

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade and Commerce

DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS

JUL 13 1935

PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY

Vol. 111 - No. 28.

Ottawa, Saturday, July 13, 1935.

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - Economic Index
Practically Maintained at Level of Preceding Week

The economic index in the week ended July 6 was practically maintained at the level of the preceding week, according to the bulletin published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Carloadings and bond prices were the constructive factors while wholesale prices remained steady. Bank clearings and speculative trading were at lower levels, while a minor recession was shown in common stock prices.

The gain in the economic index over the same week of 1934 was 5.4 p.c. The index of inverted bond yields was 12 p.c. higher. Common stock prices recorded a gain of 8.7 p.c., the index moving up from 87.2 to 94.8. The steel, oil, food, beverage, telephone and miscellaneous stocks averaged higher than one year ago. The groups showing decline were paper, milling, textile and power stocks.

The railway freight movement recorded an adjusted gain of nearly 4 p.c. in the 26th week over the 25th. Loadings in the first six months of the present year were 1,114,000 cars against about 1,095,000 in the same period of last year. The gain for the elapsed period of 1935 was consequently 19,000 cars.

Wholesale prices averaged the same in the week ended July 5 as in the preceding week. The official index remained unchanged at 71.3, comparing with 71.9 in the same week of one year ago. Wheat and coarse grains except oats recorded declines on the Winnipeg exchange. The basic price of cash wheat was 80.8 cents per bushel against 81.4. Oats, on the other hand, advanced from 39.7 cents per bushel to 42.6 cents. Live stock prices receded at Toronto. Copper, lead and tin were higher in New York while zinc and silver reached lower levels.

Dominion bonds recorded strength in the first week of July, an advance which has been extended in the present week. The bid quotation for the 5 p.c. 1943 refunding bond was 112 $\frac{5}{8}$ on July 9 against 112 on June 28. The 1944 and 1946 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. bonds were 110 against 109 $\frac{3}{8}$ on the last trading day of June. The index of inverted bond yields was 136.4 compared with 136.2 for the week ended June 29.

Following the high point reached in the week of May 23, common stock prices have shown recession for six weeks. The index for last week was 94.8 against 95.5 in the preceding week. The steel, paper, food, beverage, telephone and power stocks were somewhat stronger while other groups of the classification declined. Appreciable recessions were shown in bank clearings and speculative trading.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car load-ings ¹	Whole-sale Prices	Recipro-cals of Bond Yields ²	Clear-ings	Com-mon Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
July 7, 1934	74.0	71.9	121.8	88.9	87.2	57.4	93.3
June 29, 1935	68.9	71.3	136.2	95.0	95.5	109.2	98.9
July 6, 1935	71.5	71.3	136.4	87.2	94.8	101.3	98.4

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

Steel Production in Principal Countries

Monthly indexes of the output of steel in five countries are presented in the chart appearing on page three. The curves represent percentages of the 1928 average monthly production without adjustment for seasonal tendencies. The composite shows the trend of production of the principal producing countries publishing monthly statements representing about 96 p.c. of the world output.

The low point in the world production of steel for recent years was reached in the summer of 1932, a moderate recovery being shown in the autumn of that year. The resumption of activity was accelerated in the first half of 1933, the index advancing from 47.1 in January to 78.2 in July. A reaction occurred in the latter half of the year, a

new high point at 90.0 being reached in May, 1934. The maximum of that month was nearly equalled in March of the present year. The net result was a gain of 121 p.c. from 40.7 in August, 1932 to 89.9 in March, one of the highest points on the recovery.

Following a decline lasting for about four years, steel production in the United States showed rapid gain from April to July, 1933. The reaction of the later months of 1933 was counterbalanced by the resumption of activity, culminating temporarily in the new high point of May, 1934. Output was higher in May of last year than in any other month since the first half of 1930.

Some improvement was shown in steel production in France during 1933 over the low levels of the preceding year, but reaction occurred in latter part of 1933 and operations were recently not very much above depression levels.

The production of steel in Germany has recorded steady improvement since the low point of the depression was reached in September, 1932. The output in March, 1935, was greater than in any month for about five years, part of the gain being due to the inclusion of the output of the Saar Territory.

The lowest point for the depression in steel production in the United Kingdom was reached in December, 1930. Output remained at a relatively low level in 1931 and 1932. The recovery in 1933 was marked, and the present level of operations is not greatly below that of 1929. In Canadian steel production, subsequent to March, 1933, when the lowest point for recent years was reached, a substantial recovery has been in progress. Apart from a few months in the autumn a sharp advance has been shown, the index on the base 1928 moving up from 10.5 in March, 1933 to 70.5 in May last.

A considerable degree of disparity in the movement of steel production in different countries was shown for the period from 1929 to 1932. The largest percentage decline was in Canada, where steel output declined to about 10.5 p.c. of the 1928 average. Production in the United States also declined heavily, the minimum output being about 19 p.c. of that of the base period. Next in magnitude was a decline of about 32.5 p.c. of the average of the 1928 production in Germany. In England, steel production fell off rapidly in the closing months of 1929 and throughout 1930, but remained fairly steady thereafter until about the beginning of 1933. France, on the other hand, showed sustained activity in the steel industry well into 1930, with a substantial decline during 1931 and the first few months of 1932.

