

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - The Economic
Index at 104.4 Reached a New High Point for Two Years

Reflecting the marked expansion in bank clearings and gains in two other factors, the economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, moved into a new high position for the period of recovery from the beginning of 1933 to the present. The preceding high point was recorded in the second week of the present year, slight gain being shown over that record during the week ended May 4. The index was 104.4, recording a gain of 4.4 p.c. over the preceding week and 10.8 p.c. over the same week of last year.

The main element in the ascendancy over the levels of last year was the gain in bank clearings and in the reciprocal of bond yields. The gain in each of these factors was more than 20 p.c. The weekly index of wholesale prices is gradually pulling away from the levels of last year, the surplus in the latest available week being 3 per cent. This gain is regarded as appreciable for a factor which has not been susceptible to wide changes since July 1933. Carloadings and common stock prices showed moderate recession from the position of last year.

The gain in carloadings from the preceding week was less than normal, the adjustment for holidays resulting in an index of 73.3 in the 17th week against 76.7 in the preceding. The loadings from the first of the year were 725,000 cars compared with 700,000 in the same period of last year. The gain of 3.6 p.c. represents the moderate increase in the railway freight movement of the first 17 weeks of the year. Grain, coal, lumber and paper were the only commodity groups of the nine failing to show a gain over the same period of 1934.

Despite reaction in grain prices, especially in coarse grains, wholesale prices averaged as high in the week ended May 4 as in the preceding. The prices of No. 1 Northern wheat averaged 88.0 cents per bushel against 88.3, while greater declines were shown in oats, barley and rye. Middling cotton advanced at New York and tin was slightly higher. The persistent advance in grains led by a five cent rise in wheat prices was the most important single influence upon the general index during April, although it was less spectacular in character than the increase of roughly 20 cents per ounce in silver prices. The commodity index for the week ended May 3 at 72.7 remained unchanged from the preceding week.

Bond prices showed further gain in the week ended May 4. The bid quotation of the 5 p.c. 1943 Dominion Government refunding bond having been as high as 113, and the 4½ p.c. 1944 and 1946 bonds were quoted at 110½. The index of the reciprocal of bond yields on the 1926 base was 144.6 against 142.4 in the preceding week.

Common stocks receded slightly in the week ended May 2, the index dropping from 89.8 to 89.4. Of the domestic groups, only milling, food and miscellaneous stocks moved contrary to the downward trend. The index of industrials dropped off from 133.1 to 132.4 and utilities receded from 44.6 to 43.7. From the standpoint of the month, common stock prices continued to advance gradually during April following the upturn in the latter half of March.

Bank clearings reflected an acceleration in financial transfers especially in Toronto and Winnipeg. The index even after seasonal adjustment was 107.4 in the week ended May 2, against 75.7 in the preceding week. The gain over the same week of last year was 21.4 p.c.

