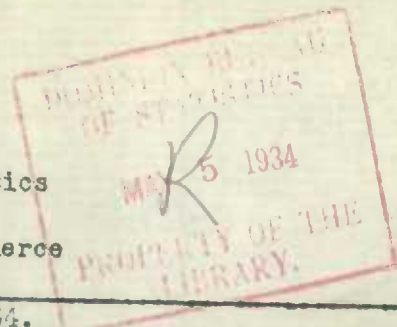


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



No. 81.

Ottawa, Saturday, Mar 5, 1934.

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics--Economic Index at Higher Level Mainly Reflecting the Influence of Expanding Carloadings--Award of Contracts Shows Gains over April 1933--Call loans and Note Circulation Feature the bank return

The economic index recorded a further gain in the week ended April 28, in continuance of the upward trend since the beginning of the year. The index, maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was higher in the last week of April than at any time since the beginning of 1933, with the exception of the week of July 22nd. The gain of the preceding week was 0.8 p.c., while the increase over the same week of 1933 was about 19 p.c.

The economic index based on six weekly factors was 95.1 in the last week of April compared with 94.3 in the preceding and with 80.0 in the week ended April 29, 1933.

The chief influence in raising the economic index was the spectacular gain in carloadings in the latest week for which statistics are available. The index of Canadian carloadings was 77.5 in the 16th week of the year, a new high point since September, 1932. The gain in the freight movement is indicated by the loading of 656,600 cars in the first 16 weeks of the year compared with 527,500 in the same period of 1933, a gain of more than 24 p.c.

A price composite of speculative commodities was nearly maintained in the week ended April 28th, a moderate advance having been in evidence since the first of the year. High grade bond prices were practically unchanged last week, the spectacular advance in the last three months being a development of economic importance.

Bank clearings in April were \$1,204,000,000 compared with \$1,197,000,000 in March, a gain of about \$7,000,000. The total during the first four months of the year was \$4,677,000,000 as against \$3,756,000,000 in the same period of last year, a gain of 24.5 p.c. According to this measurement, financial transfers were nearly one quarter greater during the first four months than in the corresponding period of 1933. Clearings have been irregular since the beginning of the year, but at a level much higher than in the first part of last year.

Interrupted by minor reactions, common stocks affected an appreciable advance during the first four months of 1934. The index of 113 stocks was 99.0 in the week of April 26. This compares with 82.8 in the first weeks of the year, the indicated gain being about 19.6 p.c. The increase in the week of April 26 over the same week of 1933 was no less than 63 p.c.

While new business obtained by the construction industry was greater in April than in the same month of either of the two preceding years, the increase over March was less than normal for the season. Contracts placed in April were thus at a moderate level relative to the period from 1920 to 1931. The amount of work reported as contemplated steadily increased during the first four months of the year, the total being \$104,561,000 compared with \$49,207,000 in the same months of 1933. The gain in projects under consideration as well as the increase in actual contracts awarded in April over the same month of 1932 and 1933, is regarded as evidence that the construction industry is following the upward trend being registered in other lines of business.

The value of contracts awarded in April was \$11,469,200 compared with \$7,517,500 in March and \$8,608,700 in April 1933, the gain in the latter comparison being 33.2 p.c. The total for the first four months at \$31,325,000 compared with \$18,312,000 in the same period of 1933 recorded an increase of 71.1 p.c. Interesting contracts included a wing to a hospital in Montreal and an addition to a building in Toronto at \$1,500,000 each, a dam at Timiskaming at \$465,000, a penstock at Bridge river, B. C. at \$400,000, and an addition to a factory in Three Rivers at \$200,000.

The gain in call loans and in the circulation of notes featured the bank return applying to conditions at the first of April. Call loans abroad moved up sharply to \$106,210,000 compared with \$96,450,000 at the beginning of March and the gain over the same date of 1933 was 35 p.c. The seasonally adjusted increase in call loans in Canada was nearly 2 p.c. over the beginning of March and 7.3 p.c. over the same date of 1933, the total at the first of April being \$103,100,000.

The sum of the bank and Dominion notes in the hands of the public recorded a seasonally adjusted gain of 7 p.c. during March. The comparison with the same date of last year..



was also favourable, the total being \$158,780,000 compared \$151,700,000, a gain of nearly 5 p.c.

Notice deposits recorded a gain for the month, while the increase in current loans was less than normal for the season. The surplus of notice deposits over current loans was \$492,000,000, a relatively high level suggestive of the strong liquid position of the banks.

