

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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### Weekly Review of Economic Statistics-- Resumption of Business in Many Lines and Spectacular Gains in a Number

The economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a gain in the week ended June 23, in continuance of the upward trend since the first of the year. The advance was from 93.0 in the preceding week to 93.9, an increase of one per cent. While the advance was interrupted by reactions, the trend during the last six months was unmistakably upward. Consequently the economic situation of Canada showed marked improvement during the first half of 1934 over the corresponding period of last year.

Owing to the spectacular advance from May to July of last year, the comparisons with conditions in the corresponding period of 1933 has recently become less striking but the gain in the index over the week of June 24, 1933, was nearly eleven per cent. A portion of the rapid advance from May to July of last year was counterbalanced by reaction in the remainder of the year. Economic betterment was shown during the first half of 1934, as reflected in the upward trend of the weekly index.

The substantial nature of the betterment is shown by the sharp advance of the index of the physical volume of business. The standing of the index compiled from 45 factors representing production and distribution, was 99.6 in May compared with 86.8 in January and 76.4 in the same month of 1933. This increase reflects resumption of business operations in many lines and spectacular gains in a considerable number. The newsprint, automobile and power industries made outstanding gains in production during May, the latest month for which statistics are available.

The gain in carloadings in the week ended June 16, over the preceding week was 3 p.c., as indicated by the advance on the index from 68.98 to 70.95. The weekly index of carloadings has consistently shown a gain since the first of the year over the corresponding weeks of 1933, reflecting the heavier movement of revenue freight. The increase over the week ended June 17, 1933 was 9.6 p.c.

The index of wholesale prices on a weekly basis moved up in the week ended June 1, and has been practically maintained during the last three weeks. The result is that the average during June was higher than for April or May. Wheat and coarse grains except flax averaged higher in the week ended June 22 than in the preceding week. Cattle, steers, 1000-1200 pounds, and bacon hogs at Toronto averaged higher last week. The index was 71.9 in the week of June 22 compared with 72.0 in the week ended June 15.

During the first week of June, the prices of high-grade bonds reached a high level unsurpassed in the post-war period. Moderate reaction occurred in the last three weeks. The sharp advance in the price of Dominion Government bonds during the greater part of the first half of 1934 was a development of fundamental importance to the economic situation in Canada. The bid quotation on the 1943 5 p.c. Dominion government refunding bond reached the high point of 109 $\frac{1}{4}$  on May 31. The same bond was quoted at 108 $\frac{1}{4}$  on June 26, the cited prices indicating the high valuation placed upon the bond.

Bank clearings recorded a gain in the week ended June 21, the index moving up from 82.9 to 88.4. The total during the first five months was \$6,213,000,000 compared with \$5,049,000,000 in the same period of 1933.

Bank debits, the amount of cheques cashed against individual accounts in the 32 clearing centres, made an excellent exhibit in May. The gain over May 1933 was more than 18 p.c. After seasonal adjustment, the increase from the preceding month was over 9 p.c. The total for the first five months showed a gain of 25.7 p.c. over the same period of 1933. As stock speculation was at a lower level in May than for some time, the high level of bank debits was due to greater activity in grain trading and to the gain in business operations.

The index of common stock prices was 96.3 in the week ended June 21, compared with 95.7 in the preceding week. The gain over the same week of last year was 19.6 p.c. The index of speculative trading was 5.6 p.c. higher in the week ended June 23 than in the preceding week but was still at a much lower level than in the same week of 1933.



A striking feature of the bank situation as of May 31 was the gain in demand deposits. The total for May was \$532,530,000 compared with \$510,170,000 at the end of the preceding month. While notice deposits showed a decline, the sum of the two classes was considerably greater. Current loans were \$875,000,000 compared with \$877,000,000. Call loans both in Canada and elsewhere recorded gains in May.

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#### About Two Great Wheat Ports

There is a very interesting situation at present in connection with the export of wheat from the two great ports of Montreal and Vancouver. June 22 was the 47th week of the current crop year, and the export clearances from Montreal totalled 42,042,000 bushels. Vancouver-New Westminster had cleared 43,564,000, or 1,522,000 more than Montreal.

Last year at the end of the 47th week Vancouver had sent out 88,283,000 bushels of Canadian wheat while Montreal had cleared 60,573,000 so that Vancouver a year ago led with 27,710,000. With five weeks yet to go, Montreal has to clear an average of about 305,000 bushels more than Vancouver to go over the total sent out from the Pacific Coast port. Last week Montreal had 308,000 more than Vancouver.

