

11-D-04

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

Further Expansion in Business  
Operations During Month of May

A further expansion in business operations was shown in May, the business index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reaching a new high point since the early months of 1931. The index of the physical volume of business was 99.6, which indicates the substantial nature of the betterment. The lowest point for the index during the depression was 67.0 reached in February of last year. The advance over that point during the last sixteen months was no less than 48.7 p.c.

The feature of the month was the expansion in manufacturing operations, the index moving up from 87.7 to 100.2. This point was the highest since July 1930.

Substantial Increase in  
Employment on June First

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. The favourable movement extended to nearly all classes of factory employment. There was lowered employment only in logging and this was of a seasonal character.

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

Car Loadings Have Much  
Increased this Year So Far

Car loadings on Canadian railways from January to June inclusive reached a total of 1,092,000 in round figures. This was nearly 200,000 more than a year ago and slightly more than in the same period of 1932.

Record Output of Electricity in May-  
Increase Every Month Since May 1933

Central electric stations in Canada produced 1,829,681,000 kilowatt hours during May which was a new high point in the history of the industry and the index number rose from 174.76 for March, the previous high, and 172.66 for April to 182.43.

From August 1930 to April 1933, each month recorded a decrease from the corresponding month of the previous year in output less exports and boiler deliveries, but since May 1933 each month has recorded an increase and the greatest increase was made in May with an improvement of 23 per cent over May 1933.

Increase in Canadian Railway Revenues

Gross operating revenues of the Canadian National Railways were \$54,854,000 in the first five months of 1934 compared with \$45,538,000 in the same period of 1933, the gain being 20.5 p.c. The revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railway were \$47,265,000 compared with \$40,248,000, representing an increase of 17.4 p.c.





### Bank Debits to Individual Accounts in May Show Large Increase

Bank debits or the amount of cheques cashed in the 32 clearing centres of Canada in May 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.

### Decrease in Commercial Failures in April

Commercial failures in April numbered 141 with liabilities of \$2,009,381 compared with 184 at \$3,022,466 in April 1933. During the first four months of 1934 the number of assignments was 574, compared with 806 in 1933 and 857 in 1932. In 1926 the number was 595 and in 1923 the total was 1,434.

### Meat Packing Industry Operating at Higher Level

Operations in the meat-packing industry, as measured by inspected slaughterings, moved to a higher level in May. The index of slaughterings was 130.8 compared with 126.8 in April. Operations have been maintained since the first of the year at a considerably higher level than in the same period of either 1932 or 1933. Slaughterings of hogs in May were 266,500 head compared with 251,800 in the preceding month. A seasonally adjusted increase in cattle and calves was also recorded in May.

### Unusually Heavy Newsprint Production in May

A new high point since 1929 was reached in newsprint production in May, the total being 242,539 tons. The increase over the 170,690 tons produced in May of last year was no less than 42 p.c. The production in the first five months of the present year at 1,031,996 tons showed a gain of 308,928 tons or 43 p.c. over the same period of 1933. With the exception of three months in 1929, production during May was greater than in any month in the history of the industry.

### Large Increase in Canada's Domestic Exports During May

Domestic exports in May totalled in value \$57,899,000 which was an increase of \$12,323,000, or 27 per cent over May 1933 and an increase of \$17,423, or 43 per cent over May 1932. The following table sets out the export situation:

				<u>P.C. Inc. or Dec. 1934</u> <u>compared with</u>	
	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>
	\$	\$	\$		
January	38,367,000	31,562,000	46,652,000	421.6	447.8
February	36,431,000	26,398,000	37,842,000	43.8	443.4
March	39,749,000	36,579,000	57,664,000	445.1	457.6
April	28,928,000	20,012,000	31,583,000	417.3	457.8
May	40,476,000	45,576,000	57,899,000	443.0	427.0
Total (5 mos.)	181,951,000	160,127,000	231,639,000	427.3	444.7

### Very Large Increase in the May Imports over Those of Last Year

Imports in May were valued at \$52,887,000, which was an increase of \$19,960,000, or 60 per cent, over May 1933 and an increase of \$8,526,000, or 19 per cent, over May 1932. The following are the import valuations in 1934 to date with the comparative figures for the two previous years added:

				<u>P.C. Inc. or Dec. 1934</u> <u>compared with</u>	
	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>
	\$	\$	\$		
January	34,115,000	24,441,000	32,391,000	- 5.1	432.5
February	35,586,000	23,514,000	33,592,000	- 5.6	442.9
March	57,448,000	32,963,000	47,497,000	-17.3	444.1
April	29,794,000	20,457,000	34,815,000	416.9	470.2
May	44,361,000	32,927,000	52,887,000	419.2	460.6
	201,304,000	134,302,000	201,182,000	- 0.1	449.8

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity and a land of freedom. They built a nation that has become a world power.

THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION

The first settlers who came to the continent were the Pilgrims. They came to the Massachusetts coast in 1620. They found a land of opportunity and a land of freedom. They built a nation that has become a world power.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The Revolutionary War was fought between the thirteen original colonies and the Kingdom of Great Britain. The war began in 1775 and ended in 1783. The colonies won their independence and became the United States of America.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution is the supreme law of the United States. It was written in 1787 and ratified in 1788. It sets out the structure of the federal government and the rights of the citizens.

THE CIVIL WAR

The Civil War was fought between the Union and the Confederacy. It began in 1861 and ended in 1865. The Union won the war and the Confederacy was destroyed.

Year	Population	Area	Capital	President
1790	3,929,214	800,000	Philadelphia	George Washington
1800	3,929,214	800,000	Philadelphia	John Adams
1810	7,240,000	1,000,000	Washington	James Madison
1820	9,637,000	1,200,000	Washington	James Monroe
1830	12,866,000	1,400,000	Washington	Andrew Jackson
1840	17,069,000	1,600,000	Washington	John Tyler
1850	23,192,000	1,800,000	Washington	Franklin Pierce
1860	31,300,000	2,000,000	Washington	Abraham Lincoln
1870	38,556,000	2,200,000	Washington	Ulysses S. Grant
1880	50,189,000	2,400,000	Washington	Rutherford B. Hayes
1890	62,946,000	2,600,000	Washington	Benjamin Harrison
1900	76,212,000	2,800,000	Washington	William McKinley
1910	92,228,000	3,000,000	Washington	Woodrow Wilson
1920	106,011,000	3,200,000	Washington	Warren G. Harding
1930	122,766,000	3,400,000	Washington	Kalvin Coolidge
1940	132,328,000	3,600,000	Washington	Franklin D. Roosevelt
1950	152,271,000	3,800,000	Washington	Dwight D. Eisenhower
1960	179,325,000	4,000,000	Washington	John F. Kennedy
1970	203,211,000	4,200,000	Washington	Richard Nixon
1980	226,545,000	4,400,000	Washington	Jimmy Carter
1990	251,189,000	4,600,000	Washington	George H. W. Bush
2000	281,421,000	4,800,000	Washington	George W. Bush
2010	311,589,000	5,000,000	Washington	Barack Obama
2020	331,449,000	5,200,000	Washington	Donald Trump

THE PRESENT DAY

The United States of America is a country of many people and many ideas. It is a country of freedom and opportunity. It is a country that has become a world power.

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1790	3,929,214	800,000	Philadelphia	George Washington
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Domestic Exports to Leading Countries in May

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>P.C. Inc. or Dec.</u>
	\$	\$	
All Countries.....	45,576,000	57,899,000	/ 27.0
Empire Countries.....	21,663,000	32,028,000	/ 47.8
Foreign Countries.....	23,914,000	25,872,000	/ 8.2
United Kingdom.....	17,877,000	26,116,000	/ 46.1
United States.....	13,857,000	17,202,000	/ 24.1
Australia.....	1,126,000	1,654,000	/ 46.1
British India.....	138,000	482,000	/ 240.8
British West Indies...	627,000	854,000	/ 36.2
British South Africa..	385,000	584,000	/ 51.8
Irish Free State.....	197,000	459,000	/ 133.3
Newfoundland.....	531,000	638,000	/ 20.1
New Zealand.....	269,000	581,000	/ 116.1
Belgium.....	1,721,000	1,059,000	- 38.5
China.....	552,000	442,000	- 19.9
France.....	1,052,000	783,000	- 26.6
Germany.....	994,000	1,087,000	/ 9.3
Japan.....	1,541,000	915,000	/ 40.6
Netherlands.....	1,824,000	1,487,000	/ 18.5

Imports from Leading Countries in May

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>P.C. Inc. or Dec.</u>
	\$	\$	
All Countries.....	32,927,000	52,887,000	/ 60.6
Empire Countries.....	10,616,000	14,837,000	/ 39.6
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	/ 69.6
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	/ 80.6
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

Balance of Trade

The May balance of trade was favourable to the extent of \$5,656,000 and for the five months of 1934 it was \$33,280,000 favourable. In the same period of 1933 it was \$28,095,000 favourable and in 1932 it was \$15,511,000 unfavourable.

