an increase of 38.2 p.c. The favourable balance of trade was \$70,661,000 compared with \$63,503,000, the gain being 11.3 p.c.

Bank debits were \$20,744,000,000 in the first eight months of 1934 compared with \$19,372,000,000 in the same months of last year. The gain was therefore \$1,372,000,000 or 7.1 p.c. Each of the five economic areas except the Prairie Provinces showed increases in this comparison.

The general index of employment averaged 17.5 p.c. greater in the first nine months of 1934 than in the same period of 1933. The average on the 1926 base was 94.7 compared with 80.6. The index of manufacturing, practically unaffected by unemployment relief, showed a gain of 13.2 p.c., the average being 89.4 compared with 79.0. The index of mining employment was 107.5 compared with 94.0, a gain of 14.4 p.c. The gain in the index of retail and wholesale trade was up 5.3 p.c.

The gain in note circulation was the feature of the bank and monetary situation at the end of August. The bank and Dominion notes in the hands of the public increased more than \$10,000,000 during August, reaching a high point of nearly \$162,000,000. This amount is exclusive of notes held by the banks and in the central gold reserves. Even after seasonal adjustment, the public circulation of notes showed a gain of 5.5 p.c. Such circulation, after seasonal adjustment, reached on the date under review a higher point than in any month since November 1930.

The Dominion note issue increased greatly during July and August, the total at the end of the latter month being \$198,300,000 compared with \$172,700,000 at the end of June, the gain being \$25,700,000. Mainly due to the gain in the two months, the amount of outstanding Dominion notes at the end of last month was greater after seasonal adjustment than at any time since October 1929. Of the Dominion note issue, the chartered banks held \$151,400,000, the deposit in the central gold reserves was \$15,700,000, leaving \$31,200,000 in public circulation. The latter amount compares with \$29,200,000, the total of Dominion notes in the hands of the public on August 31, 1933.

The gain was greater in notice deposits during August than in current loans. The surplus of notice deposits was greater than at any time during the period of observation from 1919 to the present. The surplus at the end of August was \$513,800,000, the ratio of current loans to notice deposits being 62.4 p.c.

The investment holdings of the banks have shown repeated gains for three months, the total amount on August 31 being nearly \$362,000,000 compared with \$331,600,000 at the end of January. The increase in holdings of Dominion and provincial securities was a factor in the improvement in the liquid position. The readily available assets were computed at \$1,129,800,000, an aggregate of nine accounts reported in the monthly bank return.



Due mainly to the decline in bank clearings, the economic index which had been 100.4 in the week of September 15 showed recession to 97.6 in the week of September 22. After reaching a maximum of 102.3 for the period of observation in the week of September 8, declines were shown in the last two weeks.

After declining considerably in the 36th week, the index of carloadings was fully maintained in the 37th. After adjustment for seasonal tendencies, the index on the 192 base remained at 75.8, the same as in the preceding week.

The index of wholesale prices was 72.0 in the week ended September 21 compared with 72.3 in the preceding week, grain and livestock prices being lower. The prices of high-grade bonds were a trifle lower in the week of September 22.

Declines in common stock prices predominated in the week ended September 20, the general index for 113 stocks being 88.6 compared with 89.1. The oil and iron and steel groups recorded slight gains and the transportation and telephone stocks also moved contrary to the general downward trend. Speculative trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges was heavier in the week ended September 17, the total being 115,297 shares compared with 88,939 in the preceding week.

Bank clearings were \$303,500,000 compared with \$332,400,000 in the preceding week, a considerable decline being shown after seasonal adjustment.

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#### Asbestos Exports in August

The export of asbestos in August amounted in value to \$239,799 compared with \$290,897 in August last year. The largest buyers were the United States, Japan, Germany and France. Asbestos sand and waste exports were valued at \$122,807 compared with \$122,790 and the manufactures of asbestos \$11,910 compared with \$6,208.

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#### The Hides and Skins Trade in August

The import of hides and skins into Canada during the twelve months ending with August 1934 was of the value of \$3,242,431. This was a considerable increase over the import of \$2,098,695 in the same period of the previous year. Imports were lower in August than a year ago; \$255,105 and \$452,978 respectively.

Exports also increased during the same twelve month period, amounting to \$2,181,413 compared with \$1,597,304. The August export was valued at \$123,555 compared with \$188,100 in August a year ago. The United States took a large part of the August export valued at \$91,808.

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#### Crude Petroleum Imports in August

The importation of crude petroleum in August was 136,017,968 gallons valued at \$4,054,096 compared with \$121,055,998 at \$2,421,187 in August 1933. The supply came mainly from the United States. During the twelve months ended August, imports were 1,075,206,561 gallons at \$31,496,481 compared with 920,923,240 at \$20,863,221.

