

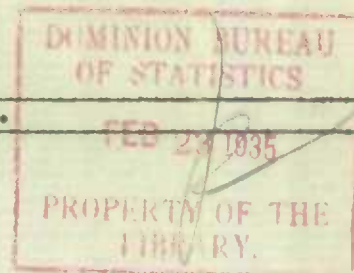
WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. 111 - No. 6.

Ottawa, Saturday, February 9, 1935.



Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - Economic Conditions .
Showed Betterment in January over the Same Month of Last
Year - Employment, Construction Contracts Awarded and
Carloadings Were at Higher Levels than in January 1934-
The Financial Background Also Showed Improvement

Preliminary information regarding economic conditions in January indicates considerable betterment over the same month of 1934. A composite of six prominent factors from the first of the year showed a gain of 16 p.c. over the levels of twelve months ago.

The data presently available, regarding the trend of business operations in January were of an encouraging nature. A significant fact was that the working forces engaged in manufacturing plants showed, after seasonal adjustment, at the beginning of the month an unmistakable gain over the first of December as well as over the beginning of last year. The gain of 3 p.c. in the seasonally adjusted index from the first of December was noteworthy for a factor not normally subject to wide fluctuations. The advance of more than nine per cent over the same date of 1934 presented tangible evidence of the expansion in industrial operations in the last twelve months.

The new business obtained by the construction industry was in relatively large amount, observing that January in this respect is normally the dullerest month of the year. Sharp percentage increases were consequently shown over the preceding month and over the first month of 1934. The total value was \$10,220,000 compared with \$6,062,000 in December and \$6,703,000 in January, 1934.

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 preceding period of maximum prosperity, the construction industry immediately acquires additional momentum. The high level of operations from 1927 to 1929, 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. The decline in construction from 1929 to 1933 coincided with the recurrence of a major depression.

While contracts awarded at \$125,812,000 in 1934 showed a gain of 29.3 p.c. over the preceding year, the new business obtained by the industry was at a low level compared with the years from 1923 to 1929. Building permits during last year were \$26,828,000 compared with \$21,776,000 in 1933, a gain of about 23 p.c.

The railway freight movement was slightly higher in the first four weeks of the present year than in the corresponding period of 1934. Despite a reduction in the movement of wheat, the aggregate freight loadings were 157,684 cars compared with 156,697 in the same period of 1934. The decline in grain loadings was offset by gains in coal, pulpwood, ore and miscellaneous commodities. Loadings in the first three weeks of the year were below the corresponding period of 1934, but in the fourth week a gain was shown, counterbalancing the decline of preceding weeks.

Carloadings in 1934 showed a gain of more than 14 p.c. over the preceding year. The gross operating revenues on the Canadian lines of the Canadian National Railway at \$140,800,000 recorded an increase of 11.1 p.c. over 1933. The gross operating revenues of the Canadian Pacific railway at \$125,700,000 were 10.2 p.c. greater.

Wholesale prices averaged higher in the first five weeks of 1935 than in the same weeks of 1934. Non-ferrous metals are selling at a considerably lower level than at this time last year, and textiles and wood and paper are at reduced prices. Crop and animal products are higher, along with non-metallic minerals and chemicals. A slight gain was also shown in the iron and steel group. The index number of 567 commodities on the 1926 base was 71.8 in the week ended February 1 compared with 71.7 in the preceding week and 71.4 in the same week of 1934. The gain in the index of Canadian farm products over the week of February 2, 1934, was no less than 7 p.c.

The average yield on Dominion government bonds has shown a marked decline from the early weeks of 1934. This reduction in the long-term interest rate is regarded as a constructive factor of fundamental importance. The bid quotation for the 1943 5 p.c.

Dominion government bond was as high as 113 $\frac{3}{4}$ in the week ended February 2 last compared with 104 in the same week of 1934.

Bank clearings showed the moderate increase of 4.3 p.c. in January over the same month of 1934, and after seasonal adjustment a gain of 4.7 p.c. over December last. The total for the month was about \$1,308,700,000. Common stock prices were somewhat higher in the week ended January 31 than in the same week of 1934. The industrial groups except flour milling, beverages and miscellaneous industries moved into higher territory than occupied in the fifth week of 1934. Stock market activity was greater than in the early weeks of 1933 but below that of last year.

The economic index was 100.5 in the week ended February 2 compared with 104.3 in the preceding week and 88.5 in the same week of 1934, the gain in the latter comparison being 13.6 p.c.

