

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. VIII - No. 14

Ottawa, Saturday, April 6, 1940

Price \$1.00 per annum

Weekly Indexes

There are six indexes available on a weekly basis in Canada that reflect the general economic trend. These cover respectively:
Business - carloadings and wholesale prices,
Finance - bank clearings and bond yields, and
Speculation - common stock prices and shares traded. Notes on the indexes follow:

The railway freight movement was fully maintained after seasonal adjustment in the week of March 30, the index remaining unchanged from the preceding week at 71.3. A downward fluctuation has been in evidence for the last two months but the level has been in excess of that of 1939. The cumulative total of carloadings during the first 13 weeks of the year was 604,480 compared with 530,026, a gain of 70,454 cars. The greatest gains were shown in grain and miscellaneous commodities, the increases being 22,338 cars and 13,528 cars, respectively.

Wholesale prices were steady in the week of March 29, the official index remaining unchanged at 83.2. Crop products recorded advances while declines were shown in animal products, textiles and wood and paper. Following the advance from September to the end of the year, wholesale prices have been relatively steady since the first of January. A considerable gain has been recorded over the same period of 1939 and weekly indexes have recently risen above the corresponding period of 1938. Grains showed advances on the Winnipeg exchange in the last week of March, No. 1 Northern wheat advancing from 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 87 $\frac{7}{8}$. Sensitive commodities were slightly stronger in the last week of the month than in the preceding week, an index of 18 commodities rising from 130.6 to 130.8.

The bond market was relatively steady in the latter part of March, yields on a number of high-grade bonds having been unchanged. Recently the bid quotations of a number of issues have shown minor increases. The 4's of 1947-52 were 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ on April 4, compared with 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ on March 26. The adjusted index of bank clearings rose from 90.6 in the week of March 28, to 90.8 in the week of April 4.

The recession in common stock prices was of minor proportions during the week of March 28. The official index was 98.5 against 98.6 in the preceding week. Six of the nine industrial groups recorded advances, the index of 15 power and traction stocks remaining unchanged at 61.0. Speculative trading was more active in the latest week, the index rising from 72.5 to 83.8.

The general index computed by eliminating the long-term trend and weighting inversely the six indexes on the basis of their tendency to fluctuation, was 101.5 in the week of March 30, practically unchanged from the revised standing of the preceding week.

Weekly Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings ¹	Whole-sale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields ²	Bank Clearings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index ⁴
April 1, 1939	71.0	73.3	149.5	95.1	100.7	122.1	103.6
Mar. 23, 1940	71.3	83.2	136.2	90.6	98.6	72.5	101.4
Mar. 30, 1940	71.3	83.2	136.2	90.8	98.5	83.8	101.5

1. The index of carloadings used in the compilation was for the week ended March 30th, being the thirteenth week of the year. The practice of projecting the index of carloadings has been discontinued. 2. Present value of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds. 3. Bank clearings were smoothed by taking a three weeks moving average for the purpose of eliminating irregular fluctuations. Totals for Ottawa were eliminated for all weeks shown, owing to incomparability introduced by the operations of the Bank of Canada. 4. The weighting of the six major factors is determined from the standard deviation from the long-term trend of each, based on data for the period from January 1919 to August 1936. The weighting therefore represents, not an attempt to give the relative importance of the factors, but to place them on an equal footing by equating the tendency toward fluctuation. The long-term trend determined from half-yearly data in the post-war period was eliminated from the composite and the resulting index expressed as a percentage of the average during 1926. The index for the week of March 23rd was revised due to the use of more current data for carloadings and bank clearings.

Business Conditions in February

Business operations showed recession in February from the high level of the preceding month, the index of the physical volume of business dropping from 138.6 to 131.2. The index of construction based on contracts awarded and building permits recorded expansion, while the four other sub-indexes receded to a lower position.

Mineral production showed contraction, the index receding from 215.6 to 200.9. The decline in copper exports was less than normal for the season, the index rising from 517.4 to 523.4. Nickel and zinc exports were at a lower position. The receipts of gold at the Mint were 351,171 fine ounces against 422,868. Increases were shown in silver shipments, and exports of asbestos. Some expansion was also recorded in the imports of bauxite for the manufacture of aluminium.