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#### Shipments of Wheat and Wheat Flour

World shipments of wheat and wheat flour for the week ending September 24 amounted to 9,367,000 bushels as compared with 11,017,000 for the previous week and 12,168,000 for the corresponding week last year. Shipments from North America and the Argentina showed decreases of 881,000 and 1,007,000 bushels respectively, as compared with the previous week, while Australian shipments showed a slight increase.

During the first eight weeks of the present crop year world shipments amounted to 84 million bushels compared with 82 million for the corresponding weeks last year. North American and Australian shipments were slightly lower than last year. Since August 1, 1934 the Argentine has cleared 32 million bushels compared with 23 million for the same period in 1933.

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## Large Raw Sugar Imports in August

The imports of raw sugar in August, amounting to 123,434,000 pounds, were much higher than usual. It came from the following countries: Barbados 57,698,900, Jamaica 25,383,200, British South Africa 16,469,700, Fiji 10,290,900, Trinidad 5,333,200, San Domingo 4,255,100, British Guiana 2,679,500, Smaller British West Indies 1,323,000.

## Character of the August Imports

A sharp rise in mineral products was the outstanding feature of the August imports. Compared with a year ago auto parts rose from \$862,000 to \$1,030,000, farm implements from \$288,000 to \$379,000, machinery from \$1,132,000 to \$1,520,000, iron plates and sheets from \$1,417,000 to \$1,500,000, tools from \$86,000 to \$106,000, steel wire from \$92,000 to \$153,000.

Aluminium increased from \$247,000 to \$535,000, brass from \$137,000 to \$177,000, tin from \$68,000 to \$148,000, coal from \$2,515,000 to \$3,008,000, coke from \$201,000 to \$429,000, precious metals from \$128,000 to \$147,000, crude petroleum from \$2,421,000 to \$4,054,000, stone and its products from \$183,000 to \$356,000 and sulphur from \$250,000 to \$280,000.

The imports of textile and woollen materials showed a decrease, but there were large increases in some foods, such as raw sugar, fruits, coffee, tea and grains. Alcoholic beverages at \$993,000 were exactly the same as a year ago. Rubber imports, chiefly raw rubber, were very large at \$708,000.

## Bank Cheques Cashied

The aggregate amount of cheques cashed against individual accounts at the branch banks in thirty-two of the principal cities of Canada, was \$2,533,000,000 in August compared with \$2,767,000,000 in the preceding month, the decline after seasonal adjustment being nearly two per cent. Ontario and British Columbia showed adjusted gains in this comparison, but declines were recorded in the other economic areas.

Bank debits were \$20,744,000,000 in the first eight months of 1934 compared with \$19,372,000,000 in the same months of last year. The gain was therefore \$1,372,000,000 or 7.1 p.c. Each of the five economic areas except the Prairie Provinces showed increases in this comparison.

## August Sales of New Cars Show Large Increase

Sales at retail of new passenger cars, trucks and buses in August show an increase of 32.9 p.c. in numbers and 38.2 p.c. in value as compared with August 1933. There was a total of 5,192 new vehicles sold for \$5,311,715 in August, 6,542 for \$6,678,649 in July, and 3,908 for \$3,843,463 in August 1933.

New passenger cars sold numbered 4,000 in August, 5,431 in July, and 3,355 in August last year, and the retail value of these vehicles was \$4,127,221, \$5,568,635 and \$3,327,396 respectively. There were 1,192 trucks and buses sold in August for \$1,184,494 as compared with 1,111 for \$1,110,014 in July and 553 for \$516,067 in August last year.

## Coal Production in August Much Above Average

Canada's coal production in August advanced to 1,094,340 tons from the preceding month's total of 991,023. The August output during the past five years averaged 972,660. Bituminous coal output amounted to 947,137 tons, sub-bituminous 15,185 and lignite 132,018.

Nova Scotia mines produced 605,327 tons or an increase of 40.9 p.c. over August 1933 total of 429,711. Alberta operators mined 296,966 tons, a large increase. British Columbia produced 138,538 tons as compared with 126,280 a year ago. An 11.9 p.c. advance was recorded in Saskatchewan's production. New Brunswick's output rose 12.1 p.c.

## Imports and Exports of Coal

Imports of coal into Canada totalled 1,462,469 tons as compared with 1,299,750 tons in August 1933 and the five-year average for the month of 1,533,076. Anthracite coal importations were recorded at 305,968 tons, consisting of 195,218 from Great Britain, 104,813 from the United States and 5,937 from Belgium. Canada's anthracite supply during the first eight months of 1934 has been obtained from the following countries: United



States 53 per cent, Great Britain 46 per cent, and minor tonnages from Belgium and Newfoundland.

