

11-D-09
1934
C.2

RECEIVED
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
SEP 27 1934
OTTAWA

OUTSTANDING FACTS AND FIGURES
GATHERED FROM
REPORTS, STATEMENTS, BULLETINS
AND
RADIO BROADCASTS

ISSUED BY THE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DURING SEPTEMBER 1934

Sept. 30, 1934.

Improvement in Economic Conditions since Feb. 1933

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics maintains a record from week to week of economic conditions in Canada, and issues each Friday a statement showing the progress made by the Dominion. Ever since February 1933, with rare exceptions, the recorded progress has been upwards and today economic conditions are nearly 34 per cent better than they were in that month of last year when the depression had reached its lowest point.

Conditions rapidly improved in the second quarter of 1933. Then came a reaction which, however, has been offset by persistent advance during the present year.

Car loadings, a measure of business operations, have made a gratifying increase over last year. Wholesale prices, reflecting the play of supply and demand, have shown a slight but unmistakable upward trend. Prices of Dominion Government bonds have reached a height unsurpassed in the post war period. Financial transfers have been greater than last year. Common stock prices reflect the appraisal placed on industrial prospects.

The economic index in the last week of September showed a gain of 10 per cent over the same week of 1933.

Economic Betterment in Canada Better than in the United States

The economic betterment of Canada was maintained at a relatively better level from August 1933 to the present than in the United States. The lowest point for the United States was reached in July 1932. The advance in the third quarter was not quite offset by the reaction culminating in March 1933. The recovery from March to July 1933 was spectacular. The lowest point of industrial production in Canada measured by the official index was reached in February 1933. The gain from February to September of last year was pronounced and in recent months an even higher level has been in evidence.

The following are indexes of production in the United States and Canada in July with comparisons. The United States index is as published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin and transferred to the base of 1926.

Indexes, 1926=100	United States			Canada			Percentage Increases For July in Canada over United States
	1933 Feb.	1933 July	1934 July	1933 Feb.	1933 July	1934 July	
	a	b	c	a	b	c	
Industrial Production	58	93	70	61	83	96	37
Manufacturing	56	94	69	59	88	99	43
Mining	73	83	79	103	98	117	48
Construction	15	16	21	22	36	36	71

Mineral Production in First Seven Months of 1934

All of Canada's leading mineral products, except gold and natural gas, had an increased production during the seven months ending July. The volume production of each was as follows, the figures in brackets being those of 1933: Asbestos 79,930 (64,355) tons; cement 1,920,071 (1,503,364) barrels; clay products \$1,324,400 (\$1,151,453); coal 7,120,922 (5,636,470) tons; copper 206,625,931 (158,082,611) pounds; feldspar 7,228 (3,814) tons; gold 1,679,326 (1,720,397) fine ounces; gypsum 222,182 (152,489) tons; lead 189,135,492 (149,482,428) pounds; lime 211,015 (164,158) tons; natural gas 13,971,932,000 (14,286,840,000) cubic feet; nickel 73,994,109 (32,015,324) pounds; petroleum

837,393 (633,634) barrels; commercial salt 106,702 (98,186) tons; silver 8,949,008 (8,700,285) fine ounces; zinc 159,640,934 (99,309,137) pounds.

Sharp Advance in Export of Wheat in August

There was a sharp advance in the export of wheat in August the quantity being 14,709,675 bushels valued at \$12,868,422. This compared with 8,652,970 bushels at \$6,656,511 in 1933, 18,289,832 at \$10,642,471 in 1932 and 11,909,108 at \$6,620,677 in 1931. The average export value for the month was 87.5 cents per bushel compared with 76.9 in 1933, 58.2 in 1932 and 55.6 in 1931. During the first five months, April to August, of the present fiscal year the export was 68,706,699 bushels valued at \$53,613,642 compared with 67,950,236 at \$45,360,220 in the corresponding period of last year.

Cost of Living Higher in August

The index for retail prices, rents, and cost of services rose from 78.4 in July to 78.7 in August, due to increased prices for foods and certain fuels. An index for retail prices alone was unchanged at 73.2. When foods were removed from this index it was 77.9 for August as compared with 77.8 for July.

The 1934 Grain Crops

The 1934 wheat crop of Canada is estimated at 277,304,000 bushels, consisting of 270,282,000 bushels of spring wheat and 7,022,000 bushels of fall wheat. Production of wheat in the Prairie Provinces is estimated at 265,000,000 bushels. The production of oats in Canada is estimated at 344,746,000 bushels, barley at 68,800,000 bushels, rye at 6,523,000 bushels and flaxseed at 1,096,000 bushels. Yields per acre of all grains are below average but are slightly higher than the unrevised estimates for last year.

