

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Ottawa, Saturday, June 13, 1936.

The Economic Index at 104.2 showed a gain of one p.c. over 103.1 in the preceding week, an increase of 4.4 p.c. being recorded over the same week of 1935

Due to gains in four of the six major factors, the economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed a gain of one point in the first week of June. Part of the decline of the preceding week was offset by the better showing in the week under review. An increase was shown in the railway freight movement over the relatively low point of the preceding week, a lead in the carloadings index being shown over the corresponding week of the last three years. Wholesale prices reversed the receding trend of the preceding weeks by showing a minor rally. The advance in Dominion government bond prices continued, resulting in a new high point on the present movement. Bank clearings were in larger amount than in the preceding week, but the considerable drop of that period was only partly offset. The trend of common stock prices was uneven, the general average showing a slight recession. Trading on the Canadian stock exchanges was at a lower level than for many weeks.

The economic index has shown a consistent lead over the same period of 1935 since the beginning of the year. The extent of the lead has been reduced by the receding trend since the first of March. The gain in the first week of June over the same week of 1935 was 4.4 per cent. This gain resulted from increases in four of the six major factors. The exceptions to the prevailing upward trend were bank clearings and speculative trading. The index of common stock prices recorded the greatest gain in this connection, the increase being nearly 20 per cent. The index of carloadings was up more than 3 per cent and the inverted index of bond yields showed a lead of 5.6 per cent. The increase in the index of wholesale prices was fractional, indicating the continuance of the tendency toward stabilization apparent since the beginning of 1934. The index was 104.2 in the week under review against 99.8 in the same week of 1935.

While the holiday complicates any direct comparison with the same week of last year or the preceding week, the railway freight movement as measured by the official index was somewhat heavier. The cumulative gain during the first twenty-two weeks was 3,704 cars. Deficits were still shown in pulpwood, other forest products and miscellaneous commodities, while the remaining commodity classes, especially grain, coal and paper, recorded increases.

Owing partly to advances in coarse grains and live stock, the index of wholesale prices advanced slightly, reversing the trend of the preceding weeks. Contract wheat averaged 77½ cents per bushel on the Winnipeg exchange compared with 75 cents in the preceding week, and coarse grains, except rye, recorded advances. Tin showed further decline on the New York metal market, while other base metals and silver were steady. The Canadian index for Non-Ferrous metals was unchanged at 68.1 when advances in copper and silver were offset by a decrease in the price of tin. Tin has been gradually working downward since the early part of March until its index now stands at 70.0. The index of wholesale prices was 72 against 71.8 in the preceding week.

The advance in Dominion government bonds continued in the week under review. The bid quotation for the 1947-57 4½ per cent Dominion government bond was 110 5/8 on June 5 against 110 on May 29. Advances were also shown in the 1946 4½ per cents and in the 1947-52 4 per cents. The inverted index of bond yields consequently moved into a new high position at 146 against 145.3 in the preceding week. Despite the gain in public utilities and in six industrial groups, the index of common stock prices receded from 117.9 in the week of May 29 to 117.4 in the week of June 4. Declines were shown in the sub-indexes for oils and beverages, while the remaining groups of the official classification recorded increases. The index of 19 power and traction stocks moved up from 65.4 to 65.9.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components  
1926=100

Week Ended	Car load-ings <sup>1</sup>	Wholo-sale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clear-ings <sup>3</sup>	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
June 8, 1935	69.6	71.7	138.3	92.8	98.0	112.9	99.3
May 30, 1936	70.7	71.8	145.3	85.4	117.9	109.7	103.1
June 6, 1936	71.8	72.0	146.0	90.3	117.4	99.5	104.2

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



in computing the economic index. 2. Cost of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds derived by taking the reciprocal of the Bureau's index of bond yields. 3. Bank clearings were smoothed by taking a three weeks moving average for the purpose of eliminating irregular fluctuations. Totals for Ottawa were eliminated for all weeks shown, owing to incomparability introduced by the operations of the Bank of Canada.

Principal countries showed gain in industrial production during the last twelve months

The widespread nature of the economic recovery was indicated by gains in the indexes of industrial production in the last twelve months. Of the eighteen principal countries listed in this connection, only one showed a decline in the latest available month from the same month of 1935.

While the methods of compilation vary from country to country, the index of industrial production may be considered as the most accurate indicator of cyclical fluctuations. The almost general nature of the advance in productive operations is an impressive sign of world-wide recovery.