Canadian coal exported in August amounted to 26,213 tons; a year ago, 21,635 were exported while the August 1929-1933 average was 45,376. Exports through eastern Canada ports totalled 18,130 tons and through Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports 8,083.

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#### Production of Coke Greatly Increased

Production of coke in Canada at 189,206 tons in August was three per cent over the 183,487 made in the previous month and 26 per cent greater than the 150,283 a year ago. There were gains in all producing areas. For the eight months ending August the cumulative output of coke in Canada was 1,478,573 tons and compares with 1,103,905 and 1,089,757 in the corresponding periods of 1933 and 1932.

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#### Fur Skins Treated in Canada

There were 7,321,000 fur skins treated in Canada in 1933, compared with 7,685,000 in 1932 and 7,034,000 in 1931. The supply of muskrat skins at 2,818,000 was much in excess of the two previous years, but the number of rabbit skins at 1,664,000 was about one million smaller than in 1932. There were fewer squirrel skins at 640,000 but the supply of mole at 569,000 was much larger. The skins of domestic cats treated last year was 25,000 but there were 91,000 in 1932 and 89,000 in 1931.

Bear skins at 921 were not so numerous as a year or two ago but fox skins at 72,000 were a considerable increase. Siberian hare at 42,000 and kolinsky at 91,000 were a large increase. So also was the lynx supply at 3,376. Persian lamb at 129,000 were about the same as before. There were 21,000 wildcat skins used which was half the supply of two years ago. The wolf skins numbered 62,000.

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#### Preliminary Estimates of Fruit Production

The apple production of Canada in 1934 is estimated at 3,597,000 barrels compared with 5,349,000 in 1933. The supply is larger in British Columbia but smaller in Ontario and Nova Scotia which are also large producing provinces. Pears and plums are a smaller crop than a year ago and peaches are only about half the quantity. Apricots increased but the crop of grapes is somewhat smaller.

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#### Slaughtering and Meat Packing Output Decline Arrested in 1933

The decline in value of output of the slaughtering and meat packing industry which commenced in 1930 was arrested in 1933 when the value showed an increase over 1932 of over one million dollars. The total for 1933 was \$92,366,000.

The principal item affecting the increase in production was that of "bacon and sides," which showed an increase of 52 per cent in quantity and 49 per cent in value. It might be noted that the trade tables of exports in 1933 show for the item of "bacon and hams, shoulders and sides" an increase over 1932 of 105 per cent in quantity and of 122 per cent in value. Among the different kinds of meats sold fresh, beef and veal showed increases in quantity but decreases in value, while for mutton and lamb and pork decreases in both quantity and value are recorded. Average prices were lower than in 1932 for all kinds of fresh meats excepting pork, which recorded a slight increase. Among the cured meats, higher prices are shown for salted pork, hams and shoulders, and lower prices for salted beef and bacon and sides. Important increases are noted in the prices of hides and skins, as well as in the prices of tankage, bones and fertilizers.

The slaughtering and meat packing industry is one of the most important of the Canadian manufacturing industries. In 1932, the latest year for which complete statistics of all industries are available, it stood third on the list of the forty leading industries in order of gross value of output, and first in order of cost value of materials used. For value of capital, number of employees, and salaries and wages paid, its ranking is much lower.

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### Large Silver Bullion Export in August

The silver bullion export of August was 1,027,973 ounces valued at \$477,115, compared with 655,512 at \$253,328 a year ago. The quantities were distributed as follows: United Kingdom \$272,656, United States \$129,459, British India \$75,000.

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### Spectacular Growth of Platinum Export

The export of platinum in August was 13,772 ounces worth \$537,103, all going to the United Kingdom except a small quantity to Norway. A year ago the export was 1,411 ounces at \$56,447. In recent months the export of this valuable mineral has been very large and during the past twelve months was of the value of \$4,715,000 or more than seven times the export in the previous twelve months.

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### Increased Export of Zinc

The export of zinc spelter in August was 201,085 cwt. valued at \$577,831 compared with 141,671 cwt. at \$524,331 a year ago. The ore export has also increased to such countries as Germany, France and Japan. The value was \$67,562 compared with \$10,873 a year ago.

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### Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of twenty-three mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100, was 135.9 for the week ending September 20, as compared with 139.3 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks fell from 136.9 to 133.5, and four base metals stocks from 154.7 to 151.0.

