

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

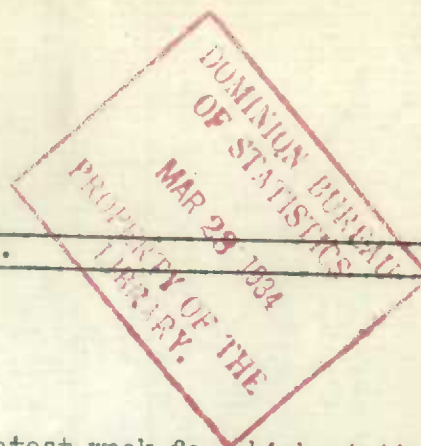
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Ottawa, Saturday, March 10, 1934.

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics

Gain of 2 p.c. over Preceding Week

Gain of 29 p.c. over Same Week Year Ago



Economic conditions showed further betterment in the latest week for which statistics are available, the economic index, maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statics, recording a gain of 2.3 p.c. over the preceding week. A marked increase was also shown over the low level of the corresponding week of last year. The common stock price index was the only component out of the six showing a decline from the preceding week. The economic index was 91.3 in terms of the average for 1926 equalling 100, compared with 89.2 in the preceding week, a gain of more than two points. The standing of last week was higher with one exception than in any other week during the period of observation from August 5 of last year to the present.

Numerical data relating to the recent trend of the physical volume of business indicate a continuance of expansion. The railway freight movement in the week of February 24 was 511 cars greater than in the precoding week and 7,524 cars greater than in the corresponding week of 1933. The cars loaded from the first of the year to February 24 numbered 319,250 compared with 256,215 in the same period of last year, a gain of 63,035 cars or 24.6 p.c.

The milling industry was more active in January than in the preceding month, according to a recent bulletin released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The output of flour was 1,042,505 barrels compared with 967,284 in December, the index after seasonal adjustment moving up from 59.1 to 63.1 or nearly 7 p.c. Operations were at 39.5 p.c. of capacity compared with 37.7 in December. Seasonally adjusted gains were also shown in the output of oatmeal, rolled oats, and corn flour and meal.

The output of leather boots and shoes was 934,606 in January compared with 731,474 in the last month of 1933. The index adjusted for seasonal tendencies consequently moved up from 61.9 to 75.2, a gain of 21.5 p.c. Production was 16,682,000 pairs in 1933 compared with 15,602,000 in the preceding year, the industry being decidedly active from May to September of last year.

Speculative commodity prices reached a slightly higher level last week, the average having fluctuated within narrow limits during the whole of February. This comparative stability followed the advance of the early weeks of the year.

The official index number of wholesale prices based on 567 commodities moved up 1.5 points in February from the level of the preceding month. The sub-indexes for five main groups showed advances, while declines were recorded in two. Advances predominated as 179 quotations were higher against 56 declines. The index for the vegetable products group moved up 1.6 points, while the index of animals and their products recorded a gain of 5.6 points.

A striking development was the marked advance in high grade bond prices. The bid quotations for the 1943 five per cent Dominion Government refunding bond averaged \$105.80 during the week ended March 3, compared with \$105.30 in the week ended February 24. The average yield on four refunding bonds was 4.27 p.c. compared with 4.32 in the preceding week. The index of bond prices based on the four issues was 113.4 compared with 112.0, these numbers being expressed as a percentage of the average for 1926.

Dominion of Canada treasury bills to the amount of \$15,000,000 were sold on March 6. The bills were sold in two series, \$2,450,000 for three months at an average cost to the government of 2.85 p.c., and \$12,550,000 for eight months at an average cost of 3.12 p.c.

The holdings of Dominion and provincial bonds by the chartered banks were \$635,190,000 at the end of January, compared with \$651,070,000 on December 31. The holdings of public and railway securities also recorded declines, the sum of the investment holdings being \$831,600,000 on January 31 compared with \$861,000,000 at the end of the year.

The decline in notice deposits during January was less than in current loans. The surplus of notice deposits consequently moved up to \$472,000,000 from \$459,000,000 on December 31. The decline in notice deposits during January was \$6,000,000, while current loans showed a drop of \$19,000,000.

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The gain in bank clearings in the week ended March 1 over the preceding was about 6 p.c., while speculative trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges was 13 p.c. greater.

The index of the prices of 113 common stocks traded on the two exchanges was 92.7 in the week of March 1 compared with 94.5 in the week of February 22. Five of the 13 groups of the classification showed gains, while seven reached lower levels.

The economic index moved up in the twelve-month period from 70.6 to 91.3, a gain of 29.3 p.c.

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#### Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products

Production in the Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Industry in Canada during 1932 was valued at \$3,076,860 as compared with an output worth \$4,590,652 in the previous year. This industry includes the manufacturers of goods from iron and steel who could not readily be classified to any of the other groups into which the iron and steel industry is divided for statistical purposes. Products in 1932 included ornamental and architectural ironwork worth \$604,394, bed springs at \$140,133, architectural bronze work at \$135,144, iron castings at \$110,180 and other lines such as metal beds and couches, safes, vaults and fittings, hospital furniture, steel lighting equipments, shoe shanks, fireplace fittings, coal cleaning plants, metal lath, railway frogs, switches and track equipment, etc.

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#### World Shipments of Wheat and Flour

World shipment of wheat and flour for the week ending March 5, amounted to 8,418,000 bushels compared with 11,663,000 for the previous week and 15,464,000 for the corresponding week in 1932-33. Shipments from North America showed a slight decrease. Clearances from the Argentine and Australia showed decrease of 1,392,000 and 1,236,000 respectively.