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#### Sales of New Motor Vehicles in May Aggregated over \$14,000,000 in Value

Sales at retail of new passenger cars, trucks and buses for May show an increase of 79.8% in numbers and 89.9% in values, as compared with May 1933. There was a total of 13,557 vehicles sold for \$14,000,151 in May, 12,080 for \$12,603,208 in April, and 7,539 for \$7,373,514 in May, 1933.

New passenger cars sold in May numbered 11,720 at \$12,146,278, as against 10,630 at \$11,099,404 in April, and 6,693 at \$6,541,590 in May 1933. There were 1,839 trucks and buses at \$1,853,873, compared with 1,450 at \$1,503,804 in April, and 846 at \$831,924 in May last year.

These statistics have been compiled from reports of nineteen companies whose sales comprise over 90% of total Canadian sales. The retail value used is the price paid by an individual purchaser at the Canadian point of manufacture and includes sales and excise taxes, charge for standard accessories, dealer's commission, etc. Freight charges from Canadian point of manufacture to point of delivery have been excluded. Duty is included in the retail value of imported cars.

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#### Asbestos Production in April

Asbestos production in Canada during April amounted to 10,611 tons, in the preceding month of 12,629 were produced and in April 1933 the output was 8,322.

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#### World Shipments of Wheat and Flour

World shipments of wheat and flour for the week ending June 25 amounted to 10,482,000 bushels as compared with 10,097,000 for the previous week and 10,136,000 for the corresponding week in 1932-33. North American and Australian shipments increased by 629,000 and 1,376,000 respectively while Argentine shipments were somewhat lower than last week.

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#### Stocks of Foreign Corn in Canada

Stocks of foreign corn in Canada on June 22 were as follows, the figures within brackets being those of a year ago: United States 2,966,145 (3,075,153) bushels, Argentine 675,456 (5,510), South African 37,714 (937,898).

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#### Canadian Fisheries Production in 1933

The value of production of the Canadian fisheries in 1933 was \$27,558,053, compared with \$25,957,109 in 1932 - an increase of 6 per cent. The sea fisheries contributed \$23,494,695, or 85 per cent, and the inland fisheries, \$4,063,358, or 15 per cent. The total quantity of fish of all kinds, including shell fish, caught was 8,077,912 cwt., and the value at the point of landing, \$16,370,274, compared with 8,163,832 cwt. at \$15,060,633 in 1932.



### Gold Production in April

Gold production in Canada amounted to 224,881 ounces in April compared with 249,310 in March and 237,017 in April last year. Output during the first four months of 1934 totalled 928,416 ounces as compared with 958,851 in the corresponding months of 1933.

Ontario produced 167,015 ounces compared with 176,390. A decline of 29.7 per cent was recorded in the Quebec production of 26,444 ounces. British Columbia's output amounted to 21,052 ounces as against 23,273 in March. Manitoba and Saskatchewan produced 9,997 ounces, an 11.3 per cent decline. Nova Scotia, Alberta and the Yukon recorded an output of 173 ounces as against 488 in March.

Receipts of jewellery and scrap at the Royal Canadian Mint in April contained 6,357 ounces of gold; in the previous month's receipts there were 31,266 ounces.

On the New York market gold averaged \$34.94 per ounce in Canadian funds as compared with the March average of \$35.08.

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### World Production of Gold in April

World production of gold in April is estimated at 2,047,000 ounces or slightly above the preceding month's output. Transvaal produced 866,000 as compared with 874,000 in March. In the United States (including the Philippines) 217,000 ounces were produced consisting of 118,439 by private smelters and refiners, 97,751 received at the Mint and 1,190 contained in ore and base bullion exported.

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### Imports of Butter and Cheese in May

Imports of butter in May were of the small amount of 38,184 pounds, 34,832 coming from the United Kingdom, 2,800 from New Zealand and 533 from the United States. In April the amount was 716,910 pounds and a year ago 94,096.

Cheese imports, on the other hand were larger than usual, the amount being 147,268 pounds compared with 49,435 in April and 65,296 in May 1933. The quantity from France was 53,691 pounds, from Italy 44,280 and from Switzerland 33,912.

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### Canned Meats and Sausage Skins

Amongst the imports of meats in May were 453,418 pounds of the canned variety from the Argentine and 510,900 from Uruguay. There were sausage skins from New Zealand valued at \$103,913 and from the United States at \$52,574. Barrelled pork from the United States amounted to 137,500 pounds.