These indexes of steel production indicate the degree of activity in the capital goods industries of the various countries, although in the United States mill activity is influenced to a considerable degree by the automobile industry. The resumption of activity in such a wide range of countries during the last two years is a direct indication of the betterment of economic conditions.

Cost of Living Index

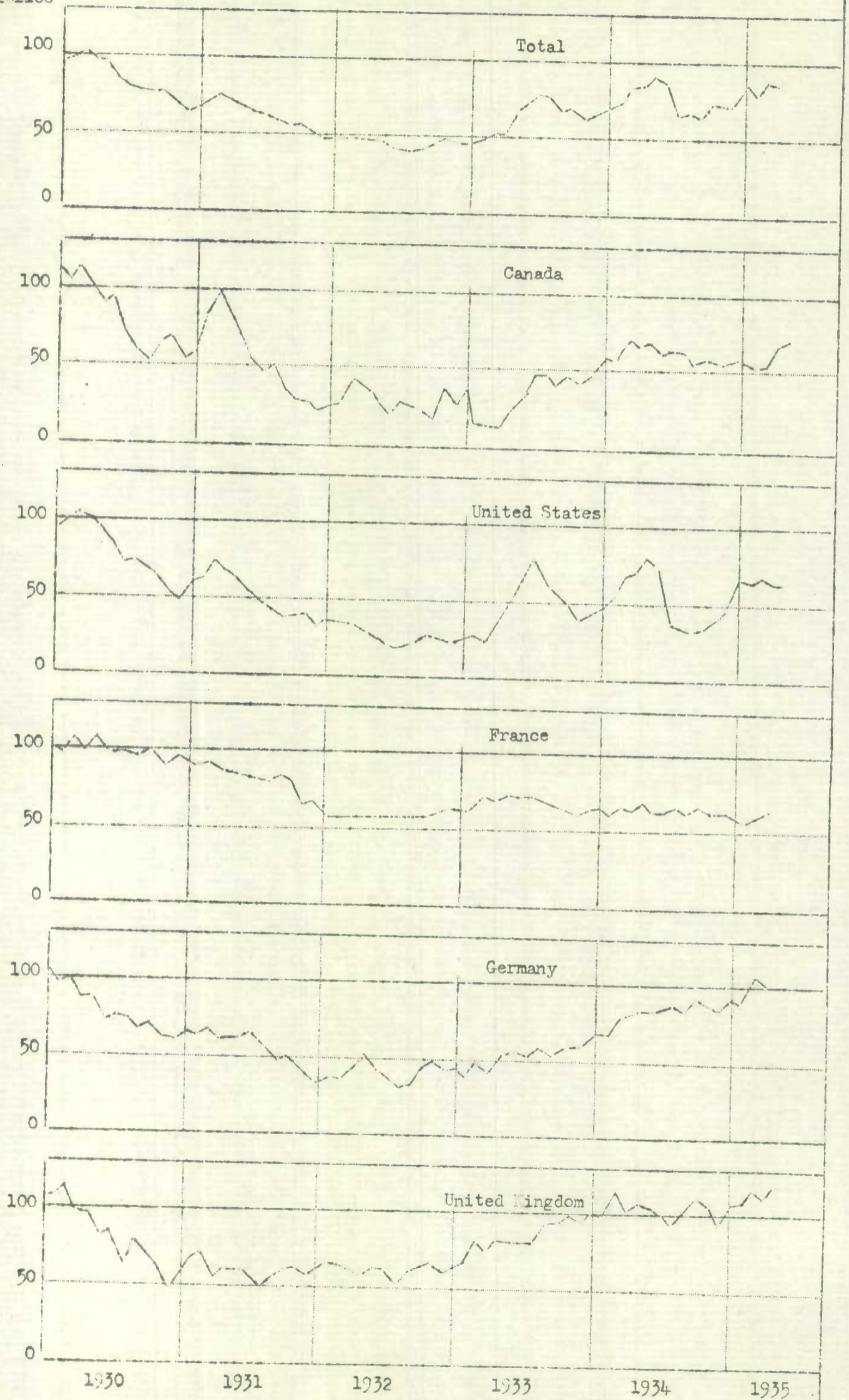
The Bureau's index number of retail prices, rents, and costs of services on the base 1926=100, was unchanged at 78.7 for June, higher prices for foods being counterbalanced by decreases in the fuel and clothing groups. An index for retail prices alone, including foods, fuel, clothing, household requirements, etc., moved up from 73.3 to 73.4. When foods were removed from this index it was 77.2 in June as compared with 77.7 in May. For 46 food items, an index rose from 68.7 to 69.3, due principally to higher prices for meats, eggs, and onions.

The fuel and lighting group index fell from 86.1 to 84.9, owing to seasonal declines in coal and coke prices. The corresponding figure for June 1934 was 87.7, or four points higher than the present index. Sub-index declines in this group were as follows: Coal from 85.6 to 83.7, and coke from 84.2 to 83.4.

