

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - Economic Index
 Showed a Gain of 6.5 p.c. over Same Week of 1934 and
 a Decline of 4.4 p.c. from the preceding week

Owing to gains in five out of six major factors, the economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed a gain of 6.5 p.c. over the same week of 1934. Except in wholesale prices gains were general among the factors used in the compilation.

Carloadings showed a gain in the latest available week over the preceding, while bank clearings declined from the high total of the week ended June 8. The other factors were nearly maintained, the net result being that the economic index was 97.8 in the week under review compared with 102.3 in the week ended June 8.

The railway freight movement in the 23rd week showed a slight gain in both the usual comparisons. Carloadings were considerably greater in the western division than in the same week of 1934 but less in the eastern division. The total loadings in the first 23 weeks of 1935 were 979,000 cars against 959,000 in the same period of 1934, a gain of nearly 20,000 cars.

Commodity prices showed a declining trend in the last four weeks, the index in the week ended June 14 being 71.6 against 72.5 in the week of May 17. Grain prices, owing to improved crop prospects in the North American area showed decline in the week ended June 14 from the preceding week. Cattle declined in Toronto while hogs showed further advance. Lead and zinc were unchanged in New York, while tin and silver showed a gain.

Dominion government bond prices receded in the week ended June 15. The index of inverted yields was 136.1 against 138.3 in the preceding week. The bid quotation for the 1943 5 p.c. refunding bond was 111 5/8 on June 15 compared with 112 on June 8.

Common stock prices were not greatly changed in the week of June 13, the index of 112 stocks being 97.9 against 98.0. Utilities advanced from 44.2 to 45.1 and industrials from 147.1 to 147.3. An appreciable drop was shown in the averages of companies operating abroad in which Canadians are heavily interested.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings ¹	Wholesale Prices	Reciprocals of Bond Yields ²	Clearings	Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
June 16, 1934	69.0	72.0	122.2	81.7	90.5	86.4	91.9
June 8, 1935	69.4	71.7	130.3	112.0	98.0	112.9	102.3
June 15, 1935	70.4	71.6	136.1	82.4	97.9	112.0	97.8

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.

Economic Conditions Recorded Marked Betterment in May

Economic conditions in Canada showed marked improvement in May extending the upward trend since the first quarter of 1933. Major economic factors except commodity prices participated in the advance over the preceding month. Production expanded considerably, the index of the physical volume of business reaching a new high point since the later months of 1930. Many marked gains were recorded among the 45 significant factors considered in this connection, the composite showing a considerable gain over the standing of 98.3 reached in the preceding month.

Financial factors were also favorable, bank deposits reaching a new high point since September, 1931. The index of bank deposits including the demand and notice accounts was 107.1 against 103.7 at the beginning of April. High-grade bond prices averaged higher than in the preceding month, indicating the large amount of liquid funds seeking long-term investment. The index of inverted bond yields was 140 in May compared with 133.5 in April.

The improved crop prospect in the North American area was the main influence in depressing commodity prices in May. Non-ferrous metals averaged considerably higher than in the preceding month. The general index of wholesale prices receded from 72.5 to 72.3.

The advance in common stock prices was of considerable proportions in May, the index at 93.6 compared with 86.4 in the preceding month reaching a new high point since April, 1931. The oil group advanced to a new maximum on the recovery. Utilities rallied moderately from the relatively low point of the preceding month.

Business Operations: The most significant development in May was the expansion in productive operations. While advances were by no means general, marked gains in a large number of industries set the pace in the month. The index of the physical volume of business based on 45 factors comprising mineral production, manufacturing, construction, electric power and distribution recorded an appreciable gain over April and reached a maximum on the present upward trend.

Gains in copper and gold featured the activity in mining operations. Shipments of gold from Canadian mines were 278,678 ounces, a total which was only exceeded a few times in the history of the industry. Exports of copper in raw and intermediate forms reached in May a new high point for the month. The index was 361.8 against 298.5 in the preceding month. The average price of copper in carlots f.o.b. Montreal was 8.72 cents per pound in May compared with 8.25 in April.

Nickel exports were 10,237,600 pounds against the high total of 11,394,900 in the preceding month. Lead production was 24,011,000 pounds in April compared with 31,571,000 in March, and the gain in zinc exports from 18,437,300 pounds in April to 26,337,400 in May was less than normal for the season. The outward shipment of zinc was greater than in any other May in history. Silver shipments were nearly maintained at a moderate level. A gain of about 45 p.c. was shown in asbestos exports even after seasonal adjustment. The imports of bauxite for the manufacture of aluminium at 25,908,700 pounds, reached a higher level than for any other May. The gain in the index over April was from 105.2 to 222.4 amounting to 111.4 p.c.

