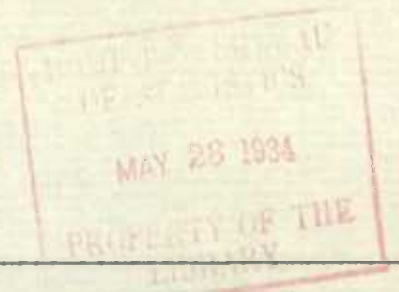


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



No. 84. Ottawa, Saturday, May 26, 1934.

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics--Mineral
Production Records the Greatest Gain of All
Main Branches of Production

The index of the physical volume of business maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 92.6 in April compared with 69.8 in the same month of last year. The increase in business operations during the last twelve months was consequently 32.7 p.c. The lowest point of several years was reached in February of last year. Moderate gains shown in the early spring were followed by a spectacular advance culminating temporarily in September. The gain in March of this year was a feature. The resulting level was nearly maintained in April, the latest month for which statistics are available. The index of the physical volume of business is compiled from 45 factors chosen with a view to measuring from month to month the trend of operations in quantitative terms. These factors indicate the fluctuations in mining, manufacturing, construction, power and distribution.

Mineral production, as measured by the composite of nine factors, recorded a greater gain than any of the other main branches of production. The index at 160.2 in April compared with 102.8 in the same month of last year, showed a gain of no less than about 56 p.c. Copper exports were nearly 27,400,000 pounds compared with 10,900,000, a gain of about 52 p.c. Nickel and zinc shipments to external points measured by declared values, also reflected pronounced expansion. The gain in lead production in March over the same month of last year was more than 13 p.c. Shipments of gold to the Mint and external points increased from 210,500 ounces to 229,800 in the month under review. The greater activity in the coal mining industry was indicated by the gain in output from 641,000 tons to 808,000. Of the nine factors used in this connection, only silver and asbestos showed declines in the comparison with April 1933.

The index of manufacturing production based on 29 factors showed a gain of about 31 p.c. over April of last year, the standing being 87.7 compared with 67.0.

The bright spot of the month was the sharp gain in automobile production. The output in April was 18,363 cars and trucks compared with 8,255 in the same month of last year, a gain of 122 p.c. The primary iron and steel industry also showed greater activity. The output of pig iron was 27,355 tons, blast furnaces being out of operation in April 1933. The production of steel ingots was 70,362 tons, a sharp gain over the 11,384 tons produced in the same month of 1933.

The revival of demand in external markets during the last twelve months has had a beneficial influence on the paper and lumber industries. The output of newsprint at 206,500 tons showed a gain of nearly 40 p.c. over April of last year. While exports of lumber were relatively less in April than in March, the gain over April 1933 was no less than 80 p.c. The increase in exports of shingles was approximately 44 p.c. in the same comparison.

The textile industry continued to make preparations for increased operations by the heavy purchase of raw materials. The index of textile imports for further manufacture advanced from 47.7 in April 1933 to 105.8. The gain in raw cotton imports was nearly 132 p.c., sharp gains being also shown in imports of cotton yarn and wool.

Imports of crude rubber after seasonal adjustment have shown repeated gains since the first of the year, the total in April being 5,400,000 pounds compared with 1,245,000 in the same month of 1933. The imports of petroleum at nearly 39,000,000 gallons showed a gain of nearly 8 p.c.

The index of tobacco releases advanced from 92.7 to 118.4, the gain in the twelve-month interval being nearly 28 p.c. The gain in releases of cigars and cigarettes was the chief influence in raising the index. The industries engaged in the manufacture of food products showed a moderate decline from April 1933.

While construction continued relatively inactive in April, the gain over the same month of last year in the amount of new business obtained was computed as 31.4 p.c. Contracts awarded and building permits showed gains of 29.3 p.c. and 41.5 p.c., respectively.

The output of electric power was 1,696,600,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,296,800,000 in the same month of last year, a gain of about 31 p.c.

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The distribution index based on four factors advanced about 16 p.c. in the twelve-month period. Employment in retail and wholesale trade was 6.4 p.c. greater. Carloadings were up 27.9 p.c., while the adjusted indexes of imports and exports showed increases of 57 p.c. and 47 p.c., respectively.

The index of economic conditions was 95.2 in the week ended May 19 compared with 80.2 in the corresponding week of 1933, the gain being nearly 19 p.c. Speculative trading was less active than in the same period of last year, the other factors used in the computation of the index reflecting expansion. The Canadian freight movement denoted by carloadings, was about 21 p.c. greater in this comparison. Bond prices, which have risen markedly since the first of the year, recorded a gain of nearly 16 p.c. in the index. Bank clearings were 22 p.c. greater in the week under review, while the index of common stocks showed a gain of more than 35 p.c. From the evidence available, a considerable advance was also shown in commodity prices.