The holdings of Dominion and provincial government bonds showed a gain in March more than counterbalancing the sale of other classes of securities. The net result was a moderate increase in investment holdings standing at \$834,600,000.

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#### World Shipments of Wheat and Wheat Flour

World shipments of wheat and wheat flour for the week ending April 30, amounted to 8,012,000 bushels as compared with shipments of 8,151,000 bushels for the previous week and 12,616,000 bushels for the corresponding week in 1932-33. Shipments from North America were slightly higher this week as compared with the previous week. Clearances from the Argentine showed an increase of 330,000 bushels while Australian shipments were lower than last week.

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#### Wheat Milling Slightly Higher in March

During the month of March, 4,740,844 bushels of wheat were ground in Canadian mills compared with 4,451,773 bushels for the corresponding month of the previous year. Grindings of oats, corn, buckwheat and mixed grain were lower than in March, 1933, while barley showed an increase.

Grains ground during March are shown in bushels with comparative figures for the same month of the previous year in brackets: Wheat, 4,740,844 (4,451,773); Oats, 694,721 (799,911); Corn, 156,800 (174,940); Barley, 80,562 (60,804); Buckwheat, 8,819 (9,441); and Mixed Grain, 1,154,072 (1,545,154).

Mill stocks of wheat on March 31 amounted to 6,900,223 bushels while for the same month in 1933 the amount was 8,257,533 bushels.

Flour production in March amounted to 1,064,428 barrels compared with 1,004,787 barrels for the same month last year. Exports of flour in March amounted to 493,327 barrels, showing a slight increase over the same month of 1933 when 490,270 barrels were exported.

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#### Galvanized Sheet Production Higher in First Quarter of 1934

Production of galvanized sheets in Canada during the first three months of this year amounted to 6,009 net tons. This output compares with 1,807 tons made in the corresponding period of a year ago and 9,105 tons during the final quarter of 1933.

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#### Gross Revenues of Express Companies Decline in 1933

Gross revenues of all express companies declined from \$16,870,806 in 1932 to \$15,226,015 in 1933, but due to a reduction in expenses and also in express privileges (amounts paid to railways, etc. for carrying express matter), net operating revenues increased from \$83,023 to \$122,740 and the net corporate income increased from \$68,165 to \$122,338. Taxes increased from \$129,104 in 1932 to \$148,503. Part of this was due to a credit of \$17,400 in the Canadian National accounts from an appeal on 1931 taxes.

Money orders, travellers' cheques and other transfers of money by the express companies during the year amounted to \$43,579,612, which was \$1,931,412 less than the total of financial paper issued in 1932. The total pay roll amounted to \$6,232,758 including \$5,759,047 paid to 3,998 full-time employees and \$473,711 paid to part time employees and employees on commission.

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## Farm Implements and Machinery Imports

Farm implements and machinery imported into Canada during March were valued at \$405,300 compared with \$199,412 in February and \$530,988 in March last year. The import came mainly from the United States valued at \$359,062. During the twelve months ended March imports amounted in value to \$2,283,771 compared with \$2,208,028 in the corresponding period last year.

Cream separators and parts valued at \$54,541 came from the United States, the United Kingdom and Sweden; internal combustion engines valued up to \$1,400 each, numbered 46 valued at \$28,983. forty-five of which came from United States, and parts valued at \$105,229, mainly from the United States; 1,611 dozen rakes valued at \$1,587 mainly from Japan; pasteurizers at \$9,359 from the United Kingdom and the United States., pronged forks at \$1,683 mainly from the United Kingdom, harrows and parts at \$4,640 mainly from the United States, electric power generating equipment at \$1,226 from the United Kingdom and the United States and pruning hooks at \$6,523 formed the bulk of the March importations.

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## Petroleum Imports Advance

Petroleum imports in March amounted to 73,981,459 gallons of the value of \$2,329,579 compared with 54,657,687 gallons valued at \$1,147,341 in March last year. During the fiscal year ended March, imports were 1,066,463,853 gallons valued at \$25,173,239 compared with 897,580,215 gallons at \$26,878,125. The imports came mainly from the United States.

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## Importation of Bicycles Still Increasing

Bicycles bought from the United Kingdom numbered 918 in March and 10 from the United States. There was one from Germany and five from Japan. This was an increase over February 1934 and March last year.

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## Imports of Automobile Parts Increase

Automobile parts imported during March were valued at \$2,812,645 compared with \$1,406,868 in March last year. There were 134 freight autos brought into Canada in March valued at \$101,522, of which 98 were from the United States and 33 from the United Kingdom. Passenger autos valued at \$1,200 or less bought, numbered 221 at \$95,679 from the United States and Great Britain and passenger autos valued at \$1,200 to \$2,100 numbered 7 at \$9,651 from the United States and the United Kingdom.