Manufacturing: Most of the factors used in measuring the trend of manufacturing production recorded expansion. Exceptions included the imports of textile materials for further manufacture. The index of imports of raw cotton and wool showed after seasonal adjustment, a decline of 32 p.c. Adjusted raw cotton imports were down 30 p.c., while raw wool and yarn declined 49 p.c. Cotton yarn imports showed only a slight recession after seasonal adjustment.

The food industries were more active, gains being shown in sugar, flour milling, and in exports of cheese and canned salmon. The index of the manufacture of sugar was up 28 p.c. An adjusted decline was recorded in live stock slaughterings. The index of food production was 88.2 against 82.6 in the preceding month.

Production of leather boots and shoes was 1,912,000 pairs in March against 1,844,800 in the preceding month, resulting in a contra-seasonal gain of considerable proportions.

The forestry group was more active in May, the index advancing from 99.0 to 108.7, a gain of 9.8 p.c. Newsprint production was 242,693 tons against 222,244, the adjusted gain being 6.1 p.c. Exports of wood-pulp and of planks and boards recorded substantial gains of 21 p.c. and 32 p.c., respectively. Exports of planks and boards were 129,517,000 feet against 112,777,000 feet in the same month of 1934, a gain of nearly 15 p.c. Export of shingles showed a decline from the high total of the preceding month.

Operations of the primary iron and steel industry were practically maintained, the output of pig iron and steel ingots being after seasonal adjustment not greatly altered.

Automobile production at 20,765 units against 24,123 in April, showed a contra-seasonal decline. Imports of crude rubber were 3,801,000 pounds against 2,330,000 in April. Except for March, 1929 when 11,112,000 pounds were imported, the total for May was larger than in any other month. Imports of crude petroleum were greater than in any other May, the total being 113,132,000 gallons against 40,446,000 in April. The adjusted gain over the preceding month was 76 p.c.

Construction: The month of May gave a good account of itself in construction activity, a much larger proportion of contracts awarded being due to private initiative. The index of awards was 40.9 against 35.6. A decline was shown in building permits, the index dropping from 43.5 to 31.0. The construction index showed a gain of one half of one per cent.

Carloadings: The railway freight movement showed adjusted decline from the preceding month and from May of last year. Loadings were 188,351 cars against 184,605 in April, the seasonally adjusted decline being 7.2 p.c.

External Trade: The outstanding development of the month was the acceleration in the external trade. Imports at \$54,500,000 showed an adjusted gain of 17.5 p.c. over the preceding month. Exports recorded a gain of 7.5 p.c. over May, 1934, and after seasonal adjustment an increase of 3.2 p.c. over April.

Cheese and Creamery Butter

In 1910 the production of cheese in Canada was 199,904,205 pounds and in 1934 it had fallen to 99,754,500. In 1910 the production of creamery butter was 64,489,392 pounds and in 1934 it had risen to 233,047,500.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending June 7 amounted to 2,038,334 bushels compared with 2,200,331 in the previous week and 3,714,036 a year ago. Marketings by provinces were as follows with the figures of a year ago in brackets: Manitoba 201,060 (539,554), Saskatchewan 984,040 (1,971,225), Alberta 353,234 (1,203,257). Forty-five weeks of the crop year: Manitoba 29,894,683 (26,852,656), Saskatchewan 92,152,260 (103,110,166), Alberta 87,058,819 (78,790,114), Total 209,105,762 (208,752,936).

Canada's Trade with British South Africa

Domestic exports to British South Africa during the fiscal year 1934-35 amounting in value to \$12,656,000, have only been exceeded in one fiscal year, viz., 1920-21 when they reached \$14,649,000, a year of extremely high export prices. Imports in 1934-35, amounting to \$3,460,000, have only been exceeded in three fiscal years: 1931-32, \$4,323,000; 1932-33, \$4,907,000; 1933-34, \$3,642,000.