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### Chronological List of Canadian Censuses

In 1871, on the occasion of the First Census of the Dominion, a chronological statement relating to all previous censuses and estimates of population for the areas included in the Dominion was collected under the direction of Dr. J.C. Tache, Chief Census Officer, and was published in Volume IV of the Census Report.

The statement published in 1871 was doubtless as complete as it was possible to make it at the time and has proved of very great benefit for purposes of reference to students and others. The establishment however of the Canadian Archives by Act of the Federal Parliament of 1871 for the purpose of collecting historical records, with the consequent assembling of further documents dealing with the census, resulted in the addition of some two hundred and fifty-one complete or important records of population, also in the revision of many of the materials contained in Volume IV of the census of 1871. It has been thought desirable accordingly to compile the present new list in the light of the more complete materials known to exist at the present time.

It is the intention of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at a later date, to publish an historical volume which will contain detailed tables of all the Canadian censuses beginning with the foundation of Port Royal in 1605 and Quebec in 1608, with a critique as to the accuracy of the various statements and estimates.

In the present list references have been added to include censuses of St. Pierre et Miquelon, Detroit and the lower Mississippi during the 18th century. The list also includes the censuses and estimates of population of Newfoundland.

The population of New France given for the years 1608 to 1631 is a copy of tables taken from "A travers les Registres" de L'Abbe Cyprien Tanguay, Librairie St. Joseph, 1886, and includes the number of persons who wintered in Quebec in those years. These statistics were calculated from each year's arrivals, departures, marriages, births and deaths found in the memoirs and works of Champlain, Leclerc, Sagards, Les Relations and the Registres.

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### Large Export of Gold Bullion

There was the large export of \$10,080,000 of gold bullion in August, \$8,420,000 going to the United States and \$1,660,000 to the United Kingdom. There was also an export of \$317,614 of raw gold, of which \$316,144 went to the United States and \$1,470 to the Netherlands.

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### Refined Sugar Exports and Imports

Exports of refined sugar in August, amounting to 1,202,600 pounds of the value of \$38,495, were higher than the average during the first eight months of 1934 but slightly lower than the average a year ago. Newfoundland as usual was the largest buyer with almost one million pounds.

Imports of refined sugar, amounting to \$480,200 pounds at \$20,794, were also below the average of a year ago. The largest quantity, 420,500 pounds, came from the United States and the balance from British East Africa and Barbados.

### Output of Asphalt Roofing

The output of asphalt roofing in July was 116,406 squares and 1,644 tons compared with 143,187 squares and 1,898 tons a year ago. Although the July output was a decrease the production during the first seven months of 1934 shows an increase, being 724,913 squares and 9,703 tons compared with 645,190 squares and 6,113 tons in the same period last year.

### The Rabbit Pest in Australia

The Canadian Commercial Agent at Sydney, New South Wales, writes: "No occurrence in the history of Australia has so seriously affected her economic development as the introduction of the rabbit. Besides the millions of pounds that have been expended in fencing, netting, fumigating, and poisoning the loss to the Commonwealth from the deterioration of pastures and from the consequent lessened output of wool, live stock, and food crops, runs into some hundreds of millions of pounds. With the removal of the rabbit the capacity of the Commonwealth for carrying live stock would probably be increased by 25 per cent. Notwithstanding the extent of destructive measures which has been carried on for years, there are at the present moment in most infested parts as many rabbits as ever there were. It was recently estimated that they are responsible for losses in Australia amounting to \$30,000,000 per annum, against which there is a negligible credit of \$1,000,000 a year for the proceeds of skins and frozen rabbits."

### World Wheat Production

Estimates of 1934 wheat production recently issued and revisions of earlier estimates confirm the fact of important reductions in the European wheat crops as compared with last year. In addition wheat production in North America is currently estimated to be slightly smaller than the light yield harvested in 1933.

The chief importing countries of continental Europe - France, Germany and Italy - all have smaller wheat crops than a year ago. The French wheat crop is estimated at 305 million bushels as compared with a revised estimate of 362 million bushels for 1933. Wheat production in Germany is estimated at 161 million bushels as compared with 206 million bushels harvested last year.

The Italian Government has not officially estimated 1934 wheat production but private reports indicate a crop from 50 to 75 million bushels less than last year. Decreased production as compared with 1933 is reported from Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Switzerland and Austria. 1934 wheat production in the Danubian area is sharply lower than last year. Total production in Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania and Yugoslavia is currently estimated at about 120 million bushels less than the outturn of 1933.

Wheat production in North Africa is somewhat larger than a year ago.

### Marriages in Canada Continue to Increase

Births registered in 70 cities and towns in August numbered 6,767, deaths 3,554 and marriages 2,952 as compared with 6,701 births, 3,423 deaths and 2,539 marriages in August last year, showing increases of 1 per cent in births, 4 per cent in deaths and 16 per cent in marriages.