Fewer Assignments in July

A decrease in the number of assignments was recorded in July, as compared with July 1933, while the liabilities of the assignors also showed a decrease. Commercial failures numbered 122, as compared with 142. The liabilities of the assignors, amounting to \$1,807,700 as compared with \$2,289,454 in July 1933, showed a decrease. The cumulative total of commercial failures for the first seven months of 1934 was the lowest in this period of any year since 1922, viz., 943, as compared with 1,281, 1,412 and 1,261 for the same periods of 1933, 1932 and 1931 respectively. The defaulted liabilities for the first seven months of 1934 were \$14,825,314 compared with \$21,645,249 in 1933 and \$24,208,290 and \$25,364,054 in 1932 and 1931.

Building Permits Higher in August

Building permits issued during August were of the estimated value of \$3,274,000 compared with \$1,911,000 in August 1933, an increase of 71 per cent. The aggregate value of the building authorized in the first eight months of 1934 was \$16,776,000 compared with \$14,407,000 in 1933 and \$32,576,000 in 1932.

Canada's Trade in August Continues Upward Trend

The trend of Canadian trade continues upward. Total trade for August was \$99,344,000 compared with \$78,382,000 in 1932 and \$83,883,000 in 1933. This was an increase of 26 per cent over 1932 and 18 per cent over 1933. During the eight months, January to August, the total trade of Canada was \$740,744,000 compared with \$626,569,000 in 1932 and \$548,236,000 in 1933, the increase being 18 per cent over 1932 and 35 per cent over 1933.

Canada's imports in August amounted to \$43,507,000, compared with \$36,527,000 in 1932 and \$38,747,000 in 1933, the increase being 19 per cent over 1932 and 12 per cent over 1933. During the first eight months of 1934 the imports were \$335,041,000 compared with \$314,285,000 in 1932 and \$242,366,000 in 1933, an increase of six per cent over 1932 and 38 per cent over 1933.

Domestic exports in August amounted to \$55,249,000 compared with \$41,314,000 in 1932 and \$44,723,000 in 1933, an increase of 33 per cent over 1932 and 23 per cent over 1933. During the first eight months of the year the exports totalled \$401,029,000 compared with \$306,435,000 in 1932 and \$302,163,000 in 1933, an increase of 30 per cent over 1932 and 32 per cent over 1933.

Exports to Empire Countries in August Responsible for Increase in Total Export

Canada's ten and a half million dollar increase in exports in August was due entirely to the gain in trade with countries of the British Empire. The aggregate exports were valued at \$55,249,000 and more than half, namely \$29,602,000, went to Empire countries, leaving \$25,648,000 which went to foreign countries.

The export to the Empire was a gain of \$11,123,000 or 60 per cent and to foreign countries a decline of \$596,000 or over two per cent.

The gain in trade with the Empire was in general world wide. Exports to the United Kingdom at \$23,122,000 were an increase of \$8,713,000 or 60 per cent; to British South Africa at \$2,116,000 an increase of \$1,569,000 or 286 per cent; to Australia at \$1,219,000 a gain of \$253,000 or 26 per cent; to New Zealand at \$582,000 a gain of \$260,000 or 80 per cent; to British India at \$408,000 a gain of \$209,000 or 105 per cent; to Jamaica at \$274,000 a gain of \$66,000 or 31 per cent; to Newfoundland at \$581,000 an increase of \$32,000 or five per cent; to the Straits Settlements at \$161,000 an increase of \$146,000 or 973 per cent.

There were decreases to such countries as the Irish Free State, Bermuda, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, British Guiana and some of the West Indies.

The exports to the United States at \$17,251,000 were a decline of \$489,000 or over two per cent, but there were increased exports to Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Japan, Mexico, San Domingo and a number of others.

Apart from the United States the largest foreign export was to Japan at \$1,588,000 which was an increase of \$759,000 or 91 per cent. The export to Belgium was \$1,539,000 a gain of \$137,000 or nine per cent. The next largest export was to France at \$979,000 an increase of \$238,000 or 32 per cent.

Character of the Increased August Exports

With few exceptions Canada's increased exports in August were representative of all lines of production, raw materials and finished products. There was a notable increase in automobiles, the total export being valued at \$1,459,000, a gain of \$805,000 over last year. The value of those sent to the United Kingdom was \$202,000, also a gain.

The export of planks and boards amounted to \$2,555,000, of which \$1,527,000 went to the United Kingdom, the supply to Great Britain being an increase of \$615,000. Pulpwood to the United States at \$1,338,000 was an increase of over half a million.

Wheat at \$12,868,000 was almost double the sale abroad a year ago and \$7,913,000 went to the United Kingdom. About one third of the rubber export of \$1,072,000 went to Great Britain. The cheese export made a gain of \$90,000 which was mainly absorbed by Great Britain.

Canadian meats in the United Kingdom market continued their gain in August, amounting to \$1,274,000 out of a total of \$1,345,000. A year ago the amount was \$694,000. Wheat flour fell from \$1,948,000 to \$1,571,000, but paper, chiefly newsprint, rose from \$6,557,000 to \$6,808,000, of which \$5,561,000 went to the United States.