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## Changes in the Value of Retail Sales in March

The value of retail sales in March as measured by the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (January 1929=100) show an increase over the corresponding month of last year of nearly 12%. In March 1933, the general index stood at 65.6, and in March, 1934 it was 73.4. This rise is explained by the seasonal factor of Easter purchases, higher retail prices and general business improvement.

These statistics are based on returns from 118 chains and departmental establishments, comprising approximately 2,800 stores. No correction has been made for seasonal influences or price changes.

Comparing March 1933, with March 1934, index numbers were higher for all groups. Boots and Shoes rose from 51.0 to 69.0; Candy from 55.9 to 91.3; Clothing from 68.1 to 87.4; Drugs from 76.9 to 82.0; Dyers and Cleaners from 79.9 to 101.5, and Furniture from 44.7 to 46.9. General and Departmental increased from 59.2 to 66.6; Groceries and Meats from 78.6 to 83.1; Hardware from 53.6 to 71.0; Music and Radio from 21.1 to 22.8, and Restaurants from 57.2 to 53.5.

Comparing February 1934, and March, 1934, index numbers for the same groups moved as follows: Boots and Shoes advanced from 40.5 to 69.0; Candy from 59.6 to 91.8; Clothing from 52.7 to 87.4; Drugs from 68.2 to 82.0; Dyers and Cleaners from 67.8 to 101.5, and Furniture from 40.1 to 46.9. General and Departmental rose from 54.1 to 66.6; Groceries and Meats from 71.7 to 83.1; Hardware from 49.8 to 71.0; Music and Radio from 21.4 to 22.8, and Restaurants from 49.5 to 53.5.

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Imports from British Empire Countries in  
Fiscal Year 1933-34 Increased 16.6 per cent

Imports from British Empire countries during the fiscal year 1933-34 amounted to \$140,381,500 compared with \$120,384,300 a year ago. This was an increase of \$19,997,200 or 16.6 per cent. The increase from the United Kingdom was 21.7 p.c., from British India 45 p.c. and New Zealand 166 p.c.

There were 18 countries from which increased imports came: United Kingdom \$105,078,700 (\$86,466,000), Aden \$8,021 (\$3,091), British East Africa \$929,000 (\$725,000), Gold Coast \$364,000 (\$134,800), Nigeria \$142,000 (\$30,000), British India \$5,932,000 (\$4,094,200), Ceylon \$1,409,900 (\$1,081,000), Straits Settlements \$1,001,800 (\$386,400), Smaller British East Indies \$8,000 (\$2,000), British Honduras \$145,000 (\$51,000), British Sudan \$5,655 (\$5,511), Barbados \$3,127,000 (\$2,857,000), Smaller British West Indies \$1,357,000 (\$1,235,000), Hong Kong \$624,300 (\$515,600), Newfoundland \$630,000 (\$545,500), New Zealand \$2,575,000 (\$969,700), Palestine \$126,700 (\$108,400), Southern Rhodesia \$936 (last year's figures included with British South Africa.)

There were 10 countries from which decreased imports came: Irish Free State \$31,600 (\$36,300), British South Africa \$3,641,000 (\$4,907,000), Sierra Leone \$946 (\$4,220), Bermuda \$163,000 (\$182,700), British Guiana \$1,389,100 (\$2,299,800), Jamaica \$2,640,000 (\$3,194,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,986,700 (\$2,428,200), Malta \$142 (\$429), Australia \$5,406,300 (\$5,902,500), Fiji \$1,647,000 (\$2,218,000).

Imports from Foreign Countries in  
Fiscal Year 1933-34 Increased 2.58 p.c.

Imports from foreign countries for the fiscal year 1933-34 amounted to \$293,394,700 compared with \$285,999,400 in the corresponding period last year. This was an increase of \$7,404,300 or 2.58 p.c. There was an increase in imports from Argentina of 129 p.c., China 45 p.c., Cuba 51 p.c., the United States 2.45 p.c., Germany 9 p.c. and Austria 20 p.c.

