

C-1

11-D-04

August 31, 1934

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

---

Comprehensive Index of Economic Statistics in Seven Months  
Is Twenty-Six per cent over the Low Point of the Depression

The impressive nature of the economic recovery in Canada since the first part of last year is demonstrated by the advance in major factors compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index of the physical volume of business based on 45 factors covering production and distribution averaged 92.9 during the first seven months of the present year compared with 73.7 in the same period of 1933. The increase of 26 per cent in a comprehensive index of this kind, presents a measure of the excellent resumption of operations since the low point of the depression.

An improvement in the price structure was indicated by the advance of the official index based on 567 commodities. The average during the first seven months of 1934 was 71.6 compared with 66.0, a gain of 8.5 per cent over the same period of 1933. In the same comparison, the index of common stocks rose from 62.1 to 86.3, a gain of no less than 39 per cent. The index of high grade bond prices has been at a much higher level in the present year, reflecting the large amount of surplus funds seeking investment. The gain in the index was from 101.3 to 112.5 amounting to 11.1 per cent.

The factors considered in connection with the compilation of the business index present some pronounced gains in the elapsed period of the present year over the first seven months of 1933. The nine indicators of the trend of mineral production showed an increase of nearly 29 per cent. Copper exports at 133,000,000 pounds recorded an advance of 31.5 per cent. The gain in the exports of nickel was from 43,952,000 pounds to 75,440,000, a gain of 67 per cent. A gain of 55 per cent was shown in zinc exports. Lead production during the first half year of 1934 showed a gain of 22.6 per cent over the same period of 1933.

The weighted average of 29 factors showing the progress of manufacturing plants was 27 per cent greater in the first seven months of 1934. Newsprint output at 1,470,000 tons was a gain of nearly 37 per cent and the export of planks and boards at 641,700,000 ft. was an 81.7 per cent increase. Production of automobiles was more than doubled, the total being 91,322 units compared with 44,802. Output of electric power advanced 26 per cent. Crude rubber imports at 36,423,000 pounds was a gain of 94 per cent while crude petroleum imports were up 13 per cent. Measured by the number of car loadings, the railway freight movement increased 20 per cent.

---

Commercial Failures in June

Commercial failures numbered 115 in June as compared with 158 in the same month of the previous year. The liabilities of the assignors, amounting to \$2,420,939, showed an increase when compared with \$2,338,726 in June 1933.

---

Commercial Failures in the First Six Months of 1934

The cumulative total of commercial failures for the first six months of 1934 was 821 as compared with 1,139, 1,237 and 1,109 for the same periods of 1933, 1932 and 1931, respectively. The defaulted liabilities for the first half of 1934 were \$13,017,644 as compared with \$19,355,795, \$21,221,450 and \$22,853,013, respectively, for the same periods of the three preceding years. Thus defaulted liabilities showed a considerable decrease while the number of commercial failures also showed a decline.

---

Twelve per cent Increase in Marriages in July

Marriages registered in 70 cities and towns of Canada in July numbered 3,134 as compared with 2,796 in July last year. This shows an increase of 12 per cent. Marriages registered during the seven months January to July this year totalled 17,584 as against 15,783 during the corresponding period last year. This comparison shows an increase of 11½ per cent.





### New July Record on the Welland

Total tonnage of 1,334,376 tons using the Welland Ship Canal was a new high record for July and exceeded last year's July traffic by 213,074. Iron ore was heavier than in 1933 by 80,826 tons, bituminous coal by 63,588, pulpwood by 40,338 and rye (all up bound) by 29,003.

### Car Loadings in Week Ending August 25 over 1931 Mark

Car loadings during 1934 have been well above 1933 loadings each week and, for the majority of the time, above 1932 loadings, but the total of 48,220 cars for the week ended August 25 was the first to exceed the 1931 total which, for this week, was 47,495 cars. This was the heaviest loading so far in 1934 and the index number also reached a peak at 78.65 as against the previous high of 77.46 in April.

### Unusual July Gain in Building Permits

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during July stood at \$3,219,086. This was an increase of \$854,977 or 36.2 per cent, as compared with the total of \$2,364,109 reported in June. The gain is especially interesting since the experience of the last fourteen years shows that the building authorized is usually lower in July than in June. The comparison with the July 1933 aggregate of \$2,180,403 was also favorable, the total for July being \$1,038,683 or 47.6 per cent higher than in the same month last year.

### The Grain Carry-Over

Stocks of Canadian wheat in Canada at the end of the crop year July 31, 1934 was 193,323,000 bushels compared with 211,740,000 a year ago and 131,845,000 two years ago. The carry-over of coarse grains was as follows: Oats, 31,029,000 bushels compared with 42,045,000 and 29,849,000; barley, 11,089,000 compared with 11,333,000 and 7,196,000; rye, 471,000 compared with 5,815,000 and 5,419,000; flaxseed, 3,996,000 compared with 1,180,000 and 1,321,000.

### Juvenile Delinquents Fewer

There were three per cent fewer cases brought before the juvenile courts in 1933 than in 1932. The total number brought before the courts was 8,862 compared with 9,154 in 1932, 9,947 in 1931 and 10,905 in 1930. The number has been declining steadily for four years. The most common offence was theft. The repeaters in 1933 numbered 1,357. There were 234 of the delinquents born out of Canada.

### Large Advance in July Trade over both 1933 and 1932

Canada's trade in July continued to advance. Domestic exports amounted to \$56,121,000 compared with \$51,345,000 a year ago, an increase of almost 9½ per cent, and an increase of almost 33 per cent over July 1932.

Imports at \$44,145,000 compared with \$35,698,000 were an increase of almost 24 per cent both over 1933 and 1932.

The total trade in the first seven months of 1934 at \$641,400,000 was 38 per cent above the total for the same period of 1933 and 17 per cent above 1932.

### British Empire Again Canada's Leading Market in July

Domestic exports to British Empire countries in July totalled in value \$29,711,000 compared with \$25,424,000 in July 1933, an increase of \$4,287,000 or over 16 per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom at \$23,043,000 were an increase of over 7 per cent, and to the Irish Free State at \$635,000 an increase of over 17 per cent.

There was a spectacular advance in the exports to Oceania. The value of the goods sent to Australia was \$1,905,000 as against \$720,000 a year ago, the increase being 164 per cent; to New Zealand \$888,000 compared with \$268,000, an increase of 231 per cent; to the Fiji Islands \$14,000 compared with \$7,000, a 100 per cent increase.

There was also a remarkable increase in the exports to British South Africa. They





rose from \$536,000 to \$990,000, a gain of 84 per cent. Southern Rhodesia made purchases to the extent of \$78,000, which was an 85 per cent gain. Bermuda's \$94,000 was an advance of 40 per cent.

Canada's exports to the East also showed sharp advances. Goods to the value of \$328,000 went to British India, a gain of 42 per cent; to Ceylon \$17,000, a gain of 350 per cent; to the Straits Settlements \$169,000, a gain of 212 per cent. There were also considerable advances in goods sent to the British West Indies.