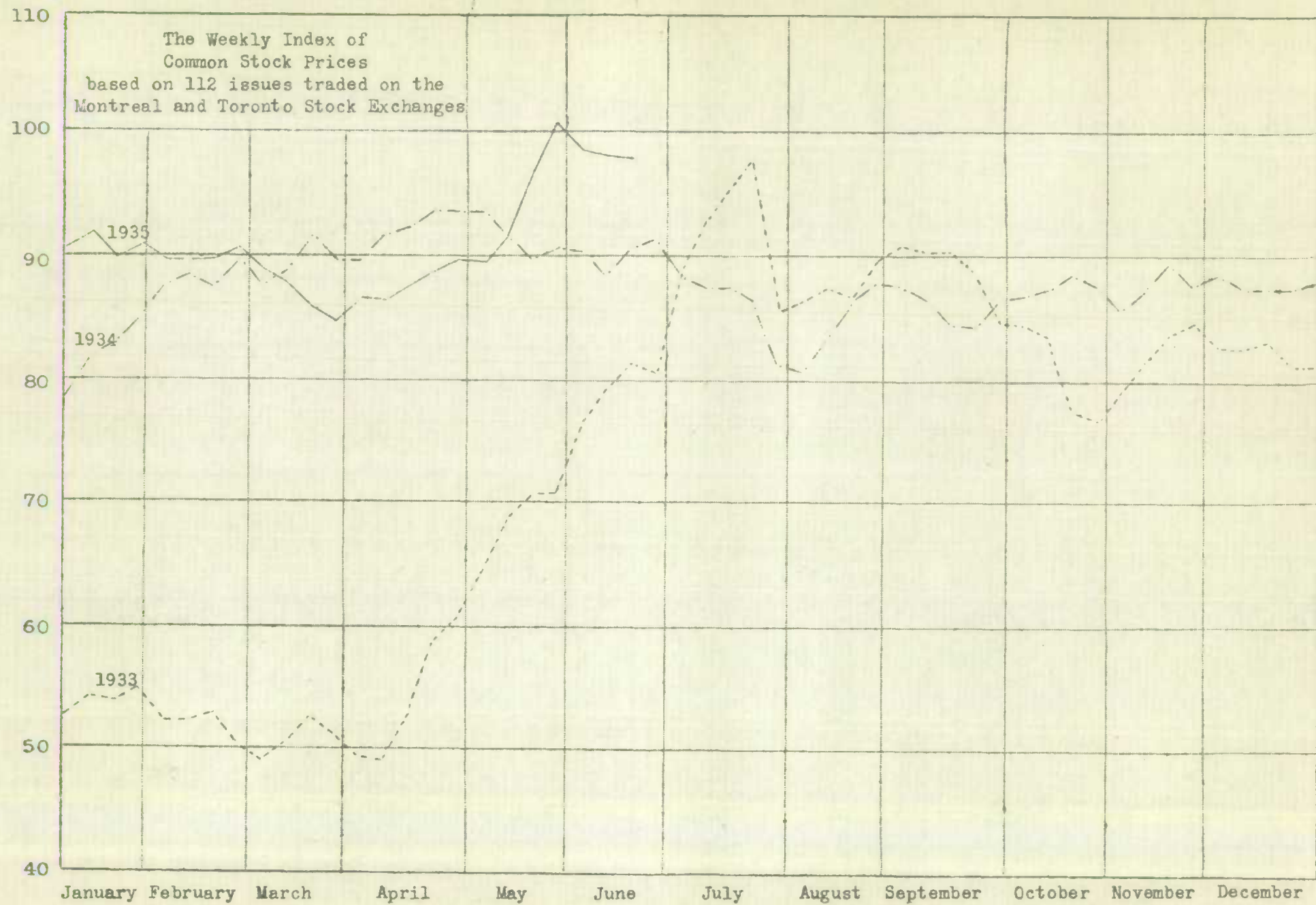
The decrease in the imports in 1934-35 compared with 1931-32 occurred largely in one item of trade, viz., sugar, which decreased from \$2,368,000 to \$958,000. This decrease, however, was offset in a measure by increases in the imports of alcoholic beverages, which, from 1931-32 to 1934-35 increased from \$8,000 to \$53,000; corn from \$1,634,000 to \$1,943,000; fresh fruits, chiefly oranges, from \$137,000 to \$274,000; dried fruits, chiefly dried apricots and raisins from \$23,000 to \$100,000; and raw wool from \$73,000 to \$80,000; while prepared fruits decreased from \$16,000 to \$10,000.

The increase in the domestic exports to British South Africa from 1931-32 to 1934-35 amounting to \$4,255,000, occurred in nearly every important item of trade, though slight decreases were recorded in the exports of binder twine, from \$67,000 to \$63,000; cotton goods, from \$48,000 to \$29,000; and pipes, tubes and fittings from \$121,000 to \$104,000; while the exports of the following commodities show marked decreases: Candy from \$71,000 to \$25,000; grains and products, chiefly wheat from \$2,622,000 to \$1,596,000; and paper, largely newsprint and wrapping paper from \$1,177,000 to \$473,000. The following items during this period show increases: Artificial silk from \$45,000 to \$80,000; automobiles from \$1,032,000 to \$2,741,000; automobile parts from \$150,000 to \$938,000; chains of iron and steel from \$19,000 to \$63,000; electrical apparatus from \$391,000 to \$647,000; farm implements from \$414,000 to \$1,053,000; fish, largely canned fish from \$148,000 to \$361,000; hardware and cutlery from \$7,000 to \$77,000; machinery from \$43,000 to \$216,000; paints and varnishes from \$8,000 to \$63,000; porcelain insulators from \$36,000 to \$51,000; rails of iron and steel from \$231,000 to \$620,000; rubber products, chiefly footwear of rubber and pneumatic tire casings from \$947,000 to \$1,309,000; socks and stockings from \$266,000 to \$1,032,000; tools, hand or machine from \$9,000 to \$52,000; canned vegetables from \$20,000 to \$54,000; wire (iron) from \$108 to \$98,000; wood, unmanufactured, mainly planks and boards, from \$140,000 to \$339,000; and wood, manufactured, from \$35,000 to \$49,000.

