

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

No. 80.

Ottawa, Saturday, April 23, 1934.

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics--Sharp Advances in Diversified factors
Raise the Business Index 36 p.c. over March 1933--Gold and Base Metals shipped
in Larger Quantities--Newsprint and Motor Cars feature the Manufacturing division--
Power at New High--The Weekly Index Shows Gain of More than 30 p.c. over April 22

Spectacular gains in a considerable number of factors in March, contributed to a marked betterment in the industrial situation. The change was reflected in the official indexes of business and production which moved up sharply in March over the levels of February and of the same month of last year. The index of the physical volume of business maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 93.1 in March compared with 86.4 in February and 68.4 in March of last year, the gains in these comparisons being 7.3 per cent and 36.1 per cent, respectively. The standing in March was higher than in any month since July 1931, when the index was 93.4. The lowest point of the depression was 67.0 reached in February of last year. The recovery in the index during the thirteen months was about 39 p.c. The index of the physical volume of business is based on 45 factors adjusted for seasonal tendencies and weighted according to their economic importance.

A marked gain in the index of mineral production reflected the heavy shipments of gold and base metals during the month under review. The index moved up from 117.0 to 149.0, an adjusted increase of 27.4 per cent. Copper exports were 29,367,000 pounds compared with 14,211,000 in February, a seasonally adjusted gain of nearly 64 per cent. Exports of copper in March of last year were 3,063,000, a striking gain being shown in the meantime. The production of lead was maintained in the latest month for which statistics are available. Exports of nickel and zinc reached high levels in March. Shipments of gold to the Mint and to external points were 321,010 ounces compared with 207,299 in February, the adjusted gain being nearly 38 per cent. Gold shipments were greater in March than in any other month during the period of observation from January 1919 to the present. Bauxite imports for the manufacture of aluminium were 9,957,100 pounds compared with 6,670,600 in February, the adjusted gain being more than 14 p.c. Coal production showed a slight gain over the preceding month.

The expansion in manufacturing production was greatly in excess of the normal gain for the season, the index advancing from 83.2 in February to 88.2 in March, an increase of nearly 7 p.c. The gain over March of last year when the index was 62.7 amounted to nearly 42 p.c.

The outstanding features in March included the accelerated activity in the newsprint and automobile industries. The adjusted increase over February in the output of newsprint was about 10.5 p.c., the total in March at 210,129 tons being a new high point since October 1930. Exports of lumber were 131,000,000 feet and shingle exports recorded a gain of 31 p.c. after seasonal adjustment. The output of motor cars was 14,180 in March, the adjusted gain over February being more than 37 p.c. Crude petroleum imports were 73,400,000 gallons compared with 49,300,000 in the same month of last year, the adjusted gain over February being about 14 p.c. The seasonally adjusted increase in the imports of raw material by the textile industry for further manufacture was 8.4 p.c., imports of raw cotton being 14,300,000 pounds compared with 11,100,000 in February.

The marked gain in the output of electric energy had an important influence in raising the general business index of the month. A new high point in the history of the industry was reached in March when the total output was 1,795,600,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,612,700,000 in the preceding month. The adjusted gain was consequently more than 4 p.c.

The seasonally adjusted index of employment in manufacturing plants was 89.3 on April 1 compared with 88.1 on March 1. Groups reporting gains included textiles and iron and steel. The decline in construction and maintenance was greater than normal for the season, contributing to the decline in the adjusted index for all industries from 97.4 to 96.7.

The index of economic conditions moved up decisively in the week ended April 21, showing a gain of 3.3 p.c. over the second week of the month. Each of the six major factors upon which the economic index is based was at a higher level in the latest week for which statistics are available. The standing of the economic index expressed as a percentage of the 1926 average was 94.4 compared with 91.3 in the preceding week.

The economic index consequently reached a new high point for the present year, and was also higher than at any time during the period of observation from the beginning of 1933 to the present, except in the week of July 22 last.

The gain in the index over the same week of last year was 30.4 p.c., the comparison being 94.4 as against 72.4 in the week of April 22, 1933. The index of carloadings showed a gain of 26.4 p.c. over the same week of twelve months ago, pronounced increases over 1933 having been recorded since the beginning of the year.

A study of the prices of speculative commodities indicates that there has been an unmistakable upward trend since the first of January, the present level being higher than at any time in 1933. Government bond prices moved up sharply after the middle of February, and have now reached a new peak for the period of observation. The index based on four Dominion government refunding bonds was 120.2 in the week of April 21 compared with 119.1 in the preceding week and 104.7 in the corresponding week of 1933. The gain in the index over the week of April 22, 1933, was no less than 14.8 p.c.

Common stock prices reached in the week of April 19 the highest point in recent years, the index being 98.7 compared with 58.8 in the same week of 1933. The gain in this comparison was about 68 per cent. The advance since the first of the year has more than counterbalanced the reaction subsequent to July 22, 1933, and the general average has therefore reached a new high point for the recovery period.

Butter Imports Show Marked Gain in March

The import of butter in March totalled 1,586,955 lb. valued at \$237,790. This was more than seven times the import of the same month last year which was 221,394 lb. at \$32,829. The United Kingdom supplied 1,282,792 lb. and New Zealand 303,744 lb.

Canada's Leading Minerals in February

The production of Canada's leading minerals in February was as follows, with the figures for the corresponding month last year in brackets: Asbestos 9,256 tons (5,482), Cement 66,571 brl. (45,307), Clay products \$96,428 (\$75,133), Coal 1,016,458 tons (1,049,516), Copper 24,515,502 lb. (17,165,922), Feldspar 1,025 tons (212), Gold 222,937 fine oz. (228,224), Gypsum 3,309 tons (2,426), Lead 27,220,833 lb. (18,626,329), Lime 27,388 tons (17,750), Natural gas 2,697,423,000 cu ft. (2,826,995,000 cu ft), Nickel 7,268,537 lb. (1,990,102), Petroleum 116,546 brl. (73,087), Commercial Salt 10,072 tons (9,223), Silver 1,347,240 fine oz. (1,307,154), Zinc 19,150,013 lb. (12,649,370).

Car Loadings Again Increase

Car loadings for the week ended April 21 amounted to 44,505 cars, increasing by 2,927 cars over the previous week's. Grain increased by 1,504 cars, coal by 1,259, miscellaneous freight by 423, merchandise by 157, other forest products by 119 and lumber by 100 cars. Compared with last year's loadings, total loadings were up 10,349 cars, grain accounting for 3,011 of this increase and merchandise for 2,593 cars.

In the eastern division all commodities were heavier than in 1933, miscellaneous freight increasing by 1,900 cars, merchandise by 1,005, coal by 935, and the total by 6,176 cars or 27 per cent. In the western division grain shipments were heavier than last year by 2,641 cars. Miscellaneous freight increased by 693 cars, merchandise by 191, other forest products by 288 and total loadings were up 4,173 cars, or 37 per cent.

Shipments of Wheat and Wheat Flour

World shipments of wheat and wheat flour for the week ending April 23 amounted to 8,151,000 bushels as compared with shipments of 10,714,000 bushels for the previous week and 10,136,000 for the corresponding week in 1932-33. Shipments from North America decreased slightly, from the Argentine decreased 2,396,000 bushels. Australian shipments were higher than last week.

Production of Feldspar in February

Shipments of feldspar by Canadian producers amounted to 1,025 tons in February as compared with 1,344 tons in the preceding month and 212 tons in February 1933. During the two months ending February 2,369 tons were produced; in the corresponding period of 1933 shipments totalled 612 tons.