A chart is presented on page three, giving the trend of the economic index and five other factors in the early weeks of 1935 compared with 1934.

Weekly Economic Index with Six of Its Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car-loadings	Wholesale Prices	Reciprocal of Bond Yields	Clearings	Common Stocks	Trading	Total
Feb. 3, 1934	72.5	71.4	109.0	80.2	92.1	232.6	88.5
Jan. 26, 1935	72.5	71.7	147.0	99.0	95.7	185.1	104.3
Feb. 2, 1935	76.0	71.8	144.0	74.2	94.6	115.6	100.5

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 income from Dominion bonds, based on a yield of 4.84 per cent for the base year 1926, and 3.36 per cent for the latest week. In view of the approach to maturity of the 1940 bond used in this calculation it has been dropped and the 1952 bond substituted therefor, the indexes being revised from the beginning of 1935.

Cream Separators

Production of cream separators in Canada during 1934 numbered 8,508 hand operated machines and 204 power machines. Factory sales during this period amounted to 9,402 hand machines at \$486,736 and 247 power machines at \$23,185. Inventory on December 31, 1934, was reported at 5,500 hand machines and 125 power machines.

Imports of cream separators and parts into Canada during 1934 were valued at \$598,538 and exports at \$57,950. Included in the imports were 12,305 separators of which 7,449 came from Sweden, 3,320 from the United States and 950 from Great Britain. Of the exports, \$27,282 went to Australia, \$24,462 to the United States, \$3,972 to Sweden, \$2,875 to British South Africa and \$43 to Great Britain.