Births registered during the eight months January-August of this year totalled 53,443, deaths 30,747 and marriages 20,533 as against 54,970 births, 30,889 deaths and 18,322 marriages during the corresponding period last year. This comparison shows increases of 3 per cent in births and one-half per cent in deaths, and an increase of 12 per cent in marriages.



### Vital Statistics for the First Quarter of 1934

Live births in Canada during the first quarter of 1934 numbered 53,862 (preliminary figures) giving an equivalent annual rate of 20.2 per 1,000 population, as compared with 56,867 births and a rate of 21.6 for the first quarter of 1933. Stillbirths amounted to 1,661 or 3.0 per cent of all births as against 1,821 or 3.1 per cent for the corresponding period of last year. Deaths totalled 26,419 with a rate of 9.9 per thousand population as compared with 28,503 and a rate of 10.8. There were 11,091 marriages or a rate of 4.2 against 10,731 and a rate of 4.1 in the first quarter of 1933.

Deaths under one year of age numbered 3,971, giving a rate of 73.7 per thousand live births. These figures compared with 4,760 deaths under one year and a rate of 83.7 in the corresponding period of 1933. There were 308 maternal deaths, or 5.7 per thousand live births as against 292 deaths and a rate of 5.1.

The number of deaths assigned to certain causes in the first quarter of 1934 was as follows (in each case the figures for the corresponding period of 1933 are given in parentheses): Typhoid and paratyphoid fever 63 (45); Smallpox 2 (2); Measles 27 (47); Scarlet fever 55 (58); Diphtheria 71 (68); Influenza 791 (2,613); Infantile paralysis 7 (14); Tuberculosis 1,615 (1,835); Cancer 2,584 (2,586); Diseases of the heart 4,482 (4,171); Diseases of the arteries 2,034 (1,895); Pneumonia 2,274 (2,374); Diarrhoea and enteritis 499 (530); Nephritis 1,513 (1,437); Suicide 190 (206); Homicide 32 (36); Automobile accidents 107 (148); other violence 908 (859).

### Aluminium Exports in August

Exports of aluminium in August amounted to 16,327 cwt. valued at \$266,590 compared with 5,043 cwt. at \$102,498 a year ago. The chief purchaser was Japan with 13,228 cwt. at \$201,856.

### August Exports of Copper

The August exports of copper were valued at \$1,765,000 compared with \$1,735,000 a year ago. Sales in the United Kingdom market amounted to \$1,365,000, of which \$960,000 was for ingots, bars etc. and \$378,000 for rods, plates, tubing etc.

### Export of Lead in August

The export of lead in August was larger in volume but lower in value than a year ago. The quantity was 300,682 cwt. compared with 247,382 and the value \$563,898 compared with \$585,840.

### Increased Export of Nickel

The export of nickel in August was of the value of \$2,469,000 compared with \$2,015,000 in August 1933. The export of nickel in ore, matte or speiss was: United Kingdom \$818,795, United States \$485,849, Norway \$138,654; fine nickel, United States \$322,400, United Kingdom \$99,219, Italy \$49,623, Japan \$46,943; nickel oxide, United Kingdom \$5,580, United States \$1,925.

### World Wheat Requirements

The Wheat Advisory Committee in London estimates world import requirements for 1934-35 at 600 million bushels. During the first seven weeks of the present cereal year, world shipments of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 75 million bushels as compared with shipments of 69 million bushels during the corresponding weeks last year. Argentine clearances have amounted to 28 million bushels as compared with 21 million bushels during the same weeks last year. Australian shipments since August 1 have amounted to 12 million bushels as compared with the same volume during the corresponding weeks last year. North American shipments (chiefly Canadian wheat) amounted to 29 million bushels from August 1, 1934 to September 17, 1934 as compared with 28 million bushels shipped during the same weeks last year. Russian shipments of wheat during the present cereal year have amounted to less than one million bushels.



### Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index of industrial common stocks was 118.5 for the week ending September 20, as compared with 118.3 for the previous week, domestic utility common 49.5 compared with 49.9, common of companies abroad in which Canadians are heavily interested 102.8 compared with 103.8 and for all three groups of common combined 88.6 compared with 89.1.