Domestic exports to foreign countries at \$26,410,000 were an advance of \$489,000 over July 1933, but were \$3,300,000 less than to British countries which are Canada's leading market. The exports to the United States at \$17,241,000 were a slight decrease from a year ago and were \$5,802,000 less than Canada's exports to the United Kingdom.

The only other foreign countries to which Canada sent goods to the value of over one million dollars were Japan at \$1,292,000 and the Netherlands at \$1,697,000, but Canada's exports to Australia were greater than to Japan by \$613,000 and to the Netherlands by \$208,000. Exports to France and Germany declined.

#### Sharp Advances in the Export of Meats, Paper, Autos, Lumber, Fish, Rubber and Copper

The increase in exports in July, rising to \$56,121,000 from \$51,345,000 a year ago, was fairly general over Canada's production. The notable exception was in agricultural and vegetable products. Wheat was down by about two million dollars and wheatflour by a quarter of a million, but rubber at \$1,112,000 was up by \$400,000 and alcoholic beverages at \$717,000 by half a million. Most of that was whiskey sent to the United States.

The export of fish at \$2,400,000 was an increase of over \$200,000, larger purchases being made by the United Kingdom and the United States, and the gain in meats at \$1,945,000 was \$900,000 more than a year ago. The requirements of the British market accounted for this entirely. The value of the meats exported to the United Kingdom alone was \$1,876,000 which was \$934,000 more than in July 1934. The cattle trade with the United Kingdom is also growing and at \$404,000 was a gain of \$52,000. The cheese export at \$846,000 was down \$381,000.

The British market was also responsible for a large increase in planks and boards. The export to the United Kingdom was of the value of \$1,658,000 as against \$832,000 a year ago. Pulpwood sent to the United States at \$1,213,000 was a gain of \$600,000. The export of paper, chiefly newsprint, to the United States alone was \$5,871,000, an increase of nearly half a million. The total export of paper at \$7,668,000 was up over a million.

The most spectacular increase of the month was in automobiles which rose from \$785,000 to \$2,442,000. A feature of this was autos to the value of \$411,000 sent to the United Kingdom, an advance of \$278,000. Noteworthy is the increase in the export of Canadian machinery, which rose from \$242,000 to \$517,000, of which the British requirements rose from \$107,000 to \$139,000.

There was also a large increase in the export of copper to the United Kingdom from \$1,009,000 to \$1,327,000. Most of this was ore and blister. Aluminium increased from \$846,000 to one million, while there were increases also in raw gold and silver to the United States. Nickel was down from \$3,035,000 to \$2,645,000.

#### Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries in July Show Large Increase

Although exports to British Empire countries are larger than to foreign countries, the imports from foreign countries are much larger than from the Empire. In July, for example, the imports from Empire countries totalled in value \$14,839,000 and from foreign countries \$29,306,000. In the former case there was an increase of \$3,491,000 or 30 per cent and in the latter case \$4,955,000 or 20 per cent.

The imports from the United States at \$23,928,000 were greater than the imports from all the Empire by \$9,089,000 and greater than from the United Kingdom by \$14,046,000. Iron and its products from the United States accounted for \$5,993,000 and non-metallic minerals and their products \$6,374,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom, fibres, textiles and textile products figuring largely, were of the value of \$9,882,000 and showed an increase of 12 per cent. The next largest importation amongst Empire countries was from Australia at one million dollars, a gain of 481 per cent. The importation from Barbados of tropical products such as





sugar came to \$957,000, an increase of 120 per cent, and from the whole of the British West Indies \$2,011,000, a gain of 58 per cent. Imports from New Zealand at \$213,000 were an increase of 326 per cent. There were largely increased imports also from India and the East as well as the Africas.

Apart from the United States, Germany bulked largest in the imports from foreign countries at \$935,000, a gain of 17 per cent. Colombia came next with \$515,000, an increase of 39 per cent. Imports from France at \$502,000 were down 15 per cent, but those from Peru at \$501,000 gained 74 per cent.

---

#### Character of the Increased July Imports

The feature of the July imports was the increase in metal products. Automobile parts figured largely, engines and boilers, machinery, iron plates and sheets, castings and forgings, farm implements, tools, tubes and pipes, wire, aluminium, brass, electric apparatus, tin. There were large increases in coal, coke petroleum, glass, stone, sulphur, raw rubber and sugar. What is sometimes regarded as an index of better times is the increase in books, musical instruments, clocks and watches, post office and express parcels, precious metals, alcoholic beverages and some fruits and meats. There was a decrease in such things as silks, wool and textile products.

---

#### Trade of the United Kingdom with the Empire

Domestic exports of the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1934 to leading Empire countries were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of 1933: To British India £17,016,000 (£16,484,000), British South Africa £13,824,000 (£10,544,000), Australia £11,701,000 (£9,956,000), Irish Free State £9,790,000 (£9,119,000), Canada £9,268,000 (£7,204,000), New Zealand £5,048,000 (£4,351,000).

Imports were: Australia £27,524,000 (£25,925,000), New Zealand £26,119,000 (£22,212,000), Canada £22,115,000 (£20,414,000), British India £19,854,000 (£13,982,000), Irish Free State £8,005,000 (£8,140,000), British South Africa £6,561,000 (£7,785,000).

---

#### Trade of the United Kingdom

The overseas trade of the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1934 was as follows, the figures in brackets being those of 1933:

Imports from all countries £362,198,000 (£320,369,000), from Empire countries £140,656,000 (£124,231,000), from Foreign countries £221,542,000 (£196,138,000).

Domestic exports to all countries £189,704,000 (£175,290,000), to Empire countries £85,490,000 (£77,341,000), to Foreign countries £104,214,000 (£97,948,000).

---

#### Domestic Exports during the Present Fiscal Year

Domestic exports during the first four months, April to July, of the current fiscal year amounted in value of \$203,648,000. This was larger than in the same periods of the three previous years. In 1933-4, 1932-3 and 1931-2 the values were \$162,901,000, \$150,574,000 and \$197,762,000. The percentage increase was 25.0 p.c. over 1933-4, 35.2 p.c. over 1932-3, and 2.9 p.c. over 1931-2.

---

#### Imports during the Present Fiscal Year

Imports into Canada during the first four months, April to July, of the current fiscal year amounted in value to \$178,032,000. This was larger than in the same periods of the two previous years but lower than in 1931-2. In 1933-4, 1932-3 and 1931-2 the values were \$122,701,000, \$150,609,000 and \$225,535,000. The percentage increase 45.0 p.c. over 1933-4, 18.2 p.c. over 1932-3, but 21.0 p.c. below 1931-2.

---

#### Balance of Trade

The July balance of trade was \$12,643,000 favorable, and for the seven months of the present calendar year \$58,332,000 favorable, compared with \$57,116,000 favorable in the same period of 1933 and \$7,329,000 unfavorable in the same period of 1932.