Printing Trades

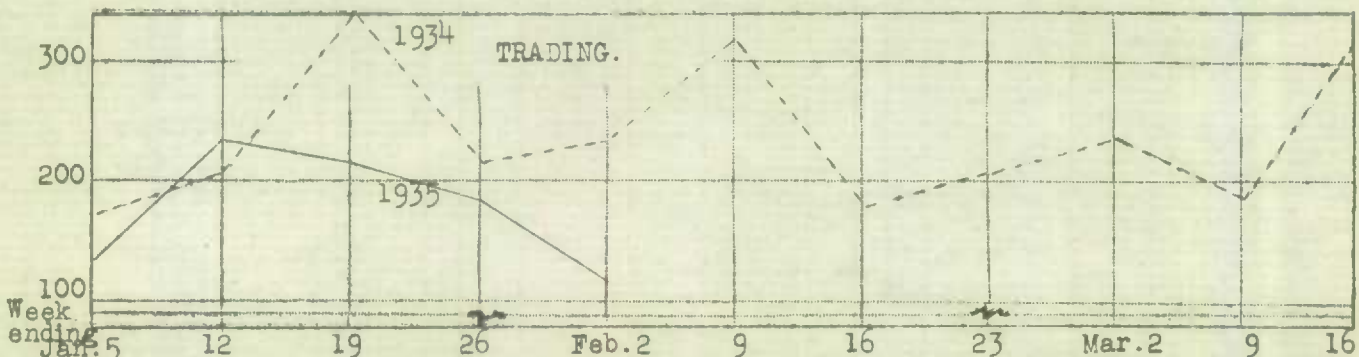
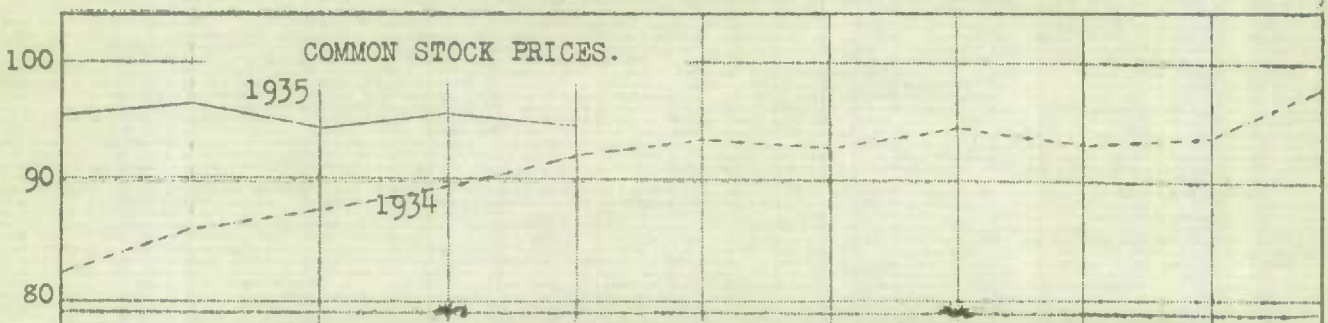
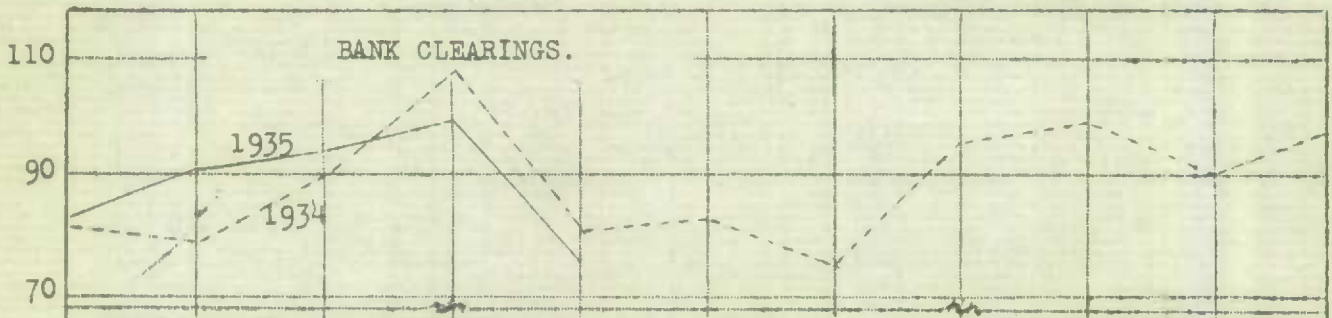
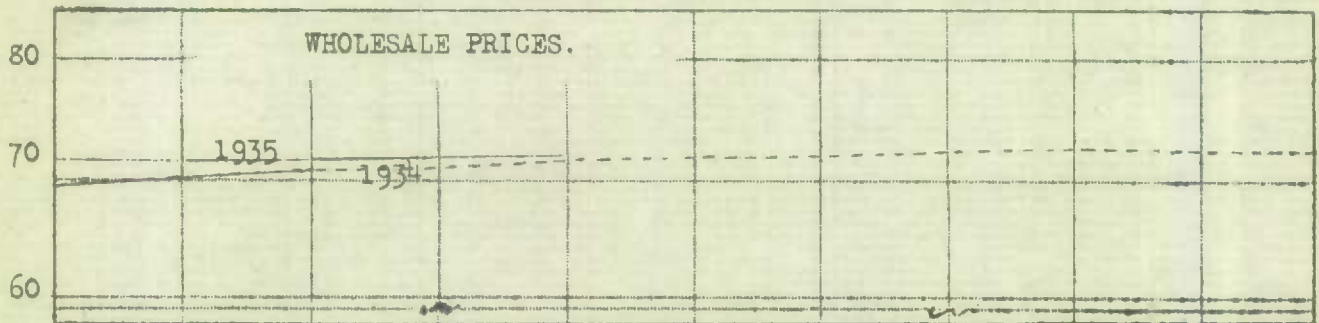
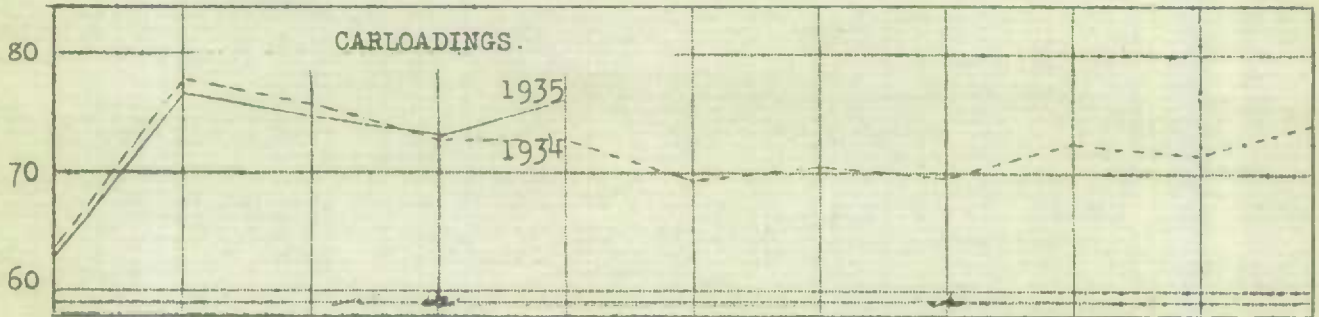
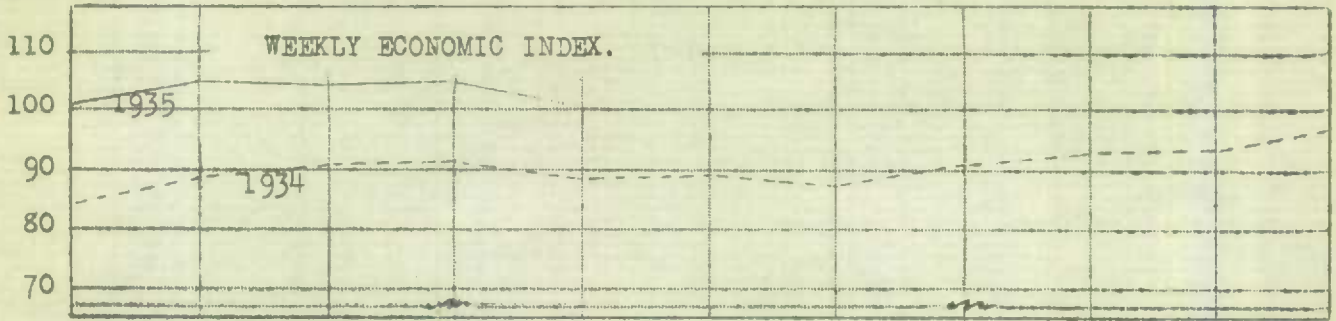
Total production in the printing trades in Canada during 1933 reached a value of \$92,715,000, a decrease of over eight million dollars from the output of \$101,492,000 reported in 1932. With 866 plants, Ontario accounted for 53 per cent of the total production in 1933. The 433 establishments in Quebec produced 23 per cent.