The index of manufacturing production dropped from 146.8 in January to 134.2 in the month under review. Even after seasonal adjustment, the factors showing the trend of foodstuffs production dropped from 135.8 to 123.3. The release of cigars for consumption rose from 9.9 million in January to 11.2 million in February, the index after seasonal adjustment rising nine points to 113. The decline in cigarette releases was greater than normal for the season. The total was 500.7 million compared with 634.3 million in the preceding month. The index after seasonal adjustment dropped from 297 to 236.

The consumption of raw cotton rose sharply to 17.9 million pounds against 13.7 million in January. The corresponding rise in the index was from 175 to 222. A marked increase was also shown in the imports of raw wool and yarn. The total was 3,994,498 pounds compared with 1,915,130 in January. The index consequently rose from 146 to 349. The forestry industry was less active according to the trend of four factors. Gains were shown in newsprint production and exports of shingles, while the exports of planks and boards and woodpulp showed decline.

The primary iron and steel industry was less active than in the preceding month. The output of steel ingots and castings receded from 166,496 tons to 140,343, and the output of pig iron dropped from 104,703 tons to 87,032. A portion of the decline was of a seasonal nature but even after adjustment a recession was recorded. The automobile output was 18,193 units against 17,213. The imports of petroleum indicating conditions in the oil industry were 50.1 million gallons against 64.5 million. Crude rubber imports required for the manufacture of tires were 7.4 million pounds against 11.3 million.

The index for the volume of construction was 61.6 against 52.1 in January. Electric power production was at a lower level, the index receding from 243.4 to 239.8. The distribution index constructed from carloadings, trade employment, imports and exports, receded from 119.7 to 116.8.

Business Indexes in February Compared with January, 1926-100

	February, 1940	January, 1940
Physical Volume of Business	131.2	138.6
Industrial Production	136.2	145.2
Mineral Production	200.9	215.6
Copper exports	523.4	517.4
Nickel exports	277.8	372.1
Zinc exports	137.5	268.2
Gold, mint receipts	308.8	319.1
Silver shipments	107.1	99.3
Asbestos exports	172.2	131.3
Bauxite imports	197.0	164.3
Coal production	107.6	103.7
Manufacturing	134.2	146.8
Foodstuffs	123.3	135.8
Flour production	-	95.8
Oatmeal production	-	223.8
Sugar manufactured	64.5	116.2
Inspected slaughterings	160.3	151.2
Cattle	138.9	138.9
Sheep	144.3	160.8
Hogs	176.0	158.7
Creamery butter	155.6	157.3
Factory cheese	173.7	121.2
Salmon exports	27.9	146.9

Continued on page three

Business Indexes in February Compared with January, 1926=100

	February, 1940	January, 1940
Tobacco	193.3	235.6
Cigar releases	113.0	104.0
Cigarette releases	235.5	297.2
Rubber imports	232.5	364.9
Boots and shoes production	-	177.3
Textiles	235.8	167.0
Cotton consumption	221.6	174.9
Cotton yarn imports	118.5	124.2
Wool imports	348.7	146.2
Forestry	125.4	142.4
Newsprint	170.3	168.1
Wood pulp exports	88.6	116.6
Planks and boards exports	75.7	119.3
Shingles exported	142.3	107.4
Iron and steel	119.6	122.7
Steel production	212.5	243.7
Pig iron production	143.7	155.3
Iron and steel imports	107.3	112.0
Automobile production	96.1	90.7
Coke production	143.3	148.4
Crude petroleum imports	176.5	195.2
Construction	61.6	52.1
Contracts awarded	68.4	53.0
Building permits	44.6	50.0
Cost of construction	96.2	96.0
Electric power	239.8	243.4
Distribution	116.8	119.7
Trade employment	139.6	139.3
Carloadings	83.1	86.7
Imports	107.4	109.7
Exports, excluding gold	106.3	130.5
Producers' Goods	118.3	124.1
Consumers' Goods	129.0	136.8
Marketings-		
Grain and Live Stock Marketings	134.8	101.3
Grain Marketings	148.0	105.7
Wheat	153.8	106.1
Oats	298.1	222.8
Barley	48.5	58.8
Flax	9.8	11.8
Rye	111.5	177.6
Live Stock Marketings	75.6	81.9
Cattle	69.8	80.4
Calves	120.8	139.8
Hogs	77.1	76.0
Sheep	93.4	82.9
Cold Storage Holdings	175.4	168.9
Eggs	157.6	116.0
Butter	296.9	279.1
Cheese	110.8	122.1
Beef	191.5	181.6
Pork	136.4	142.6
Mutton	139.8	125.6
Poultry	226.0	223.4
Lard	87.9	116.4
Veal	286.8	293.9

