

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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### Weekly Review of Economic Statistics--

### Conditions Greatly Improved During First Quarter of 1934

As measured by the weekly index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, economic conditions were greatly improved during the first quarter of 1934. A marked gain was shown in the first three weeks of the year, and conditions subsequently continued relatively active, fluctuating within narrow limits, from the established level. During the first twelve weeks of the year the economic index averaged 90.3 compared with 84.5 in the last quarter of 1933 and 71.2 in the corresponding period of last year. Each of the six factors used in the compilation of the economic index except bank clearings recorded gains in both of these comparisons.

The movement of railway revenue freight was 448,966 cars in the first eleven weeks of 1934, compared with 360,683 cars in the same period of last year. The gain of 88,283 cars in the elapsed period of the present year reflects a heavier movement in each of the eleven commodity groups of the official classification. The index of eastern carloadings averaged 8.7 p.c. greater than in a period of similar duration in the last quarter of 1933, the gain over the first part of last year being 30.8 p.c.

Speculative commodity prices advanced sharply during the last six months, the result being that in the early weeks of March a new high level was reached for the period of observation from September 1932 to the present. The advance in wholesale prices during the last twelve months was a development of economic importance. The index of 56.7 commodities was 72.1 in February compared with 63.6 in the same month of 1933, a gain of more than 13 p.c.

The advance in high-grade bonds which continued without important interruption from the first of the year to the week of March 24, was one of the most significant developments among recent economic changes. The bid quotation for the 1934 five per cent Dominion Government refunding bond was \$107.25 on March 27 compared with \$102.75 on January 3. During the interval the advance in the weekly index was practically continuous, the gain being from 107.2 to 118.1. The increase in the average index number over the last quarter of 1933 was 5 p.c., while the gain over the first quarter of last year was 6.6 p.c.

The investment holdings of the chartered banks were practically maintained in February following the considerable decline during the first month of the year. From May 1932 to October of last year the banks made heavy purchases of high-grade securities, the gain being from \$663,400,000 to \$881,700,000. The holdings at the end of February were \$833,025,000, the decline mainly reflecting the reduction in January.

The high point in current loans during the post-war period was reached in October 1929. The decline contingent upon the depression was terminated at least temporarily in May last, fluctuations since that time having been within narrow limits. The total current loans outstanding on February 28 were \$869,126,000 compared with \$878,749,000 at the end of January.

Notice deposits, on the other hand, showed a moderate gain in February, the total being \$1,354,800,000 compared with \$1,350,900,000. The surplus of notice deposits over current loans were consequently \$485,600,000 at the end of February compared with \$472,000,000 on January 31 last and \$473,000,000 on February 28, 1933.

The outstanding development among the banking factors in February was the marked gain in demand deposits. The account moved up from \$475,800,000 to \$487,400,000, a gain of \$11,600,000. The amount of the cheques cashed by the chartered banks against individual accounts in the 32 clearing centres was \$2,089,000,000 compared with \$1,830,000,000 in the same month of last year, the gain being consequently 14.2 p.c. Substantial increases were shown in each of the five economic areas, the greatest percentage gain being shown in British Columbia. Debits in the first two months of the year showed a gain of 23.4 p.c. over the same period of 1933. The greatest increase was recorded in Ontario where the surplus over last year was \$545,600,000 or 31.8 p.c.

Industrial enterprises showed their confidence in shortterm prospects by adding to their working forces. The seasonally adjusted index of employment was 97.4 on March 1 compared with 96.5 on February 1. The trend of employment in manufacturing .....

continued favorable according to statistics furnished by 5,110 employers engaging 431,029 workers compared with 419,444 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in textile and iron and steel plants but leather, lumber, pulp and paper, and some other industries also showed important gains. The general improvement in manufacturing was decidedly greater than that noted on March 1, 1933, and also exceeded the average increase reported at the beginning of March in the thirteen years for which statistics have been compiled. Reflecting this advance, the index rose from 84.2 on February 1, 1934, to 86.5 on the date under review, as compared with 75.8 on March 1, 1933. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index moved up from 87.3 on February 1 to 88.1 on March 1.

The economic index was 92.0 in the week ended March 24 compared with 95.4 in the preceding week. The comparative standing for the same week of 1933 was 71.6, the increase during the interval being 28.6 p.c.