Owing to the gain in bond prices and bank clearings, the index of economic conditions was higher in the week ended May 19 than in the week of May 12, the standing being 95.2 compared with 93.0, an increase of 2.4 p.c.

Exports of Doors, Sashes and Blinds

The domestic exports of wooden doors, sashes and blinds, during the fiscal year ended March 31, amounted to \$401,953, the highest on record as far back as 1914. The United Kingdom was the principal market buying \$385,081 worth or 95.8 per cent; this is more than the combined exports of the preceding twenty years which amounted to \$364,525.

Heavy Increase in Car Loadings

Car loadings for the week ended May 19 amounted to 44,670 cars, an increase of 710 over the previous week's and 8,935 over last year's. They were also 992 above 1932 loadings. The increase was slightly less than that of 1924-1931 and the index number declined from 73.11 for the previous week to 72.97. Light loading of grain was the main factor in this decline, the index number dropping from 78.29 to 66.50. Index numbers for other forest products, merchandise and miscellaneous freight also declined 0.17, 0.72 and 2.66 points respectively, but for all other commodities the index numbers showed increases over those of the previous week.

Total loadings in the eastern division at 31,920 cars were 888 over the previous week's and the index number rose from 75.29 to 76.03. Coal was heavy, increasing by 1,185 lumber increased by 130 and pulpwood by 119 cars, but merchandise decreased by 266, miscellaneous by 228 and grain by 212. In the western division, due mainly to light grain movement, the total of 12,750 cars was down by 178 and the index number declined from 68.21 for the previous week to 66.15.

World Movement of Wheat

World shipments of wheat and wheat flour for the week ending May 21, amounted to 10,988,000 bushels as compared with shipments of 8,955,000 for the previous week and 11,968,000 for the corresponding week in 1932-33. North American shipments were slightly higher this week as compared with last. Argentine and Australian shipments showed increases of 1,683,000 and 238,000 respectively.

Fisheries of Quebec in 1933 Made First Upward Movement Since 1928

The total value of the fisheries production of the province of Quebec in 1933 was \$2,128,471, an increase over the preceding year of \$312,927, or 17 per cent, this gain marking the first upward movement since 1928. The total given represents the value of the fish as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or canned, cured and otherwise prepared, and covers the sea fisheries, value \$1,601,470, and the inland fisheries, value \$527,001. Of chief importance is the cod fishery, which had an output valued at \$863,913, the principal item being dried cod, value \$626,047. Other important kinds are lobsters \$217,476, herring \$207,415, salmon \$154,159 and eels \$131,440. Large increases over the preceding year are shown in the catches of cod, salmon and eels, but decreases are recorded for lobsters and herring. The total quantity of fish of all kinds, including shell fish, caught during the year was 933,361 cwt., for which the fishermen received a total of \$1,764,211. Compared with the preceding year the catch shows an increase of 13,642 cwt., or 1.5 per cent, and the return to the fishermen an increase of \$312,427, or 21.5 per cent.

Export of Planks and Boards in April

The export of planks and boards in April aggregated 60,869,000 feet of the value of \$1,217,014 compared with 33,735,000 at \$536,998 a year ago. The United Kingdom was the chief market, taking 36,040,000 at \$638,310.

Corrective Institutions in Canada

There are 35 institutions in Canada which include all reformatories, industrial schools, industrial farms, prison farms, boys' farms and training schools and all corrective institutions for the detention and reformation of their inmates who are generally first offenders or short term prisoners, or juveniles who lack proper parental discipline and are placed in these institutions for the purpose of supervision and reclamation.

There were at the census on June 1, 1931, 4,743 inmates of whom 1,988 were male adults, 402 female adults, 1,715 male juveniles and 638 female juveniles.

It should be noted that all of the inmates do not represent those guilty of criminal offences, as among the inmates present in these institutions on June 1, 1931 there were many juveniles who were not charged with any crime, having been placed there for shelter and protection.

Seventeen of the institutions reported segregating the inmates by physical condition, age and morals. In five institutions the segregation was based on physical condition only; in two on the basis of physical condition and age; in three on physical condition, age and morals; in one on age and morals; in one on physical condition and morals, while in five age was the only basis of segregation. Eighteen institutions reported no method of segregation.

The distribution of reformatory and corrective institutions throughout Canada shows the Province of Ontario with thirteen, Quebec five, Nova Scotia and British Columbia with three each, Alberta two and Saskatchewan one. The number released from these institutions during 1930 was 11,281 of whom 9,826 were males and 1,455 females who were mostly adults confined for short term sentences.