The clothing price index fell from 70.3 in May to 69.9 in June, bringing it on a level with that of March, 1934. This downward trend marks the continuation of a movement dating from December, 1934. Women's apparel and yard materials were responsible for the recession, no change being recorded for men's clothing.

INDEXES OF STEEL PRODUCTION

1929=100



Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ending June 29 amounted to 45,436 cars as against 43,580 in the previous week and 46,645 a year ago. Coal, pulp and paper, lumber and ore were down but grain decreased by 1,118 cars from a year ago. Live Stock, miscellaneous, pulpwood, merchandise and coke were also lower.

For the half year, total loadings were 1,113,985 cars, or 19,171 above the total of 1,094,814 in the first half of 1934. Grain loading was down by 20,956 cars or 15 per cent.

Leather Footwear in May

The production of leather footwear by 199 factories in May amounted to 2,032,751 pairs, and continued the increase over 1934 shown each month since the beginning of the present year. The output for May records an increase over the preceding month of 6,287 pairs and over May, 1934, of 147,755.

The total production for the five months ended May 31 was 8,907,936 pairs compared with a total of 7,580,843 in the corresponding period of 1934. The factories thus far in 1935, have, therefore, an output greater than the product of the corresponding five months of 1934 by 1,327,093 pairs.

The total value of footwear, except rubber, imported during May was \$124,195, compared with \$88,782 in the preceding month and \$121,601 in May, 1934. Considerable expansion is noticed in Canada's export trade in leather footwear, the exports for May amounting to 11,897 pairs valued at \$30,612, compared with 5,451 pairs valued at \$23,199 in May, 1934. The United Kingdom was the largest purchaser, taking goods to the value of \$16,064.

International Bridge, Ferry and Tunnel Companies

International bridge, ferry and tunnel companies operating between Canada and the United States, all across the Ontario boundary, reported 5,180,435 motor vehicles, 69 horse-drawn vehicles and 16,697,818 pedestrians and passengers of vehicles other than drivers, or a total of 21,878,322 persons crossing the border in 1934, as against 20,314,986 in 1933.

Revenues were reported at \$2,470,829 or a gain of \$20,396 over the 1933 revenues. Expenses increased from \$2,134,321 to \$2,139,953 and net operating revenues increased from \$316,112 to \$330,876. The number of employees was reduced from 615 to 598, but the total salaries and wages increased from \$708,509 in 1933 to \$713,928 in 1934.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Cold Storage

Butter in cold storage on July 1 in the three chief centres was as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: Montreal 5,983,189 (6,362,455)¹⁶, Toronto 3,169,659 (4,742,853), Winnipeg 2,733,403 (1,882,955). Cheese holdings were as follows: Montreal 8,771,175 (8,785,268) lb., Toronto 2,639,284 (3,024,819), Winnipeg 220,512 (227,144). Holdings of cold storage eggs: Montreal 1,374,762 (3,342,990) doz., Toronto 1,166,880 (2,378,982); Winnipeg 1,585,260 (1,591,420). Fresh Eggs: Montreal 90,324 (111,305) doz., Toronto 66,816 (91,271), Winnipeg 32,500 (69,919). Frozen eggs: Montreal 373,001 (195,073) lb., Toronto 1,454,904 (979,828), Winnipeg 1,341,524 (851,743).

World Shipments of Wheat

World shipments of wheat for the week ending July 1 amounted to 9,608,000 bushels compared with 7,877,000 in the previous week and 10,832,000 a year ago. North American and Argentine shipments showed increases of 947,000 and 1,011,000 bushels, respectively. Shipments from Australia also showed an increase of over one million bushels as compared with the previous week.

World shipments of wheat have averaged 10.1 million bushels during the first 48 weeks of the crop year, compared with 10.1 and 12.2 in the same periods of the two previous years. North American shipments have averaged 3.1 million bushels compared with 4.3 and 5.8 but Argentine shipments have averaged 3.6 compared with 2.6 a year ago.

Imported Corn in Canada

Stocks of imported corn in Canada on June 28 were as follows with the 1934 figures in brackets: United States 1,336,816 (2,832,685) bushels, Argentine 84,635 (694,004), British South African 2,052,012 (37,714). There were over one million bushels of South African corn at Halifax.

Motion Picture Theatre-Going in 1934

Receipts from motion picture theatres in Canadian cities in 1934 were highest in Toronto, amounting to \$4,744,000, increasing by 1.8 per cent over 1933. Montreal showed a decrease of 3.2 per cent. The amount reported was \$3,950,000. Winnipeg theatres receipts amounted to \$1,423,800 and Vancouver \$1,575,300. Ottawa followed with \$836,900. Receipts in 1934 were lower than in 1933 in Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria, but were higher in Moncton, Three Rivers, Toronto, Windsor, Kingston and Vancouver.