Large Increase in Duty Collected

The duty collected on imports in May, amounting to \$9,464,000, was an increase of \$3,368,000, or 55 per cent, over May 1933, and an increase of \$1,450,000, or 18 per cent, over May 1932.

Films Sent to the United Kingdom

One of the specially interesting increases in exports in May was films. The \$575,000 export was a quarter of a million increase. The major portion of the export, \$36,000, went to the United Kingdom.





### Domestic Exports in the First Five Months of 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:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>P.C. Increase</u>
	\$	\$	
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 the First Five Months of 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:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>P.C. Increase</u>
	\$	\$	
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

### 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.

### 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.

### 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 was Argentina with 76,267 pairs at \$39,814.

### 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.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, is one of the most important events in the history of the world. It opened up a new world of discovery and exploration, and led to the establishment of a new global economy.

CHAPTER II. THE AGE OF DISCOVERY

THE AGE OF DISCOVERY, from 1492 to 1600, was a period of great exploration and discovery. It was a time when the world was being mapped out, and new lands were being discovered. It was a time of great adventure and risk, and it led to the establishment of a new global economy.

CHAPTER III. THE AGE OF IMPERIALISM

THE AGE OF IMPERIALISM, from 1600 to 1800, was a period of great expansion and growth. It was a time when the world was being conquered, and new lands were being discovered. It was a time of great adventure and risk, and it led to the establishment of a new global economy.

CHAPTER IV. THE AGE OF REVOLUTION

THE AGE OF REVOLUTION, from 1800 to 1850, was a period of great change and upheaval. It was a time when the world was being reshaped, and new lands were being discovered. It was a time of great adventure and risk, and it led to the establishment of a new global economy.

CHAPTER V. THE AGE OF IMPERIALISM

THE AGE OF IMPERIALISM, from 1850 to 1900, was a period of great expansion and growth. It was a time when the world was being conquered, and new lands were being discovered. It was a time of great adventure and risk, and it led to the establishment of a new global economy.

CHAPTER VI. THE AGE OF REVOLUTION

THE AGE OF REVOLUTION, from 1900 to 1950, was a period of great change and upheaval. It was a time when the world was being reshaped, and new lands were being discovered. It was a time of great adventure and risk, and it led to the establishment of a new global economy.

THE AGE OF REVOLUTION, from 1950 to 2000, was a period of great change and upheaval. It was a time when the world was being reshaped, and new lands were being discovered. It was a time of great adventure and risk, and it led to the establishment of a new global economy.

THE AGE OF REVOLUTION, from 2000 to the present, is a period of great change and upheaval. It is a time when the world is being reshaped, and new lands are being discovered. It is a time of great adventure and risk, and it leads to the establishment of a new global economy.



### May Export of Wheat

The export of wheat in May was 19,023,770 bushels valued at \$13,562,154 compared with 21,464,848 at \$13,064,791 last year. This was a decrease in volume but an increase in value. The average value of wheat in May last year was 60.9 cents per bushel while last month it was 71.3 cents.

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### May Export of Wheatflour

The May export of wheatflour was 481,725 barrels of the value of \$1,651,024 compared with 565,080 barrels at \$1,735,078 a year ago. In May 1933 the average export price of flour was \$3.07 per barrel while this May it was \$3.43.

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### Great Increase in Platinum Export

The export of platinum in May was 13,357 ounces valued at \$534,289 compared with 172 ounces at \$6,859 a year ago. With the exception of 357 ounces to Norway the export went entirely to Great Britain.

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### Zinc Export Much Increased

Zinc spelter export in May was of the value of \$706,194 compared with \$363,397 a year ago. In addition there was an export of 23,781 cwt. of zinc in ore valued at \$48,188 to Belgium and France. A year ago there was none.

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### Heavy Copper Exports in May

The export of copper in ingots, slabs, etc. was of the value of \$1,560,977 compared with \$664,134 a year ago, most of it going to the United Kingdom. Copper in rods, sheets and tubing amounted to \$542,039, more than double that of a year ago, Great Britain taking almost all of it. Blister copper valued at \$270,533 went entirely to the United States. A year ago the value was \$17,699.

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### Cheese Export Lower

The cheese export in May was 9,723 cwt. of the value of \$119,421 compared with 15,403 cwt. at \$175,922 in May 1933. Most of the export went to Great Britain and the Empire countries.

