

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS

JUN 11 1934

No. 86.

Ottawa, Saturday, June 9, 1934.

PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARYWeekly Review of Economic Statistics--
Appreciable Advance of 13 per cent
Since the First Week of January

The economic index, maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, recorded a further gain in the week ended June 2, in continuance of the upward trend shown since the beginning of the year. The standing was 96.1 compared with 94.0 in the preceding week, a gain of more than 2 percent. While three of the major factors showed recessions for the week, the influence of substantial gains in the other components was sufficient to raise the economic index to a new high position for the year. The index was 84.9 in the first week of January and an appreciable advance has continued during the first five months resulting in a rise of about 13 per cent.

While carloadings showed a recession in the last week for which statistics are available, the freight movement of the first 21 weeks of 1934 exceeded the same period of last year by 23.5 per cent. Loadings in the elapsed period of the present year were 871,000 cars compared with 705,000 in the same period of 1933, the increase being no less than 166,000 cars. Each of the eleven commodity classes recorded gains in this comparison, marked increases being shown in miscellaneous commodities, general merchandise, forestry products, coal and ore.

The higher level of business operations is confirmed by the trend of the monthly index of the physical volume of business which in March and April reached a maximum point since mid-year 1931. The business index is based on 45 factors representing mining, manufacture, electric power, construction and distribution. The standing in April was 92.6 compared with 69.8 in the same month of 1933.

The milling industry was more active in April than in the preceding month. The output of wheat flour was 1,089,000 barrels compared with 1,064,000, the adjusted gain being nearly 24 per cent. A moderate increase was shown in the production of rolled oats, the index moving up from 87.1 to 88.9. Oatmeal and corn flour were produced in greater volume.

The weekly index of wholesale prices moved up from 70.7 in the week of May 26 to 71.7 in the week ended June 2, counterbalancing the recession since March 24. The gain of one point in the index not normally subject to wide fluctuations reflects mainly the marked recovery in grain prices during the week under review. No. 1 northern wheat averaged 78.6 cents per bushel in the week ended June 2 compared with 71.1 cents in the preceding week and coarse grains recorded advances. The monthly index of wholesale prices for May remained unchanged from the preceding month at 71.1. Recessions had been shown in March and April but the downward trend was interrupted by the constructive tendencies of last month.

A bright spot of the week was a further gain in high-grade bond prices following the spectacular advance from the first of the year. The index of four Dominion Government refunding bonds was 124.8 in the week ended June 2, compared with 124.4 in the preceding week. The bid quotations for the 5 per cent 1943 refunding bond was 109 $\frac{1}{4}$ on May 31 and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent refunding bonds were quoted at 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ on the same date. The advance of Dominion Government bonds to such a high point has favourable implications as to the credit situation and the flow of investment funds in the direction of profitable enterprise.

Bank clearings recorded a sharp gain in the week ended May 31, reaching the highest point in any week since the first of the year with one exception. Total clearings in the 32 centres were \$352,200,000 compared with \$258,000,000 in the preceding week, an adjusted gain of more than 21 per cent. The index was 102.8 in the week under review compared with 84.8 in the week ended May 23.

The index of 113 common stocks traded on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges was 95.2 in the week of May 31 compared with 95.3 in the preceding week. Advances were recorded by the oils and beverages and a few other groups, the net result being that the general level was nearly maintained. The sale of shares on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges at 130,113 reached a low point for the year in the week ended May 28.

The mining marked showed gains in the last two weeks of May, the general index being up from 126.7 to 133.1. The index of 19 golds increased from 121.3 to 127.2 and the base metal index rose from 152.9 to 161.1 during the fortnight.

The gain of the economic index over the same date of last year was 15.5 per cent, the standing being 96.1 as against 83.2. Gains ranging from 15 per cent to 25 per cent were recorded by the major factors, except speculative trading which was at a much lower level.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended June 2nd amounted to 44,614 cars, as against 38,886 in 1933 and 42,614 in 1932. Grain loadings have been declining steadily since the third week in April and, with a total of 4,701 cars as against 8,802 last year, the index number dropped to 53.23. There were over 100 million bushels of grain in western country and interior elevators on June 1, but there was also 46 per cent more grain in Fort William-Port Arthur elevators and 24 per cent more in Pacific coast elevators than at this time last year. All other commodities but live stock showed increases over last year's loadings and coal, coke, lumber, pulpwood, pulp and paper, other forest products and ore were also heavier than in 1932.

