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May 31, 1934.

Outstanding Facts and Figures
Gathered from
Reports, Statements and Bulletins
Issued by the
Dominion Bureau of Statistics
during May



Large Increase in Car Loadings

Car loadings on Canadian railways, recognized as the best weekly factor for indicating the trend of general business, has continued during the elapsed part of the present year at a greatly higher level than in the same period of 1933. During the twenty-one weeks ending May 26 the loadings totalled 821,343 compared with 705,283 in 1933 and 870,236 in 1932. All commodities showed an increase over a year ago.

General Business Situation in April

The index of the physical volume of business was 92.6 in April compared with 69.8 in the same month of last year. The increase in business operations during the last twelve months was consequently 32.7 p.c.

Mineral production recorded a greater gain than any of the other main branches of production. The index at 160.2 in April compared with 102.8 in the same month of last year, showed a gain of no less than about 56 p.c. Copper exports were nearly 27,400,000 pounds compared with 10,900,000 pounds, a gain of about 52 p.c. Nickel and zinc shipments to external points measured by declared values, also reflected pronounced expansion. The gain in lead production in March over the same month of last year was more than 13 p.c. Shipments of gold to the Mint and external points increased from 210,500 ounces to 229,800. The greater activity in the coal mining industry was indicated by the gain in output from 641,000 tons to 808,000. Of the nine factors used in this connection, only silver and asbestos showed declines in the comparison with April 1933.

The index of manufacturing production showed a gain of about 31 p.c. over April of last year. The bright spot of the month was the sharp gain in automobile production. The output in April was 18,363 cars and trucks compared with 8,255 in the same month of last year, a gain of 122 p.c.

Employment at the Beginning of May

An improvement in the employment situation was recorded on May 1, reports from 8,591 firms showing that there were on their payrolls 856,316 persons as compared with 848,799 in the preceding month. On May 1, 1933, the number of firms reporting was 7,998 and they had 714,891 persons on their staffs. All these firms have 15 or more persons in their employ. The unadjusted index of employment on May 1 over a period of years is as follows: 1934, 92.0; 1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9. The crude index on May 1, 1934, was the highest recorded in any month since December 1931.

Manufacturing showed important improvement at the beginning of May, the increase in this group exceeding the average indicated on May 1 of the years since 1920. Transportation showed decided gains and mining (except of coal), building and railway construction and wholesale trade were also more active. On the other hand, retail trade, highway construction, coal-mining and logging released employees. The losses in bush operations were exceptionally large, partly as a result of the late season, which retarded river-drives.

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces except Ontario, where the tendency was slightly unfavourable; the Maritime and Prairie Provinces showed the greatest gains in personnel. The situation in all five economic areas was better than on May 1 1933.

Improvement was shown in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting heightened activity. The largest gains were in Montreal, Windsor and Winnipeg. The situation in each of these eight centres was better than on May 1, 1933.

April Bank Cheques Higher than a Year Ago

The total amount of cheques charged to individual accounts by the branch banks of Canada recorded a gain in April of 35 p.c. over the same month of last year. Bank debits were \$2,536,000,000 compared with \$1,877,000,000. Each of the five economic areas except the Prairie Provinces showed important gains.

Wholesale Prices in May

The weekly index of wholesale prices was 70.7 in the week ended May 26 compared with 71.0 in the preceding week. Commodity prices advanced during the first nine weeks of the year, and have subsequently shown a downward drift. Common stock prices rallied in the week ended May 24 following a reaction during the preceding fortnight. The index of 113 common stocks was 95.3 compared with 70.7 in the same week of last year, a gain of nearly 35 per cent. In the rally of last week, gains were shown in the indexes of the iron and steel, pulp and paper, oil and miscellaneous groups. The index of 16 power and traction stocks remained steady at 70.3.