There were increased exports of farm implements, hardware, machinery, aluminium, gold and silver. Copper at \$1,765,000 went mainly to Great Britain. The nickel export was \$2,469,000, an increase of \$454,000. Coal and stone products increased, but electrical energy to the United States dropped from \$293,000 to \$257,000.

Canada's Chief Markets in August

There were ten countries to which Canada sent exports to the value of over half a million dollars in August. Five of these were Empire countries and five foreign: United Kingdom \$23,122,000, United States \$17,251,000, British South Africa \$2,116,000, Japan \$1,588,000, Belgium \$1,539,000, Australia \$1,219,000, France \$979,000, New Zealand \$582,000, Newfoundland \$580,000, Norway \$549,000.

Increased Imports in August

Canada's imports in August at \$43,507,000 were an increase of \$4,760,000 or 12 per cent over August last year. Imports from Empire countries at \$14,387,000 were an increase of \$742,000 or 5 per cent, and from foreign countries at \$29,120,000 were an increase of \$4,018,000 or 16 per cent.

The imports from the United Kingdom amounted to \$9,756,000 which was a decrease of \$227,000, and from the United States at \$24,284,000 an increase of \$4,221,000 or 21 per cent.

There were increases in imports from most of the Empire countries, the most notable being from Barbados which at \$1,243,000 was a gain of almost one million dollars. There were increases in goods received from Australasia and the East Indies but a heavy drop from British South Africa, the imports from that country being cut in half.

Apart from the United States the increases from foreign countries were each comparatively small. Those from Germany at \$702,000 and from France at \$603,000 were decreases.

Character of the August Imports

A sharp rise in mineral products was the outstanding feature of the August imports. Compared with a year ago auto parts rose from \$862,000 to \$1,030,000, farm implements from \$288,000 to \$379,000, machinery from \$1,132,000 to \$1,520,000, iron plates and sheets from \$1,417,000 to \$1,500,000, tools from \$86,000 to \$106,000, steel wire from \$92,000 to \$153,000.

Aluminium increased from \$247,000 to \$535,000, brass from \$137,000 to \$177,000, tin from \$68,000 to \$148,000, coal from \$2,515,000 to \$3,008,000, coke from \$201,000 to \$429,000, precious metals from \$128,000 to \$147,000, crude petroleum from \$2,421,000 to \$4,054,000, stone and its products from \$183,000 to \$356,000 and sulphur from \$250,000 to \$280,000.

The imports of textile and woollen materials showed a decrease, but there were large increases in some foods, such as raw sugar, fruits, coffee, tea and grains. Alcoholic beverages at \$993,000 were exactly the same as a year ago. Rubber imports, chiefly raw rubber, were very large at \$708,000.

Canada's Trade Balance

Canada's visible trade balance for the eight month period, January to August, of 1934 was favorable to the extent of \$70,662,000 compared with an unfavorable trade balance for the same period in 1932 of \$2,001,000 and a favorable balance in 1933 of \$63,504,000. The improvement, therefore, in Canada's trade balance for the period was \$72,663,000 over 1932 and \$7,158,000 over 1933.

Increase in Export of Farm Products to United States

The export of Canadian farm products to the United States in August was valued at \$1,366,000 as compared with \$833,000 a year ago. The largest items last month included: Horses \$47,000, fresh berries \$65,000, barley \$257,000, oats \$64,000, rye \$82,000, wheat \$355,000, bran and shorts \$231,000, cheese \$34,000, potatoes \$44,000, maple sugar \$99,000, wool \$34,000.

Domestic Exports to All Countries in Eight Months

				P.C. Inc. or Dec. compared with	
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933
January	\$38,367,000	\$31,562,000	\$46,652,000	/ 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	45,968,000	58,046,000	/ 42.1	/ 26.3
July	42,318,000	51,345,000	56,121,000	/ 32.6	/ 9.3
August	41,314,000	44,723,000	55,249,000	/ 33.7	/ 23.5
	306,435,000	302,163,000	401,029,000	/ 30.9	/ 32.7

Imports into Canada during Eight Months

				P.C. Inc. or Dec. compared with	
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933
January	\$34,115,000	\$24,441,000	\$32,391,000	- 5.1	/ 32.5
February	35,580,000	23,514,000	33,592,000	- 5.6	/ 42.0
March	57,448,000	32,963,000	47,519,000	-17.3	/ 44.1
April	29,794,000	20,457,000	34,815,000	/16.9	/ 70.2
May	44,361,000	32,927,000	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
August	36,527,000	38,747,000	43,507,000	/19.1	/ 12.3
	314,285,000	242,366,000	335,041,000	/ 6.6	/ 38.2

Canada's Total Trade in Eight 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	/ 42.0
March	98,466,000	70,124,000	105,833,000	/ 7.5	/ 51.0
April	57,202,000	40,769,000	66,862,000	/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	78,739,000	87,564,000	100,931,000	/28.3	/ 15.5
August	78,382,000	83,882,000	99,344,000	/26.7	/ 18.4
	626,569,000	548,236,000	740,744,000	/18.2	/ 35.1