Approximately 50 per cent of the total offences of inmates were against property. Offences against public order and peace comprised 33 per cent, while offences against public morals and decency and offences against the person totalled 11 per cent. Of the 1,121 offences committed by male adults against property, 799 or 71 per cent were for burglary, theft and robbery, while out of 1,113 offences committed by male juveniles against property, 1,051 or 94 per cent were for burglary, theft and robbery.

Turning to adult female prisoners we find that the largest group is under vagrancy. Out of a total of 402 adult female inmates 142 or 35.0 per cent were committed for vagrancy. The predominant offences of juvenile female inmates were incorrigibility and delinquency, no less than 298 or 46 per cent being committed under these headings. When it is considered that only 9.4 per cent of all inmates in these institutions on June 1, 1931 were from rural centres, the preponderance of inmates in these institutions from towns and cities both for adults and juveniles becomes manifest.

Of the inmates, 80.8 per cent were British born, and of the British born 70.8 per cent were born in Canada. European born comprised 6.6 per cent; United States born 3 per cent; Asiatics 1.7 per cent.

The parentage of 4,102 or 87 per cent was ascertained. Of the inmates reported 1,906 or 46.5 per cent had both parents Canadian born; 857 or 21 per cent had both parents British born, 764 or 18.6 per cent had both parents foreign born, while those of mixed parentage comprised 12.1 per cent.

Information concerning the degree of education obtained by inmates is of interest as significant comparisons can be made by using the general population figures on literacy. It was shown that 14,390 or 89.8 per cent could both read and write in some language, and that 1,092 or 6.8 per cent were illiterate, while 104 or 0.7 per cent could read only. It may be interesting to note that according to the 1931 census the number of illiterates in Canada was 3.79 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over.

Referring to weekly earnings of adult inmates when last employed, it is noted that for the 1,337 inmates for whom this information was available 153 or 11.4 per cent were earning under \$10 per week; 440 or 32.9 per cent \$10 to \$20; 477 or 35.7 per cent \$20 to \$30; 201 or 15 per cent \$30 to \$40 and 66 or 5 per cent reported earning over \$40 per week. Of the 125 female inmates whose weekly earnings were reported 91 or 72.8 per...

cent were earning less than \$10 per week and the remaining 27.2 per cent were paid \$10 to \$20. For the male inmates the largest group was those earning \$20 to \$30 per week. There were 62 or 5.1 per cent of the male inmates who were earning less than \$10 per week.

The distribution of inmates according to environment or residence previous to admission is of interest to all who seek relation between environment and crime. The information was obtained for 4,670 inmates or 98.5 per cent of the total resident inmates. It was seen that 4,226 or 90.5 per cent came from centres of 1,000 population or more.

With respect to the use of alcohol the inmates were divided into three groups, namely, abstinent, temperate and intemperate. Abstinent were those who did not use alcohol as a beverage; temperate those who used it to some small degree and intemperate those who became repeatedly intoxicated, deteriorated or afflicted by disease from the use of alcohol. It was shown that 395 or 16.5 per cent were abstinent, 1,089 or 45.6 per cent were temperate, 878 or 36.7 per cent were intemperate and for 28 or 1.2 per cent the information was not available. Those classed as intemperate were, as a group, the chief offenders in such offences as assault, sex offences including rape, breaches of the liquor control acts and being drunk and disorderly. In only one offence, namely trespass, were the abstinent, as a group, the chief offenders.

With respect to the use of drugs 108 or 2.3 per cent of the total adult inmates were recorded as addicts. Of these addicts 58 or 53.7 per cent were committed for breaches of the Drug Act; 22 or 20.4 per cent for burglary and theft; 9 or 8.4 per cent for vagrancy and 17.5 per cent for all other offences.

The summer months show the lowest number of offences. Sub-normals numbering 544 were 34.8 per cent adult and 65.2 per cent juvenile. Nine per cent of the adult males saw war service. Seven per cent of the juveniles used intoxicating liquors and 51.9 per cent cigarettes.

A notable difference is seen in the per cent distribution with respect to the marital condition of male and female inmates in reformatories. Of the total males 70.2 per cent were single, 25.4 per cent married and 3.9 per cent widowed; while of the females 41.6 per cent were single and 43.2 per cent married and 9.6 per cent widowed.

