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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN CANADA

during the first seven months of 1939

compared with the

same period of 1938

Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1939

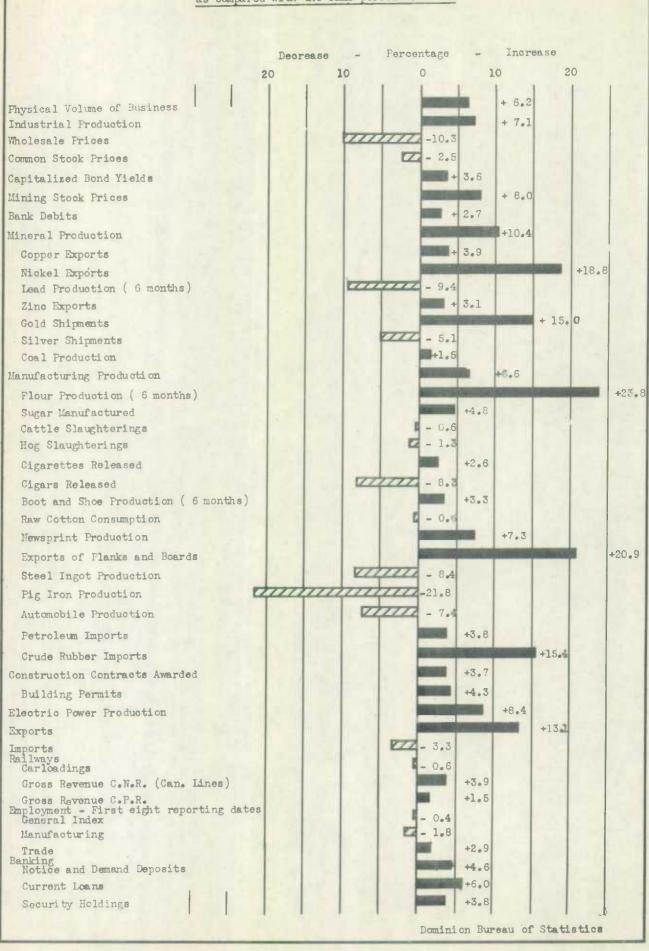
Price \$1 a year

The Economic Situation in Canada

in the first seven months of

1939

as compared with the same period of 1938.



Dominion Statistician: Business Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.) Sydney B. Smith, M.A.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1939 COMPARED WITH THE SAME PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR.

Economic conditions as measured by six important factors were relatively steady during the first seven months of the present year, averaging somewhat higher than in the same period of 1938. Advances were recorded in business operations and in significant financial factors including high grade bond prices and the deposit liabilities of the chartered banks.

A reactionary factor was the decline in wholesale prices, the index averaging 73.3 against 81.7 in the same period last year. The decline during the first eight months of 1938 was appreciable but some measure of stabilization has been in evidence since September of that year. Minor decline was shown during July and August of this year counterbalanced by the current upward movement. Common stock prices showed no important upward or downward trond from the beginning of 1938 to the end of July, although short term fluctuations were severe. The index averaged 100.0 in the first seven months of the present year against 102.6 for the same period of 1938. Common stocks recovered in the later part of July but during August registered a rather marked reaction occasioned by European tension and uncertainty. Certain favoured "war" stocks have lately led a striking advance.

The deposit liabilities of the banks were at a new high level during the first seven months of 1939. The gain in the average of the notice and demand deposits for the first seven months was 4.6 p.c. over the same period one year ago. The average on the first seven reporting dates of 1939 was \$2,386 million compared with \$2,281 million. The security holdings averaged nearly 4 p.c. greater, while important increases were shown in readily available assets and current loans.

A minor decline was shown in business operations in the first quarter of the year, followed by considerable advance in April and May. The position has been practically maintained in the last two months for which statistics are available. The average of the index of the physical volume of business was 110.0 in the first seven months of 1938, rising to 116.8 in the same period of the present year.

The advance of recent years in mineral production was continued in the period under review. The general index based on nine factors rose 10.4 p.c. to 212.0. Constructive developments were the advances in the exports of copper, nickel and zinc, in the shipments of gold and in coal production. Gold shipments to the Mint and to external points amounted to 2,956,940 ounces compared with 2,572,200 in the same portion of 1938, a gain of 15 p.c. Nickel exports amounted to 133 million pounds, showing a gain of 18.8 p.c. while copper exports were about 4 p.c. greater.

Some recession was shown in the meat-packing industry while the flour milling and sugar industries were more active. The output of flour in the first half of this year showed a gain of 24 p.c. while an increase of nearly 5 p.c. was recorded in the amount of sugar manufactured to July 15.

The release of cigarettes showed gains over the proceding year and the boot and shoe industry was slightly more active. The exports of planks and boards amounted to 1,115 million feet, a gain of nearly 21 p.c. while the increase in the output of newsprint was more than 7 p.c. The primary iron and steel industry was less active than in the same period of 1938. Declines were shown both in the output of pig iron and in steel production. The recession in automobile production was 7.4 p.c., while increases in the imports of crude petroleum and rubber amounted to 3.8 p.c. and 15.4 p.c., respectively.