Production of Sixteen Leading Minerals

Reports on 16 of Canada's leading mineral products during the first quarter of 1934 show increased production in the following, the figures in brackets being those of 1933: Asbestos 30,387 tons (17,207); cement 242,780 barrels (205,262); clay products \$341,909 (\$283,656); coal 3,328,147 tons (2,912,996); copper 81,863,027 lb. (61,824,736); feldspar 3,948 tons (771); gypsum 11,500 tons (9,314); lead 77,032,348 lb. (58,631,694); Lime, 87,668 tons (51,456); nickel 26,973,681 lb. (7,050,231); petroleum 371,017 barrels (243,083); commercial salt 35,201 tons (31,777); zinc 63,692,165 lb. (40,348,497). There were decreases in the following: Gold 703,535 fine oz. (721,834); natural gas 8,257,614,000 cu. ft. (8,270,209,000); silver 3,722,912 fine oz. (3,976,818).

March Commercial Failures Show Considerable Decline

The number of assignments in March showed a substantial decline from the figure for March 1933. The liabilities of the assignors also showed a considerable decline. Commercial failures numbered 140 compared with 192. The liabilities of the assignors, amounting to \$2,057,492 compared with \$3,380,672 in March 1933.

The cumulative total of commercial failures for the first three months of 1934 was 433, as compared with 622, 667 and 606 for the same periods of 1933, 1932 and 1931, respectively. The defaulted liabilities were \$6,105,814 as compared with \$11,377,803, \$11,108,423 and \$11,944,578 for the same periods of 1933, 1932 and 1931.

March Output of Zinc High

The March output of zinc in Canada was the highest monthly total on record since May 1931. The month's production was 22,774,662 pounds; in February 19,150,013 and in March 1933, 13,806,497. An advance of 57.9 per cent was recorded in zinc production during the first quarter of 1934 as compared with the total for the corresponding months of 1933; the totals were 63,692,165 pounds and 40,348,497 pounds, respectively.

April Balance of Trade

For the first time during the past twelve months the April balance of trade was unfavourable. Imports exceeded exports by \$2,768,000. The trade balance during the first four months of 1934, however, was favourable, the exports exceeding imports by \$27,624,000. A year ago the favourable balance was \$14,913,000, while two years ago the unfavourable balance was \$12,434,000.

Another Large Export of Bacon and Hams

The export of meats in April was of the value of \$1,760,904 compared with \$461,760 in April 1933, an increase of 282 per cent. The amount sent to the United Kingdom alone last month was \$1,721,980 and of this, bacon and hams accounted for \$1,671,103. While some other meats are making progress, particularly poultry and soups, the spectacular advance is in bacon and hams.

Hoops of Sausage Casings

The export of sausage casings, the non-artificial variety, has amounted to the value of \$1,039,150 in the past twelve months. In the previous twelve months it was \$547,708.

April Exports Increase 57 p.c. and Imports 70 p.c.

Canada's domestic exports in April, amounting in value to \$31,582,000 were 57.8 per cent greater than the \$20,012,000 in April 1933, and 17.3 per cent greater than the \$26,928,000 in April 1932.

The imports, valued at \$34,815,000, were 70.2 per cent greater than the \$20,457,000 in April 1933 and 16.9 per cent greater than the \$29,794,000 in April 1932.

The total trade of the Dominion in April was \$66,862,000 was 64 per cent higher than a year ago and 16.9 per cent higher than two years ago.

Domestic Exports to Leading Countries in April

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>P.C. Inc or Dec.</u>
	\$	\$	
All Countries.....	20,012,000	31,582,000	/ 57.8
Empire Countries.....	7,889,000	13,591,000	/ 72.2
Foreign Countries.....	12,123,000	17,991,000	/ 48.4
United Kingdom.....	5,975,000	10,269,000	/ 71.9
United States.....	8,381,000	12,870,000	/ 53.6
Australia.....	497,000	620,000	/ 24.9
British India.....	282,000	324,000	/ 14.9
British South Africa.....	227,000	865,000	/ 281.0
British West Indies.....	275,000	421,000	/ 53.1
France.....	552,000	411,000	- 25.6
Germany.....	280,000	434,000	/ 55.0
Japan.....	683,000	756,000	/ 10.7
China.....	306,000	156,000	- 48.9
Netherlands.....	433,000	1,019,000	/ 135.3
New Zealand.....	45,000	152,000	/ 240.2
Norway.....	175,000	220,000	/ 25.5
Spain.....	111,000	214,000	/ 93.4