World shipments of wheat have averaged 10.3 million bushels per week during the first thirty-one weeks of the crop year as compared with 12.3 and 15.2 million during the corresponding period in 1932-33 and 1931-32. North American shipments have averaged 4.5 million compared with 6.4 and 6.2 million. Argentine shipments have averaged 2.2 million compared with 1.7 million.

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#### Another Heavy Gain in Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended March 3 amounted to 42,610 cars, a gain of 1,147 over the previous week and 8,399 over the corresponding week last year. Miscellaneous freight was heavier in both eastern and western divisions, the total being 2,565 over last year's. Coal followed with an increase of 2,250, merchandise 1,227, lumber 733, pulpwood 723, pulp and paper 701 and other forest products 743.

Although grain loading was 1,544 cars lighter than in 1933 and coke and ore declined slightly, all other commodities increased and the total of 13,735 cars in the western division was 948 greater than for the corresponding week last year. In the eastern division all commodities registered improvement over last year, the total of 28,875 cars being greater by 7,451, or 35 per cent.

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#### February Wheat Export to United Kingdom Declined

Wheat exported to the United Kingdom in February amounted to 4,505,583 bushels valued at \$3,082,618 compared with 7,296,326 at \$3,474,259 in February 1933, a decline of 38 per cent in volume and 11 per cent in value.

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#### Coarse Grain Export in February Lower

The export of barley in February was 173,257 bushels at \$76,907 compared with 223,139 at \$72,406 a year ago, almost all of it going to the United Kingdom. The export of oats, most of which also went to Great Britain, was 364,088 bushels at \$120,550 as against 824,704 at \$193,170. There was a small export of rye to the United States of 1,071 bushels at \$643 compared with 43,314 at \$17,325 a year ago.

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### The Cotton Textile Industry

The cotton textile industries of Canada absorbed 89,726,000 pounds of raw cotton in 1932. It cost \$9,472,000, an average price of over ten cents per pound. This was a lower price than in 1931 when 92,421,000 pounds cost \$11,287,000, or over 12 cents. The output of 1932 was valued at \$45,351,000, which was \$5,636,000 less than in 1931. The importation of cotton goods in 1932 was valued at \$22,700,000 and the export \$1,388,000.

### Heavy Cost of Containers

The cost of containers is a heavy item in the family budget, as witness the statistics of the prepared breakfast foods and other cereal products industry. In 1932 the cost of all materials such as wheat, corn, other grains, bran, flour, malt, syrup, sugar, salt etc. was \$990,000, while the cost of containers and other packaging materials was \$960,000. The factory value of the output, including those produced in the flour milling industry but excluding unprepared cereals such as oatmeal and rolled oats, was \$7,193,000.

### Fewer Births, Deaths and Marriages in January

Births registered in January in 70 cities and towns of Canada having 10,000 or more population numbered 6,632, deaths 4,138 and marriages 1,981, as compared with 6,850 births, 4,357 deaths and 2,069 marriages in January last year, showing a decline of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in births,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in deaths and 4 per cent in marriages.

### 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 115.4 for the week ending March 1, as compared with 115.4 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks rose from 111.0 to 111.6, and four base metals stocks fell from 135.6 to 133.5.

### Canadian Cheese in Scotland

The Canadian trade commissioner in Scotland writes: "During the year 1933 the quality of Canadian cheese on the Scottish market has been outstanding, but the shipments appear to have been too heavy for such an overloaded market. For a time it was thought that there would be an extreme scarcity of home cheddars owing to the long, dry summer prevailing in this country and that Canadian cheese would sell well as a result. However, the heavy shipments from New Zealand, which were marketed at a very low price, had a damaging effect. The imports of Canadian cheese into Scotland in 1933 amounted to 46,000 cwts. as compared with 32,000 in 1932. From New Zealand the imports were 117,000 cwt. as compared with 97,000 for the preceding year. The total imports were 175,000 as compared with 146,000."

### Canadian Bacon and Hams in Scotland

The Canadian trade commissioner in Scotland writes: "The 1933 arrivals of Canadian bacon in Scotland amounted to 10,082 cwts., of which 8,055 cwts. entered at Glasgow and 2,027 at the port of Leith. This represents an increase of about 928 per cent over the preceding year, when the total imports of Canadian bacon into Scotland were 920 cwts. The 1933 arrivals of Canadian hams amounted to 10,217 cwts., of which 7,857 cwts. came in at Glasgow and 2,359 at Leith. This represents an increase of about 46 per cent over the preceding year, when a total of 6,983 cwts. were received from the Dominion."

### World Lead Production in December

Refined lead production of the world in December advanced to 134,328 tons from the preceding month's total of 132,830. The United States output of lead from domestic ore declined 4.7 per cent to 36,649 tons from the November production of 38,459 tons. Stocks of refined lead on hand in the United States at the end of December amounted to 203,061 tons, an increase of 15,247 during the month.



### Canada's Zinc Output in 1933 Made Sharp Advance over 1932

Canada's zinc output in December reached a total of 21,368,000 pounds as compared with 21,379,000 in November and 13,969,000 in December 1932. During 1933 the total Canadian output was 195,818,000 pounds, or 13.7 per cent above the preceding year's production of 172,284,000 pounds.

On the London market zinc quotations rose to an average of 3.3727 cents per pound from the November average of 3.4137 cents. Computed at these prices the December output was worth \$737,542 and November \$729,813. Zinc averaged 4.461 cents per pound on the St. Louis market in December as compared with 4.52 cents in the previous month.