Toronto showed the greatest number of theatre-goers with 18,990,000 and Montreal running a close second with 18,599,000. Vancouver was third with 7,450,000 followed by Winnipeg with 6,111,000, Hamilton 3,482,000, Ottawa 3,259,000, Edmonton 2,091,000, Calgary 1,953,000, Quebec 1,941,000, Halifax 1,719,000, London 1,701,000, Regina 1,124,000, Victoria 1,106,000, Saskatoon and St. John with 1,044,000, Windsor 1,019,000, Kingston 660,000, Moncton 488,000 and Three Rivers 410,000.

Index Numbers of Security Prices

All groups forming the Investors' index were lower for the week ending July 4, causing the index of 112 common stocks to decline from 95.5 to 94.8. For the corresponding week in 1934 this index was 87.2. Although most of the sub-groups of Industrials were higher, those which fell brought down the index to 141.7 for the week of July 4 as compared with 142.6 for the preceding week. This index was 123.6 for the same week last year. Utilities showed only a fractional loss of 0.1 points which placed the index at 44.5 for the week of July 4 as compared with 44.6 for the week ending June 27, 1935, and 51.9 for the week ending July 5 last year. Foreign companies index dropped from 121.6 to 120.2, partly due to a decline in International Petroleum. The index for companies abroad was 98.1 for the week ending July 5, 1934.

Long-Term Bond Yields

Dominion bond yields continued to decline for the second successive week, causing the Dominion yield index to fall from 73.4 for the week ending June 28 to 73.3 for the week ending July 5. Although the daily yields of the six leading issues included were somewhat irregular, the weekly average yield was slightly less than for the preceding week and stood at 3.43 as compared with 3.45. The yields in this group ranged from 3.22 to 3.63 on July 5.

Fisheries of Canada in 1934

The production of the Canadian fisheries in 1934 had a total value of \$34,121,971, this figure representing the value of the fish as marketed whether sold for consumption fresh, or prepared in the various ways - canned, smoked, dried, etc. The total value shows an increase over 1933 of \$6,625,025, or 24 per cent, and an increase over 1932 of \$8,164,862, or 31 per cent.

The total quantity of fish of all kinds (including shell fish) caught and landed during the year 1934 was 9,330,869 cwt., and the value at the point of landing \$19,715,339, compared with a catch of 8,133,572 cwt., and a landed value of \$16,213,844 in 1933. The three principal kinds of fish in order of value of production are salmon at \$12,875,257, lobster \$4,269,764, and cod \$3,327,507. The salmon fishery shows an increase in catch over 1933 of 240,355 cwt. and an increase in marketed value of \$3,116,911. Salmon is marketed chiefly as canned.

The lobster fishery belongs entirely to the Atlantic coast provinces - Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. Canned lobster is the main item of production, with a total value in 1934 of \$2,380,674. Compared with the preceding year, the marketed value of the entire production of the lobster fishery shows an increase of \$745,409, while a reduction of 12,924 cwt. is shown in the catch. ...

The cod fishery is almost exclusively of the Atlantic coast, British Columbia being credited in 1934 with only one per cent of the total value of production. Cod is sold chiefly as dried, but large quantities are sold also for consumption fresh, as fresh fillets, smoked fillets and boneless. Compared with the preceding year, the catch of cod shows an increase of 152,412 cwt., and the value an increase of \$728,751. Among the other principal kinds of fish are herring at \$1,799,967, whitefish \$1,558,692, halibut \$1,133,955, haddock \$1,075,529, and sardines \$1,039,002. Halibut comes chiefly from British Columbia.

The immensity of her salmon fisheries has placed British Columbia in first position among the provinces in order of value of production, with a total in 1934 of \$15,334,335. Nova Scotia is second with \$7,673,865, and New Brunswick third, with \$3,679,618.

Deaths Due to Automobile Accidents in 1934

Deaths from automobile accidents in 1934 show a reversal of the downward trend in mortality from this cause which had been generally manifested since 1930. They numbered 1,108 as against 955 in 1933 and 1,120 in 1932. The death rate from this cause was 10.2 per 100,000 population as compared with 9.0 in 1933 and 10.7 in 1932. Thus the upward tendency from the figures of 1933 has not yet brought the rate for 1934 as high as the level of 1932.

All provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed a larger number of automobile fatalities in 1934 than in the preceding year. Nova Scotia, however, had 37 deaths as compared with 47, Saskatchewan 30 against 32 and Alberta 61 against 64. Ontario had the heaviest death rate from this cause of any province, 14.8 per 100,000. New Brunswick had a rate of 12.2 and British Columbia 11.2. The lowest rate was in Saskatchewan, only 3.1 per 100,000.

The city of Montreal showed a slight reduction in automobile fatalities as compared with the preceding year, the figures being 100 for 1934 and 104 in 1933. On the other hand Toronto showed an increased number of deaths, 83 as compared with 65. Vancouver had 25 deaths in 1934 against 28 in the preceding year, Winnipeg 19 against 18, Hamilton 27 against 22, Quebec 14 against 8 and Ottawa 19 against 25.

Deaths from External Violence in 1934

The number of deaths in Canada from external violence during 1934 was 6,448 compared with 6,216 in 1933 and 6,645 in 1932. The rate per 100,000 population was 60 in 1934 as against 58 in 1933 and 63 in 1932. Although the 1934 rate showed an advance from 1933, it was lower than for any year of the period commencing with 1926. The highest rate was 73 in 1930.