---





### Canada's Total Trade in Seven Months

				P.C. Inc. or Dec. compared with	
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933
January.....	\$73,179,000	\$56,442,000	\$79,509,000	/ 8.7	/40.9
February.....	72,605,000	50,328,000	71,956,000	- 0.9	/43.0
March.....	98,466,000	70,124,000	105,833,000	/ 7.5	/51.0
April.....	57,202,000	40,769,000	66,362,000	/16.0	/64.0
May.....	85,645,000	79,035,000	111,430,000	/30.1	/40.9
June.....	82,351,000	80,092,000	104,829,000	/27.3	/30.9
July.....	78,729,000	87,564,000	100,931,000	/28.3	/15.3
	548,187,000	464,554,000	641,400,000	/17.0	/38.1

### Domestic Exports to All Countries in Seven Months

				P.C. Inc. or Dec. compared with	
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933
January.....	\$38,357,000	\$31,562,000	\$46,852,000	/ 21.6	/ 47.8
February.....	36,431,000	26,398,000	37,842,000	/ 3.8	/ 43.4
March.....	39,749,000	36,579,000	57,638,000	/ 45.1	/ 57.6
April.....	26,928,000	20,012,000	31,582,000	/ 17.3	/ 57.8
May.....	40,476,000	45,576,000	57,899,000	/ 43.0	/ 27.0
June.....	40,852,000	45,963,000	58,046,000	/ 42.1	/ 26.3
July.....	42,318,000	51,345,000	56,121,000	/ 32.6	/ 9.2
	265,121,000	257,440,000	345,780,000	/ 30.4	/ 34.3

### Imports into Canada during Seven Months

				P.C. Inc. or Dec. compared with	
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933
January.....	\$34,115,000	\$24,441,000	\$32,591,000	- 5.1	/ 32.5
February.....	35,536,000	23,514,000	33,592,000	- 5.6	/ 42.9
March.....	57,449,000	32,963,000	47,619,000	-17.3	/ 44.1
April.....	29,794,000	20,457,000	34,815,000	/16.9	/ 70.2
May.....	44,361,000	52,927,000	52,887,000	/19.2	/ 60.6
June.....	40,743,000	33,619,000	46,186,000	/13.4	/ 37.4
July.....	35,711,000	35,698,000	44,144,000	/23.6	/ 23.7
	277,758,000	263,819,000	291,831,000	/ 5.0	/ 43.2

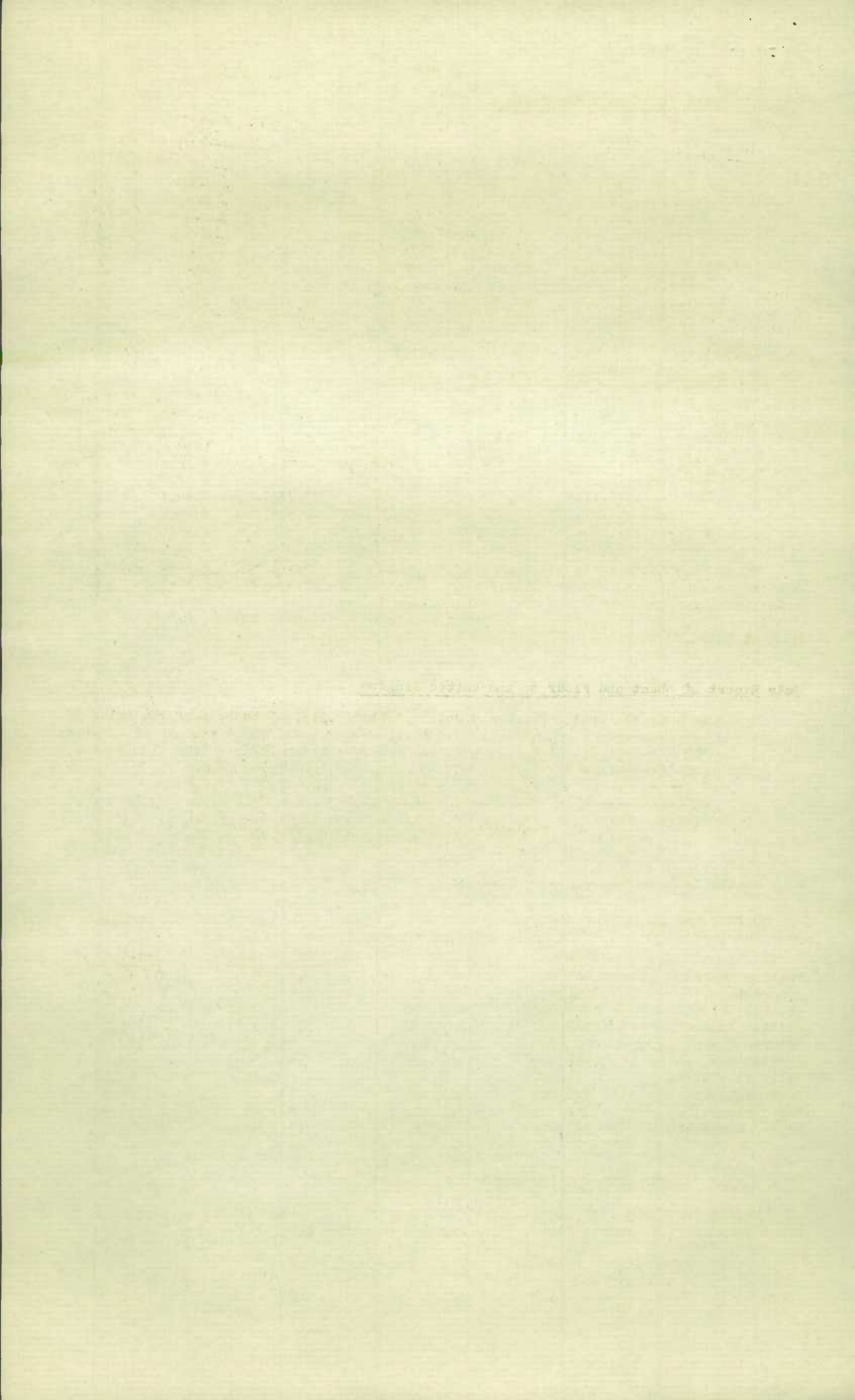
### Four Months Imports from Empire Countries

During the first four months, April to July, of the fiscal year and the previous year the imports from leading British Empire countries were as follows:

	1933	1934	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$40,005,000	\$52,671,000	\$12,666,000	/ 31.7
Australia	811,000	2,195,000	1,385,000	/ 170.8
British Guiana	712,000	763,000	51,000	/ 7.2
British India	1,100,000	2,523,000	1,423,000	/ 129.3
British South Africa	192,000	450,000	258,000	/ 134.3
British West Indies	4,915,000	4,486,000	429,000	- 8.7
Irish Free State	11,000	4,000	7,000	- 64.2
Newfoundland	220,000	416,000	196,000	/ 89.2
New Zealand	485,000	1,156,000	891,000	/ 183.7
United Kingdom	30,193,000	33,080,000	2,887,000	/ 26.1

### Four Months Imports from Foreign Countries

During the first four months, April to July, of the current fiscal year and the previous year, the imports from leading foreign countries were as follows:





	1933	1934	Inc. or Dec	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$82,696,000	\$125,361,000	\$42,665,000	/ 51.6
Argentina	295,000	1,237,000	942,000	/ 319.1
Belgium	913,000	1,203,000	290,000	/ 31.7
China	613,000	881,000	268,000	/ 43.8
Colombia	947,000	2,077,000	1,130,000	/ 119.3
France	1,792,000	2,071,000	279,000	/ 15.5
Germany	2,823,000	3,646,000	823,000	/ 29.2
Italy	918,000	1,055,000	137,000	/ 14.9
Japan	805,000	1,354,000	549,000	/ 68.2
Peru	666,000	1,187,000	521,000	/ 78.2
United States	67,973,000	102,476,000	34,503,000	/ 50.8

#### Export of Wheat in July

Canada's export of wheat in July was 12,979,331 bushels of the value of \$10,425,535. The average export price was 80.3 cents per bushel. The export in July, 1933 was 16,373,532 bushels at \$12,302,679, the average export price being 75.1 cents. In July, 1932, the export was 19,820,224 bushels at \$11,209,665, the average price 57.1 cents. In July, 1931, the export was 12,060,317 bushels at \$7,312,402, the average price 60.6 cents.