Imports from Leading Countries in April

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>P.C. Inc. or Dec.</u>
	\$	\$	
All Countries.....	20,457,000	34,815,000	/ 70.2
Empire Countries.....	6,550,000	9,396,000	/ 43.4
Foreign Countries.....	13,907,000	25,419,000	/ 82.9
United Kingdom.....	5,361,000	6,525,000	/ 21.7
United States.....	11,787,000	21,771,000	/ 84.7
Australia.....	149,000	202,000	/ 35.5
British India.....	151,000	1,131,000	/ 649.9
British South Africa.....	8,000	259,000	/ 3023.5
British West Indies.....	369,000	357,000	- 3.2
France.....	288,000	293,000	/ 1.6
Germany.....	370,000	535,000	/ 44.6
China.....	93,000	241,000	/ 158.9
Japan.....	156,000	294,000	/ 88.6
New Zealand.....	153,000	397,000	/ 159.4

Proportionate Trade with Great Britain and United States

The proportion of Canada's exports which went to the United Kingdom during the fiscal year 1933-34 was 39.3 per cent compared with 38.9 in 1932-33. The proportion to the United States was 33.6 per cent compared with 30.3. The proportion of imports which came from the United Kingdom was 24.2 per cent compared with 21.2 and from the United States 54.9 per cent compared with 57.2.

About April Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

April 1929...	\$9,090,000	or 13.8 p.c.	of exports to all countries					
" 1930...	\$7,329,000	or 14.4 p.c.	" " " " "	"	"	"	"	"
" 1931...	\$6,185,000	or 18.2 p.c.	" " " " "	"	"	"	"	"
" 1932...	\$7,276,000	or 27.0 p.c.	" " " " "	"	"	"	"	"
" 1933...	\$5,975,000	or 29.9 p.c.	" " " " "	"	"	"	"	"
" 1934...	\$10,269,000	or 32.5 p.c.	" " " " "	"	"	"	"	"

The aggregate export to the United Kingdom for April of the preceding five years, 1929 to 1933, amounted to \$35,855,000 or an average of \$7,171,000. The increase for April of 1934 over the average of April for the preceding five years, is, therefore \$3,098,000 or 43 p.c. April was the first month of the new fiscal year.

Australia is Canada's Biggest Market for Cotton Goods

Domestic exports of cotton goods to Australia, during the fiscal year ended March 31 is the largest on record for over twenty years, and amounted to \$673,904 compared with \$502,014 in 1933, \$143,555 in 1932, \$21,730 in 1931, \$19,958 in 1930, \$5,104 in 1929, \$292,505 in 1920 the third highest year, and \$243,224 in 1921 the fourth highest. Australia got 50 per cent of the cotton goods exported in 1933-34.

The individual items, with the 1933 figures in brackets, are as follows: cotton duck 41,961 yards (25,469) at \$17,858 (\$7,384); other cotton fabrics 1,317,676 yards (1,342,268) at \$558,656 (\$482,820); and other cotton manufactured \$97,390 (\$11,810).

North Americans as Traders

If per capita figures are a true indication of the trade spirit of a nation then the great traders of the North American continent are the people of the northern half. They appear to have inherited to the full the commercial instincts of their ancestors, as the following comparative figures reveal.

During the ten years from 1923 to 1933 the per capita domestic exports of Canada wore of the average value of \$49.79, United States \$14.31, United Kingdom \$36.21; imports by Canada \$37.00, United States \$12.35; United Kingdom \$61.76; total trade of Canada \$86.79, United States \$26.66, United Kingdom \$97.97.

Settlers Effects Exported from Canada

The export of settlers effects in 1933-34 was \$3,129,000 compared with \$3,067,000 in 1932-33, practically the same value. The value of the effects sent the United States last year was \$2,479,000 and sent the United Kingdom \$439,000.

Increased Export of Fish

The export of fish during the fiscal year 1933-34 made a substantial advance over the previous year. The amount was valued at \$20,323,000 compared with \$16,659,000, the advance being 22 per cent. There were large increases in the export of halibut, salmon, whitefish, and canned salmon.

Canada's Trade in 1934

Canada's domestic exports during the first four months of 1934 totalled in value \$173,740,000 compared with \$114,551,000 in 1933 and \$141,475,000 in 1932, an increase over 1933 of 51.7 per cent and over 1932 of 22.8 per cent.