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### Export of Rubber in May Was Almost Doubled

The export of rubber in May was valued at \$1,093,544 compared with \$571,509 a year ago. Almost half of that consisted of pneumatic tire casings, the number being 72,324 valued at \$522,861 compared with 33,459 at \$235,786. These went to 70 countries or groups of countries. The chief purchasers were British South Africa \$79,736, New Zealand \$69,236, Netherlands \$34,380, Sweden \$31,127, British India \$27,258, Brazil \$25,029, Straits Settlements \$24,904, Norway \$24,777.

Another large item was canvas shoes with rubber soles, 507,684 pairs at \$265,244 compared with 100,816 at \$50,407. The chief purchaser last month was Argentina with 76,267 pairs at \$39,814.

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### Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index number of industrial common stocks was 129.4 for the week ending June 21, as compared with 129.5 for the previous week, domestic utility common 55.3 compared with 55.5, common of companies abroad 107.0 compared with 102.9 and for all three groups of common combined 96.3 compared with 95.7.

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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 139.5 for the week ending June 21, as compared with 140.4 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks fell from 134.9 to 134.4 and four base metals stocks from 167.6 to 165.0.

### Imports from Leading Countries in May

	1933	1934	P.C. Inc. or Dec.
	\$	\$	
All Countries.....	32,927,000	52,887,000	▲ 60.6
Empire Countries.....	10,616,000	14,837,000	▲ 39.8
Foreign Countries....	22,310,000	38,050,000	▲ 70.5
United Kingdom.....	7,927,000	12,030,000	▲ 51.8
United States.....	18,034,000	30,063,000	▲ 66.7
Australia.....	212,000	359,000	▲ 69.8
British Guiana.....	206,000	135,000	- 34.2
British India.....	240,000	485,000	▲ 101.7
British South Africa.	96,000	61,000	- 35.8
British West Indies..	1,479,000	766,000	- 48.2
New Zealand.....	133,000	310,000	▲ 133.9
Argentina.....	65,000	495,000	▲ 656.1
Belgium.....	255,000	461,000	▲ 80.8
Colombia.....	329,000	614,000	▲ 86.6
Cuba.....	189,000	403,000	▲ 113.1
France.....	372,000	761,000	▲ 104.4
Germany.....	1,024,000	1,032,000	▲ 0.8
Italy.....	203,000	396,000	▲ 94.9
Japan.....	214,000	367,000	▲ 71.5
Netherlands.....	200,000	382,000	▲ 91.0
Peru.....	96,000	451,000	▲ 368.7.

### Sharp Advance in Export of Bacon and Hams in May

The export of bacon and hams in May amounted to 139,664 cwt. valued at \$2,126,571. This is a sharp advance over April when the export was 102,347 cwt. at \$1,671,103 and over May 1933 when it was 78,065 cwt. at \$812,787.

The large export in May brings Canada's trade in this commodity back to the proportions of 1925 and 1926. During the fiscal year 1924-5 the export of bacon and hams was 1,208,721 cwt. of the value of \$22,392,223 and in 1925-6 it rose to 1,253,760 cwt. at \$28,590,301. After that the export declined steadily until 1930-1 when the amount was 121,770 cwt. valued at \$2,914,273. The volume rose slightly in 1931-2 to 185,146 cwt. at \$2,446,564, prices being lower. In 1932-3 the quantity was 402,101 cwt. at \$4,023,518 and in 1933-4 it increased to 960,178 cwt. at \$12,683,273. During the last few months the increase has been very rapid.

Great Britain is by far Canada's best customer, the amount in May, which is typical, being 139,126 cwt. valued at \$2,110,050.

### Large Decrease in Births-- Large Increase in Marriages

Births registered in 68 cities and towns of Canada in May numbered 6,629, deaths 4,270 and marriages 2,407, as compared with 7,309 births, 4,079 deaths and 2,230 marriages in May last year, showing a decrease of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in births, and increases of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in deaths and 8 per cent in marriages.

Births registered during the five months January - May of this year totalled 33,150, deaths 20,197 and marriages 10,383 as against 34,588 births, 20,194 deaths and 9,741 marriages during the corresponding period last year. This comparison shows a decline of 4 per cent in births, practically no change in deaths and an increase of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the number of marriages.