Manufacturing in Canada in 1933

The downward trend in manufacturing activity begun in the fall of 1929 continued with increasing force to about the middle of 1933. The first pronounced increase was reported for the month of June and thereafter each succeeding month recorded a slight gain over that of the preceding month. The gains in the latter part of the year were not, however, sufficiently pronounced to overcome the losses of the beginning of the year. As a result of this the output of manufactured products in 1933 was valued at \$2,086,848,000, a decrease of \$39,347,000 or 1.9 per cent as compared with 1932 and a decrease of \$1,942,523,000 or 48.5 per cent as compared with 1929.

THE ECONOMIC INDEX AND FIVE SIGNIFICANT WEEKLY FACTORS.

1926=100



As the available statistics for some of the above factors do not end on the same day the curves are projected forward for the sake of uniformity.

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 120.3 for the week ending January 31, as compared with 124.3 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks fell from 123.0 to 119.0, and four base metals stocks from 133.0 to 129.0.

Changes in the Value of Retail Sales in December

The index of the value of retail sales stands at 100.7 for December. This index, which is not corrected for seasonal influences or price changes, shows an increase of 25.2 per cent as compared with the November figure, 80.4, and is also 8.2 per cent in advance of the 93.1 recorded index for December last year. These statistics are based on calendar month sales of 118 chains and departmental establishments, comprising approximately 2,800 stores.

All indexes, except that for Groceries and Meats, advanced in December, 1934, as compared with the same month in the preceding year. They moved as follows: Sales of Boots and Shoes rose from 94.6 to 121.8; Candy from 117.1 to 120.4; Clothing from 112.4 to 126.4; Drugs from 87.5 to 91.3; Dyers and Cleaners from 79.0 to 81.4; and Furniture from 55.5 to 68.5. The General and Departmental index rose from 104.6 to 117.2; Hardware from 102.6 to 125.6; Music and Radio from 36.6 to 51.2; and Restaurants from 66.8 to 57.9. Sales of Groceries and Meats fell from 82.4 to 79.0.

Comparing December and November of 1934, it is found that, with the exception of Dyers and Cleaners, indexes were higher for all groups. This increase is due largely, of course, to the influence of the Christmas trade which is of greater significance in some lines of business than in others. Sales of Candy rose from 59.7 to 120.4; Boots and Shoes from 74.2 to 121.8; General and Departmental from 81.9 to 117.2; and Hardware from 95.9 to 125.6. With the exception already mentioned, lesser increases are shown for each of the other groups.

The Canadian School an Increasing Social Factor

Schools and universities in Canada claim about 3.5 per cent of the national expenditure, and this may be considered as an indication of their importance in the economic life of the country. Their weight as a social factor can not be as readily represented statistically, but the following considerations are of interest in this connection.