The gain in the Canadian index during the twelve-month period was 11.6 per cent. The index of the United Kingdom moved up 7.6 per cent and the index for the United States compiled by the Federal Reserve Board recorded an increase of 6.8 per cent. Gains from 13 per cent to 21 per cent were recorded by Belgium, Austria, Estonia and Czechoslovakia. Gains of 7.5 per cent and 3.7 per cent were shown by France and the Netherlands, members of the gold bloc. The only decline was recorded in Denmark, where the results were affected by a labour dispute.

The indexes are expressed as a percentage of the base of 1929, and it is noteworthy that in seven out of the eighteen countries productive operations are now more active than in the base year. The marked recovery in most of the principal countries during the last twelve months is a constructive factor, presenting an excellent foundation for further advance. The return to more prosperous conditions in other countries is one of the most effective generators bearing upon the trend in Canada. Consequently, the reading from these indexes is unmistakably favourable.

The chart on page 3 gives the indexes of industrial production in the last available month and in the same month of the preceding year, the data having been taken from the May number of the Monthly Bulletin of the League of Nations.

Indexes of Industrial Production in 18 Countries for the latest month available compared with the same month of the preceding year 1929 =100

	Same month of the Preceding Year	Latest Month Available	Increase + Decrease - Per Cent
Belgium	66.9	80.6	+20.5
Austria	73.0	87.3	+20.3
Estonia	105.1	120.3	+14.5
Czechoslovakia	64.9	73.6	+13.4
Germany (1)	84.8	95.8	+13.0
Canada	73.2	81.7	+11.6
Norway	101.3	111.4	+10.0
Chile	115.9	125.1	+ 7.9
United Kingdom	104.3	112.2	+ 7.6
France	66.7	71.7	+ 7.5
United States	74.0	79.0	+ 6.8
Finland	122.5	130.0	+ 6.1
Greece	133.5	138.7	+ 3.9
Netherlands	67.3	69.8	+ 3.7
Japan	131.6	135.3	+ 2.8
Poland	66.8	67.8	+ 1.5
Spain	86.7	87.4	+ 0.8
Denmark	119.0	68.0 (2)	-42.9

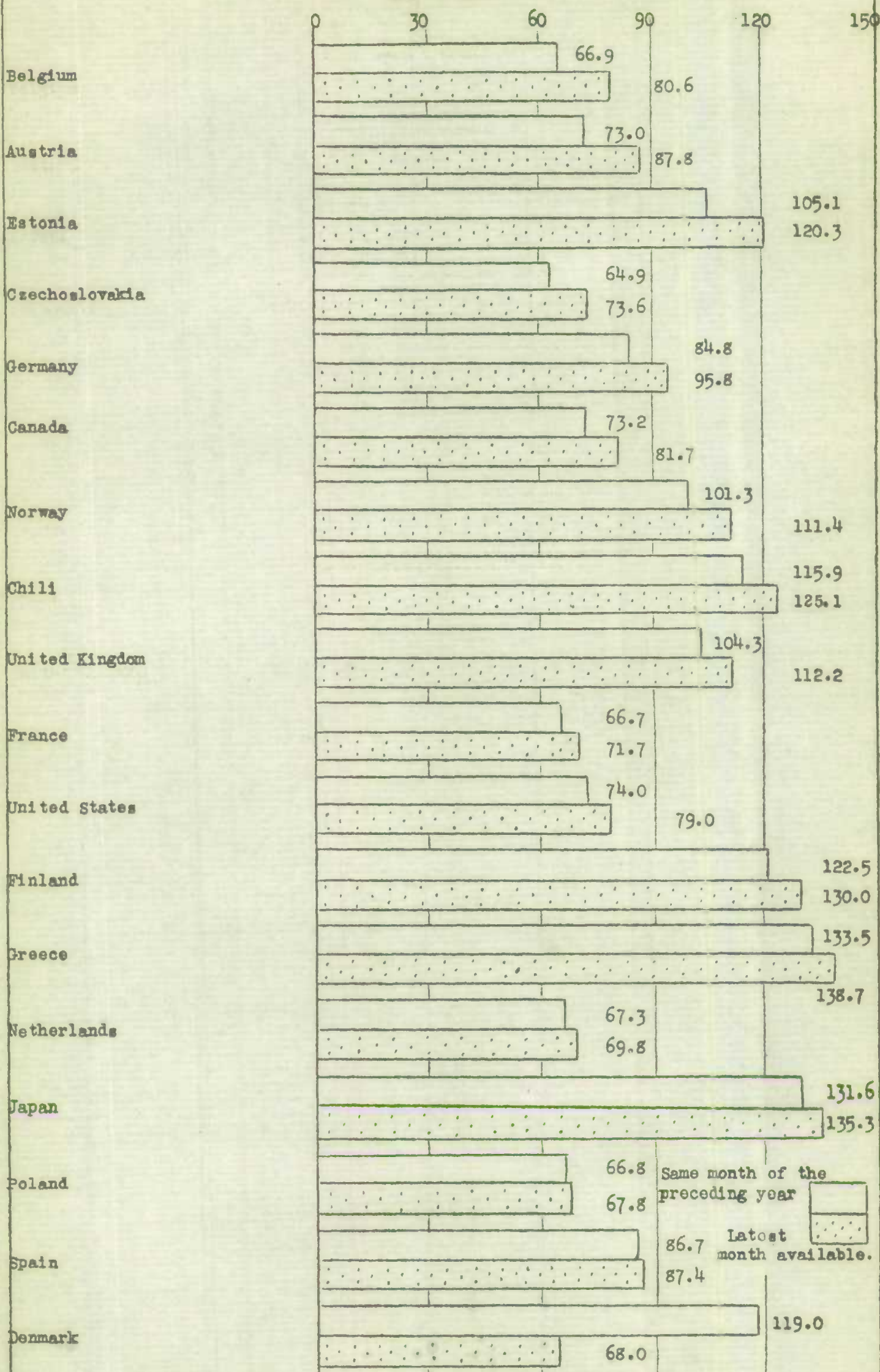
(1) Since March 1935 includes Saar.