During the first four months, April to July, of the present fiscal year, the wheat export totalled 53,997,024 bushels valued at \$40,745,220 compared with 59,297,266 bushels at \$38,703,711 during the same period a year ago.

#### Export of Wheatflour in July

Wheatflour exported in July amounted to 408,028 barrels of the value of \$1,475,979 compared with 492,765 barrels at \$1,733,688 a year ago. Last month the average export price was \$3.62 per barrel and a year ago \$3.52. The export for the first four months, April to July, of the fiscal year 1934 was 1,371,438 barrels valued at \$5,809,896 as against 1,836,739 barrels at \$6,062,026 in the same period of 1933.

#### July Export of Wheat and Flour to the United Kingdom

Wheat sent to the United Kingdom in July totalled 8,214,546 bushels of the value of \$6,575,382 compared with 10,372,254 at \$7,861,321 a year ago. The total export of wheat to all countries during the past twelve months was 70 million bushels less than in the previous twelve months and to the United Kingdom about 42 millions less.

The July export of wheat flour to the United Kingdom was 264,598 barrels valued at \$935,326 compared with 235,044 at \$824,972 a year ago. The export to the United Kingdom in the past twelve months was 2,718,114 barrels valued at \$9,331,958 compared with 2,372,063 at \$7,659,050 in the previous twelve months. The export to the United Kingdom is about half of the total export to all countries.

#### Imports of Canned Fruits by the United Kingdom

Imports of canned fruits by the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1934 were approximately as follows: Apples-Total 192,747 cases, United States 137,822, Canada 40,964; Peaches-Total, 968,933 cases, United States 610,622, Australia 355,253, Canada 2,882. Fruit Salad-Total 382,388 cases, United States 376,153, Australia 4,135, South Africa 2,245. Loganberries-total 31,213 cases, United States 16,543, Canada 14,385; Pears-total 976,865 cases, United States 705,708, Australia 185,920, Canada 71,722.

#### Canadian Files in Great Britain

An interesting item in the detailed report on British trade is the large quantity of files and rasps imported from Canada. There were 90 at £23 in 1928, 3,320 at £63 in 1929, none in 1930, 444 at £47 in 1931 and 787,666 at £20,029 in 1932.

#### Increase in Newsprint Export

The export of newsprint paper in July, going to 32 countries, was valued at \$7,263,463 compared with \$6,231,525 a year ago. The leading purchasers were: United States \$5,823,082, Australia \$390,403, New Zealand \$211,609, Argentina \$207,213, United Kingdom \$147,806, Japan \$132,580, China \$113,437, Peru \$34,937, Chile \$31,331, Ecuador \$27,086, British South Africa \$24,681, Brazil \$22,030.





### Large Increase in the July Export of Rubber

The export of Canadian rubber manufactures in July was valued at \$1,112,072 compared with \$709,139 a year ago. The chief item was pneumatic tire casings at \$618,905 compared with \$279,750 last year. These went to 79 countries, the largest consignments being: British South Africa \$120,277, New Zealand \$88,933, Straits Settlements \$73,619, Brazil \$70,685, Dutch East Indies \$30,419, Netherlands \$26,244, British India \$19,163, Italy \$17,633, Sweden \$17,264, Switzerland \$14,398. The export of inner tubes was \$50,737.

There were 344,332 pairs of canvas shoes with rubber soles sent abroad, at the value of \$163,852, a considerable gain. The chief purchasers were: United Kingdom \$103,241, Argentina \$25,023, New Zealand \$19,438.

---

### Export of Farm Implements

Farm implements and machinery exported in July were valued at \$386,000 compared with \$170,000 a year ago. The leading purchasers were: British South Africa \$165,559, Argentina \$75,187, United States \$35,546, United Kingdom \$32,674, Australia \$11,706, Portuguese Africa \$8,724.

---

### Bacon and Hams to the United Kingdom

The export of meats in July amounted to \$1,944,969 compared with \$1,039,134 a year ago. The amount sent to Great Britain was \$1,876,169, and bacon and hams to the United Kingdom accounted for \$1,805,953 of that. A year ago it was \$854,627.

---

### Canadian Wheat Abroad

Canadian wheat or wheat flour went direct to one hundred countries of the world during the crop year ending July 1934. From Arabia to Japan, from Egypt to South Africa and thence to New Zealand and Australia, from Newfoundland to the islands of the West Indies, from Venezuela to Chile, from Alaska to the Philippines and the Fijis and beyond, from the Irish Free State to Malta, to practically every country, small and great, between these far apart points Canadian wheat or wheat flour went direct or indirect. But it was by direct shipping that this important food commodity went to one hundred countries.

---

### High Platinum Export

The export of platinum in July was 16,237 ounces of the value of \$633,245, compared with 714 ounces at \$28,557 a year ago. The United Kingdom got all of it with the exception of 232 ounces to Norway. The export of platinum during the past twelve months was worth \$4,234,472 compared with \$600,347 in the previous twelve months.

---

### Zinc Export Continues to Increase

The export of zinc spelter continues to increase. In July it amounted to 190,700 cwt. valued at \$571,516, which was the large gain of 80 per cent in value. During the past twelve months the export was 2,104,572 cwt. at \$6,807,848 compared with 1,596,039 at \$3,755,384 in the previous twelve months.

---

### Export of Silver

The silver bullion export in July was valued at \$337,918, \$186,560 going to the United States, \$151,358 to the United Kingdom and \$21,000 to British India. A year ago the export was \$221,290. Besides that there was an export of silver in ore to the value of \$97,010, most of it going to the United States and the small balance to Germany. A year ago the value was \$103,056.

---

### Imports of Live Cattle into Hong Kong from Canada

Imports into Hong Kong of live cattle from Canada for the first three months of 1934 amounted to 37 head valued at \$31,060, Australia shipped 35 head with a value of \$21,400. These cattle are used for dairying purposes only. China supplies a considerable number of cattle but these go for the most part to the abattoirs.