Five Months Exports to Empire Countries

During the first five months, April to July, of the current fiscal year and the previous year, the exports to Empire countries were as follows:

	1933	1934	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$95,344,000	\$137,442,000	/ \$42,097,000	/ 44.1
Australia	4,150,000	7,029,000	/ 2,879,000	/ 69.4
British Guiana	386,000	351,000	/ 65,000	/ 22.8
British India	1,188,000	1,939,000	/ 750,000	/ 63.1
British South Africa ..	2,031,000	5,637,000	/ 3,546,000	/169.6
British West Indies ..	2,736,000	3,235,000	/ 479,000	/ 17.4
Irish Free State	1,638,000	1,998,000	/ 360,000	/ 22.0
Newfoundland	2,373,000	2,786,000	/ 413,000	/ 17.4
New Zealand	1,327,000	2,764,000	/ 1,437,000	/108.2
United Kingdom	77,635,000	109,043,000	/ 31,414,000	/ 40.5

Five Months Imports from Empire Countries

During the first five months, April to August, of the present fiscal year and the previous year, the imports from British Empire countries were as follows:

	1933	1934	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$53,650,000	\$67,058,000	/ \$13,408,000	/ 25.0
Australia	1,140,000	2,785,000	/ 1,645,000	/144.3
British Guiana	899,000	827,000	- 72,000	- 8.0
British South Africa	922,000	807,000	- 115,000	- 12.5

British India	1,632,000	2,923,000	/	1,291,000	/	79.1
British West Indies	5,965,000	6,593,000	/	629,000	/	10.5
Irish Free State	12,000	8,000	-	4,000	-	34.5
Newfoundland	272,000	560,000	/	288,000	/	105.7
New Zealand	730,000	1,670,000	/	940,000	/	128.8
United Kingdom	40,176,000	47,836,000	/	7,660,000	/	19.1

Five Months Exports to Foreign Countries

During the first five months, April to August, of the current fiscal year and the previous year, domestic exports to leading foreign countries were as follows:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>Inc. or Dec.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
All Foreign Countries ...	\$112,280,000	\$121,456,000	/ \$9,176,000	/ 8.2
Argentina	1,017,000	1,635,000	/ 618,000	/ 60.8
Belgium	5,537,000	5,250,000	- 287,000	- 5.2
China	1,738,000	1,709,000	- 29,000	- 1.7
Colombia	196,000	363,000	/ 167,000	/ 85.4
France	4,957,000	4,192,000	- 765,000	- 15.4
Germany	3,930,000	3,205,000	- 725,000	- 18.4
Italy	1,133,000	1,221,000	/ 88,000	/ 7.7
Japan	4,689,000	5,664,000	/ 975,000	/ 20.8
Peru	289,000	301,000	/ 12,000	/ 4.3
United States	72,161,000	80,510,000	/ 8,348,000	/ 11.6

Five Months Imports from Foreign Countries

During the first five months, April to August, of the present fiscal year and the previous year the imports from foreign countries were as follows:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>Inc. or Dec.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
All Foreign Countries ...	\$107,799,000	\$154,482,000	/ \$46,683,000	/ 43.3
Argentina	474,000	1,488,000	/ 1,014,000	/ 213.6
Belgium	1,241,000	1,519,000	/ 278,000	/ 22.4
China	742,000	1,024,000	/ 282,000	/ 38.0
Colombia	1,110,000	3,047,000	/ 1,937,000	/ 174.5
France	2,488,000	2,674,000	/ 186,000	/ 7.5
Germany	3,626,000	4,348,000	/ 722,000	/ 19.9
Italy	1,215,000	1,264,000	/ 51,000	/ 4.2
Japan	1,021,000	1,677,000	/ 656,000	/ 64.3
Peru	1,198,000	1,187,000	- 11,000	- 1.0
United States	88,037,000	126,760,000	/ 38,723,000	/ 44.0

Large Export of Lumber

The export of planks and boards in August continued to increase, the quantity being 135,135,000 ft. valued at \$2,554,687 compared with 128,459,000 at \$2,244,914 a year ago. More than half of the total went to Great Britain, 80,742,000 ft. valued at \$1,527,105. Douglas Fir predominated, the quantity being 53,965,000 ft. at \$322,495, an increase over last year of about eleven million feet.

Growing Exports of Rubber

Rubber exports in August were of the value of \$1,072,000 compared with \$865,000 a year ago. The chief item was 59,382 pneumatic tire casings valued at \$442,344 going to no fewer than 71 countries. The largest consignment valued at \$84,176 went to British South Africa. The next largest item was 383,928 pairs of rubber boots and shoes valued at \$348,388. The chief purchaser of these is Great Britain which took 289,065 pairs at \$264,772.

August Export of Newsprint

Newsprint export in August was valued at \$6,397,000, a slight increase over last year. The leading countries of destination were: United States \$5,521,000, Argentina \$234,000, Japan \$165,000, Australia \$135,000, United Kingdom \$74,000, China \$50,000, New Zealand \$47,000.

