

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - Economic
Index Showed a Gain of About 12 p.c. over Same
Week of 1934 - Low Long-term Interest Rates Favor
Resumption of Construction Activity

Economic conditions in Canada were well maintained in the last three weeks, the index prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics having been 102.4 in the week of March 9 compared with 102.7 in the preceding week. Bank clearings and wholesale prices were the strong features in the week under review, the four other major factors used in this connection showing recession from the level of the preceding week.

The economic index recorded a gain of nearly 12 per cent over the same week of 1934, when the standing was 91.5. Four of the six major factors recorded gains over the week ended March 10th, 1934. Carloadings were up 3.4 per cent, inverted bond yields advanced 24.7 per cent, and bank clearings were 9.4 per cent greater.

Common stock prices were at slightly lower levels than one year ago and the sale of shares on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges declined 38 p.c.

Carloadings in the 9th week showed a seasonally adjusted decline following the comparatively high level of the four preceding weeks. The freight movement of the last six weeks was in excess of the corresponding period of last year. The cumulative total for the first nine weeks of the year was 383,151 cars compared with 361,860 in the same period of 1934. The gain was more than 21,000 cars amounting to 6 p.c. The index of carloadings was 78.3 in February against 75.8 in January, a slight increase having been shown after seasonal adjustment. The movement was 179,888 cars compared with 164,086 in the same month of 1934.

Wholesale prices were slightly stronger in the week ended March 8, the index of 72.4 comparing with 72.3 in the preceding week and 72.0 in the same week of last year. Wheat at 81.2 cents averaged slightly higher than in the week of March 1, while coarse grains recorded recessions. Steers showed further advance in Toronto contrasting with the decline in hogs. Zinc was higher in New York, while lead was unchanged, the advance in silver being continued.

The commodity price level strengthened slightly in February, the index moving up from 71.5 in the preceding month to 72.0, a gain of one-half of a point. The net result was that the index was only one-tenth of one point below the level of February 1934, emphasizing the stabilized character of the general price level during the last 12 months.

The gain of nearly 7 p.c. in the average prices of Canadian farm products was a striking feature of the last twelve months. The index of 70 commodities produced on Canadian farms was 62.0 compared with 58.0 in February 1934.

Dominion Government bonds showed recession in the week ended March 9, the index of inverted yields declining from 145.1 to 142.6.

A gain of nearly 15 p.c. in bank clearings was a bright spot for the week. Clearings were about \$316,000,000 in the week ended March 7 compared with \$243,000,000 in the preceding week. A gain of 9.4 p.c. was shown over the same week of 1934.

The decline in common stocks was fairly general in the week ended March 7. Only two of the groups in the official classification of stocks of domestic companies showed gains over the preceding week. The decline from the same date of 1934 was 0.8 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 10, 1934	71.6	72.0	114.4	90.2	88.5	184.6	91.5
March 2, 1935	78.6	72.3	145.1	85.9	88.8	126.1	102.7
March 9, 1935	74.0	72.4	142.6	98.7	87.8	114.2	102.4

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 p.c. for the base year 1926, and 3.39 p.c. for the latest week.

Relation of Construction and Bond Yields

The records of the construction industry are generally regarded as being of great value for barometric purposes. During a time of depression, the existing plant and equipment, generally speaking is more than sufficient to meet current demands for industrial products. Once the fixed capital equipment is again operated at a high percentage of capacity corresponding to the state of affairs in the period of maximum prosperity, the construction industry immediately acquires additional momentum. The high level of operations in Canada from 1927 to 1930 as shown by the value of contracts awarded being in excess of \$400,000,000 per year, is a fitting commentary upon the correlation of the industry with economic progress. During that period, the increased employment afforded to a growing force of workers by the construction industry and the strong demand for building materials reacted powerfully upon the whole economic life of the Dominion. The low level of construction from the early months of 1932 following two years of drastic decline coincided with the recurrence of a major depression. The public works programme of the Dominion Government has resulted in greater activity in recent months, but the level of non-governmental business remains extremely low. After adjustment for cost changes, the level of construction work was lower during the last two years than at any other time since 1919.

While the investment of fresh capital in business enterprises never ceases altogether, it sinks during depression to a relatively lower ebb than does the rate of current production of such staples as agricultural produce, coal or non-ferrous metals. Recovery in building usually begins before depression has terminated; but it is not until business has distinctly entered upon the phase of revival that new investments of this character become large again.