Production of Sixteen Leading Minerals

Reports on 16 of Canada's leading mineral products during the first quarter of 1934 show increased production in the following, the figures in brackets being those of 1933: Asbestos 30,387 tons (17,207); cement 242,780 barrels (205,262); clay products \$341,909 (\$283,656); coal 3,328,147 tons (2,912,996); copper 81,863,027 lb. (61,824,736); feldspar 3,948 tons (771); gypsum 11,500 tons (9,314); lead 77,032,348 lb. (58,631,694); limo, tons 87,668 (51,456); nickel 26,973,681 lb. (7,050,231); petroleum 371,017 barrels (243,083); commercial salt 35,201 tons (31,777); zinc 63,692,165 lb. (40,348,497). There were decreases in the following: Gold 703,535 fine oz. (721,834); natural gas 8,257,614,000 cu. ft. (8,270,209,000); silver 3,722,912 fine oz. (3,976,818).

Portland Cement Production

Shipments of Portland cement from Canadian plants in March amounted to 107,425 barrels as compared with 66,571 barrels in February and 95,205 barrels in March 1933. During the first quarter of 1934 Canadian producers shipped 242,780 barrels; in the corresponding period of 1933 shipments totalled 205,262 barrels and the January, February and March 1932 total was 787,837 barrels.

Output of Clay Products

Canadian producers sold clay and clay products valued at \$130,128 in March; during the preceding month sales were valued at \$96,428 and in March 1933 the value was \$97,462. During January, February and March sales reached a value of \$341,909, an increase of 20.5 per cent over the total for the corresponding period of 1933.

Production of Limo

Lime shipments from Canadian kilns totalled 34,220 tons in March as compared with 27,388 tons in February and 15,482 tons in March 1933. During the first quarter of 1934 shipments amounted to 87,668 tons; in the corresponding months of the previous year 51,456 tons were shipped.

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 126.7 for the week ending May 17, as compared with 127.8 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks fell from 122.6 to 121.3, and four base metals stocks remained unchanged at 152.9.

Production of Pig Iron

Production of pig iron in Canada during April amounted to 27,355 gross tons compared with 12,101 tons in March. This month's output included 22,190 tons of basic iron, 446 tons of foundry iron and 4,719 tons of malleable iron. All of the basic iron was for use in the producing companies steel plants but all of the foundry and malleable iron was for sale.

For the first four months of 1934 the output of pig iron was 82,332 tons compared with 35,353 tons in the corresponding period of 1933.

Two furnaces were in blast throughout the month, one at Hamilton and one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. These active furnaces had a capacity of 1,000 tons of pig iron per day and represented 24 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada.

Production of Steel Ingots and Castings

Steel production during April was slightly lower than in March, the totals being 70,363 long tons and 72,923 tons respectively. This month's output included 68,733 tons of ingots, all for use in the producers' rolling mills and 1,630 tons of castings of which 1,509 tons were intended for sale and 121 tons for use in the producing companies' own works.

During the first four months of this year the cumulative production of steel totalled 262,072 long tons compared with 75,736 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

Output of Central Electric Stations in April

The output of central electric stations during April declined from the peak reached in March to 1,696,646,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 99,243,000 or, on a daily basis, a decrease of 2.4 per cent. This was more than the usual seasonal decrease and the index number dropped from 174.76 to 172.66 which, however, was the second highest during the past eleven years. Exports to the United States decreased by 49,015,000 kilowatt hours, or from 112,114,000 in March to 63,099,000. Deliveries to electric boilers reached a new high record at 474,738,000, exceeding the previous record made in March by 42,345,000 or 9.8 per cent. Output less exports and deliveries to electric boilers amounted to 1,158,809,000 kilowatt hours and the index number dropped from 156.48 for March to 151.96.

Export of Canadian Oil, Gasoline and Naphtha

The export of Canadian oil, gasoline and naphtha in April was 532,692 gallons at \$41,385, most of it going to Colombia. A year ago the export was 47,115 gallons at \$6,867.

Export of Paint and Varnish

There was a substantial increase in the export of Canadian paints and varnish in April. Paint aggregated in value \$37,746 compared with \$11,973 a year ago, and varnish \$1,424 compared with \$508. Great Britain and Empire countries, along with China and Peru, were the chief purchasers.

The cumulative export of paint during the past twelve months was \$362,354 compared with \$273,059 in the previous twelve months. Varnish, however, dropped from \$30,689 to \$22,570.

Export to Foreign Countries in April Increased by 48.4 per cent

Exports to foreign countries in April amounted to \$17,991,000 compared with \$12,123,000 in April last year, an increase of 48.4 per cent. Exports to the United States increased by 53.55 per cent, to the Netherlands 135.3 per cent, to Argentina by 233 per cent, Belgium 95 per cent and to Germany practically 55 per cent.