Country General Store Sales

Country general store sales averaged 12 per cent higher in February this year than in the corresponding month last year, with all parts of the country sharing in the advance. Sales for the first two months of 1940 increased by 12 per cent from 1939.

March Employment Situation

Returns received from 11,899 employers throughout Canada showed that there was a slight slackening in industrial employment at the beginning of March, marked improvement in manufacturing being offset by shrinkage in some of the non-manufacturing industries, notably logging, for which the active season in many districts is drawing to a close.

The reported staffs of the co-operating establishments aggregated 1,109,443, compared with 1,118,003 at February 1. This decrease of 8,560 employers slightly lowered the unadjusted index number from 114.4 at February 1 to 113.5 at March 1, when it was higher than in any other March for which statistics are available; at the same date in 1939, the figure had been 106.5, returns having been received from 11,309 firms with a combined working force of 1,027,846 persons.

Considerable improvement was reported in manufacturing at March 1, 1940, when employment was at a higher level than in any other month of the record. The index (1926=100) stood at 122.6, compared with the 1939 high of 122.2 at December 1 and 122.1 at November 1, while the previous maximum figures were those of 121.7 at October 1, 1937 and 121.6 for August 1, 1929.

The advance in manufacturing at the latest date was rather greater than the average at the beginning of March in past years, and largely exceeded that recorded at March 1 of last winter. The most pronounced increases from February 1, 1940, were in textile and iron and steel factories, but there were also important gains in tobacco and non-ferrous metal products.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade showed reduced activity; the losses, mainly of a seasonal character, were most pronounced in the logging and construction divisions, the numbers released by the employers co-operating being 14,179 and 3,222, respectively. On the other hand, services reported improvement.

Bank Debits to Individual Accounts

Measured by the amount of cheques cashed, the dollar volume of business transacted through the chartered banks totalled \$2,955,000,000 in February, an increase of more than \$281,000,000 from the preceding month and an advance of \$905,000,000 or 44 per cent over February, 1939. February debits represent the third highest record for any similar month in history, surpassed only by the return in 1928 and 1929.

When it is considered that the price level now stands at 82.8 compared with 95.0 in February of 1929, the latest showing is all the more significant. A considerable portion of the increased activity at the bank wickets was due to war supply purchasing and war financing, as well as the high level of business operations.

Debits by economic areas were as follows, with figures for February 1939 in brackets: Maritime Provinces, \$75,231,122 (\$12,820,072); Quebec, \$947,965,095 (\$669,291,814); Ontario, \$1,315,915,604 (\$930,135,035); Prairie Provinces, \$426,076,994 (\$258,151,959); British Columbia, \$189,980,297 (\$149,604,642).

Production of Leading Minerals

The output of Canada's leading mineral products during the calendar year 1939 was as follows, with 1938 totals in brackets: asbestos, 264,024 (289,793) tons; cement, 5,733,925 (5,519,102) barrels; clay products, \$4,429,628 (\$4,536,084); coal, 15,519,464 (14,294,718) tons; feldspar, 12,931 (14,058) tons; gold, 5,092,134 (4,725,117) fine ounces; gypsum, 1,429,790 (1,008,799) tons; lime, 539,904 (486,922) tons; natural gas, 35,394,087 (33,444,791) M cu. ft.; petroleum, 7,837,503 (6,965,457) barrels; commercial salt, 253,482 (269,107) tons; silver, 22,801,258 (22,219,195) fine ounces. It should be noted that publication of data on copper, nickel, lead and zinc has been suspended for the duration of the war.