No other occupational activity in the life of the country claims the daily attention of as many persons. Each year sees one-fourth of the population of Canada appearing in the classroom either as pupil or teacher. There are about twice as many school children as there are farmers, and as many as there are men in all other occupations combined.

For almost ten years of his life the Canadian child of today goes to school. If his actual attendance in months is considered, counting ten months as a school year, he receives eight and a half years of schooling, or about half as much again as his parents.

It is true, of course, that during the years he is at school many more of his waking hours are spent out of school than in, and that in these hours, as also during the six or seven years before he starts to school, his home is likely to be the dominant factor in his life. As a formative influence the school can hardly be expected to approach the weight of the home. But in relation to other influences its weight is heavy. If from the time that he starts to school he spends an hour and a half weekly in church, at the theatre, at the athletic stadium, reading the daily press, or listening to the radio, the young Canadian of today will have to live to the age of ninety years in order to spend as much time with any one of these as he spends in school. Moreover, the time in school, like the time in his parental home, is concentrated in his earlier and more impressionable years.

Financing of Automobile Sales in December

The total number of new and used cars, trucks and buses financed was 2,818 in December, 4,179 in November and 2,008 in December, 1933, and the amount of financing was \$1,059,993 in December, \$1,488,157 in November and \$738,155 in December, 1933.

New vehicles financed numbered 614 in December 865 in November and 429 in December 1933, while used vehicles numbered 2,204, 3,314 and 1,579 for the same three months. The amount of financing for new vehicles was \$456,180 in December, \$636,688 in November and ...

\$308,932 in December, 1933. Corresponding totals for used vehicles were \$603,813, \$851,469 and \$429,223 respectively.

Railway Earnings in November

Canadian railways earned \$25,702,297 in November as against \$24,176,422 in November 1933. Operating expenses increased from \$18,240,586 to \$19,916,488, thus reducing the net operating revenue from \$5,935,846 to \$5,785,808 and the operating income from \$5,039,544 to \$4,796,588. Freight revenues increased by 8 per cent but passenger revenues declined by 1.8 per cent. The number of employees rose from 111,142 to 112,883 and the total pay roll increased from \$12,350,487 to \$12,403,714.

Cocoaanut Oil

More than one-third of the vegetable oils imported in December was cocoanut oil. The total importation of all these oils was of the value of \$432,000, and cocoanut oil \$159,000. Although most of this came from the United States, there were large consignments from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. The cocoanut is largely a British Empire product. The imports of this particular oil were higher than a year ago.

Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices

The Investors' index number of industrial common stocks was 129.2 for the week ending January 31 as compared with 130.6 for the previous week, domestic utility common 50.2 compared with 51.0, common of companies located abroad in which Canadians are heavily interested 109.4 compared with 110.6 and for all three groups of common combined 94.6 compared with 95.7.

Crude Petroleum Production

The Canadian production of crude petroleum in December amounted to 117,113 barrels. In November 113,228 barrels were produced and in December, 1933, the output was 113,724 barrels. Production during the calendar year 1934 totalled 1,418,811 barrels as compared with 1,162,541 barrels a year ago.

Natural Gas Production

Natural gas production in Canada during December amounted to 2,414,594,000 cubic feet; in November, 1,937,526,000 were produced and in December, 1933, the output was 2,980,218,000. During the calendar year 1934 the Canadian output totalled 21,836,457,000 cubic feet or 5.6 per cent below the production in the preceding year.

Leather Footwear Production in December

The total number of pairs of leather footwear made during the month of December was 1,170,010, a decrease from the preceding month of 146,108 pairs, or 11 per cent, but an increase over December, 1933, of 225,194 pairs, or 24 per cent.

Leather Footwear Production in 1934

The total production of leather footwaar in Canada in the calendar year 1934, as prepared from the monthly statements, was 18,491,817 pairs, compared with a total in 1933, from the same source, of 19,221,303 pairs. Final figures for the year 1933, as collected in the annual census of industry, are now available, the total for the year being recorded as 19,922,654 pairs. The differences between the two sets of figures for the year 1933 are due largely to the fact that the annual census includes every manufacturer, whereas the monthly statistics lack returns of from three to six plants each month.

