

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics

Substantial Advance over 1933 Maintained

Nickel Exports Reach New High Point Since January 1930

Economic conditions in Canada were again favourable in the latest week for which statistics are available, the economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics being 25.2 p.c. greater than in the corresponding week of 1933, the standing being 90.6 compared with 72.4 in the corresponding week of last year. Each of the six major factors used in the compilation was at a substantial advance over the relatively low levels of the corresponding weeks of 1933.

The railway freight movement in January after seasonal adjustment moved into new high territory since April 1932, the gain over January of last year being from 134,432 cars to 176,469, a gain of 31.3 p.c. Carloadings in the eastern division dropped off somewhat in the fifth week of the year, but total loadings in both divisions for the first five weeks, amounting to 196,240 cars, were 40,534 cars or 26 per cent greater than in the same period of 1933.

The movement of Canadian products to external markets made an excellent showing in January. Exports including re-exports were \$47,118,000 compared with \$32,000,000 in the same month of last year, a gain of 47.2 p.c. The increase over December after adjustment for price changes and seasonal tendencies was 40.9 p.c. While a marked gain was shown in imports over January 1933, a moderate recession occurred from the relatively high level of December.

Exports of nickel in January reached a new high point since the first month in 1930. Shipments to external points were 11,229,800 pounds, the gain over the same month of last year being 264.7 p.c. The increase over December after seasonal adjustment was 117.0 p.c. Copper exports were also in heavy volume, the total being 18,070,900 pounds compared with 14,755,900 in January 1933, a gain of 22.5 p.c. The decline from December after seasonal adjustment was 13.1 p.c. Zinc moved freely to external markets, the total in January being 16,413,000 pounds, representing a gain of about 98 p.c. over January of last year and 85.7 p.c. over December after seasonal adjustment. The gain in the exports of silver over January 1933 was 77.7 p.c., the total being 1,079,879 ounces compared with 607,758.

The export of the better grades of asbestos was 7,071 tons compared with 4,914 tons in the same month of 1933.

The sugar industry was quiet in the first four-week period of the year. The manufacture of sugar being 22,657,000 pounds compared with 27,303,000 in the same period of 1933. Cheese exports were 1,234,100 pounds compared with 363,100 in January 1933, a gain of 239.9 p.c. Exports of canned salmon were 3,930,900 pounds compared with 2,460,300 in the first month of last year.

External shipments of pulp and lumber showed considerable gain over December after seasonal adjustment. Wood-pulp exports recorded a gain of 4.5 p.c., while the export of planks and boards at 93,983,000 feet showed an adjusted gain of 22.5 p.c. Shingle exports to the amount of 70,570 squares recorded an adjusted gain of 16.6 p.c. over the preceding month. Pulp and planks and boards also showed large gains over the same month of 1933.

An adjusted gain of 18.1 p.c. was shown in the output of steel ingots and castings over December, but pig iron production was at a lower level. The motor car industry was more active than in either December or in January of last year. The gain in construction contracts was 34.3 p.c. over December after seasonal adjustment and 87.2 p.c. over January 1933.

Speculative commodities showed a further gain in the week ended February 10, making the sixth consecutive week that the advance had continued. The official index based on 567 commodities moved up about 2.3 per cent in January over the preceding month reaching the highest point since November, 1932. The standing on the 1926 base was 70.6 compared with 69.0 in December. The gain in 172 commodities, as contrasted with a decline in 54, indicates the predominate character of the advance. Each of the eight principal groups except chemicals participated in the increases. ....

Cash wheat averaged 65 cents per bushel compared with 60.3 in December and 44.2 in the same month of 1933. Wheat flour advanced from \$5.20 per barrel in December to \$5.40 in January.

Green Santos coffee at Toronto was 16 cents per pound in January compared with 14.8 in the preceding month. Plantation rubber advanced from 9.9 cents per pound to 10.6 in January. The index of live stock prices was 68.8 compared with 60.8, a gain of 13.2 p.c. Raw cotton at New York in Canadian funds rose from 10.1 cents per pound to 11.3. The strength displayed at wool sales in primary markets had a pronounced effect on Canadian prices and noteworthy gains were registered in January. Eastern raw wool advanced from 19.5 cents per pound to 24.0. Electrolytic domestic copper in carload lots at Montreal rose from \$9.07 to \$9.30 per 100 pounds. Zinc and tin advanced, while a reaction was shown in lead prices. High grade bond prices showed a slight reaction in the week under review, the bid prices of the 5 p.c. refunding bond of 1943 averaging 103 7/8 compared with a prevailing bid of 104 in the week ended February 3. The index of bond prices used in this connection was 108.9 in the week ended February 10, compared with 104.5 in the same week of last year, a gain of 4.2 p.c.