Production of Steel and Iron

Although recording a decline from the high level of January, Canada's February output of steel ingots and castings recorded a sharp upswing when compared with the corresponding month last year, the total being 140,343 tons compared with 166,496 in January and 77,179 in February, 1939. Pig iron production displayed the same trend, totalling 87,032 tons

in February against 104,703 in January and 41,333 in February a year ago. Output of ferro-alloys totalled 7,711 tons compared with 8,065 in January and 5,299 in February, 1939.

Production of Silver

The Canadian production of silver in December amounted to 1,785,081 ounces valued at \$686,399. Output in November totalled 1,696,215 ounces and in December, 1938, 1,675,992 ounces. Output for the calendar year 1939 aggregated 22,801,858 ounces against 22,219,195 in 1938.

Feldspar and Salt Production

Canadian producers shipped 2,017 tons of feldspar in December compared with 1,926 in November and 1,011 in December, 1938. Shipments during the calendar year 1939 aggregated 12,931 tons compared with 14,058 in 1938.

Shipments of commercial salt in December totalled 13,055 tons against 30,612 in November and 13,574 in December, 1938, while during the calendar year 1939 the total was 253,482 tons or 5.8 per cent below the total for 1938.

Production of Coal in 1939

During the calendar year 1939, Canada produced 15,519,464 tons of coal, imported 13,884,816 tons and exported 376,203 tons. In 1938 the Canadian output was 14,294,748 tons, imports totalled 13,284,296 and exports 353,181. Production during the fourth quarter of 1939 amounted to 4,968,998 tons or 13 per cent above the output in the corresponding period of 1938.

Canada's External Trade in February

A continuation of the sharp upturn in the value of Canada's external trade noted in recent months was recorded in February when the total was \$143,355,624 as compared with \$98,623,084 in February, 1939. There was, however, the usual seasonal decline from the January level when the value was \$161,957,982. The balance of trade, excluding gold, was favourable to the extent of \$1,272,518 compared with \$19,749,692 in January and \$17,862,616 in February, 1939.

Domestic exports moved up to \$71,078,946 in February from \$57,571,572 a year ago, but recorded decline from the January valuation of \$90,100,033. Imports aggregated \$71,041,553 in comparison with \$71,104,145 in January and \$40,380,234 in February, 1939. Foreign exports were valued at \$1,235,125 as against \$753,704 in January and \$671,278 a year ago.

Canada's Imports in February

The value of Canada's imports in February rose almost 76 per cent over the total for the corresponding month last year, aggregating \$71,041,000 in comparison with \$40,380,000. The amount from countries of the British Empire advanced almost 68 per cent to \$16,429,000 while the contribution by Foreign countries advanced 78.5 per cent to \$54,612,000.

Imports from the United States totalled \$50,029,000 in comparison with \$27,007,000, recording a gain of no less than 85.2 per cent. The value of imports from the United Kingdom was \$9,527,000 as against \$7,239,000, a gain of 31.6 per cent. British India with Burma accounted for \$1,968,000 in imports as against \$475,000, followed by the Straits Settlements at \$1,923,000 as against \$453,000, and Australia with \$949,000 as against \$352,000.

Imports from other leading countries were as follows, with figures for February 1939 in brackets: British South Africa, \$399,000 (\$10,000); Ceylon, \$234,000 (\$138,000); British Guiana \$337,000 (\$149,000); Fiji, \$336,000 (\$170,000); New Zealand, \$229,000 (\$312,000); Argentina, \$437,000 (\$145,000); Belgium, \$381,000 (\$444,000); China, \$299,000 (\$212,000); Colombia, \$358,000 (\$283,000); France, \$519,000 (\$300,000); Japan, \$277,000 (\$257,000); Sweden, \$443,000 (\$125,000); Switzerland, \$432,000 (\$193,000).

Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products

Canada's February export of non-ferrous ores and smelter products included the following, figures for February 1939 being in brackets: aluminium, 156,423 (155,402) cwt.; copper in ore, matte, regulus, etc., 41,155 (90,573) cwt.; copper blister, 35,100 (20,360) cwt.; copper, old and scrap, 7,399 (2,527) cwt.; copper in ingots, bars, cakes, etc., 280,973 (252,973) cwt.; copper in rods, strips, sheets, plates and tubing, 40,364 (31,203) cwt.; lead in pigs, 146,850 (305,124) cwt.; nickel in matte or speiss, \$1,438,560 (\$1,480,806); nickel, fine, \$2,450,560 (\$2,934,780); nickel, oxide, \$67,035 (\$135,610); silver in ore concentrates, etc., 276,433 (166,645) ounces; silver bullion, 1,125,611 (866,045) ounces; zinc, spelter, 187,156 (240,757) cwt.