Suicides numbered 925 in 1934, as compared with 922 in 1933 and 1,024 in 1932. The death rate from suicide was 8.5 in 1934 as against 8.6 in 1933 and 9.8 in 1932. The highest death rate for suicides recorded during the whole period was 9.9 in 1930.

Drownings in 1934, exclusive of those occurring in land or air transportation, numbered 834 or 16 per cent of the total of fatal accidents. Land transportation accounted for 1,562 deaths or 29 per cent of the total. Of these, deaths in automobile accidents numbered 1,108 or 21 per cent of all accidental deaths. Excluding those cases where an automobile was involved there were 227 deaths in railway accidents and 38 in street-car accidents. Accidents in mines and quarries accounted for 123 deaths, although 7 of the drownings are duplicated here. There were 15 persons killed during the year in accidents of air transportation.

Milling Statistics in May

The following was the May mill grinding, with the 1934 figures in brackets: Wheat 5,188,296 (5,258,707) bushels, oats 699,498 (578,306), corn 241,095 (144,344), barley 44,710 (47,978), buckwheat 3,210 (3,808), mixed grain 1,066,167 (726,298). Mill stocks of wheat on May 31 amounted to 8,532,267 bushels as against 8,496,091 a year ago. Flour production in May amounted to 1,164,322 barrels compared with 1,175,433 and exports 383,221 compared with 481,725.

About Wheat Export Clearances for Overseas

During the first 49 weeks of the crop year the export clearances of wheat for overseas from Canadian Atlantic ports amounted to 38,521,619 bushels as against 71,545,209 in the same period last year. This is a reduction of 33,023,590 bushels. Clearances from the Port of Montreal declined from 43,832,688 to 24,227,768, a decrease of 19,610,920. Every port except Halifax showed decreases but the Halifax total was only 2,891,730 bushels last year. Clearances via United States ports declined from 25,670,000 to 21,251,000.

On the other hand clearances from all Pacific Coast ports showed increases. The total was 48,883,226 bushels as against 45,372,797 last year, an increase of 3,510,429. Clearances from Vancouver-New Westminster rose from 45,372,797 to 45,663,734.

A year ago, that is during the 49 weeks, the Canadian Atlantic ports cleared 26,172,412 bushels more than the Pacific ports but this year the Pacific ports have cleared 10,361,607 more than the Canadian Atlantic.

Population of Tonga

The population of the Tonga or Friendly Islands in 1933, according to a census report received by the Bureau, was 30,693, of whom 409 were Europeans. The Kingdom of Tonga is a British Protectorate, proclaimed in 1900, and Queen Salote has been the reigning sovereign since 1918. The area is about 250 square miles and the islands are situated about 390 miles from Fiji. The Tonga Government Gazette is published at Nukunalofoa, the capital, and is bilingual.

Canadians in Nyasaland

There were 1,975 persons of European origin in Nyasaland in 1931, according to a census report received by the Bureau. There were 1,743 British, of whom 16 were born in Canada. The countries of birth of the other Britons were: England 706, Scotland 351, Ireland 54, Wales 21, Australia 19, India 37, Nyasaland 226, New Zealand 6, Rhodesia 23, South Africa 290, British West Indies 19.

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 remained unchanged at 71.3 for the week ending July 5. Recessions occurred in grains, milled products and live stock while advances were reported for fresh meats, cured meats, cheese and copper. Vegetable Products declined from 66.0 to 65.5. Canadian Farm Products dropped from 61.3 to 60.7. Lower prices for grains were mainly responsible for reducing the index for Field Products from 54.9 to 54.0 while declines in live stock and hides were sufficient to move the index for Animal Products from 72.0 to 71.9.

Census of St. Helena

The Bureau has received a report of the 1931 census of St. Helena. The total population was 3,995; 1,904 were males and 2,091 females. This was an increase from 1921 of 248 persons. There were 1,351 married, 150 widowed and 2,494 single. The native population numbered 3,851, United Kingdom 106, British Colonies 31, Others 7. Children under 14 numbered 1,396. There were 3,539 belonging to the Church of England, 360 Baptists, 73 Salvation Army, 13 Roman Catholic, 4 Wesleyan, 6 others. There were 17 persons in the garrison.

There were 120 horses on the island, a decrease of 15 compared with 1921; 876 cattle, a decrease of 166; 2,326 sheep, a decrease of 655; 1,433 goats, an increase of one; 252 pigs, an increase of 38; 1,221 asses, an increase of 98; 14 mules, the same as in 1921.

Census of Ascension

The population of Ascension in 1931, according to a census report received by the Bureau, was 188. The St. Helenians numbered 126, of whom 111 were males, 8 females and 7 children. Practically all belonged to the Church of England. There were 3 horses, 8 mules, 11 asses, 23 cattle, 460 sheep and 38 pigs.