(2) Labour dispute.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of the League of Nations, May, 1936.



Indexes of Industrial Production in 18 Countries for the latest month available compared with the same month of the preceding year.  
1929 = 100





### April Coal Production

Production of coal in Canada during April reached a total of 936,441 tons, consisting of 746,514 tons of bituminous, 33,989 of sub-bituminous and 155,938 of lignite coal. Total production during February was 1,030,325 tons and in April, 1935, 892,074 tons. The average production during the past five years for April was 803,201 tons.

Nova Scotia producers reported an output of 424,711 tons in the month under review, Alberta 309,294 tons, British Columbia 126,732, Saskatchewan 46,398, and New Brunswick 29,306 tons. Exports of Canadian coal amounted to 14,765 tons, an increase of 14.7 per cent over April, 1935. Total imports of coal during the month were 492,870 tons, a decline of 24.4 per cent.

### Automobile Production in April

The production of automobiles in Canada during April amounted to 24,951 units, the greatest number reported for any month since May, 1929. Passenger car production amounted to 20,247 units and commercial cars 4,704. There were 3,903 passenger units and 1,178 commercial units which were intended for export.

Imports of automobiles in April were valued at \$818,000 as against \$338,000 a year ago. The value of those received from the United States was \$778,000 and from the United Kingdom \$40,000. There were 1,084 from the United States and 79 from Great Britain. Automobile parts from the United States amounted to \$2,197,000 and from the United Kingdom \$20,000.

### Crude Petroleum Imports

Imports of crude petroleum in its natural state .7900 specific gravity or heavier for refining amounted to 54,142,896 gallons at \$1,807,500 in April compared with 40,446,492 at \$1,227,571 in April, 1935. The amount from the United States in the latest month was 46,896,625 gallons, 4,015,784 from Colombia, 3,222,122 from Peru and the remainder from the United Kingdom.

### Raw Rubber Imports

Imports of raw rubber in April amounted to 2,416,012 pounds, compared with 2,380,166 a year ago. The consigning countries were: Straits Settlements 1,148,425 lb., United States 1,052,693, Dutch East Indies 80,532, Ceylon 67,200, United Kingdom 67,162. The largest item amongst rubber manufactures was 6,951 golf balls at \$15,468, all from Great Britain.

### Cost of Living

Increases in the price of foodstuffs and rentals brought about an advance in the total cost of living index for Canada from 79.8 in April to 80.1 in May. The comparative figure for May of the previous year was 78.6. The food group recorded a slight rise from 71.0 to 71.3. The upward trend in rentals, which has been apparent since October, 1934, was maintained, the index in May, 1936, being 83.8.