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#### Green Coffee Imports in February

The importation of green coffee in February totalled 3,500,708 lb. valued at \$333,581 compared with 2,425,730 lb. at \$272,679 in February last year, an increase of over one million lb. and an increase of over \$60,000 in value. The main countries of supply were Jamaica with 1,094,330 lb., Brazil 959,260, British East Africa 631,643 and Colombia 533,048.

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#### Tea Imports in February

Black tea of India appears to be by far the most popular black tea among Canadians. The import of that variety in February was 4,851,900 lb. valued at \$1,181,389 compared with 4,611,427 lb. at \$492,576 imported in the same month last year. Black tea of Ceylon came next with 1,783,700 lb. valued at \$478,545 compared with 1,703,563 lb. at \$217,387 last year. Black tea of China, 131,417 lb. at \$13,351, was imported compared with 4,199 lb. at \$698 and tea of other countries 38,102 at \$9,970 compared with 1,112 at \$118.

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#### February Imports of Lumber

Lumber imported in February totalled 3,891,000 ft. valued at \$170,183; 3,863,000 ft. coming from the United States and 28,000 from other countries. The importation consisted mainly of 21,000 ft. of mahogany, 24,000 ft. of hickory, 126,000 ft. of gumwood, 327,000 ft. of different varieties of pine, 1,740,000 ft. of White pine, 667,000 ft. of oak all from the United States, 18,000 ft. oak from Japan, 39,100 ft. of redwood and 265,000 ft. of Walnut from the United States.

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#### Importation of Alumina

The importation of bauxite in February was 66,756 cwt. valued at \$42,862 compared with 30,622 in February 1933. Most of it came from the United States.  
at \$36,982

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#### World Shipments of Wheat and Flour

World shipments of wheat and flour for the week ending March 26, amounted to 9,568,000 bushels as compared with 11,305,000 for the previous week and 13,040,000 for the corresponding week in 1932-33. Shipments from North America showed a slight decrease. Clearances from the Argentine and Australia showed decreases of 824,000 and 92,000 respectively.

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#### Ontario the Dominant Manufacturing Province

The manufacturing industries of Canada are concentrated largely in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, although the Western Provinces are beginning to assume increasing importance. Ontario is the dominant manufacturing province of Canada. In 1932 with only 40.1 per cent of the establishments, it employed 45.2 per cent of the capital, 48.3 per cent of the number of employees and produced 48.4 per cent of the entire output.

### Large Increase in the Export of Meats in February

The export of meats in February totalled in value \$1,274,000, the amount going over the million dollar mark for the sixth month in succession. The amount a year ago was \$429,000. The bacon and ham export was 74,858 cwt. of the value of \$1,103,081 and this was the second month in succession that this item has gone over one million. A year ago the quantity was 28,795 cwt. at \$241,734. Most of it goes to the United Kingdom. During the past six months the export of meats has totalled \$7,919,000 compared with \$2,936,000 in the corresponding period a year ago.

### Import of Meats in February

The import of meats in February was of the value of \$19,625, a trifle less than a year ago. The chief item was 188,000 pounds of barrelled pork at \$11,359 from the United States. Canned meat from Australia amounted to 12,600 pounds at \$1,059.

### Butter Imports in February

Butter imports in February amounted to 420,681 pounds, of which 420,000 at \$60,964 came from the United Kingdom and 681 at \$150 from the United States.

### Imports of Special Varieties of Cheese

The imports of special varieties of cheese in February amounted to 77,822 pounds of the value of \$23,118 compared with 51,685 at \$13,096 a year ago. By countries the imports last month were: Italy 19,477 lb., France 14,839, United States 12,835, Switzerland 12,013, New Zealand 8,012, Netherlands 5,595, United Kingdom 5,052.

### Export of Butter and Cheese Lower

The export of butter in February amounted to 188 cwt. valued at \$5,051 compared with 308 at \$7,764 in January and 296 at \$7,155 in February 1933.

The export of cheese was 2,391 cwt. at \$34,559 compared with 12,341 at \$140,405 in January and 3,063 at \$39,030 in February last year. The export during the twelve months ending February was 749,724 cwt. at \$8,165,877 compared with 861,891 at \$8,319,792 in the previous twelve months.

### Export of Leather Boots and Shoes Growing

Although small the export of Canadian made leather boots and shoes appears to be increasing. In February the amount was 1,184 pairs at \$5,477, compared with 4,626 at \$18,620 in January and 128 at \$810 in February last year. During the past twelve months the export was 28,275 pairs as against 16,810 in the previous twelve months. Most of last month's export went to the United Kingdom.