While our information with respect to the volume of savings from year to year is scanty, we have no reason to suppose that its growth is so uneven as that of investments. Hence it should follow that, after a year or two of heavy business borrowings the current supply of investment funds available for the purchase of corporate securities will show signs of being unequal to the demand. One of these signs is the rise of interest rates upon long-term loans which usually begins somewhat later than the rise of discount rates or of commodity prices.

The chart on page three shows the relationship of the volume of construction and the yield on Dominion Government bonds in the post-war period. High-grade bond yields were recently at the lowest point for 29 years, indicating the existence of investment funds in large amount.

Relation of Volume of Construction and Bond Yields

Year	Volume of Construction 1926=100	Ontario Govt. Bond Yields	Dominion Govt. Bond Yields	Year	Volume of Construction 1926=100	Ontario Govt. Bond Yields	Dominion Govt. Bond Yields
1919	56.2	5.60	5.79	1927	118.6	4.54	4.57
1920	75.2	5.95	6.07	1928	133.8	4.43	4.49
1921	70.0	6.00	6.03	1929	164.1	4.89	4.91
1922	92.4	5.42	5.50	1930	129.7	4.71	4.71
1923	85.0	5.19	5.25	1931	91.2	4.63	4.59
1924	79.6	4.94	5.16	1932	43.1	5.23	5.03
1925	82.6	4.78	4.86	1933	26.3	4.68	4.51
1926	100.9	4.79	4.84	1934	36.9	4.11	3.92

Canadian Trade in February

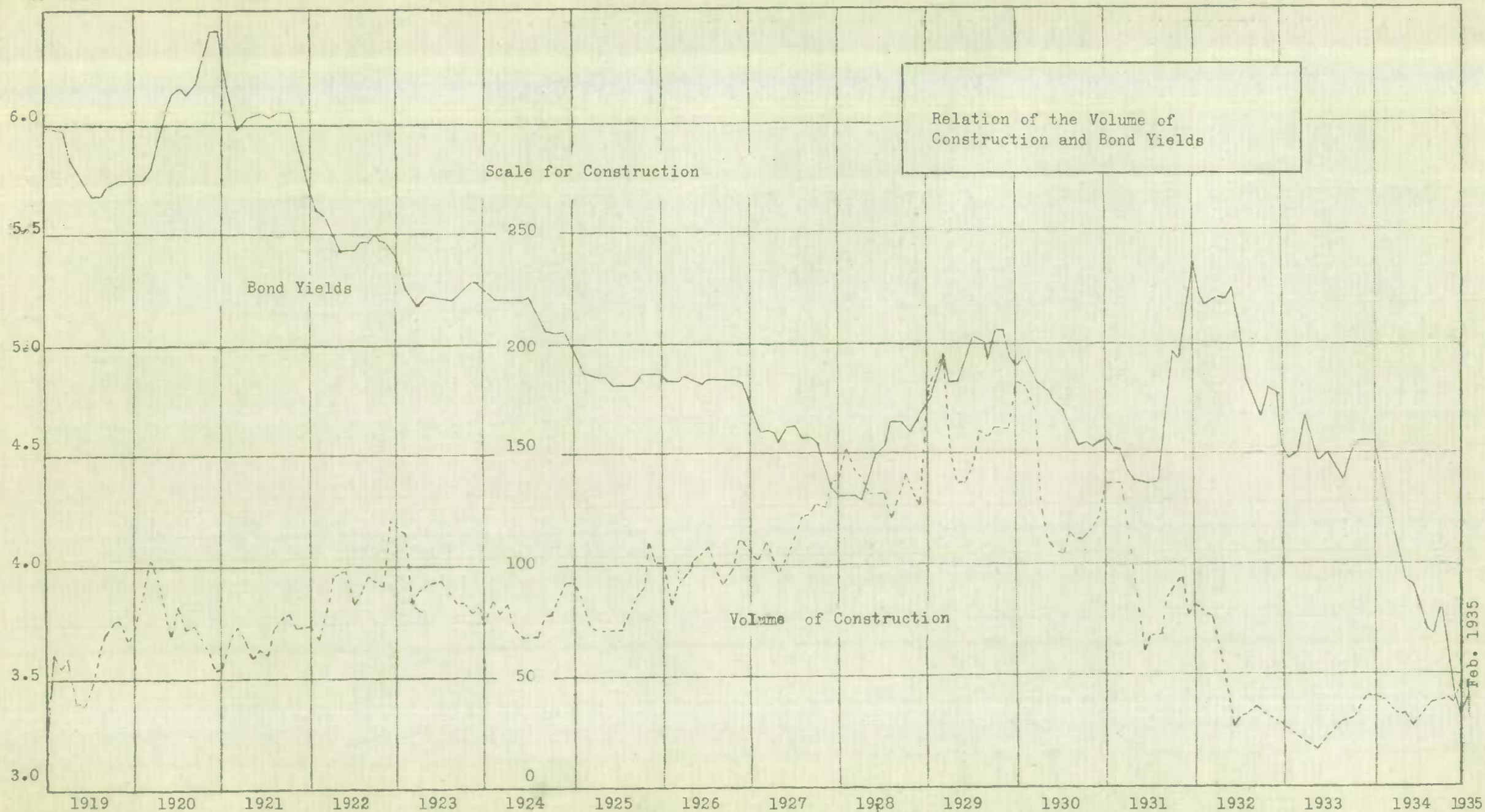
Total trade for February amounted to \$34,721,000 compared with \$71,956,000 in 1934 and \$50,328,000 in 1933. Domestic exports were \$46,719,000 compared with \$37,842,000 and \$26,398,000. Foreign exports were \$960,000 as against \$522,000 and \$416,000. Imports were \$37,044,000 compared with \$33,592,000 and \$23,514,000.