August Export of Meats

The August exports of bacon and hams was 70,739 cwt. of the value of \$1,194,421 compared with 50,569 at \$623,821 last year, practically all of it going to the United Kingdom. The total export of meats was \$1,345,262 as against \$805,262 last year.

August Export of Wheat Flour

The export of wheat flour in August was 412,089 barrels valued at \$1,570,580, the average price for the month being \$3.81. A year ago the export was 480,288 barrels at \$1,948,441, the average price being \$4.06.

Heavy Export of Wheat to United Kingdom in August

The export of wheat to the United Kingdom in August totalling 9,085,966 bushels valued at \$7,913,364 was more than twice that of August last year, both in volume and value. The total wheat export to all countries amounted to 14,709,675 bushels valued at \$12,868,422 compared with 8,652,970 bushels at \$6,656,511 a year ago.

Wheat flour exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 186,843 barrels valued at \$690,083 compared with 219,595 barrels at \$860,701, and to other countries 225,210 barrels at \$880,341 compared with 260,436 at \$1,086,526 in August last year.

Wheat Exports by Shipping Routes

According to Canadian Customs returns 14,709,675 bushels of wheat valued at \$12,868,422 were exported from Canada during the month of August. This compared with 8,652,970 bushels valued at \$6,656,511 for the same month in 1933. The routing of the exports during August, 1934 shows that 371,076 bushels were exported to the United States for consumption while 5,272,889 bushels were exported to the United States for export overseas. The balance amounting to 9,065,710 bushels were exported from Canadian seaboard ports, 5,702,375 bushels moving from Atlantic ports and 3,363,335 bushels from Pacific ports. Re-routed wheat during August amounted to 467,733 bushels. This increased the wheat movement via Canadian ports to 9,533,433 bushels and decreased the exports via United States ports to 4,805,156.

Increase in Cheese Exports

The export of cheese in August was 75,676 cwts. of the value of \$784,556 compared with 65,560 at \$694,627 a year ago. The chief purchaser as usual was the United Kingdom with 71,002 at \$733,843.

Farm Implements Export Up

The export of farm implements and machinery, which has doubled in the past twelve months, was of the value of \$188,000 in August compared with \$147,000 a year ago. The largest consignment, amounting to \$71,000, went to British South Africa. Others were: United States \$31,000, New Zealand \$21,000, Great Britain \$13,000.

Export of Dressed Poultry

The export of dressed poultry has been making an impressive advance this year, due to large buying by the United Kingdom, Bermuda and Newfoundland. During the first seven months of 1934 the export was 2,323,978 pounds valued at \$403,282 compared with 1,368,932 pounds valued at \$269,484 in the corresponding period of 1933. The chief purchasers in July, for example were: Newfoundland, 6,716 pounds, United Kingdom 4,632, Bermuda 4,156, St. Pierre 779, Jamaica 580, Hong Kong 303.

Large Export of Gold Bullion

There was the large export of \$10,080,000 of gold bullion in August, \$8,420,000 going to the United States and \$1,660,000 to the United Kingdom. There was also an export of \$317,614 of raw gold, of which \$316,144 went to the United States and \$1,470 to the Netherlands.

August Exports of Copper

The August exports of copper were valued at \$1,765,000 compared with \$1,735,000 a year ago. Sales in the United Kingdom market amounted to \$1,365,000, of which \$960,000 was for ingots, bars etc. and \$378,000 for rods, plates, tubing etc.

Export of Lead in August

The export of lead in August was larger in volume but lower in value than a year ago. The quantity was 300,682 cwt. compared with 247,382 and the value \$563,898 compared with \$585,840.

Increased Export of Nickel

The export of nickel in August was of the value of \$2,469,000 compared with \$2,015,000 in August 1933. The export of nickel in ore, matte or speiss was: United Kingdom \$818,795, United States \$485,849, Norway \$138,654; fine nickel, United States \$822,400, United Kingdom \$99,219, Italy \$49,623, Japan \$46,943; nickel oxide, United Kingdom \$5,580, United States \$1,925.

Large Silver Bullion Export in August

The silver bullion export of August was 1,027,973 ounces valued at \$477,115, compared with 655,512 at \$253,328 a year ago. The quantities were distributed as follows: United Kingdom \$272,656, United States \$129,459, British India \$75,000.

Spectacular Growth of Platinum Export

The export of platinum in August was 13,772 ounces worth \$537,103, all going to the United Kingdom except a small quantity to Norway. A year ago the export was 1,411 ounces at \$56,447. In recent months the export of this valuable mineral has been very large and during the past twelve months was of the value of \$4,715,000 or more than seven times the export in the previous twelve months.

Aluminium Exports in August

Exports of aluminium in August amounted to 16,387 cwt. valued at \$266,590 compared with 5,043 cwt. at \$102,498 a year ago. The chief purchaser was Japan with 13,228 cwt. at \$201,856.