Bank clearings in the 32 centres were \$262,455,000 in the week ended February 1, compared with \$235,508,000 in the corresponding week of 1933, a gain of 11.4 p.c. The comparable total in the week ended January 25 last was \$304,300,000.

The index of 113 common stocks traded on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges at 93.1 in the week ending February 8, showed a gain of one point over the preceding week. Utilities moved up from 56.7 to 58.2 while industrials were slightly lower, the index being 124.3 compared with 124.4. The advance over the same week of 1933 indicates the considerable recovery in speculative values effected in the last twelve months. The general index for 113 stocks moved up from 52.0 to 93.1, a gain of no less than 79 p.c. Twenty utilities advanced from 42.9 to 58.2 or 35.7 p.c., while 87 industrials recorded a gain from 59.7 to 124.3 or 108.2 p.c. An index of 8 beverage stocks showed the greatest percentage gain among the eight groups of industrials, sharp percentage increases being also shown in pulp and paper, iron and steel, and miscellaneous groups, in the order named.

Trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges amounted to 2,037,507 shares in the four weeks ended February 6, compared with 434,421 in the same period of 1933, a gain of 369 p.c.

The weekly economic index was 90.6 in the last week for which statistics are available compared with 90.8 in the preceding week.

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#### Gain in Output of Newsprint

Production of newsprint was 188,374 tons in January. Compared with 175,304 in the preceding month an adjusted gain of 4.1 p.c. As production in January 1933 was 140,539 tons, the increase over that month was 34.0 p.c.

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#### Railway Revenue Freight in November had Good Advance

Railway revenue freight loaded in Canada and received from foreign connections during November amounted to 5,685,615 tons, or 114,867 more than during November 1932. Grain loading was lighter than in 1932 and all agricultural products showed a decrease of 380,472 tons or 19 per cent. Animal Products, mine products, forest products and manufactures and miscellaneous all showed increases and, in the last two groups, other forest products, gasoline and merchandise (L.C.L. freight) were the only commodities listed to show decreases. Live stock and dressed meats showed good increases.

Bituminous coal increased by 77,991 tons, but anthracite and lignite coal decreased. Other ores and concentrates were heavier by 90,030 tons and basebullion and matte increased by 25,738. Crude petroleum, mostly imports, increased by 18,881 and other mine products by 76,669. Pulpwood was heavier by 20,683, wood pulp by 7,910, newsprint paper by 13,386, other paper by 4,316 and paper board etc. by 2,992.

Cumulative totals to the end of November showed increases in animal and forest products, but the other three groups recorded decreases and the total of 52,509,199 tons was 3,560,390, or 6.4 per cent less than the 1932 tonnage for the corresponding period.

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### About British Cheese Imports

The Canadian Trade Commissioner to the United Kingdom writes: "The reduction in cheese imports from Canada and the further increase of supplies from New Zealand are, to say the least, disappointing. Whereas Canada at one time was the principal supplier of cheese to Great Britain, last year her shipments fell by over 100,000 cwts. to 629,000 cwts., while those from New Zealand rose by twice that amount to 2,059,000 cwts."

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### Tobacco Industry in 1932

The output of the tobacco manufacturing industry in 1932 was valued at \$66,221,005 which represents a decrease of \$8,705,149 or 11.6 per cent over that of 1931. Cigarettes formed the main item of production with an output of 3,834,993 thousand valued at \$36,073,614. Smoking tobacco was next in importance with 19,746,765 pounds valued at \$20,315,384. This was followed by cigars with a production of 131,392,000 valued at \$5,976,484, chewing tobacco 3,277,763 pounds valued at \$2,792,737 and snuff 834,976 pounds valued at \$1,059,219.

The number of establishments engaged in the tobacco industry totalled 116 located by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island two, Nova Scotia one, Quebec sixty-eight, Ontario thirty-two, Manitoba two, Alberta two and British Columbia nine. Sixty-one made cigars only, thirty-six made tobacco only, and two made snuff only.

In view of the fact that the importance of an industry is measured by the value of its production, the Bureau has found it advisable to deduct the excise taxes paid in determining the value of production of this industry, since the inclusion of those taxes enhances the importance of this industry, an importance which is not warranted by either the amount of employment furnished or the salaries and wages paid.