There were 45 countries from which increased imports came: Abyssinia \$12,000 (\$8,000), Argentina \$2,050,000 (\$895,000), Austria \$217,000 (\$180,000), Belgium Congo \$1,200 (nil), Bolivia \$300 (\$55), Brazil \$626,500 (\$591,100), China \$2,330,500 (\$1,605,400), Colombia \$3,570,000 (\$3,366,000), Cuba \$1,063,200 (\$705,800), Denmark \$294,400 (\$126,600), Greenland \$183,200 (\$1,918), Ecuador \$15,715 (\$5,024), Egypt \$701,100 (\$407,500), Estonia \$11,558 (\$371), French Africa \$85,000 (\$52,000), French East Indies \$3,823 (\$3,405), French Guiana \$252 (nil), French Oceania \$2,235 (\$497), French West Indies \$668 (\$222), Madagascar \$6,270 (\$2,679), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$191,000 (\$86,600), Germany \$9,923,000 (\$9,083,000), Greece \$49,400 (\$45,000), Hayti \$1,029 (\$336), Honduras \$24,990 (\$1,256), Hungary \$58,900 (\$24,200), Iceland \$584 (\$71), Iraq \$189,000 (\$156,000), Latvia \$12,000 (\$4,600), Lithuania \$5,547 (\$1,210), Dutch East Indies \$561,200 (\$224,900), Norway \$531,200 (\$452,900), Panama \$9,674 (\$3,270), Paraguay \$15 (nil), Persia \$130,700 (\$71,400), Peru \$3,680,000 (\$2,574,000), San Domingo \$189,000 (\$101,000), Siam \$22,595 (nil), Sweden \$1,138,000 (\$704,000), Switzerland \$2,808,300 (\$2,399,600), Turkey \$174,000 (\$171,000), United States \$238,187,600 (\$232,548,000), Philippine Islands \$365,400 (\$155,700), Uruguay \$19,900 (\$7,100), Yugoslavia \$33,000 (\$7,900).

There were 27 countries from which decreased imports came: Belgium \$3,200,100 (\$3,642,500), Bulgaria nil (\$499), Chile \$8,000 (\$21,000), Costa Rica \$35,700 (\$43,200), Czechoslovakia \$1,403,000 (\$1,769,000), Finland \$42,000 (\$53,900), France \$6,898,400 (\$7,712,558), Guatemala \$6,300 (\$14,600), Italy \$2,579,900 (\$2,806,300), Japan \$3,312,000 (\$3,861,000), Korea \$41 (\$196), Mexico \$405,000 (\$881,000), Morocco \$15,000 (\$78,000), Netherlands \$3,242,000 (\$3,716,000), Dutch West Indies \$867,400 (\$1,557,700), Nicaragua nil (\$586), Poland and Danzig \$66,000 (\$84,800), Portugal \$129,000 (\$175,000), Azores and Madeira \$87,000 (\$135,000), Portuguese Africa nil (\$591), Roumania \$4,380 (\$4,730), Russia \$104,700 (\$539,400), Spain \$1,129,000 (\$1,161,000), Canary Islands \$3,000 (\$11,000), Syria \$2,700 (\$4,600), Alaska \$35,000 (\$38,000), Hawaii \$40,000 (\$42,000), Puerto Rico \$1,194 (\$1,201), Venezuela \$397,000 (\$862,000).

Rigid Insulating Board Shipments Increase

There was an increase in the shipments of rigid insulating board in March over the corresponding month last year. The total was 1,580,457 sq. ft. in March compared with 891,914. The largest item was panel board at 1,029,243 sq. ft.



### Canadian Zinc Output in February

The Canadian output of zinc in February was reported at 19,150,013 pounds as compared with 21,767,490 pounds in January and 12,649,370 in February 1933. Zinc quotations on the London market in Canadian funds rose to 3.3649 cents per pound from the January average of 3.3246 cents per pound. Based on these prices the February output was worth \$644,379 and the January, \$723,682. On the St. Louis market quotations ranged from an opening low of 4.3 cents per pound to a high of 4.4 cents per pound; the month closed with the latter figure prevailing.

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### World Output of Zinc

The world production of zinc in February totalled 97,074 tons or 3,467 tons per day as against 105,782 tons or 3,412 tons per day in January, and 75,619 or 2,701 tons per day in February 1933. Zinc Cartel stocks declined 6,267 tons in February to 147,936 tons from the January 31st total of 154,203 tons. In the United States stocks declined slightly during the month to 110,100 tons.

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### Canadian Silver Production in February

The production of silver in Canada during February was at a higher daily rate than in January. The February output amounted to 1,347,240 ounces or 48,116 ounces per day and the January production 1,403,066 ounces or 45,260 ounces per day. During the two months ending February, Canada produced 2,750,306 ounces, an increase of 2.2 per cent over the output in the corresponding period of 1933.

