

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. 111 - No. 10.

Ottawa, Saturday, March 9, 1935.

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - A Gain of 10.8 p.c.
Was Shown in the Economic Index over the Week of March 3
1934 - The Low Interest Rate in Principal Countries is a
Constructive Feature of the Current Economic Situation

The economic index, maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed a gain for the second consecutive week. Measured by the index, economic conditions are developing favorably in the current period. The trend was downward from the second week of the year until February 16th. The recovery of the last two weeks offset a considerable part of that recession. The index consequently was 102.7 in the week ended March 2 compared with 102.3 in the preceding week and 92.7 in the same week of 1934. The gains in these comparisons was 0.4 p.c. and 10.8 p.c., respectively.

The index is based on six major factors adjusted wherever necessary for seasonal tendencies and weighted according to their significance for the purpose in hand.

Railway freight traffic was a most favourable factor in February. The seasonally adjusted index of carloadings moved up sharply to a relatively high level in the last five weeks. The movement in the corresponding period of 1933 and also of 1934 was greatly exceeded by the recent records. The heavy movement of coal, pulpwood and miscellaneous commodities account for the greater part of the gain but appreciable increases were also shown in ore and l.c.l. merchandise. The gain in miscellaneous commodities in the first eight weeks of the year over the same period of 1934 was no less than 10,405 cars.

The gross operating revenues of the Canadian Pacific railway were \$8,656,000 in February compared with \$8,266,000 in January and \$8,644,000 in the same month of last year.

The stability of commodity prices was again shown by the slight change in the weekly index of 567 commodities. The index was 72.3 compared with 72.1 in the preceding week and 72.2 in the same week of 1934. Wheat, oats and rye averaged slightly higher on the Winnipeg grain exchange, while barley and flax recorded recession. Cattle at Toronto showed a considerable advance. Zinc and silver advanced at New York, a decline being shown in tin. Primary commodity markets for February were generally firm, with moderate gains being registered in some cases.

The advance for the second consecutive week in the inverted index of bond yields was an influence in raising the economic index in the period under review. The 1952, 4 p.c. Dominion Government bond was bid as high as 106 1/8. The bid quotation for the 1943, 5 p.c. refunding bond was as high as 114 and the 4 1/2 p.c., 1944 and 1946 bonds reached 111. Some decline was shown after the week ended March 2. Owing to the spectacular advance in government bond prices in the twelve months, the inverted index of bond yields is at a much higher point than in the week ended March 3, 1934.

The decline in common stock prices from the preceding week was general in each of the groups of the official classification. The index of 112 stocks receded from 90.3 to 88.8, industrials dropping from 130.6 to 128.7. The index of 20 utilities dropped from 49.6 to 48.1.

The index of bank clearings showed a decline of nearly 9 p.c., while the index of speculative trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges was up 10 p.c.

Weekly Economic Index with Six of Its Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings ¹	Wholesale Prices	Reciprocals of Bond Yields ²	Clearings	Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
March 3, 1934	72.4	72.2	113.4	98.5	92.7	232.2	92.7
Feb. 23, 1935	77.4	72.1	141.4	94.3	90.3	114.6	102.3
March 2, 1935	78.6	72.3	145.1	85.9	88.8	126.1	102.7

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index.

2. Price of a fixed net income from Dominion bonds, based on a yield of 4.84 per cent for the base year 1926, and 3.33 per cent for the latest week.

The new business obtained by the construction industry made an excellent showing in February. Awards were \$10,672,000 against \$5,635,000 for the same month of last year. The cumulative total for the first two months of the year showed a gain of 69.3 p.c. over the same period of 1934. Contemplated work reported for the first time during the first two months of the year was \$53,706,200 compared with \$16,734,000 in the same period of 1933 when the low point of the depression was reached.

The large contracts in February included a customs house and post office in Hamilton valued at \$1,663,000. Most of the large contracts placed in February were a part of the public works programme of the Dominion Government.

Flour production was 1,025,000 barrels in January compared with 1,042,500 in the same month of last year. After seasonal adjustment the index of flour production increased from 59.3 in December to 62.0 in January, a gain of 4.5 p.c.

The Low Interest Rate Prevailing in Principal Countries a Constructive Factor

The low level of interest rates prevailing in principal countries during recent months is characteristic of the present phase of the major economic cycle. The trend has been downward for the last five years, and current rates are lower in most countries than at any time since the pre-war period.