The tobacco industry contributes materially to the agricultural economy of Canada. Of the materials used, amounting to \$18,787,261, \$14,802,819 was for raw leaf tobacco. All told, the tobacco industry consumed 33,778,176 pounds of raw leaf tobacco of which 21,039,240 was of domestic origin. For the production of cigars, 964,892 pounds of imported and 1,596,103 of domestic tobacco were used; for the production of cigarettes, 5,187,594 pounds of imported and 4,782,016 pounds of domestic; smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff 6,587,450 pounds of imported and 14,660,121 of domestic.

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### January Exports of Wheat and Flour to the United Kingdom

January exports of wheat to the United Kingdom amounted to 4,971,107 bushels valued at \$3,180,034 as compared with 9,587,195 bushels at \$4,525,996 in January 1933. During the six months of the present crop year the export of wheat to the United Kingdom has dropped considerably in quantity. The price, however, has been better with the result that the export of 64,893,099 bushels was valued at \$43,921,119 while the 105,233,663 bushels of a year ago only brought \$54,690,252.

Flour exports to the United Kingdom in January amounted to 240,047 barrels of the value of \$777,831 compared with 156,998 barrels at \$460,661 in January 1933. During the six months of the crop year the export was 1,377,045 barrels at \$4,861,460 compared with 1,227,612 barrels at \$3,881,566 in the corresponding six months a year ago.

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### Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index number of industrial common stocks was 124.3 for the week ending February 8 compared with 124.4 for the previous week, domestic utility common 58.2 compared with 56.7, common of companies located abroad 94.9 compared with 92.9, and for all three groups of common combined 93.1 compared with 92.1.

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### 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 112.9 for the week ending February 8, as compared with 108.6 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks rose from 104.1 to 108.4, and four base metals stocks from 128.9 to 133.5.

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Export of Coarse Grains  
is on Much Reduced Scale

There was no export of Canadian rye in January and the quantity of other coarse grains sent abroad was comparatively small. Oats was down to 203,511 bushels at \$62,445 compared with 354,614 at \$84,388 in January 1933. The six months export was 2,099,114 bushels at \$677,456 compared with 7,307,625 at \$2,221,180. More than half of the oats goes to the United Kingdom.

The export of barley in January was 64,170 bushels valued at \$25,456 compared with 191,524 at \$61,981 a year ago. The six months export was 740,158 bushels at \$308,904 compared with 4,247,633 at \$1,814,718. Practically all of the barley goes to the United Kingdom.

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Wire and Wire Goods Industry

Factory sales of the wire and wire goods industry in 1932 were valued at \$10,407,000. These included plain and galvanized steel wire, wire fencing, wire nails, screws, wire cloth, wire rope, bale ties, and other such commodities. In 1931 the factory sales were reported at \$14,192,000 and in 1930 \$18,200,000. There were 71 plants in this industry distributed by provinces as follows: Ontario 42; Quebec 16; British Columbia 8; Manitoba 2; New Brunswick 2; and Nova Scotia 1. These concerns employed a capital of \$26,593,675 and gave work to an average of 2,923 people who were paid \$2,913,312 in salaries and wages. Materials purchased for manufacturing purposes cost \$3,591,238 and fuel and electricity cost \$437,541.

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Rye Production in Canada  
Is Comparatively Small

In Europe the chief use of rye is for the production of rye flour for human consumption. Rye bread is most generally used in Russia, Germany and Poland where a large part of the world's rye crop is produced. Rye is also used as feed grain in these countries especially when large crops are harvested. At one time it was an important breadstuff in the British Isles. In 1930, Germany de-natured large quantities of rye in order to divert surplus stocks to the feeding industry.

Rye is used for distilling purposes. In Canada the distilling industry provides the largest industrial outlet for surplus rye. Small amounts are used in Canada in flour and feed mills and for the production of various kinds of food products. It is also apparent that considerable rye produced in Canada is fed or otherwise consumed on farms.

The production of rye in Canada is less than one per cent of the total production of cereals. The year of greatest production was in 1922 when it totalled 32,373,000 bushels. Last year the amount was 4,725,000 bushels, produced mainly in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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Mental Institutions--Benefits of  
Early Treatment are Exemplified.