### Canadian Wheat Cleared from United States Ports Greater Last Week than from Any Canadian Port

Canadian wheat in store on September 21 amounted to 224,941,000 bushels compared with 217,376,000 the week before and 218,442,000 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States was 11,892,000 compared with 4,616,000, and in transit wheat on the lakes 3,781,000 compared with 3,897,000 the week before and 4,615,000 a year ago. United States wheat in Canada was 849,000 bushels compared with 3,677,000 last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending September 14 amounted to 22,565,000 bushels, an increase of 6,992,000 over the previous week. Marketings by provinces were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of last year: Manitoba 5,684,000 (3,157,000), Saskatchewan 10,978,000 (7,591,000), Alberta 5,903,000 (4,202,000), Total 22,565,000 (14,949,000). Seven weeks ending September 14: Manitoba 19,108,000 (15,899,000), Saskatchewan 30,997,000 (24,536,000), Alberta 19,561,000 (12,173,000), Total 69,666,000 (52,608,000).

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending September 21 amounted to 3,403,000 bushels compared with 2,879,000 in the previous week. The following were the clearances by ports, the bracketed figures being those of last year: United States ports 785,000 (490,000), Montreal 776,000 (1,968,000), Vancouver-New Westminster 753,000 (749,000), Churchill 595,000 (nil), Sorel 285,000 (232,000), Quebec 208,000 (448,000), Total 3,403,000 (3,887,000). Eight weeks ending September 21: Montreal 7,458,000 (12,895,000), United States ports 5,747,000 (3,000,000), Vancouver-New Westminster 5,384,000 (4,183,000), Halifax nil (19,000), Churchill 5,012,000 (2,402,000), Sorel 1,187,000 (1,834,000), Quebec 863,000 (1,054,000), Total 23,651,000 (25,387,000).

### September Employment Situation

The firms furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a further contraction in their payrolls at the beginning of September. The experience of the last thirteen years shows, on the average, a slight recession between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, but the decline at the latest date was rather greater than the average for the years since 1920.

That this was so, was due to very pronounced declines in highway construction, which usually releases men at this season, partly on account of harvest activities; the losses this year, however, (involving over 15,300 workers), were greater than on Sept. 1 in any other year since 1920. Statements were received from 8,820 employers with an aggregate payroll at 922,339 persons, or 9,444 fewer than at the beginning of August.

The index (average 1926-100) stood at 98.8, compared with 99.9 on Aug. 1, and with 88.5 on Sept. 1, 1933. The situation thus continued considerably better than a year ago, and also compared favourably with that indicated in the late summer of 1932, when the Sept. 1 index was 86.0. The following shows the Sept. 1 indexes in the fourteen years of the record: 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows a minor gain in manufacturing, the eighth consecutive monthly increase since Jan. 1, 1934. This advance, though slight, is in favourable comparison with the small decline that in the thirteen preceding years has been the usual seasonal movement between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. The greatest gains on the date under review occurred in textile and fruit and vegetable canning factories, while there were important losses in fish-canneries and iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, communications, railway construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. On the other hand, there were the unusually large reductions in highway construction, already mentioned, and shipping also released men.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec showed moderate gains; there was no general change in the Prairie Provinces, while in Ontario and British Columbia the movement was unfavourable.



### Employment in Great Britain

According to the British Ministry of Labour Gazette, in most of the principal industries there were only slight changes in the general level of employment during July, but the numbers recorded as unemployed on July 23 were somewhat higher than a month earlier. Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.8 on July 23, 1934, as compared with 16.5 on June 25, 1934, and 19.5 on July 24, 1933.

Recent press reports state that in Great Britain 2,136,578 persons were out of work in August, 1934, an increase of 10,318 over July, but 274,559 fewer than in August, 1933. This monthly increase in unemployment was more than wholly accounted for by the abnormally high total of boys and girls now leaving school and registering as unemployed. The total number of insured persons in employment stood at approximately 10,170,000 on Aug. 20, an increase of 34,000 over July, 1934 and of 376,000 as compared with August of last year.

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### Employment in the United States

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased by 1.0 p.c. in August, 1934, as compared with July, according to reports made by a large number of employers to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These firms, who reported 3,749,639 persons on their August payrolls, represent 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States, the sample covering more than 50 p.c. of the total number of wage-earners in all manufacturing industries. The preliminary index, (average 1923-1925) stood at 79.4, compared with 78.6 in July 1934, and 76.4 in August 1933.

There were advances in August in 52 of the 90 industries covered in the survey; the textile, leather, non-ferrous metal, lumber, food, tobacco, paper and printing, chemical and petroleum refining groups showed general improvement, while the iron and steel and their products, vehicle, stone, clay and glass and rubber industries were quieter.

Along the non-manufacturing groups, anthracite mining, dyeing and cleaning and some others showed curtailment, while metalliferous mining, building, crude petroleum producing and other industries reported improvement.