Low money rates are regarded as one of the most constructive factors for the encouragement of the resumption and extension of productive operations. During depression financial policy is directed toward creating conditions favorable to easy credit and low interest rates. Such action tends to be successful as it is supplemented by normal developments. Thus the marked reduction of productive operations, and the lower level of prices characteristic of a period of depression, naturally lead to a decline in the use of liquid funds.

Interest rates usually average lower in the early years of revival than in the last year of the depression. Invariably these rates move upward before the revival has been long in progress. The cause of this advance in money rates is obvious, and what requires explanation is the slowness with which the rise begins. Bank loans are among the facilities required by nearly every business enterprise. The volume of loans demanded increases not with the physical but with the pecuniary volume of business and the latter type of expansion may be deferred by a relatively small change in commodity prices for some time after the physical volume of business has expanded. Moreover, the banks have such liberal reserves at this stage of the economic cycle that they are able to meet an increasing demand for some time without greatly altering their strong liquid position.

The inflow of deposit money increases the lending power of the banks, and therefore retards the advance in interest rates. But when banks have secured tolerably full employment for their resources available for lending, they exact higher prices for additional advances, in the same way that manufacturers raise their selling prices when they have obtained substantial orders involving capacity operations.

Short-term interest rates in London were lower in January than at any time in recent years, three months bankers' drafts having been 0.38 p.c. The highest point in the last six years was reached in October 1929 when the rate was 6.13 p.c.

Four to six months prime commercial paper in New York averaged 0.88 p.c. in recent months, the highest point since July 1929 having been 6.13 p.c. prevailing in September and October of that year.

The private discount rates of Germany and Italy are at relatively low levels, while those of France are considerably below the rates obtained in the early part of 1934.

High-grade bond yields in Canada, representing long-term interest rates, were lower in the last three months than at any time in 29 years. The yield on government bonds averaged 3.65 p.c. in January compared with 5.00 p.c., the high point of 1929.

Interest rates in the six above-mentioned countries followed the same general pattern in the last six years. Rates were high in the later part of 1929, reflecting the heavy demand for funds for speculative and other purposes. A decline was general until the later part of 1931, when the financial disturbance resulting in the departure of the United Kingdom from the gold standard, led to a temporary rise in money rates in the principal countries. Aside from France, where rates have fluctuated considerably since the beginning of 1932 the trend has been downward until the extremely low levels of recent months were reached.

Low interest rates resulting from ample liquid reserves are now acting as a constructive factor in most of the principal countries. This condition, brought about partly by governmental action and partly by the normal accumulation of funds due to business inactivity and low price levels, is the principal element of readjustment at the present time.

Representative Interest Rates in Six Countries Showing the Highest
Point of 1929 and the Latest Available Rate

Country and Description of rate	High Point	Latest Available
	1929	rate
Canada - Government Bond Yields	5.00	3.65
United Kingdom - Bankers Acceptances 3 months	6.13	.38
United States - Prime Commercial Paper 4 - 6 months	6.13	.88
Germany - Private Discount Rate	7.50	3.50
France - Private Discount Rate	3.50	1.50
Italy - Private Discount Rate	7.18	4.00

Financing of Auto Sales

There were 2,729 new and used automobiles financed to the extent of \$1,164,348 in January 1935, 2,818 at \$1,059,993 in December 1934, and 2,157 at \$813,973 in January 1934.

New vehicles financed numbered 885 in January this year, 614 in December and 509 in January last year, while used vehicles numbered 1,844, 2,204 and 1,648 for the same three months. The amount of financing for new vehicles was \$651,272 in January, \$456,180 in December and \$363,847 in January 1934. Corresponding totals for used vehicles were \$513,076, \$603,813 and \$450,126, respectively.

Cement Production in 1934

Canadian producers shipped 82,498 barrels of Portland cement in December; during the preceding month 223,347 barrels were shipped and in December, 1933, the total was 99,270. 3,773,724 barrels of Portland cement were shipped in 1934 as compared with 3,007,432 in 1933 and 4,498,721 barrels in 1932.

Production of Clay Products in 1934

Production of clay products in 1934 was of the value of \$2,387,000 compared with \$2,263,000 in 1933. The December production was \$120,000 compared with \$117,000 a year ago.