Weekly Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending July 5 amounted to 1,442,503 bushels compared with 1,795,753 in the previous week. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: United States Ports 599,000 (434,000), Vancouver-New Westminster 519,953 (859,760), Montreal 284,000 (330,893), Quebec 39,550 (71,101), Sorel nil (204,000), Total 1,442,503 (1,899,754). Forty-nine weeks of the crop year: Vancouver-New Westminster 45,663,754 (45,372,797), Montreal 24,227,768 (43,832,688), United States Ports 21,251,000 (25,670,000), West Saint John 5,022,924 (5,601,996), Churchill 4,049,877 (2,707,891), Sorel 3,888,893 (8,139,874), Halifax 2,891,730 (1,942,691), Quebec 2,490,304 (12,027,960), Prince Rupert 2,293,949 (nil), Victoria 925,523 (nil), Total 112,705,722 (145,295,897).

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on July 5 amounted to 196,046,604 bushels compared with 197,183,971 in the previous week and 188,453,985 a year ago. This shows a decrease of 1,137,367 from the week before but 7,592,619 over the visible supply of last year. Canadian wheat in the United States was reported at 8,612,446 bushels compared with 9,279,209 in the previous week and 9,448,727 a year ago. Wheat in transit in the lakes amounted to 1,118,689 compared with 1,525,644 last year. United States wheat in Canada was two bushels, the same as a year ago.

Wheat Export in June

The export of wheat in June was very small, amounting to 6,494,622 bushels valued at \$5,148,692, on an average export price of 79.3 cents per bushel. A year ago the export was 18,425,933 bushels at \$14,367,142, the average price being 78 cents.

Wheatflour Export in June

The export of wheatflour in June amounted to 429,561 barrels of the value of \$1,664,482, the average export price being \$3.87 per barrel. A year ago the amount was 441,064 barrels valued at \$1,534,212, the average price being \$3.48.

Crop Situation in the Prairie Provinces

The general crop situation in the Prairie Provinces has not changed to any extent during the past week. The general outlook remains satisfactory with reservations in respect to drought in limited areas, excessive moisture and lateness of crops in other districts. Generous rains were again received over wide areas in the Prairie Provinces, but districts in south-western and west-central Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, where drought has been menacing crops, did not share in the rainfall of the past week to an appreciable extent. Those areas have suffered further damage.

Some heavy rains were again received in southern and western Manitoba and weather conditions have been such as to cause a certain amount of concern over the prospects of rust. Red stem rust has appeared in the Red River Valley. Cereals are showing a rank growth and hot weather is needed to hasten maturity. Haying is held up on account of rains. Crops have made good progress in Saskatchewan during the past week except in areas where moisture supplies are scanty. Grasshopper damage is limited and frequent rains have held this pest in check.

Further damage was sustained in the drought-affected areas of southern Alberta during the past week but elsewhere crops have made good progress. Further rains were received in northern Alberta where hot weather is needed on account of the lateness of crops and the ample moisture supply now on hand. Heavy rains were received in the Peace River area during the past week and some flooding is reported.

Population of Gold Coast

There were 3,182 non-Africans resident of the Gold Coast in 1931, according to a census report received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of British was 1,911, Syrians 570, French 157, Swiss 141, Italians 103, Germans 87, Indians 56, Americans 50, Dutch 43, Greeks 26. The total population was 3,163,568.

Express Companies in 1934

Combined gross earnings of express companies increased from \$15,226,000 in 1933 to \$16,206,000 in 1934 and with a reduction in operating expenses from \$8,498,000 to \$8,474,000, net operating revenues increased from \$123,000 to \$464,000. There was little change during the year in the number of employees but the payroll decreased by \$61,000.

World Trade as Tabulated by League of Nations

The following is taken from the 1934 trade report of the League of Nations by the Bureau. It sets out Canada's position in gold dollars:

Amount of World Trade in Gold Dollars

<u>Calendar Years</u>	<u>Imports</u> \$	<u>Exports</u> \$	<u>Total Trade</u> \$
1929	35,585,000,000	33,021,000,000	68,606,000,000
1930	29,076,000,000	26,483,000,000	55,559,000,000
1931	20,795,000,000	18,908,000,000	39,703,000,000
1932	13,972,000,000	12,895,000,000	26,867,000,000
1933	12,484,000,000	11,740,000,000	24,224,000,000
1934	12,011,000,000	11,364,000,000	23,375,000,000

Percentage Movement of World Trade

<u>Calendar Years</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Total Trade</u>
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	81.7	80.2	81.0
1931	58.5	57.2	57.9
1932	39.3	39.1	39.2
1933	35.1	35.6	35.3
1934	34.7	34.4	34.1

Price and Quantum Movement of World Trade (Total of Imports and Exports)

<u>Calendar Years</u>		<u>Price</u> (In terms of gold)	<u>Quantum</u>
1929	100.	100.0	100.0
1930		87.0	93.0
1931		67.5	86.0
1932		53.0	74.0
1933		47.0	75.5
1934		44.0	77.5