Production of Creamery Butter Increases

The production of creamery butter in March amounted to 9,879,093 pounds compared with 7,494,344 in the preceding month and 9,389,542 in March of last year. New Brunswick's production showed an increase over March last year of 59.1 p.c., Nova Scotia 14.3, British Columbia 12.5, Manitoba 8.8, Quebec 6.4, Ontario 4.7, Alberta 3.4. Production in Prince Edward Island recorded a decrease of 1.4 p.c. and Saskatchewan 2.5 p.c. The cumulative production for the first three months of this year was 25,943,274 pounds compared with 25,160,242 pounds produced in the same period last year.

Production of Automobiles in March Highest Since April 1931

Production of 14,180 cars in Canada during March was the best output reported for any month since April 1931, when 17,159 cars were made. The March figures showed a gain of 65 p.c. over the 8,571 vehicles of February and 114 p.c. over the 6,632 cars reported for March 1933. The improvement over the previous month was largely in passenger cars, which model rose to 12,272 from 7,101, but trucks also advanced to 1,908 from 1,470.

Of the March total 10,275 cars were made for sale in Canada, leaving a balance of 3,905 intended for export. The apparent consumption of cars in Canada during the month, as determined by adding the 10,275 cars made for sale in Canada to the 366 imported, amounted to 10,641 cars. Exports for March were reported at 4,954 cars.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in March

Births registered in 70 cities and towns in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over in March numbered 6,855, deaths 4,298 and marriages 1,658, as compared with 7,212 births, 4,042 deaths and 1,575 marriages in March of last year, showing a decline of 5 per cent in births, an increase of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in deaths and an increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in marriages.

Births registered during the three months January - March of this year totalled 19,610, deaths 11,966 and marriages 5,614, as against 20,401 births, 12,223 deaths and 5,517 marriages during the corresponding period last year. This comparison shows decreases of 4 per cent in births and 2 per cent in deaths, and an increase of 2 per cent in marriages.

Concentrated Milk Production in March

The combined production of all kinds of concentrated milk in March was 5,553,540 pounds, an increase over the preceding month of 782,147 pounds, or 16 per cent, and an increase over March 1933 of 522,535 pounds, or 10 per cent. The main item is evaporated milk, with production of 3,257,556 pounds classed as "case goods", and 14,806 pounds as "bulk goods". The quantity of evaporated milk made represents 59 per cent of the total output of prepared milk in March.

The total production of all items of concentrated milk for the three months ended March was 15,538,595 pounds, compared with 12,863,056 in the corresponding period of 1933. The amounts held in storage warehouses at date of April 1 were less than the holdings of a year ago for all items excepting evaporated milk which records an increase of 127 per cent.

Exports of Paints and Varnishes in March

Paints exported from Canada in March totalled in value \$51,220 compared with \$27,160 in March last year. The United Kingdom was Canada's best customer, taking paints to the value of \$17,873, British South Africa \$9,757, Newfoundland \$3,089, Colombia \$3,454, Peru \$3,219 and New Zealand \$2,170, with smaller amounts to 18 other countries. Varnish exports increased to a value of \$2,838 in March from the export of \$828 in February and \$1,932 in March last year.

Petroleum and Products Exported in March

Gasoline and naphtha exports in March amounted to a value of \$56,759 compared with \$15,382 in February and \$86,249 in March last year. Colombia took Canadian exports valued at \$40,500, the United States \$15,459 and Bermuda \$781.

.....

Mineral oil exports increased substantially, both in volume and value, the total being 1,413,166 gallons valued at \$89,184 in March compared with 46,209 gallons valued at \$14,017 exported in March last year. The United Kingdom and the United States took the bulk of the March export.

Bank Debits Make Excellent Showing in March

Financial transfers in the form of cheques charged to accounts by the branch banks in the 32 clearing house centres of Canada made an excellent showing in March, the gain over February after seasonal adjustment being 9.6 p.c. The total was \$2,489,000,000 compared with \$2,089,000,000 in the preceding month. The gain in British Columbia was less than normal for the season, substantial adjusted gains being shown in each of the four other economic areas.

The gain in the Maritime Provinces was 7 p.c., the total in March being \$40,800,000. Debits in Quebec recorded a gain of 11.2 p.c., Montreal being up 9.7 p.c. The largest percentage increase was shown in Ontario, where the gain was 19.4 p.c. Transfers in Toronto reached a high level, the seasonally adjusted gain over February being 23 p.c. A gain of 2 p.c. was shown in the Prairie Provinces, Winnipeg recording a gain of 2.8 p.c. The decline in British Columbia, after seasonal adjustment was 1.5 p.c., a gain of 1.8 p.c. being shown in Vancouver.

The gain in the Dominion total during March over the same month of last year was about 32 p.c. Each of the five economic areas except the Prairie Provinces showed gains in this comparison. Debits in the Maritime Provinces were \$40,800,000, a gain of 22.5 p.c. over the same month of last year. The Quebec total was \$734,300,000 compared with \$534,400,000, a gain of 37.4 p.c. Montreal reached a level 39.7 p.c. higher than in March 1933.

Debits in Ontario at \$1,234,000,000 compared with \$785,600,000, showed a gain of 57.1 p.c., the increase in Toronto being 64.5 p.c. The decline in the Prairie Provinces was nearly 20 p.c., debits in Winnipeg being \$219,500,000 compared with \$310,600,000, while most of the smaller centres showed an increase. The gain in British Columbia was 30 p.c., an increase of 34 p.c. taking place in Vancouver.

Debits in the first quarter of 1934 were \$7,175,000,000 compared with \$5,686,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1933, a gain of 26.2 p.c. Each of the five economic areas except the Prairie Provinces showed gains in this comparison. Increases were recorded in each of the three centres in the Maritime Provinces, the gain in the area being 12.8 p.c. Owing to greater activity in Montreal, the total for the Province of Quebec showed a gain of 24.8 p.c., while the increase in Montreal was \$443,000,000 or 28.4 p.c. Eleven of the 13 centres in Ontario recorded gains over the first quarter of 1933. Debits in Toronto were \$2,817,000,000, a gain of no less than 45.7 p.c., and the aggregate gain in Ontario was \$994,000,000 or nearly 40 p.c. Eight of the 10 centres in the Prairie Provinces showed gains, a decline of 4.8 p.c. in Winnipeg contributing to a drop of 1.2 p.c. in the total for the area. Vancouver and New Westminster recorded gains of 26.9 p.c. and 19.5 p.c., respectively, the total for British Columbia being up nearly 22 p.c.

Owing to the marked gain in bank debits in March, the ratio of bank debits to deposits as at the end of the preceding month was 135.1 p.c. compared with 102.4 in March 1933, indicating greater business and speculative activity. The index of bank debits on the basis of 1926=100 with seasonal adjustment, was 106.6 in March compared with 97.3 in February. The index of the physical volume of business was at a somewhat higher level in March. Wholesale prices were nearly maintained and the index of common stock prices moved up from 86.5 to 88.0. The index of shares traded on the Montreal stock exchange was 97.5 compared with 121.0 in February.

Exports to Empire Countries in Fiscal Year 1933-34 Increased 25 Per Cent

Exports to British Empire countries during the twelve months ended March amounted in value to \$278,044,000 compared with \$222,119,000 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$55,925,000 or 25 p.c. The increase in exports to the United Kingdom was 23 p.c., to Australia nearly 66 p.c., to British South Africa 82 p.c. and to British India 55 p.c.

.....