The increase in total trade in February was 17 per cent over 1934 and 68 per cent over 1933. Increase in domestic exports was 23 per cent over 1934 and 77 over 1933. Increase in imports was 10 per cent over 1934 and 57 over 1933.

Duty Collected in February

The duty collected on imported goods in February amounted to \$6,321,000 compared with \$5,831,000 a year ago and \$5,150,000 two years ago. During the first eleven months of the current fiscal year the duty collected was \$76,006,000 as against \$64,384,000 in 1933-34 and \$70,251,000 in 1932-33.

Per cent



Statistical Review of Canadian Mineral Production

The figures in the 1934 preliminary mineral report confirm the official estimate made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the end of the year in that all time high records have been established by the Canadian mining industry for the following: The value of the gold, platinum metals and nickel outputs and the quantity of copper, lead, zinc and platinum metals produced.

The Bureau prepared this year a special bulletin which might be described as an historical summary of the statistics covering the production, imports and exports of the more important metals and minerals throughout the entire cycle of economic depression. The following facts have been deduced from the tables in this publication and emphasize not only the stability and vitality of the Canadian mining industry but also its remarkable powers of recuperation.

In 1929, at what might be described as the crest of the boom period, Canadian copper production totalled 248,121,000 pounds; in 1932 it was recorded at 247,679,000 pounds or, compared with 1929, a decrease of less than one per cent. In 1934, only two years later, the Canadian production of copper at 364,891,000 pounds represents an increase of over 47 per cent above 1932 or the year that might be described as the darkest of the depression. It should be remembered that this record of endurance and progress was attained during a period that witnessed a fall in the price of copper on the New York market of from over 18 cents to $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents, an all time low. It is also interesting to note the radical change in our foreign markets during the years under review. In 1928, 88 per cent of Canadian copper went to the United States and only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to the United Kingdom; in 1932 only 49 per cent was consigned to the United States and 35 per cent shipped to the United Kingdom while in 1934, 64 per cent went to the Mother country and only 13 per cent to the United States.

Production of lead in Canada in 1929 totalled 326,523,000 pounds; in 1932 it had fallen to 255,947,000 pounds, a loss of $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1934 the high record output of the metal amounted to 346,270,000 pounds or a 35 per cent increase over 1932. Prices on the London market for these years ranged from a high in 1929 of 23.24 pounds sterling per long ton to a low of 11.92 in 1932.

The record for zinc production during the depression is equally noteworthy. In 1930, with world trade on a general decline, the Canadian minor produced the then high record of 267,643,000 pounds of zinc. This was followed by a recession, with exceptionally low prices for the metal, to 172,284,000 pounds in 1932, a decrease in the annual output of $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The 1934 output, recorded at 298,580,000 pounds, represents an increase of 73 per cent compared with 1932 and constitutes an all time high record for the industry.

The story of nickel through these years is as interesting; from an output of 110,276,000 pounds in 1929 the production fell $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 30,328,000 pounds in 1932 and then within two years realized, in the 1934 quantity of 128,687,000 pounds, not only a new high record but an increase of 324 per cent over the production of 1932.