Since Confederation the various Provincial Governments have undertaken to meet the increasing demands for hospital care of mentally ill. The number of institutions in Canada caring for mental patients at the beginning of 1932 was 58, including 28 public hospitals for the insane, feeble-minded and epileptic; 3 public hospitals for the feeble-minded; 3 training schools for feeble-minded children; 2 psychiatric hospitals; 16 county and municipal institutions; 4 private institutions and 2 psychopathic hospitals of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

The number of patients in institutions and on parole on December 31, 1932 was 35,279, of whom 19,398 were males and 15,781 females. This number compared with 33,359 on December 31, 1931, of whom 18,382 were males and 14,977 females shows an increase of 1,920 over the previous year's figures.

The large increase in the number of patients in 1932 must not be taken as an indication that mental illness is on the increase in Canada. The greater and better the facilities provided for the care of the mentally diseased, the greater will be the population of mental hospitals. In most of the provinces, notably in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, increased accommodation for patients has been made, thereby finding accommodation for more patients in need of medical care. The endeavor to treat...

cases in the earlier stage of mental illness has become well established, as is evidenced by the increasing number of mental health clinics in the various provinces. These clinics examine cases and assist in securing early admission to various government mental hospitals of the more urgent cases where they receive the needful medical attention before their illness becomes chronic. The large numbers of patients discharged as recovered bears evidence of the benefits of early treatment in mental illness.

The general ratio of discharges per 100 admissions for all Canada was 50.5. The ratio of discharges for patients recovered was 14.2; improved 22.2 and unimproved 10.6. A comparison of the recovery rates for males and females shows that in the four provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba there was a higher rate for males, and that in the provinces of New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia the rates of recovery for females was higher than for males. In the provinces of Ontario the rates for both sexes were equal. The highest rate of recovery was in the alcoholic group with 63.5 per cent for males and 61.1 per cent for females.

First admissions, numbering 5,774 in 1932, have been divided into two classes, insane and patients without psychosis. Patients without psychosis include mental defectives, epileptics, alcoholics, drug addicts and other types not specified. The number of insane was 4,669 or 81 per cent of total first admissions. Of the patients without psychosis mental defectives numbered 822, epileptics 109, alcoholics 28, drug addicts 10 and all other groups 136.

Out of 5,774 first admissions 3,998 or 69.2 per cent were Canadian born, 898 or 15.6 per cent British born and 856 or 14.8 per cent were Foreign born. Of the British born 821 resided in Canada five years or more and 77 had residence in Canada less than 5 years. There were 420 first admissions among alien born naturalized, and 436 alien born not naturalized. Of the foreign born not naturalized, 296 were in Canada five years or more, and 140 had residence less than five years.

The distribution of first admissions over each age group up to 44 years is almost uniform with a gradual decrease in each age group from 44 years to 69 years, when a large increase is shown in the age group 70 years and over.

Out of a total of 3,998 native born first admissions 3,053 or 76.4 per cent had both parents born in Canada, 356 or 8.8 per cent had both parents British; 239 or 6.0 per cent had both parents foreign; 314 or 8 per cent were of mixed parentage and 36 not ascertained.

First admissions have been divided into three groups, abstinent, temperate and intemperate. Information under these three heads was ascertained for 4,830 first admissions. Of this number 3,081 or 63.8 per cent were abstinent, 1,365 or 28.3 per cent were temperate and 384 or 7.9 per cent were intemperate. Of the males 50.6 per cent were abstinent, 37.5 per cent were temperate and 11.9 per cent intemperate. Of female first admissions 81.4 per cent were abstinent, 16 per cent temperate and 2.6 per cent intemperate.

Out of 5,774 first admissions 3,004 or 52 per cent were single; 2,259 or 39.1 per cent married; 490 or 8.5 per cent widowed and less than .3 per cent divorced. Of the males 57.4 per cent were single, 36 per cent married and 6.3 per cent widowed. Of the females 44.7 per cent were single, 43.5 per cent married and 11.4 per cent widowed.

Illiterates numbered 820 or 14.2 per cent; 1,489 or 25.8 per cent could both read and write; 2,720 or 47.3 per cent finished common school; 501 or 8.7 per cent went to college or high school and 97 or 1.7 per cent attended university. The education of 147 was unascertained. It is shown that of first admissions 3,702 or 64.1 per cent came from urban centres and 2,029 or 35.1 per cent from rural districts, while environment of 43 patients was unascertained. 62.5 per cent of the males and 66.4 per cent of the female first admissions came from urban centres. Those in dependent circumstances totalled 2,250 or 40 per cent; marginal 2,347 or 41.7 per cent and comfortable 1,026 or 18.2 per cent of total.