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### Imports and Exports of Leather Footwear

Imports of footwear, not including rubber goods, in August were valued at \$78,493, of which \$30,122 came from the United States and \$29,011 from Great Britain. This was an increase of about \$12,000 over last year.

Exports of Canadian leather footwear continue to grow. In August there were 5,400 pairs sent abroad to the value of \$20,631 compared with 1,198 pairs at \$3,789 a year ago. The United Kingdom was the chief purchaser, the sales amounting to \$17,486. During the past twelve months the value of the exports was \$155,000 compared with \$54,000 in the previous twelve months.

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### Importation of Butter from Syria

Only 611 pounds of butter were imported in August. The value was \$159. There was an unusual feature in that 39 pounds came from Syria. The remaining 572 pounds all came from the United States.

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### Cheese Imports Lower

There were 51,000 pounds of cheese imported in August compared with 120,000 last year. It came mainly from Italy, United States and Switzerland.

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### Frozen Eggs from China

Frozen eggs for the most part came from China. Canada got 11,200 pounds in August from that country. The value was \$5,300. A smaller supply came from the United States.

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### Wholesale Prices Lower

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 dropped from 72.3 for the week ending September 14 to 72.0 for the week ending September 21. This was attributable largely to losses in grains, flour and milled products and pulpwood. Advances occurred in two of the groups, viz., Animals and Animal Products and Non-Metallic Minerals, but these were insufficient to stem the downward movement.

Canadian Farm Products dropped from 61.8 to 61.1. Losses in grains were of more consequence than gains in onions, hay and straw and the index for Field Products receded from 59.7 to 58.7. In the Animal group gains in hides and skins, fresh milk, and eggs failed to offset losses in livestock and Wool and the index for this group moved down from 65.2 to 65.0.

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### Sharp Advance in Export of Wallpaper

There was a sharp advance in the export of Canadian wallpaper in August, the quantity being 77,715 rolls as against 16,559 a year ago. Newfoundland got 29,344 rolls. Australia 19,641, New Zealand 14,914 and Great Britain 12,228.

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### August Export of Newsprint

Newsprint export in August was valued at \$6,397,000, a slight increase over last year. The leading countries of destination were: United States \$5,521,000, Argentina \$234,000, Japan \$165,000, Australia \$135,000, United Kingdom \$74,000, China \$50,000, New Zealand \$47,000.

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### Pulpwood and Wood Pulp Export

The August export of pulpwood was \$1,339,000 compared with \$806,000 last year, wood pulp and screenings \$2,100,000 compared with \$2,656,000.

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### Huge Importation of Sausage Skins

A tremendous quantity of sausage skins arrived in Canada in August the value of the whole being \$172,000. The largest consignment came from New Zealand at \$142,000. The importation of sausage skins during the past twelve months was over one million dollars in value or double that of the previous twelve months.

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### Much Canned Meat from South America

An exceptionally large supply of canned meat came from Uruguay and Argentina in August 907,290 from the former and 604,001 from the latter. The total import of 1,517,000 pounds was three times that of a year ago. There were small quantities of 2,376 and 165 pounds from Australia and New Zealand.

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### Increase in Cheese Exports

The export of cheese in August was 75,676 cwt. of the value of \$734,556 compared with 65,560 at \$694,627 a year ago. The chief purchaser as usual was the United Kingdom with 71,002 at \$733,843.

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### August Export of Meats

The August export of bacon and hams was 70,739 cwt. of the value of \$1,194,421 compared with 50,569 at \$623,221 last year, practically all of it going to the United Kingdom. The total export of meats was \$1,345,262 as against \$805,262 last year.

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### Reports Issued Today



### Hospital Rates in 1933 Lower

Hospital rates in Canada in 1933 averaged 1.4 per cent below those of 1932 but 4.4 per cent above the 1928 level. The decline in 1933 marked the continuation of the downward movement since 1928. The greatest rate decrease has been in public wards which in 1933 declined 1.7 per cent. Private room rates moved down 1.1 per cent and semi-private 1.2. Operating room charges showed the least movement.

An average of public ward charges throughout the Dominion in 1933 was \$1.99 as against \$2.03 in 1932. The greatest decrease was in Manitoba where the rate receded from \$1.77 to \$1.51. Semi-private room rates dropped from \$2.85 to \$2.82. Private room rates average fell from \$5.11 to \$5.6 and operating room charges from \$8.23 to \$8.14.

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### Production of Asphalt Roofing in August

Production of asphalt roofing in August was 141,899 squares and 1,688 tons as against 146,132 squares and 1,313 tons a year ago.

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### United States Production of Electricity

Production of electricity in the United States during July was 7,116,261,000 kilowatt hours which was a 0.8 per cent increase over 1933, the smallest gain this year. The gain in March was 16 per cent and in April 15 per cent.