### World Output of Zinc

The world output of zinc in December totalled 103,813 tons; in November, 102,031 tons were produced. Zinc stocks held in the United States increased 3,487 tons in December to 104,710. Stocks held by the Zinc Cartel on December 31 were recorded at 147,975 tons or 6,056 tons above the tonnage on hand at the beginning of the month. The International Zinc Cartel was renewed at a meeting held in Brussels on December 11. The authorized rate of output remains at 50 per cent of the "Ostend basis." It is reported that all parties are now in agreement on the question of fines. These arrangements are to continue to July 31.

### Some Canadian Butter Sent to Scotland Came Back Again

The Canadian trade commissioner in Scotland writes as follows under date February 17: "Canadian butter found a ready outlet on the Scottish market in 1933, although the season was far advanced before it made its first appearance. The later parcels came on a quickly falling market. Owing to this and the fact that the price had considerably improved in Canada, some of the butters were actually shipped back to the Dominion in order to take advantage of the difference in price. The butter was of a very desirable quality, and found many friends in this northern market."

### Cattle Shipments to Scotland Increase

Canadian cattle to the number of 11,238 head were shipped direct to Glasgow during the year 1933, as compared with 4,016 head during the previous year. Twenty-six shipments arrived during the year, and from June to December cattle were arriving at Glasgow at the rate of three shiploads per month.

### Unusual Export of Sewing Machines to Italy

There was an unusual export of sewing machines to Italy in 1933, the value, along with parts, being \$153,600. The only exports of sewing machines to Italy in recent years prior to 1933 were: 1921, \$1,640; 1922, \$95; 1927, \$50; 1928, \$50. There was none after that until last year.

### Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index of industrial common stocks was 126.2 for the week ending March 1, as compared with 127.4 for the previous week, domestic utility common 57.5 compared with 58.7, common of companies located abroad 90.3 compared with 94.5 and for all three groups of common combined 92.7 compared with 94.5.

### World Silver Production Declined in December

The silver production of the world declined 4.2 per cent to 13,558,000 ounces in December from the preceding month's total of 14,158,000. The United States output was recorded at 1,562,000 ounces or 13.2 per cent below the November production. During the calendar year 1933 the total world output of new silver amounted to 161,360,000 ounces; in the previous year 169,232,000 ounces were produced.



Refined Sugar Exports to Norway  
Exports to All Countries Improving

The export of refined sugar to Norway during the calendar year 1933 was valued at \$145,087. There was none in 1932 or 1931, but in 1930 the export to Norway was \$6,720. There was none in 1929 but in 1928 it amounted to \$247,227 and in 1927 to \$1,155,690.

Refined sugar exports to all countries in 1933 were of the value of \$843,613, the leading consignments being to the following: Newfoundland \$554,244, Norway \$145,087, British Honduras \$72,246, British West Indies \$42,889, Bermuda \$20,279. The exports to all countries in 1932 were \$428,337 as against \$728,825 in 1931.

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Now Motor Vehicle Sales in January  
Show Increase in Numbers and Values

Sales at retail of new passenger cars, trucks and buses reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for January, show an increase of 17% in numbers and 13% in values as compared with January 1933. There were 2,115 vehicles sold for \$2,086,880 in January, 967 at \$1,051,100 in December, 1,802 at \$1,843,737 in January 1933.

New passenger cars sold numbered 1,876 in January, 800 in December and 1,624 in January 1933. The retail value amounted to \$1,820,641 in January, \$805,520 in December and \$1,691,428 in January 1933. There were 239 trucks and buses sold in January, 167 in December, and 128 in January 1933, and they were valued at \$266,239, \$245,580, and \$152,309 respectively.

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Silver Production in December  
was Lower Than a Year Ago

Silver production in Canada during December totalled 1,086,434 ounces as compared with 1,279,233 in November and 1,328,713 in December 1932. Quotations for silver on the New York market in December averaged 43.55 cents per ounce; in the preceding month the average was 42.974 cents. In Canadian funds the average price of silver in December was 43.34967 cents; valued at this price the Canadian output was worth \$470,966. In November silver averaged 42.5614 cents in Canadian funds, and the value of the Canadian production was computed at \$555,517.

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Production of Lead in 1933  
Was an Increase over 1932

Canadian producers reported an output of 19,883,504 pounds of lead in December; in November 25,277,522 pounds were produced and in December 1932 the total was 20,563,414. During the calendar year 1933 the total output was 265,537,308 pounds, an increase of 3.7 per cent over the 1932 production of 255,947,378.

The average price of lead on the London market in December was 2.6004 cents per pound in Canadian funds; at this price the Canadian output was worth \$517,051. In November the average price was 2.6172 cents and the value of the month's production was computed at \$658,399. Lead quotations on the New York market averaged 4.141 cents as against 4.288 cents in November. On the St. Louis market the average price was 4.042 cents; the November average was 4.146 cents per pound.

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Much Reduced Export of Wheat in February

The export of wheat in February amounted to 6,512,686 bushels of the value of \$4,416,156 compared with 10,922,337 bushels at \$5,240,759 in February 1933. The eleven months export was 165,125,015 bushels at \$111,749,309 as against 224,557,550 bushels at \$123,006,037 in the corresponding period a year ago. Wheat in February averaged 67.8 cents and 48 cents in February 1933.

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Flour Export of Increased Value in February

The export of wheat flour in February was 328,376 barrels of the value of \$1,127,597 compared with 333,114 barrels at \$1,009,067 a year ago. Flour last month averaged \$3.43 per barrel and \$3.03 in February 1933. During the eleven months of the present fiscal year the export was 5,126,610 barrels at \$18,029,719 as against 4,778,101 at \$15,529,163 in the corresponding period a year ago.