There were 22 countries to which increased exports went, the figures in brackets being those of the same period last year: United Kingdom \$227,619,000 (\$184,361,000), Irish Free State \$3,515,000 (\$2,247,000), Aden \$35,000 (\$19,000), British East Africa \$525,000 (\$409,000), British South Africa \$7,287,000 (\$4,002,000), Gold Coast \$180,000 (\$169,000), Nigeria \$93,000 (\$53,000), British India \$3,743,300 (\$2,414,500), Ceylon \$109,400 (\$62,700), Straits Settlements \$681,600 (\$388,400), British Sudan \$52,400 (\$318), Barbados \$1,056,000 (\$1,049,900), Jamaica \$2,633,000 (\$2,430,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,997,000 (\$1,773,000), Hong Kong \$1,253,800 (\$1,062,200), Malta \$189,000 (\$102,000), Newfoundland, \$6,130,600 (\$5,644,200), Australia \$12,139,000 (\$7,313,000), Fiji \$176,700 (\$101,300), New Zealand \$4,480,200 (\$3,608,500), Smaller Oceania \$9,846 (\$7,344), Palestine \$99,600 (\$35,200), Southern Rhodesia \$394,600 (last year's figures included with British South Africa.)

There were 9 countries to which decreased exports went: Gambia \$7,000 (\$11,000), Sierra Leone \$68,200 (\$70,500), Smaller British West Africa \$150 (\$460), Bermuda \$1,146,000 (\$1,587,000), Smaller British East Indies \$1,226 (\$1,324), British Guiana \$802,000 (\$807,000), British Honduras \$257,000 (\$666,000), Smaller British West Indies \$1,353,000 (\$1,714,000), Gibraltar \$9,935 (\$10,272).

Exports to Foreign Countries in Fiscal Year 1933-34 Increased 19 p.c.

Exports to foreign countries in the fiscal year 1933-34 amounted in value to \$301,323,000 compared with \$251,681,000 last year, an increase of \$49,642,000 or over 19 p.c. Exports to the United States increased nearly 36 p.c., to Germany 31, to Netherlands 19 and to Japan 33.6 p.c.

There were 56 countries to which increased exports went: Abyssinia \$10,854 (\$1,242), Argentina \$2,794,000 (\$2,510,000), Austria \$31,200 (\$6,600), Belgian Congo \$38,000 (\$21,000), Bolivia \$245,200 (\$65,500), Brazil \$1,758,000 (\$1,394,000), Chile \$277,000 (\$139,000), Colombia \$421,000 (\$389,000), Costa Rica \$71,000 (\$46,000), Cuba \$993,000 (\$830,000), Ecuador \$60,300 (\$24,753), Estonia \$3,246 (\$797), Finland \$329,000 (\$263,000), French East Indies \$4,255 (\$804), French Guiana \$60,600 (\$46,300), Madagascar \$2,926 (\$1,100), Germany \$10,588,000 (\$8,057,000), Guatemala \$123,000 (\$92,000), Hayti \$152,000 (\$77,000), Honduras \$115,200 (\$109,800), Iceland \$14,000 (\$6,000), Iraq \$30,578 (\$4,236), Smaller Italian Africa \$8,093 (nil), Japan \$13,802,700 (\$10,327,400), Korea \$112,407 (\$2,248), Latvia \$9,249 (\$461), Liberia \$7,725 (\$6,744), Lithuania \$1,390 (nil), Mexico \$1,681,000 (\$1,311,200), Netherlands \$19,655,200 (\$16,457,900), Dutch East Indies \$412,100 (\$292,800), Dutch Guiana \$45,200 (\$40,700), Dutch West Indies \$76,000 (\$71,000), Nicaragua \$20,000 (\$18,800), Norway \$3,912,000 (\$3,695,000), Panama \$233,000 (\$113,000), Persia \$14,000 (\$5,000), Peru \$926,000 (\$721,000), Poland and Danzig \$71,000 (\$31,000), Azores and Madeira \$27,800 (\$26,300), Portuguese Africa \$952,500 (\$842,400), Portuguese Asia \$1,068 (\$1,023), Salvador \$26,061 (\$12,673), Siam \$4,326 (\$4,075), Canary Islands \$45,000 (\$14,000), Spanish Africa \$6,991 (\$6,365), Switzerland \$275,500 (\$212,200), Syria \$33,200 (\$25,700), United States \$194,450,000 (\$143,160,000), American Virgin Islands \$13,100 (\$3,600), Guam \$141 (nil), Hawaii \$621,000 (\$435,000), Philippine Islands \$616,900 (\$347,300), Puerto Rico \$353,800 (\$268,000), Uruguay \$140,200 (\$71,700), Venezuela \$401,300 (\$351,800).

There were 27 countries to which decreased exports went: Albania \$91 (\$2,347), Belgium \$12,538,100 (\$14,490,900), Bulgaria \$44 (\$1,024), China \$5,395,900 (\$7,669,200), Czechoslovakia \$72,000 (\$112,000), Denmark \$2,160,000 (\$2,694,000), Egypt \$179,500 (\$186,000), France \$11,907,000 (\$12,730,000), French Africa \$61,000 (\$91,000), French Oceania \$82,000 (\$900,000), French West Indies \$82,000 (\$129,000), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$4,346,900 (\$7,593,200), Greece \$138,300 (\$341,500), Hungary \$783 (\$2,027), Italy \$3,541,000 (\$4,126,000), Tripoli \$1,900 (\$2,900), Morocco \$58,000 (\$161,000), Paraguay \$157 (\$1,828), Portugal \$86,600 (\$141,100), Roumania \$14,200 (\$57,800), Russia \$17,000 (\$1,777,000), San Domingo \$178,017 (\$180,965), Spain \$1,823,000 (\$2,482,000), Sweden \$1,441,000 (\$2,636,000), Turkey \$1,363 (\$32,206), Alaska \$114,000 (\$173,000), Yugoslavia \$670 (\$2,016).

Gypsum Production in February

Gy The output of gypsum in Canada in February totalled 3,309 tons as compared with 3,303 tons in January and 2,426 tons in February 1933. No crude gypsum was exported from Canada in February; during the preceding month 25,851 tons were exported to the United States. Plaster of Paris exports in February were recorded at 57 tons, a 68.3 per cent decline from the previous month's total of 180 tons. Approximately 3 tons of ground gypsum valued at \$146 were imported into Canada in February. Plaster of Paris imports rose to 43 tons worth \$1,350 from the January total of 6 tons at \$694.

Duty Collected on Imports

The total amount of duty collected on imports into Canada for the period April-March 1933-4 compared with a similar period in 1932-3, decreased from \$77,272,000 to \$72,945,000 or 5.6 p.c. From April to June 1933 compared with a similar period in 1932, the decrease in the amount of duty collected on imports varied from 23.9 to 35.5 p.c. In the month of July 1933 however, the decrease in the amount of duty collected on imports was 9.2 p.c.; in August 1.8; in September 0.3; in October 3.3; in November 5.0; but for the month of December compared with similar month in 1932 the increase was 1.1; for the month of January 1934 compared with January 1933, the increase was 22.2; for February 13.2; and for March 1934 compared with March 1933, the increase amounted to 21.0 p.c.

Exports to Empire Countries in March Increased nearly 69 p.c.

Exports to British Empire countries in March totalled \$29,376,000 compared with \$17,345,000 in March 1933 which was an increase of \$12,031,000 or nearly 69 p.c. Exports to the United Kingdom increased \$8,704,000 or by 62 p.c.