### Hides and Skins

There were 23,627 cwt. of hides and skins of the value of \$309,392 imported in April, as compared with 32,677 cwt. at \$306,462 last year. The amount from the United States was 13,741 cwt., Argentina 5,573, France 2,075, and the United Kingdom 994. The import of cattle hides was the feature, amounting to 14,292 cwt., of which 4,967 cwt. came from United States, 5,573 from Argentina and 2,064 from France.

Domestic exports of hides and skins amounted to 18,902 cwt. of the value of \$164,706, compared with 21,831 at \$117,019. The United States was the large purchaser with 16,871 cwt. The total export included 15,627 cwt. of cattle hides and skins, 1,263 of calf hides, 1,075 of sheep hides.



### Fresh Vegetables

Imports of fresh vegetables were valued at \$658,771 in April compared with \$595,110 in April, 1935. The amount from the United States was of the value of \$502,271. Domestic exports of fresh vegetables amounted to \$122,025 compared with \$76,985 last year. The large item was potatoes amounting to 102,003 bushels, going largely to the United States with ten smaller markets. There were 87,845 bushels of turnips, of which 87,288 went to the United States.

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### Imports of Tin

The April imports of tin were valued at \$175,688 compared with \$140,321 a year ago. The amount from the United Kingdom was \$71,023, Straits Settlements \$70,677 and the United States \$33,988.

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### Imports of Aluminium

Imports of bauxite in April were valued at \$106,911, more than double those of a year ago. The amount from the United States was \$106,481 and from the United Kingdom \$438.

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### Imports of Farm Implements

Imports of farm implements in April made a sharp advance to \$1,100,000 from \$692,000 a year ago. The value of the imports from the United States was \$1,034,000 and from the United Kingdom \$32,000. Amongst the outstanding items were 1,233 cream separators from Sweden, 99 from United Kingdom and 85 from Germany; 311 dozen scythes from Sweden. The largest item from any country was 713 traction engines at \$528,263 from the United States, 37 at \$19,941 from the United Kingdom and one from Germany at \$1,395.

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### Imports of Living Animals

The imports of living animals in April were valued at \$84,498 compared with \$51,500 last year. There were 49 head of cattle valued at \$25,000 from the United Kingdom for the improvement of stock and three from the United States at \$750. There were 20 dogs for the improvement of stock, 15 of which came from the United States and five from the United Kingdom. Horses for improvement of stock numbered 34, of which 30 at \$13,350 came from the United States and four at \$2,700 from the United Kingdom. There were 12,000 pure bred chickens from the United States, 28 domestic fowl at \$177 from the United States and one at \$24 from the United Kingdom, besides hogs, sheep, goats, leeches, pigeons, pheasants and turtles.

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### Commercial Failures for the First Three Months of 1936

Commercial failures in the first quarter of 1936 recorded considerable betterment over the same period of the preceding year. Assignments were reduced to 338 from 361 in the first quarter of 1935, fatalities dropping to a lower point than in any year during the period of observation from 1922 to the present. The first quarter of 1935 made the second best showing and 1934 was in third place. The defaulted liabilities for the first quarter of 1936 were \$4,483,000 against \$3,659,000 in the same period of last year.

The number of assignments under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts in March showed a substantial decline from the figure for March, 1935. The liabilities of the assignors showed an increase. Commercial failures numbered 103 in March, 1936, as compared with 124 in March, 1935, and 131 in February, 1936. The liabilities of the assignors, amounting to \$1,401,747 as compared with \$1,523,609 in February, 1936, showed a decrease, when compared with \$967,911 in March, 1935, an increase is noted.

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### Imports of Tea

Imports of tea in April amounted to 2,695,886 pounds, a slight increase over last year.

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### Imports of Coffee

Green coffee imported in April amounted to 2,780,142 pounds compared with 2,040,423 a year ago. The amounts by leading countries were: British East Africa 980,837, Brazil 572,224, Colombia 402,076, Jamaica 322,875, United Kingdom 224,364, Mexico 85,480, with smaller quantities from Adon, British Guiana, Trinidad, Abyssinia, Costa Rica, Dutch East Indies, Guatemala, Hawaii, Salvador and Venezuela. The total imports of chicory and coffee were valued at \$260,103 as against \$242,195.

### Vegetable Oils

Imports of vegetable oils in April were valued at \$873,722, of which \$331,654 came from the United Kingdom and \$228,331 from the United States. The largest item was peanut oil at \$386,896, coconut oil at \$72,305, chinawood oil at \$74,851, castor oil \$1,164, cottonseed oil \$17,817, linseed oil \$3,327, olive oil \$46,978, of which \$27,291 came from United States, \$12,501 from Spain, \$5,410 from French Africa, \$3,497 from France, and \$1,582 from Italy. Peppermint oil from United States amounted to \$3,036, soya bean oil from the Netherlands \$36,103. Exports of vegetable oils amounted to \$8,080 compared with \$16,673 last year.