### Flour and Feed Milling Industry

The flour and feed milling industry, with 1,290 establishments had a total capital investment of \$58,283,212 in 1932, and employed 5,586 persons with salaries and wages of \$5,576,395. The cost of materials used was \$63,177,656 and the value of products totalled \$84,748,000. During 1931 there were 1,265 establishments with a capital of \$61,069,192 employing 5,671 persons and paying them a total of \$6,032,189 in salaries and wages. The cost of materials was \$71,771,797 and the value of products \$95,728,540.

Production held up fairly well in 1932 as compared with the previous year. The output of the principal products of the industry was as follows in 1932, the figures in brackets being those for 1931: Wheat flour 14,866,307 barrels (14,887,998), oatmeal and rolled oats 824,439 barrels (915,583), bran, shorts and middlings 522,991 tons (527,205), and chopped feed 764,806 tons (861,497).

The industry, which has existed to meet the domestic needs for more than 300 years, is one of the Dominion's oldest manufactures, but it is only within recent times that its progress has become spectacular. The War and the demand it created gave a great impetus to this trade. The 394 flour mills, many of them of the most modern type and highest efficiency, have a capacity far in excess of Canada's demands. During 1928, productive capacity reached about 121,000 barrels per day. Since then the industry has been adversely affected by the difficulties which beset the Canadian grain trade and the great decline in the prices of grains. Exports of wheat flour declined from 10,737,266 barrels in 1928 to 5,131,781 barrels in 1932, but in spite of the decrease Canada continues to be one of the leading exporters of wheat flour.

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### Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries

The number of establishments in the miscellaneous wood-using industry in 1932 was 112, or two less than the previous year. The capital invested in the industry increased from \$12,517,180 to \$12,950,507. A total of 1,461 employees were engaged in this industry in 1932, as compared with 1,828 in 1931. Wages and salaries decreased from \$1,846,007 to \$1,297,741.

The amount expended for fuel and electricity was slightly less than in 1931. However, the number of power units decreased and their rated capacity increased, there being 481 units rated at 11,304 H.P. in 1932 against 497 units rated at 10,894 H.P. in 1931. The firms in this industry specialize more or less in the manufacture of bee-keepers' and poultrymen's supplies, wooden piping, foundry patterns, pulleys, children's toy vehicles, wooden pumps, baby carriages and sleighs, wooden rules, spinning wheels and wood preservation.

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### Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in February

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926-100, advanced from 70.6 in January to 72.1 in February. 179 quotations were higher, 56 were lower while 332 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products rose from 64.0 to 65.6 owing principally to gains in the prices of wheat, oats, rye, flax, bran, shorts, and tea. Animals and Their Products moved up from 65.1 to 70.7 gains for steers, calves, hogs, lambs, butter, eggs, and fresh and cured meats, outweighing losses for furs and leather.

Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products changed from 72.5 to 73.8, due largely to higher quotations for raw cotton, cotton knit goods, raw silk, and worsted cloth yarns. Wood, Wood Products and Paper, advanced from 65.3 to 65.6, chiefly on account of higher prices for pine, spruce, fir, and cedar lumber.

Iron and Its products rose from 86.6 to 87.0, because of higher prices for steel tank plates and galvanized barbed wire. Non-ferrous Metals and Their Products declined from 67.0 to 66.8 losses for tin, aluminium and zinc more than offsetting gains for copper and silver.

Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products fell from 86.1 to 86.0 owing to lower prices for domestic coal. Chemicals and Allied Products remained unchanged at 80.6. Zinc oxide, lithopone and copper sulphate advanced while sodium sulphate declined.

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### Natural Gas Production in 1932

Natural gas production in Canada during 1932 amounted to 23,420,174,000 cubic feet valued at \$8,899,462; in the preceding year 25,874,723,000 worth \$9,026,754. Alberta continued to be the leading producing province with an output of 15,370,968,000 cubic feet; Ontario followed with 7,386,154,000 cubic feet and New Brunswick came next with 662,452,000 cubic feet.

### Balance of Trade with Coin and Bullion Included

Coin and bullion imports and exports are not usually included in the general merchandise statement of the international trade of a country but are tabulated separately. This is the practice in Canada. However gold bullion is an important Canadian export and amounted at Mint par value during the twelve months ending January to \$56,374,000, at \$20.67 per troy ounce. The current commercial value was very much larger.

The favorable balance of trade in January was \$14,727,000 and in the twelve months ending January it was \$143,421,000. With coin and bullion included the January favorable balance was \$20,325,000 and in the twelve months \$205,268,000.

The favorable balance in January in trade with the United Kingdom was \$10,250,000 and in the twelve months \$116,016,000. With coin and bullion included the January favorable balance was \$15,890,000 and in the twelve months \$164,916,000.

The unfavorable balance in January in trade with the United States was \$747,000 and in the twelve months \$38,251,000. With coin and bullion included the January unfavorable balance was \$790,000 and in the twelve months \$25,310,000.

### About Discrepancies

An example illustrating the many and various causes of discrepancies between British import figures and Canadian exports to the United Kingdom occurred this week. The British freighter Concordia en route for the United Kingdom with nearly 400 head of Canadian cattle on board was rammed by the United States vessel Black Eagle on Monday. The Concordia was abandoned in a sinking condition off Sable Island. This export of cattle will appear in the Canadian trade statement for March but, naturally, will not appear as an import by the United Kingdom.

### Increased Export of Skates to Europe

The traditional skates of many European countries are apparently giving way before the Canadian brand, for in the last two years there has been a large increase in the export from Canada. In 1931 Canada sent only 6,001 pairs of skates to Europe, but in 1933 the export was 24,418 pairs. Germany last year was the heaviest purchaser with 7,259 pairs, Poland coming next with 4,511 pairs. Czechoslovakia got 3,218 pairs and France 3,009. Fourteen European countries have been getting Canadian skates, the others being the United Kingdom, Latvia, Austria, Belgium, Roumania, Switzerland, Sweden, Italy, Holland and Hungary. A small country like Switzerland got 2,460 pairs last year.