There were 23 British Empire countries to which increased exports went in March: United Kingdom \$22,872,000 (\$14,166,000), Irish Free State \$213,000 (\$140,000), Aden \$1,864 (\$758), British East Africa \$28,500 (\$16,000), British South Africa \$1,138,000 (\$240,000), Gambia \$214 (\$176), Nigeria \$7,397 (\$6,440), Sierra Leone \$6,711 (\$3,042), British India \$436,500 (\$134,000), Ceylon \$21,000 (\$4,000), Straits Settlements \$121,000 (\$47,500), British Sudan \$150 (nil), Barbados \$136,000 (\$83,000), Jamaica \$303,000 (\$267,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$222,000 (\$200,000), Hong Kong \$147,000 (\$71,500), Newfoundland \$451,000 (\$438,000), Australia \$1,899,000 (\$686,260), Fiji \$27,000 (\$22,000), New Zealand \$934,000 (\$286,000), Smaller Oceania \$1,068 (\$783), Palestine \$6,937 (\$3,336), Southern Rhodesia \$49,000 (last year's figures included with British South Africa).

There were seven countries to which decreased exports went: Gold Coast \$8,963 (\$11,068), Bermuda \$87,000 (\$133,000), British Guiana \$91,000 (\$115,000), British Honduras \$22,000 (\$68,000), Smaller British West Indies \$140,000 (\$197,000), Gibraltar \$344 (\$899), Malta \$8,290 (\$12,240).

Exports to Foreign Countries in March Increased over 47 p.c.

Exports to foreign countries in March amounted to \$28,285,000 compared with \$19,234,000 an increase of \$9,051,000 or over 47 p.c. Exports to the United States increased nearly 95 per cent.

There were 47 countries to which increased exports went: United States \$20,199,000 (\$10,378,000), Argentina \$249,000 (\$211,000), Austria \$2,298 (\$223), Bolivia \$8,016 (nil), Bulgaria \$44 (nil), Chile \$50,000 (\$32,000), Colombia \$82,000 (\$40,000), Costa Rica \$13,000 (\$6,000), Cuba \$80,000 (\$50,000), Czechoslovakia \$6,600 (nil), Ecuador \$11,000 (\$4,300), Estonia \$2 (nil), Finland \$26,000 (\$14,000), French Africa \$3,400 (\$2,700), French East Indies \$247 (\$146), French West Indies \$9,500 (\$3,700), Madagascar \$1,826 (nil), Germany \$1,015,000 (\$641,000), Greece \$1,767 (\$82), Guatemala \$17,000 (\$6,000), Hayti \$28,000 (\$12,000), Iceland \$483 (\$82), Iraq \$12,736 (\$711), Japan \$1,549,000 (\$1,166,000), Liberia \$688 (\$66), Mexico \$183,000 (\$122,000), Morocco \$6,000 (\$1,000), Netherlands \$846,000 (\$772,000), Dutch Guiana \$5,000 (\$4,000), Nicaragua \$2,884 (\$2,785), Persia \$787 (\$665), Peru \$67,000 (\$54,000), Poland and Danzig \$18,799 (\$293), Portugal \$2,303 (\$954), Portuguese Africa \$101,000 (\$59,000), Roumania \$2,109 (\$206), Salvador \$4,345 (\$1,092), Canary Islands \$7,270 (\$946), Spanish Africa \$2,252 (\$262), Switzerland \$19,000 (\$5,000), Turkey \$87 (nil), American Virgin Islands \$3,000 (\$2,000), Philippines \$47,000 (\$41,000), Puerto Rico \$29,000 (\$23,000), Uruguay \$21,000 (\$6,000), Venezuela \$45,000 (\$30,000), Yugoslavia \$50 (nil),

There were 29 countries to which decreased exports went: Abyssinia nil (\$85), Albania nil (\$2), Belgium \$765,000 (\$1,041,000), Belgian Congo \$1,406 (\$5,231), Brazil \$164,000 (\$232,000), China \$607,000 (\$1,110,000), Denmark \$112,000 (\$218,000), Egypt \$6,000 (\$35,000), France \$777,000 (\$1,004,000), French Guiana \$845 (\$9,714), French Oceania \$800 (\$11,161), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$31,250 (\$132,700), Honduras \$8,077 (\$8,295), Italy \$208,000 (\$218,000), Korea \$72 (\$1,612), Dutch East Indies \$29,000 (\$32,000), Dutch West Indies \$7,262 (\$16,939), Norway \$287,000 (\$595,000), Panama \$20,668 (\$21,425), Paraguay nil (\$28), Azores and Madeira nil (\$636), San Domingo \$16,000 (\$27,000), Siam \$102 (\$345), Spain \$314,000 (\$498,000), Sweden \$85,000 (\$142,000), Syria \$2,416 (\$3,562), Alaska \$2,400 (\$12,400), Hawaii \$81,000 (\$65,000).

Exports of Principal Farm Products to United States

Exports to the United States of principal farm products during March 1934 amounted to \$940,965 compared with \$416,780 in March last year, an increase of \$524,185 or 125.7 per cent. The chief items showing increase are potatoes, turnips, horses, wheat, cheese and milk powder.

The exports for the nine months ended March 1934 amounted to \$7,611,635 compared with \$2,564,142 in the same period last year, an increase of \$5,047,493 or 196.8 per cent. The following items figure very largely in the increase, with figures for last year in brackets: raw wool \$1,295,192 (\$42,106); potatoes \$1,301,911 (\$106,749); turnips \$602,835 (\$306,535); rye \$1,405,538 (nil); bran, shorts and middlings \$1,135,665 (\$185,753); and wheat \$145,644 (\$15,008). Other large items showing increases are horses, fresh berries, flaxseed, sugar beets, and maple sugar.

Character of Increased March Exports

Exports increased by over \$21,000,000 those of March last year. Increases were noted in the export of almost all domestic produce with the exception of a few, these including barley, wheat, machinery and films. The most notable increases were in alcoholic beverages to the United States to the value of \$1,962,000, vegetables to the United States \$715,000, raw furs to the United Kingdom \$1,371,000 and to the United States \$409,000, meats to the United Kingdom \$2,924,000, planks and boards to the United Kingdom \$1,423,000 and to the United States \$582,000, wood pulp to the United States \$2,048,000, copper to the United Kingdom \$1,515,000, nickel to the United Kingdom \$1,262,000 and to the United States \$1,764,000.

Upward Trend in Canada's Trade

The upward trend in Canada's total trade which began in May 1933, continued during each month from June 1933 to the end of March 1934. The Dominion's total trade for the period April-March 1933-34, amounted to \$1,019,455,000, compared with \$887,097,000 for a similar period in 1932-3, representing an increase, 1933-4 compared with 1932-3 of \$132,358,000 or 14.9 per cent. For the month of April 1933 the decrease amounted to 28.7 p.c.; in May to 7.7 p.c.; in June to only 2.7 p.c.; in July, however, Canada's total trade compared with similar month in 1932 shows an increase of 11.2 p.c.; in August 7.0 p.c.; in September 25.7 p.c.; in October 8.3 p.c.; in November 24.0 p.c.; in December 20.7 p.c.; in January 1934, 40.9 p.c.; in February 43 p.c.; and in March 1934 compared with March 1933, an increase of 51.0 p.c.

For the period April-March, 1933-4, Canada's total imports amounted to \$433,776,000, compared with \$406,383,000 for the same period in 1932-3, indicating an increase, 1933-4 of \$27,393,000 or 6.7 p.c. From April to June 1933, the decrease in Canada's imports varied from 17.5 to 31.3 p.c.; in July 1933 however, compared with July of the previous year, the decrease was only 0.04 p.c., but the imports for August show an increase of 6.1 p.c.; in September, an increase of 12.2 p.c.; in October 10.7 p.c.; in November 15.7; in December 22.1; in January 1934, 32.5; February 42.9; and for March 1934 compared with March 1933 the increase was 44.1 p.c.