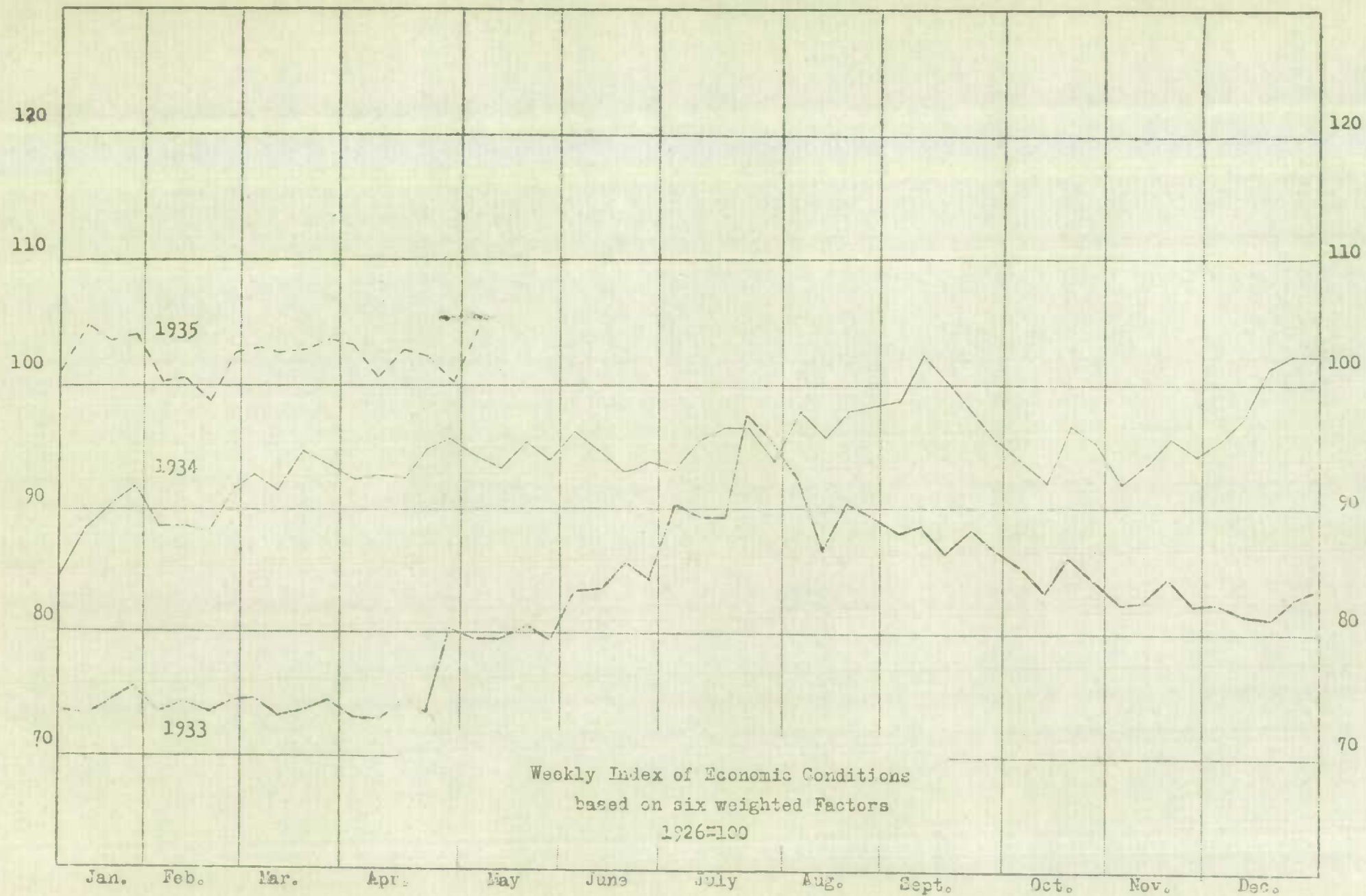
Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components

1926=100

Week	Car loadings ¹	Wholesale Prices	Reciprocals of Bond Yields ²	Clearings	Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
May 5, 1934	74.9	70.6	120.2	88.4	93.6	195.3	94.2
April 27, 1935	76.7	72.7	142.4	75.7	89.8	86.5	99.9
May 4, 1935	73.3	72.7	144.6	107.4	89.4	137.0	104.4

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 3.35 p.c. for the latest week.

A chart on the following page shows the trend of the economic index from January 1933 to the present. The maintenance of the index since the beginning of the present year at a considerable level over 1934 is a noteworthy feature.



Imports of Vegetable Oils in March

Imports of vegetable oils in March amounted in value to \$717,000 compared with \$483,000 a year ago. Leading items were 4,194 cwt. of chinawood oil at \$42,445 from the United States; 133,409 gallons of cocoanut oil for soap manufacture at \$67,603 from the United States and 77,894 gallons of the same at \$27,310 from Ceylon; 5,824 cwt. of crude cottonseed oil at \$37,011 from the United Kingdom and 5,526 gallons of refined cottonseed oil at \$5,659 for canning fish; 34,986 pounds of bay oil and otto of limes at \$38,643 from the United States; 31,607 gallons of olive oil for manufacture from the United States at \$20,505, 29,226 gallons of edible olive oil at \$34,280 from Italy; 4,731,552 pounds of palm oil at \$172,424 from the United Kingdom, Straits Settlements and Nigeria mainly; 25,213 cwt. of crude peanut oil at \$150,396 from United Kingdom and China.

Imports of Green Coffee in March

The imports of green coffee in March amounted to 2,990,000 pounds, or about one million pounds less than a year ago. The chief countries of exit were as follows: Jamaica 870,000 pounds, Brazil 621,000, British East Africa 573,000, Colombia 541,000, United Kingdom 143,000, Mexico 75,000, Costa Rica 49,000, Hawaii 46,000, Trinidad 35,000, British Guiana 15,000, Abyssinia 13,000.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending April 26 amounted to 1,072,000 bushels compared with 1,592,000 the week before and 1,536,000 in the same week last year. By provinces the receipts for the week: Manitoba 77,000 (90,000), Saskatchewan 528,000 (817,000), Alberta 468,000 (629,000). Thirty-eight weeks: Manitoba 28,751,000 (25,256,000), Saskatchewan 88,031,000 (96,705,000), Alberta 83,991,000 (73,948,000), Total 200,772,000 (195,908,000) bushels.