February Export of Meats

Although dropping below January, Canada's February exports of meats were maintained at a higher level than in the corresponding month last year, the total being \$3,879,338 compared with \$6,995,316 in January and \$2,448,011 in February, 1939. Bacon and hams, going almost entirely to the United Kingdom, accounted for a total of \$3,332,010, in comparison with \$6,251,712 in January and \$2,033,286 a year ago.

Exports of Canadian Cheese

Exports of Canadian cheese were substantially higher in February, when the total was 39,519 cwt. compared with 19,664 in January and 8,945 in February, 1939. Purchases by the United Kingdom totalled 37,222. There were 11 other markets.

Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery

Farm implements and machinery were exported in February to the value of \$519,167 in comparison with \$641,175 in January and \$283,418 in February, 1939. Purchases by the United Kingdom aggregated \$238,484 and by the United States \$148,099.

February Exports of Lumber

Exports of planks and boards in February totalled 117,668,000 feet as against 167,527,000 in January and 124,056,000 in February, 1939. The amount sent to the United Kingdom was 67,429,000 feet and to the United States 38,501,000. Birch, cedar, Douglas fir, pine, hemlock, spruce were among the leading varieties sent abroad during the month.

Exports of Newsprint Paper

Exports of Canadian newsprint paper amounted in February to 3,759,794 cwt. valued at \$8,246,807 as against 4,515,036 at \$9,781,083 in January and 3,048,730 at \$6,533,514 in February, 1939. The United States took 3,179,129 cwt., Australia 199,834, the United Kingdom 118,485, British South Africa 62,417, Brazil 33,946 and Argentina 32,049 cwt.

Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services

The index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services on the base 1926=100, changed from 85.1 on January 1 to 85.2 on February 1, owing to moderate seasonal gains in prices of coal, coke and wood. An index for retail prices alone, including foods, coal, coke, household requirements, etc., was 80.8 for both January and February.

An index for 46 food items was unchanged for February at 78.6, a lengthy list of gains including beef, veal, mutton, fish, milk, cheese, bread, flour, canned vegetables, dry beans, potatoes, tea and coffee being counterbalanced by easier quotations for eggs, butter, lard and pork. The comparative figure for February last year was 74.5.

Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers in Canada at the end of February amounted to 721,495 hides compared with 744,471 at the end of January and 714,374 on December 31, 1939. Calf and kip skins in stock numbered 450,323 at the end of February, sheep and lamb skins 76,604, goat and kid skins 67,287 and horse hides 21,677.

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on March 29 totalled 310,720,872 bushels in comparison with 313,208,008 a week ago and 140,893,593 on the corresponding date last year. The amount of Canadian wheat in the United States was 22,329,095 bushels as against 24,762,290 a week earlier and 1,829,000 a year ago.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending March 29 amounted to 1,735,206 bushels as compared with 1,868,952 in the previous week and 1,110,455 in the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows, with figures for 1939 in brackets: Manitoba, 123,593 (117,425) bushels; Saskatchewan, 931,132 (419,100); Alberta, 680,481 (573,930).

Marketings in the three provinces during the thirty-five weeks ending March 29 aggregated 380,471,454 bushels in comparison with 267,297,397 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year, the totals being as follows by provinces, respectively: Manitoba, 51,071,072 (41,405,923) bushels; Saskatchewan, 211,426,163 (106,516,917); Alberta, 117,974,219 (119,374,557).

Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances and imports of Canadian wheat into the United States amounted to 3,785,359 bushels during the week ending March 29 as compared with 964,992 in the corresponding week last year. The accumulated total for the period from August 1 to March 29 was 107,613,385 bushels in comparison with 96,290,952 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

Milling in Canada in February

During February, 5,599,574 bushels of wheat were ground in Canadian mills compared with 4,680,304 in the corresponding month last year. Flour production amounted to 1,246,798 barrels against 1,037,466, while the export totalled 559,338 barrels against 290,766.