The minors or producers of the non-metallic minerals and structural materials have generally weathered the storm in an equally commendable manner. Coal production, after suffering a decline in tonnage of 33 per cent from 1929 to 1932, shows in the 1934 output an increase of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over 1932. Asbestos, which had fallen from 306,000 tons in 1929 to 122,977 tons in 1932 has, in the 1934 output, registered a tonnage increase of over 26 per cent above that of 1932.

That the production of structural materials is definitely on the uptrend is evidenced by the 1934 statistics. The combined value of clay products, cement, lime, stone and sand and gravel totalled \$19,233,000, or an increase of 15 per cent over 1933. This improvement is better appreciated when it is realized that the value of these materials had fallen from \$58,535,000 in 1929 to \$16,697,000 in 1933, a decrease of $71\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The statistical story of mining for 1934 can be ended with nothing better than a few salient facts pertaining to the truly remarkable increase in value of Canadian gold production. In 1930, the last year in which the metal was entirely evaluated at \$20.67, the output in Canada totalled \$43,454,000; in 1934 the production of gold by mines of the Dominion amounted to \$102,454,000, an increase of $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over 1933, or compared with 1930 an increase of 136 per cent in four years. While company returns for 1934 are not yet complete, the available statistics relating to Canadian auriferous quartz mining show a total tonnage of ore mined of 7,709,000, an increase of 18 per cent over 1933; ore milled in 1934 totalled 7,625,000 tons or 18 per cent more than 1933. Mines under development only totalled 215, an increase of 67 per cent and producing properties at 111 represents an increase over the preceding year of 28 per cent. Salaries and wages paid during 1934 totalled \$25,048,000, an increase of 22 per cent as compared with 1933.

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The economic importance of primary gold production to the Dominion of Canada may be better appreciated when it is stated that, in the estimate by the Bureau of the balance of International Payments for Canada in 1934, the net value of gold exports was surpassed only by the favourable balance of exports in the entire commodity trade of the Dominion, the favourable balance of \$145,000,000 in the entire commodity trade being raised to \$239,200,000 when the balance of gold exports is included. Again the net value of gold exports equalled 41 per cent of the net interest and dividend payments to foreign holders of Canadian securities, whether government, municipal or corporation and were \$19,200,000 in excess of the Dominion's requirements to meet its capital payments on maturing bonds.

Note: The above statement, prepared by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was read at the annual convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at Winnipeg at the opening session on Tuesday.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending March 1 amounted to 2,385,000 bushels compared with 2,584,000 in the previous week and 1,572,000 in the same week last year. Marketings for the week, with last year's figures in brackets: Manitoba 190,000 (162,000), Saskatchewan 919,000 (585,000), Alberta 1,276,000 (824,000), Total 2,385,000 (1,572,000). Thirty-one weeks: Manitoba 27,502,000 (23,950,000), Saskatchewan 82,365,000 (89,072,000), Alberta 77,238,000 (67,201,000), Total 187,105,000 (180,223,000).

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 131.5 for the week ending March 7, as compared with 127.0 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks rose from 126.4 to 131.2, and four base metals stocks from 133.3 to 137.1.

February Export of Wheat and Flour to the United Kingdom

The February export of wheat to the United Kingdom was 5,334,806 bushels of the value of \$4,217,194 compared with 4,505,583 at \$3,082,618 a year ago. The total export of wheat was 7,206,560 bushels at \$5,535,684 compared with 6,512,686 at \$4,416,159.

Wheat flour exports to the United Kingdom were 136,465 barrels valued at \$495,359 in February compared with 146,354 at \$480,232 in February last year. The export of flour to all countries was 309,729 barrels at \$1,167,094 as against 328,376 valued at \$1,127,597.

Barley Exports in February

Exports of barley in February at 305,478 bushels of the value of \$206,310 were higher than a year ago. The February 1934 export was 173,257 bushels valued at \$76,580. The United Kingdom took 163,797 bushels and the United States 141,168.

February Export of Oats

The export of oats in February was a considerable increase over the same month last year. The total was 1,011,693 bushels of the value of \$405,382 as against 364,088 valued at \$120,550 last year. Exports to the United Kingdom were 683,385 bushels and to the United States 141,844.

Raw Sugar Imports

Imports of raw sugar in January amounted to 24,261,000 pounds compared with 21,038,500 in January 1934. By countries the imports were: British South Africa 7,643,200, Jamaica 4,727,900, Fiji 4,563,500, British Guiana 4,324,900, Australia 2,550,800, Cuba 450,700.