### Imports of Leather Boots and Shoes

Imports of leather boots and shoes in February were valued at \$41,845, or about \$7,000 less than a year ago. The amount from the United States was \$23,956 and from the United Kingdom \$14,075, ladies' footwear from the former and men's from the latter. Czechoslovakia sent 9,100 pairs with canvas uppers valued at \$2,423.

### Index Numbers of Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of twenty-three mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100, was 128.1 for the week ending March 22, as compared with 128.6 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks rose from 123.8 to 124.8, and four base metals stocks from 151.4 to 145.4.

### Marriages Continue to Increase in Canada

Births registered in February in 70 cities and towns of Canada having a population of 10,000 or over numbered 6,107; deaths 3,526 and marriages 1,951 as compared with 6,339 births, 3,824 deaths and 1,856 marriages in February of last year, showing decreases of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in births and 8 per cent in deaths, and an increase of 5 per cent in marriages.

Births registered during the two months January and February of this year totalled 12,755, deaths 7,668 and marriages 3,937, as against 13,189 births, 8,181 deaths and 3,925 marriages during the corresponding period last year. This comparison shows decreases of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in births and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in deaths, and an increase of one-half per cent in marriages.

### Character of the Increased February Imports

Amongst the increased imports in February textile materials figured prominently compared with a year ago. Raw cotton increased from \$498,000 to \$1,380,000, raw silk from \$285,000 to \$364,000, raw wool from \$105,000 to \$408,000, nails and tops from \$262,000 to \$510,000. Alcoholic beverages imported increased from \$798,000 to \$1,221,000, coffee from \$295,000 to \$351,000, fruits from \$669,000 to \$1,009,000, tea from \$759,000 to \$1,732,000 and special kinds of cheese from \$13,000 to \$23,000. Automobiles increased from \$58,000 to \$102,000, and parts from \$747,000 to \$1,693,000 and crude petroleum from \$1,084,000 to \$1,503,000.

### Gold Production in January

Canadian gold production during January totalled 231,288 ounces compared with 247,649 in December and 233,456 in January 1933. Ontario's output in January amounted to 167,872 ounces consisting of 73,558 from the Porcupine camp, 81,964 from the Kirkland Lake area and 12,350 ounces from other sources. The December production was 185,813 ounces made up of 92,863 ounces from the Porcupine camp, 80,031 ounces from the Kirkland Lake field and 12,919 ounces from other sources. Gold mining companies in Ontario milled 518,179 tons of ore in January as against 496,317 tons in December and 473,739 tons in January 1933.

Production in Quebec advanced 5.4 per cent to 33,815 ounces. British Columbia produced 20,716 ounces compared with 19,938 ounces in December. Gold output in Manitoba and Saskatchewan amounted to 8,832 ounces; in December 9,312 were produced. Production from Nova Scotia and Alberta sources was recorded at 53 ounces as against 359 ounces in December. Receipts of jewellery and scrap at the Royal Canadian Mint in January contained 19,059 ounces of gold compared with 19,335 in December.

Gold quotations on the London market, in Canadian funds, reached a low for the month of \$32.30 per ounce on the eighth; the high mark of \$33.71 was recorded on the nineteenth. The January average price was \$33.05 per ounce as compared with \$32.14 per ounce in December.

### World Output of Gold in January

The world output of gold in January totalled 2,090,000 ounces compared with 2,109,000 in December. Production in the Transvaal rose to 908,000 ounces from the December total of 894,000. The United States (including the Philippines) produced 235,477 ounces as against 269,872 in December. The January United States supply was made up as follows: 116,543 received at the Mint, 117,593 received by private smelters and refiners and 1,341 in exports of ore and base bullion.

### Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index of industrial common stocks was 130.1 for the week ending March 22 compared with 133.3 for the previous week, domestic utility common 58.8 compared with 60.3, common of companies located abroad 91.6 compared with 92.2 and for all three groups combined 95.1 compared with 97.1.

Bank Debits to Individual Accounts in Feb.  
Showed Considerable Gain over Last Year

The total amount of cheques cashed at the chartered banks in the thirty-two clearing house centres of Canada in February showed a gain of 14.2 p.c. over the same month of last year. Substantial increases were registered in each of the five economic areas, the greatest percentage gain being shown in British Columbia. Twenty-three clearing centres recorded gains. The Dominion total was \$2,089,000,000 compared with \$1,830,000,000.