### Fertilizers

Imports of fertilizers in April were valued at \$101,886, almost exactly the same as a year ago. The amount from the United States was \$73,743 and from the United Kingdom \$16,639. In addition articles which enter into the cost of the manufacture of fertilizers were imported to the value of \$104,890 as against \$63,907. These came from United States, Switzerland, Netherlands, United Kingdom, British India and Norway. Exports of fertilizers were valued at \$567,459 compared with \$328,326.

### Fresh Fruits

Imports of fresh fruits in April were of the value of \$1,025,516 compared with \$823,543 a year ago. The amount from the United States was \$898,213, which in itself was greater than the total import last year. Exports of Canadian fresh fruits amounted to \$35,458 as against \$82,767 last year. The entire supply was fresh apples, which with a few small exceptions, went to the United Kingdom.

### Imports of Butter, Cheese and Eggs

Imports of butter in April aggregated 5,770 pounds, of which 4,872 came from the United Kingdom, 784 from New Zealand and 114 from the United States. The quantity a year ago was 1,484 pounds.

Cheese imports amounted to 89,419 pounds compared with 63,695. More than half, or 45,919 pounds, came from France, with 33,786 from Switzerland, 5,438 from the United States and smaller amounts from the United Kingdom, British Guiana, Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Hungary, Norway and Poland.

There were 7,408 dozen eggs in the shell imported, about double the quantity a year ago. There were 6,567 dozen from the United States, 828 from Hong Kong and 13 from the United Kingdom. There were 3,908 pounds of frozen and dried eggs, 200 pounds coming from China and the balance from the United States.

### Radio Receiving Licenses in Canada

There were 862,109 private radio receiving licenses issued in Canada during the last fiscal year. This was an increase of 49,784 over the previous year. The following were the licenses issued by provinces with the 1934-35 figures in brackets: Ontario 342,056 (342,394), Quebec 221,702 (204,096), British Columbia 80,215 (70,759), Manitoba 56,986 (52,928), Saskatchewan 49,059 (41,573), Alberta 55,318 (49,107), Nova Scotia 31,905 (28,989), New Brunswick 22,347 (20,194), Prince Edward Island 2,159 (1,945), Yukon and North West Territories 372 (350).

Montreal had 131,440 licenses, Toronto 92,280, Vancouver 41,371, Winnipeg 39,332, Ottawa 23,576, Hamilton 21,222, Edmonton 14,637, London 14,513. There were 2,314 licenses issued to blind people free of fee.



Canada's Place in the British Market with Certain  
Products During the First Four Months of 1936

Canada was first in the British market during the first four months of 1936 in wheat with 15,449,533 cwt., Australia being second with 9,385,381, Argentina third with 441,180, according to British Board of Trade figures. In the same period of 1935 Canada was second with 9,723,973 cwt. and Argentina first with 10,056,443.

Canada was fifth in barley with 110,699 cwt., Soviet Russia being first with 1,470,372, United States second with 1,051,671, Roumania third with 556,009 and Australia fourth with 199,964.

Canada was first in oats with 377,903 cwt. out of a total of 387,171.

Canada was first in wheat meal and flour with 1,279,816 cwt., Australia second with 875,930 and France third with 322,358.

Canada was first in grain and flour combined with a value of £6,821,358, Argentina second with £4,483,961, Australia third with £3,761,838 and France fourth with £1,027,798.

Canada was second in cattle with 4,906 head, the Irish Free State being first with 224,125. This was a large increase in cattle from the Irish Free State and a decrease from Canada.

Canada was second in bacon with 317,597 cwt., Denmark being first with 1,144,396, Netherlands third with 154,805 and the Irish Free State fourth with 148,106.

Canada was second in hams with 78,380, United States being first with 30,475. A year ago the disparity between the British imports of hams from Canada and the United States was much greater, 67,578 cwt. being received from the former and 119,169 from the latter.

Canada was fifth in meats of all kinds, with a value of £1,685,820, the Argentine being first with £5,977,736, Denmark second with £5,029,164, New Zealand third with £4,436,988 and Australia fourth with £2,258,848.

Canada was fourth in cheese with 9,454 cwt., New Zealand being first with 678,959, Netherlands second with 58,862 and Australia third with 47,348.