Canada's Trade with Australia

Canada's imports from Australia during the fiscal year 1934-35 at \$6,327,000 were the highest on record, while domestic exports to Australia at \$18,082,000 were only exceeded in five previous years when export prices were much higher, viz., 1920-21, \$18,113,000; 1922-23, \$18,784,000; 1923-24, \$19,924,000; 1926-27, \$18,966,000; 1928-29, \$19,470,000.

In the fiscal year 1931-32 Australia occupied seventh place in Canada's import trade, fifth in 1932-33, sixth in 1933-34 and 1934-35; while in the Dominion's export trade Australia occupied twelfth place in 1931-32, tenth in 1932-33, sixth in 1933-34, and third in 1934-35.



Retail Sales of Commodity Groups

The following commodity groups made the following retail sales in 1930, as reported to the Bureau: Women's apparel and accessories (including infants' wear and furs and fur goods), \$196,958,000; men's and boys' clothing and furnishing, \$142,961,000; shoes and other footwear (men's, women's and children's), \$81,391,000; dry goods and notions \$74,977,000; automotive commodities (including new and used cars, trucks, tires, tubes, accessories, gasoline and oil), \$346,981,000; furniture \$51,155,000; home furnishings, \$70,875,000; electrical appliances and supplies (including electric stoves), \$26,431,000; gas appliances and supplies (including gas stoves and heaters), \$3,904,000; stoves, ranges and heaters (other than gas or electric), \$6,423,000; radios and radio equipment, \$35,202,000; and musical instruments and accessories, \$10,795,000.

Creamery Production in May

Creamery production in May amounted to 23,140,086 pounds as against 24,790,475 in May, 1934, a decrease of over $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. During the first five months of 1935 the production was 60,153,062 pounds compared with 65,068,726 in the same period last year, a decline of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The only province to show an increase in the five month period was Quebec, the increase being over 3 per cent.

Welland Canal Traffic in May

Freight using the Welland Canal in May amounted to 1,121,895 tons or 165,226 less than in May, 1934. Except for a heavy movement of rye from Poland and Argentina west-bound for United States ports grain shipments were particularly light.

Freight traffic through the St. Lawrence Canals amounted to 919,021 tons as against 978,625 last year. Grain shipments were very light but gasoline, automobiles, coal, sand and gravel all showed increases.

Traffic on the Smaller Canals in May

Freight traffic through the Ottawa Canals amounted to 74,160 tons in May as against 14,575 a year ago; the Trent 12,093 tons compared with 87. Traffic on other Canals was as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: Rideau 2,836 (2,927), Chambly 6,170 (5,334), Murray 520 (547), St. Peter's 3,685 (3,429), St. Andrew's 266 (201).

Sault Ste. Marie Canals - Canadian and United States Locks

During May 5,984,830 tons of freight passed through the Sault Ste. Marie canals, as against 5,744,695 in May, 1934. The increase was largely in iron ore which advanced from 2,611,241 to 3,562,336 tons. Structural steel, salt, oil and gasoline and stone west-bound also showed increases, but the down bound grain was very light, wheat decreasing from 28,633,617 bushels to 7,783,313 and other grains from 13,152,093 to 3,062,561.

World Shipments of Wheat

World shipments of wheat during the week ending June 10 amounted to 8,202,000 bushels compared with 11,393,000 in the previous week and 10,448,000 in the corresponding week last year. North American shipments showed a sharp reduction of 3,076,000 bushels as compared with the previous week. Australian and Argentine shipments decreased 853,000 and 214,000, respectively.

World shipments of wheat have averaged 10,200,000 bushels per week during the first 45 weeks of the crop year as compared with 10,100,000 and 12,200,000 during the corresponding period in 1933-34 and 1932-33. North American shipments have averaged 3,100,000 compared with 4,300,000 and 5,800,000 per week in 1933-34 and 1932-33 but Argentine shipments have averaged 3,600,000 compared with 2,600,000 during the same period last year.

Index of Mining Stocks

The index of 23 mining stocks for the week ending June 13, remained stationary from the previous week at 124.8. Base metals rose from 155.9 to 156.9 but gold stocks fell from 117.9 to 117.6.