Refined Sugar Trade in January

Imports of refined sugar in January amounted to 410,800 pounds, of which 410,500 came from the United States and 300 from Hong Kong. Exports totalled 221,300, going mainly to Newfoundland and the British West Indies.

Breakfast Foods and other Cereal Products

Production in the prepared breakfast foods and other cereal products industry in 1933 included 47,275,059 pounds of prepared foods (corn flakes, bran flakes, wheat flakes, shredded wheat, mufflets, forceo, etc.) valued at \$6,334,399; unprepared cereal products \$491,247; stock and poultry foods \$152,796 and all other products \$303,744. The total output of "prepared breakfast foods" in 1933 (including those produced in the flour milling industry, was 56,426,549 pounds valued at \$7,361,550. Such unprepared cereals as oatmeal and rolled oats which are exclusively produced in the flour milling industry are not included in this report.

Electric Storage Batteries

Factory sales of electric storage batteries in Canada during October, November and December 1934, were valued at \$781,177 as against \$751,626 in the third quarter, \$845,536 in the second quarter and \$616,442 in the first quarter. Included in the fourth quarter sales were 123,420 batteries for the ignition of internal combustion engines, 4,979 cells for farm lighting plants, 793 cells for railway service and 561 batteries for motor cycle starting.

Sales for the year were valued at \$2,994,781 and included 499,553 batteries for internal combustion engines, 14,243 cells for farm lighting, 2,734 cells for railway service and 3,364 cells for motor cycle starting.

During the year battery imports of all kinds, including parts, were appraised at \$271,922 and exports at \$279,029. Of the exports, New Zealand took \$117,059, Argentine Republic \$62,875, United Kingdom \$13,378, Jamaica \$8,330, Straits Settlements \$7,832, Trinidad \$4,851, and British South Africa \$4,717.

Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index number of industrial common stocks was 128.0 for the week ending March 7 as compared with 128.7 for the previous week, domestic utility common 46.1 compared with 48.1, common of companies located abroad in which Canadians are heavily interested 106.5 compared with 106.2, and for all three groups of common combined 87.8 compared with 88.8.

Fruit and Vegetable Preparations

Although the number of plants in operation in the fruit and vegetable preparations industry in Canada increased from 258 in 1932 to 273 in 1933, the capital investment decreased from \$40,586,892 to \$37,286,824. The average number of employees per annum increased from 5,954 to 6,530; salaries and wages, however, decreased from \$4,056,746 to \$3,642,575. The value of production decreased from \$30,034,537 to \$29,981,400, but the amount paid for materials increased from \$15,600,602 to \$16,461,755. During the period 1927-33 the volume of production increased about 100 per cent. This growth is indeed remarkable as it represents a corresponding increase in the domestic demand for these products, the foreign trade being relatively small when compared with the domestic production. The industry, besides supplying the domestic market, also has a small exportable surplus.

The development of the canned foods industry has affected great changes in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds are to be had at all times of the year, not always with all the flavour of the freshly gathered product, but with much of their original freshness and flavour. The producers in the country are provided with an enormously extended market for their products and the consumer in both city and country with cheap and wholesome food in great variety.

Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat for the week ending March 8 amounted to 1,765,000 bushels as compared with 1,007,000 the week before and 1,910,000 for the same week last year. Clearances by ports were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: Vancouver-New Westminster 723,000 (1,081,000), United States ports 435,000 (316,000), Saint John 320,000 (406,000), Halifax 237,000 (107,000), 180 bushels were shipped by rail to Maritime ports for export overseas.

Thirty-two weeks: Vancouver-New Westminster 28,219,000 (32,523,000), Montreal 18,698,000 (31,928,000), United States ports 14,689,000 (17,210,000), Churchill 4,050,000 (2,708,000), Saint John 3,055,000 (4,128,000), Sorel 2,807,000 (5,288,000), Halifax 1,958,000 (1,175,000), Quebec 1,762,000 (8,492,000), Prince Rupert 1,316,000 (nil), Total 76,554,000 (103,451,000).