### Sharp Decline in 1933 Tobacco Production Market in General Most Unsatisfactory

After several years of increasing production the tobacco crop of 1933 was reduced by nearly 25 per cent from the 1932 level. Bright flue-cured and Burley in Ontario and the pipe tobaccos in Quebec were the principal contributors to this decline. Adverse climatic conditions had a marked effect in reducing the yield per acre in Ontario, while in Quebec low prices and accumulated leaf stocks forced the growers to cut the planted acreage. Bright flue-cured production declined from 27,615,230 pounds to 22,762,700, Burley from 16,644,600 to 9,054,900, large pipe from 2,961,000 to 1,854,400, and small pipe from 852,500 to 211,600. There was no change in the size of the cigar leaf and dark crops.

In general the market has been most unsatisfactory. Up to the end of November, it is estimated that approximately 60 per cent of the flue-cured crop has been purchased at an average price of 19 to 20 cents per pound, the highest price paid being 24 cents. Sales during the ensuing three months were relatively few, although fully two-thirds of remainder was taken off the hands of the growers through the medium of cash advance contracts with the cooperative associations and certain of the packing companies. Owing to the presence of a "sell-to-prevent-loss" clause in the company, contracts, operative.....



next September, the tobacco thereby secured has been a depressing factor in the market. The crop evaluation service together with the joint marketing activities of the two growers' associations, aided by financial support from the Ontario Government, did much to prevent the recurrence of the panic selling which featured the 1932 market.

The situation in the Burley districts was at first reasonably satisfactory. Prices ranged between 6 to 12 cents per pound, with unusually large purchases for export. Since the middle of January the larger buyers have ceased direct purchases. In their place the remainder of the crop is being bought up by speculators at prices ranging down to 2 cents per pound. As a result the growers have taken steps to organize. The dark crop was grown chiefly on contract.

In Quebec generally conditions have been deplorable, except in the southern district where there was a good demand for cigar binders. Otherwise prices have been at ridiculously low levels with the tobacco selling relatively slowly. Surplus stocks of certain varieties in the growers' hands, low grade Burley brought in from Ontario, an abnormally high percentage of cigar leaf trash and price cutting in farmers' retail sales have been the chief factors contributing to the chaotic condition of the market. The crop in British Columbia was absorbed by local manufacturers, themselves largely interested in the leaf production.

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#### Wheat Stocks and Movement Clearances Greater than a Year Ago

Canadian wheat in store on March 2 amounted to 229,865,751 bushels compared with 230,128,537 the week before and 223,534,889 on the corresponding date of last year. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 8,800,744 bushels, of which 3,202,972 were at Buffalo and 2,207,159 at New York. Albany reports 2,419,000 bushels of Canadian wheat on March 2. No reports were received previously from this port. This compared with 7,749,761 on the same date last year of which 6,493,741 were at Buffalo and 1,256,020 at New York. United States wheat in Canada was 2,235,096 bushels compared with 6,554,410 last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending February 23 amounted to 1,706,540 bushels compared with 2,823,624 in the previous week and 3,820,348 in the same week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of the corresponding week last year: Manitoba 193,707 (153,963), Saskatchewan 687,473 (1,558,812), Alberta 825,360 (2,107,573) bushels. Marketings for the crop year to date were: Manitoba 23,787,936 (30,508,308), Saskatchewan 88,486,609 (152,902,205), Alberta 66,377,173 (113,231,886), Total 178,651,718 (296,642,399).

Export clearances during the week ended March 2 amounted to 3,563,683 bushels compared with 2,620,873 the week before and 3,492,869 in the corresponding week last year. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: Week ending March 2: Vancouver-New Westminster 1,662,874 (1,779,084), United States ports 1,414,000 (1,238,000), Saint John 453,529 (420,054), Halifax 33,000 (55,571), Montreal 280 (160), Total 3,563,683 (3,492,869). The wheat from Montreal was sent to Maritime ports for export overseas. Thirty-one weeks ending March 2: Montreal 31,927,954 (45,167,253), Vancouver-New Westminster 31,441,173 (66,472,365), United States ports 16,894,000 (18,511,000), Quebec 8,491,665 (1,217,904), Sorol 5,287,684 (11,073,265), Saint John 3,722,269 (5,278,040), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), Halifax 1,068,124 (806,378), Victoria nil (885,787), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Total 101,540,760 (152,825,835).

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#### Small Boat Building Industry

The building of small pleasure boats and canoes is most highly developed in Ontario, the distribution of establishments by provinces being as follows: Ontario 53; British Columbia 25; Nova Scotia 17; Quebec 11; New Brunswick 3; Alberta 1; and Prince Edward Island 1. The firms included in this industry were engaged primarily in the manufacture of small boats of less than five gross tons. Some of the operators turn out an occasional larger vessel in addition to the smaller craft.

The most important class of small craft made in 1932 was that of motorboats, of which 232 were manufactured and valued at \$238,015. Next in order of importance came the class of row boats, skiffs, dories, etc., of which 2,039 were made with a value of \$95,096. Next came canoes of which 1,096 were made with a value of \$69,966. Miscellaneous marine and fishermen's supplies were valued at \$8,095 and repairs at \$130,110. The total value of all products, side lines and work done was \$687,150 for 1932 as compared with \$1,152,704 in 1931.