Other grains were ground in February as follows, with figures for February, 1939, in brackets: oats, 1,690,868 (971,295) bushels; corn, 198,325 (228,337); barley, 134,849 (131,048); buckwheat, 7,431 (10,454); and mixed grain, 2,415,934 (2,007,207).

Indexes of Retail Sales in February

Retail sales in February, as reflected in composite figures for twelve lines of retail trade dealing principally in clothing, food and household items gained 16 per cent over February, 1939. Sales were also one per cent higher than in January. This was the seventh consecutive month for which increases have been shown over the corresponding month in the previous year.

The gain over February last year was greater than any recorded since the upswing in retail trade which commenced in August, 1939, a result which must be attributed in part to the comparatively low level of trade at this time last year. The unadjusted index for February stood at 71.2 compared with 61.5 for February 1939 and 70.6 for January 1940.

Indexes of Wholesale Sales in February

Dollar value of wholesale trade in February was up one per cent from January and was 23 per cent higher than in February, 1939, according to returns secured from 300 wholesale firms operating in nine different lines of trade throughout the Dominion. The general index for the nine lines of trade combined and on the basis 1930 equals 100 stands at 91.9 for February, 91.2 for January and 74.5 for February, 1939.

Value of Forest Products

An estimate of the value of Canada's forest production in 1938 stands at \$148,265,857 in comparison with \$163,249,887 in 1937, a decrease of 9.2 per cent. As far as value is concerned, pulpwood is the most important of the forest products, the value in 1938 totalling \$53,761,999 compared with \$63,057,205 in 1937. Logs and bolts with a value of \$52,759,660 was second and compared with \$58,004,070 in 1937. Firewood was third with a value of \$32,740,566 in comparison with \$32,457,629. Hewn ties were worth \$2,222,509, poles \$2,824,512, round mining timber \$1,297,993, posts \$978,679, wood for distillation \$298,110 and fence rails \$264,480.

Railway Rolling Stock Industry

Production from the railway rolling stock industry during 1938 was valued at \$80,977,701, a decline of 14 per cent from the total of \$93,854,555 in 1937 but still 30 per cent over the 1936 output of \$56,969,453. Products made during the year included 5,149 freight cars valued at \$17,719,154; 236 passenger cars at \$5,873,599; 49 locomotives at \$5,635,134; railway car wheels at \$3,089,971; brakes and parts at \$592,646; 695 narrow gauge cars at \$314,672, and castings or forgings made for sale at \$1,376,603. The value of the work done as repairs on cars and locomotives totalled \$27,497,472.

Fruit and Vegetable Preparations Industry

The development of the canned foods industry has affected a great change in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds are to be had at all times of the year, not always with all the flavour of the freshly gathered products, but with much of their original freshness and flavour. The producers in the country are provided with an enormously extended market for their products and the consumers in both city and country with cheap and wholesome food in great variety. This industry has made rapid strides during the past few years.

The most important branch of this industry is the canning of fruits and vegetables which is carried on most extensively in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec where climatic conditions for the growing of fruits and vegetables are favourable. The canning season begins in June and continues throughout the summer and autumn until October, being at its height in September. In September of 1938 there were 19,287 wage-earners employed in this industry, while in February, the month of lowest employment, there were only 3,409 employed.

The number of plants in operation decreased from 348 in 1937 to 341 in 1938, but the capital investment increased from \$47,488,051 to \$48,862,472. The average number of employees per annum decreased from 10,630 to 9,491, salaries and wages from \$7,194,477 to \$6,853,116, the value of production from \$50,289,711 to \$47,821,350 and the amount paid for materials from \$30,620,211 to \$29,307,862. During the period 1923-1938 the volume of fruit and vegetable preparations produced increased about 228 per cent. This growth is indeed remarkable as it represents a corresponding increase in the domestic demand for these products, the foreign trade being relatively small when compared with the domestic production. The industry, besides supplying the domestic market, also has a substantial exportable surplus.