Fur Production

The production of raw fur in the twelve months ending June 30, 1934 had a total value of \$12,122,000 compared with \$10,305,000 in the preceding season and \$10,189,000 in 1931-32. These totals comprised the values of pelts of animals taken by trappers as well as pelts from fur farms, the value of the latter amounting to approximately 31 per cent of the whole.

Silver fox, as for many years, was of first importance with a total value of \$3,711,000. Muskrat came second with \$1,863,000, followed closely by mink at \$1,823,000. Other principal kinds were white, patch and red fox, beaver and ermine.

Average prices showed little change from the preceding season. Silver fox, fisher, ermine and muskrat were higher but mink, patch fox, red fox, white fox and marten were lower. The highest average price per pelt was recorded by fisher at \$53.39 and silver fox second with \$35.83.

The total number of pelts of all kinds was 6,063,391 compared with 4,503,558 in 1932-33 and 4,449,289 in 1931-32. The number of squirrel skins increased from 316,635 in 1932-33 to 1,472,920 in 1933-34. Most of the squirrel skins were from Alberta and the average price about 12 cents.

Tourist Expenditures in Canada

The total expenditures in Canada of tourists from other countries in 1934 are estimated to have been \$129,974,000 compared with \$117,124,000 in 1933. Tourists from overseas countries are estimated to have spent \$9,455,000 compared with \$7,763,000 in 1933; from the United States by automobile \$86,259,000 compared with \$72,196,000; from the United States by rail and steamer \$34,260,000 compared with \$29,460,000.

It is estimated that Canadian tourist expenditures in foreign countries amounted to \$60,905,000 compared with \$50,860,000 in the previous year. Tourists to overseas countries are estimated to have spent \$14,272,000 compared with \$13,982,000; by automobile to United States \$32,645,000 compared with \$24,611,000; by rail and steamer to United States \$13,988,000 compared with \$12,267,000.

Galvanized Sheets

Production of galvanized sheets during the first quarter of 1935 amounted to 5,945 short tons, compared with 6,009 a year ago.

Standing of Certain Products In the British Market in 1934

Canada was first in the British market in 1934 in wheat with 35,716,000 cwt., Argentina being second with 35,083,000 and Australia third with 21,674,000. While the margin in quantity was small the difference in value was great: Canada £11,371,000, Argentine £8,189,000, Australia £5,857,000.

Canada was third in barley with 1,371,000 cwt., Persia being first with 3,330,000, United States second with 2,391,000 and Roumania fourth with 1,189,000.

Canada was first in oats with 1,941,000 cwt., Soviet Russia being second with 490,000 and Argentina third with 461,000.

Canada was first in wheat flour with 4,227,000 cwt., Australia second with 1,927,000 and France third with 1,285,000.

Canada was second in 1934 in the total of grain and flour with a value of £15,531,000, Argentina being first with £20,518,000 and Australia third with £6,840,000. In 1932 and 1933 Canada was first.

Canada was second in live cattle with 51,373 head, the Irish Free State being first with 458,164.

Canada was second in bacon with 895,000 cwt., Denmark was first with 4,288,000 and the Netherlands third with 608,000. In 1932 Canada was in seventh place with 182,000 cwt. while Denmark was first with 7,670,000 and Poland third with 1,135,000.

Canada was second in hams with 180,000 cwt., United States being first with 478,000.

Canada was fifth in all meats in the year 1934 with a value of £4,768,000. Argentina first with £18,408,000, Denmark second with £18,084,000, New Zealand third with £12,971,000, Australia fourth with £7,255,000, United States sixth with £4,523,000. Two years ago Canada was in eleventh place.

Canada was second in cheese with 520,000 cwt., New Zealand being first with 2,092,000. Two years ago the import from Canada was 747,000 cwt. and from New Zealand 1,849,000.

Canada was in seventh place in the total of dairy produce with a value of £1,639,000. New Zealand was first with £14,860,000, Denmark second with £12,479,000, Australia third with £8,717,000, Netherlands fourth with £3,703,000, China fifth with £2,436,000, Irish Free State sixth with £2,331,000. Canada was in seventh place also two years ago but the total value then was £2,625,000.