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There were 54 countries to which increased exports went: Argentina \$179,000 (\$47,000); Austria \$2,913 (\$305); Belgium \$352,000 (\$180,000); Belgian Congo \$2,578 (\$1,348); Bolivia \$67,000 (nil); Brazil \$256,000 (\$108,000); Chile \$18,864 (\$172); Colombia \$86,000 (\$46,000); Costa Rica \$1,974 (\$658); Cuba \$58,000 (\$54,000); Czechoslovakia \$3,443 (\$129); Ecuador \$8,619 (\$749); Egypt \$4,591 (\$2,881); Estonia \$314 (\$3); Finland \$27,000 (\$13,000); French Africa \$41,000 (\$2,000); French Guiana \$2,234 (\$1,242); French West Indies \$5,700 (\$4,600); Madagascar \$750 (nil); St. Pierre and Miquelon \$10,200 (\$8,600); Germany \$435,000 (\$280,000); Greece \$1,542 (\$538); Guatemala \$9,000 (\$4,000); Hayti \$17,000 (\$5,000); Hungary \$188 (nil); Iceland \$3,159 (nil); Iraq \$8,435 (\$300); Italy \$160,000 (\$117,000); Japan \$756,000 (\$683,000); Korea \$1,064 (\$372); Liberia \$754 (\$421); Lithuania \$853 (nil); Morocco \$3,497 (\$2,801); Netherlands \$1,020,000 (\$433,000); Dutch East Indies \$28,000 (\$13,000); Dutch Guiana \$1,573 (\$1,086); Dutch West Indies \$4,377 (\$1,881); Nicaragua \$2,098 (\$1,628); Norway \$220,000 (\$176,000); Peru \$71,000 (\$19,000); Poland and Danzig \$21,000 (\$3,000); Portugal \$3,230 (\$697); Azores and Madeira \$2,539 (\$1,021); Portuguese Africa \$95,000 (\$62,000); Roumania \$4,833 (nil); Salvador \$3,409 (\$608); Spain \$214,000 (\$111,000); Canary Islands \$3,998 (\$870); Sweden \$39,000 (\$13,000); United States \$12,870,000 (\$8,382,000); Alaska \$11,000 (\$5,000); Virgin Islands \$505 (nil); Puerto Rico \$7,649 (\$4,150); Uruguay \$8,000 (\$2,000).

There were 20 countries to which decreased exports went: Abyssinia nil (\$245); China \$156,000 (\$306,000); Denmark \$71,000 (\$93,000); France \$411,000 (\$552,000); French Oceania \$936 (\$63,700); Honduras \$10,000 (\$11,000); Mexico \$98,000 (\$118,000); Panama \$8,000 (\$13,000); Paraguay nil (\$7); Persia \$145 (\$3,420); San Domingo \$3,000 (\$11,000); Siam \$210 (\$356); Switzerland \$9,000 (\$24,000); Syria \$896 (\$4,563); Turkey \$6 (\$140); Hawaii \$9,000 (\$54,000); Philippine Islands \$33,000 (\$36,000); Venezuela \$24,000 (\$33,000); Yugoslavia nil (\$2).

Another Large Export of Bacon and Hams

The export of meats in April was of the value of \$1,760,904 compared with \$461,760 in April 1933, an increase of 282 per cent. The amount sent to the United Kingdom alone last month was \$1,721,980 and of this, bacon and hams accounted for \$1,671,103. While some other meats are making progress, particularly poultry and soups, the spectacular advance is in bacon and hams.

Heaps of Sausage Casings

The export of sausage casings, the non-artificial variety, has amounted to the value of \$1,039,150 in the past twelve months. In the previous twelve months it was \$547,708.

Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index number of industrial common stocks was 127.7 for the week ending May 17 as compared with 131.0 for the previous week, domestic utility common 56.7 compared with 57.7, common of companies located abroad 100.3 compared with 101.5 and for all three groups of common combined 95.0 compared with 97.0.

Paraffine Wax from India

There was a very large importation of paraffine wax in April, 606,194 pounds valued at \$27,599, compared with 85,863 at \$2,499 a year ago. It came mainly from British India.

Wood Pulp and Screenings

The export of wood pulp and screenings in April amounted to 743,146 cwt. valued at \$1,680,002 compared with 672,612 at \$1,282,039 a year ago. Most of it went to the United States.

Increased Export of Newsprint

Newsprint exported in April amounted to 3,140,619 cwt. of the value of \$5,319,708 the quantity a year ago being 2,262,774 cwt. at \$4,535,747. United States was by far the largest purchaser at a value of \$4,825,000.