Amount of Canada's World Trade in Gold Dollars

<u>Calendar Years</u>	<u>Imports</u> \$	<u>Exports</u> \$	<u>Total Trade</u> \$
1929	1,299,000,000	1,225,000,000	2,524,000,000
1930	1,008,000,000	905,000,000	1,913,000,000
1931	605,000,000	623,000,000	1,228,000,000
1932	384,000,000	487,000,000	871,000,000
1933	285,000,000	422,000,000	707,000,000
1934	312,000,000	453,000,000	765,000,000

Percentage Movement of Canada's Trade

<u>Calendar Years</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Total Trade</u>
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	77.6	73.9	75.8
1931	46.6	50.9	48.7
1932	29.6	39.7	34.5
1933	21.9	34.4	28.0
1934	24.0	36.9	30.3

Proportion of Canada's Trade of Total World Trade

<u>Calendar Years</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Total Trade</u>
1929	3.65	3.71	3.68
1930	3.47	3.42	3.45
1931	2.91	3.29	3.09
1932	2.75	3.78	3.24
1933	2.28	3.59	2.94
1934	2.60	3.99	3.27

Condition of Field Crops

The condition of field crops in Canada was well maintained during the month of June. Rainfall was well distributed during the month and pastures and hay crops improved. Fall wheat prospects improved during June while a slight reduction occurred in the condition of the spring wheat crops, largely due to damage sustained in parts of southern Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan. General improvement in crop prospects took place throughout all provinces in eastern Canada.

Monthly Index Numbers of Long-Term Bond Yields

Yields on long-term bonds advanced gradually during the first three weeks of June, but subsequently turned lower again for the balance of the month. Monthly average yields indexes for June were higher than at any time since last November. The Dominion of Canada series advanced from 71.4 in May to 73.4 in June, while the Province of Ontario index mounted from 78.5 to 80.4 in the same interval. Popular Ontario issues sold on a 3.85 p.c. basis during June. Dominion issues ranged commonly from 3.20 p.c. to 3.60.

Food in Cold Storage

Food in cold storage on July 1 was as follows, with the figures for 1934 in brackets: creamery butter 22,343,894 (24,780,765) lb., dairy butter 284,749 (216,286), cheese 18,836,233 (17,459,568) lb., cold storage eggs 7,858,401 (13,041,996) doz., fresh eggs 613,517 (697,665) doz., frozen eggs 3,733,269 (2,450,057) lb., pork 32,141,369 (29,008,012), lb., lard 3,400,175 (3,677,077) lb., beef 9,173,941 (8,123,585) lb., veal 1,844,342 (1,491,130) lb., mutton and lamb 1,037,264 (628,011) lb., poultry 3,538,120 (3,701,554) lb.

Wheat Export to the United Kingdom in June

The export of wheat to the United Kingdom in June amounted to 4,377,033 bushels of the value of \$3,411,095 compared with 12,981,564 bushels at \$10,100,957 in June 1934, a sharp decline. During the eleven months ending June the export of wheat to the United Kingdom aggregated 93,261,813 bushels valued at \$76,582,352 compared with 106,643,645 bushels at \$74,115,439 in the corresponding period of last year. The total export of wheat in June, as already announced, was 6,494,622 bushels valued at \$5,148,692 as against 18,425,933 at \$14,367,142 last year, and the eleven months total export was 135,216,875 bushels at \$111,214,055 compared with 157,254,782 at \$110,585,419.

Retail Trade in 1934

Substantial gains in volume of business in 1934 over 1933 were registered by almost all lines in retail trade. The greatest increase was in automobiles, the sales being 40 p.c. higher than in 1933. Lumber and building material dealers increased their business 17 p.c., furniture stores 16, radio and music 15, family clothing 14, hardware 12½, jewellery 12½, and men's clothing and furnishing almost 12½.

As might be expected the greatest percentage increases in business were experienced in those lines of trade which suffered the greatest declines during the preceding three years. From 1930 to 1933 sales of automobile dealers had declined almost 49 p.c. lumber and building material dealers 55, furniture stores 43 and radio and music stores 60 p.c.

These figures are based on returns received from almost 10,000 independent retailers, whose sales form approximately 40 p.c. of the total sales of all independent stores.

Linseed and Soybean Oil Industry

The gross value of production by the linseed and soybean oil industry in 1934 was \$2,644,000 compared with \$2,087,000 in 1933. Although there is an increase over the previous year the production value at factory prices is still considerably below what it was several years ago. In 1930 the production was \$7,410,000. Linseed oil is the principal item of production, the output in 1934 amounting to 2,676,385 gallons valued at \$1,838,334. This is followed by oilcake meal with an output of 20,216 tons and a value of \$619,273.

Wheatflour Export in June to the United Kingdom

The export of wheatflour to the United Kingdom in June amounted to 230,546 barrels valued at \$867,030 compared with 234,184 barrels at \$776,553 a year ago. During the eleven months ending June the total export was 2,085,317 barrels at \$7,821,975 compared with 2,453,519 barrels at \$8,396,632 in the same period last year.

The export of wheatflour to all countries in June, as already announced, was 429,561 barrels at \$1,664,482 compared with 441,064 barrels at \$1,534,212 a year ago. During the last eleven months the export was 4,355,078 barrels at \$16,777,950 as against 5,046,608 barrels at \$18,001,673.