Increased Export of Zinc

The export of zinc spelter in August was 201,085 cwt. valued at \$577,831 compared with 141,671 cwt. at \$524,331 a year ago. The ore export has also increased to such countries as Germany, France and Japan. The value was \$67,562 compared with \$10,873 a year ago.

Alumina and Tin Imports

There were large imports of alumina, including bauxite, in August amounting to 238,451 cwts., most of it coming from Great Britain and the balance from the United States. This was about twice the imports of a year ago.

Imports of tin at 2,791 cwts. were more than double those of last year. It came from the United States, Great Britain and the Straits Settlements.

Large Raw Sugar Imports in August

The imports of raw sugar in August, amounting to 123,434,000 pounds, were much higher than usual. It came from the following countries: Barbados 57,698,900, Jamaica 25,383,200, British South Africa 16,469,700, Fiji 10,290,900, Trinidad 5,333,200, San Domingo 4,255,100, British Guiana 2,679,500, Smaller British West Indies 1,323,000.

Much Canned Meat from South America

An exceptionally large supply of canned meat came from Uruguay and Argentina in August 987,290 from the former and 604,001 from the latter. The total import of 1,617,000 pounds was three times that of a year ago. There were small quantities of 2,376 and 165 pounds from Australia and New Zealand.

Huge Importation of Sausage Skins

A tremendous quantity of sausage skins arrived in Canada in August the value of the whole being \$172,000. The largest consignment came from New Zealand at \$142,000. The importation of sausage skins during the past twelve months was over one million dollars in value or double that of the previous twelve months.

More Rubber Coming Direct from British Malaya

A quite noticeable increase in the importation of raw rubber from British Malaya to Canada direct has been taking place. The quantity, still comparatively small, has just about doubled during the present fiscal year, amounting since March to considerably over one million pounds. The great bulk of our raw rubber comes via the United States, amounting in August to nearly 3,600,000 pounds and in the past five months to about 24,000,000 pounds, a very large increase being recorded.

Imports of Coal in August

Imports of coal into Canada totalled 1,462,469 tons as compared with 1,299,750 in August 1933 and the five-year average for the month of 1,536,076. Anthracite coal importations were recorded at 305,368 tons, consisting of 195,218 from Great Britain, 104,813 from the United States and 5,937 from Belgium. Canada's anthracite supply during the first eight months of 1934 has been obtained from the following countries: United States 53 per cent, Great Britain 46 per cent, and minor tonnages from Belgium and Newfoundland.

Automobile Imports

Automobile parts at \$1,023,000 from the United States accounted for most of the imports of iron vehicles in August. This was an increase over last year of \$165,000. The imports of complete autos from the United States at \$112,000 were an increase of \$33,000 but those from the United Kingdom at \$18,000 were a sharp decrease of \$37,000. Amongst those from Great Britain were two cars at \$13,815, the import value. The bulk of the bicycles, over one thousand, as usual came from the United Kingdom, 44 from the United States and ten from Japan.

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

L3,057,000 into the British market. Finland's main item was soft wood at L2,250,000, which was about one million dollars worth more soft wood than from Canada.

September Employment Situation

The firms furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a further contraction in their payrolls at the beginning of September. The experience of the last thirteen years shows, on the average, a slight recession between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, but the decline at the latest date was rather greater than the average for the years since 1920.

That this was so, was due to very pronounced declines in highway construction, which usually releases men at this season, partly on account of harvest activities; the losses this year, however, (involving over 15,300 workers), were greater than on Sept. 1 in any other year since 1920. Statements were received from 8,820 employers with an aggregate payroll at 922,339 persons, or 9,444 fewer than at the beginning of August.

The index (average 1926-100) stood at 98.8, compared with 99.9 on Aug. 1, and with 88.5 on Sept. 1, 1933. The situation thus continued considerably better than a year ago, and also compared favourably with that indicated in the late summer of 1932, when the Sept. 1 index was 86.0.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows a minor gain in manufacturing, the eighth consecutive monthly increase since Jan. 1, 1934. This advance, though slight, is in favourable comparison with the small decline that in the thirteen preceding years has been the usual seasonal movement between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. The greatest gains occurred in textile and fruit and vegetable canning factories, while there were important losses in fish-canneries and iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, communications, railway construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. On the other hand, there were the unusually large reductions in highway construction, already mentioned, and shipping also released men.

August Milling of Wheat

There were 5,750,000 bushels of wheat ground in Canadian mills in August compared with 6,402,000 a year ago. Oats, buckwheat and mixed grain were also lower but corn and barley slightly higher. Flour production amounted to 1,282,000 barrels compared with 1,443,692.

Increased Output of Automobiles

Production of automobiles in Canada during August included 4,933 units made for sale in this country and 4,971 for export, a total of 9,904. The output a year ago was 6,079 units. The total for August included 7,325 passenger cars and 2,579 trucks.