Total loadings in the eastern division at 31,643 cars were well above the totals for 1933 and 1932, but the western division's total of 12,971 cars was 2,498 below last year's and the same number of cars below 1932 loadings, the 4,121 decrease in grain and a small decrease in other forest products more than offsetting increases in other commodities.

World Shipments of Wheat and Wheatflour

World shipments of wheat and flour for the week ending June 4 amounted to 7,779,000 bushels as compared with shipments of 9,902,000 for the previous week and 9,984,000 for the corresponding week in 1932-33. North American and Argentine shipments showed decreases of 1,150,000 and 924,000 respectively, as compared with last week while Australian shipments were slightly higher.

Coarse Grains in Store

The visible supply of oats on June 1 was 10,580,797 bushels, all of it being in Canadian elevators. Barley amounted to 9,270,701, flaxseed 509,716 and rye 3,907,791. The total is about the same as in the two previous years.

About Trade with Mexico

Mexico's exports to Great Britain in 1933, amounting in value to 79,000,000 pesos, showed a very large increase over the 12,000,000 of 1932, while imports from Great Britain increased from 14,000,000 to 22,000,000 pesos.

Canadian trade statistics show imports from Mexico during 1933 valued at \$390,029 as against imports valued at \$1,043,883 in 1932. The great drop was almost entirely due to the decrease in the value of tomatoes. Whereas in 1932 some 16,000,000 pounds of tomatoes valued at \$842,918 were imported, the quantity was reduced to a little over 8,000,000 pounds valued at only \$162,697 in 1933. Other principal products shown as imported from Mexico in 1933, with their values, were: green coffee, \$93,549; sugar, \$33,073; settlers' effects, \$25,915; fuel oil (ships' stores), \$24,952; petroleum \$20,157; cattle hides \$9,459; fresh vegetables, \$9,085.

Canadian exports to Mexico had a total value of \$1,583,454 in 1933 as compared with \$1,218,870 in 1932. The principal commodities, with their respective values, were as follows: soda and sodium compounds, \$1,007,481 in 1933 and \$915,774 in 1932; acids \$48,935 and \$23,170; electrical apparatus, \$45,599 and \$39,668; oilcloth, \$38,520 and \$18,893; malt, \$30,864 and \$16,131; tire casings, \$27,310 and \$5,798; felt, \$26,920 and \$18,029; aluminium bars, \$21,195 and \$11,365; ferro-silicon, \$16,185 and \$14,410.

Imports of Sausage Casings by Great Britain

Imports of sausage casings are not individually entered in the United Kingdom trade returns, but it is estimated that the United States supplies nearly 50 per cent of the total imports, New Zealand 20 per cent, Australia 15 per cent, and Denmark about 10 per cent. Small quantities come from other countries, including the Irish Free State and Canada.

Business Conditions in the United States

Business operations in the United States showed expansion in April, the advance in the last five months having been of a moderate character compared with that commencing in April 1933. The rate of steel mill operations increased sharply in April, rising to 51 p.c. of capacity in the week ended May 5. Thirteen blast furnaces were added to the active quota during the month. Prices for copper, lead and zinc advanced moderately during April. The code of fair competition for the copper-mining industry approved April 21 provided for the allocation of domestic sales among primary producers on the basis of their respective capacities, for the daily filing of prices, and for the virtual freezing of stocks, the latter being accomplished through agreements with fabricators that the bulk of current requirements shall be supplied from newly mined copper.

The adjusted awards of construction contracts declined in April. A decline of 5 p.c. after seasonal adjustment was shown in carloadings mainly due to contraction in coal shipments. Net railway operating income amounted to \$52 million, about five times that of one year ago. The estimated output of about 400,000 cars and trucks for April was the highest in any month in four years. The production of electric power advanced slightly.