### Export of Meats in May

Canada's export of meats in May was valued at \$2,512,000, the increase being principally in bacon and hams which accounted for over \$2,126,000. This is considerably more than double the export of a year ago. The bulk of it goes to the British market.

During the twelve months ending May the export of meats was valued at \$18,229,000 compared with \$7,186,000 in the previous twelve months.

There have been increases in other meats besides bacon, as the following May figures show, the bracketed figures being those of a year ago: Poultry \$84,382 (\$4,032); canned meats \$31,415 (\$12,449); dry salted pork \$19,959 (\$4,792); soups \$164,557 (\$151,698).

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### May Auto Production Highest Since May 1930

Production of automobiles in Canada during May totalled 20,161 units, a gain of 1,798 over April and the highest number made in any month since May 1930. In January of this year the production was 6,904 cars; in February 8,571; in March 14,180; in April 18,363; and in May of a year ago the number was 9,396 cars.

The total for May included 16,504 passenger cars and 3,657 trucks. Of the passenger cars, 12,864 were for sale in Canada and 3,640 for export, and 2,324 of the trucks were intended for use in Canada and 1,333 were for export. Imports during May included 420 passenger cars and 136 trucks while exports consisted of 3,218 passenger cars and 1,024 trucks. The apparent Canadian consumption of cars and trucks in May was 15,744 units.

For the first five months of 1934 the output of cars and trucks was 68,179 compared with 30,939 for the corresponding period of 1933. The apparent consumption in Canada during this period was 48,882 cars and trucks in 1934 and 24,819 in 1933.

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### Sharp Increase in Canadian Coal Production

Coal production in Canada during May amounted to 1,017,336 tons as compared with 677,802 in May 1933, and the five-year average for the month of 963,462. The output consisted of 901,023 tons of bituminous, 28,496 of sub-bituminous and 87,817 of lignite.

Production from Nova Scotia mines advanced 79.4 per cent to 599,360 tons from the May 1933 total of 334,007. Alberta's output totalled 255,390 tons as against 244,477 in April and 216,998 in May 1933. Mines in British Columbia produced 112,666 tons or 37.3 per cent above the output a year ago. In Saskatchewan the tonnage reached a total of 25,039 tons; in May a year ago 20,739 were produced. An increase of 3.8 per cent was recorded in New Brunswick's output; the month's production was 24,881 and the May 1933 total 23,980.

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### Advance in Coal Imports in May

Canada imported 1,560,577 tons of coal in May, a 27.7 per cent advance over the May 1929-1933 average of 1,222,229. Imports of anthracite coal amounted to 460,046 of which Great Britain supplied 302,019 and the United States 158,027. Bituminous coal imports totalled 1,100,517 tons, made up of 1,047,596 from the United States and 52,921 from Great Britain. Fourteen tons of lignite coal were imported.

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### Large Increase in Production of Coke

Coke production in Canada during May amounted to 185,171 tons compared with 185,415 in April. By areas the tonnage for May was: eastern provinces, 49,379 tons; Ontario 120,190 tons; western provinces, 15,602 tons. Imports during May were reported at 56,171 tons and exports at 208.

For the first five months of 1934 the production of coke was 92,575 tons, imports amounted to 239,887 tons, exports to 327 tons, and the apparent consumption of 1,166,136 tons. During the corresponding period of 1933 the output was 673,264 tons, imports 43,736, exports 3,564, and the apparent consumption 813,436.

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### Some Paper Exports

Australia was the largest purchaser of Canadian book paper in May the amount being 3,777 cwt. valued at \$27,286. The total export was 5,569 cwt. at \$41,057, more than double that of a year ago.

Japan was the largest buyer of wrapping paper, 16,919 cwt. at \$46,050, New Zealand coming next with 1,713 cwt. at \$8,769.

Australia was the largest buyer of wall paper, 55,595 rolls at \$6,860. New Zealand came next with 43,440 rolls at \$5,163, Newfoundland 34,324 at \$1,803, United Kingdom 22,510 at \$3,748.

The United Kingdom bought paper bags, boxes and cartons to the value of \$3,674, Jamaica \$3,341 and other British West Indies \$3,811.

The United Kingdom took a large consignment of pulp and fibre wall boards, 20,755 cwt. at \$65,646. Other paper board valued at \$111,041 went to Great Britain.

### Wood Pulp Export Higher in May

The export of wood pulp and screenings in May amounted to 1,034,689 cwt. of the value of \$2,163,636 compared with 901,765 cwt. at \$1,693,621 a year ago.