Lime Production in 1934

Lime production in 1934 was 365,029 tons, which was the highest since 1930. The December production of 34,020 tons was the highest December since 1929.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended March 2 amounted to 44,034 cars as against 42,610 in 1934 and 45,012 for the previous week. Compared with last year's loading grain was lighter by 554 cars, coal by 902, coke by 24, and lumber by 132. Pulpwood showed an increase of 1,195 cars, miscellaneous an increase of 1,146. Other forest products increased by 290 cars and ore by 259. Loadings in the eastern division at 28,956 cars were lighter than in 1934 and also lighter than for the previous week, whereas in the western division the total of 15,478 was 1,743 above last year's and 190 above the previous week's total.

Stocks of Corn

Stocks of corn in Canada on March 1 were as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: United States 5,468,000 (7,822,000) bushels, Argentine 140,000 (1,325,000), British South African 2,373,000 (78,000).

INTEREST RATES IN SIX COUNTRIES, JULY 1929 to 1935.

Per
Cent

6

5

4

3

6

4

2

0

6

4

2

0

9

7

5

3

1

3

2

1

7

5

3

1929

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

CANADA
GOVERNMENT BOND YIELDS.

UNITED KINGDOM
BANKERS ACCEPTANCES
3 months.

UNITED STATES
PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER
4-6 months.

GERMANY
PRIVATE DISCOUNT RATE.

FRANCE
PRIVATE DISCOUNT RATE.

ITALY
PRIVATE DISCOUNT RATE.

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Canada's Position in International Trade

Canada during the calendar year 1934 maintained a relatively high place amongst the leading commercial nations of the world in international trade. The Dominion occupied eighth place in total trade during last year, against ninth place in 1933. In imports the standing was ninth place, compared with eleventh in 1933, while in exports Canada occupied fifth place against the sixth position in 1933. In the calendar year 1934 there were some notable changes in the relative position of certain chief trading countries of the world. The United Kingdom in 1933 and 1934 occupied second position in the value of exports, while Canada moved from sixth position in 1933 up to fifth position in 1934, displacing Belgium. In import trade Canada moved from eleventh place in 1933 up to ninth place in 1934, displacing Switzerland and British India, while in total trade the Dominion moved from ninth place in 1933 up to eighth place in 1934, displacing Italy. The following table gives further details respecting the relative position of the leading commercial countries of the world:

Trade of Twelve Leading Commercial Countries in Canadian Currency (Calendar Year 1934)

Note: The figures in parentheses represent relative position in 1933.

Countries	Total Trade		Net Imports		Domestic Exports	
	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount
		Million \$		Million \$		Million \$
United Kingdom	1 (1)	5,376	1 (1)	3,399	2 (2)	1,977
United States	2 (2)	3,704	3 (2)	1,623	1 (1)	2,081
Germany	3 (3)	3,361	2 (4)	1,736	3 (3)	1,625
France	4 (4)	2,657	4 (3)	1,499	4 (4)	1,158
Belgium	6 (5)	1,280	7 (6)	647	6 (5)	633
Netherlands	7 (6)	1,167	5 (5)	692	9 (10)	475
Japan	5 (7)	1,294	8 (8)	663	7 (7)	631
Italy	9 (8)	1,094	6 (7)	650	10 (9)	444
Canada	8 (9)	1,159	9 (11)	506	5 (6)	653
British India	10 (10)	1,029	10 (10)	471	8 (8)	558
Argentina	12 (11)	722	12 (12)	331	11 (11)	391
Switzerland	11 (12)	732	11 (9)	461	12 (12)	271

Primary Movement of Wheat

Marketings of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending February 22 amounted to 2,584,000 bushels, as against 2,306,000 the week before and 1,707,000 in the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts were, with the figures for last year in brackets: Manitoba 162,000 (194,000), Saskatchewan 1,058,000 (687,000), Alberta 1,365,000 (825,000). Thirty weeks: Manitoba 27,312,000 (23,788,000), Saskatchewan 81,446,000 (88,487,000), Alberta 75,962,000 (66,377,000), Total 184,720,000 (178,652,000).

Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of twenty-three mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100 was 127.0 for the week ending February 28, as compared with 126.1 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks rose from 125.4 to 126.4, and four base metals stocks from 132.9 to 133.3.

Copper Production in December

Copper production in Canada during December was reported at 31,370,556 pounds. In November 34,357,662 pounds were produced; in December 1933, the output was 26,610,276. Production during the calendar year 1934 totalled 365,646,739, an advance of 21.9 per cent over the preceding year's total.

Electrolytic copper on the London market was quoted at 6.78133 cents per pound in Canadian funds; valued at this price the month's output was worth \$2,127,341. The November average price was 6.57382 cents per pound and the value of the month's production was \$2,258,611.

World Stocks of Copper

World stocks of refined copper increased 10,750 tons during December to a total of 494,250. The United States stocks increased 13,000 tons during the month but there was a decline of 2,500 in those held in other countries. The official London Metal Exchange warehouses contained 50,294 tons of refined copper and 12,479 of rough on December 29. At the end of November 43,562 tons of refined and 12,001 of rough were on hand.

December Nickel Production

The Canadian production of nickel in December amounted to 10,714,382 pounds as compared with 12,159,388 pounds in the preceding month and 8,805,016 in December 1933. During the calendar year 1934 output in Canada totalled 128,815,575 pounds; in the preceding year 83,264,658 were produced.

Production of Feldspar During December

Canadian producers shipped 1,436 tons of feldspar during December as compared with 1,691 tons in November and 1,228 in December 1933. During the year, shipments totalled 15,960 tons or 48.8 per cent above the tonnage shipped in the preceding year.

Commercial Salt Production

Commercial salt production in Canada during December amounted to 11,531 tons; in the preceding month 20,279 tons, and in December 1933, the total was 8,618. Production during the twelve months ending December advanced to 195,060 tons as compared with 175,375 tons in the corresponding period of 1933. Exports amounted to 731 tons, and imports 7,642 tons.

Changes in the Value of Retail Sales in January

The index of the value of retail sales stands at 61.2 for January, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, January 1929 equalling 100, an increase of nearly 1 p.c. over the 60.6 recorded for January 1934. Comparing December 1934, and January 1935, all index numbers showed a decline due to seasonal influences, January always showing a decline from the high level of Christmas activity. The general index fell from 99.5 to 61.2.

Comparing January 1935 with January 1934, index numbers were higher this year for six groups, four showed declines and one remained unchanged. Sales of Boots and Shoes rose from 49.2 to 52.0; Drugs from 75.3 to 79.2; Furniture from 34.0 to 36.5; Groceries and Meats from 74.7 to 76.0; Hardware from 49.8 to 56.3 and Music and Radio from 20.1 to 25.9. Candy sales fell from 56.1 to 40.7; Clothing from 55.1 to 53.5; Dyers and Cleaners from 76.5 to 69.3 and Restaurants from 53.2 to 52.9. The General and Departmental index remained unchanged at 55.1.

Leather Footwear in January

The production of leather footwear by 183 factories in January amounted to 1,330,000 pairs, an increase over the preceding month of 160,000 pairs, or 14 per cent; and an increase over January, 1934, of 299,000 pairs, or 29 per cent. The value of footwear, except rubber, imported into Canada during the month was \$24,420, compared with \$62,445 in the preceding month and \$35,792 in January 1934.

The exports of Canadian made leather footwear in January totalled 6,560 pairs, valued at \$25,452, compared with 4,626 pairs, valued at \$18,620 in January 1934. The export for the month is divided by countries of destination as follows: United Kingdom, \$10,580, or 42 per cent of the total; New Zealand, \$9,711, or 38 per cent; United States, \$3,340, or 13 per cent; Jamaica, \$1,587, or six per cent; and other countries, \$234, or one per cent.

New Motor Vehicle Sales in January

Retail sales of new passenger cars, trucks and buses in Canada in January, show an increase of 62.2 p.c. in number and 65.6 p.c. in value as compared with January 1934. There were 3,456 new vehicles sold for \$3,505,028 in January, 2,182 for \$2,357,674 in December and 2,131 for \$2,116,095 in January 1934.

New passenger cars numbered 2,850 in January this year, 1,649 in December and 1,875 in January last year with corresponding retail values of \$2,863,880, \$1,745,000 and \$1,815,612 respectively. There were 606 trucks and buses sold for \$641,148 in January, 533 for \$612,674 in December and 256 for \$300,483 in January 1934.