### Export of Cheese

The export of cheese in July was 7,834,500 pounds valued at \$846,442, compared with 10,760,100 at \$1,226,659 a year ago. Of the total last month, 7,611,400 pounds went to the United Kingdom. Exports during the past twelve months aggregated 70,165,900 pounds as against 79,668,200 pounds in the previous twelve months.

### Canadian Evaporated Milk in the United Kingdom

The export of evaporated milk in July was 3,075,600 pounds of which 2,689,500 went to the United Kingdom. A year ago the total export of this commodity was 1,280,900 pounds.

### Export of Canadian Eggs

Canadian eggs exported in July amounted to 15,022 dozen compared with 11,490 a year ago, Bermuda being the chief purchaser. During the past twelve months this export has grown from 278,000 to 2,093,000 dozen.

### Export of Canadian Paint

Canadian paint went to 26 countries in July, the total being valued at \$34,000 and the largest consignment at \$15,984 going to the United Kingdom. The next largest quantity at \$5,417 went to British South Africa.

### Aluminium Export

Large consignments of 26,418 cwt. to the United Kingdom and 22,544 to Holland brought the total export of aluminium in July up to 54,319 cwt. of the value of \$938,440, compared with 50,314 at \$829,141 a year ago. While the volume export in the last twelve months has decreased somewhat the value has increased to \$5,583,000 from \$5,156,000.

### Large Gold Bullion Export

The gold bullion export to the United States in July was \$8,276,900. During the past twelve months the total export of gold bullion was \$75,132,000 compared with \$52,676,000 in the previous twelve months.

### Increased Export of Pig Lead

The export of pig lead in July rose to 254,585 cwt. at \$472,939, compared with 154,317 cwt. at \$322,783 a year ago. The twelve months export was 2,795,991 cwt. at \$5,584,404 as against 2,646,275 cwt. at \$3,901,192 in the previous twelve months.

### July Export of Nickel

The export in July of nickel in ore, matte or speiss was as follows: United Kingdom \$667,566, United States \$304,063, Netherlands \$74,502, Norway \$162,864, Total \$1,208,995, compared with \$699,874 a year ago. Fine nickel: United Kingdom \$280,285, United States \$664,223, Italy \$90,422, Netherlands \$128,885, Total \$1,160,815, compared with \$2,189,129. Nickel oxide: United States \$50,417, Netherlands \$224,360, Total \$274,777, compared with \$145,757.

### Export of Wood in July

The export of planks and boards in July, 140,000,000 feet valued at \$2,707,646, was a substantial increase of about 24,000,000 in volume and \$663,000 in value over July, 1933. The export to the United Kingdom, amounting to \$1,657,983, consisted mainly of spruce at \$812,396, Douglas Fir at \$436,975, birch at \$197,942, pine at \$101,149 and hemlock at \$43,188.

Spruce at \$275,342 was sent to the United States and \$66,516 to the Irish Free State; Douglas Fir at \$87,558 to China, \$63,095 to Japan, \$42,164 to British South Africa, \$30,719





to Portuguese Africa, \$15,349 to Australia; Pine at \$224,597 to United States; Hemlock at \$65,482 to Australia.

The value of the Douglas Fir square timber export was \$163,065, of which \$98,187 went to Japan, \$26,763 to United Kingdom. The export of shingles was \$236,308, of which \$223,175 went to United States; Shooks \$48,981, of which \$13,924 went to United Kingdom.

---

#### Imports of Wood and Timber by the United Kingdom

Imports of wood and timber by the United Kingdom during the first seven months of 1934 amounted in value to £19,583,000, compared with £11,654,000 in 1933 and £13,487,000 in 1932.

Imports from Canada were £2,896,000 in 1934, £1,140,000 in 1933 and £867,000 in 1932. Imports from the United States were £2,367,000 in 1934, £1,828,000 in 1933 and £2,476,000 in 1932.

The United States proportion of the total imports in the first seven months of 1932 was 18 per cent and Canada's share was 6 per cent. In 1934 the United States share was 12 per cent and Canada's 14 per cent. The largest item from the United States in 1934 was oak at £715,000, and Canada's largest item was soft wood at £2,060,000. Canada in 1934, so far as it has gone, stands second to Finland which sent wood and timber to the value of £3,057,000 into the British market. Finland's main item was soft wood at £2,250,000, which was about one million dollars worth more soft wood than from Canada.

---

#### Countries to Which Settlers' Effects are Going

Here are the countries to which settlers' effects went during the first half of 1934, with values: Belgium \$3,850, Brazil \$4,000, China \$260, Colombia \$315, Czechoslovakia \$50, Denmark \$750, Finland \$1,000, France \$9,973, French Africa \$25, St. Pierre \$60, Germany \$5,620, Greece \$1,700, Italy \$1,855, Japan \$980, Mexico \$50, Holland \$30, Norway \$1,000, Peru \$347, Poland \$5, Sweden \$935, Switzerland \$4,000, United States \$1,036,086, Alaska \$90, Hawaii \$602, Philippines \$1,700, Puerto Rico \$450, United Kingdom \$206,092, Irish Free State \$55, British East Africa \$145, British South Africa \$4,350, Bermuda \$1,476, British India \$1,098, British Guiana \$150, British Honduras \$700, British West Indies \$3,487, Hong Kong \$2,370, Malta \$75, Newfoundland \$3,729, Australia \$4,350, New Zealand \$105.

---

#### Australia's Trade with British Countries

Australia's trade with British countries during the year ending June 30, 1933, represented 61.3 per cent of the total overseas trade. Imports from British countries totalled £33,456,628 or 59.2 per cent as compared with £24,322,890 or 57 per cent in 1931-2. Exports to British countries rose likewise to £76,946,068 or 63.4 per cent from £66,435,676 or 61.5 per cent in 1931-2.

Imports from the United Kingdom in 1932-3 amounted to 41.7 per cent of the total and exports to 55.7 per cent. Imports from Canada at £2,315,462 constituted 4.1 per cent of the total.

---

#### Canadian Films in the United States

An interesting item in the July exports was the Canadian films sent to the United States. The value was \$101,000 compared with \$70,000 a year ago.

---

#### Pulp and Paper Production

The gross production of the pulp and paper industry in 1933 was valued at \$123,415,000 compared with \$135,649,000 in 1932, a decrease of nine per cent. The peak was reached in 1929 at \$243,971,000 with annual reductions since then. The decrease in 1933 was noticeably less than in 1932 when it was 22 per cent less than in 1931.

---





### Importation of Coal in July

Canada imported 1,545,787 tons of coal as against 1,239,009 in July 1933 and 1,468,690 the five year average for the month. Imports of anthracite in July reached a total of 329,624 consisting of 199,947 from Great Britain, 129,671 from the United States and 6 from Newfoundland. During the first seven months of 1934 Canada's anthracite requirements have been drawn from the following sources: Great Britain 43.4 per cent and the United States 56.6 per cent.

---

### Crude Petroleum Importations

Crude petroleum imported in July amounted to 116,883,000 gallons compared with 118,271,000 a year ago. The countries of origin were: United States 82,985,000, Colombia 16,775,000, Peru 13,432,000, Venezuela 3,691,000.