Canada was second in apples with 880,820 cwt., United States being first with 948,967, Australia third with 308,938 and New Zealand fourth with 48,625.

Canada was fourth in pears with 3,202 cwt., South Africa being first with 186,763, United States second with 81,553, Australia third with 76,849.

Canada was third in fresh and frozen fish with 28,257 cwt., Norway being first with 466,943, Denmark second with 78,919 and the Irish Free State fourth with 12,312.

Canada was second in canned salmon with 56,117 cwt., United States being first with 86,901 and Japan third with 45,358.

Canada was fifth in canned lobsters with 360 cwt. out of a total of 597. This was much lower than a year ago when the amount from Canada in the first four months of 1935 was 1,633 cwt.

Canada was second in lard with 71,419 cwt., United States being first with 232,839 and Brazil third with 61,258.

Canada was second in unmanufactured unstripped tobacco with 5,892,722 pounds, United States being first with 64,436,296, Southern Rhodesia third with 257,954 and Nyasaland fourth with 79,756.

Canada was third in unmanufactured tobacco stripped, with 311,446 pounds, United States being first with 2,727,234, British India second with 1,889,334, Southern Rhodesia fourth with 130,967.

Canada was first in copper ore with 8,615 tons out of a total of 13,051.

Canada was second in hardwood with 1,482,000 cu.ft., United States being first with 2,011,000 and Poland third with 608,000.



Canada was first in softwood, not planed or dressed, with 63,624 standards, Poland second with 57,633, Finland third with 53,310 and Sweden fourth with 41,335.

Canada was second in total wood and timber with a value of £1,420,362, United States being first with £1,466,404, Sweden third with £932,913, Poland fourth with £910,051 and Finland fifth with £885,993.

Canada was second with hides and skins with a value of £309,641, United States being first with £1,257,276, Soviet Russia third with £793,678.

Canada was third in aluminium ingots and blocks with 4,612 cwt., Switzerland first with 26,477 and Norway third with 11,427.

Canada was first in unwrought copper with 28,728 tons, Chile second with 6,479 and United States third with 5,248.

Canada was first with copper plates and sheets with 50,586 cwt. out of a total of 51,279.

Canada was first in nickel with 90,990 cwt. out of a total of 104,259.

Canada was first in unwrought zinc with 29,800 tons, Australia second with 7,133, Belgium third with 2,735.

Canada was first in non-ferrous metals and their manufactures with a value of £3,206,680, which was about double that of the same period last year, Australia being second with £1,332,381, Northern Rhodesia third with £802,563 and Chile fourth with £796,056.

Canada was fourth in machinery with £297,098, United States being first with £2,638,300, Germany second with £1,453,634, Sweden third with £301,784.

Canada was second in manufactures of wood and timber with £350,872, Finland being first with £501,789, United States third with £306,816.

Canada was first in rubber boots and shoes made to cover the ankle, with £77,125 out of a total of £79,730.

Canada was second in rubber boots and shoes not made to cover the ankle, with £125,226, Hong Kong being first with £165,962.

Canada was second in box and willow calf dressed leather with £146,653, Germany being first with £150,695, the Netherlands third with £81,900.

Canada was first in patent leather with £74,878, United States second with £12,534, and Germany third with £5,304.

Canada was second in newsprint in rolls with £273,155, which was more than four times that of last year, Newfoundland being first with £465,067, Finland third with £182,188, Norway fourth with £55,629.

Canada was second in vehicles with £275,700, United States first with £1,350,087, France third with £77,810, Belgium fourth with £61,365.

Canada was sixth in gold bullion and coin with £1,450,459, South Africa being first with £26,520,382, British India second with £8,243,815, France third with £6,926,729, Australia fourth with £1,963,961, Southern Rhodesia fifth with £1,946,429.

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#### Production of Leather Footwear

The production of leather footwear in Canada in April amounted to 2,065,587 pairs, establishing a high record for the month in the ten-year period for which monthly statistics have been issued by the Bureau. Compared with April, 1935, an increase of two per cent is shown. In the four months ended April 30, 1936, the production of leather footwear totalled 7,525,384 pairs, an increase over the same period of 1935, of 650,199 pairs, or 9 per cent.

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## Manufacturing in Ontario

The value of manufactured products in Ontario in 1934 which totalled \$1,255,326,000 represents an increase of almost 25 per cent as compared with the previous year. Reports were received from 10,322 manufacturing establishments with a capital investment in fixed and current assets of \$2,063,721,000. The number of persons employed totalled 259,621 and the salaries and wages paid \$270,334,000.