Sales of Gasoline

Gasoline sales in Canada in November were as follows, with the November 1933 figures in brackets. The figures represent gallons: Prince Edward Island 256,000 (212,000),

Nova Scotia 1,820,000 (1,549,000), New Brunswick 1,198,000 (1,040,000), Ontario 22,643,000 (17,206,000), Manitoba 2,542,000 (1,668,000), Alberta 4,067,000 (2,861,000), British Columbia 3,233,000 (3,096,000). As reports from Quebec and Saskatchewan are not yet to hand, it is impossible to give the total for the month of November, nor for the eleven months of 1934.

Commodity Prices in January

The general wholesale commodity price level advanced moderately during January. A definite upward tendency was apparent as the month commenced, but many basic commodity markets reacted sharply about the 15th, when confidence was shaken by the possibility that holders of United States gold bonds might be able to demand payment in the equivalent of old gold dollars. The decline was soon followed by substantial recovery, and subsequently market fluctuations were narrow. This outline affords a rough description of market movements of grains, cotton, silk, cattle, hogs and hides. Butter rose steadily, week by week, but eggs declined sharply. Copper prices weakened slightly but other non-ferrous metals showed little change. An anticipated advance in newsprint quotations failed to materialize. A general index number of wholesale commodity prices was 71.7 for the fourth week of January as compared with 71.3 a month earlier, and 70.8 at the end of January 1934.

Security Prices in January

Security prices with the exception of gold stocks moved slightly higher during January despite a short mid-month reaction. This was sharpest in the case of gold stocks, which turned lower again towards the close of the month. Industrials as a group advanced strongly in the first two weeks and then turned downward as already indicated. The mid-month decline, however, removed less than one half of the earlier gain, and markets held fairly steady for the two final weeks. Advances for beverage stocks, textiles, and iron and steel were better than average, while milling issues were weaker. Utilities were relatively stronger than industrials. Yields on Dominion government bonds after falling rapidly in the final quarter of 1934, held firm during January. Yields on industrial bonds continued to move predominantly downward.

Foreign Exchange in January

Exchange relationships in January underwent noteworthy changes. The United States dollar which had been at a discount at Montreal since last March, advanced from roughly 99 to 100 1/8. Gold bloc currencies were unsteady, particularly in the last two weeks and British and American Exchange Equalization authorities were credited with entering the market on January 29 to ensure stability. Sterling rates held close to \$4.90 for the first ten days, then dropped to \$4.87, and after recovering to \$4.89 in the fourth week, closed the month at \$4.88.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending January 25 amounted to 510,000 bushels compared with 851,000 in the previous week and 2,119,000 a year ago. Marketings by provinces were as follows, with 1934 figures in brackets: Manitoba 46,000 (81,000), Saskatchewan 185,000 (874,000), Alberta 279,000 (1,165,000). Twenty-six weeks: Manitoba 26,877,000 (23,223,000), Saskatchewan 78,489,000 (84,966,000), Alberta 71,680,000 (61,981,000), Total 170,170,000 (177,047,000).

Canada's Leading Mineral Products During First Eleven Months of 1934

All of Canada's leading mineral products, with the single exception of natural gas, showed an increased production during the first eleven months of 1934 as compared with the same period of 1933. Production was as follows with the 1933 figures in brackets: Asbestos 149,297 (140,714) tons, cement 3,691,266 (2,908,162) barrels, clay products \$2,266,961 (\$2,146,245), coal 12,475,803 (10,598,514) tons, copper 334,276,183 (273,372,172) lb., feldspar 14,424 (9,430) tons, gold 2,703,452 (2,700,670) fine oz., gypsum 429,948 (351,701) tons, lead 312,379,963 (246,521,458) lb., lime 331,009 (294,363) tons, natural gas 19,421,863,000 (20,157,885,000) cu. ft., nickel 118,101,193 (74,459,642) lb., petroleum 1,301,697 (1,048,317) barrels, commercial salt 183,529 (166,757) tons, silver 14,855,974 (14,091,551) fine oz., zinc 271,019,833 (176,893,839) lb.

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Motion Picture Theatres

There were 924 motion picture theatres operating in Canada in 1933 with receipts of \$24,954,000. In 1930 the number reporting to the Bureau was 910 and the receipts were \$38,480,000. The increase in number was due to the inclusion in 1933 of small picture houses which operate intermittently.