Telegraphic Reports on Crop Conditions

Beginning on May 29 for the Prairie Provinces and on June 12 for the whole of Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will release a series of weekly telegraphic reports on crop conditions. In general, the provincial Departments of Agriculture send a general summary based in most cases on telegraphic advice received from their own fieldmen scattered over the province. In addition to these reports, wires are received from the officers of the Experimental Farms and Illustration Stations systems. Entomologists and plant pathologists of the Dominion Department of Agriculture also report in connection with their special fields and officials of western companies covering hail insurance have also kindly consented to report on hail damage.

The reports for the whole of Canada will be released from Ottawa at 4 p.m. E.D.S. time on the following dates: June 12 and 26; July 10 and 31, August 14 and 28. Additional reports for the Prairie Provinces will be released at the same hour on the following dates: May 29; June 6 and 19; July 4, 17 and 24; August 8 and 21; and September 5.

Increased Exports of Asbestos

Exports of asbestos in April amounted to 4,674 tons of the value of \$198,733 compared with 2,085 at \$133,863 a year ago; asbestos sand and waste 4,606 tons at \$62,683 compared with 2,910 at \$41,336; asbestos manufactures \$7,054 compared with \$1,273.

Imports of Autos etc. in April

Imports of vehicles of iron in April amounted in value to \$2,857,077, of which \$28,510 came from the United Kingdom and \$2,826,229 from the United States. The latter was largely auto parts. There were six traction engines at \$20,266 from the United States, one bus at \$4,191 from the United Kingdom, 210 autos at \$1,200 or less each from the United States and two from the United Kingdom, 42 trucks from the United States and eight from the United Kingdom. An unusual item was the fact that there were as many motor cycles from the United States as from the United Kingdom, 33 from each. As a rule these imports are largely from Great Britain. The United States supply was valued at \$8,963 and the British at \$6,770. The total April importation a year ago was valued at \$1,053,370 not much more than one-third of that of last month.

Crude Petroleum Imports

Imported crude petroleum in April came entirely from the United States and Peru, 35,904,749 gallons from the former and 3,078,709 from the latter. The total was 2,800,000 in excess of a year ago.

New Zealand Leads with Per Capita Trade Balance in 1933

New Zealand had a trade balance of \$55,600,000 in 1933 which made a per capita trade balance of \$36.19. New Zealand stood first in this respect amongst leading countries of the world. Australia was second with a trade balance of \$161,500,000 and per capita \$24.39; Canada third with \$136,600,000 and \$12.79; British South Africa fourth with \$97,200,000 and \$11.78; Argentina fifth with \$77,000,000 and \$6.59; Germany sixth with \$219,100,000 and \$3.31; United States seventh with \$246,500,000 and \$1.96. Brazil and British India came next in order.

After these came the countries with debit balances. Japan was tenth with a debit balance of \$15,700,000 and a per capita debit balance of 24 cents. The United Kingdom was eighteenth with debit balance of \$1,189,400,000 and per capita \$25.55.

New Zealand's per capita trade balance was only \$21.98 in 1932, Australia \$14.14, Canada \$4.68, British South Africa \$22.72, Argentina \$11.32, Germany \$4.42, United States \$2.64.

Farm Implements and Machinery Exports

The total export of farm implements and machinery amounting to \$232,651 was a large increase over the \$80,246 exportation of April last year. Agricultural implements and machines parts valued at \$73,782, harvesters and binders at \$67,251 and ploughs and parts at \$34,267 were the largest items. Exports valued at \$54,887 went to the United Kingdom and \$50,302 to the United States. During the twelve months ended April, farm implements and machinery exports totalled \$1,972,231 compared with \$1,234,904 in the same period a year ago.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on May 18 amounted to 200,836,628 compared with 202,363,939 the week before and 207,876,601 for the corresponding week last year. Canadian wheat in the United States was shown as 3,672,977 bushels, of which 3,064,620 were at Buffalo, 111,228 bushels at New York and 288,000 at Erie. This compared with 3,280,918 on the same date last year, of which 1,780,214 were located at Buffalo, 72,206 at New York and 1,414,000 at Erie. United States wheat in Canada was shown as 132,760 bushels compared with 4,865,859 last year. In transit wheat on the lakes amounted to 4,319,425 compared with 7,398,924 the week before and 4,022,460 last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending May 11 amounted to 1,071,769 bushels compared with 846,028 bushels the week before and 2,443,174 in the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of last year: Manitoba 103,195 (306,383) bushels; Saskatchewan 569,232 (1,198,035); Alberta 399,342 (938,756). For the forty-one weeks of the crop year marketings were: Manitoba 25,483,750 (33,969,682) bushels; Saskatchewan 97,647,620 (170,076,984); Alberta 74,694,712 (130,113,376); total 197,826,082 (334,160,042).