Canada's total domestic exports for the period April-March, 1933-4, amounted to \$579,368,000 compared with \$473,801,000 for the same period in 1932-3, representing an increase, 1933-4 compared with 1932-3 of \$105,567,000 or 22.3 p.c. For the month of April 1933 compared with 1932 the decrease amounted to 25.7 p.c.; in May, 1933 however, compared with May 1932, the increase was 12.6; in June 12.5; in July 21.3; in August 8.3; in September 37.0; in October 6.8; in November 31.4; in December 19.5; in January 1934, 47.8; in February 43.4; and in March 1934 compared with March 1933, the increase amounted to 57.6 p.c.

Trade Balance

Canada's visible trade balance for the year ended March 31, 1934, was favourable to the extent of \$151,903,000, compared with a favourable balance for the fiscal year 1932-3 of \$74,331,000. The improvement, therefore, in Canada's favourable trade balance for the fiscal year 1933-4 compared with the fiscal year 1932-3 was \$77,572,000.

Gold Production in Canada in February

The output of gold in Canada during February amounted to 222,937 ounces as compared with 231,288 ounces in January and 228,224 ounces in February 1933. During the first two months of 1934 Canada produced 454,225 ounces of new gold; in the corresponding months of 1933 the output was 461,680 ounces.

Production from Ontario sources was reported at 164,434 ounces made up of 77,014 ounces from the Kirkland lake area, 77,053 ounces from the Porcupine camp and 10,367 from other sources. In January 167,872 ounces were produced, of which the Kirkland Lake area accounted for 81,964, the Porcupine camp, 73,558 ounces and other sources, 12,350 ounces. Ontario gold mining companies milled 463,619 tons of ore in February, a decline of 10.5 per cent from the preceding month's total but an advance of 9.1 per cent from the February 1933 tonnage. Quebec produced 32,977 ounces in February as compared with 33,815 ounces in the preceding month.

Output in British Columbia declined 13.6 per cent to 17,394 ounces from the January total of 20,716 ounces. In February, Manitoba and Saskatchewan produced 7,583 ounces; during the preceding month 8,832 ounces were produced. Forty-nine ounces of gold were produced in Nova Scotia, Alberta, and the Yukon during February. Reports from the Royal Canadian Mint show receipts of jewellery and scrap containing 18,105 ounces of gold in February; during the previous month the gold content of these receipts was 19,059 ounces.

In Canadian funds, the London quotation for gold on February 1 was \$34.01 per ounce, on the second \$34.67 and on the third \$34.54. The New York quotation in Canadian funds on February 5 was \$35.33 per ounce, the high mark for the month. The average price for gold in February, in Canadian funds, was \$35.29 per ounce as compared with \$33.05 in January.

Operations in the Woods in 1932

The effect of logging operations in Canada on the general employment situation is not always fully appreciated owing to the scattered, isolated nature of these operations and the difficulty of collecting accurate statistics relating thereto. It has been shown, however, that it requires at least one full day's labour per man to produce half a thousand feet of logs or a cord of pulpwood. With this conservative allowance as a basis it has been estimated that operations in the woods give employment, for a part of the year at least, to more than 200,000 individuals a year. This estimation is based on the commercial logging season of 250 days in British Columbia and 110 days elsewhere and takes into account shorter operations of smaller loggers down to individual farmers working a few weeks in the bush each year clearing land. This work involves the distribution of the equivalent of \$42,200,000 in wages and an investment of \$95,000,000 in logging equipment and improvements.

While these figures are important in themselves in relation to employment a still more important feature is the fact that this employment and wage distribution comes at a time of the year when employment in other industries is usually at its lowest ebb. Another important feature is the fact that the cutting of forest products in connection with the clearing of land for agriculture provides farmers and pioneers with a source of cash income when no other crops are marketable.

It has been estimated that Canada's forest crop in 1932 was equivalent to almost two billion cubic feet of standing timber and was valued at more than \$92,000,000.

Commercial Failures in February Decline Substantially

The number of assignments under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed in February 1934, a substantial decline from the figure for February 1933. The liabilities of the assignors also showed a large decline. Commercial failures numbered 140 in February as compared with 214 in February 1933, and 153 in January 1934. The liabilities of the assignors, amounting to \$2,039,134 as compared with \$2,009,188 in January 1934, showed a slight increase, when compared with \$3,947,202 in February 1933, a decline is noted.

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 138.3 for the week ending April 19, as compared with 141.1 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks fell from 135.7 to 132.5, and four base metals stocks from 167.0 to 165.6.

The World Wheat Situation

World trade in wheat continues on a small scale. From August 1, 1933 to April 16, 1934 world shipments of wheat and flour amounted to 378 million bushels as compared with shipments of 456 million bushels during the corresponding period in the previous cereal year. The London Wheat Conference estimated world import demand at 560 million bushels. On this basis a balance of 182 million bushels remains to be shipped during the remaining 15 weeks of the crop year. It would appear that a noticeable improvement in demand must take place if importing countries are to require 560 million bushels during 1933-34.

During the past three and a half months the Argentine has been a heavy exporter of wheat and during the present cereal year has shipped 92 million bushels. The movement of wheat from Australia has been relatively light reflecting a small yield harvested last December and an indifferent demand for Australian types. Russian exports have been negligible during the past sixty days. North American shipments have averaged between three and four million bushels per week during the past month.

The winter wheat crop of the United States is in somewhat better condition than at the same time last year. On April 10, 1934 the United States Department of Agriculture reported that the April 1 condition indicated production of 491 million bushels as compared with an outturn of 351 million bushels in 1933.

As far as the situation is known, the present condition of European winter wheat crops is not as favourable as a year ago. Some reduction in winter wheat acreage in Europe is indicated by current estimates. In regard to European prospects, the International Institute of Agriculture states that with rare exceptions the situation of the crops is so far generally less satisfactory than last year at the same date, and for the coming crop to be as large as that of 1933, the course of the season must be exceptionally favourable from now until the harvest.

During the past four years production of wheat in Europe has increased steadily reaching a record level in 1933. As a result of this development, European imports have declined steadily. In 1930-31 shipments of wheat to Europe amounted to slightly over 600 million bushels while in the present crop year Europe will import slightly less than 400 million bushels. This situation has been due in part to exceptionally high yields in Europe resulting from a series of favourable growing seasons.

The surplus of wheat available for export or carry-over in the four major exporting countries is considerably smaller than a year ago. Stocks in the United States are over 100 million bushels lower than at the same time last year and in Canada 36 million lower. As a result of a short crop harvested last December, the Australian surplus is somewhat smaller than a year ago. The Argentine probably holds a slightly larger surplus at the present time than during the same month last year.

The seeding of the spring wheat crops in the north-western States and in the Prair Provinces will soon be general. Early season conditions are not favourable over wide areas owing to accumulated effects of drought and a serious grass-hopper infestation. Generous spring rain will be required in the southern areas of the Prairie Provinces at an early date.

Stocks of all grains were substantially lower in Canada than a year ago. On March 31, a total of 277,604,518 bushels of wheat was held. Of this amount 49,877,000 bushels were in farmers' hands and over half of this wheat will be used for seed purposes this spring. Feeding of wheat to livestock and poultry in Canada during the present crop year is estimated at 17 million bushels, a reduction from the amount fed during the preceding crop year.

Wheat prices in Canada have been very steady for the past three months. In March the Winnipeg cash price for No. 1 Northern wheat averaged 66.4 cents per bushel as compared with 65.6 and 65.0 for February and January.