The gain in the Maritime Provinces was 4.1 p.c., increases being recorded in Halifax and Moncton. The total for the province of Quebec was 11.7 p.c. greater, the betterment there being confined to Montreal, where the increase was nearly 14 p.c. Nine of the 13 centres of Ontario registered gains, the increase in Toronto being 15.4 p.c. The net result for the province was a gain of 14.6 p.c. Each of the ten centres in the Prairie Provinces except Brandon showed gains over the same month of last year, the total for the area being up 16.8 p.c. The substantial gain of 14.1 p.c. was shown in Winnipeg. Bank debits in British Columbia were \$125,100,000 compared with \$103,800,000, a gain of 20.5 p.c. The increase in Vancouver was no less than 25.4 p.c.

Debits in the first two months of the present year at \$4,686,000,000 compared with \$3,799,000,000 in the same months of last year, showed a gain of 23.4 p.c. Twenty-five of the thirty-two centres showed increases in this comparison. The greatest increase was shown in Ontario, where the surplus over last year was \$545,600,000 or 31.8 p.c. Toronto showed a gain of 37.3 p.c. and the Sudbury total was up 31.5 p.c. Cumulative debits in the Maritime Provinces recorded a gain of 8.4 p.c. The province of Quebec was up more than 19 p.c., Montreal showing a gain of 23.1 p.c. Nine of the ten centres in the Prairie Provinces recorded gains, increases in Winnipeg and Regina being 14.1 p.c. and 21.8 p.c., respectively. The gain in the area at \$72,600,000 amounted to 11.7 p.c. Gains were shown in Vancouver and New Westminster, the total for British Columbia being up 18 p.c.

The percentage of bank debits to deposits at the end of the preceding month was 114.4 p.c. compared with 100.1 p.c. in the same month of last year, greater activity in business and speculation being indicated.

The seasonally adjusted index of bank debits was 97.3 in February compared with 106.0 in the preceding month. Productive activity was not greatly altered, the index of the physical volume of business being slightly down from 80.8, the standing in January. Pronounced gain was shown in wholesale prices, the index moving up from 70.6 to 72.1. The gain in the index of common stocks was from 81.6 to 86.5. The index of trading on the Montreal stock exchange was 121.0 compared with 128.3.

About the Glass Industry

Plate glass and window glass are not manufactured in Canada. Window glass valued at \$662,458 in 1932 was imported chiefly from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and the United Kingdom; and plate glass worth \$1,324,955 in the same year was purchased chiefly from United States, the United Kingdom and Belgium.

A considerable number of firms cut, bevel or work the imported glass to make leaded glass, mirrors, lenses, bevelled edge plates, art glass, cut glass, etc. In 1932, reports were received from 57 such factories of which 35 were in Ontario, 10 in Quebec, 7 in British Columbia, 3 in Manitoba and 1 in each of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Production from these works in 1932 was valued at \$1,779,528. In 1931 the output was valued at \$2,834,372 and in 1930 the corresponding total was \$3,518,688.

Including the manufacture of glass bottles, jars etc., the number of plants in operation in 1932 was 63; the capital employed was \$14,281,044; the number of employees was 2,608; the total of salaries and wages was \$2,969,887, and the value of products was \$8,469,895. In 1931 the 66 establishments employed 2,956 people and produced goods worth \$9,937,411.

Imports of glass and glassware of all kinds reached a value of \$4,548,675 in 1932 as compared with \$6,179,871 in 1931 and \$8,284,741 in 1930. Exports were valued at \$145,488 in 1932, \$175,747 in 1931, and \$150,759 in 1930. Re-exports of imported goods were reported at \$15,883, \$23,060 and \$24,295 in the same years.

### Large Increase in Exports of Rubber

The export of rubber manufactures in February amounted to \$758,639 compared with \$889,492 in January and \$513,775 in February last year. The largest item was pneumatic tire casings of the value of \$404,748. These went to no fewer than 67 countries or groups of countries. The chief purchasers were: British South Africa \$86,103, Brazil \$37,967, Straits Settlements \$23,544, New Zealand \$21,937, British India \$20,667, China \$19,249, Bolivia \$15,847, Venezuela \$14,954, Switzerland \$14,630, Spain \$12,961, Dutch East Indies \$11,776, Netherlands \$11,181, Iraq \$9,843, Colombia \$8,431, United Kingdom \$7,932, Denmark \$7,301, British East Africa \$6,646, Trinidad \$6,025.