Export clearances during the week ending May 18 amounted to 4,908,645 bushels compared with 3,267,288 the week before and 4,631,152 in the corresponding week last year. Clearances for the past week were the second largest so far this crop year. By ports the clearances were as follows: Montreal 2,831,648 (1,478,582); Quebec 1,086,228 (621,800); Sorel 516,000 (1,064,718); Vancouver-New Westminster 321,769 (959,052); United States ports 153,000 (507,000); total 4,908,645 (4,631,152).

For the forty-two weeks of the crop year clearances were: Vancouver-New Westminster 39,859,170 (82,966,654); Montreal 36,251,584 (52,136,536); United States ports 22,753,000 (22,176,000); Quebec 10,449,493 (3,278,748); Sorel 6,532,662 (14,395,084); St. John 5,601,996 (6,864,873); Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030); Halifax 1,942,691 (1,655,901); Victoria nil (1,166,721); Prince Rupert nil (677,813); Total 126,098,487 (188,054,360).

Milk Products Imports in April

Butter of the value of \$111,860 was imported into Canada during April compared with \$92,559 in April last year. The United Kingdom supplied to the amount of \$62,185 and New Zealand \$49,477 with a small importation from the United States. Fresh milk and cream valued at \$209 came from the United States. Cheese to the amount of \$14,837 was more than double the import of April last year. It came from eight countries, mainly from the United States, France, Italy and Switzerland. Powdered and condensed milk came from the United States valued at \$83.

Egg Imports in April

Eggs in the shell imported in April amounted to 5,542 dozen valued at \$2,877 compared with 1,914 at \$1,466 in April last year. Frozen and dried eggs were 6,735 pounds valued at \$3,871 compared with 1,122 at \$136 last year. The United States and Hong Kong supplied nearly all the eggs in the shell while the United Kingdom, the United States and China supplied the frozen and dried variety.

Footwear Trade Increases in April

Footwear, except rubber, imported during April was of a total value of \$82,606. This was an increase of \$28,865 over April last year. Of that amount boots and shoes with canvas uppers valued at \$29,523 were imported. The largest suppliers were the United Kingdom, the United States and Czechoslovakia.

Export, in April valued at \$7,239 was a large increase over that of April last year when the value was \$707. Exports went mainly to the United Kingdom with smaller amounts to the United States, Bermuda, Smaller British West Indies and St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Rubber Imports during April

Imports of rubber into Canada in April increased substantially over April last year, the total value being \$765,860 compared with \$168,075. The bulk of the import was raw rubber, practically all of it to the value of \$573,748 coming from the United States. There were 4,336 dozen golf balls valued at \$12,343 from the United Kingdom and 3 dozen at \$14 from the United States. Raincoats from the United Kingdom numbered 1,238 at \$3,439.

Leather Footwear from Czechoslovakia

A feature of the April imports of leather footwear was 10,850 pairs of women's shoes at \$15,484, 8,800 pairs of men's shoes or slippers at \$2,650 and 97,000 pairs of leather shoes with canvas uppers at \$26,644 from Czechoslovakia.

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, was 71.0 for the week ending May 18, as compared with 71.1 for the week preceding.

Vegetable Products dropped fractionally from 64.9 to 64.8, lower quotations for rye, flour, raw rubber and potatoes being of slightly more consequence than increases for flax, oats, and wheat. Animals and Their Products also fell 0.1 from 65.3 to 65.2, because of declines for hides, leather, livestock, and lard. Eggs and cheese averaged higher. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products were unchanged at 74.1.

Iron and Its Products advanced from 87.3 to 87.4, largely due to firmer quotations for steel sheets. Wood, Wood Products and Paper mounted from 66.7 to 65.9 with maple lumber and groundwood pulp moving upward. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products fell from 66.1 to 65.9, principally due to decreases for copper sheet, domestic lead, tin, and zinc, while silver was firmer. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products declined from 85.8 to 85.5, and Chemicals and Allied Products advanced from 81.8 to 81.9.

Imports from British Empire Countries
In April Increased by 43 Per Cent

Imports from British Empire countries in April amounted to \$9,395,700 compared with \$6,550,200 in the same month last year, an increase of \$2,845,500 or more than 43 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom increased by 22 per cent, British India 649, Jamaica 29, Australia 35, New Zealand 159.