Stocks of Foreign Corn in Canada

Stocks of foreign corn in Canada on June 7 were as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: United States 2,012,691 (3,342,916) bushels; Argentine 73,845 (751,787); British South African 2,191,561 (43,714). It will be noted that stocks of corn from British South Africa were greater than from the United States.

Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices

The Investors' index for 112 common stocks for the week ending June 13, was 97.9 as compared with 98.0 for the previous week and 90.5 for the corresponding week last year. Industrials and Utilities were slightly higher than in the preceding week and companies abroad showed a decline, viz., from 127.3 to 122.1 due chiefly to the influence of International Petroleum and Brazilian. The index for companies abroad was 100.6 for the same week last year. For the week ending May 23, the industrial index reached the highest point since 1929 at 150.4. Between May 23 and June 6, the index declined to 147.1 but for this week (June 13) stood at 147.3 registering a gain of 0.2 points. This compared with 127.6 for the week of June 14, 1934. Twenty utilities were 45.1 for the week of June 13 as compared with 44.2 for last week and 55.3 for June 14, 1934.

Weekly Index Numbers of Dominion Of Canada Long-Term Bond Yields

Dominion bond yields moved irregularly higher for the week ending June 14, causing a weekly index to mount from 72.3 to 73.5. This was the highest level reached by the index since the middle of last February. Its lowest level since then was 69.2 for the week ending May 11. There has been a gradual advance from the week of May 11 to the present time.

Balance of Trade

The balance of trade in May was favorable to the extent of \$8,399,000 and for the twelve months ending May \$152,298,000 compared with \$141,710,000 in the twelve months ending May, 1934, and \$92,831,000 in the twelve months ending May, 1933.

Duty Collected on Imports

The duty collected on imports in May was \$7,816,000 compared with \$9,464,000 a year ago and \$6,096,000 two years ago, a decrease of 17 per cent from a year ago and an increase of 28 per cent over two years ago.

Building Permits in May

Building permits in May were of the value of \$4,799,000 compared with \$6,292,000 in April and \$3,020,000 in May, 1934, a decrease of 23 per cent from the previous month, and an increase of 58 per cent over last year.

During the first five months of 1935 the total was \$19,486,000, which compared with \$8,000,000 in the same period of 1934, \$6,727,000 in 1933, \$19,313,000 in 1932, \$50,357,000 in 1931, \$66,792,000 in 1930, \$96,793,000 in 1929, which was the highest on record since 1920 when it was \$47,641,000.

The average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials on the base 1926=100 was 81.7 in the first five months of 1935, 83.0 in 1934, 75.2 in 1933, 78.8 in 1932, 83.6 in 1931, 95.5 in 1930, 99.4 in 1929 and 144.7 in 1920.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended June 8 amounted to 43,832 cars, as against 42,933 in 1934 and 43,834 for the previous week. Grain loading picked up in the western division, increasing by 505 cars over last year, but was lighter in the eastern division by 354. Miscellaneous freight was heavier in both divisions, the total showing an increase over the 1934 total of 498 cars. Other forest products increased by 342 cars, coal by 148, ore by 138, pulp and paper by 137 and lumber by 75, but pulpwood decreased by 346 cars, live stock by 100, merchandise by 77 and coke by 67 cars.

Asphalt Roofing Industry

Production of asphalt roofing in May was 120,783 squares and 1,492 tons compared with 72,152 squares and 1,545 tons in April.

Wheat Situation in the Argentine

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Buenos Aires, writing under date June 3, reports that the exports of wheat during May totalled 17,185,000 bushels, constituting the biggest volume in recent months. The Canadian export was 11,990,000 bushels.

He says that there is considerable doubt as to whether the 1934-35 crop will measure up to the second official estimate and he thinks a total of 229,134,000 would be nearer the mark than the 238,320,000 estimated a month earlier. With a carry-over of 15,435,000 bushels from the 1933-34 crop the total supplies would be 244,569,000 bushels. Deducting 95,534,000 for seed and domestic use the exportable balance is conjectured at 149,035,000. Wheat and flour exported to May 31 amounted to 83,762,000 so that on that date there was still available for export 65,273,000 bushels.

The correspondent adds: "Something over 7,349,000 bushels of this available balance have already been sold to exporting houses, leaving little over 55,116,000 still to be disposed of. A very large proportion of this remains in the hands of the growers, who have not shown themselves at all disposed to part with their holdings of wheat in recent weeks, preferring to realize on their linseed and coarse grains for current cash needs. Hence arrivals in the ports are being drawn largely from the stocks of country dealers, who are now reported to have only small amounts of wheat on hand.