There was a large export of canvas shoes with rubber soles, 304,733 pairs at \$151,173 going to 22 countries. This was more than four times the number exported in February last year. The largest buyer was the United Kingdom with 219,935 pairs at \$101,690. There were 65,780 pairs at \$39,586 sent to the Argentine and 7,482 pairs at \$3,646 to British South Africa. Great Britain also bought the largest quantity of rubber boots and shoes, 20,175 pairs at \$22,404. Argentina took 19,275 pairs at \$12,231.

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### Wood Pulp Export in February

The export of wood pulp and screenings in February was 831,352 cwt. at \$1,814,651 compared with 924,828 at \$1,974,064 in January and 665,269 at \$1,411,226 in February 1933. The value of the amount sent to the United States was \$1,434,999, to the United Kingdom \$169,492, Japan \$101,116, Netherlands \$44,592, Belgium \$25,517 and China \$20,394.

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### Pulpwood Export in February

Pulpwood exported to the United States in February amounted to 21,609 cords at \$122,147 compared with 23,238 at \$130,590 in January and 12,311 at \$85,427 in February 1933.

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### Newsprint Export in February

The export of newsprint in February was 2,638,386 cwt. of the value of \$4,396,700 compared with 2,148,926 cwt. at \$4,261,033 a year ago. However it was considerably less than the January export of 3,756,413 cwt. at \$6,415,668. Apart from the United States the largest purchasers were Argentina, Japan, China and Australia. Canadian newsprint in February went to 28 countries.

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### Index of Employment on March 1 Higher Than on Same Date in 1933 and 1932

Reports on employment tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a further improvement in the industrial situation at the beginning of March; 8,499 leading employers throughout Canada enlarged their payrolls from 849,056 on Feb. 1, to 861,044 on Mar. 1, or by 11,988 persons. The experience of the last thirteen years shows that the average change in employment between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 is a small increase, gains in seven of the years since 1920 rather more than offsetting losses in the remaining six. The advance on the date under review was considerably above the average; it also exceeded that noted on Mar. 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1922, comparing favourably with the declines reported in the last four years. The index, (based on the 1926 average as 100) rose from 91.4 on Feb. 1, 1934 to 92.7 at the beginning of March. On the same date in the preceding thirteen years, the index was as follows: 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9 and 1921, 89.1.

The greatest gains at the beginning of March occurred in manufacturing, in which 11,585 additional persons were employed by the co-operating employers; the increases in textiles and iron and steel were most noteworthy, those in the former being the largest recorded on Mar. 1 in the years for which statistics have been compiled. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were advances in metallic ore mining, retail trade, transportation and building, highway and railway construction; the gains in the highway group, (amounting to 506 persons), were mainly due to an increase in the numbers at the unemployment relief camps. On the other hand, logging reported considerable declines, marking the completion of the season's operations in many camps; coal-mining and wholesale trade also released employees, but the losses were on a moderate scale.

The trend of employment was upward in four of the five economic areas, only the Prairie Provinces showing a decline as compared with Feb. 1; the greatest improvement was in Ontario.

Dwelling Houses in Canada at the Census  
Average Number of Persons per Household

There were 1,984,286 dwelling houses in Canada at the census of 1931. Of these 1,002,397 are described as rural and 981,889 urban. However, for census purposes, a building like a tenement or apartment house counts only as one dwelling house no matter how many entrances it may have or how many families it may contain. There were 1,393,895 houses built of wood, 459,646 of brick or brick veneer, 76,105 of stucco and 31,391 of stone.

There were 2,214,043 structurally separate units, of which 1,007,337 were rural and 1,206,706 urban. These included 1,678,322 single houses, 354,326 apartments and flats, 141,839 semi-detached houses, and 31,930 rows or terraces.

The population of Canada at the census was 10,362,833, of which 4,792,135 was rural and 5,570,698 urban. Thus the number of households per dwelling house was 1.14, rural being 1.02 and urban 1.27. The number of households per structurally separate unit was 1.02, rural being 1.01 and urban 1.03.

The number of persons per dwelling house was 5.22, rural being 4.78 and urban 5.67. The number per structurally separate unit was 4.68, 4.76 being rural and 4.62 urban. The number of persons per household was 4.57, rural being 4.70 and urban 4.47.