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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.

Imports of rubber were very large, amounting in value to \$866,833. Raw rubber accounted for \$622,632, \$600,484 coming from the United States, \$15,647 from Belgium and \$6,601 from the Dutch East Indies.

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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### 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 amounted to 460,046 of which Great Britain supplied 302,019 and the United States 158,027.

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### Sharp Increase in Canadian Coal Production

Coal production in Canada in 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.

### Nickel Export in May

The export of fine nickel in May was of the value of \$1,840,038 compared with \$815,724 a year ago. The chief purchasers were: United States \$1,078,876, United Kingdom \$492,878, Netherlands \$202,431, Japan \$33,742, Italy \$30,678, Australia \$1,028. Nickel oxide export was \$281,200, of which \$256,804 went to the Netherlands and \$21,527 to the United Kingdom. Nickel in ore export was valued at \$847,586, of which \$489,634 went to the United Kingdom, \$257,262 to Norway and \$100,690 to United States.

### 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.

### 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. 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.

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

Sales at retail of new passenger cars, trucks and buses for May show an increase of 79.8 per cent in numbers and 89.9 per cent 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.

### Death Rate for Auto Accidents Lower in 1933

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.

### 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.

### Output of Crude Petroleum

The output of crude petroleum in Canada during April amounted to 118,890 barrels as compared with 130,046 in the preceding month and 84,974 in April 1933. Production during the first four months of 1934 totalled 489,907 barrels; in the corresponding period of 1933 the output was 328,057.





### Building Permits in May Higher

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May was higher by 31 p.c. than in April 1934, and was higher by 42.4 p.c. than in May 1933. The authorizations amounted to \$2,942,096, as compared with \$2,246,317 in the preceding month, and \$2,065,372 in May 1933. In connection with these figures, it should be noted that though the improvement is not very large, there is an increase over the total for each of the first four months of this year and also over May 1933, while the aggregate for the first five months of 1934 exceeds by 16.7 p.c. that for the same period of 1933.

### New High Record for Production of Copper

Copper production in Canada during April advanced 2.9 per cent above the high monthly record set up in March. The production reached a total of 31,739,138 pounds as compared with 30,832,982 in March and 19,776,008 in April 1933. Output during the first four months of 1934 totalled 113,602,165 pounds; in the corresponding period of 1933 the production was 81,600,744. The Canadian output of blister copper in April amounted to 28,475,000 pounds or 4.7 per cent above the preceding month's total of 27,191,633.

### Nickel Production in April Highest Monthly Since November 1929

Canada's nickel production in April was the highest monthly output on record since November 1929. Output totalled 12,924,418 pounds; in March 10,436,852 were produced and in April 1933 the total was 2,135,850. During the first four months of 1934 the Canadian output amounted to 39,898,099 pounds as compared with 9,186,081 pounds, a year ago.

### Destination of Canadian Wheat in the First Ten Months of Present Crop Year

During the ten months ending May, 138,823,349 bushels of wheat were exported from Canada. The largest proportion of this was destined to the United Kingdom. The countries of destination of wheat in the British Empire were as follows: United Kingdom 93,662,081; Irish Free State 1,805,736; New Zealand 154,233; Malta 114,800; Other British Countries 29,044; Total 95,765,894.

The following were the foreign countries of destination: Netherlands 11,470,456; Belgium 9,719,328; France 6,800,816; Germany 5,163,620; Italy 1,881,169; Japan 3,529,980; Norway 977,163; Denmark 1,096,828; Sweden 476,999; China 357,333; Peru 333,717; Bolivia 316,180; Brazil 279,070; United States 218,785; Other Foreign Countries 441,511; Total 43,062,955.

### 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.

### Destination of Wheat Flour Exports in First Ten Months of Present Crop Year

Wheatflour exports for the ten months of the crop year ending May amounted to 4,605,544 barrels, about one-half or 2,219,335 barrels were destined to the United Kingdom. Empire countries to which wheatflour was exported with amounts, were as follows: Newfoundland 267,709; Irish Free State 256,023; Jamaica 254,874; Trinidad 182,202; Other British West Indies 188,316; Bermuda 19,627; New Zealand 61,826; British Guiana 56,823; Sierra Leone 13,630; British Honduras 12,403; Southern Rhodesia 2,412; British East and South Africa 1,352; British India 523; Straits Settlements 307; British Oceania 24; Other British Countries 15,094; Total 3,552,980 barrels.