Silver Bullion Export in March

Silver bullion exported in March amounted to 1,415,529 ounces of the value of \$639,787 compared with \$1,548,355 ounces valued at \$430,851 in March last year. The United Kingdom, the United States and British India took the March export. Silver in ore and concentrates amounting to 127,833 ounces valued at \$49,015 was exported to the United States, and Belgium.

Production and Use of Electric Energy in 1933

Central electric stations in Canada produced 17,746,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1933, including an estimate of 194,400,000 for small stations which do not make monthly reports. Over 98 per cent of this was produced by water power and the remainder by thermal engines. Compared with the final production data for 1932, this output was an increase of 1,694,000,000 kilowatt hours, or 10.5 per cent. Exports to the United States, amounting to 989,364,000 kilowatt hours, increased by 321,484,000 kilowatt hours, or by 48.1 per cent; 83,042,000 kilowatt hours of this increase was in surplus power exported.

The increasing use of electric drive is indicated by the steadily increasing ratio of rated capacity of electric motors in manufacturing industries to total capacity of power equipment. These ratios have increased from 61 per cent in 1923 to 77 per cent in 1932 with scarcely a halt. Electric drive in the mining industry constituted 75.41 per cent of the total power equipment in use, which was slightly less than the 1931 ratio.

Over 83 per cent of the electric motor capacity is driven by power purchased from central electric stations and almost 65 per cent of the total power equipment in manufacturing industries is driven by central electric station power. The corresponding ratios in 1929, the last year for which data have been published for the United States, were 53.1 per cent for the United States and 58.5 per cent for Canada.

Canada's Largest Markets in Fiscal Year 1933-34

There were twenty-six countries to which Canada sent goods to the value of over a million dollars during the fiscal year 1933-34, United Kingdom \$227,619,000, United States \$194,450,000, Netherlands \$19,655,000, Japan \$13,803,000, Belgium \$12,538,000, Australia \$12,139,000, France \$11,907,000, Germany \$10,588,000, British South Africa \$7,287,000, British West Indies \$7,040,000, Newfoundland \$6,131,000, China \$5,396,000, British East Indies \$4,536,000, New Zealand \$4,480,000, St. Pierre \$4,347,000, Norway \$3,912,000, Italy \$3,541,000, Irish Free State \$3,515,000, Argentina \$2,794,000, Denmark \$2,160,000, Spain \$1,823,000, Brazil \$1,758,000, Mexico \$1,681,000, Sweden \$1,441,000, Hong Kong \$1,254,000 and Bermuda \$1,146,000.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on April 20 amounted to 215,739,775 bushels compared with 219,889,202 the week before and 220,371,631 for the corresponding week last year. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 3,073,479 bushels, of which 389,204 were at Buffalo, 960,003 at New York and 1,498,000 at Albany. This compared with 3,099,853 on the same date last year of which 2,291,341 were at Buffalo, 95,974 at New York and 212,565 at Boston. United States wheat in Canada was shown as 2,228,643 bushels compared with 5,794,342 last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending April 13 amounted to 1,733,824 bushels compared with 2,173,112 the week before and 2,042,994 in the same week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of the same week last year: Manitoba 73,730 (134,445) bushels, Saskatchewan 903,075 (1,022,643), Alberta 757,019 (885,906). For the thirty-seven weeks of the crop year marketings were as follows: Manitoba 24,947,674 (33,024,915), Saskatchewan 94,991,703 (165,141,684), Alberta 72,450,863 (126,025,133), Total 192,390,240 (324,191,732).

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending April 20 amounted to 1,497,598 bushels compared with 2,256,498 the week before and 2,444,355 bushels in the corresponding week last year. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of the same week last year: Vancouver-New Westminster 657,830 (1,109,585), United States ports 640,000 (445,000), Saint John 103,588 (nil), Halifax 96,000 (181,349), Montreal 180 (544,842), Quebec nil (163,579), Total 1,497,598 (2,444,355). The wheat from Montreal was sent to Maritime ports for export.

Clearances for the thirty-eight weeks of the crop year were: Vancouver-New Westminster 37,294,252 bushels (73,650,565), Montreal 31,928,534 (45,712,928), United States ports 21,086,000 (20,908,000), Quebec 8,491,665 (1,381,483), Saint John 5,585,996 (6,864,873), Sorel 5,287,684 (11,073,265), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), Halifax 1,910,691 (1,635,901), Victoria nil (1,166,721), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Total 114,292,713 (170,827,576).

Increase in Exports of Planks and Boards in March

The export of planks and boards in March amounted to 131,349,000 ft. valued at \$2,437,324 compared with 104,952,000 at 1,846,602 in February and 60,460,000 ft. at \$919,551 in March 1933. The export during the fiscal year was valued at \$21,258,286 compared with \$11,098,960 in the previous fiscal year. Large purchases by Great Britain were the chief factor in the increase.

Export of Farm Implements and Machinery Increases

The export of farm implements and machinery in March again showed an increase. The value was \$291,469 compared with \$160,643 in February and \$142,746 in March 1933. Large exports to Australia with \$56,413, United States \$55,048 and the United Kingdom \$50,212 formed the greater part of the total.

Awning, Tent and Sail Industry in 1932

The production of the awning, tent and sail industry in 1932 had a gross value of \$1,175,000 compared with \$1,513,000 in 1931.

Marked Increase in Exports of Rubber

The export of the manufactures of rubber in March which amounted to \$1,294,259 was a large increase over the export of \$758,639 of February and over the \$685,821 export of March last year. The main item was pneumatic tire casings which went to 67 countries or groups of countries. The chief purchasers were: British South Africa \$126,460, New Zealand \$71,091, Netherlands \$49,661, Brazil \$32,784, British India \$28,834, Sweden \$22,623, Belgium \$21,058, China \$19,086, Straits Settlements \$17,932, Italy \$17,134, Norway \$15,921, Dutch East Indies \$15,072, Spain \$13,578, Venezuela \$10,862, Colombia \$10,502, Jamaica \$8,576, United Kingdom \$8,337, Bolivia \$7,423, Finland \$7,149.

The export of canvas shoes with rubber soles was large in March; 551,497 pairs valued at \$286,918 sent to 33 countries, compared with 304,733 pairs at \$151,173 in February and 287,683 pairs at \$144,659 in March last year. The best purchaser was the United Kingdom with 426,826 pairs at \$211,555. Argentina took 98,752 pairs at \$61,661, British South Africa 4,372 pairs at \$2,563 and Trinidad and Tobago 4,049 at \$2,008. New Zealand took a large part of the export of rubber boots and shoes at 51,513 pairs valued at \$64,103, Newfoundland 30,977 at \$53,320 and the United Kingdom 17,866 at \$23,572.

Wood Pulp and Screenings Export Advances

The export of wood pulp and screenings in March was 1,250,735 cwt. valued at \$2,640,198 compared with 831,352 cwt. at \$1,814,651 in February and 891,525 cwt. at \$1,812,637 in March last year, a substantial increase. The United States was the largest purchaser with 925,291 cwt. at \$2,048,202 and the United Kingdom 103,986 cwt. at \$181,552, Japan 131,452 cwt. at \$199,255.

Pulpwood Exports Increase

Pulpwood exported in March totalled 45,695 cords valued at \$264,819, all to the United States, compared with 21,609 cords at \$122,147 in February and 23,194 cords at \$154,861 in March last year.

Newsprint Export Showed Substantial Increase

Newsprint paper exported in March totalled 4,788,853 cwt. of the value of \$8,095,031 compared with 2,760,105 cwt. at \$5,403,954 in March last year, a considerable advance. The United States was Canada's best customer in March, taking 3,705,292 cwt. at \$6,343,620 with smaller amounts to 28 other countries.