The pulpwood export was 30,946 cords at \$215,612 as against 27,852 cords at \$183,535 last year.

### Large Increase in Export of Paper

The export of Newsprint in May was 4,441,416 cwt. valued at \$7,618,467 compared with 3,374,379 cwt. at \$6,416,141 in May 1933.

The total export of paper and manufactures of paper was valued at \$8,074,867 compared with \$6,667,696 a year ago. Of last month's export \$6,498,418 went to the United States.

### Domestic Exports in 1934

Domestic exports during the first five months of 1934 have increased considerably over those of the same period of 1933. The following figures show the comparison:

	1933 \$	1934 \$	P.C. Increase
Exports to All Countries.....	160,126,000	231,637,000	✓ 44.0
Exports to Empire Countries...	74,836,000	113,773,000	✓ 52.0
Exports to Foreign Countries..	85,290,000	117,864,000	✓ 37.0
Exports to United Kingdom.....	60,906,000	90,369,000	✓ 48.3
Exports to United States.....	51,246,000	82,981,000	✓ 61.7

### Imports in 1934

Imports have increased considerably during the first five months of 1934 as compared with the same period of 1933. The following are the comparative figures:

	1933 \$	1934 \$	P.C. Increase
Imports from All Countries.....	134,302,000	201,204,000	✓ 49.8
Imports from Empire Countries..	42,729,000	57,479,000	✓ 34.5
Imports from Foreign Countries.	91,573,000	143,702,000	✓ 56.9
Imports from United Kingdom....	31,492,000	43,899,000	✓ 39.3
Imports from United States.....	77,051,000	119,973,000	✓ 55.7

### Increased Export of Asbestos

The export of asbestos in May amounted to 6,767 tons of the value of \$349,338 compared with 5,429 at \$283,928 a year ago. The export of asbestos sand and waste rose from \$78,122 to \$94,280.



### Improvement in Crop Prospects

Crop prospects throughout Canada are showing the effects of variable weather conditions but a net improvement is evident during the past two weeks. Rainfall has been fairly adequate and in the areas where crops are most promising warmer weather would now be advantageous to growth. The effects of early drought in other areas have not been overcome, the provinces most affected being Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Some southern prairie areas of considerable extent received a further set-back in the past week due to the lack of effective rain, while frost caused some damage in central Alberta. Grasshoppers are generally under good control, but have reached the winged stage when poisoning cannot be so effective.

In Prince Edward Island, a strong early growth of spring-sown crops is evident and hay and pasture lands have responded to the improved weather conditions. Nova Scotia crop conditions are more variable and the season is perhaps a week later than usual. Recent rains have improved soil conditions. The main apple crop promises to be decidedly smaller than in 1933 and the strawberry crop is also considerably reduced. Most districts of New Brunswick have received ample or excessive rains and there is every prospect of good crops. The potato crop in the Maritimes had a favourable start, but warmer weather would promote growth. The drought in Quebec has been generally relieved and in low-lying valleys, soil moisture is now excessive.

Haying is under way and a great variation in yields is reported. The Ontario crop situation has improved with recent rains but not before serious crop damage was caused. The hay crop is very light in most districts. Southern districts of the prairie provinces have not received sufficient rain in the past week to maintain prospects and the wheat crop is spotty and heading cut short. In the northern areas, further generous rains were received and improvement has continued despite some damaging frosts. In British Columbia, the weather continues favourable, but rain would be helpful to the spring grains.

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### Coffee Imports in May

Green coffee imported in May amounted to 4,437,604 pounds compared with 2,717,124 in May 1933. Most of it came from Empire countries: British East Africa 1,377,449; Jamaica 1,060,011; United Kingdom 295,417; Trinidad and Tobago 143,980; British Guiana 35,650. Brazil sent 720,690 pounds; Colombia 594,205; Mexico 91,073. The total imports of coffee and chicory during the past twelve months increased from 32,923,229 pounds to 35,625,753 but the value dropped from \$3,994,154 to \$3,837,307.

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### Much Increased Export of Farm Implements and Machinery

There was a definite advance in the export of farm implements and machinery in May, the export being valued at \$360,246 compared with \$129,561 a year ago. There was large purchase from the United Kingdom aggregating \$132,050, chief of which were 573 harvesters and binders valued at \$96,975. The export to the United States was \$64,425, Argentina \$49,186, British South Africa \$48,854, New Zealand \$26,471, Australia \$11,352.