Imports in the four months amounted to \$148,295,000 compared with \$101,375,000 in 1933 and \$156,943,000 in 1932, an increase over 1933 or 46.3 per cent and a decrease from 1932 of 5.5 per cent.

The total trade of the Dominion during the four months aggregated \$324,214,000 compared with \$217,663,000 in 1933 and \$301,452,000 in 1932. This was an increase of 49 per cent over 1933 and 7.6 per cent over 1932.

About the Trade of Canada in 1933-34

The total trade of Canada in 1933-34 was \$1,019,455,000 compared with \$887,098,000 in 1932-33. This was exclusive of bullion and coin. With bullion included and gold reckoned at Mint par values only the trade last year was \$1,087,997,000 compared with \$945,674,000 in the previous year. But the Mint value is at present less than the commercial value.

Nickel Export in April--Large Increase in March Production

The export of nickel in April was valued at \$2,446,008 compared with \$723,407 a year ago. The chief purchasers last month were: United States \$914,782, Great Britain \$851,044, Netherlands \$408,660, Norway \$156,366, Italy \$58,153, Japan \$34,613, France \$22,390.

Nickel production by Canadian producers amounted to 10,436,852 pounds in March as compared with 7,268,537 in February and 3,279,230 pounds in March 1933. Output during the first three months of 1934 reached a total of 26,973,681 pounds; in the corresponding period of the previous year 7,050,231 pounds were produced. The increase was 218 per cent.

Zinc Export Higher in April

The export of zinc spelter in April was 141,012 cwt. at \$451,935 compared with 140,578 at \$338,439 in April 1933. In addition there was an export of 29,361 cwt. of zinc in ore at \$64,308, as against nil a year ago. All of the latter went to France.

Large Increase in Export of Copper--March Production Highest on Record

Canada's export of copper in April amounted in value to \$2,139,455 compared with \$672,424 in April 1933, an increase of 218 per cent. Half of this went to the United Kingdom alone. The largest single item was 112,352 cwt. of ingots etc. to Great Britain valued at \$906,334. United States, Japan, Germany, Colombia, Netherlands, Belgium and Norway were also large purchasers.

Canada's output of copper in March set up a new high monthly record. The output was 30,832,982 pounds as compared with 24,515,502 pounds in February and 21,708,287 pounds in March 1933. During the first quarter of 1934 the Canadian production totalled 81,863,027 pounds or 32.4 per cent above the output in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Canada's Exports of Wheat Flour to the Irish Free State

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1934, the Irish Free State was one of the largest buyers of Canadian flour, taking 368,991 barrels valued at \$1,379,796; the other million dollar, or over, buyers were the United Kingdom 2,551,249 barrels at \$8,781,577, Newfoundland 332,685 barrels at \$1,388,200, and Jamaica 303,393 barrels at \$1,014,104. The 1934 quantity of Canadian flour going to the Irish Free State is the highest since 1925, the year when the Irish Free State was available for the first time in Canadian trade statistics. In barrels the figures are: 1925--265,413; 1926--212,065; 1927--290,407; 1928--294,592; 1929--263,044; 1930--179,412; 1931--221,575; 1932--222,714; 1933--232,442, and 1934--368,991, making a total of 2,550,655 for the ten year period.

April Auto Production Highest Since May 1930

Production of automobiles in Canada during April totalled 18,363 units, the highest number for any month since May 1930. In January, February and March of this year the output was 6,904, 8,571, and 14,180 cars, respectively and in April a year ago the number was 8,255.

For the first four months of 1934 the output of cars and trucks was 48,018 or more than double the number made in the corresponding period of 1933. The apparent consumption in Canada during these four months totalled 33,138 cars and trucks.

Increased Production of Creamery Butter

The production of creamery butter in April amounted to 13,823,473 pounds compared with 13,025,084 in April 1933. This was an increase of 798,389 pounds or 6.1 per cent. There was a gain in every province, that of New Brunswick being 58 per cent and British Columbia 35 per cent.

The cumulative production of creamery butter in the first four months of 1934 was 39,776,747 pounds compared with 38,185,326 in 1933, an increase of 1,581,421 or 4.1 per cent. There was a gain in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. The increase in New Brunswick was 48 per cent.