Canada was first in apples with 2,490,000 cwt., Australia being second with 1,526,000 and the United States third with 1,308,000.

Canada was fourth in canned salmon with 128,000 cwt. Soviet Russia was first with 423,000, United States second with 356,000, Japan third with 252,000. The import from Canada has declined from two years ago while the import from Russia, United States and Japan has made considerable increases.

Canada was first in lobsters with 20,000 cwt. out of a total of 23,000.

Canada was fifth in unmanufactured tobacco with 8,059,000 pounds. United States was first with 189,276,000, Southern Rhodesia second with 15,896,000, Nyasaland third with 12,519,000 and British India fourth with 9,802,000. In 1933 the order was United States 159,895,000, Canada 13,961,000, British India 12,968,000, Nyasaland 10,372,000, Southern Rhodesia 10,032,000. In 1932: United States 125,176,000, Nyasaland 15,069,000, Canada 10,672,000, Southern Rhodesia 10,431,000, British India 9,207,000.

Canada was first in copper ore with 28,453 long tons. Spain was second with 6,496.

Canada was third in soft wood lumber with 1,081,000 loads. Finland was first with 1,719,000 and Soviet Russia second with 1,259,000. Canada's supply was nearly five times what it was in 1932.

Canada was fourth in lumber and timber of all kinds with a value of £5,379,000, Finland being first with £7,787,000, Soviet Russia second with £6,601,000, and Sweden third with £5,773,000.

Canada was second in undressed hides and skins with a value of £1,980,000, United States being first with £2,506,000, and Soviet Russia third with £1,176,000.

Canada was first in aluminium, ingots, blocks etc. with 231,000 cwt., Switzerland second with 41,000.

Canada was first in electrolytic copper with 57,000 tons, United States second with 37,114.

Canada was second in lead with 77,000 tons, Australia being first with 164,000 and British India third with 42,000.

Canada was first in crude zinc with 77,000 tons, Belgium second with 15,000.

Canada was first in non-ferrous metals with a value of £6,409,000, Chile second with £2,730,000, Australia third with £2,350,000, United States fourth with £1,913,000.

Canada was first in sensitized photographic plates and films with a value of £242,000, United States second with £17,000.

Canada was fourth in cutlery, hardware and instruments with a value of £464,000. Germany was first with £2,091,000, United States second with £1,257,000, Switzerland third with £1,203,000 and France fifth with £327,000.

Canada was second in vacuum cleaners with a value of £42,000, Sweden being first with £51,000, United States third with £24,000 and Germany fourth with £11,000.

Canada was third in machinery with a value of £581,000. United States was first with £4,859,000, Germany second with £3,331,000, Sweden fourth with £572,000, Switzerland fifth with £500,000, France sixth with £392,000.

Canada was sixth in manufactures of wood and timber with a value of £408,000. Finland was first with £1,037,000, United States second with £1,813,000, Soviet Russia third with £729,000, Sweden fourth with £511,000, Germany fifth with £444,000.

Canada was sixth in chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors with a value of £579,000. Germany was first with £3,593,000, United States second with £1,821,000, France third with £761,000, Switzerland fourth with £623,000, Belgium fifth with £581,000, Netherlands seventh with £474,000, Norway eighth with £442,000, Argentina ninth with £321,000.

Canada was first in patent leather with a value of £252,000, United States second with £88,000, Germany third with £19,000.

Canada was second in newsprint with 1,571,484 cwt. Newfoundland was first with 3,532,094, Finland third with 1,459,990 and Norway fourth with 659,640.

Canada was first in rubber boots and shoes, rubber heels and soles and other rubber manufactures with a value of £621,479. Germany was second with £627,080 and United States third with £147,491.

Production of Leather Footwear

Production of leather footwear in March amounted to 1,938,800 pairs, an increase of 23 per cent over February, and 15 per cent over March, 1934. Production during the first three months of 1935 amounted to 4,848,721 pairs, compared with 4,043,357 pairs in the corresponding period of 1934, which was an increase of 805,364 or 19 per cent.

Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index number of industrial common stocks was 132.4 for the week ending May 2 as compared with 133.1 for the previous week, domestic utility common 43.7 compared with 44.6, common of companies abroad in which Canadians are heavily interested 111.6 compared with 110.3, and for all three groups of common combined 89.4 compared with 89.8.

Imports of Tea in March

Imports of tea in March amounted to 2,886,305 pounds, valued at \$626,421, compared with 5,717,140 at \$1,414,782 in March 1934. Imports of tea during the fiscal year ending March amounted to 30,570,000 pounds compared with 36,192,000 in the previous fiscal year.