The decrease in receipts was 35 per cent. The decrease was least in Ontario and highest in Prince Edward Island, the former being 31 per cent and the latter 54 $\frac{1}{2}$. The per capita expenditures on motion picture entertainment by provinces was as follows in 1933, with 1930 in brackets: Prince Edward Island 97 cents (\$2.14), Nova Scotia \$1.82 (\$3.54), New Brunswick \$1.36 (\$2.68), Quebec \$1.92 (\$2.89), Ontario \$3.19 (\$4.63), Manitoba \$2.60 (\$3.87), Saskatchewan \$1.16 (\$2.15), Alberta \$2.00 (\$3.18), British Columbia, including Yukon and the Northwest Territories \$3.60 (\$5.38), Canada \$2.40 (\$3.71).

The decline in theatre receipts is due both to a decreased attendance and lower prices. The admission price is not generally the only charge which the public must pay. In all provinces except Saskatchewan, an amusement tax is levied but an exception is usually made in the case of lower-priced tickets. The amount collected in amusement taxes in 1933 was \$2,738,000 while in 1930 it was \$3,699,000.

Film Exchanges

There are 57 film exchanges in Canada, whose revenue is got from "rentals" charged for the use of films in motion picture theatres. Receipts in 1933 were \$6,610,000 as against \$9,809,000 in 1930, when there were 63 exchanges.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 moved from 71.7 for the week ending January 25 to 71.8 for the week ending February 1. Animal Products continued to advance but grains and copper were slightly lower.

Canadian Farm Products advanced from 61.2 to 61.3. Field Products moved down from 55.6 to 55.3, because of declines in grains and hay, but in the Animal group increases in livestock and eggs proved of more consequence than recessions in hides and wool and that index mounted from 70.7 to 71.3. The index for Canadian Farm Products stood at 57.3 on February 2, 1934, 4 points lower than the current index.

Mental Institutions

There were 59 mental institutions in Canada which have reported to the Bureau, and there were 34,979 patients in these institutions at the end of 1933, which was an increase of 1,386, or four per cent during the year. The total number of admissions in 1933 was 9,818, of whom 4,666 were males and 4,264 females. There were 5,418 discharged, of whom 1,880 were recovered, 2,184 improved and 1,221 unimproved. Deaths numbered 2,188. The normal capacity of the institutions is 34,450 beds. Alberta and New Brunswick show the largest increase in patients and Prince Edward Island is the only province to show a decrease. The average age of death was 53 years.

Men's Factory Clothing

Production of men's factory clothing in 1933 was valued at \$26,623,000, compared with \$27,290,000 in 1932 and \$33,950,000 in 1931. Quebec is the chief producer with \$16,475,000 in 1933, \$16,596,000 in 1932 and \$20,378,000 in 1931. The largest producing city is Montreal, followed by Toronto.

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on February 1 amounted to 246,155,000 bushels compared with 250,120,000 for the previous week and 233,685,000 on the corresponding date in 1934. Canadian wheat in the United States was reported as 24,022,000 compared with 9,798,000 last year. United States wheat in Canada 1,049,000 bushels compared with 2,249,000.

Cotton Textile Industries

The gross value of production in cotton textile industries amounted to \$58,461,000 in 1933, an increase of \$13,110,000 or 28 per cent. The capital investment rose to \$82,520,000, an increase of \$2,835,000 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The number of employees, salaried and otherwise, was 17,885, representing 1,067 persons or 6 per cent more than the number employed in 1932. The amount of salaries and wages paid them was \$13,222,000, also an increase of \$61,000 or 0.5 per cent. The cost of all materials used was \$29,790,000, an increase of \$7,601,000 or 34 per cent, while the value added by manufacture, amounting to \$28,671,000, showed a gain of \$5,509,000 or 23 per cent.

Cotton textile production includes yarn, cloth, thread, batting and wadding, comforters, curtains and curtain material, bedspreads, quilted goods, pillows and cushions, runners, scarves and drapes, couch and mattress covers, tailors' supplies, rubber thread, tapes and webbing, elastic, aprons, gaiters and spats.

Stocks of Raw Sugar

The stock of raw sugar on January 26 was 125,502,000 pounds, compared with 132,212,000 on Jan. 1 and 87,683,000 a year ago.

Ice Cream Production

Ice cream production in 1933 amounted to 5,723,000 gallons. This was the smallest production since 1924. The highest was in 1929 when it reached 9,797,000. The dairy industry produces the bulk of it whereas 15 years ago it was the bread bakery industry.

January Export of Wheat

The export of wheat in January was 5,380,226 bushels of the value of \$4,265,575, the average export price being 79.3. In 1934 the amount was 7,088,311 bushels at \$4,611,824, the average price 65.1¢; 1933, 14,706,801 at \$6,912,273, average 47¢; 1932, 9,472,345 at \$5,517,082, average 58.2¢.