Common stock prices showed a decline of 3 p.c. as measured by an index of 90 stocks. Money rates were generally unchanged, except that bill rates, under the pressure of idle funds, dropped to new low levels, 90-day maturities going to $\frac{1}{4}$ bid and $\frac{3}{16}$ asked. The volume of surplusbank reserves increased during April and on the 18th stood at a record high of over \$1,600,000,000.

Business Conditions in Great Britain

British figures on April 23rd showed 2,148,195 unemployed persons on the registers of employment exchanges, a decrease of 53,382 on the month and 549,439 on the year. Approximately 10,140,000 persons between the ages of 16 and 64 were in employment on the latest date.

British imports in April were £56,330,000 as compared with £51,150,000 in the same month of 1933. Exports of British products were £30,090,000 as compared with £26,395,000, and re-exports £5,010,000 as compared with £3,537,000 in the same month of 1933.

British retail trade in March showed an increase of 5.7 p.c. in value and 3.3 p.c. in number of employees as compared with March 1933.

The British Board of Trade Journal showed that the volume of United Kingdom retained imports in the first quarter of 1934 was greater than in the same period of either 1931, 1932 or 1933. The same was the case with exports of domestic products.

Milk Production in 1933 Increased-- Heavy Decline in Cheese Output Shown

The total milk production of Canada in 1933 is estimated at 16,024,831,000 pounds, as compared with 15,917,868,000 in 1932, an increase of 106,963,000. Five of the provinces shared in this increase as indicated by the following percentages: Manitoba 9.9; Saskatchewan 4.1; Alberta 2.5; New Brunswick 1.4; Nova Scotia 5.8. The percentage decline in production for each of the other provinces is as follows: British Columbia 8.0; Prince Edward Island 4.2; Ontario 0.6; Quebec 0.1.

From this milk there were manufactured 2,492,799,000 pounds of dairy butter and 5,140,353,000 of creamery. As compared with 1932, dairy butter shows a decrease of 451,400 pounds while creamery butter increased by 3,403,173. Total butter production increased by 2,951,773 pounds.

Cheese production amounted to 10,565,400 homemade and 1,233,107,600 factory made. Homemade cheese decreased 83,800 pounds and factory cheese decreased 10,425,343 pounds, a combined decrease of 10,509,143. In percentage terms butter production increased 0.9 per cent and cheese production decreased 8.6 per cent.

The quantity of milk used in miscellaneous factory products was 223,436,000 pounds as against 219,571,000 in 1932, which shows an increase over the previous year but there was a sharp decline from 252,532,000 in 1931 and 312,800,000 in 1930.

The whole milk otherwise used in 1933 was 6,924,570,000 pounds compared with 6,823,751,000 in 1932. The quantity was also an increase over the two previous years;.....

The total value of all dairy products in 1933 was \$167,488,321 as compared with \$159,074,133 in 1932, an increase of \$8,414,188 or 5.3 per cent. By provinces the values were: Ontario \$70,606,500; Quebec \$43,193,400; Alberta \$12,723,500; Saskatchewan \$12,313,100; Manitoba \$10,796,100; British Columbia \$7,109,400; Nova Scotia \$4,941,300; New Brunswick \$4,317,500; Prince Edward Island \$1,487,521.

Farm Egg Production in 1933 Lower

The total production of farm eggs in 1933 is approximately 210,585,000 dozen as compared with 229,461,000 in 1932. The estimated values are \$26,345,000 for 1933, and \$29,830,000 for 1932. These estimates relate only to eggs produced by hens on farms, and do not include eggs of urban poultry or of farm turkeys, ducks or geese.

The 1933-34 Potato Situation

The production of potatoes in 1933 amounted to 41,296,000 cwt. as compared with 39,416,000 cwt. in 1932. The quantity unmerchantable amounted to 3,060,000 cwt., as compared with 3,581,000 cwt. in 1932.

Exports of potatoes amounted to 1,625,000 cwt. in the year ending March 31, 1934, as compared with 1,117,000 cwt. in the preceding year.

At March 31, 1934, there remained in farmers' hands 12,272,000 cwt., as compared with 11,880,000 cwt. at the same date in 1933.