Silver quotations on the New York market in February ranged from a low of 43.375 cents per ounce on the second to a high of 46.75 cents per ounce on the nineteenth; the average price for the month was 45.233 cents per ounce. The January average price was 44.188 cents per ounce while the February 1933 average was 26.074 cents. In Canadian funds, the February 1934 average was 45.61228 cents per ounce; valued at this price the Canadian output was worth \$614,507.

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### World Silver Production Declines

World output of silver in February was estimated at 13,390,000 ounces as compared with 14,465,000 ounces in the preceding month. The Mexican production of silver was estimated at 5,400,000 ounces; in the preceding month 6,000,000 ounces were produced. Output in the United States totalled 1,938,000 ounces as against 2,025,000 ounces in January.

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### Output of Lead in February

Canadian lead production in February totalled 27,220,883 pounds; in January 28,022,906 pounds were produced and in February 1933, the output was 18,626,329 pounds. A 40.2 per cent increase was recorded in the output of lead during the first two months of 1934 as compared with the corresponding months of 1933; the totals were 55,243,789 pounds and 39,408,635 pounds, respectively.

Lead quotations on the London market, in Canadian funds, advanced slightly in February to 2.63723 cents per pound from the January average of 2.5586 cents per pound. New York and St. Louis quotations continued steady at 4 cents and 3.9 cents per pound, respectively.

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### World Lead Output

The world output of refined lead in February amounted to 117,415 tons; in January 122,610 tons were produced and in February 1933, the total was 96,183 tons. In the United States, 31,892 tons were produced as against 34,818 tons in the preceding month. The United States stocks of refined lead at the end of February totalled 216,224 tons, an increase of 8,550 tons during the month. In February Australia produced 18,779 tons; the January output was 20,222 tons. Mexico's output was recorded at 14,317 tons or 2.3 per cent above the January total of 13,991 tons.

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United Kingdom Concession to Empire Patent Leather

According to despatch from London, England, the United Kingdom has increased the duty on Patent Leather imported from foreign countries from 10 to 15 per cent, while imports from Empire countries enter free of duty. The increase in the duty on foreign patent leather imported into the United Kingdom will no doubt be of great assistance to Empire countries, and especially to Canada.

It may be of interest to point out that Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1934, supplied the United Kingdom with 52.4 per cent of her imports of patent leather, compared with only 15.5 per cent for the same period in 1931, while the percentage of the imports from the United States during the same interval declined from 58.9 to 26.0 per cent.

The total imports of patent leather into the United Kingdom from (a) All Countries, (b) Canada, and (c) the United States, with percentages for each, of the total imports for the years ended March 31, 1931 to 1934 were as under:

Years ended March 31	(a) From All Countries	(b) From Canada	(c) From United States	Per Cent from	
	£	£	£	Canada %	United States %
1931.....	928,776	143,306	546,438	15.5	58.9
1932.....	1,131,765	263,326	604,702	23.3	53.4
1933.....	692,537	451,130	216,850	65.1	31.3
1934.....	609,078	319,355	158,777	52.4	26.0

Sales of New Motor Vehicles Show Marked  
Gain in Both Volume and Value in March

Sales at retail of new passenger cars, trucks and buses reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for March show an increase of 103.3 p.c. in numbers and 102.9 p.c. in values as compares with March 1933. There was a total of 8,379 vehicles sold for \$8,393,350 in March, 4,231 for \$4,171,781 in February, and 4,122 for \$4,136,497 in March 1933.

New passenger cars sold numbered 7,540 in March, 3,636 in February and 3,747 in March 1933. Their retail values amounted to \$7,546,872 in March, \$3,596,023 in February and \$3,756,899 in March 1933. There were 839 trucks and buses sold in March 595 in February and 375 in March 1933, and they were valued at \$846,478, \$575,758 and \$379,598 respectively.

Financing of Automobile, Truck and Bus Sales

The total number of vehicles financed in March was 5,151, 2,734 in February and 5,233 in March 1933, and the amount of financing was \$2,129,537 in March, \$1,128,402 in February and \$1,774,204 in March 1933.

New vehicles financed numbered 1,768 in March, 582 in February and 1,659 in March 1933; while used vehicles numbered 3,383 in March, 1,852 in February and 3,579 in March 1933. The amount of financing for new vehicles was \$1,214,051 in March, \$623,447 in February and \$919,287 in March 1933; and the total for used vehicles was \$915,486 in March, \$504,955 in February and \$854,917 in March 1933.