The purpose of this journal is to provide a medium for the expression of the views and opinions of the American medical profession on subjects of interest to the public. It is a forum for the discussion of the problems of the medical profession and for the presentation of the results of original research. It is a source of information for the medical profession and for the public. It is a record of the progress of the medical profession and of the science of medicine. It is a medium for the exchange of ideas and for the advancement of the medical profession and of the science of medicine.

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Building Permits Make Gain

Returns from 61 cities show that building permits to the value of \$2,246,000 were issued during April, compared with \$1,090,000 in March and \$1,596,000 in April 1933. The increase over the preceding month was 106 per cent and over April last year over 40 per cent. The cumulative total for the first four months of 1934 was \$4,911,000 which was 5 per cent greater than in the same period of 1933. This is the first time since 1929 that the cumulative value of the building authorized in any period has been greater than in the same period of the preceding year.

Fisheries of Quebec in 1933 Made First Upward Movement Since 1928

The total value of the fisheries production of the province of Quebec in 1933 was \$2,128,471, an increase over the preceding year of \$312,927, or 17 per cent, this gain marking the first upward movement since 1928. The total given represents the value of the fish as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or canned, cured and otherwise prepared, and covers the sea fisheries, value \$1,601,470, and the inland fisheries, value \$527,001. Of chief importance is the cod fishery.

Agricultural Wealth of Canada

The gross agricultural wealth of Canada for 1933 is estimated at \$5,230,994,000 as compared with \$5,209,760,000 for 1932 and \$6,056,951,000 for 1931.

The total gross agricultural revenue of Canada is estimated at \$762,302,000 for 1933 as compared with \$766,794,000 in 1932 and \$836,114,000 for 1931. This represents a decrease of \$4,492,000 or 0.6 per cent from 1932. There are increases in the revenue from farm animals, wool, dairy products, fur farming, honey and clover and grass seed, and decreases in the revenue from field crops, fruits and vegetables, poultry and eggs, maple products, tobacco and flax fibre. The greatest increases in revenue are from farm animals and dairy products, while the biggest decreases are shown in field crops and poultry and eggs.

The gross agricultural revenue for 1933, by provinces, in order of value is as follows: Ontario \$264,762,000; Quebec \$138,221,000; Alberta \$110,705,000; Saskatchewan \$106,417,000; Manitoba \$53,987,000; British Columbia \$31,276,000; Nova Scotia \$23,143,000; New Brunswick \$21,148,000; Prince Edward Island \$12,643,000.

By a series of deductions from the gross revenue from field crops for such items as feed for farm animals and poultry, seed and unmerchantable grain, and from the gross revenue from fruits and vegetables for vegetables produced on farms for home use, a preliminary estimate of the net agricultural revenue of Canada is given as \$464,499,000, as compared with \$475,511,000 for 1932, a decrease of \$11,012,000, or 2.3 per cent.

Leather Footwear Production Advances in March

The output of leather footwear during March totalled 1,682,010 pairs, an increase over the preceding month of 357,962 pairs, and an increase over March, 1933, of 142,523 pairs. Fifty per cent of the entire output in March, 1934, is credited to footwear made in sizes for women.

Settlers Effects Coming into Canada

There was a large decrease in the value of settlers effects which came into Canada from the United States during the fiscal year 1933-34. The amount was \$3,371,000 compared with \$6,351,000 in the previous year. There was a decrease also in these effects coming from the United Kingdom, \$176,000 compared with \$233,000.

Marriages in April Show Increase of 18 Per Cent

Births registered in 69 cities and towns of Canada in April numbered 6,869, deaths 3,945 and marriages 2,342, as compared with 6,833 births, 3,878 deaths and 1,983 marriages in April last year, showing an increase of one-half per cent in births, 2 per cent in deaths and 18 per cent in marriages.

Births registered during the four months January - April of this year totalled 26,479, deaths 15,911 and marriages 7,956 as against 27,234 births, 16,101 deaths and 7,500 marriages during the corresponding period last year. This comparison shows decreases of 3 per cent in births, and 1 per cent in deaths and an increase of 6 per cent in marriages.

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