---

### About July Importation of Autos

The importation of vehicles of iron in July amounted in value to \$1,495,000, of which parts from the United States accounted for \$1,397,000. There were 93 trucks from the United States and four from the United Kingdom, 174 cheap cars from the United States and nine from Great Britain. The most important single purchases were one motor car from the United Kingdom of the import value of \$11,169 and one bus at \$4,121 also from the United Kingdom. Most of the bicycles and motor cycles came from Great Britain. The July importations, as previously stated, were an increase of \$423,000.

---

### Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery

Imports of farm implements and machinery in July were of the value of \$355,000 compared with \$262,000 a year ago. Amongst the imports were 743 cream separators from Sweden at \$11,610, one pasteurizer from the United Kingdom at \$2,197 and one from Denmark at \$1,651, 73 harvesters from the United States at \$12,594, 184 mowing machines from the United States at \$10,257, 15 potato diggers at \$1,280 from the United Kingdom and 47 at \$3,850 from the United States, 118 horse rakes at \$4,024 from the United States, 166 dozen rakes at \$108 from Japan, 60 dozen scythes at \$349 from Austria, 7 threshing machine separators from the United States at \$6,516, 20 fodder or ensilage cutters at \$6,672 from the United States, 257 dozen spades and shovels at \$671 from the United Kingdom, one traction engine at \$879 from the United Kingdom and 38 at \$30,092 from the United States.

---

### Gasoline Importations

Natural casinghead gasoline imported in July was 4,339,000, of which 2,498,000 gallons came from Peru and 1,841,000 from the United States. There was only 1,620,000 imported a year ago. Other gasoline imported last month was 718,505.

---

### Raw Sugar Imports Increasing

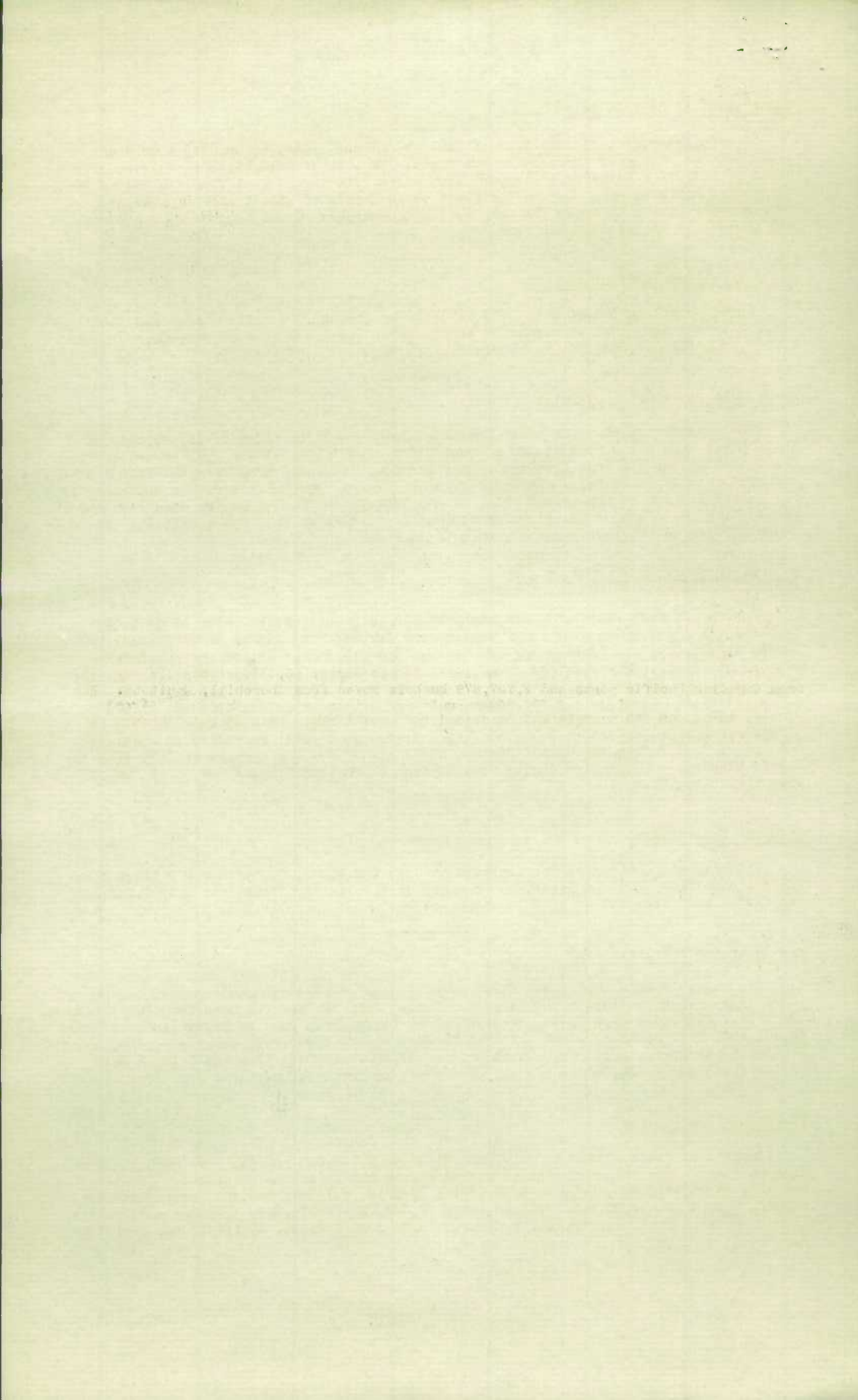
Raw sugar imports during the first seven months of 1934 amounted to 426,008,800 pounds compared with 412,333,700 in 1933. During July the imports were from the following countries: Barbados 41,504,800, British Guiana 23,225,100, Jamaica 13,260,100, Trinidad 13,691,500, Fiji 5,639,200, Smaller British West Indies 3,963,900, Cuba 3,370,600, British South Africa 2,841,800, Dutch Guiana 389,700. Imports from the British West Indies totalled 77,420,306 pounds out of a total of 126,443,800.

---

### Imports of Green Coffee

Imports of green coffee in July, amounting to 2,140,000 pounds, were much the same as a year ago. The largest consignments were from the following countries: Jamaica 654,620, Brazil 653,486, British East Africa 373,913, Colombia 286,321, United Kingdom 54,653, United States 25,783, British India 22,498, Mexico 15,950, Trinidad and Tobago 15,548, Dutch East Indies 13,670, Venezuela 13,389, Aden 6,530, Hawaii 5,000, Abyssinia 2,816.

---





### Butter and Cheese Imports

Butter imports at 6,042 pounds were small in July. Practically all of it came from United Kingdom. Cheese at 60,241 pounds was also less than normal. The largest consignments came from Switzerland and France. There were 23,400 pounds of frozen eggs from China.

---

### August Employment Situation

While the level of employment continues considerably higher than at the opening of the year and also than in any month of either 1933 or 1932, the number of persons employed by 8,769 firms was 931,429 as compared with 941,941 on July 1. This decrease of 10,512 workers is the second interruption in the series of advances characterizing the industrial situation since the beginning of 1934, the first reduction being on April 1 when it was of a seasonal nature.