"In common with other markets abroad, the tendency of prices here has been downwards through the past month. There has been moderate activity during the month, and the condition at the close was steady, in spite of the dislocation of business caused by four holidays, besides Sunday, in nine days.

"The United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe have been less active buyers than usual, with the result that recent sales here have been very largely to ex-European countries, in addition to Brazil and the neighbouring republics which usually draw their supplies from the Argentine and are no less interested than customarily.

"At the close of business on the last day of the month, Spot wheat for export was quoted at equal to 59½ cents Canadian per bushel at current rates of exchange and the July option 60¢. In Winnipeg on the same day July wheat closed at 82 7/8¢".

Sugar Refining Industry in 1934

Sugar refineries operating during 1934 were located as follows: Ontario two (Chatham and Wallaceburg), Quebec two (Both in Montreal), New Brunswick one (St. John), Nova Scotia one (Dartmouth), Alberta one (Raymond) and British Columbia one (Vancouver).

These eight sugar refineries in 1934 reported a capital investment of \$33,151,249 and a value of production of \$36,007,208. They employed 2,080 persons who received \$2,919,662 in salaries and wages and paid out \$24,099,994 for raw materials, while the value added by manufacture amounted to \$11,907,214.

The sugar refining industry is, therefore, of considerable importance in the industrial life of Canada. The demand created by the war gave it a great impetus. All things considered, 1919 was a record year. The number of persons employed was 3,491, the value added by manufacture \$16,321,882 and the exports at \$22,953,135 were the highest recorded, while the volume of sugar manufactured was only ten per cent lower than that of the peak year 1925 when 11,714,967 cwt. were produced.

Since 1925, however, exports of sugar have declined with the result that production and employment slackened considerably. Exports of sugar which in 1932 amounted to only 90,483 cwt. valued at \$428,337 rose to 179,944 cwt. at \$843,613 in 1933, but dropped to 106,873 cwt. at \$490,444 in 1934.

Divorces in Canada

There were 1,106 divorces granted in Canada in 1934, 1,068 being granted by the courts of seven provinces, while 38 were granted by the Dominion Parliament, 36 being granted to applicants residing in Quebec and two to wives residing in Ontario whose husbands were residents of Quebec. As compared with 1933 there was an increase of 183 divorces, or 19.8 per cent. Ontario recorded 358 as against 304 for the previous year. All the other provinces also showed increases.

Up till 1924, Canada's divorce statistics differed from those of most other countries in that they showed that a majority of the divorces granted were on the petition of the husband. In 1924 wives obtained 51 p.c. of the decrees granted, but in 1925 husbands were again in the majority of the successful petitioners with over 50 p.c. In 1926, 1927 and 1928 wives received relief in 52 p.c. of the cases adjudged, this condition being possibly due in part to the passing of the Divorce Act, 1925, which removed certain anomalies which formerly operated to the prejudice of wives.

In 1929 and 1930 wives received relief in 53 p.c. and 58 p.c., respectively, of the cases adjudged, while in 1931 the proportion dropped to 57 p.c., rising in 1932 and 1933 to 58 p.c. and reaching a new high point in 1934 at 68 p.c.

A comparison of Canadian divorce statistics with those of New Zealand and the United States shows that of the decrees granted in the former country from 1928 to 1933, wives received 52, 57, 56, 58⁵⁵ and 56 p.c., respectively, while figures for the latter country for the six year period from 1927 to 1932 show the decisions granted to wives as being 70, 71, 71, 72, 72 and 73 p.c. of the total, respectively. In the United States, the proportion of two divorces granted to wives to one granted to husbands remained fairly constant from 1889 to 1923, but is now being replaced by a higher ratio of about five to two.

At the 1931 census, there were enumerated 4,049 divorced males and 3,392 divorced females in the Dominion, or 0.08 p.c. and 0.07 p.c. of each sex respectively, while in 1921 the figures recorded were 3,670 and 3,731 or 0.08 p.c. and 0.09 p.c., respectively. As among the nine provinces, British Columbia showed the highest percentage of divorced persons in the population with 0.24 p.c. of each sex, while Quebec showed the lowest percentage with 0.02 males and 0.03 females. Divorced persons who have subsequently been remarried are, of course, recorded in the census as married.

Crop Conditions in the Prairie Provinces

The heavy and well-distributed rains that fell over the Prairie Provinces during the past week caused a decided improvement in crop prospects. One of the dry areas in west-central Saskatchewan and east-central Alberta was relieved by a good rain, but limited damage from drought continues in the other dry areas located in south-western Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta. Evaporation remains low because of the cool weather and lack of high winds and the added moisture will be more effective than usual. Crops in northern and parts of central Alberta are still shadowed by the lateness of seeding but elsewhere growth has been strong and fairly rapid.