There were 16 British Empire countries from which increased imports came: United Kingdom \$6,525,000 (\$5,361,000); Aden \$13 (nil); British East Africa \$96,000 (\$36,500); British South Africa \$259,000 (\$8,000); Nigeria \$16,700 (\$123); Sierra Leone \$207 (\$149); Bermuda \$5,533 (\$5,497); British India \$1,131,400 (\$150,867); Ceylon \$143,000 (\$39,000); Straits Settlements \$50,000 (\$20,000); Barbados \$122,700 (\$49,200); Jamaica \$218,000 (\$169,000); Newfoundland \$16,000 (\$12,000); Australia \$202,000 (\$149,000); Fiji \$107,000 (\$39,000); New Zealand \$397,000 (\$153,000).

There were decreased imports from 8 countries: Irish Free State \$1,024 (\$3,534); Gold Coast \$7,796 (\$15,245); British Guiana \$19,400 (\$95,500); British Honduras \$993 (\$18,985); British Sudan nil (\$500); Trinidad and Tobago \$2,689 (\$128,473); Smaller British West Indies \$13,000 (\$22,000); Hong Kong \$56,900 (\$60,200); Malta nil (\$49); Palestine \$4,000 (\$13,000).

Imports from Foreign Countries in
April Increased by 82 Per Cent

Imports from foreign countries in April amounted to \$25,419,000 compared with \$13,907,000 in April last year, an increase of \$11,512,000 or over 82 per cent. The increase from the United States was 84 p.c., China 158 p.c., Cuba 349 p.c., Germany 44 p.c., Netherlands 86 p.c., and Sweden 286 p.c.

There were 46 foreign countries from which increased imports came in April, the figures in brackets being those of the corresponding month last year: Abyssinia \$11,843 (\$676); Argentina \$165,000 (\$8,000); Austria \$20,000 (\$11,000); Belgium \$192,000 (\$183,000); Brazil \$76,000 (\$38,000); Chile \$2,713 (\$1,013); China \$241,000 (\$93,000); Colombia \$62,000 (\$38,000); Costa Rica \$7,836 (\$2,048); Cuba \$142,000 (\$32,000); Czechoslovakia \$135,000 (\$71,000); Denmark \$5,000 (\$3,000); Ecuador \$289 (\$174); Egypt \$206,400 (\$1,500);

Estonia \$79 (\$14); Finland \$3,000 (\$1,000); France \$292,900 (\$288,300); Madagascar \$766 (\$106); St. Pierre and Miquelon \$2,296 (\$1,776); Germany \$535,000 (\$370,000); Greece \$5,600 (\$3,400); Iraq \$12,500 (\$5,200); Italy \$136,000 (\$133,800); Japan \$294,000 (\$156,000); Mexico \$61,700 (\$39,400); Netherlands \$188,000 (\$97,000); Dutch East Indies \$31,900 (\$5,289); Norway \$53,200 (\$15,800); Panama \$8,129 (\$15); Persia \$20,000 (\$2,800); Portugal \$5,000 (\$3,000); Azores and Madeira \$6,200 (\$4,900); Portuguese Africa \$2,548 (nil); Russia \$50,073 (nil); San Domingo \$112,400 (\$21,700); Siam \$480 (nil); Spain \$55,000 (\$14,000); Sweden \$186,000 (\$48,000); Switzerland \$181,000 (\$138,000); Syria \$234 (\$151); United States \$21,771,000 (\$11,787,000); Hawaii \$12,600 (\$351); Philippine Islands \$10,200 (\$1,147); Uruguay \$2,520 (nil); Venezuela \$12,261 (\$338); Yugoslavia \$4,187 (\$1,955).

There were 10 countries from which decreased imports came: French Africa \$2,234 (\$2,728); French West Indies nil (\$82); Guatemala nil (\$5,813); Hungary \$2,824 (\$6,007); Iceland nil (\$69); Lithuania nil (\$71); Dutch West Indies nil (\$145,894); Paraguay nil (\$15); Peru \$99,000 (\$118,000); Poland and Danzig \$1,128 (\$2,534); Alaska \$67 (\$289).

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Imports of Rubber in April.
2. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings in April.
3. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
4. Footwear Trade in April.
5. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs in April.
6. Cement, Clay Products and Lime Production, March 1934.
7. Exports of Canadian Lumber, April.
8. Industrial Training Schools, Corrective and Reformative Institutions.
9. Canada's Leading Mineral Products in March.
10. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
11. Canada's Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries in April.
12. Exports of Canadian Petroleum and Its Products in April.
13. Exports of Canadian Paints and Varnishes in April.
14. Production of Iron and Steel in April.
15. Output of Central Electric Stations in April.
16. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings in April.
17. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
18. Imports and Exports of Asbestos in April.
19. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery in April.
20. Exports of Canadian Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable in April.
21. Exports of Canadian Pulpwood, Wood Pulp and Paper in April.
22. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products in April.
23. Imports of Vehicles of Iron in April.
24. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Quebec in 1933.

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