The experience of the last thirteen years indicates that employment usually, though not invariably, advances at the beginning of August. However, the decline at the beginning of this month occurred largely in the highway construction group, from which 16,090 men were released.

In addition, retail trade, logging and some branches of factory employment such as textile and iron and steel plants, were seasonally slack. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction and services reported heightened activity. Employment in all these industries, except communications, was in greater volume than at the beginning of August last year.

---

### Exports of Wheat by Shipping Routes

Exports of wheat and wheat flour in bushels for the crop years ending July, 1934 and 1933 amounted to 194,779,876 and 264,304,322 bushels respectively. The routing of the first amount was as follows: 235,633 bushels moved into the United States direct, 46,672,391 bushels were shipped to the United States for export overseas, 91,726,012 bushels were exported direct from Canadian Atlantic ports, 53,437,961 bushels were shipped from Canadian Pacific ports and 2,707,879 bushels moved from Churchill, Manitoba. The re-routed wheat amounted to 2,314,966 bushels which increased the Canadian Atlantic exports to 94,040,978 bushels and decreased the amount routed via United States ports to 44,357,425 bushels.

---

### Creamery Butter Production in July

The production of creamery butter in Canada in July amounted to 35,146,278 pounds, compared with 36,118,938 in the preceding month and 31,838,658 in July 1933, an increase of 10 per cent. Production during the first seven months of 1934 was 135,541,000 pounds compared with 127,554,000, an increase of six per cent. All provinces show increases, the largest percentage being in New Brunswick.

---

### New Motor Vehicle Sales in July

Sales at retail of new passenger cars, trucks and buses reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for July show an increase of over 27 per cent in numbers and 32 per cent in value, as compared with July 1933. There was a total of 8,538 new vehicles sold for \$6,673,673 in July, 9,997 for \$10,238,317 in June, and 5,146 for \$5,051,511 in July 1933.

New passenger cars sold numbered 5,431 in July, 8,394 in June and 4,574 in July, 1933, and the retail value of these vehicles was \$5,568,635, \$8,371,565 and \$4,497,985 respectively. There were 1,107 trucks and buses sold in July for \$1,105,038 as compared with 1,603 for \$1,566,752 in June and 572 for \$553,526 in July last year.

---

### Canadian Coal Production up 40 per cent in June and 32 per cent in July

Canadian coal mines produced 979,022 tons of coal during June or 40.1 per cent above the June 1933 total of 698,951. The average production for June during the past five years was 979,396. The output in June included 991,651 tons of bituminous, 29,075 of sub-bituminous and 68,296 of lignite.





Coal production in Canada amounted to 991,023 tons in July as compared with 675,264 tons, a year ago. The July, 1929-1933 average output was 906,726. Bituminous coal production totalled 901,682 tons, sub-bituminous coal 21,908, lignite 57,433.

---

#### Concentrated Milk Production in July Increased 24 per cent

The combined production of all items of concentrated milk in July totalled 10,545,946 pounds, an increase over July 1933 of 2,052,657 pounds or 24 per cent. Among the principal items, increases are recorded for evaporated milk and powdered milk, but a decrease is shown for condensed milk. For casein and sugar of milk large increases are noted. The total production of all items for the seven months ended July was 56,047,257 pounds, compared with 49,537,088 in the corresponding period of 1933.

---

#### Production of Maple Sugar and Syrup

The estimated production of maple sugar in Canada in the past spring season is 4,954,400 pounds valued at \$577,850 as compared with 5,785,130 pounds at \$499,713 in 1933. The production of maple syrup is estimated at 1,042,500 gallons valued at \$2,468,800 as compared with 1,262,315 gallons valued at \$1,559,628 in 1933. The combined total value of the industry is thus \$3,046,650 as compared with \$2,059,341 in 1933, an increase of \$987,309, or 47.9 per cent.

---

#### Progress Made by the Salt Industry

The production of salt in Canada during 1933 totalled 280,115 tons valued at \$1,939,874 as compared with 263,543 worth \$1,947,551 in 1932 and 259,047 at \$1,904,149 in 1931. The 1933 output is the third largest in the history of Canadian salt mining, it being surpassed only by the productions of 1928 and 1929.

---

#### Apple Production in 1934 Declines

A preliminary estimate of the production of apples is as follows, with the 1933 production in brackets: Nova Scotia 1,600,000 (2,438,000) barrels; New Brunswick 34,000 (65,000); Quebec 132,000 (306,500); Ontario 320,610 (1,068,700); British Columbia 4,765,575 (4,647,640) boxes; Total 3,598,591 (5,349,800) barrels.

---

#### Iron and Steel Production

For the seven months ending July the cumulative production of primary steels totalled 464,169 tons as compared with 179,540 tons and 207,994 tons reported for the corresponding periods of 1933 and 1932.

---

#### Auto Production in July

Production of automobiles in Canada during July included 5,895 cars for sale in Canada and 5,219 for export, a total of 11,114 units as compared with 6,540 in July a year ago. For the year to date a total of 93,198 cars were made in Canada compared with 44,802 in the same period of 1933, 47,141 in 1932, 70,305 in 1931 and 120,873 in 1930.