Out of a total of 2,034 deaths 926 or 45.5 per cent occurred within one year's residence in institutions; 11.3 per cent between 5 and 10 years; 5.3 per cent between 10 and 15 years; 3.5 per cent between 15 and 20 years and 9.2 per cent after a hospital residence of 20 years and over. Of 1,120 males who died, 268 or 24 per cent, and of 914 females who died, 310 or 33.9 per cent, had a hospital residence 5 years and over.

#### Food In Cold Storage

Creamery butter in cold storage on February 1 amounted to 14,371,000 pounds, a decrease of 13 per cent from last year and 33 per cent from the previous month. Cheese...

at 13,778,000 pounds was 18 per cent over last year and a decrease of 13 per cent from last month. Eggs in cold storage at 116,041 dozen, fresh eggs at 132,008 dozen and frozen eggs at 1,683,674 pounds were all lower.

Pork at 23,719,000 pounds showed decreases in fresh and fresh frozen but an increase in curcd or in cure. Beef stocks at 13,771,000 pounds showed large increases over last year, while stocks of poultry were much larger than a year ago. Fish in storage was much reduced.

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#### Cost of Living Moved Up in January

The general index of retail prices, rents, and costs of services rose from 78.4 in December to 78.7 for January. Indexes for two groups were higher, one was lower, and two were unchanged. An index for retail prices alone advanced from 72.5 to 73.0. When foods were removed from this index it was unchanged at 78.0.

The index for 46 food products moved up from 66.6 to 67.7, higher prices for meats, butter, potatoes, and tea outweighing reductions for eggs. All meats advanced substantially, rises in sirloin beef from 19.2¢ to 20.0¢, in fresh pork from 15.8¢ to 16.6¢, and in bacon from 21.1¢ to 21.6¢ per pound being indicative of the higher prices. Creamery butter averaged 28.4¢ per pound as compared with 25.6¢ for December, while the dairy variety was 22.2¢ and 24.4¢, respectively, for December and January. Potatoes moved up from 21.6¢ to 22.1¢ per peck. Pepper at 39.6¢ per pound was half a cent higher. Fresh eggs declined from 44.8¢ to 40.7¢ per dozen. Cooking and storage eggs were fractionally lower at 30.4¢ per dozen.

The fuel and lighting index changed from 87.2 to 87.3, owing to slightly higher prices for coal and coke. The index for miscellaneous items declined from 94.1 to 94.0, a slight advance in the sub-index for medicines being more than offset by declines in toilet requisites.

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#### World Wholesale Prices in December

It was difficult to locate much uniformity of movement in prices during December. There were no broad rises or declines in commodity groups, nor was it possible to discern any geographical unity in movements of general price index numbers. Northern European indexes afforded examples of rising, falling, and stationary series, and this was fairly true of other European areas also. The Canadian index advanced by exactly the same amount that the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics index declined.

Compared with a year ago, December indexes in leading countries stood as follows: United Kingdom  $\nearrow$  1.8 p.c., Canada  $\nearrow$  7.8 p.c., United States  $\nearrow$  13.1 p.c., Germany  $\nearrow$  4.1 p.c., Italy  $\nearrow$  7.1 p.c. and Japan  $\nearrow$  4.9 p.c.

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#### Cost of Living in World Countries in December

Living cost indexes in December continued to register scattered gains of moderate amounts, but small declines were almost as numerous. The percentage relationship of December indexes for specified countries to those of December 1932, was as follows: Canada -1.4, Germany  $\nearrow$  2.1, Italy -4.4, Japan  $\nearrow$  2.1, United Kingdom unchanged, United States  $\nearrow$  2.9.

No changes in any groups of the Ministry of Labour series for the United Kingdom were recorded in December. Gains for foods and fuel were of more consequence than declines for clothing in the German index for 72 towns. A decline of 1.3 p.c. for foods was chiefly responsible for the .6 p.c. drop in the National Industrial Conference Board index for the United States.

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#### Asbestos Production was Much Higher in 1933 than in 1932

Shipments of asbestos by Canadian producers reached a total of 17,326 tons in December as compared with 20,463 tons in November and 14,589 tons in December 1932. During the calendar year 1933 Canadian shipments totalled 155,433 tons compared with 122,977 in 1932.