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Curiosities in Statistics  
Regarding Hop Business

Statistics regarding hops reveal some seeming anomalies. Take the imports. The total importation in 1931 was 888,914 pounds valued at \$161,148, or an average of 18.1 cents per pound. In 1932 the amount was 750,865 pounds at \$142,887, an average value of 19 cents; in 1933 the amount was 675,287 pounds at \$255,352, an average of 37.8 cents. Thus the import value increased by 19.7 cents per pound in two years.

Canadian exports in 1931 amounted to 124,988 pounds at \$23,101, or an average of 18.5 cents per pound in 1932, 15,341 pounds at \$1,007, an average of 6.5 cents; in 1933, 773,275 pounds at \$263,189, an average of 34 cents. In two years the export value increased by 15.5 cents per pound but in 1933 was still 3.8 cents below the average import value.

Now as to production. The domestic production in 1931 was 1,230,250 pounds valued at \$356,772, an average of 29 cents per pound. That rate was 10.9 cents higher than the import values and 10.5 cents higher than the export value.

In 1932 the production was 791,159 pounds of the value of \$241,245 or 30.5 cents per pound. This was 11.5 cents higher than the average import value and 24 cents higher than the average export value.

In 1933 the production was 1,477,425 pounds of the value of \$491,220, or 33.2 cents per pound. This was 4.6 cents lower than the import value and 0.8 cents lower than the average export value.

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Sash, Door and Planing Mill Industry

The total value of all products of the sash, door and planing mill industry in 1932, was \$15,500,000 compared with \$26,219,000 in 1931. The capital invested in this business in 1932 was upwards of \$37,000,000.

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Steady Growth in the Export of  
Prepared Cereals a Trade Feature

The steady growth in the export of prepared cereals has been one of the features of Canadian trade abroad during the years of depression. The total export was valued at \$2,476,000 in 1930, \$2,513,000 in 1931, \$2,253,000 in 1932 and \$2,854,000 in 1933. This is all the more remarkable when the lowered prices, especially in 1932, are recalled.

The United Kingdom has been by far the best purchaser the \$2,427,000 in 1930 rising to \$2,659,000 in 1933. The total to British Empire countries was \$2,459,000 in 1930 and \$2,761,000 in 1933. The total to foreign countries was \$17,000 in 1930 and \$93,000 in 1933.

The growth of this export is further illustrated by the fact that prepared cereals went to 13 Empire countries in 1930, 15 in 1931, 18 in 1932 and 22 in 1933. These products went to 10 foreign countries in 1930, 14 in 1931, 16 in 1932 and 20 in 1933. They went to 23 countries of the world in 1930 and to 42 countries in 1933, an increase of 19.

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British Trade with Canada  
and the United States Compared

British imports from the United States declined from £104,009,495 in 1931 to £83,632,911 in 1932 and to £75,790,252 in 1933. British imports from Canada increased from £32,840,526 in 1931 to £42,993,850 in 1932 and to £46,218,073 in 1933.

British exports to the United States declined from £18,245,713 in 1931 to £15,091,313 in 1932 and increased to £19,052,234 in 1933. British exports to Canada declined from £20,550,612 in 1931 to £16,412,077 in 1932, to £17,510,369 in 1933.

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Some Noteworthy Things In the Exports of 1933

The value of the cordage, rope and twine sent to Argentina in 1933 was \$71,913. This was the first export of the kind since 1924 when the value was \$1,268. ....



For the first time in the history of the Irish Free State Canadian hops were exported to that country. The quantity was 138,111 pounds of the value of \$49,250.

Wheat was exported to Brazil for the first time since 1931. The amount was 279,080 bushels of the value of \$176,713. In 1931 it was 205,333 bushels at \$225,867.

There were 5,378 barrels of flour at \$22,987 exported to France, which was the highest export to that country since 1921, when it amounted to 18,174 barrels at \$158,153.

For the first time for over fifteen years Canadian whiskey was sent to Finland. The amount was 4,642 gallons valued at \$14,269.

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#### Leather Footwear Industry Starts Year 1934 with Increased Output

The leather footwear industry has started the year 1934 with an increased output over 1933. The number of boots and shoes turned out was 1,030,667 pairs compared with 921,898 in January a year ago. This industry made a large gain in 1933, turning out 19,221,000 pairs as against 17,879,000 in 1932, 17,678,000 in 1931 and 17,085,000 in 1930.

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#### Cargo Vessel Tonnage to and From United Kingdom and Pacific Coast of North America

During the calendar year 1933 the net tonnage of British vessels which entered the United Kingdom from the ports of the Pacific Coast of North America with cargoes was 857,834 tons, Norwegian 216,454, Danish 102,509, Dutch 77,808, Swedish 71,693, United States 65,916, German 30,403, Belgian 23,490, French 7,413, Italian 5,078. The tonnage of the British vessels which cleared from the United Kingdom for these Pacific ports was 249,094, Dutch 61,405, Danish 30,712, United States 17,621, Norwegian 17,174, French 23,715, Swedish 5,814.

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#### Cargo Vessel Tonnage to and from United Kingdom and Atlantic Coast of North America

The tonnage and nationality of the vessels with cargoes which entered the United Kingdom from the ports of the Atlantic Coast of North America during 1933 was as follows: British 6,704,207, United States 1,542,322, German 1,644,016, French 749,502, Norwegian 333,504, Dutch 238,823, Swedish 73,292, Danish 59,698, Belgian 34,328, Italian 22,949, Greek 13,807, Finnish 7,226, Spanish 2,925.