---

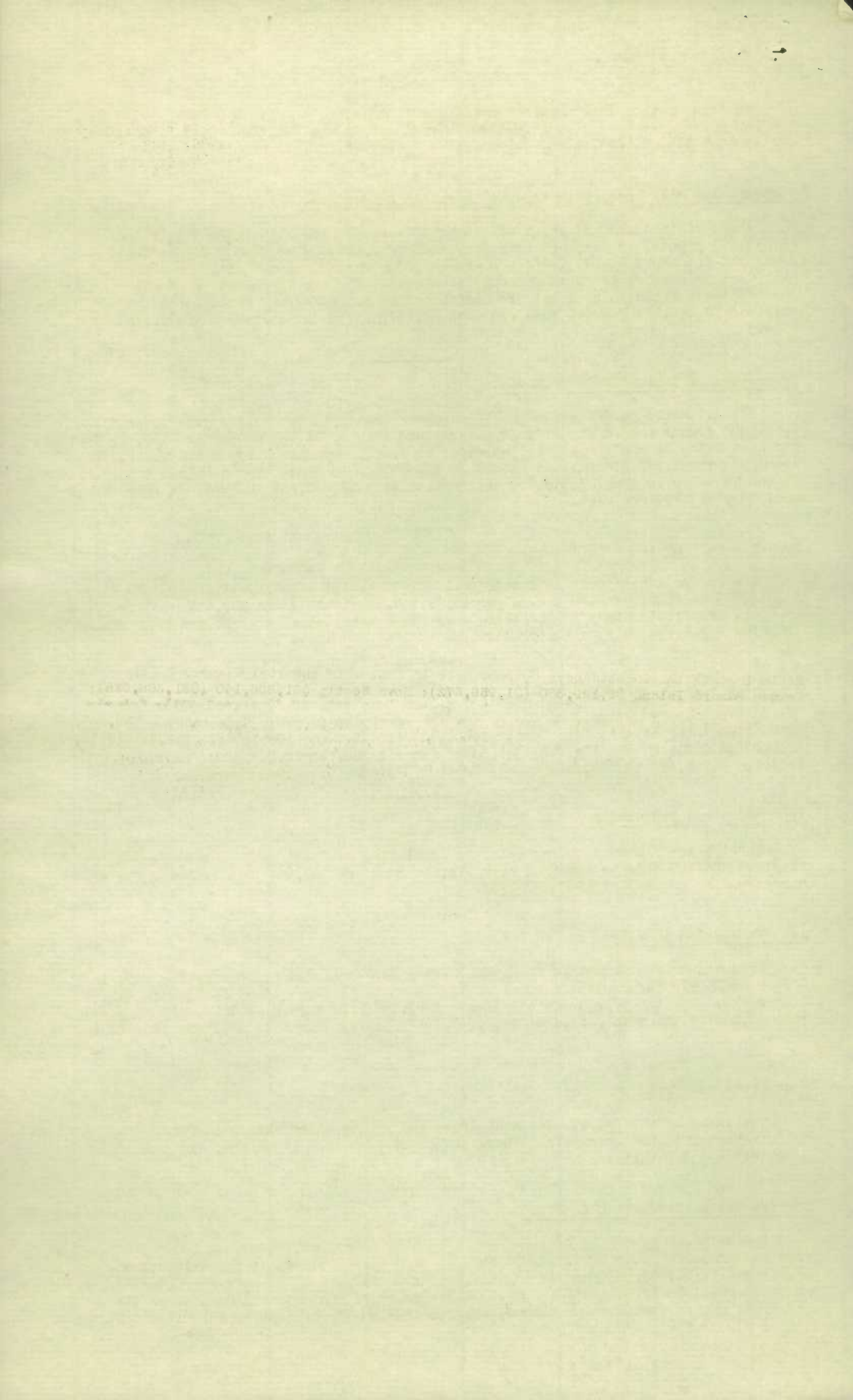
#### Boot Lasts and Trees

The value of the output of lasts, trees and wooden shoefindings in 1933 was \$1,201,000, an increase of \$3,000 over 1932. There are eight factories in Quebec, and two each in Nova Scotia and Ontario.

---

#### Factory Cheese Production in 1933

Canada's production of factory cheese in 1933 totalled 111,044,628 pounds, a decrease from the preceding year of 9,479,615 pounds, or 8 per cent. The total value of the cheese made was \$11,113,912, a decrease of \$266,004 or 2 per cent. The average factory price per pound advanced to 10.01 cents from 9.44 cents in 1933. Ontario and Quebec are the principal cheese producing provinces, the former with 73 per cent of the total Canadian





output in 1933 and the latter was 23 per cent. The combined production of the two provinces represents 96 per cent of the whole. All provinces had decreased production compared with 1932 excepting Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

#### About Settlers' Effects

Settlers' effects which went out of Canada during the first half of 1934 amounted in value to \$1,307,123 compared with \$1,071,445 in the same period of 1933. The amount which went to the United States was \$1,036,086 as against \$796,263.

Excluding the settlers' effects which went to the United States, the value of those which went to fifty countries scattered all over the globe was \$271,037 in the first six months of 1934 compared with \$275,182 a year ago. Most went to the United Kingdom, \$206,092 and \$201,407 in the half-years of 1934 and 1933. There appears to be a considerable exodus to such British countries as Australia, British South Africa, British West Indies and Newfoundland.

#### Food Chain Stores in Canada

Food chain stores in Canada had sales in 1933 aggregating \$102,940,200 compared with \$109,693,300 in 1932, \$124,642,400 in 1931 and \$128,281,600 in 1930. The following were the sales by provinces in 1933 with the 1932 figures in brackets: British Columbia \$9,367,200 (\$10,117,100); Alberta \$4,519,100 (\$5,537,000); Saskatchewan \$4,177,000 (\$6,969,300); Manitoba \$4,697,600 (\$5,829,100); Ontario \$54,989,500 (\$71,133,200); Quebec \$20,071,900 (\$23,706,400); Maritime Provinces \$5,117,300 (\$5,009,300).

#### Municipal Bonded Indebtedness of Canada

The total bonded indebtedness of all classes of municipalities in Canada in 1932 was \$1,385,070,941 compared with \$1,341,837,071 in 1931. This total indebtedness went over the billion dollar mark in 1924 and had risen to that from \$729,946,826 in 1919. The following was the indebtedness by provinces in 1932 with the 1931 figures in brackets: Prince Edward Island \$2,129,350 (\$1,959,672); Nova Scotia \$31,606,140 (\$31,386,025); New Brunswick \$24,752,873 (\$22,165,501); Quebec \$463,891,860 (\$428,018,439); Ontario \$504,755,977 (\$499,002,074); Manitoba \$92,471,256 (\$91,315,195); Saskatchewan \$59,238,281 (\$59,146,704); Alberta \$76,892,413 (\$78,679,571); British Columbia \$129,332,791 (\$129,913,890).

#### Bank Debits in July

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits, after seasonal adjustment, recorded a gain of nearly 10 per cent in July over June. The Maritime Provinces made an excellent showing with a gain of 15.3 per cent, the gain in Halifax being pronounced. Montreal increased 10½ per cent and the Province of Quebec 8.6. Ontario gained 13.2 and Toronto 12.9. Winnipeg was up 16 per cent and the Prairie Provinces 3.3. The increase in Vancouver was 9½ per cent and in British Columbia 10.

There was a decline from July last year of 21.6 per cent owing mainly to the high level of speculative activity a year ago.

#### Property in Canada Exempt from Taxation

The value of property exempted from taxation in Canada in 1932 was \$1,645,698,641 compared with a taxable valuation of \$8,791,349,010. In 1919 the exemption valuation was \$811,935,964, so that it has more than doubled since the Great War. In 1919 the taxable valuation was \$6,351,703,960 so that it has increased by 30 per cent.

#### The National Income of Canada

On the basis of the annual Census of Industry and the occupational distribution of the population as ascertained at the decennial census of 1921 and 1931, the grand total value of the national production in each year from 1920 to 1931 inclusive has been approximately estimated as follows: 1920, \$5,523,000,000; 1921, \$4,215,000,000; 1922, \$4,520,000,000; 1923, \$4,696,000,000; 1924, \$4,643,000,000; 1925, \$5,178,000,000; 1926, \$5,600,000; 1927, \$6,101,000,000; 1928, \$6,342,000,000; 1929, \$6,072,000,000; 1930, \$5,150,000,000; 1931, \$4,000,000,000.





These figures are necessarily based upon the value and the purchasing power of the dollar as in each of the years in question. Thus the drop in the money value of production in 1921 as compared with 1920 is much greater than the decline in quantity of production, and similarly the decline in value between 1929 and 1930 or 1931 is much greater than the decline in the physical quantity of products.

The net primary production of the people is given as \$1,525,529,000 in 1930, of which agriculture is credited with \$758,792,000, forestry \$303,145,000, mining \$279,874,000, electric power \$128,038,000, fisheries \$47,804,000 and trapping \$9,876,000.

=====

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY /  
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010690821