For the eight months ending August 31 the cumulative output of motor cars in Canada numbered 103,102 units, an increase of 103 per cent over the 50,881 made in the corresponding period of a year ago and 101 per cent over the 51,208 units reported for the first eight months of 1932.

More Radio Sets being Sold this Year

There has been a remarkable advance in the radio industry this year. During the first six months of 1934 there were about 58,000 radio receiving sets sold as compared with 22,250 in the first half of 1933. The sets sold this year were also more expensive on the average, for the total value was \$2,165,000 compared with \$627,000 a year ago. The average value this year was \$37 and last year \$28. These are factory prices.

Nearly half of the sales made this year were in Ontario, about 20 per cent in Quebec and 10½ per cent in British Columbia.

It is interesting to note that over 8,000 of the radio sets were for automobiles, most of them being five and six tube.

Creamery Butter Production Continues to Increase

There was an increase of 2,341,000 pounds in the production of creamery butter in Canada in August. The amount was 29,989,000 pounds compared with 27,648,000 a year ago, the gain being 8½ per cent. Quebec with a production of 10,300,000 pounds had an increase of nearly 12 per cent and Ontario with 9,006,000 was up 7½ per cent. The largest percentage increase was in British Columbia, the total being 540,000 pounds, a gain of 15 per cent.

Gold Production in July

Gold production in July amounted to 245,516 ounces, an advance of 1.2 per cent over the June production of 242,713, but a decline of 4.3 per cent from the July 1933 total of 256,663. During the seven months of 1934 Canada produced 1,679,326 of new gold compared with 1,720,397 in the corresponding period of 1933. Quotations on the New York market in July averaged \$34.59 in Canadian funds at which price the output was worth \$8,492,398.

Advance in Crude Petroleum Production

Canada's petroleum production in July reached a total of 120,772 barrels. During June 109,021 were produced and in July 1933 the output was 100,445. Production during the seven months ending July totalled 837,393 as compared with 633,634 in 1933.

Coal Production in August Much Above Average

Canada's coal production in August advanced to 1,094,340 tons from the July total of 991,023. The August output during the past five years averaged 972,660.

Production of Coke Greatly Increased

Production of coke in Canada at 189,206 tons in August was three per cent over the 183,487 made in the previous month and 26 per cent greater than the 150,283 a year ago. For the eight months ending August the cumulative output of coke in Canada was 1,478,573 tons and compares with 1,103,905 and 1,089,757 in 1933 and 1932.

Dolls for Canadian Children

There are considerably over two million dolls made in Canada in a year; dolls of all kinds. These charming playthings for Canadian babyhood and girlhood run into real money, without taking account of the imports. The factory prices for these two millions made in Canada aggregate about \$312,000.

Preliminary Estimates of Fruit Production

The apple production of Canada in 1934 is estimated at 3,597,000 barrels compared with 5,349,000 in 1933. The supply is larger in British Columbia but smaller in Ontario and Nova Scotia which are also large producing provinces. Pears and plums are a smaller crop than a year ago and peaches are only about half the quantity. Apricots increased but the crop of grapes is somewhat smaller.

Registrations of Motor Vehicles

Registrations of motor vehicles in Canada were as follows in the last few years: 1929, 1,188,929; 1930, 1,232,486; 1931, 1,200,907; 1932, 1,114,503; 1933, 1,082,957. Almost half of the total registrations were in Ontario, which last year had 520,363, Quebec 160,012, British Columbia 88,554, Alberta 86,110, Saskatchewan 84,734, Manitoba 68,740, Nova Scotia 40,443, New Brunswick 26,842, Prince Edward Island 6,940, Yukon 229.

Wholesale Prices of Gasoline in Canada

The average prices of gasoline per gallon in 1933 in the following cities were: Halifax 18.4 cents, Montreal 16.8, Toronto 17.3, Winnipeg 19.8, Regina 23.8, Calgary 20.9, Vancouver 20.2.

Saskatchewan Leads in Marketing Kerosene

The largest amount of kerosene marketed in any province of Canada in 1932, the latest year for which complete figures are available, was in Saskatchewan with 13,000,000 gallons. Ontario was second with 8,000,000. There were 45,000,000 gallons marketed in the Dominion.

Heating with Oil

Domestic and building heating in Canada with fuel oil consumed 77,558,000 gallons in 1932 compared with 73,250,000 in 1931.

About Golf Balls

Canadian golfers use about twice as many Canadian made golf balls as they do the imported variety but the British ball is by far the most popular of the imports. August was typical, the imports from the United Kingdom being 2,451 dozen and from the United States 36 dozen. There were 67,000 dozen manufactured in Canada in 1932.

Progress Made by the Silk Industry in Canada

Striking progress has been made by the silk industry in Canada since 1917 when the collection of statistics for this industry was begun. Since 1917 the gross value of, production, real silk and artificial, has increased about 960 per cent, capital investment about 1,560 per cent, number of employees about 950 per cent and salaries and wages over 1,560 per cent.