During the past twelve months the export was valued at \$2,202,916 compared with \$1,244,535 in the previous twelve months, an increase of 77 per cent.

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### May Imports of Tea

The May imports of tea were small amounting to 895,159 pounds but the imports during the last twelve months totalled 41,709,000 pounds as against 38,263,000 in the previous twelve months, an increase of about 9 per cent. Tea is largely a British Empire product, so far as Canada's trade is concerned.

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### Output of Sugar in 1933

The eight sugar refineries of Canada reported an output in 1933 valued at \$37,189,960 compared with \$41,022,589 in 1932. The quantities of refined granulated sugars, beet sugar, cane sugar and soft sugars all decreased. Syrups and molasses also show decreases in quantity and value. The number of employees decreased from 2,140 to 2,092.

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### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on June 22 amounted to 194,256,761 bushels compared with 196,626,562 a week ago and 195,928,364 on the corresponding date last year. Canadian wheat in the United States was shown as 9,242,545 compared with 4,381,534 on the same date last year. United States wheat in Canada was reported at 2 bushels compared with 3,982,626 last year. In transit wheat on the lakes amounted to 3,498,267 bushels compared with 4,257,626 on the corresponding date last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending June 15 amounted to 2,932,593 bushels, compared with 3,714,036 the week before and 5,274,680 during the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of last year: Manitoba 322,227 (686,455) bushels; Saskatchewan 1,174,711 (2,581,413); Alberta 1,435,655 (2,006,812). For the forty-six weeks of the crop year marketings were: Manitoba 27,174,883 (36,192,059); Saskatchewan 104,284,788 (178,413,185); Alberta 80,225,769 (137,571,318); Total 211,685,529 (352,176,562).

Export clearances during the week ending June 22 amounted to 2,585,609 bushels compared with 3,858,973 for the previous week and 3,564,483 in the same week last year. By ports clearances were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: Montreal 825,381 (1,297,526); United States ports 709,000 (310,000); Sorel 534,629 (437,402); Vancouver-New Westminster 516,599 (979,084); Quebec nil (540,471); Total 2,585,609 (3,564,483).

For the forty-seven weeks of the crop year clearances were: Vancouver-New Westminster 43,563,904 (88,283,487); Montreal 42,041,974 (60,572,993); United States ports 24,521,000 (25,107,000); Quebec 11,666,459 (5,101,412); Sorel 7,935,874 (16,557,011); Saint John 5,601,996 (6,864,873); Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030); Halifax 1,942,691 (1,655,901); Victoria nil (1,847,752); Prince Rupert nil (976,480); Total 139,981,789 (209,592,939).

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### Weekly Index Of Wholesale Prices-- Farm Products Move Up Slightly

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, fell fractionally from 72.0 for the week ended June 15 to 71.9 for the week of June 22. This decline was attributable to lower prices in the groups for animal products, textiles, wood products, and non-ferrous metals. Advances predominated amongst vegetable products.

Vegetable Products moved up from 67.4 to 67.5, with increases for grains, bran, shorts, and peanut oil of more consequence than declines for flour, cocoanut oil and granulated sugar. Animals and Their Products fell from 66.1 to 65.9, due to lower prices for hides, eggs and milk which were partly offset by advances for fresh and cured meats. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products dropped from 74.7 to 74.4, because of decreases for raw silk, raw wool, and serge. Lower lumber quotations were responsible for a reduction in the index for Wood, Wood Products and Paper from 66.3 to 66.1. Iron and Its Products remained unchanged at 87.4 and Non-Metallic Minerals likewise were the same at 85.6. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products were carried down from 64.0 to 63.9 by declines for zinc, antimony and copper. Chemicals and Allied Products were unchanged at 82.1.

Canadian Farm Products advanced from 58.8 to 59.1, influenced by increases for grain, potatoes and livestock. Eggs, milk and wool were lower.

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### Imports of Leather Footwear in May

The imports of leather footwear in May amounted in value to \$121,601 compared with \$109,843 in May 1933. The value of the United States product imported was \$36,507 and of the United Kingdom's \$25,148. The bulk of the United States goods was 8,943 pairs of women's shoes at \$26,429. Most of the men's footwear came from the United Kingdom. But the largest imports came from Czechoslovakia. There were 113,291 pairs of shoes with canvas uppers at \$33,999, 9,798 pairs of ladies' shoes at \$10,878, 8,700 pairs of children's footwear and a number of slippers.