Export of Leather Boots and Shoes Increasing

The export of Canadian-made leather boots and shoes is on the increase. In March the number of pairs exported was 4,160 valued at \$12,586 compared with an export of 2,120 pairs at \$4,304 in March last year. The March export went mainly to the United Kingdom. During the past twelve months the export was 30,315 pairs compared with 17,560 in the previous twelve months.

Imports of Footwear Decline

Imports of footwear, exclusive of rubber in March were valued at \$86,338, compared with \$91,488 in March last year. The supply in the main comes from United States and the United Kingdom.



### Large Importation of Lumber in March

The total importation of lumber in March was 7,013,000 ft. of the value of \$259,717. This was a large increase over the 3,891,000 ft. valued at \$170,183 of February and the 1,607,000 ft. at \$73,415 of March last year. The United States supplied 7,007,000 ft. of the import of March. The importation was made up largely of mahogany, chestnut, hickory, gumwood, pine, oak, cedar, redwood, Douglas fir, poplar, hemlock and walnut.

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### Meat Import of March

Meat imports in March were valued at \$47,425, an increase of \$27,800 over the February import but a decrease from the \$58,056 of March last year. Canned meats were the chief item, valued at \$17,421, coming mainly from the Argentine and barrelled pork at 288,400 pounds valued at \$16,303 from the United States.

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### Rubber Imports Show Large Gain in March

Rubber imports in March showed a large increase over those of both February 1934 and March last year. The total value was \$955,789 compared with \$528,948 in February and \$251,812 in March last year. The import came mainly from the United States with a value of \$877,462 and the United Kingdom at \$53,633.

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### Cement Production in February

Portland cement shipments from Canadian plants in February were reported at 66,571 barrels, a 3.2 per cent decline from the preceding month's total but an advance of 46.9 per cent over the total for February last year. Canada exported 1,410 barrels in February as compared with 847 barrels in January. Imports in February were recorded at 237 barrels worth \$658; in the previous month 506 barrels at \$2,298 were imported. Great Britain supplied 87.5 per cent of the February imports and the United States the remainder.

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### Clay Products in February

Sales of clay and clay products by Canadian producers in February were valued at \$96,428 as against the January valuation of \$115,353 and the February 1933 value of \$75,138. Exports from Canada in February were worth \$13,354, a 38.2 per cent decline from the preceding month's total of \$21,615. India was the principal purchaser of the Canadian clay products exported in February. Imports into Canada advanced 2.3 per cent to \$367,905 in February from the \$359,648 of January.

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### Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of twenty-three mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100 was 134.7 for the week ending April 26, as compared with 138.3 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks fell from 132.5 to 128.5, and four base metals stocks from 165.6 to 163.6.

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### Character of Increased March Imports

Textile materials figured largely among the increased March imports, as compared with March last year. Raw cotton increased from \$508,000 to \$1,919,000, raw wool from \$179,000 to \$698,000, raw silk from \$342,000 to \$434,000, noils and tops from \$287,000 to \$745,000. Alcoholic beverages increased from \$996,000 to \$1,038,000, fruits from \$998,000 to \$1,174,000, grains and products from \$485,000 to \$693,000, butter from \$33,000 to \$238,000, raw furs from \$431,000 to \$707,000, planks and boards from \$73,000 to \$260,000. Automobiles increased from \$90,000 to \$233,000, automobile parts from \$1,407,000 to \$2,813,000, coal from \$1,898,000 to \$2,670,000 and crude petroleum from \$1,147,000 to \$2,330,000.

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### Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors index number of industrial common stocks was 135.4 for the week ending April 26 compared with 135.0 for the previous week, domestic utility common 58.5 compared with 58.2, common of companies located abroad 101.5, unchanged, and for all three groups of common combined 99.0 compared with 98.7.

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Car Loadings Below Last Week's  
But Higher than A Year Ago

Car loadings for the week ended April 28 amounted to 43,161 cars, which was a decrease of 1,344 cars from the previous week's total, and the index number dropped from 77.45 to 74.93. It was, however, well above the index number for the corresponding weeks in 1933 and 1932 and also was the fourth highest this year. Grain, although down from the previous week, was still heavy compared with February and March loadings. Live stock showed a gain during the week of 108 cars, but was 111 cars below last year's loadings. All other commodities were heavier than in 1933 and the total was up by 7,112 cars. It was also 1,411 cars over the 1932 total for the same week. Miscellaneous freight at 10,087 cars was the heaviest recorded this year and, with the exception of four weeks last October, was the heaviest in almost two years.