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### Flax Grown for Fibre Purposes in 1933

Approximately 5,091 acres of flax were grown for fibre purposes in Canada in 1933, the distribution being as follows: Liral Monarch 420 acres; Liral Dominion 320 acres; John W. Stewart 500 acres; Stormont Gossamer 125 acres; Stormont Cirrus 100 acres. The remaining 3,626 acres were sown to the ordinary Dutch seed. The average yield for all varieties was 6 bushels of No. 1 seed per acre. No retted fibre was produced in 1933 and the entire crop of straw was converted into upholstering tow which averaged 1,200 pounds per acre. The Liral Monarch, Liral Dominion, John W. Stewart, Stormont Gossamer and Stormont Cirrus varieties were sold in Ireland at \$4.00 per bushel, c.i.f. Belfast. The remaining seed brought an average price of \$1.30 per bushel, and was mainly sold for live stock feed. Upholstering tow brought from \$28.00 to \$35.00 per ton, f.o.b. shipping point according to grade and quality. There was no hemp grown for fibre purposes in Canada in 1933

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### Production of Wool in 1933

The production of wool in Canada in 1933 is placed at 19,206,000 pounds from 3,388,552 sheep and lambs as compared with 20,518,000 pounds from 3,647,207 sheep and lambs in 1932.

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### More Domestic Wool and Less Foreign Wool Used

The amount of domestic wool used in the hosiery and knitted goods industries of Canada in 1932 was 1,871,328 pounds compared with 1,556,551 in 1931. As a result the use of imported wool was less, the amount being 11,311,523 pounds as against 1,606,392 in 1931.

These industries turn out socks and stockings, underwear, dressing gowns, gloves and mittens, scarves, caps, toques, Jersey suits, sweaters, cardigan jackets, bathing suits, shawls, Jersey cloths, yarns etc. There are twice the number of females employed in these industries compared with males. The mechanical equipment includes over six thousand sewing machines alone.

There were 4,949,524 dozen pairs of socks and stockings of all kinds made in Canada in 1932 at the value of \$18,683,811 compared with 4,889,604 dozen pairs at \$20,926,798, an increase in quantity but a decrease in value.

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### Nightshirts and Pyjamas

The old-fashioned night shirt is by no means out of date. A huge quantity of that commodity is made every year in Canada, that is, factory made for there is no possibility of reckoning how many are home made. Indeed the use of nightdresses is increasing more than pyjamas if factory output is a true indication. The output of night dresses in 1932 was 30,398 dozen compared with 19,193 dozen in 1931, while the production of pyjamas in 1932 was 29,463 dozen compared with 25,654 in 1931. Night dresses, therefore increased 57 per cent and pyjamas 14 per cent.

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### Large Increase in January 1934 Trade Compared with January 1933

Domestic exports in January totalled in value \$46,652,000 compared with \$31,562,000 in January 1933, an increase of \$15,090,000 or 47 per cent. Foreign exports totalled \$466,000 compared with \$439,000. Imports amounted to \$32,391,000 compared with \$34,441,000, an increase of \$7,950,000 or 32 per cent.

January was the seventh consecutive month to show an increase in imports and the ninth consecutive month to show an increase in exports over the corresponding months of the year before.

Domestic exports during the ten months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$463,588,000 compared with \$410,824,000 in the same period last year, an increase of \$72,764,000 or 17 per cent. Foreign exports amounted to \$5,063,000 compared with \$5,915,000, a decrease of \$852,000. Imports aggregated \$352,727,000 compared with \$349,907,000, an increase of \$2,820,000 or 0.8 per cent.

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The total trade of the Dominion in January was \$79,509,000 compared with \$56,442,000 in January 1933, an increase of \$23,067,000 or 40 per cent; for the ten months it amounted to \$841,378,000 compared with \$766,645,000, an increase of \$74,733,000 or 9 per cent.

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#### Wheat Stocks and Export Clearances

Canadian wheat in store on February 9 amounted to 232,786,697 bushels compared with 233,685,335 the week before and 229,087,945 on the corresponding date in 1932. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 9,107,756 bushels of which 3,837,810 were at Buffalo and 3,932,971 at New York. This compared with 9,838,111 bushels a year ago of which 6,324,706 were at Buffalo and 1,172,882 at New York. United States wheat in Canada was shown as 2,248,845 bushels compared with 6,693,938 last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending February 2 amounted to 1,870,053 bushels compared with 2,119,373 the week before and 3,429,058 in the corresponding week last year. Marketings by provinces were as follows, the figures within brackets being the receipts of a year ago: Manitoba 114,067 (121,094), Saskatchewan 698,660 (1,243,887), Alberta 1,057,326 (2,074,077). During the 27 weeks of the present crop year marketings by provinces were: Manitoba 23,337,158 (30,103,463), Saskatchewan 85,664,724 (150,028,773), Alberta 63,038,270 (108,682,807), Total 172,040,152 (288,816,043).