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### Substantial Increase in Employment in June

There was an important expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of June, which resulted in the greatest increase in employment that has been reported in any month since the beginning of June 1930. The payrolls of employers reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics increased from 856,548 on May 1 to 899,286 on June 1, or by 42,738 persons.

This gain of five per cent in the month was considerably greater than that reported on the same date in 1933 and was more than twice as great as the increase reported in either 1932 or 1931. The increase on June 1 considerably exceeded the average increase indicated between May and June in the years since 1920.

Pronounced advances were reported in manufacturing, the additions to staffs exceeding those noted on the same date in other years of the record, except 1922, 1923, 1928 and 1933. The favourable movement extended to nearly all classes of factory employment. In the non-manufacturing industries all the major groups also showed improvement. There was lowered employment only in logging and this was of a seasonal character. Trade, mining and services reported increases which compared favourably with the movement indicated on the corresponding date of 1933.

The expansion in construction provided work for a substantial number of workers, and was greater than a year ago, partly owing to unemployment relief work on the highways.

Improvement was indicated in all of the five economic areas of Canada, firms in Ontario employing the greatest number of extra workers.

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### Death Rate from Auto Accidents was Lower in 1933 than Any Year Since 1926

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports 954 deaths from automobile accidents throughout Canada in 1933 as against 1,120 in 1932 and 1,316 in 1931. The death rate from this cause was 8.9 per 100,000 population as compared with 10.7 in 1932 and 12.7 in 1931. To find a rate lower than that for 1933 we must go back to 1926.

All provinces with the exception of Alberta and Prince Edward Island showed a smaller number of automobile fatalities in 1933 than in the preceding year. In Alberta the number increased from 49 to 64. Prince Edward Island had two deaths as against one in the preceding year.

Ontario had the heaviest death rate from this cause of any province in 1933, 11.8 per 100,000. British Columbia stood second with a rate of 11.0. The next highest rates were 8.8 in Nova Scotia, 8.6 in Quebec and 8.5 in Alberta.

In the City of Montreal 104 deaths took place in 1933 as compared with 121 in 1932. In Toronto the number was 65 as against 88, in Vancouver 28 as against 41, in Ottawa 25 as against the same number in the preceding year, in Hamilton 22 as against 20, in London 20 as against 12, in Winnipeg 18 as against 22. Deaths occurring in cities due to automobile accidents are not in every case the result of accidents which have taken place within the city limits, as those injured in accidents outside of cities are frequently hurried to city hospitals.

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### Bank Debits to Individual Accounts in May

Bank debits or the amount of cheques cashed in the 32 clearing centres of Canada in May 1934, at \$3,129,000,000 compared with \$2,650,000,000, showed a gain of more than 18 p.c. over the same month of last year. The totals for each of the five economic areas recorded increases over a year ago.

The gain in the Maritime Provinces was nearly 3 p.c. The total in the Quebec area at \$816,000,000 recorded a gain of 13.5 p.c. over the same month of last year, debits in Montreal being 14.6 p.c. greater, while a gain of 11 p.c. was shown in Sherbrooke. Twelve of the thirteen centres in Ontario showed increases in May; the gain in Toronto was 6.5 p.c., while the total for Ontario was up 14 p.c. Mainly reflecting more active conditions at Winnipeg, the gain in the debits of the Prairie Provinces was 38 p.c. The total for Winnipeg was \$641,600,000 compared with \$445,900,000 in May 1933, the gain being nearly 44 p.c. A relatively moderate gain of 2.8 p.c. was shown in British Columbia, where each of the three centres registered increases.

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### Large Imports of Rubber in May

Imports of rubber in May were very large, amounting in value to \$866,833. Raw rubber accounted for \$622,632, \$600,484 coming from the United States, \$15,547 from Belgium and \$6,601 from the Dutch East Indies.

Other items included: Gold balls, almost all from the United Kingdom, 5,385 dozen at \$16,192; bicycle tires, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, 4,543 at \$2,135; pneumatic tire casings from the United States \$18,811 and from the United Kingdom \$11,345; raincoats, chiefly from the United Kingdom, \$3,688; rubber boots and shoes, mainly from Austria, \$9,186; rubber belting from the United States and United Kingdom \$9,592; rubber hose, mainly from the United States \$8,066; rubber mats and matting, almost entirely from United States \$11,431; recovered rubber from United States \$34,477; substitute rubber, chiefly from the United Kingdom, \$11,290.