Loading Mineral Products in 1934

Production of Canada's leading minerals in 1934 was as follows, with the 1933 figures in brackets: asbestos 159,913 (158,367) tons, cement 3,773,724 (3,007,432) barrels, clay products \$2,386,889 (\$2,262,835) coal 13,795,649 (11,903,344) tons, copper 365,646,739 (299,983,448) lb., feldspar 15,860 (10,658) tons, gold 2,964,826 (2,949,309) fine oz., gypsum 457,634 (382,736) tons, lead 345,626,716 (266,475,191) lb., lime 365,029 (323,540) tons, natural gas 21,836,457,000 (23,138,103,000) cu. ft., nickel 128,815,575 (83,264,658) lb., petroleum 1,418,811 (1,163,541) barrels, commercial salt 195,060 (175,375) tons, silver 16,219,212 (15,187,950) fine oz., zinc 298,704,763 (199,131,984) lb.

Cost of Living in February

The index number of retail prices, rents, and costs of services rose from 78.9 in January to 79.1 in February, owing to higher prices for a number of foods. An index for retail prices alone, including foods, fuel, clothing and household requirements advanced from 73.9 to 74.1. When foods were removed from this index it was unchanged at 78.7.

For 46 food items an index moved up from 68.8 to 69.2, higher prices for meats, butter and cheese influencing the index more than decreases for eggs, tea, and bacon. All meats, with the exception of bacon, continued the advance shown in January. Increases in sirloin beef from 20.0¢ to 20.9¢, in mutton from 19.8¢ to 20.7¢, and in fresh pork from 19.4¢ to 19.9¢ per pound, were indicative of the higher meat prices. Creamery butter rose from 25.5¢ to 28.0¢ per pound, while dairy butter averaged 24.3¢ as compared with 22.2¢ in January. Cheese at 19.7¢ per pound was fractionally higher. Bacon continued the decline first noticed in November, following a strong upward movement for the first ten months of 1934. February prices averaged 31.9¢ per pound as against 32.3¢ for the previous month. Grade "A" eggs fell from 37.1¢ to 32.9¢ per dozen, while an average of Grade "B" and Grade "C" eggs was 27.0¢ as compared with 29.3¢ in January. Tea was down half a cent to 52.4¢ per pound.

Reductions in coal for a few centres caused the fuel and lighting index to recede from 89.0 to 88.9.

Visible Wheat Stocks

Canadian wheat in store on March 8 amounted to 239,803,000 bushels as compared with 240,802,000 a week earlier and 227,891,000 on the same date last year. Canadian wheat in the United States was shown as 20,561,000 bushels as against 8,873,000 last year, while United States wheat in Canada amounted to 1,049,000 bushels compared with 2,229,000.

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 rose further from 72.3 for the week ending March 1 to 72.4 for the week ending March 8. Livestock prices moved up, stimulated by a very substantial export movement to the United States, and fine silver mounted still higher on an active market.

Vegetable Products advanced from 67.5 to 67.6. Grains were firmer because of slightly better prices for wheat, and raw sugar, vegetable oils and hay showed strength also. Canned fruits and milled products were lower and rubber, which has been affected somewhat by the recent fluctuations in sterling, moved down. Animal Products fell from 70.9 to 70.8.

Canadian Farm Products remained stationary at 63.2. Field Products moved up from 56.3 to 56.5 under the influence of higher prices for wheat and hay, but Animal Products declined from 74.7 to 74.4 with reductions in eggs, wool and hides of more importance than gains in livestock and poultry.

Ammonium Sulphate Production

During 1934 the production of ammonium sulphate in Canada totalled 76,229 tons while imports were reported at 11,046 tons and exports at 57,704, leaving 29,571 tons for Canadian consumption. In the previous year the output was 82,534 tons, imports 4,156, exports 62,383 and the apparent consumption in Canada 24,307.

Silver Production in December

Canada's silver production in December amounted to 1,363,238 ounces as compared with 1,535,079 ounces in November and 1,096,399 in December 1933. Quotations for silver on the New York market, in Canadian funds, averaged 53.72807 cents per ounce in December; valued at this price the Canadian output during the month was worth \$732,441. The average price for November was 52.956 cents and the value of the month's production was \$812,916.

Lead Production in December

Lead production in December reached a total of 32,146,753 pounds; in November 31,571,724 pounds were produced and in December 1933, the output was 19,953,733. The average price of lead on the London market, in Canadian funds, in December was 2.2504 cents at which price the Canadian output during the month was worth \$723,431. In November, lead averaged 2.269 cents and the month's production was valued at \$716,362.

World Output of Lead

The world output of refined lead in December totalled 129,951 tons or 4,192 tons per day as compared with 125,612 tons and 4,187 per day in the preceding month. In the United States 32,500 were produced as against 29,755 in November. Mexico's output advanced to 17,457 tons from the November total of 15,880. A 4.7 per cent decline was recorded in Australia's production; the December output was 16,554 tons while in November 17,367 were produced.