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Cement Shipments in 1933

Shipments from Canadian cement plants during 1933 totalled 3,007,432 barrels valued at 4,636,935 as compared with 4,498,721 barrels worth \$6,930,721 in 1932. Cement was produced in 1933 at plants located in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Mills in Quebec produced 50.5 per cent of the total Canadian shipments, those in Ontario, 36.4, Manitoba 4.3, Alberta 5.0 and British Columbia 3.8.

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Alumina Imports Increase

Alumina importations in March amounted to 9,960,400 pounds valued at \$84,635. This was an increase over both February 1934 and March of last year, when the imports were 6,675,600 pounds at \$42,862 and 3,223,500 pounds at \$45,044 respectively. All but 800 pounds of the March import came from the United States.

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Increase in Imports of Copper

Copper imports in March were of the value of \$77,938. This was a substantial increase over the \$28,129 import of March last year. The greater part of the supply came from the United States.

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Aluminium Imports Increase

The importation of aluminium in March was valued at \$192,938. This was an increase over March last year of \$53,285. The import came mainly from the United Kingdom.

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Zinc Imports in March

Zinc came into Canada in March to the value of \$35,746 compared with \$34,417 in March of last year.

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Cooking and Heating Apparatus Imports

The value of the import of apparatus used for cooking or for heating buildings was \$37,748 in March as compared with \$28,236 in March last year. Electricity apparatus was the chief among these with a value of \$15,436, oil \$11,978, coal and wood \$5,551 and gas \$4,783. The United States supplied the bulk of the March import.

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Production of Raw Furs in 1932-33

Canada's production of raw furs in the season 1932-33 (12 months ended June 30, 1933) was valued at \$10,305,154, compared with \$10,139,481 in the preceding season and \$11,803,217 in the season 1930-31. These totals represent the values of pelts of fur-bearing animals taken by trappers, and pelts from fur farms, the value of the latter constituting approximately 30 per cent of the whole in each of the last two seasons and 26 per cent in the season 1930-31.

As in former seasons, silver fox is of first importance with respect to total value, with muskrat second, mink third and beaver fourth. Increases in number are recorded for muskrat, mink, and beaver, while silver fox decreased to 102,706 from.....



107,496 in the preceding season. Practically all of the silver fox pelts are from ranch bred animals. The highest average price for the season was held by fisher - \$52.91 - followed by silver fox - \$30.53. Compared with the preceding season, higher average prices are recorded for fisher, silver fox, white fox, mink, muskrat, skunk, and wolf, with lower prices for the other kinds.

Among the provinces, Ontario is first in 1932-33 in order of value, with a total of \$2,167,407, Quebec is second with \$1,558,458, Saskatchewan third with \$1,201,038, the Northwest Territories fourth with \$1,095,226, and Alberta fifth with \$1,074,917.

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#### Asphalt Roofing Production in March

The production of asphalt shingles in March amounted to 18,299 squares compared with 8,119 squares in March last year, asphalt siding 1,368 squares compared with 21, smooth surfaced roofing 38,055 squares compared with 62,455, mineral surfaced roofing 11,369 compared with 25,844. Tar and asphalt felts were produced to the amount of 875 tons compared with 287 and tar and asphalt sheathing 504 tons compared with 156.

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#### Production of Hardware and Tools Lower in 1932

Production from the hardware and tools industry was valued at \$10,158,383 in 1932. The corresponding total for 1931 was \$13,271,113 and for 1930 it was \$21,474,155.

This industry covers the operation of factories which made as their chief products such articles as saws, screws, bolts and nuts, axes, cutlery, needles, pins, hardware, tools of all kinds, forks, hoes, spades and shovels, etc. In 1932 there were 136 plants in this category, 92 being in Ontario, 30 in Quebec, 7 in British Columbia, 4 in New Brunswick and 3 in Nova Scotia. Employees numbered 4,435 and salaries and wages aggregated \$4,110,969. Materials for manufacturing cost \$2,662,104.

Imports of hardware and cutlery were valued at \$1,917,095 in 1932 as compared with \$2,635,264 in 1931. Exports and re-exports under this classification during 1932 totalled \$896,397 in value as against \$877,325 in the previous year. Imports of tools and hand implements amounted to \$762,650 in 1932 and \$1,361,565 in 1931, while exports of tools were appraised at \$295,917 and \$102,646. In addition, spades, shovels and farm and garden tools valued at \$54,601 in 1932 and \$67,008 in 1931 were imported into Canada, and exports totalled \$146,486 and \$218,719 in the same years.