Silver Production in February

Canada's silver production in February amounted to 1,018,743 ounces, compared with 1,243,645 in January and 1,469,244 in February, 1934. Production during the first two months of 1935 totalled 2,262,288 ounces, compared with 2,959,938 a year ago. Silver quotations on the New York market advanced to 54.67 cents per ounce in Canadian funds from 54.34 in January. Computed at these prices the Canadian output in February was of the value of \$556,977 and in January \$675,765.

World Silver Production in February

The world output of new silver in February is estimated at 14,869,000 ounces, not including the Belgian Congo's production which averaged 321,500 ounces per month in 1934. In addition to the above amount the following quantities of silver bullion were shipped during February from former holdings: By Russia to Great Britain 1,294,562 ounces and by British India to Great Britain 627,352 ounces. Silver in ore and base bullion imported into the United States in February totalled 2,576,000 ounces while refined silver bullion receipts were recorded at 26,156,000 ounces.

Lead Production in February

Canadian lead production during February amounted to 27,378,211 pounds, compared with 22,672,565 in January and 27,651,190 in February 1934. The Canadian production during the first two months of 1935 totalled 50,060,776 pounds or 10 per cent below the output in the corresponding period of 1934. The average price of lead on the London market in Canadian funds was 2.22 cents per pound. Valued at this price the month's output was worth \$609,749 compared with \$510,525 in January, the average price being 2.25.

World Output of Lead in February

The world output of refined lead in February totalled 123,954 tons, or an average of 4,427 tons per day compared with 124,756 tons or 4,024 per day in January. United States production from domestic ore declined to 24,963 tons. Stocks on hand at the end of February were reported at 226,799 tons, a decline of 5,129 during the month. Australia's production advanced 6½ per cent to 18,496 tons; on the other hand Mexico's output was 16 per cent lower at 15,365 tons.

Zinc Production in February

Zinc production in Canada during February amounted to 20,612,690 pounds compared with 26,171,826 pounds in January and 19,150,013 in February 1934. Production during the first two months of 1935 totalled 46,784,516 pounds or 14 per cent above 1934. Zinc quotations on the London market in February averaged 2.57 cents per pound in Canadian funds, compared with 2.61 in January. Valued at these prices the Canadian output in February was worth \$531,106 and in January \$684,845.

World Production of Zinc in February

The world output of zinc in February amounted to 110,927 tons, compared with 120,771 in January. The February daily output in the United States was 1,181 tons compared with 1,149 in January. Stocks in the United States declined by 1,831 tons during February to 118,075. The British Metal Exchange official warehouses on February 28 contained 2,897 tons of duty free zinc and 8,412 tons imported in bond, compared with 3,291 and 9,585 on January 31.

Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of 23 mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100, was 131.5 for the week ending May 2, as compared with 131.3 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks fell from 126.4 to 126.2, and four base metals stocks rose from 154.7 to 156.4.

Imports of Tin in March

Imports of tin in March amounted to 2,886,308 pounds, valued at \$628,421, compared with 2,717,140 in March 1934. Imports of tin during the fiscal year ending March amounted to 30,300,000 pounds compared with 28,192,000 in the previous fiscal year.

World Production of Silver in February

Canada's silver production in February amounted to 1,012,742 ounces, compared with 1,844,545 in January and 1,459,244 in February, 1934. Production during the first two months of 1935 totaled 2,352,288 ounces, compared with 2,922,938 a year ago. Silver production on the New York market advanced to \$4.67 cents per ounce in Canadian funds from \$4.54 in January. Computed at these prices the Canadian output in February was of the value of \$466,977 and in January \$478,452.

World Silver Production in February

The world output of new silver in February is estimated at 14,989,000 ounces, not including the Belgian Congo's production which averaged 321,200 ounces per month in 1934. In addition to the above amount the following quantities of silver bullion were shipped during February from former holdings: By Russia to Great Britain 1,394,522 ounces and by British India to Great Britain 227,322 ounces. Silver in ore and base bullion imported into the United States in February totaled 2,676,000 ounces while refined silver bullion receipts were recorded at 28,166,000 ounces.

World Production of Lead in February

Canadian lead production during February amounted to 27,378,211 pounds, compared with 25,672,566 in January and 27,641,190 in February, 1934. The Canadian production during the first two months of 1935 totaled 55,019,778 pounds or 10 per cent below the output in the corresponding period of 1934. The average price of lead on the London market in Canadian funds was 2.22 cents per pound. Valued at this price the month's output was worth \$609,749 compared with \$610,220 in January, the average price being 2.22.