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 rose further from 72.1 for the week ending February 22 to 72.3 for the week ending March 1. The chief price changes recorded were gains for grains, milled products, raw sugar, livestock, fresh meats and copper, and losses for raw rubber, hay, lard, raw silk and tin.

Canadian Farm Products advanced from 62.7 to 63.2. Better prices for grains carried the index for Field Products from 56.2 to 56.3 and strength in livestock, poultry and eggs increased the Animal division from 73.5 to 74.7.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat for the week ending March 1 amounted to 1,007,000 bushels as compared with 2,769,000 the week before and 3,564,000 in the same week last year. Clearances for the week were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: Vancouver-New Westminster 660,000 (1,663,000), United States ports 192,000 (1,414,000), Saint John 112,000 (454,000), Halifax 40,000 (33,000), 3,180 bushels were shipped by rail from Montreal to Maritime ports for export as against 280 last year, Total 1,007,000 (3,564,000). Thirty-one weeks: Vancouver-New Westminster 27,496,000 (31,441,000), Montreal 18,698,000 (31,928,000), United States ports 14,254,000 (16,894,000), Churchill 4,050,000 (2,708,000), Sorel 2,807,000 (5,288,000), Saint John 3,735,000 (3,722,000), Quebec 1,762,000 (8,492,000), Halifax 1,670,000 (1,068,000), Prince Rupert 1,316,000 (nil), Total 74,789,000 (101,541,000).

Visible Supply of Wheat

Canadian wheat in store on March 1 was reported at 240,704,000 bushels as compared with 241,052,000 a week ago and 229,325,000 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 21,484,000 bushels as against 8,801,000. United States wheat in Canada was shown as 1,049,000 compared with 2,235,000.

Sheet Metal Products in 1933

Production from the Sheet Metal Products Industry in Canada was valued at \$25,964,000 in 1933 as compared with an output worth \$27,886,000 in the previous year and \$39,039,000 in 1931.

Export of Wheat in February

Canada's export of wheat in February was 7,207,000 bushels of the value of \$5,536,000. A year ago the export was 6,513,000 bushels at \$4,416,000. The average value in February this year was 76.8 cents per bushel as against 67.8 a year ago.

Wheat Flour Exports in February

The export of wheat flour in February was 309,729 barrels valued at \$1,167,094 compared with 328,376 at \$1,127,597 last year. The average value in February this year was \$3.77 as against \$3.43 a year ago.

Price Movements in February

Primary commodity markets in February were generally firm, with moderate gains being registered in some cases. These contributed to an advance in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices from 71.7 in the third week of January to 72.1 for the third week of February. Strength in grains, silver, sugar, steers and eggs supported this increase. Coffee, cotton, silk, rubber, copper, and zinc showed little change. Hogs averaged lower although they registered appreciable gains in the latter half of the month. Tin prices declined, influenced according to market reports, by repercussions from the collapse of London pools operating in pepper and shellac. The wholesale price index of 72.1 was exactly upon a par with that for the corresponding week of 1934.

Security markets appeared to anticipate the "gold clause" decision of the United States Supreme Court which was given on February 18. Index numbers of common stock prices turned upward in the week of February 7, and continued to advance until the final week of the month when a moderate reaction occurred. Gold stocks made the best showing, with industrials also recording substantial gains. Utilities have not shown much change since the beginning of the year. The average level of common stock prices at the end of February was slightly lower than in early January, and approximately upon a par with that of a year ago. Prices for Dominion government bonds turned weaker in the first half of February, but regained the greater part of earlier losses during the latter half of the month.

Prior to the "gold clause" decision of February 18 exchange markets moved within extremely narrow limits, and gold currencies were decidedly weak. Subsequently the gold units strengthened moderately, and were firm as the month closed. United States dollars continued to command a fractional premium at Montreal all through February. The pound sterling after remaining fairly steady for the first three weeks turned downward in the final week, and on February 28, gold commanded the record price of 144 shillings 1 pence (£35.016) per fine ounce, in the London market.

Higher prices for meats and dairy products were largely responsible for a slight increase in the cost of living index from 78.9 in January to 79.1 in February. Eggs and coal declined moderately.