Chief foreign countries to which wheatflour was exported were: Japan 229,267; Hong Kong 145,469; Norway 98,709; Philippine Islands 85,738; Denmark 71,209; Italy 31,336; Netherlands 38,909; Cuba 42,938; China 53,078; Finland 30,316; Hayti 21,442; Venezuela 30,846; French Guiana 19,332; Guatemala 18,953; Other minor foreign countries 135,022; Total 1,052,564 barrels.





### Farm Egg Production in 1933 Lower

The total production of farm eggs in 1933 is approximately 210,535,000 dozen as compared with 229,461,000 in 1932. The estimated values are \$26,345,000 for 1933, and \$29,830,000 for 1932. These estimates relate only to eggs produced by hens on farms, and do not include eggs of urban poultry or of farm turkeys, ducks or geese.

### Per Capita Use of Paper by Countries

The leading countries of the world in per capita use of paper appear to be: United States 208 pounds, Canada 129, United Kingdom 96, Sweden 78, Germany 72, France 49.

### Cost of Living Down in May

The cost of living after having reached in March a maximum since September 1932, showed recession in April and May. The index was 78.7 last month compared with 80.2 and 79.6 in March and April, respectively. The indexes of food, rent and sundries showed declines in May, while the cost of fuel recorded a slight gain.

### Milk Production in 1933 Increased

The total milk production of Canada in 1933 is estimated at 16,024,831,000 pounds, as compared with 15,917,868,000 in 1932, an increase of 106,963,000. Five of the provinces shared in this increase as indicated by the following percentages: Manitoba 9.9; Saskatchewan 4.1; Alberta 2.5; New Brunswick 1.4; Nova Scotia 5.3. The percentage decline in production for each of the other provinces was as follows: British Columbia 3.0; Prince Edward Island 4.2; Ontario 0.6; Quebec 0.1.

The total value of all dairy products in 1933 was \$167,488,321 as compared with \$159,074,133 in 1932, an increase of \$8,414,188 or 5.3 per cent. By provinces the values were: Ontario \$70,606,500; Quebec \$43,193,400; Alberta \$12,723,500; Saskatchewan \$12,313,100; Manitoba \$10,796,100; British Columbia \$7,109,400; Nova Scotia \$4,941,300; New Brunswick \$4,317,500; Prince Edward Island \$1,487,521.

### Per Capita Consumption of Some Leading Foods

Canadians consume much more pork than beef. The per capita consumption of pork in 1933 was 74½ pounds which incidentally was eleven pounds less than in 1932. Consumption of beef was 56 pounds and mutton and lamb a little over six pounds. There is more chicken used than lamb, the per capita consumption in 1933 being over 7½ pounds, turkey 1½, duck less than half a pound and goose less than one pound.

The consumption of butter and cheese does not vary much, a little over thirty pounds to each person in the last few years and almost 3½ pounds of cheese. But the consumption of eggs has been declining a little each year some time. In 1930 the per capita was almost 25 dozen, in 1931 slightly over 24½ dozen, in 1932 there was a drop to 23½ dozen and in 1933 a still further drop to less than 21½ dozen.

### Sugar Beet Production

The production of refined beetroot sugar has increased greatly since 1919 when it amounted to 37,839,271 pounds of the value of \$3,924,411. In that year the value per pound was 10.4 cents. In 1933 the quantity was 131,392,501 pounds valued at \$5,713,181 but the value per pound was only 4.4 cents, the same as in 1932. The highest value was 14.4 in 1920.

The acreage of sugarbeets grown in 1919 was 18,800, producing 9.50 tons to the acre, or a total of 180,000 tons, the average price \$14.61 per ton, making a total revenue of \$2,630,027. The largest revenue was \$5,307,243 from 34,491 acres in 1920. The yield was 343,000 tons at an average price of \$15.47.

The acreage sown to sugar beets in 1933 shows a decrease of 1,010 acres as compared with 1932. There was a decrease in production of 63,280 tons, or 12.5 per cent, while the value of the crop dropped from \$3,113,942 in 1932 to \$2,790,929 in 1933, a decrease of \$323,013 or 10.4 per cent. The production of beetroot sugar declined slightly from 132,016,859 pounds in 1932 to 131,392,501 pounds in 1933, a decrease of 624,358 pounds, or 0.5 per cent, while the value of production shows a corresponding decrease of \$76,024, or 1.3 per cent from \$5,789,205 in 1932 to \$5,713,181 in 1933.



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