Zinc Production in December

Production of zinc in December was reported at 27,684,930 pounds; in November 27,222,359 were produced and in December 1933, the output was 22,238,145. On the London market zinc quotations averaged 2.5589 cents per pound, in Canadian funds, as compared with the November average of 2.6102 cents. Based on these prices the Canadian production in December was worth \$708,430 and in November, \$710,558.

Railway Revenues in December

Canadian railways earned \$24,777,608 in December as against \$22,749,466 in December 1933. Operating expenses increased from \$18,350,290 to \$19,902,194 and net operating revenues were greater by \$476,238. Freight traffic was heavier by 13.2 per cent and freight revenues increased by \$1,641,716, or 10.5 per cent. Although passenger traffic declined by 1.3 per cent as measured by passenger miles, revenues increased \$118,461, or 3.7 per cent. The total pay roll amounted to \$12,185,376, or \$170,239 less than in 1933, and the number of employees declined from 111,779 to 110,036.

Railway Revenues in 1934

Canadian railways reached a low record in 1933 in freight and passenger traffic and also in revenues, expenses and number of employees. In 1934 gross operating revenues increased by 11.2 per cent, or from \$267,809,631 to \$297,836,848, operating expenses increased by \$18,399,382 and the operating income by \$11,201,191, or from \$24,684,450 to \$35,885,641. Freight traffic was heavier by 10.6 per cent and passenger traffic by 9.8 per cent and both were also heavier than in 1932. The number of employees was increased from 113,908 to 119,203 and the pay roll from \$149,909,593 to \$154,804,974, or by 3.3 per cent. Whereas in 1933 out of each dollar earned 53.7 cents went to operating wages, in 1934 only 49.9 cents were paid and other operating expenses amounted to 32.7 cents in 1933 and 33.9 cents in 1934.

Imports of Canned Fruits and Vegetables in 1934

The imports of canned fruits in 1934 totalled 20,095,000 pounds as against 21,327,000 in 1933. Pineapples was the largest item, amounting last year to 16,853,000 pounds compared with 18,354,000 in 1933.

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Imports of canned vegetables in 1934 totalled 2,479,000 pounds compared with 2,076,000 in 1933. Tomatoes, followed by mushrooms, predominated.

Export of Canned Vegetables in 1934

The export of canned fruits in 1934 totalled 24,577,000 pounds compared with 16,484,000 in 1933. Pears in both years were the chief item.

The export of canned vegetables was 20,708,000 pounds as against 17,410,000 in 1933, tomatoes being the chief item.

Pack of Canned Fruit in 1934

The pack of canned fruits in 1934 was as follows, with the 1933 totals in brackets. All weights given are in pounds. Apples 4,887,000 (3,778,000), blueberries 1,507,000 (906,000), cherries 3,027,000 (2,117,000), peaches 5,047,000 (4,731,000), pears 13,548,000 (12,500,000), plums and prunes 1,369,000 (4,203,000), raspberries 1,233,000 (549,000), rhubarb 287,000 (132,000), strawberries 838,000 (670,000), loganberries 2,542,000 (1,769,000), apricots 1,266,000 (293,000).

Pack of Canned Vegetables in 1934

The pack of canned vegetables in 1934 was as follows in pounds with the 1933 figures in brackets: asparagus 1,361,000 (1,160,000), green or wax beans 11,313,000 (9,194,000), baked and other beans 39,376,000 (37,111,000), beets 869,000 (938,000), carrots 63,000 (86,000), corn 25,779,000 (12,305,000), peas 41,331,000 (24,790,000), pumpkin 3,461,000 (3,694,000), spinach 989,000 (907,000), tomatoes 84,624,000 (68,935,000), tomato juice 14,206,000 (10,802,000), tomato paste and purée 4,262,000 (3,734,000), tomato pulp 9,834,000 (3,200,000), all other vegetables 287,000 (194,000), soups of all kinds 53,796,000 (39,728,000), catsup and sauces 13,733,000 pounds (1,996,000 gallons).

Production of Radio Receiving Sets

Production of radio receiving sets in Canada during October, November and December of 1934 numbered 83,757 sets with a factory selling price of \$4,096,300. The output exceeded that of the previous quarter by 78 per cent and the corresponding quarter of a year ago by 23 per cent. Of the total quantity made during the fourth quarter 16,306 were standard broadcast band, 55,922 were selective wave and 11,529 were all wave.