World Output of Refined Lead in February

The world output of refined lead in February totaled 123,964 tons, or an average of 4,487 tons per day compared with 124,758 tons or 4,024 per day in January. United States production from domestic sources declined to 24,983 tons. Stocks on hand at the end of February were reported at 226,799 tons, a decline of 6,129 during the month. Australia's production advanced 84 per cent to 18,455 tons; on the other hand Mexico's output was 16 per cent lower at 15,325 tons.

World Production of Zinc in February

Zinc production in Canada during February amounted to 20,612,390 pounds compared with 22,171,826 pounds in January and 19,180,012 in February, 1934. Production during the first two months of 1935 totaled 40,794,408 pounds or 14 per cent above 1934. Zinc production on the London market in February averaged 2.57 cents per pound in Canadian funds, compared with 2.51 in January. Valued at these prices the Canadian output in February was worth \$531,106 and in January \$484,245.

World Production of Zinc in February

The world output of zinc in February amounted to 110,927 tons, compared with 120,771 in January. The February daily output in the United States was 1,181 tons compared with 1,148 in January. Stocks in the United States declined by 1,821 tons during February to 116,072. The British Metal Exchange official warehouses on February 28 contained 2,927 tons of duty free zinc and 8,412 tons imported in bond, compared with 2,281 and 8,382 on January 31.

Index Numbers of 25 Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of 25 mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has been 102.190, with 101.8 for the week ending May 2, and compared with 111.4 for the previous week. The index rose from 100.0 to 100.2, and four days earlier stood at 100.0.

Fertilizers

Imports of fertilizers in March were to the value of \$61,000 compared with \$72,000 a year ago. Imports of articles which enter into the cost of the manufacture of fertilizer were valued at \$80,000 compared with \$131,000 a year ago. These came mainly from the United States and British India. Exports of domestic fertilizers were valued at \$884,000 compared with \$689,000, the chief market being the United States.

Export of Wheat in April

The April export of wheat was 5,027,403 bushels of the value of \$4,287,885, the average export price being 85.3 cents per bushel. A year ago, the export was 3,568,090 bushels at \$2,390,389, the average price being 66.9 cents.

April Export of Wheat Flour

The export of wheat flour in April was 276,907 barrels, valued at \$1,051,320, the average export price being \$3.80 per barrel. A year ago the export was 340,621 barrels at \$1,147,681, the average price being \$3.37.

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on May 3 amounted to 215,779,345 bushels compared with 215,903,642 the week before and 202,958,249 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 11,918,099 bushels, compared with 12,225,680 the week before and 895,321 last year. United States wheat in Canada was shown as 1,048,912 bushels compared with 1,266,426 a year ago.

Imports of Paints

Amongst the imports of paints and varnishes in March were 1,040,840 pounds of lithopone, the larger supply coming from the United Kingdom; 741,219 pounds of oxides, rough stuff, etc., of which 616,720 came from the United States; 955,341 pounds of zinc white, most of which came from the United Kingdom; 1,381,055 pounds of carbon black, practically all of which came from the United States; 14,472 gallons of liquid fillers, mostly from the United States. There were 13,200 pounds of putty from Belgium.

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The index number of wholesale prices remained stationary at 72.7 for the week ending May 3. This was 2.1 higher than a year ago. Grains, flour and mill products, rubber and coffee were down. Animal products were buoyant. Live stock, with the exception of bacon hogs, was lower, but fish, hides and eggs moved up. Non-ferrous metals were again active. The price of silver declined during the week but averaged higher than the previous week. Copper, lead, tin and zinc made slight gains. There were price reductions in window glass but textiles, wood, iron and chemicals were unchanged. Canadian farm products declined from 65.1 to 64.8, there being lower quotations for grains, potatoes, and livestock. Hides and eggs showed strength.

Export of Farm Implements

The export of farm implements and machinery in March amounted in value to \$412,199, compared with \$293,569 a year ago. The export during the fiscal year ending March aggregated \$3,567,253, almost double that of the previous year. The largest export of March was to United Kingdom at \$167,552, followed by the United States at \$118,975; British South Africa, \$42,430; Argentina \$20,517; France \$13,450; Germany \$6,195; Australia \$5,099; Netherlands \$4,770; Chile \$4,211; New Zealand \$3,873; Irish Free State \$3,555 and Italy \$3,090. The largest single item was 410 harvesters and binders valued at \$83,323 sent to the United Kingdom.

Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery in March

The imports of farm implements and machinery in March were valued at \$698,034 as against \$405,300 in March 1934. Amongst the imports were 1,007 cream separators of the value of \$23,872, of which 924 came from Sweden, 63 from the United Kingdom and 20 from the United States. There were 248 internal combustion traction engines from the United States valued at \$197,501, parts amounting to \$211,918.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

The overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending May 3 amounted to 1,961,078 bushels compared with 2,279,086 in the previous week, a decrease of 318,008. The following were the clearances by ports, with the figures of a year ago in brackets: Vancouver-New Westminster 755,661 (796,733), United States Ports 455,000 (408,000), Montreal 417,217 (364,000), Prince Rupert 333,200 (nil), Sorel nil (303,500), Halifax nil (32,000), Total 1,961,078 (1,904,233).

Thirty-nine weeks of the crop year: Vancouver-New Westminster 37,498,594 (38,963,555), Montreal 19,249,761 (32,292,594), United States Ports 17,945,000 (22,331,000), Saint John 5,422,924 (5,601,996), Churchill 4,049,877 (2,707,891), Halifax 2,891,730 (1,942,691), Sorel 2,806,893 (5,591,184), Prince Rupert 1,981,922 (nil), Quebec 1,762,051 (8,491,665), Total 93,208,822 (117,922,554).

Petroleum Production

Production of crude petroleum in March totalled 120,537 barrels compared with 111,545 in February and 130,046 in March 1934. During the three months ending March Canada produced 356,736 barrels compared with 371,017 a year ago. Production from Alberta sources in March totalled 108,082 barrels.

Natural Gas Production in March

Natural gas production during March totalled 2,426,943,000 cubic feet compared with 2,353,712,000 in February and 2,598,738,000 in March 1934. Production during the first quarter of 1935 amounted to 8,023,619,000 as against 8,257,614,000 a year ago.

Sales of Gasoline in Canada

Sales of gasoline in Canada during January and February were as follows, with figures for the first two months of 1934 in brackets: Prince Edward Island 46,000 (43,000) gallons, Nova Scotia 1,477,000 (1,137,000), New Brunswick 651,000 (412,000), Manitoba 2,321,000 (1,924,000), Alberta 3,888,000 (3,513,000). The February sales in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia have not yet been received, nor the January sales in Saskatchewan.

Wire Nails and Cut Nails

Factory sales of all kinds of wire nails in Canada during 1934 were reported at 106,471,000 pounds worth \$3,393,639 compared with 74,336,418 pounds at \$2,498,894 in 1934. Sales of cut nails in 1934 amounted to 1,259,700 pounds at \$68,515.

Stocks of Corn in Canada

Stocks of ^{foreign} corn in Canada on May 3 were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: United States 4,484,604 (5,599,475) bushels, Argentine 65,367 (821,844), South African 2,876,211 (50,214).

Intended Acreages of Principal Crops in Canada

The intended crop acreages for 1935 in Canada as reported at May 1, are as follows, with the 1934 acreages within brackets: Spring wheat 22,807,900 (23,559,400); oats 14,316,100 (13,730,800); barley 3,797,600 (3,612,500); spring rye 135,400 (147,800); flaxseed 216,700 (226,900); mixed grains 1,179,300 (1,159,200); potatoes 524,500 (569,200).

For the Prairie Provinces: Spring wheat 22,540,000 (23,296,000); oats 9,547,000 (9,115,000); barley 3,044,000 (2,962,000); spring rye 125,000 (137,800); flaxseed 207,500 (218,400); mixed grains 63,100 (65,600); potatoes 122,700 (125,800).

By provinces, the intended acreages are as follows: Manitoba - spring wheat 2,457,000 (2,533,000); oats 1,429,000 (1,458,000); barley 1,103,000 (1,125,000); spring rye 10,300 (10,600); flaxseed 22,500 (25,600); mixed grains 21,900 (23,800); potatoes 40,400 (41,700). Saskatchewan - spring wheat 12,732,000 (13,262,000); oats 4,995,000 (4,625,000); barley 1,132,000 (1,088,000); spring rye 61,700 (68,500); flaxseed 166,000 (174,700); mixed grains 20,200 (20,800); potatoes 50,300 (51,300). Alberta - spring wheat 7,351,000

(7,501,000); oats 3,123,000 (3,032,000); barley 809,000 (749,000); spring rye 53,000 (58,700); flaxseed 19,000 (18,100); mixed grains 21,000 (21,000); potatoes 32,000 (32,800).