Imports of Wood Pulp, Pulp Wood and Paper

The United States supplied all of Canada's wood pulp import requirements in January, amounting to 30,862 cwt. at \$49,691. Imports in January last year were small, totalling 260 cwt. at \$468. Pulpwood imports amounting to 4,331 cords at \$24,600 compared with 200 cords at \$600 last year. Paper was brought into the country to the value of \$399,123 as against \$426,809 in January 1934. The import from the United States was valued at \$283,843 and from the United Kingdom \$74,602.

Lumber and Timber Imports

Lumber imports in January amounted to 4,632,000 ft. valued at \$194,550 as against 4,738,000 ft. at \$174,848 in January last year, a slight decrease in quantity but an increase in value. The supply came mainly from the United States, being recorded at 4,589,000 ft. at \$192,860.

Hat and Cap Industry

The factory value of the production of the hat and cap industry in Canada in 1933 was \$8,787,000 compared with \$9,464,000 in 1932. Women's straw hats were the most important articles of production with an output of 122,329 dozen valued at \$1,657,053. Women's wool felt hats follow next in order with 113,444 dozen worth \$1,338,629. Men's and boys' cloth caps are in third position with 198,366 dozen and a selling value of \$1,252,250, whilst men's fur felt hats occupy fourth place with 50,818 dozen worth \$1,122,296.

Imports of raw materials, partly manufactured and fully manufactured hats and caps during the calendar year 1933 amounted to \$1,605,263, being a decrease of \$585,781 over the value reported in 1932. Exports were relatively small, being \$21,626 in 1932 and \$24,622 in 1933, an increase of \$2,996 for the two year period.

Wheat in Stock at Seaboard Ports

Canadian wheat in store at seaboard ports on March 1 was as follows: Vancouver-New Westminster 11,690,000 bushels, Victoria 927,000, Prince Rupert 720,000, Churchill 2,389,000, Atlantic seaboard ports 10,230,000, United States Atlantic seaboard ports 5,087,000.

Gypsum Production in 1934

Gypsum production in Canada during December amounted to 27,686 tons as compared with 66,572 in the preceding month and 31,035 in December 1933. During the calendar year 1934 the Canadian output totalled 457,634 tons or 19.6 per cent above the 1933 production of 382,736.

Retail Merchandising in British Columbia

The total retail merchandise trade in British Columbia during 1933 amounted to \$153,719,000 according to the results of the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments. This represents a decline in dollar volume of 38.2 per cent when compared with the 1930 retail sales figure of \$248,597,500. Or, representing the total retail merchandise trade in 1930 by 100, indexes of the dollar volume of business for the following three years are 83.2 for 1931, 65.2 for 1932, and 61.8 for 1933.

Retail Trade in Canada in 1933

The total retail merchandise trade in Canada during 1933 amounted to \$1,776,684,000 as compared with \$2,755,569,000 in 1930, according to the Census of Merchandising Establishments. Sales for the two intervening years, 1931 and 1932, amounted to \$2,325,732,000 and \$1,917,219,000 respectively. Or, representing the total retail merchandise trade in 1930 by 100, indexes of the dollar volume of business for the following three years are 84.4 for 1931, 69.6 for 1932 and 64.5 for 1933.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Retail Merchandise Trade in British Columbia, 1933.
2. The Hat and Cap Industry in Canada, 1933.
3. Gypsum Production in Canada in December 1934.
4. Changes in the Value of Retail Sales, January.
5. Feldspar and Salt Production in Canada, December.
6. Copper and Nickel Production in December.
7. The Footwear Trade in January.
8. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
9. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, February.
10. Price Movements in February.
11. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, January.
12. Imports of Lumber, January.
13. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products and Refrigerators, January.
14. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, January.
15. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
16. Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Cold Storage in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, and intransit Stocks.
17. Production of Leather Footwear in Canada, January.
18. The Sheet Metal Products Industry, 1933.
19. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
20. New Motor Vehicle Sales in Canada in January.
21. The Oiled and Waterproof Clothing Industry in Canada, 1933.
22. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
23. Financing of Automobile Sales in January.
24. Cement, Clay Products and Lime Production, December.
25. Canadian Grain Statistics.
26. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January.
27. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, December (French Edition).
28. Retail Merchandise Trade, Canada, 1933.



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