British Imports and Exports of Gold Bullion in February

British imports of gold bullion and coin in February totalled 12,412,878 troy ounces valued at £83,337,399 and the exports 7,132,316 troy ounces at £48,685,181. The chief imports were from the following: France £55,715,484, British India £5,286,201, South Africa £5,277,821, Germany £3,702,222, Netherlands £3,510,208, Canada £910,669. The exports to leading countries were: United States £47,745,994, France £409,191, Switzerland £59,887.

British Imports of Wheat in February

British imports of wheat in February totalled 7,366,213 cwt., received mainly from the following countries: Canada 3,095,087 cwt., Argentina 1,937,484, Australia 1,272,416, Soviet Russia 557,849, Germany 287,928, Roumania 126,916.

Gypsum Production in January

Gypsum production in January amounted to 3,303 tons compared with 29,146 in December and 2,728 in January 1933.

Output of Asbestos in January

The output of asbestos in January was 8,502 tons compared with 17,326 in December and 5,951 in January last year.

Large Increase in the  
Import of Auto Parts

Automobile parts imported from the United States in February were valued at \$1,688,036 and from Great Britain \$7,354. This was more than double the importation of a year ago.

There were 110 cars imported from the United States of the value of less than \$1,200 each and 14 from the United Kingdom. There were 53 trucks from the United States and 15 from Great Britain. Of the more expensive cars one came from Great Britain and one from the United States.

Many Bicycles being Imported from England

The increase that was noted in the imports of bicycles in 1933 is being continued in 1934. The number brought from the United Kingdom in February was 776 and from the United States 13. This was double the importation of a year ago. There were fewer motor cycles, however. There were 17 from the United Kingdom and 9 from Great Britain, making 27 in all as against 106 a year ago.

### Increase in Sales of Motor Vehicles in February 76 p.c.

Sales at retail of new passenger cars, trucks and buses reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for February show an increase of 76 per cent in numbers and 65 per cent in values as compared with February 1933. There were 4,230 vehicles sold for \$4,169,906 in February, 2,109 at \$2,075,386 in January, and 2,400 at \$2,522,209 in February 1933.

New passenger cars sold numbered 3,636 in February, 1,869 in January and 2,158 in February 1933. The retail values amounted to \$3,596,023 in February, \$1,807,552 in January, \$2,281,811 in February 1933.

There were 594 trucks and buses sold in February, 240 in January and 242 in February 1933, and they were valued at \$573,883, \$267,834 and \$240,398, respectively.

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### Large Increase in Asphalt Roofing Production

Production of asphalt roofing in February amounted to 93,249 squares and 1,020 tons compared with 45,170 squares and 740 tons a year ago.

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### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on March 23 amounted to 225,350,769 bushels compared with 225,933,316 the week before and 225,225,051 on the corresponding date last year. Canadian wheat in store in the United States amounted to 6,720,907 bushels, of which 2,179,178 were in Buffalo, 1,421,307 at New York and 2,778,000 at Albany. This compared with 6,710,196 in store on the same date last year, of which 5,021,720 were located at Buffalo, 173,619 at New York and 777,933 at Boston. United States wheat in Canada was shown as 2,228,643 bushels compared with 6,447,673 last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending March 16 amounted to 2,052,549 bushels compared with 2,226,768 in the previous week and 5,508,652 in the same week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows, the figures within brackets being those for the same week last year: Manitoba 111,088 (444,973); Saskatchewan 886,670 (2,408,835); Alberta 1,054,791 (2,654,844). Marketings for the thirty-three weeks of the present crop year were: Manitoba 24,245,676 (31,812,718); Saskatchewan 90,937,601 (158,504,121); Alberta 69,319,110 (120,011,906), Total 184,502,387 (310,328,745).

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending March 23 amounted to 1,837,619 bushels, compared with 1,866,143 in the previous week and 2,694,380 in the same week last year. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of the corresponding week last year: United States ports 714,000 (74,000), Vancouver-New Westminster 712,455 (2,370,553), Halifax 215,300 (105,421), St. John 195,864 (144,053), Montreal nil (353), Total 1,837,619 (2,694,380). Clearances during the thirty-four weeks of the present crop year were: Vancouver-New Westminster 34,366,055 (72,822,435), Montreal 31,928,154 (45,167,706), United States ports 18,473,000 (19,202,000), Quebec 8,491,665 (1,217,904), Sorel 5,287,684 (11,073,265), St. John 4,477,998 (6,335,371), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), Halifax 1,422,425 (1,080,552), Victoria nil (1,166,721), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Total 107,154,872 (161,479,857).