During the ten months ending January the export was 149,589,044 bushels at \$119,448,173, average 79.9¢; 1934, 158,918,329 at \$107,608,150, average 67.7¢; 1933, 213,635,213 at \$117,765,278, average 55.1¢; 1932, 171,496,936 at \$103,723,737, average 60.5¢.

Wheatflour Export in January

The January wheatflour export was 346,099 barrels of the value of \$1,315,644, the average export price being \$3.80; 1934, 448,498 at \$1,514,424, average \$3.38; 1933, 397,304 at \$1,162,046, average \$2.92; 1932, 331,806 at \$1,171,870, average \$3.53.

During the ten months ending January the export was 4,129,630 barrels at \$15,351,043, average \$3.72; 1934, 4,798,234 at \$16,902,122, average \$3.52; 1933, 4,444,987 at \$14,520,096, average \$3.27; 1932, 4,661,448 at \$16,244,688, average \$3.48.

The Library of the Bureau

In addition to the 68 volumes on the Social and Economic History of the World War sent to the Bureau last week by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Library has received this week 48 volumes in French from the press of the University of France, also Sir W. H. Beveridge's British Food Control. The French volumes deal with Belgium, France, Greece, Poland, Rumania and Serbia.

A few of the titles are: Auge-Laribe, Michel-L'Agriculture pendant la guerre; Bernard, Léora, La défense de la santé publique pendant la guerre; Blanchard, Raoul, Les forces hydro-électriques pendant la guerre; Henry, Albert. Le ravitaillement de la Belgique pendant l'occupation Allemande; Huber, Michel: La population de la France pendant la guerre; March, Lucien, Mouvement des prix et des salaires pendant la guerre; Sellier, Henri, Bruggeman, A. and Poete, Marcel, Paris pendant la guerre; Yovanovitch, Dragolioub, Les effets économiques et sociaux de la guerre en Serbie.

The Library of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has been made a depository for publications issued by the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending February 1 amounted to 2,216,000 bushels compared with 1,808,000 the week before and 3,081,000 last year. Clearances by ports for the week: Vancouver-New Westminster 1,296,000 (1,866,000), United States ports 370,000 (639,000), St. John 280,000 (424,000), Halifax 371,000 (152,000), Total 2,216,000 (3,081,000). In the same week a year ago 240 bushels were shipped by rail from Montreal to Maritime ports for export. Twenty-seven weeks: Vancouver-New Westminster 23,868,000 (26,243,000), Montreal 18,695,000 (31,927,000), United States ports 13,086,000 (13,449,000), Churchill 4,050,000 (2,708,000), Sorel 2,807,000 (5,288,000), St. John 1,959,000 (2,133,000), Quebec 1,762,000 (8,492,000), Halifax 763,000 (715,000), Prince Rupert 607,000 (nil), Total 67,597,000 (90,955,000).

Car Loadings

Car loadings for the week ended February 2 amounted to 46,023 cars as against 39,543 cars in 1934 and 42,407 cars for the previous week. The increase over the previous week of 3,616 cars was greater than the normal seasonal increase and the index number rose from 76.35 to 80.67. This has been exceeded only once in the last three years. Grain loadings have been light.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. The Canadian School An Increasing Social Factor.
2. Changes in the Value of Retail Sales in December.
3. Financing of Automobile Sales in Canada in December.
4. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, November.
5. Preliminary Summary of Price Movements, January.
6. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
7. Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices.
8. Canada's Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, December.
9. Monthly Agricultural Bulletin, French, December.
10. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada, November.
11. Production of Leather Footwear in Canada, December.
12. Food in Cold Storage, Preliminary.
13. Business Conditions in Canada for the Calendar Year 1934.
14. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, December, and Gasoline Sales in November.
15. Second Annual Report of Mental Institutions, 1933.
16. Men's Factory Clothing Industry and Clothing Contractors in Canada, 1933.
17. Motion Picture Statistics, 1930 - 1933.
18. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
19. Ice Cream Production in Canada, 1933.
20. Sugar Report for the Four Weeks Ending January 26, 1935.
21. The Cotton Textile Industries in Canada, 1933.
22. Cream Separators, 1934.
23. The Printing Trades in Canada, 1933.
24. Advance Report on the Manufacturing Industries, Canada, 1933.
25. Canadian Grain Statistics.
26. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.

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