The cool, wet weather continues to delay the hatching of grasshoppers but poisoning has been started in a few districts of Manitoba and in twenty municipalities of Saskatchewan. Grasshoppers remain as a serious potential threat to the crop, but their working period has been reduced and postponed until the crops have a good start. In addition, the poisoning campaign is well-organized to combat them.

Wireworms are causing general injury to crops in many districts of Saskatchewan while cutworm damage is increasing in southern Alberta. Slight and local hail damage was reported in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

In most districts of the West, correspondents report the need of warmer weather accompanied by further timely rains. In parts of southern Saskatchewan and north-central Alberta moisture is described as too plentiful.

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on June 14 amounted to 199,207,863 bushels compared with 200,334,069 the week before and 196,626,562 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 9,347,363 bushels as against 9,603,316 the week before and 7,330,896 last year. Wheat in transit on the lakes was reported as 2,469,165 bushels compared with 3,100,256 the week before. United States wheat in Canada was shown as 95,294 compared with two bushels a year ago.

Exports to Empire Countries in May

Domestic exports to Empire countries in May were of the value of \$31,979,145, against \$32,027,669 in May 1934. This was a decrease of \$48,524. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to \$25,454,263 compared with \$26,116,132, a decrease of \$661,919. The following were the exports to leading Empire countries in May, with the 1934 figures in brackets: Australia \$1,943,669 (\$1,653,960); British South Africa \$1,057,207 (\$583,931); New Zealand \$522,215 (\$581,406); Newfoundland \$654,214 (\$637,600); Irish Free State \$411,588 (\$458,778); British West Indies \$777,497 (\$853,536); Straits Settlements \$295,149 (\$93,772); British India \$190,865 (\$481,795); Hong Kong \$134,048 (\$76,808).

Exports to Foreign Countries in May

Domestic exports to foreign countries in May were valued at \$30,121,546 compared with \$25,871,842 a year ago, which was an increase of \$4,249,704. Exports to the United States amounted to \$22,610,360, as against \$17,202,497, an increase of \$5,407,863. Exports to other foreign countries were as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: Argentina \$320,535 (\$342,044); Belgium \$913,375 (\$1,059,411); Brazil \$268,329 (\$208,187); China \$520,144 (\$442,475); Colombia \$139,247 (\$54,762); Denmark \$168,550 (\$165,854); France \$665,683 (\$783,162); Germany \$456,055 (\$1,087,349); Italy \$137,735 (\$195,500); Japan \$1,256,412 (\$914,586); Mexico \$123,688 (\$190,830); Netherlands \$387,635 (\$1,486,916); Norway \$583,447 (\$428,947); Portuguese Africa \$181,963 (\$87,459); Spain \$268,022 (\$317,973).

Canada's Leading Markets in May

There were five countries to which Canada sent commodities in May to the value of over one million dollars. These were as follows: United Kingdom \$25,454,000, United States \$22,610,000, Australia \$1,944,000, Japan \$1,256,000, British South Africa \$1,057,000.

Concentrated Milk

The production of concentrated milk in May amounted to 11,941,774 pounds compared with 10,643,069 in April and 10,270,846 in May 1934, the increase over last year being 16 per cent. Evaporated milk, the principal item, showed an increase over May 1934 of more than one million pounds and skim milk powder an increase of nearly one-quarter of a million. The combined production of all items of concentrated milk in the five months ending May 31 was 39,739,657 pounds, compared with 32,954,365 in the corresponding period of 1934.

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The index number of wholesale prices declined from 71.7 for the week ending June 7 to 71.6 for the week ending June 14. Recessions occurred in grains, sugars and fresh meats, while moderate advances were reported for live stock and a majority of the non-ferrous metals. Canadian farm products dropped from 62.5 to 62.2. Lower prices for grains and potatoes were largely responsible for lowering the index for field products from 55.8 to 54.9, while animal products rose from 73.7 to 74.5 with strength in evidence generally throughout the list.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending June 14 amounted to 782,550 bushels compared with 1,315,705 in the previous week and 3,358,973 a year ago. The following were the clearances by ports with the 1934 figures in brackets: United States Ports 400,000 (295,000); Vancouver-New Westminster 236,550 (1,183,001); Montreal 146,000 (1,820,006); Quebec nil (560,966). Forty-six weeks of the crop year: Vancouver-New Westminster 43,746,881 (43,047,305); Montreal 23,200,924 (41,216,593); United States Ports 19,930,000 (23,812,000); Saint John 5,022,924 (5,601,996); Churchill 4,049,877 (2,707,891); Sorel 3,888,893 (7,401,245); Halifax 2,891,730 (1,942,691); Prince Rupert 2,293,949 (nil); Quebec 2,191,554 (11,666,459); Victoria 308,129 (nil), Total 107,524,861 (137,396,180).