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### Canada in the British Bacon Market

Canada kept second place in the British bacon market in February with 76,652 cwt., making 157,622 cwt. in the two months of the year. This compared with 38,077 cwt. in the first two months of 1933 and 20,057 cwt. in the first two months of 1932. It was in 1931, however, that Canadian bacon was at its lowest point in the British market.

Denmark's contribution in February was 309,682 cwt. or 667,328 in the two months. Next to Canada came Holland with 48,348 cwt. in February and 100,324 in two months.

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### Canada in the British Cheese Market

British imports of cheese from Canada in February amounted to 1,746 cwt. compared with 1,337 a year ago, and 9,777 cwt. in the first two months of the year compared with 3,624 a year ago and 12,188 two years ago. British imports of cheese in January and February amounted to 543,995 cwt. supplied mainly by the following countries: New Zealand 458,027 cwt., Australia 34,667, Netherlands 18,875, Italy 17,233.

### February Rubber Imports More than Doubled

Raw rubber imports in February reached the large amount of 4,153,000 pounds, compared with 3,854,000 in January and 2,813,000 a year ago. Except for a small amount of 6,500 pounds which came direct from the Straits Settlements, it was all got in the United States. The total rubber imports valued at \$528,000 were more than double those of February 1933. A feature was 20,874 pairs of rubber boots and shoes from the Straits Settlements.

### Canadian Coal Production in February Lower

Canadian mines produced 1,016,458 tons of coal in February as compared with 1,049,516 in February 1933, and an average for the month during the past five years of 1,217,549. Bituminous coal production amounted to 681,231 tons, sub-bituminous 50,360, and lignite 284,867. Nova Scotia's output totalled 404,590 tons, compared with 430,493 in January and 276,424 in February 1933. A decline of 25.6 per cent was recorded in Alberta's production; the month's total was 370,914 while a year ago 498,571 were mined. British Columbia mines produced 119,146 as against 128,959. Saskatchewan's production amounted to 90,632, a 23.8 per cent falling-off. The tonnage mined in New Brunswick increased 16.5 per cent to 30,455 tons.

### Imports and Exports of Coal in February

Coal imports in February declined 5 per cent to 431,994 tons from the February 1933 total and 44.2 per cent from the five-year average for the month of 774,638. Anthracite coal importations were recorded at 165,473 tons, made up of 129,584 from the United States and 35,889 from Great Britain. Bituminous coal imports consisted of 260,771 from the United States and 5,606 from Great Britain. One hundred and forty-four tons of lignite were imported from the United States.

Exports of Canadian coal during February reached a total of 26,015 tons, a 16 per cent increase over the tonnage exported a year ago but a decline of 32.7 per cent from the February 1929-1933 average of 38,653. Customs' records show 20,028 cleared through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports and 5,987 through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports.

### Large Increase in Coke Production

Production of gas-house and by-product coke in Canada at 169,134 tons during February was 60 per cent over the 106,059 reported for February 1933. Canadian coal to the amount of 53,277 tons and 178,158 of imported coal were used to produce 169,134 tons of coke.

### Automobile Financing in February

The total number of motor vehicles financed in February was 2,734, 2,157 in January and 5,269 in February 1933; and the amount of financing was \$1,123,939 in February, \$813,973 in January, and \$1,171,574 in February 1933. New vehicles financed numbered 873 in February, 509 in January, and 946 in February 1933; while used vehicles numbered 1,861 in February, 1,648 in January, and 2,323 in February 1933. The amount of financing for new vehicles was \$615,516 in February, \$363,847 in January, and \$532,639 in February 1933; and the total for used vehicles was \$508,423 in February, \$450,126 in January and \$638,935 in February 1933.

### British Imports of Cattle in February

British imports of cattle in February numbered 39,690 head, of which 34,858 were received from the Irish Free State and 4,832 from Canada. During the first two months of the year 8,784 cattle were received from Canada compared with 3,985 in the same period a year ago.

Note: It should be remembered, in comparing February figures with those of January, that January had 31 days and February but 28.

### Canadian Dairy Produce in the British Market

Canada stood 13th in the British market in the first two months of 1934 with dairy produce, including butter, cheese, eggs, condensed milk etc. The following were the countries in order of supply: New Zealand £3,116,391, Australia £1,884,351, Denmark £1,820,812, Netherlands £517,301, China £415,989, Sweden £171,745, Finland £169,401, Irish Free State £156,554, Argentina £110,983, Italy £63,914, Soviet Russia £54,746, Poland £54,268, Canada £43,695, Latvia £31,644, Norway £31,533, British South Africa £23,678, Estonia £17,735, Switzerland £15,416, France £9,911, United States £9,226.