Export of Coarse Grains in June

The export of barley in June was 970,250 bushels valued at \$521,483 compared with 831,844 bushels at \$56,708 a year ago. Great Britain and the United States took the bulk of the export. During the past eleven months the export of barley has increased from 1,216,842 bushels at \$518,387 to 13,958,902 bushels at \$9,478,275.

The export of oats has also increased greatly. In June the amount was 1,475,100 bushels at \$591,445 compared with 663,641 bushels at \$235,242 a year ago, most of it going to the United Kingdom. During the past eleven months the quantity exported was 13,534,088 bushels valued at \$5,279,839 which in value was three times the export of a year ago.

The export of rye in June was 252,589 bushels valued at \$114,885 compared with 17,143 at \$8,913 a year ago. The eleven months export was 972,838 bushels at \$569,746 compared with 2,579,637 bushels at \$1,353,142 in the same period last year.

Consumption of Meat in Canada

The Canadian people have been consuming more beef during the last few years. In 1931 the consumption was 599,584,000 lb., which increased to 588,510,000 in 1932, 599,146,000 in 1933 and 743,914,000 in 1934. The per capita consumption increased from 58 lb. in 1931 to 69 lb. in 1934.

The consumption of pork has been decreasing. The quantity in 1931 was 862,981,000 lb. and this decreased to 718,998,000 in 1934, the per capita consumption declining from 83 lb. in 1931 to 66 lb. in 1934, which shows that whereas four years ago the Canadian people consumed considerably more pork than beef they now consume more beef than pork.

The consumption of mutton and lamb in Canada is comparatively small, and has been decreasing. In 1931 the total consumption was 73,428,000 lb. which dropped to 68,003,000 last year, the per capita consumption in 1931 being 7 lb. and last year slightly over 6.

As a matter of fact the Canadian people consumed more poultry than mutton and lamb but this also has been decreasing. The consumption of poultry per capita was about 11 lb. in 1931 and last year was slightly under 10 lb.

Consumption of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Canada

The consumption of butter in Canada in 1931 was estimated at 319,192,000 lb. and in 1934 this had increased to 335,029,000, the per capita consumption in 1931 being 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. and last year almost 31 lb.

The Canadian people are small consumers of cheese but in the last few years the consumption has increased slightly. The quantity in 1931 was 36,365,000 lb. and in 1934 it had risen to 39,410,000, the per capita being exactly 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and last year a trifle more than that.

The consumption of eggs has been decreasing. In 1931 the quantity was 257,145,000 dozen and in 1934 it had dropped to 241,743,000 dozen. The per capita in 1931 being 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen and last year 22 $\frac{1}{4}$

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending June 28 amounted to 2,470,370 bushels, compared with 1,704,259 in the previous week and 2,138,546 a year ago. By provinces the receipts were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: Manitoba 347,329 (249,236), Saskatchewan 1,235,077 (959,077), Alberta 887,964 (930,233). Forty-eight weeks of the crop year: Manitoba 30,705,993 (27,753,972), Saskatchewan 95,492,294 (106,419,150), Alberta 89,783,590 (82,302,217), Total 215,981,877 (216,475,339).

Production in 1933

Despite gains in most of the main branches of production, the total net value of production was about two per cent less in 1933 than in the preceding year. The total net value of commodities produced, as completed and still in the hands of their producers, estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of data compiled by its various branches, aggregated \$2,062,000,000 in 1933 as against \$2,105,000,000 in the preceding year. The further decline in manufacturing production was the main element in depressing the general total. Indeed, value added by the manufacturing process was less in 1933 than in any other year in the post-war period, although declines had been pronounced from 1930 to 1932. The resumption of operations in the later part of 1933 was insufficient to raise the annual total above that of 1932, though the rate of decline in 1933 slackened greatly as compared with that recorded in preceding years. Declines were also shown in construction, electric power and custom and repair.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
2. Canadian Grain Statistics.
3. Monthly Milling Statistics, May.
4. Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Cold Storage.
5. Production of Leather Footwear, May.
6. International Bridge, Ferry and Tunnel Companies, 1934. ✓
7. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
8. Survey of Production in Canada, 1933. ✓
9. Express Statistics for 1934.
10. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada, ✓
11. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
12. Food in Cold Storage on July 1.
13. Condition of Field Crops at June 30 and Preliminary Estimate of Areas of Late-sown Crops, Canada.
14. Deaths from External Violence in 1934.
15. Deaths Due to Automobile Accidents in 1934. ✓
16. Motion Picture Receipts by Cities, 1933 and 1934. ✓
17. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
18. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Canada, 1934. ✓
19. Prices and Price Indexes in June.
20. The Linseed and Soybean Oil Industry, 1934. ✓
21. Estimated Consumption of Meats, Poultry, Butter, Cheese and Eggs, 1931-1934. ✓
22. Retail Trade of Canada, 1934, (Preliminary). ✓
23. Summary of Exports of Canadian Grains and Flour, June.



1010730217