At the end of April, practically no seeding had been done in the Maritime Provinces or Quebec. In the other provinces, the percentages of seeding completed by April 30 were as follows, with the figures for April 30, 1934 within brackets: Spring wheat - Ontario 50 (7); Manitoba 14 (51); Saskatchewan 9 (30); Alberta 5 (48); British Columbia 25 (60). Oats - Ontario 58 (9); Manitoba 2 (9); Saskatchewan 1 (7); Alberta 1 (15); British Columbia 22 (53); Barley - Ontario 59 (6); Manitoba 1 (6); Saskatchewan - (3); British Columbia - 11 (35); Alberta - (6).

Therefore, if the intentions of farmers at May 1 are carried out, there will be a small increase in the grain acreage of Canada in 1935 compared with 1934. The third successive reduction of spring wheat acreage is indicated, although the amount of reduction, 751,500 acres or 3 per cent, is not as large as in 1933 or 1934. The intended acreage of spring wheat is 22,807,900 acres compared with 23,559,400 acres in 1934 and 26,646,100 acres in the peak year, 1932. The intended acreages of oats and barley show significant increases of 4 and 5 per cent respectively over the 1934 levels. The indicated increases bring the acreage in oats up to 14,316,100 acres (compared with 13,730,800 in 1934) and the acreage in barley up to 3,797,600 acres (compared with 3,612,500 acres in 1934). The acreages of fall wheat and fall rye remaining for harvest are also considerably above the 1934 acreages mainly because of lower winter-killing. Mixed grains will be seeded on an acreage 2 per cent greater than in 1934. Spring rye and flaxseed again show decreases in acreage.

A sharp reduction in potato acreage of 8 per cent is indicated. This would bring the area in potatoes back to the 1933 level. The main reductions are in the Maritime and Eastern provinces.

Most of the reduction in spring wheat acreage is in Saskatchewan, where it amounts to 530,000 acres or 4 per cent. In Manitoba and Alberta, the decreases were 3 per cent or 76,000 acres and 2 per cent or 150,000 acres respectively.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, February.
2. Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, March.
3. Coffee and Tea Imports, March.
4. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, March.
5. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
6. Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices.
7. The Tourist Trade of Canada, 1934.
8. Advance Report on the Fur Production of Canada, 1933-34.
9. Galvanized Sheets - January, February, March, 1935.
10. Production of Leather Footwear, March.
11. Preliminary Cold Storage Report.
12. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, March.
13. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, March.
14. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, March.
15. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
16. Wire Nails and Cut Nails, 1934.
17. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production in March. Gasoline Sales in February.
18. Intentions to Plant Field Crops, Winter Killing and Spring Condition of Fall Wheat, Fall Rye, and Hay and Clover Meadows. Progress of Spring Seeding.
19. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
20. Food in Cold Storage on April 1, Final.
21. Canadian Grain Statistics.



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At the end of April, 1955, the total production of wheat in the Prairie Provinces was 1,000,000 bushels. This was a record for the Prairie Provinces and was due to a combination of factors. The weather was very good and the farmers had a very good crop. The total production of wheat in the Prairie Provinces was 1,000,000 bushels. This was a record for the Prairie Provinces and was due to a combination of factors. The weather was very good and the farmers had a very good crop.

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Report Issued During the Week

1. Wheat and Barley Production, February, 1955.
2. Imports and Exports of Cattle, February, 1955.
3. Cattle and Pig Production, February, 1955.
4. Imports and Exports of Sheep, February, 1955.
5. Index Number of 25 Mining Stocks, February, 1955.
6. Investment Index Number of Security Stocks, February, 1955.
7. The Foreign Trade of Canada, February, 1955.
8. Balance Sheet on the Production of Canada, February, 1955.
9. Balance Sheet - January, February, March, 1955.
10. Production of Leather Footwear, January, 1955.
11. Production of Gold and Silver, January, 1955.
12. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, January, 1955.
13. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, January, 1955.
14. Imports of Poultry and Turkeys, January, 1955.
15. Weekly Index Number of Wholesale Prices, January, 1955.
16. Wheat and Barley, January, 1955.
17. Potatoes and Other Root Crops, January, 1955.
18. Imports and Exports of Live Cattle, January, 1955.
19. Imports and Exports of Live Pigs, January, 1955.
20. Food in Cold Storage on April 1, 1955.
21. Canadian Grain Statistics.