### Canadian Apples First in the United Kingdom

British imports of Canadian apples in February totalled 383,295 cwt. compared with 294,090 in 1933 and 133,394 in 1932. United States was second with 181,345 cwt. compared with 217,590 in 1933 and 596,504 in 1932. During the first two months of 1934 the imports of Canadian apples amounted to 882,448 cwt. and of United States apples 340,242.

### Canadian Fresh Fruit and Vegetables in the British Market

Canada with fresh fruits and vegetables stood second only to Spain in the British market in the first two months of 1934. The value of the Spanish supply was £1,100,291, Canadian £638,730, Palestine £618,690, United States £531,988, Canary Islands £413,269, British South Africa £390,831.

### Canadian Canned Salmon in the British Market

British imports of canned salmon from Canada in February amounted to 5,378 cwt. compared with 7,230 a year ago and 22,860 two years ago. The following were the chief imports in the first two months of 1934: Soviet Russia 78,221 cwt. at £186,460, United States 39,526 at £121,214, Japan 12,472 at £49,182, Canada 12,320 at £43,146.

### Canadian Tobacco in the British Market

British imports of Canadian unmanufactured tobacco in February amounted to 888,151 pounds. During the first two months of 1934 the quantity was 1,904,569 pounds, compared with 5,386,912 in 1933 and 1,866,322 in 1932. The quantity from the United States in January and February of this year was 25,406,616 pounds, a considerable advance over the previous years.

### Non-ferrous Metalliferous Ores in the British Market

The following were the values of the British imports of copper ore, zinc ore, and other non-ferrous metalliferous ores in the first two months of 1934: Bolivia £356,870, Canada £120,654, Nigeria £119,381, British India £103,260, United States £99,544, Spain £85,004.

### Wood in the British Market

Wood and timber imported by Great Britain in the first two months of 1934 was valued at £3,663,914. Leading supply countries were: United States £842,030, Canada £614,216, Sweden £475,174, Finland £381,644, Poland £381,065, Soviet Russia £162,859, Latvia £162,183, Norway £83,478, France £83,153, Portugal £67,870.

### Imported Railway Cars

There were 24 railway cars imported from the United States in February and seven from the United Kingdom.

### Imported Traction Engines

There were five traction engines valued at \$27,847 imported from the United States in February, which, added to the eleven in January, make 16 so far this year, the total value being \$62,606.

### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended March 24 amounted to 42,313, a decrease of 1,299 cars from the previous week but an increase of 6,781 over the corresponding week last year. Grain was light, being 2,560 down in the western division compared with 1933 loadings and, with an increase in the eastern division of 571 cars, the total was down 1,989 cars. Live stock and coke also showed small decreases, but all other commodities were considerably heavier than last year. For the first twelve weeks grain was the only commodity that did not show an increase over 1933 loadings and, of the eleven commodity groups, seven were heavier than in 1932, viz., live stock, coke, lumber, pulpwood, pulp and paper, other forest products and ore, and the total was only 2,663 cars under the 1932 total.

### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Summary of Imports in February.
2. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
3. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts in February.
4. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages in February.
5. Gold Production in January.
6. Annual Trade Report
7. Exports of Canadian Milk, Milk Products and Eggs in February.
8. Imports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs in February.
9. Export of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings in February.
10. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings in February.
11. Footwear Trade in February.
12. Index Numbers of Mining Stocks.
13. Gypsum Production in January.
14. Asbestos Production in January.
15. Houses and Dwellings in 1931. Census Publication.
16. Exports of Canadian Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable in February.
17. Exports of Tulp Wood, Wood Tulp and Paper in February.
18. Imports of Vehicles of Iron in February.
19. Employment in Canada on March 1.
20. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products and Refrigerators in February.
21. Coal and Coke Statistics for February.
22. Imports of Rubber in February.
23. Financing of Automobile, Truck and Bus Sales in February.
24. New Motor Vehicle Sales in February.
25. Production and Sales of Asphalt Roofing in January.
26. Imports of Non-ferrous Ores and Smelter Products in February.
27. Imports of Lumber in February.
28. Imports of Coffee and Tea in February.
29. Advance Report on the Manufacturing Industries in 1932.
30. Asphalt Roofing Industry in February.
31. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
32. Weekly Grain Statistics.

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