Marked Increase in Export of Copper in March

There was a substantial increase, in the export of copper in March, the value being \$2,327,387 compared with \$1,107,705 in March last year, or more than double. The export to United Kingdom was worth \$1,514,678, Germany \$305,093 and Belgium \$164,749.

Export of Gold Bullion in March

The export of gold bullion in March, which amounted to \$70,054,663 in value, was large, all going to the United States. This compared with an export of \$3,024,308 in March last year. Raw gold to the value of \$352,890 was exported in March, to the United States.

Nickel Exports in March

The export of nickel in March was of the value of \$3,663,649 compared with \$1,125,876 a year ago. The chief purchaser was the United States with \$1,763,748, followed by the United Kingdom with \$1,262,202, the Netherlands \$238,277 and Germany \$102,496.

Export of Aluminium Advances in March

The export of aluminium in March was 10,955 cwt. valued at \$184,242 compared with 7,395 cwt. valued at \$121,820 in March last year. The chief purchasers were the United States and the United Kingdom.

Registrations of Motor Vehicles in 1933

Registrations of motor vehicles in Canada during 1933 numbered 1,082,957 compared with 1,114,503 in 1932, a decrease of 31,546, or 2.8 per cent. Ontario had by far the largest number at 520,353, a decrease of 11,244, Quebec 160,012 or 5,718 less than 1932, British Columbia 88,554 compared with 91,042, Alberta 86,110 compared with 86,878, Saskatchewan 84,734 compared with 91,275, Manitoba 68,740 compared with 71,570, Nova Scotia 40,443 compared with 41,153, New Brunswick 26,842 compared with 28,044, Prince Edward Island 6,940 compared with 6,982 and the Yukon 229 compared with 232. Saskatchewan showed the largest percentage decrease with 7.2, New Brunswick 4.3, Manitoba 4.0, Quebec 3.4, British Columbia 2.7, Ontario 2.1, Nova Scotia 1.7, Yukon 1.3, Alberta .9 and Prince Edward Island .6.

Production of Coal in March

The Canadian production of coal in March amounted to 1,027,787 tons, a 24.6 per cent increase over the March 1933 total of 824,952 tons but a decline of 5.7 per cent from the five-year average for the month of 1,090,267 tons. In March 1934 bituminous coal output totalled 742,972 tons, sub-bituminous coal 41,597 tons and lignite coal 243,218 tons.

Nova Scotia produced produced 434,642 tons in March as compared with 404,590 tons in the preceding month and 259,137 tons in March 1933. Out ut from mines in Alberta amounted to 367,968 tons; in February 370,914 tons were mined while in March a year ago 348,742 tons were produced. A 4.6 per cent increase was recorded in British Columbia's production; the month's total was 116,802 tons as against 111,615 tons a year ago. Saskatchewan operators reported an output of 75,036 tons or 4.3 per cent above the March 1933 total. In New Brunswick coal production was slightly below the tonnage produced in the corresponding month of 1933; the totals were 33,018 tons and 33,270 tons respectively.

Coal Imports and Exports in March

Canada imported 714,902 tons of coal during March, an increase of 43.6 per cent over the March 1933 total but a decline of 16.5 per cent from the March 1929-1933 average of 856,076 tons. Customs' records show that 216,058 tons of anthracite coal were imported into Canada in March, of which the United States supplied 195,997 tons and Great Britain 20,061 tons. Bituminous coal receipts totalled 498,709 tons made up of 97.3 per cent from the United States and the remainder from Great Britsin. Lignite coal importations in March amounted to 135 tons.

.....

Canadian coal exports declined to 19,397 tons from the March 1933 total of 22,531 tons and the 1929-1933 average for the month of 38,445 tons. Clearances of Canadian coal through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec ports totalled 14,928 tons and through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports 4,469 tons.

Production of Coke in March

Production of 191,848 tons of coke in Canada during March marked an improvement of 2 per cent over the daily rate of February when the total was 169,154 tons, and compares with 138,750 tons in March 1933. The advance in March over the previous month was largely in Ontario where the output advanced to 121,918 tons from 107,214 tons and in the eastern provinces where the increase was to 51,997 tons from 42,497 tons; in the western provinces the tonnage fell to 17,933 tons from 19,423.

April Employment Much Higher than Year Ago Although Seasonal Contraction Rather Exceeded Average Decline

The number of persons employed at the beginning of April by 8,477 establishments aggregated 847,993, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This compared with reports from 7,975 firms having 698,544 employees on April 1 a year ago. The number employed at the beginning of March was 861,053 and the between-season contraction, ordinarily resulting from the completion of the winter's work in logging camps and prior to the absorption of any considerable number of persons in the out-door industries opening up in the spring and summer, rather exceeded the average decline in the years for which statistics are available.

The situation this year was complicated by the release of unusually large numbers of men who had been temporarily employed in clearing the railway tracks and highways after last winter's severe storms and by numerous shut-downs after the Easter Holidays. The index of employment stood at 91.3 on April 1 compared with 92.7 on March 1 and 76.0 on April 1, 1933.

Export of Cheese in March

The export of cheese in March amounting to 447,400 pounds valued at \$67,675 compared with 452,900 valued at \$57,231 in March last year was a slight decrease in volume but an increase of over \$10,000 in value. The United Kingdom, the United States and Jamaica took the greater part of the March export.

Imports from Empire Countries in March Increased 18 per cent

Imports from Empire countries in March amounted in value to \$13,170,000 compared with \$11,155,000 in March last year. This was a gain of \$2,015,000 or 18 per cent. The increase in imports from the United Kingdom was nearly 22 p.c., British India over 50 p.c., Ceylon 41 p.c., New Zealand 256.2 p.c.

There were 15 countries from which increased imports came, as compared with a year ago: United Kingdom \$9,882,800 (\$8,109,400), Irish Free State \$9,352 (\$1,173), Aden \$2,584 (\$186), Nigeria \$21,000 (\$11,000), Sierra Leone \$170 (nil), Bermuda \$11,000 (\$6,000), British India \$995,100 (\$659,700), Ceylon \$278,100 (\$196,600), Straits Settlements \$79,000 (\$66,000), Smaller British East Indies \$138 (nil), British Honduras \$17,805 (\$58), Barbados \$121,000 (\$68,000), Smaller British West Indies \$43,900 (\$40,000), Newfoundland \$21,478 (\$21,413), New Zealand \$559,800 (\$157,100).

There were 11 countries from which decreased imports came: British East Africa \$93,000 (\$151,000), British South Africa \$65,000 (\$768,000), Gold Coast \$7,594 (\$19,020), British Guiana \$17,600 (\$411,400), Jamaica \$215,000 (\$270,000), Trinidad and To ago \$27,000 (\$40,000), Hong Kong \$62,000 (\$90,000), Australia \$389,000 (\$496,000), Fiji \$220,000 (\$538,000), Palestine \$31,000 (\$35,000).

Large Increase in the Exports of Meats in March

The export of meats in March totalled in value \$3,039,471, the amount going over the three million dollar mark for the first time in some years. The amount a year ago was \$644,117. The bacon and ham export was 16,132,300 pounds of the value of \$2,786,604, of which 16,050,300 pounds valued at \$2,763,471 went to the United Kingdom. A year ago the total quantity of bacon and ham exported was 5,136,300 pounds at \$448,029. During the past twelve months the export of meats has totalled \$15,503,994 compared with \$6,683,140 in the corresponding period in the previous year.