Gypsum Production in April

Gypsum production in April amounted to 26,513 tons compared with 4,453 in March and 25,483 in April 1934. During the first four months of 1935 the Canadian production totalled 37,760 tons as against 36,983 last year.

Asbestos Production in April

Asbestos production in April amounted to 14,702 tons compared with 11,816 in March and 10,611 in April 1934. During the first four months of 1935 the production was 48,868 tons compared with 40,998 in 1934 and 25,529 in 1933.

Export of Butter in May

The export of butter in May amounted to 23,600 pounds valued at \$5,815 compared with 31,600 at \$7,874 a year ago. The largest quantity last month went to Newfoundland.

Export of Cheese in May

The export of cheese in May showed a considerable increase. The quantity was 1,204,100 lb. valued at \$162,453 compared with 972,300 lb. at \$119,421 a year ago. The largest buyer last month was the United Kingdom with 976,700 lb., followed by the United States with 55,900, Newfoundland 44,600, Trinidad 23,400 and Bermuda 21,400.

Export of Milk Products

The export of milk products in May amounted in value to \$451,924 compared with \$178,980 in April and \$288,417 in May 1934. The largest supply last month was sent to the United Kingdom at \$331,980.

Export of Eggs in May

The export of eggs in May was 17,935 doz., which was more than double that of a year ago. The chief purchasers were: Bermuda, Newfoundland, the British West Indies, United Kingdom and United States.

Character of the May Exports

A decline in agricultural products but a sharp increase in animals and fish and most other lines of Canadian production characterized the May exports which rose to \$62,101,000 from \$57,900,000 in May last year.

Alcoholic beverages to the United States increased from \$997,000 to \$1,045,000, but fruits declined from \$326,000 to \$222,000, wheat from \$13,927,000 to \$10,081,000, rubber from \$1,094,000 to \$885,000, sugar from \$312,000 to \$105,000, wheatflour from \$1,652,000 to \$1,486,000. Barley, however, increased from \$32,000 to \$865,000 and vegetables from \$262,000 to \$394,000. Barley went chiefly to the United States.

No cattle were sent to the United Kingdom in May but to the United States the value was \$1,324,000. The total of cattle exports was \$1,337,000 as against \$210,000 a year ago. Meats declined as a result of smaller purchasing by the United Kingdom, the sale in that market dropping from \$2,422,000 to \$2,076,000. Fish increased from \$1,010,000 to \$1,289,000, buying by both the United Kingdom and United States improving. Raw furs increased from \$694,000 to \$1,007,000. Raw hides and unmanufactured leather were also higher.

Binder twine, cotton, rags and raw wool exports all increased. The sale of paper abroad rose from \$3,075,000 to \$8,737,000. Planks and boards rose from \$2,221,000 to \$2,337,000 and wood pulp from \$2,164,000 to \$2,626,000, while pulp wood and shingles also increased. With the exception of planks and boards to the United Kingdom these exports went mainly to the United States.

The export of automobiles made a large gain in May rising from \$1,670,000 to \$3,593,000. The increase in cars sent to the United Kingdom was important, growing from \$196,000 to \$639,000. Auto parts increased from \$193,000 to \$306,000, farm implements from \$380,000 to \$602,000, machinery from \$403,000 to \$474,000, more than half

which went to the United Kingdom, hardware and cutlery from \$209,000 to \$217,000, iron pigs and ingots from \$168,000 to \$199,000, but the most spectacular rise was aluminium from \$213,000 to \$2,497,000, most of it going to the United Kingdom. Copper at \$2,546,000 was down slightly and nickel dropped from \$2,969,000 to \$2,400,000. Asbestos, stone products, soda and electric energy increased.

Reports Issued During the Week

- 1. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, May.
- 2. Exports of Canadian Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, May.
- 3. Asbestos Production, April.
- 4. Gypsum Production, April.
- 5. Building Permits in May.
- 6. Trade of Canada by Months, April 1932 to May 1935.
- 7. Canada's Monthly Trade Trends, June.
- 8. Production of Creamery Butter, May.
- 9. Estimated Retail Sales of Selected Commodities, 1930.
- 10. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
- 11. Census of Agriculture, Prince Edward Island. ✓
- 12. Trade of Canada, March. ✓
- 13. Summary of Canal Traffic, May.
- 14. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces. ✓
- 15. Grain Situation in the Argentine. ✓✓
- 16. Divorces Granted in Canada, 1934.
- 17. Production of Concentrated Milk, May.
- 18. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
- 19. Asphalt Roofing Industry, May.
- 20. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
- 21. Canadian Grain Statistics.

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