Non-ferrous metal products, with an increase of 66 per cent in the gross value of production, recorded the greatest gain. Iron and its products, with an increase of 57 per cent, was next in order.

Ontario is the most important manufacturing province in the Dominion, a position which has been maintained over a long period of years. It also has the greatest diversification of manufacturing production of any province. Outstanding among the industries in which Ontario is preeminent is automobile manufacturing, which is carried on in this province practically alone. Other important industries in which Ontario leads with the percentage which the production of each bears to that of the Dominion total in 1934 are as follows: Agricultural implements 95 per cent; leather tanneries 88; rubber goods, including footwear 81; furniture 61; fruit and vegetable preparations 69; electrical apparatus and supplies 79; castings and forgings 65; primary iron and steel 62; flour and feed mills 53; and hosiery and knitted goods 65 per cent.

While the value of production by manufacturing industries in Ontario in 1934 was the highest at \$1,255,326,000 since 1931, it was a very considerable distance from the output in 1929, which was valued at \$2,080,391,000. In 1928 it was \$1,930,157,000.

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## Crop Prospects

The condition of all the grain crops in Canada at the end of May was below average and all except fall wheat, peas and mixed grains were below the figures reported for the same date a year ago. The forage crops, on the other hand, show distinctly better prospects than at May 31, 1935, while pasture was one point above average and at the highest spring level since 1922. The below-average condition figures for the grain crops result from a combination of such factors as the general lateness of seeding, cool May weather in the Maritimes and Eastern Canada and soil moisture shortage in parts of the Prairie Provinces. The uniformly high condition of pastures and meadows is attributed to the lack of winter injury and the earliness of spring growth. Plentiful forage supplies will have an indirect influence on live-stock and dairy production.

The condition of the main spring wheat crop was remarkably uniform throughout the Prairie Provinces at the end of May, but a serious soil moisture shortage was threatening over a wide southern area. This condition persisted during the first week of June, but the drought was broken last Sunday by heavy and well-distributed rainfall. Frost, soil-drifting, grasshoppers and cutworms caused some damage during the past week, but the benefits of the week-end rains will be tremendous and should return crop prospects nearly to normal.

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## May Export of Wheat Flour

The May export of wheat flour was 448,653 barrels valued at \$1,791,174, the average export price being \$3.99 per barrel. A year ago the export was 383,221 barrels at \$1,486,004, the average price being \$3.31. During the first two months of the current fiscal year, the export was 729,815 barrels at \$2,928,577 as against 660,128 barrels at \$2,537,324 in the same two months a year ago.

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## May Export of Wheat

Canada's export of wheat in May was 27,316,983 bushels, valued at \$21,674,113, on an average export price of 79.3 cents per bushel. A year ago the export was 11,989,891 bushels at \$10,081,013, the average export price being 84.1 cents. The previous largest export of wheat in the month of May was in the year 1931 when the export was 29,521,699 bushels at \$18,134,127 so that while the quantity was larger the value was considerably smaller.

During the first two months of the present fiscal year the export was 33,389,347 bushels valued at \$26,763,590, compared with 17,017,294 bushels at \$14,368,893 in the corresponding two months last year.

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## Manufacturing Industries in British Columbia

The general revival in manufacturing production in British Columbia which commenced in the summer of 1933 continued with increasing force in 1934. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 13½ per cent in employment, with an even greater increase of about 20 per cent in salaries and wages paid. An increase of 21½ per cent was also recorded in the gross value of production, 25½ per cent in the cost of materials and over 17½ per cent in the value added by manufacture, while the increase in capital investment was less than three per cent.

Reports were received from 1,777 establishments operating in British Columbia and the Yukon. The combined output of these establishments was valued at \$176,721,000 and employment furnished to 35,065 persons who were paid \$37,303,000 in salaries and wages. The cost of materials used was \$88,293,000, while the value added by manufacture amounted to \$82,841,000. The Yukon reported 30 establishments out of the total with \$458,000 in capital invested, 31 employees, \$54,000 in salaries and wages, \$22,000 to the cost of materials used, \$129,500 in value of production and \$107,500 the value added by manufacture.

In British Columbia and the Yukon the number of establishments reporting increased by 80, with an increase in the capital invested of over \$6,000,000. The number of persons employed increased by 4,169 and there was a gain in the payroll at \$6,134,000. The amount spent on materials was \$17,995,000 more while the rise in the gross value of production was \$31,230,000. The increase in the value added by manufacture was \$12,604,000.