Production in 1933 was valued at \$22,755,000, an increase over 1932 of $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while the physical volume increased over 16 per cent. There were 7,801 salaried employees and wage-earners, which was an increase of 765 persons or almost 11 per cent and the wages paid amounted to \$6,139,000, an increase of \$382,000 or about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There were 29 establishments in 1933, an increase of five over 1932 and all of them are located in Quebec and Ontario.

Imports of real and artificial silk and their manufactures, valued at \$10,054,000, showed a further decline of about two and a half millions. The largest proportion of real silk articles came from the United States and artificial silk from the United Kingdom.

Fur Skins Treated in Canada

There were 7,321,000 fur skins treated in Canada in 1933, compared with 7,685,000 in 1932 and 7,034,000 in 1931. The supply of muskrat skins at 2,818,000 was much in excess of the two previous years, but the number of rabbit skins at 1,664,000 was about one million smaller than in 1932. There were fewer squirrel skins at 640,000 but the supply of mole at 569,000 was much larger. The skins of domestic cats treated last year were 25,000 but there were 91,000 in 1932 and 89,000 in 1931.

Bear skins at 921 were not so numerous as a year or two ago but fox skins at 72,000 were a considerable increase. Siberian hare at 42,000 and kolinsky at 91,000 were a large increase. So also was the lynx supply at 3,376. Persian lamb at 129,000 were about the same as before. There were 21,000 wildcat skins used which was half the supply of two years ago. The wolf skins numbered 62,000.

Hospital Rates in 1933 Lower

Hospital rates in Canada in 1933 averaged 1.4 per cent below those of 1932 but 4.4 per cent above the 1928 level. The decline in 1933 marked the continuation of the downward movement since 1928. The greatest rate decrease has been in public wards which in 1933 declined 1.7 per cent. Private room rates moved down 1.1 per cent and semi-private 1.2. Operating room charges showed the least movement.

An average of public ward charges throughout the Dominion in 1933 was \$1.99 as against \$2.03 in 1932. The greatest decrease was in Manitoba where the rate receded from \$1.77 to \$1.51. Semi-private room rates dropped from \$2.85 to \$2.82. Private room rates average fell from \$5.11 to \$5.6 and operating room charges from \$8.23 to \$8.14.

Typewriter Ribbons

There are about 65,000 dozen typewriter ribbons made in Canada in a year. The factory value of these is \$206,000. Almost as many are imported.

Highways in Canada in 1933

During the year 1933 there was an increase of 4,110 miles of surfaced road in Canada, the greater part of it being in gravelled surfaces. Cement concrete showed an increase of 143 miles and bituminous macadam and concrete surfaces were increased by 102 miles. As yet there is little of that higher class of road in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces.

The surfaced highway mileage in Canada is now 94,721 miles and unsurfaced roads 314,403 miles. This included all roads outside of incorporated cities, towns and villages under the jurisdiction of provincial highway departments.

Both the provinces and municipalities greatly curtailed their expenditures on highway construction in 1933, despite considerable work done to relieve unemployment. Total capital expenditure, including federal subsidies, amounted to almost \$24,000,000 as against \$50,000,000 in 1932. Nova Scotia was the only province to show an increase.

British Columbia made an 88 per cent reduction, Alberta 81, Prince Edward Island 76, New Brunswick 72, Ontario 55, Quebec 41, Saskatchewan 34, and Manitoba 8 per cent.

The provincial highway debt of Canada in 1933 was \$438,000,000 with annual charges of 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ million dollars. Ontario led with \$185,410,000 at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ millions of interest on the average provincial rate of five per cent, Quebec coming next with \$57,877,000 at \$3,628,000 interest. British Columbia was third with \$40,441,000 and interest of almost two millions.

Maintenance expenses for the year were reduced by about five millions to \$16,850,000.

The gasoline tax brought a revenue of \$26,468,000, motor vehicle registrations and taxations \$20,576,000 making a grand total revenue of \$47,044,000. In Ontario the gasoline tax brought \$12,852,000 and registrations \$7,641,000, the total being \$20,493,000.

Retail Sales Increase 3 p.c. in August

Retail sales in August showed an increase of more than 3 p.c. over July. An increase over July has occurred only three times in the six years for which the index has been compiled. These statistics are based on returns from 118 chains and departmental establishments, comprising approximately 2,800 stores.

Marriages in Canada Continue to Increase

Births registered in 70 cities and towns in August numbered 6,767, deaths 3,554 and marriages 2,952 as compared with 6,704 births, 3,423 deaths and 2,539 marriages in August last year, showing increases of 1 per cent in births, 4 per cent in deaths and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in marriages.

Births registered during the eight months January-August of this year totalled 54,192, deaths 30,747 and marriages 20,536 as against 54,970 births, 30,889 deaths and 18,322 marriages during the corresponding period last year. This comparison shows decreases of 3 per cent in births and one-half per cent in deaths, and an increase of 12 per cent in marriages.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010690823