The tonnage of the cargo vessels which cleared from the United Kingdom for the ports of the Atlantic Coast of North America were: British 6,429,991, German 1,513,565, United States 1,090,910, French 578,627, Dutch 196,351, Norwegian 145,258, Danish 73,544, Italian 55,994, Swedish 15,139, Finnish 9,463, Portuguese 320.

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#### United Kingdom and Gold Bullion

Gold bullion and coin imported by the United Kingdom in 1933 was of the value of £251,646,839 compared with £152,176,201 in 1932 and £98,302,347 in 1931. The countries from which it was received chiefly were: British South Africa £68,755,707, France £39,978,895, British India £34,067,068, Netherlands £18,155,495, United States £17,649,188, Australia £13,931,569, Canada £12,939,719, Germany £11,645,773. There was none from Canada in 1932.

The export of gold bullion and coin totalled £60,311,881 in 1933 compared with £134,318,565 in 1932 and £132,883,470 in 1931. The chief exports in 1932 were: Netherlands £21,180,777, United States £16,428,208, France £9,457,983. In 1932 the export to France was £81,314,538 and to the United States £24,120,377.

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#### Grains and Flour in the British Market

The Argentine led all countries in the total of grain and flour in the British market in January with a value of £1,087,799, Canada coming next with £787,242, Soviet Russia third with £535,509 and Australia fourth with £398,853.



Canada's Standing in the British Market  
With Certain Products in the Year 1933

Canada stood first in the British market in 1933 with wheat at 45,572,295 cwts. of 112 lb., Australia coming next with 29,288,892, Argentina 24,698,928, Soviet Russia 5,769,887, United States 5,046.

Canada was fifth with barley at 825,208 cwts., coming behind Soviet Russia with 3,904,567, Roumania 3,117,870, United States 2,781,299 and Persia 1,423,021.

Canada was second with oats at 1,269,425 cwts., Argentina being first with 2,695,395.

Canada stood first with wheat flour, the amount being 4,326,048 cwts., Australia coming second with 2,733,258 and France third with 1,397,044.

Canada stood fourth in the British bacon market with 506,113 cwts. Denmark was first with 5,524,497, Netherlands 871,950, Poland 783,758. Two years ago Canada was in eighth place with 49,495 cwts. and a long way behind the seventh which was the United States with 189,027. United States in 1933 was in eighth place.

Canada was second in hams with 180,639 cwts., United States coming first with 564,048. In two years Canada has more than doubled her supply.

Canada was second in live cattle with 51,433 head, the Irish Free State being first with 582,174. Canada's supply has about doubled in two years.

Canada stood second in cheese with 629,715 cwts., New Zealand coming first with 2,059,393. At one time Canada was first in the British cheese market.

Canada was third in canned salmon with 100,988 cwts. Soviet Russia was first with 288,597 and United States second with 210,340.

Canada was first in lobsters with 25,309 cwts., Newfoundland coming next with 2,453.

Canada was first with raw apples, the quantity being 3,373,871 cwts., Australia coming second with 1,969,643 and United States third with 1,371,008. In 1932 United States was first, Australia second and Canada third.

Canada was second with unmanufactured tobacco at 13,993,000 pounds, United States being first with 159,938,000. Two years ago Canada was fourth, coming behind United States, Nyasaland, and India.

Canada was first in hewn hardwood with 593,817 cubic feet, United States coming next with 291,534. Formerly United States was first.

Canada was fifth in hewn softwood with 13,557 loads. Soviet Russia led with 195,215, Finland 53,714, Sweden 15,584.

Canada was second with sawn hardwood, the amount being 4,470,000 cubic feet. United States was first with 12,395,000.

Canada was fourth with sawn softwood at \$603,747 loads. Finland led with 1,660,831, Soviet Russia 1,176,579, Sweden 937,335.

Canada was second in unwrought copper with 38,091 tons, Chile being first with 47,523. Two years ago Canada was in seventh place, United States being then first but now fourth.

Canada was second with lead at 69,966 tons, Australia being first with 145,939.

Canada was first in zinc with 51,326 tons, Australia coming second with 10,625.

Canada was second in photographic and optical instruments, the value being £343,832. Germany was first with £370,244.

Canada was fifth with undressed hide leather, the amount being 2,190 cwts. British India led with 235,268 cwts., Australia 21,937, United States 14,499, Germany 14,008. Canada has fallen away in this market to less than half the volume of two years ago.

Canada was first in patent leather with 11,557 cwts., United States being second with 7,687.

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Canada was second in printing and writing paper with 1,919,848 cwts., Newfoundland being first with 2,721,074.

Canada was fifth in wrapping paper with 5,219 cwts., a considerable falling-off from previous years. Sweden was first with 2,005,533 cwts., Norway 596,898, Finland 441,571, Germany 300,419.

Canada was first in rubber boots and shoes with 190,707 dozen pairs, Czechoslovakia being second with 27,570.

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Canada's Standing in the British Market  
With Certain Commodities in January

Canada stood first in the British market in January in wheat with 1,940,542 cwts., Soviet Russia coming second with 1,667,837 and Australia third with 1,147,878.

Canada was fifth in barley with 77,972 cwts., Soviet Russia leading with 535,160, Roumania 398,318, United States 280,217, Chile 129,429.

Canada was fourth in oats with 85,021 cwts., Soviet Russia was first with 233,222, Argentina 136,665, Chile 115,436.

Canada was first in wheat flour with 347,390 cwts., Australia coming second with 201,189.

Canada climbed into second place in bacon with 81,019 cwts. She was fourth in the year 1933. Two years ago the Canadian supply was only 3,063. Denmark in January was first with 358,091 which was a large reduction from the 654,616 cwts of two years ago.

Canada was second in hams with 14,889 cwts., coming next to United States with 22,129.