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### Printing Trades in 1934

Total production in the printing and allied graphic arts trades in Canada during 1934 was valued at \$99,171,000, an increase of almost \$7,000,000 over the output of \$92,715,000 reported in 1933. There were 2,144 establishments representing a capital investment of \$119,958,000, giving employment to an average of 33,064 employees. The cost of materials amounted to \$25,782,000 as against \$23,360,000 in 1933, and the value added by manufacture was \$72,039,000.

With 896 plants, Ontario accounted for 54 per cent of the total production in 1934 and the 447 establishments in Quebec produced 23 per cent. The average number of employees showed an increase of over three per cent. Salaries and wages totalled \$41,919,000 as against \$40,446,000 in 1933.

The number of male employees formed about 79 per cent of the total. The 40-hour week prevails in the printing trades for Canada as a whole and for each province, except Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia where a greater number worked 44 hours. A very small percentage of the employees worked more than 50 hours per week.

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### Production of Creamery Butter

Creamery butter production amounted to 25,158,395 pounds in May, as compared with 23,217,237 in May, 1935. All of the provinces recorded increases over last year with the exception of British Columbia where a decrease of 14.1 per cent was recorded. Provincial productions follow, with May 1935 figures in brackets: Prince Edward Island 84,000 (79,000) pounds; Nova Scotia 506,478 (435,445); New Brunswick 297,459 (248,489); Quebec 8,291,000 (7,351,000); Ontario 9,114,745 (8,647,992); Manitoba 2,020,973 (1,919,214); Saskatchewan 2,046,510 (1,880,036); British Columbia 657,230 (765,061); Alberta 2,140,000 (1,830,000).

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### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Overseas export clearances of wheat and United States imports during the week ending June 5 amounted to 6,565,898 bushels compared with 5,714,730 in the previous week and 1,747,705 a year ago. Overseas export clearances amounted to 5,933,898 bushels compared with 1,315,705 last year. Total clearances for the crop year to date amounted to 138,029,502 bushels as compared with 105,498,436 last year, and United States imports 40,931,554 bushels compared with 23,301,138.

Wheat stocks in store on June 4 amounted to 156,466,886 bushels compared with 161,850,049 in the previous week and 200,334,069 in the week ended June 7, 1935. Canadian wheat in store in the United States amounted to 14,697,265 bushels compared with 13,206,506 and 9,603,316 in the same comparison. Wheat in transit on the lakes amounted to 4,313,810 bushels as against 3,654,547 a week ago and 3,100,258 last year.



Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending May 29 amounted to 1,973,815 bushels compared with 1,230,150 in the previous week and 2,200,331 in the same week of 1935. Marketings from August 1 to May 29 amounted to 203,133,736 bushels compared with 207,067,420 in the same period of 1935.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, April.
2. Imports and Exports of Wire, April.
3. Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, April.
4. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, April.
5. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products, Refrigerators, April.
6. Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, April.
7. Imports of Coffee and Tea, April.
8. Imports of Living Animals, April.
9. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, April.
10. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, April.
11. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, April.
12. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, April.
13. Production of Leather Footwear, April.
14. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
15. Cold Storage Holdings in Canada, June 1.
16. Production of Creamery Butter, May.
17. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
18. Manufacturing Industries of the Province of British Columbia, 1934.
19. Report on the Printing Trades in Canada, 1934.
20. Canadian Grain Statistics.
21. Annual Statistics of Fruit and Floriculture, 1935.
22. Manufacturing Industries of Ontario, 1934.
23. Condition of Field Crops at May 31, Canada.
24. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces.
25. Price Movements, May.
26. Asbestos Trade of Canada, April.
27. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, April.
28. Imports and Exports of Soap, April.
29. Imports and Exports of Toilet Preparations, April.
30. Imports and Exports of Pickles and Preserved Vegetables, April.
31. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, April.
32. Monthly Trade Trends with Empire Countries.
33. Monthly Trade Trends with Foreign Countries.
34. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
35. Coal and Coke Statistics, April.
36. Automobile Statistics, April.
37. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, April.
38. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, April.
39. The Footwear Trade of Canada, April.
40. Imports of Rubber into Canada, April.
41. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, April.
42. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, April.
43. Commercial Failures in Canada, March; and for the first quarter, 1936.
44. Index Numbers of Security Prices.





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