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending February 9 amounted to 2,388,271 bushels compared with 3,081,462 for the previous week and 3,148,831 in the corresponding week last year. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of the corresponding week a year ago. Week ending February 9: Vancouver-New Westminster 1,113,116 (2,623,120), United States ports 586,000 (103,000), St. John 402,155 (267,967), Halifax 287,000 (154,744), Total 2,388,271 (3,148,831). Twenty eight weeks ending February 9: Montreal 31,927,474 (45,166,740), Vancouver-New Westminster 27,355,769 (59,937,946), United States ports 14,035,000 (645,000), Quebec 8,491,665 (1,217,904), Sorel 5,287,684 (11,073,265), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), St. John 2,535,305 (4,259,577), Halifax 1,002,049 (370,492), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Victoria nil (596,121), Total 93,342,837 (141,680,728).

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#### Feldspar Production Increased in 1933

Shipments of feldspar by Canadian producers in December amounted to 1,020 tons as compared with 1,083 in November and 540 in December 1932. During the calendar year 1933 shipments totalled 8,854 tons compared with 7,047 in 1932.

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#### Commercial Salt Production Increased in 1933

Commercial salt shipments by Canadian producers during December totalled 8,532 tons; in November 18,292 tons were shipped and in December 1932 the total was 9,783 tons. An advance of 3.8 per cent was recorded in the shipments of salt during the calendar year 1933 as compared with 1932; the quantities were 173,619 tons and 167,301 tons, respectively.

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#### Sales of Radio Receiving Sets in 1933

Sales of radio receiving sets in Canada by authorized manufacturers and importers during 1933 numbered 130,493 sets valued at \$5,383,846, factory selling prices. Compared with the data for 1932 when 133,454 sets were sold for \$6,758,959 this year's figures represented a decline of 1.5 per cent in volume of sales and 20.3 per cent in the income from sales. Corresponding totals for other years amounted to 286,122 sets at \$18,141,347 in 1931 and 223,228 sets worth \$22,776,225 in 1930.

At the beginning of 1933 radio manufacturers had on hand 52,175 machines which, with the year's production of 112,273 sets, made available for sale a total supply of 144,448 Canadian-made receiving sets. Out of this available supply sales during 1933 accounted for 130,493 while inventory on December 31 was reported at 13,059 sets. Of the total sales, Ontario took 41 per cent; Quebec 20.3 per cent; Saskatchewan and Alberta 12.1 per cent; British Columbia 10.2 per cent; Manitoba 9.6 per cent and the Maritimes 6.7 per cent.

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### Drastic Decline in Women's Factory Clothing Industry in 1932

The women's factory clothing industry showed a drastic decline in manufacturing operations in 1932 compared with 1931. Gross value of production was \$42,565,000, a decrease of \$11,576,000 or 21 per cent. Capital investment, amounting to \$18,147,000, declined by \$3,284,000 or 15 per cent. The number of employees, salaried and wage-earning, dropped to 14,276, which was 1,372 or 8 per cent fewer persons employed than in 1931. Their salaries and wages totalled \$12,118,000, a decrease of \$2,900,000 or 12 per cent. The cost of all materials used was \$23,984,000, a drop of \$6,972,000 or 22 per cent, while the value added by manufacture, \$18,581,000, declined by \$4,604,000 or 19 per cent.

### Six Months Wheat Exports and Routing

Exports of wheat during the six months ending January amounted to 99,315,063 bushels valued at \$68,629,439 compared with 155,101,260 at \$82,736,688 for the same period in 1933. Of the former 100,768 bushels were exported to the United States for consumption, 25,584,970 moved out via United States Atlantic ports, 47,736,733 were exported via Canadian Atlantic ports, 23,490,713 via Canadian Pacific ports and 2,401,879 via the Port of Churchill, making a total via Canadian ports of 73,629,325.

The rerouted wheat from United States lake ports to Canadian ports amounted to 947,033 bushels which increases the movement via Canadian ports to 74,576,358 and decreases the exports via United States ports to 24,637,937.