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### Great Britain Large Buyer of Canadian Lumber

The export of planks and boards in May was of the value of \$2,221,000 compared with \$1,243,000 a year ago. The United Kingdom was the leading purchaser with \$1,215,000, the United States next with \$560,000. The value of the spruce was \$766,000 and of the Douglas Fir \$753,000. Australia got hemlock to the value of \$62,790 and Douglas Fir \$18,817. The Douglas Fir consignment to China was worth \$144,920, British Guiana \$30,557, Japan \$22,825, Panama \$12,936.

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### Heavier Imports of Lumber

Imports of lumber and timber have been much heavier of late than they were, and May was no exception. The quantity was 4,726,000 ft. valued at \$197,119 compared with 2,613,000 at \$101,072 a year ago. The largest item was 1,989,000 ft. of oak from the United States at \$83,832. There was a supply of 225,000 of walnut at \$17,406 from the same country.

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### Imports of Tin in May

Imports of tin in May amounted to 3,999 cwt. of the value of \$212,389 compared with 2,815 cwt. at \$104,330 a year ago. The imports were: United States 2,430 cwt., United Kingdom 1,369, Australia 200.

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### Some Important Increases in Imports

There was a large increase in the imports of alcoholic beverages in May. The amount was valued at \$1,489,000 compared with \$1,003,000 a year ago. Most of it came from the United Kingdom, in fact all but \$156,000 worth.

There was a striking increase in the imports of raw cotton, the amount being valued at \$1,973,000 as against \$748,000. Raw wool and other wool also made heavy gains.

Automobiles increased from \$100,000 to \$346,000, auto parts from \$1,170,000 to \$3,347,000, engines and boilers from \$613,000 to \$1,136,000, machinery from \$968,000 to \$1,722,000, iron plates and sheets from \$1,068,000 to \$2,357,000, electric apparatus from \$346,000 to \$799,000, coal from \$2,329,000 to \$3,769,000, crude petroleum from \$1,504,000 to \$3,102,000, dyeing and tanning materials from \$255,000 to \$418,000.

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### Canada's Proportion of Trade with Jamaica

The proportion of Jamaica's exports which came to Canada in 1933 was 27.8 per cent, compared with 26.5 in 1932, 26.2 in 1931 and 1930, 24.0 in 1929, 22.8 in 1928 and 17.8 in 1927.

The proportion of Jamaica's imports from Canada in 1933 was 16 per cent compared with 15.0 in 1932, 17.5 in 1931, 16.4 in 1930, 18.0 in 1929, 19.4 in 1928 and 18.8 in 1927.

Canada took the following percentages computed as to value of Jamaica's chief items of export in 1933: Bananas 17.6, raw sugar 38.2, coffee 96.3, coconuts 18.0, pimento 2.6, grapefruit 14.7, rum 3.2, oranges 87.0, cocoa 97.0, ginger 8.4. No logwood extracts which rank as the fifth export from Jamaica come to Canada.

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### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ending June 23 numbered 44,436 cars, which were 4,609 more than a year ago. They were 46 fewer than the previous week. Grain was heavier in the previous week by 1,239 but lighter than a year ago by 1,077. Total loadings in the Eastern Division were 5,639 cars above last year's while in the Western Division they were 1,030 below last year's.

### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Canada in 1933.
2. Weekly Grain Statistics.
3. New Motor Vehicle Sales in May.
4. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products and Refrigerators in May.
5. Asbestos Production in April.
6. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
7. June Employment Situation.
8. Deaths Due to Automobile Accidents in 1933.
9. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts in May.
10. Imports of Lumber in May.
11. Imports of Rubber in May.
12. Exports of Canadian Lumber in May.
13. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
14. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery in May.
15. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products.
16. Asbestos Trade in May.
17. Footwear Trade of Canada in May.
18. Summary of Canada's Imports in May.
19. Sugar Industry in 1933.
20. Imports of Coffee and Tea in May.
21. Production of Gold in April.
22. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs in May.
23. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings in April.
24. Exports of Canadian Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable in May.
25. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
26. Index Numbers of Leading Mining Stocks.
27. Automobile Statistics for May.
28. Coal and Coke Statistics for May.
29. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings in May.
30. Canada's Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries in May.
31. Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper in May.
32. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada.
33. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, May, 1934.



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