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#### Canada's Apple Exports

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1934 Canada's exports of apples (fresh, dried, canned, and cider) amounted to \$13,274,056, an increase over the preceding year of about five and one-half millions of dollars. The United Kingdom as usual, was the chief purchaser, taking \$11,665,589 worth, or 89%, and nearly 4½ million dollars more than in the previous year. The following are the details for 1934, with the United Kingdom's share in brackets: Fresh apples 3,476,114 barrels (3,057,397), valued at \$12,823,785 (\$11,368,385); dried apples 3,252,333 pounds (988,125), valued at \$223,032 (\$70,926); canned apples 4,917,008 pounds (4,909,387), valued at \$218,532 (\$218,158); and cider 17,450 gallons (17,167), valued at \$8,707 (\$8,120).

Other buyers of over \$25,000 worth of fresh apples are: Argentina \$32,050; Belgium \$499,438; Denmark \$59,644; Egypt \$110,665; Germany \$187,106; Netherlands \$338,357; Sweden \$43,437; British South Africa \$37,456; and Newfoundland \$50,257. Other principal purchasers of dried apples are: Germany \$73,227; and Netherlands \$49,425.

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#### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on April 27 amounted to 208,873,682 bushels compared with 214,276,179 in the week before and 219,806,848 in the corresponding week last year. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 1,518,955 bushels, of which 98,980 were in store at Buffalo, 380,068 at New York and 905,000 at Albany. This compared with 2,498,126 bushels on the same date last year, of which 2,040,180 were at Buffalo and 42,488 at New York. This is the smallest quantity of Canadian wheat in the United States positions for a number of years. United States wheat in Canada was shown as 2,228,460 bushels compared with 5,383,801 last year.



Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending April 20 amounted to 1,981,649 bushels compared with 1,733,824 in the previous week and 2,647,944 in the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows for the week ending April 20, with figures for the corresponding week last year in brackets: Manitoba 217,828 (147,850) bushels; Saskatchewan 896,213 (1,392,511); Alberta 867,603 (1,107,583). For the thirty-eight weeks of the crop year marketings were as follows: Manitoba 25,165,502 (33,172,765) bushels; Saskatchewan 95,887,921 (166,534,195); Alberta 73,318,466 (127,132,716); Total 194,371,889 (326,839,676).

Export clearances of wheat during the week April 27 amounted to 1,725,608 bushels, compared with 1,497,598 the week before and 4,456,698 in the corresponding week last year. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of the corresponding week last year: Vancouver-New Westminster 872,548 (1,447,490), United States ports 837,000 (356,000), St. John 16,000 (nil), Montreal 60 (1,630,807), Sorel nil (1,022,401). The wheat from Montreal was forwarded to Maritime ports for export. Clearances for the thirty-nine weeks of the crop year were: Vancouver-New Westminster 38,166,800 (80,098,055), Montreal 31,928,594 (47,343,735), United States Ports 21,923,000 (21,264,000), Quebec 8,491,665 (1,381,483), St. John 5,601,996 (6,864,873), Sorel 5,287,684 (12,095,666), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), Halifax 1,910,691 (1,655,901), Victoria nil (1,166,721), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Total 116,018,321 (175,284,277).

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Reports Issued During the Week

1. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production in February.
2. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, March.
3. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, March.
4. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, March.
5. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, March.
6. Changes in the Value of Retail Sales, March.
7. Weighted Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
8. Cement, Clay Products and Lime Production in February.
9. Imports of Rubber into Canada in March.
10. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings in March.
11. Imports of Lumber in March.
12. Lumber and Building Materials Chains in 1930.
13. Canada's Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries in March.
14. New Motor Vehicle Sales in March.
15. Financing of Automobile, Truck and Bus Sales in March.
16. The Asbestos Trade of Canada in March.
17. Summary of Canada's Imports in March.
18. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
19. Statistics of Hotels in 1930.
20. The Footwear Trade of Canada in March.
21. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products in March.
22. Asphalt Roofing Industry in March.
23. The Hardware and Tools Industry in 1932.
24. Rigid Insulating Board Industry in March.
25. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products and Refrigerators in March.
26. Raw Fur Production, Season 1932-33.
27. The Machinery Industry in Canada, 1932.
28. The Castings and Forgings Industry in Canada, 1932.
29. Cement, 1933.
30. Galvanized Sheets, First Quarter of 1934.
31. Express Statistics for 1933.
32. Canadian Milling Statistics, March.
33. Canadian Grain Statistics.
34. Car Loadings (Weekly).
35. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, April.



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