Radio sales during 1934 numbered 167,177 sets at \$7,344,635 as against 130,493 sets at \$5,383,846 in 1933 and 133,454 sets at \$6,758,959 in 1932. Of the total sales in 1934 standard broadcast band receivers accounted for 81,651 sets at \$2,772,259, selective wave receivers 70,484 sets at \$3,380,450 and the all wave sets numbered 15,042 at \$1,191,946. Distributed by provinces, Ontario took 40 per cent of the 1934 sales, Quebec, 18.8 per cent, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 13.9 per cent, British Columbia, 10.1 per cent, Manitoba, 9.7 per cent, and the Maritimes, 7.5 per cent.

Hospitals

Out of 860 hospitals operated in Canada during 1932, 848 furnished whole or partial reports to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of the 860 in operation, 589 were public, 214 private, 35 Dominion and 22 incurable.

The bed capacity of all hospitals operating was 51,577 beds and the percentage occupied was 64. The number of admissions was 588,761, live births 67,294, still births 2,888, and the total under treatment 622,069.

The number of doctors attending patients during the year was 11,416, salaried physicians on staffs 726, internes 733, graduate nurses 5,210, student nurses 9,472, all other employees 16,349, a total personnel of 33,063.

The total estimated cost of maintenance of all hospitals in 1933 was almost \$38,000,000. The average cost in public hospitals was \$2.87 per day, private hospitals \$3.22, Dominion hospitals \$2.73 and incurable hospitals \$1.30.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended March 9 amounted to 41,823 cars as against 43,494 a year ago and 44,034 in the previous week. Grain continued light, being 1,478 cars below last year's loadings. Coal, lumber, other forest products, merchandise and live stock were down. Loadings were down 2,174 cars in the Eastern Division but were up 503 in the Western.

Canadian Trade during the Current Fiscal Year

During the first eleven months of the fiscal year 1934-35 the total trade of Canada amounted to \$1,082,347,000 compared with \$913,570,000 in the same period of 1933-34 and \$816,974,000 in 1932-33. The domestic exports aggregated \$601,376,000 compared with \$521,705,000 and \$437,221,000. The imports amounted to \$474,240,000 compared with \$386,279,000 and \$373,421,000. The increase in total trade was 18 per cent over 1933-34 and 32 over 1932-33. The increase in domestic exports was 15 per cent over 1933-34 and 37 per cent over 1932-33. The increase in imports was 22 per cent over 1933-34 and 27 per cent over 1932-33.

Balance of Trade

The balance of trade in February was favorable to the extent of \$10,634,000 compared with \$4,773,000 a year ago and \$3,300,000 two years ago. The balance of trade during the first eleven months of 1934-35 was \$133,868,000 compared with \$141,011,000 in the same period of 1933-34 and \$70,132,000 in 1932-33.

Stocks of Corn in Canada

Stocks of corn in Canada on March 8 were as follows, with 1934 figures in brackets: United States 5,409,000 (7,637,000) bushels, Argentine 136,000 (1,282,000), ~~South African~~ 2,322,000 (74,000).

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Canadian Grain Statistics.
2. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
3. Trade of Canada by Months, April 1931 to February 1935.
4. Canada's Monthly Trade Trends, March-February, 1932-33 and 1934-35.
5. Canada's Leading Mineral Products.
6. Summary of Exports of Canadian Grains and Flour, February.
7. The Fruit and Vegetable Preparations Industry, 1933.
8. Ammonium Sulphate, 1934.
9. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
10. Mineral Production of Canada, and Imports and Exports of the Principal Metals and Minerals, 1927-1934.
11. Sugar Report for the Period Ending February 23, 1935.
12. Mineral Production of Canada, 1934.
13. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries in Canada, Fourth Quarter and Year, 1934.
14. The Prepared Breakfast Foods and Other Cereal Products Industry in Canada, 1933.
15. Petroleum Industry in Canada, 1933.
16. Prices and Price Indexes, February.
17. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
18. Food in Cold Storage on March 1.
19. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
20. Preliminary Report on the Pack of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, 1934.
21. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada, December.
22. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada in the Twelve Months Ended December, 1934.
23. Production and Sales of Radio Receiving Sets, October, November and December 1934.
24. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production in Canada, December.
25. First Annual Report of Hospitals in Canada, 1932.

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