### Six Months Flour Exports and Routing

Wheatflour exports during the six months ending January show a slight increase over the same period in 1933. The number of barrels exported was 2,961,495 valued at \$10,840,096 compared with 2,710,490 at \$8,571,720 for the same six months in 1933, an increase in quantity of 251,005 barrels and in value \$2,268,376. Exports via Canadian Atlantic ports amounted to 2,089,037 barrels and from Canadian Pacific ports 643,624, while 226,069 were exported to United States ports for export overseas and 2,765 were shipped to the United States for consumption.

### World Shipments of Wheat and Flour

World shipments of wheat and flour for the week ending February 12 amounted to 11,522,000 bushels as compared with 12,510,000 for the previous week and 15,232,000 for the corresponding week in 1933. Shipments from North America decreased by one million bushels during the past week, while clearances from the Argentine increased by 617,000 and Australian shipments were slightly lower. Russian shipments showed a slight increase.

During the first twenty-eight weeks of the present crop year, world shipments amounted to 288 million bushels compared with 332 million for the corresponding weeks of the last crop year. North American shipments have amounted to 127 million compared with 183 million, the Argentine 57 million compared with 40 million, Australia 49 million compared with 72 million, Russia 25 million compared with 17 million.

### Duty Collected on Imports Question of Dutiable and Free

The duty collected on imports in January amounted to \$5,771,000 compared with \$4,723,000 in January 1933, an increase of 22 per cent. During the first ten months of the current fiscal year the duty collected was \$58,553,000 as against \$65,101,000 in the corresponding ten months a year ago, a decline of 10 per cent.

In this connection it might be said that the percentages of Canada's free imports of total imports from Empire countries as a result of the increase in the number of items entitled to enter the Dominion free under the Preferential Tariff, due to the Empire Trade Agreements, have increased at a much greater rate than similar imports from foreign countries. Thus, for the twelve months ended December 31, 1932 compared with 1933, free imports from Empire countries increased from 35.1 to 46.0 per cent; and from the United Kingdom, from 32.0 to 46.2 per cent; while similar imports from foreign countries increased from 36.7 to 39.1 per cent, and from the United States from 38.1 to 40.5 per cent.

The percentages of Canada's free imports of total imports from All Countries, Empire Countries, Foreign Countries, the United Kingdom and the United States, for the twelve months ended December 31, 1930 to 1933, were as under:-

<u>Calendar Years</u>	<u>All Countries</u>	<u>Empire Countries</u>	<u>Foreign Countries</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>United States</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
1930.....	35.8	30.0	37.5	26.0	38.4
1931.....	33.7	30.3	34.8	25.4	35.7
1932.....	36.3	35.1	36.7	32.0	38.1
1933.....	41.4	46.0	39.1	46.2	40.5

Sharp Increase in Car Loadings  
Miscellaneous Freight Prominent

Car loadings for the week ended February 10 amounted to 40,595 cars, which was an increase of 9,904, or 32 per cent over the corresponding week of 1933. The index number rose from 69.31 to 70.40.

The eastern division was up by 6,648 cars, or 32.6 percent, and the western division was up by 3,256 cars, or 31.6 per cent. Total coal and coke loadings were lighter than in 1933, but all other commodities were heavier. Miscellaneous freight increased by 2,879 or 56 per cent, grain was heavier by 1,981, merchandise by 1,466, pulpwood by 1,239, other forest products by 843 and lumber by 765.

The six weeks' loadings of grain, live stock, coke, lumber, pulpwood, pulp and paper, other forest products and ore were all heavier than in both 1933 and 1932.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Rye.
2. Mental Institutions in Canada.
3. Cold Storage Holdings on February 1.
4. Index Numbers of Mining Stocks.
5. Summary of Exports of Canadian Grains and Flour in January.
6. Wire and Wire Goods Industry in 1932.
7. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
8. Cold Storage Holdings on February 1, Final.
9. Tobacco Industry in 1932.
10. Sugar Report for the Four Weeks ending January 27.
11. Prices and Price Indexes in January.
12. Miscellaneous Paper Goods Production in 1932.
13. Asbestos Production in December.
14. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.
15. Feldspar and Salt Production in December.
16. Radio Industry in 1933.
17. Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Fabric Gloves and Mitten Industries in 1932.
18. November Traffic Report of Railways in Canada.
19. Weekly Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
20. Weekly Grain Statistics.
21. Women's Factory Clothing Industry in 1932.
22. Trade of Canada by Months, April 1930 to January 1934.

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