The construction industry obtained more new business this year. The increase in contracts awarded was of 3.7 p.c. and that of building permits 4.3 p.c. Electric power production recorded an increase reaching a new high point in history. The total was 15.9 billion k.w.h., a gain of 8.4 p.c. Merchandise exports amounted to nearly \$559 million against \$494 million, a gain of 13.1 p.c. Imports showed a minor decline, increasing the favourable balance of commodity trade to \$78 million.

The number of cars loaded recorded a minor decline of 0.6 p.c. Gains were shown in the gross revenues of both Railways. The general employment index was 109.8, a decline of 0.4 p.c. from the average during the same period of 1938. The recession in manufacturing employment was 1.8 p.c., while an increase of nearly 5 p.c. was shown in mining. Construction and trade were at a higher level.

Statistics Illustrating the Economic Situation of Canada in the First Seven Months of 1939, Compared with the Same Period of 1938.

	Unit or	Sove	n Months	Increase +
Item	base period	1939	1938	Decrease -
	The part of the pa		1000	
Canada Bassamia Citustian				Per Cent
General Economic Situation Index of Physical Volume of Busin	000 1926=100	116.8	110.0	+ 6.2
Index of Industrial Production	1926=100	119.2		+ 7:1
Wholesale Prices	1926=100	73.3		
Index of Common Stock Prices	1926=100			
	1926=100	100.0		- 2.5
Capitalized Bond Yields, Dominion	1926=100			+ 3.6
Mining Stock Prices		153,8		+ 8.0
Bank Debits	\$000	17,509,832	17,051,439	+ 2.7
Production and General Business	2000 700	02.0		
Mineral Production	1926=100	212,0		+ 10.4
Copper Exports	Lbs.	325,917,900		+ 3.9
Nickel Exports	Lbs.	133,201,600		+ 18.8
Lead Production (6 mos.)	Lbs.	186,000,475		- 9.4
Zinc Exports	Lbs.	197,047,000		+ 3.1
Gold Shipments		2,956,940	, ,	+ 15.0
Silver Shipments	Fine Ozs.			- 5.1
Coal Production	Tons	7,794,971		+ 1.5
Manufacturing Production	1926=100	110.2	103.4	+ 6.6
Flour Production (6 mos.)	Bbls.	6,822,351	5,511,129	+ 23.8
Sugar manufactured	Lbs.	387,788,743	370,140,908	+ 4.8
Cattle Slaughterings	No:	894,651		- 0.6
Hog Slaughterings	No.	1,784,857		- 1.3
Cigarettes released			3,870,562,350	+ 2.6
Cigars released	No.	67,266,507		- 8.3
Leather Boots and Shoes (6 mos.		10,488,647		+ 3.3
Raw Cotton Consumption	Lbs.	62,517,580		- 0.6
Paper and Lumber -	2000	02,011,000	00,000,01	
Newsprint Production	Tons	1,568,694	1,462,417	+ 7.3
Exports of Planks and Boards	000 Ft.			+ 20.9
Iron and Steel -	000 r C.	1,114,000	322,002	T 20.5
Steel Ingot Production	Long Tons	691,290	754,668	- 8.4
Pig Iron Production				
Automobile and Allied Industries -	Long Tons	000,100	400,000	- 21.8
	No.	202 200	777 700	7 1
Automobile Production	No. Gals.	102,890		
Petroleum Imports			-	
Crude Rubber Imports	Lbs.	30,130,076	31,361,166	+ 15.4
Construction -	*	305 575 600	202 077 400	7 '7
Contracts	\$	105,575,600	-	+ 3.7
Building Permits		33,396,875	-	+ 4.3
Electric Power Production	T.W.AUUU	. 15,947,968	14,706,151	+ 8.4
External Trade -	8	EEG 000 070	101 700 116	4 7 77 7
Exports	\$	558,990,919	494,399,446	+ 13.1
Imports	ф 3	379,659,360		- 3.5
Excess of exports over imports	\$	179,879,274	101,884,682	+ 76.6
Railways -	37	3 700 000	7 77 4 000	0.0
Carloadings	No.	1,306,859		- 0.6
Gross Revenue C.N.R. (Can. Line:		86,395,000	-	+ 3.9
Gross Revenue C.P.R.	\$	73,796,545	72,701,237	+ 1.5
Employment - 8 months' average, une		7.00 '0	770.0	0.4
General Index,	1926=100	109.8	110.2	- 0.4
Manufacturing Logging		108.6	110.6	- 1.8 - 38.8
Mining		160.7	153.3	+ 4.8
Construction		107.6	9.1.0	+ 14.5
Building		52,9	52.7	+ 0.4
Highway		212.9	170.0	+ 25.2
Trade Banking - Seven Months' Average		135.1	131.3	т 2,5
Notice and Demand Deposits	\$ 2	386 181 225	2,281,171,000	+ 4.6
Readily Available Assets			1,591,244,000	+ 10:0
Current Loans	5		761,745,100	+ 6.0
Call Loans - Canada	\$		67,870,580	- 17.5
Elsewhere	\$		52.392.220	- 7.8
Security Holdings	"		1,445,226,000	+ 3.8
occurred mercriting	A T	,000,011,012	1,110,820,000	. 0.0

³⁶ factors advanced declined.



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