Commercial Salt Production in February

Canada produced 10,072 tons of commercial salt in February as compared with 10,603 tons in the preceding month and 9,223 in February 1933. Production during the first two months of 1934 totalled 20,575 tons or 7.7 per cent above the total for the corresponding period of a year ago.

Copper Production in February

Copper production in Canada during February totalled 24,515,502 pounds compared with 26,514,543 pounds produced in the preceding month and 17,165,922 pounds in February 1933. During the two months ending February the copper output was 51,030,045 pounds; in the corresponding months of 1933 the production totalled 40,116,449 pounds. Blister copper output in February was reported at 21,648,212 pounds as against 14,867,637 pounds a year ago.

World Production of Refined Copper

The estimated world production of refined copper in February was 87,000 tons as compared with 91,000 tons in January. World stocks declined to 612,500 tons on February 28 from 631,500 tons on hand at the beginning of the month. Rough and refined copper stocks in the British official warehouses at the end of February totalled 35,590 tons; on January 31 36,286 tons were on hand.

February Nickel Output

Canadian nickel production during February amounted to 7,268,537 pounds; in the preceding month 9,268,292 pounds were produced and in February 1933, the output was 1,990,102 pounds.

Manufactured Gas Prices Continue to Fall

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index of manufactured fuel gas used for domestic consumption declined slightly in 1933, being 94.4 as compared with 94.5 in 1932 (1926=100). The corresponding index for natural fuel gas showed a more appreciable drop, from 94.3 in 1932 to 93.9 in 1933.

Manufactured gas prices have tended downward since 1921 when the index was 109.4. Considered over a period of years the prices of natural gas have fluctuated more than the manufactured product. From 1913 to 1925 a fairly steady advance in natural gas rates took place, but subsequently the index declined until 1930. The tendency in 1931 and 1932 was upward, while a decline as noted was registered for 1933.

The index for natural gas is more than 60 per cent above its 1913 level, while that for manufactured gas is not quite 24 per cent higher. Prices for manufactured gas are, of course, considerably higher than those for the natural product.

The following reductions were noted in manufactured fuel gas year-end rates for 1933. The price at Guelph fell from 90¢ in 1932 to 70¢ net per thousand cubic feet in 1933, and from \$1.000 to 95¢ at Kitchener. Quotations at Waterloo dropped from \$1.20 to \$1.15. The only advance recorded was at Oshawa, where the rate rose from \$1.45 in 1932 to \$1.76 for 1933.

The only change noted in natural gas rates was at Chatham, Ontario, where the price advanced from 50¢-.75¢ per thousand cubic feet net in 1932 to \$1.35 in 1933. This appears rather strange in view of the fact that the index for natural gas showed a decline, but it must be borne in mind that these are year-end prices, and also that the rate of the first thousand cubic feet of gas may register an advance, while the typical bill, on which the index is based, may show a decline.

Tea Imports in March

Total imports of tea in March were 5,717,140 lb. valued at \$1,414,782 compared with 7,125,934 lb. at \$1,731,885 in February and 9,579,240 lb. at \$1,090,206 in March last year.

Imports from Foreign Countries
in March Increased 57 Per Cent

Imports from foreign countries in March amounted in value to \$34,327,400 compared with \$21,808,500 in March last year which was an increase of \$12,518,900 or 57 p.c. The increase in imports from the United States was 57 p.c., China 25 p.c., Germany 52 p.c., Japan 37 p.c., Colombia 312 p.c., Cuba 274 p.c., Egypt 456 p.c.

There were 38 countries from which increased imports came: Argentina \$206,000 (\$38,000), Austria \$26,000 (\$11,000), Belgium \$276,200 (\$168,000), Chile \$2,946 (nil), China \$254,000 (\$203,000), Colombia \$336,400 (\$81,600), Cuba \$116,000 (\$31,000), Czechoslovakia \$179,000 (\$112,000), Egypt \$176,000 (\$32,000), France \$545,000 (\$405,000), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$82,899 (\$4,319), Germany \$848,000 (\$558,000), Honduras \$4,286 (nil), Hungary \$15,838 (\$427), Iraq \$10,450 (\$7,349), Japan \$377,000 (\$274,000), Mexico \$59,900 (\$51,400), Dutch East Indies \$55,600 (\$17,300), Norway \$44,000 (\$38,000), Peru \$534,000 (\$214,000), Iceland And Danzig \$4,318 (\$1,923), Portugal \$10,010, (\$6,558), Azores and Madeira \$7,000 (\$5,000), Russia \$315 (nil), San Domingo \$61,000 (nil), Siam \$3,000 (nil), Spain \$66,000 (\$35,000), Sweden \$155,200 (\$65,900), Switzerland \$263,000 (\$195,000), Syria \$57 (\$25), Turkey \$9,275 (\$5,996), United States \$29,063,900 (\$18,517,300), Alaska \$8,000 (\$2,000), Philippine Islands \$44,200 (\$5,800), Puerto Rico \$684 (\$62), Uruguay \$2,856 (\$2,086), Yugoslavia \$20,122 (\$168), Panama \$6,590 (nil).

There were 25 countries from which decreased imports came: Abyssinia \$630 (\$1,154), Bolivia nil (\$55), Brazil \$63,200 (\$65,900), Costa Rica \$5,000 (\$7,000), Denmark \$5,890 (\$24,100), Ecuador \$852 (\$881), Estonia \$102 (\$120), Finland \$1,137 (\$5,747), French Africa \$1,664 (\$2,679), Madagascar \$362 (\$1,093), Greece \$3,000 (\$5,000), Guatemala \$517 (\$5,376), Italy \$202,200 (\$226,900), Korea nil (\$196), Latvia \$40 (\$368), Lithuania nil (\$363), Morocco \$1,168 (\$1,497), Netherlands \$140,300 (\$276,700), Dutch West Indies nil (\$24,552), Bulgaria nil (\$53), Persia \$14,200 (\$17,800), Roumania \$208 (\$603), Canary Islands nil (\$885), Hawaii \$6,000 (\$10,000), Venezuela \$6,000 (\$21,000).

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts in March.
2. Exports of Canadian Petroleum and Its Products in March.
3. Trade of Canada by Months, April 1930 to March 1934.
4. Automobile Statistics for March.
5. Births, Deaths and Marriages in March.
6. Concentrated Milk Production in March.
7. Canada's Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries in March.
8. Exports of Canadian Paints and Varnishes in March.
9. Gold Production in February.
10. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports in March.
11. Commercial Failures in February.
12. Monthly Review of Wheat Situation, April.
13. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
14. Operations in the Woods in 1932.
15. Production and Use of Electric Energy in Canada in 1933.
16. Production of Creamery Butter in March.
17. Registrations of Motor Vehicles in 1933. Preliminary.
18. Trade of Canada, Year 1933. (Calendar Year)
19. Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs in March.
20. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings in March.
21. Gypsum Production in February.
22. Forest Products of Farms by Counties or Census Divisions 1930.
23. Exports of Non-ferrous Ores and Smelter Products in March.
24. Weekly Grain Statistics.
25. Weekly Car Loadings.
26. Copper and Nickel Production in February.
27. Feldspar and Salt Production in February.
28. Domestic Rates for Manufactured and Natural Fuel Gas 1913-1933.
29. Canada's Leading Mineral Products in February.
30. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs in March.
31. Imports of Coffee and Tea in March.
32. Manufactures of the Non-Ferrous Metals, 1930-1932.
33. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery in March.
34. Export of Canadian Lumber in March.
35. Exports of Wood Pulp, Pulp Wood and Paper in March.
36. Export of Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, March.
37. Awning, Tent and Sail Industry in 1932.
38. Employment Situation in April
39. Coal and Coke Statistics March.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010730257