Breakfast Foods Industry

The gross value of the products made by the firms included in the breakfast foods industry in 1938 was \$10,766,633 in comparison with \$11,461,213 in 1937. Production of such foods as corn flakes, bran flakes, wheat flakes, puffed grains, shredded wheat, muffets, porco, etc. totalled 67,660,032 pounds valued at \$9,959,985, unprepared breakfast foods 4,391,678 pounds valued at \$348,693 and other products to the value of \$583,324. The total output of prepared breakfast foods in 1938, including the production in the flour milling industry, totalled 75,138,124 pounds valued at \$11,113,375.

Production of Ink

Production of printing inks in Canada declined nine per cent in quantity and three per cent in value in 1938 compared with 1937, and writing inks dropped four per cent in value. Output of the former totalled 9,353,410 pounds valued at \$2,448,710 against 10,244,467 at \$2,519,431 in 1937, and the latter \$257,369 compared with \$268,952 in 1937.

Summary of Cold Storage Reports

The Annual Summary of Cold Storage Reports for the calendar year 1939 has been issued. It contains final figures of stocks of the principal food commodities as at the opening of business on the first of each month throughout the year. The data are given for Canada in classifications and sub-classifications, for the provinces in main classifications, and for nine of the principal cities in the main classifications of dairy and poultry products. In the cities' data are included the percentages that the total cities' stocks of a particular commodity are of the total Dominion stocks.

In the pages allotted to the provincial stocks, percentages are given showing the relation of the individual commodity inventories of each province to the total Dominion inventories. Stocks on hand as on January 1 (equivalent to the inventories as at December 31 of the previous year) are given for 1920 to 1940 inclusive for 12 of the chief products.

Charts are included showing the apparent net storage movements, the seasonal variation and the comparative cities' and Dominion stocks.

Stocks of Raw and Refined Sugar

Stocks of raw sugar in the refineries in Canada on March 23 amounted to 104,990,788 pounds in comparison with 82,821,903 a month ago and 85,298,884 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks of refined sugar totalled 147,358,494 pounds against 171,491,484 a month ago and 141,516,572 on the same date in 1939.

Reports Issued during the Week

1. Advance Preliminary Statement of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Cold Storage, April 1 (10 cents).
2. Canada's Imports by Principal Countries, February (10 cents).
3. Monthly Trade Trends with Empire Countries, February (10 cents).
4. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
5. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, February (10 cents).
6. University and College Revenues, 1921-39 (15 cents).
7. Summary of Cold Storage Reports, 1939 (25 cents).
8. The Breakfast Foods Industry in Canada, 1938 (15 cents).
9. The Abrasives Industry, 1938 (15 cents).
10. The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1937 (50 cents).
11. Canadian Milling Statistics, February (10 cents).
12. Sugar Report, February 26 to March 23 (10 cents).
13. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
14. Current Trends in Food Distribution, February (10 cents).
15. Indexes of Wholesale Sales, February (10 cents).
16. Indexes of Retail Sales, February (10 cents).
17. Exports of Canadian Living Animals, February (10 cents).
18. Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, February (10 cents).
19. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, February (10 cents).
20. Exports of Petroleum and Its Products, February (10 cents).
21. Exports of Lumber, February (10 cents).
22. Exports of Paints and Varnishes, February (10 cents).
23. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, February (10 cents).
24. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, February (10 cents).
25. Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, February (10 cents).
26. The March Employment Situation (10 cents).
27. Indexes of Country General Store Sales, February (10 cents).
28. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, February (10 cents).
29. Loading Mineral Products, December (10 cents).
30. Car Loadings (10 cents).
31. Estimate of Forest Production; Operations in the Woods, 1938 (25 cents).
32. The Adhesives Industry, 1938 (10 cents).
33. The Inks Industry, 1938 (15 cents).
34. Production of Iron and Steel, February (10 cents).
35. Trade of Canada, January, 1940 (75 cents).
36. Coal Statistics, October, November, December, 1939 (10 cents).
37. Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, December (50 cents).
38. Silver Production, December (10 cents).
39. Feldspar and Salt Production, December (10 cents).
40. Trade of Canada by Months, January 1937 to February 1940 (10 cents).
41. Pack of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, 1939 (25 cents).
42. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
43. The Fruit and Vegetable Preparations Industry, 1938 (25 cents).
44. The Railway Rolling Stock Industry, 1938 (10 cents).
45. Prices and Price Indexes, February (10 cents).



1010729943