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### Advance in Crude Petroleum Production

Canada's petroleum production in July reached a total of 120,772 barrels. During June 109,021 barrels were produced and in July 1933 the output was 100,445 barrels. Production during the seven months ending July totalled 837,393 as compared with 633,634 in the corresponding period of 1933.

The Alberta fields showed an output of 108,115 barrels made up of 103,279 barrels of crude naphtha and 1,391 barrels of light crude oil from the Turner Valley field, 1,798 of light crude oil from the Red Coulee field and 1,647 of heavy crude oil from the Weinwright field.

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### Natural Gas Production in July

The production of natural gas in Canada during July amounted to 951,466 thousand cubic feet as compared with 1,142,526 thousand cubic feet in June and 998,528 in July 1933. During the seven months ending July, 13,971,932 thousand cubic feet were produced; in the corresponding period of 1933 the output totalled 14,286,840.

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### Gasoline Sales in Canada

Sales of gasoline in Prince Edward Island during the first six months of 1934 totalled 853,000 gallons as against 380,000 gallons a year ago. In New Brunswick sales were recorded at 4,147,000 gallons or 1.8 per cent below the total for the first half of 1933. A slight increase was shown in Quebec's consumption in the period January to June; the totals were 35,631,000 gallons and 35,420,000 gallons, respectively.

Ontario's consumption during the six months advanced to 101,804,000 gallons from the total of 97,239,000 gallons. Sales in Manitoba were reported at 10,108,000 gallons or 13.4 per cent above the quantity sold in the first half of 1933. Alberta consumed 17,400,000 gallons and British Columbia, 18,851,000 gallons as against 16,599,000 and 16,894,000 respectively in the first six months of 1933.

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### Sarawak's Happy State

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Singapore writes: "The State of Sarawak, a strip of territory 450 miles long by 40 to 120 miles wide, comprises an area of 50,000 square miles along the northwest coast of Borneo. It has a population of 475,000, made up of Malays, Dyaks, and Chinese. This native state has successfully passed through the years of depression, and the policy of the Rajas is to exclude foreign capital and to encourage the development of the state's resources by the natives. At the end of three years of



serious universal depression Sarawak has no unemployment, a balanced budget and no debt.

"Imports for the year 1933 totalled \$11,348,622 against \$9,698,808 in 1932. Exports totalled \$14,335,898 as compared with \$13,573,872 in 1932. The principal exports of Sarawak, in order of importance, are rubber, kerosene and fuel oil, pepper, gold, sago flour, and other native crops such as jelutong, timber, copra, rattans, and tuba root."

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#### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Grain shipments in western Canada were light and total car loadings for the week ended September 22 decreased from 53,564 cars for the previous week to 51,610 cars, reducing the index number from 75.77 to 68.54 which is the lowest for this year. Ore and miscellaneous also showed small decreases, but all other commodities registered increases, coal being heavier by 821 cars, other forest products by 529 and merchandise by 436.

Compared with loadings in the corresponding week last year, the total was 4,223 over last year's total of 47,387 cars, both divisions showing increases. Coal was heavier than last year by 1,547 cars, miscellaneous by 1,194, merchandise by 868, ore by 309 and other forest products by 278.

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#### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts in August.
2. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, August.
3. Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada, August.
4. Fruit Report No. 4.
5. New Motor Vehicle Sales in Canada in August.
6. Slaughtering and Meat Packing and Sausage and Sausage Casings in Canada, 1933.
7. Summary of Canada's Imports in August.
8. Advance Report on the Number of Fur Skins Treated in Canadian Establishments, 1933.
9. Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices.
10. Asphalt Roofing Industry, July.
11. Sugar Report for the Four Weeks ending September 8.
12. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
13. Exports of Canadian Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, August.
14. Canada's Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries, August.
15. Weighted Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
16. Chronological List of Canadian Censuses.
17. Births, Deaths and Marriages by Provinces for the first quarter of 1934.
18. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, August.
19. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
20. The Footwear Trade, August.
21. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, August.
22. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, August.
23. Exports of Milk, Milk Products, August.
24. Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, August.
25. Employment Situation in September.
26. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, July, and Gasoline Sales, June.
27. Variety-Store Chains in Canada, 1930 - 1933.
28. Hospital Rates and Maintenance Costs in Canada 1913-1933.
29. Asphalt Roofing Industry, August.
30. The Asbestos Trade of Canada, August.
31. The Exports of Petroleum and Its Products, August.
32. Exports of Paints and Varnishes, August.
33. Canada's Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, August.
34. Canadian Grain Statistics.
35. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
36. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, August.



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