Canada fell down to fourth place in cheese with 9,219 cwts. In 1933 she was in second place and at one time first. In January New Zealand led with 252,280. Australia 20,996, Netherlands 10,563.

Canada was first in apples with 498,822 cwts., United States being second with 158,391.

Canada was third in pears with 321 cwts., which was considerably below the 2,771 a year ago. United States was first with 33,358 and British South Africa second with 4,531.

Canada was second in fresh fruits and vegetables with a value of £348,371, coming next to Spain with £600,462. Palestine was third with £262,933 and United States fourth with £256,045.

Canada was fourth in fresh fish with 2,156 cwts., Norway being first with 100,772, Denmark 30,655, Netherlands 2,241, Irish Free State 2,148, United States 637. This is exclusive of the Deep Sea Fisheries from which 53,982 cwts. were received in January.

Canada was fourth with canned salmon, the amount being 6,942 cwts. Soviet Russia was first with 55,803, Japan 11,794, United States 11,793.

Canada was first in lobsters with 492 cwts. out of a total of 732.

Canada was fifth in lard with 403 cwts. compared with 3,744 a year ago, United States was first with 294,200, Irish Free State 2,227, Netherlands 757, Denmark 592.

Canada was second in manufactured tobacco with 1,016,000 pounds. United States was first with 21,926,000 and British India third with 474,000.

Canada was first in copper with 2,794 tons, Spain coming second with 1,273.

Canada was second in all non-ferrous metals combined with a value of £69,592, Bolivia being first with £284,639. United States was third with £53,196 and Spain fourth with £52,253.

Canada was first in sawn softwood with 58,454 loads, Finland second with 52,780, Poland 45,004, Sweden 44,637.

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Canada was third in wood and timber of all kinds with a value of £287,028. This was three times the supply of a year ago and four times that of two years ago. United States was first with £564,942 and Sweden second with £352,067.

Canada was first in pulp for industrial purposes with 1,732 tons, Norway coming second with 601.

Canada was second in fur skins, excluding rabbit and seal, with a value of £415,008, United States being first with £549,657.

Canada was second in aluminium with 621 cwts., Switzerland being first with 1,897.

Canada was first in electrolytic copper with 2,121 tons, Chile being second with 2,029. In 1933 Canada was second.

Canada was second in pig lead with 5,859 tons, Australia being first with 22,532. Canada was second to Australia in 1933.

Canada was first in crude zinc with 5,458 tons, Germany coming next with 465 and Australia third with 425.

Canada was third in machinery and parts with a value of £44,582. United States was first with £380,306 and Germany second with £265,456. This included office, agricultural, electrical, refrigerating, textile and other machinery, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines and so forth.

Canada was sixth in manufactures of wood and timber with £29,608. United States was first with £126,244, Finland £82,079, Soviet Russia £54,758, Sweden £41,322, Germany £38,245.

Canada was fourth in chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors with £55,513. Germany was first with £295,696, United States £200,894, France £69,318.

m Canada was first in patent leather with £23,499, United States being second with £9,323, Germany third with £2,093.

Canada was fourth in the total of leather and its manufactures with £50,634, British India being first with £356,107, United States second with £59,005 and Germany third with £55,814.

Canada was fourth in printing paper with £10,275. Newfoundland was first with £54,872, Finland £42,092 and Norway £24,025.

Canada was first in rubber boots and shoes with 21,002 dozen pairs, Japan coming next with 2,271.

Canada was first in rubber heels with 1,189 cwts. out of a total of 1,398.

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#### Exports to France Increase Under Trade Treaty

During the first six months, July to December, following the new trade treaty with France the exports to that country amounted in value to \$6,647,000 compared with \$5,124,000 in the corresponding period of 1932 when there was no treaty in existence.

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#### February Flour Export to United Kingdom Declined

The export of flour to the United Kingdom in February amounted to 146,354 barrels valued at \$480,232 compared with 167,953 at \$528,938 in February 1933, a decline of 13 per cent in volume and 9 per cent in value.

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#### United Kingdom's International Trade in 1933

The United Kingdom's imports from foreign countries in 1933 totalled £426,388,631 compared with £453,533,489 in 1932, a decline of £27,144,858. Imports from Empire countries amounted to £249,458,731 compared with £248,136,572, an increase of £1,322,162. Exports to foreign countries totalled £203,888,656 compared with £199,511,728, an increase of £4,376,928 while exports to Empire countries amounted to £163,535,078 compared with £165,512,280, a decline of £1,977,202.

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Reports Issued During the Week

1. New Motor Vehicle Sales in January.
2. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production in December.
3. Prepared Breakfast Foods and other Cereal Products Industry in 1932.
4. Cotton Textile Industry in 1932.
5. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
6. Index Numbers of Mining Stocks.
7. Wholesale Trade in Quebec in 1930.
8. Monthly Review of Business Statistics-February.
9. Drug Store Chains in Canada in 1930.
10. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages in January in Cities and Large Towns.
11. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, February. (Preliminary)
12. Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries, - 1932.
13. The Flour and Feed Milling Industries in 1932.
14. Cold Storage Holdings on March 1.
15. Natural Gas Industry in 1932.
16. Preliminary Report on the Boat Building Industry in 1932.
17. Commercial Tobacco Production in 1933.
18. Leather Footwear Production in January.
19. Preliminary Report on the Sash, Door and Planing Mill Industry in 1932.
20. Summary of Retail Facts, Credit and Commodity Sales, Size of Business, Operating Expenses in Manitoba in 1930.
21. Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Industry in 1932.
22. Weekly Grain Statistics.
23. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
24. Summary of Exports of Canadian Grains and Flour in February.

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