Sugar Beet Production and Beetroot Sugar Industry

The production of refined beetroot sugar has increased greatly since 1919 when it amounted to 37,839,271 pounds of the value of \$3,924,411. In that year the value per pound was 10.4 cents. In 1933 the quantity was 131,392,501 pounds valued at \$5,713,181 but the value per pound was only 4.4 cents, the same as in 1932. The highest value was 14.4 in 1920.

The acreage of sugar beets grown in 1919 was 18,800, producing 9.50 tons to the acre, or a total of 180,000 tons, the average price \$14.61 per ton, making a total revenue of \$2,630,027. The largest revenue was \$5,307,243 from 34,491 acres in 1920. The yield was 343,000 tons at an average price of \$15.47.

The acreage sown to sugar beets in 1933 shows a decrease of 1,010 acres as compared with 1932. There was a decrease in production of 63,280 tons, or 12.5 per cent, while the value of the crop dropped from \$3,113,942 in 1932 to \$2,790,929 in 1933, a decrease of \$323,013 or 10.4 per cent. The production of beetroot sugar declined slightly from 132,016,859 pounds in 1932 to 131,392,501 pounds in 1933, a decrease of 624,358 pounds, or 0.5 per cent, while the value of production shows a corresponding decrease of \$76,024, or 1.3 per cent from \$5,789,205 in 1932 to \$5,713,181 in 1933. The figures for the acreage and production of sugar beets are lower than those published annually in the January issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, in which sugar beets grown for feed are included.

During 1933, three Canadian beetroot factories were in operation, viz., those of the Canada and Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., at Chatham and Wallaceburg, Ontario, and the Canadian Sugar Factories, Ltd., at Raymond, Alberta.

Changes in the Value of Retail Sales in April

The index of the value of retail sales in April, as measured by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (January, 1929=100) shows a slight decrease as compared with March, 1934. The general index stands at 72.1 for April, and in March it was 73.6. If seasonal influences (Easter sales being in March), shorter month and price tendencies be taken into account, the April index may be considered as at least maintaining the improved tendencies of recent months.

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 April 1934 with March 1934, index numbers moved as follows:

Boot and shoe sales advanced from 70.1 to 76.5; Clothing from 87.4 to 92.9; Dyers and Cleaners from 107.5 to 125.9; Furniture from 46.9 to 52.9, and Hardware from 71.0 to 104.3. Candy sales decreased from 93.0 to 66.5; Drugs from 82.0 to 72.8; General and Departmental from 66.8 to 65.2; Groceries and Meats from 83.0 to 75.1; Music and Radio from 22.8 to 21.0, and Restaurants from 58.6 to 55.6.

Comparing April 1934 with April 1933, index numbers were higher for six groups and lower for five groups. Drug sales rose from 71.9 to 72.8; Dyers and Cleaners from 118.7 to 125.9; Furniture from 48.0 to 52.9; Groceries and Meats from 73.2 to 75.1; Hardware from 76.2 to 104.3, and Music and Radio from 17.3 to 21.0. Boots and Shoes fell from 78.1 to 76.5; Candy from 86.8 to 66.5; Clothing from 110.5 to 92.9; General and Departmental from 66.5 to 65.2, and Restaurants from 56.4 to 55.6.

Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors index of industrial common stocks was 128.5 for the week ending May 31st compared with 128.6 for the previous week, domestic utility common 55.7 compared with 56.6, common of companies located abroad 101.8 compared with 100.1, and for all three groups of common combined 95.2 compared with 95.3.

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 133.1 for the week ending May 31 as compared with 131.5 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks rose from 125.7 to 127.2, and four base metals stocks from 159.3 to 161.1.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in May

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, at 71.1 in May, was the same as in the previous month. 77 quotations were higher, 110 were lower, while 380 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products advanced from 64.4 to 65.2, gains for barley, corn, wheat, oats, flax and coffee influencing the index more than losses for bran, shorts, sugar and potatoes. Animals and Their Products dropped from 67.0 to 65.5, declines for hides, leather, steers, calves, fresh meats, milk and butter outweighing advances for hogs, lambs, cured meats and eggs.

Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products declined from 73.8 to 73.7, reduced prices for raw silk, silk hosiery, raw wool and worsted cloth yarns more than counterbalancing higher quotations for cotton duck and artificial silk hosiery. Wood, Wood Products and Paper rose from 65.6 to 65.8, owing chiefly to higher prices for maple and birch lumber. Iron and Its Products moved up from 87.2 to 87.4, due principally to gains for steel sheets.

Non-Ferrous Metals, and Their Products fell from 65.7 to 64.5, influenced largely by easier prices for copper, lead, tin and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products declined from 85.6 to 85.5, because of reductions in the price of gasoline. Chemicals and Allied Products were 81.9 in May as against 81.8 in the previous month, declines for copper sulphate and fertilizers being more than offset by advances for refined glycerine and tartaric acid.

Fisheries in Nova Scotia during 1933

The Nova Scotia fisheries record a larger catch (combining all kinds) in 1933 than in the preceding year, but the value of the product as marketed is slightly lower.

The total value of the fisheries production of the province in 1933 was \$6,010,601, compared with \$6,557,943 in 1932. These totals represent the value of the fish as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh or canned, cured or otherwise prepared. The lobster fishery is of chief importance, with a total marketed value of \$1,884,715, followed by cod with \$1,442,599. Decreases from 1932 are shown in the catch and marketed value of the lobsters, but increases in both are shown for cod. Other chief kinds of fish for which increases in catch and marketed value are recorded are mackerel, herring, halibut, swordfish and scallops.

.....

Per Capita Use of Paper by Countries

The leading countries of the world in per capita use of paper appear to be: United States 208 pounds, Canada 129, United Kingdom 96, Sweden 78, Germany 72, France 49.

Imports of Raw Sugar in April

Imports of raw sugar in April amounted to 45,681,100 pounds compared with 9,739,900 a year ago. This increase is remarkable when it is noted that the importation during the first four months of 1933 amounted to 174,058,000 pounds and in the first four months of 1934 dropped to 118,673,800.

The imports in April came from the following countries: British South Africa 14,458,700, San Domingo 10,646,200, Cuba 8,184,300, Fiji 5,617,500, Jamaica 4,732,500, Dutch West Indies 1,287,400, British Guiana 677,800, Barbados 76,100.

April Exports and Imports of Refined Sugar

The export of refined sugar in April was 753,000 pounds compared with 798,200 in April a year ago. Newfoundland was the chief purchaser. The imports amounted to 248,500 compared with 120,200. All of it came from British East Africa and the United States.

Railway Revenues in March Show a Large Recovery

Canadian railways increased their gross operating revenues for March from \$20,611,506 in 1933 to \$24,656,536 or by 19.6 per cent, and with operating expenses increased by only \$1,469,415, net operating revenues were increased by \$2,575,616, or from \$1,450,760 to \$4,026,377. Freight traffic, measured in ton miles, increased by 16.0 per cent and passenger traffic was 31.7 per cent heavier. The pay roll amounted to \$12,793,919 or \$260,731 more than in 1933. The average freight haul decreased from 371.7 miles to 314.4 miles, due largely to light grain traffic, but the average passenger journey increased by 4.4 per cent.

For the first quarter gross revenues amounted to \$66,293,728 as against \$55,042,743 in 1933 and the operating income amounted to \$3,132,523 as against a debit of \$3,365,636 last year.

With gross revenues increased by \$1,909,207, or from \$9,833,713 for March 1933 to \$11,742,920, and operating expenses up by \$630,881 or from \$10,090,966 to \$10,721,847, the net operating revenue of the Canadian National Railways was increased by \$1,278,326, or from a debit of \$257,254 last year to a credit of \$1,021,072. The number of employees was greater by 4,677 or 7.7 per cent, but there was only a slight increase in the pay roll. Freight traffic increased by 17.4 per cent and passenger traffic by 23.9 per cent.

All the United States lines of the Canadian National Railways showed improvement in both gross and net operating revenues and the system net revenue amounted to \$1,598,958, as against a loss of \$255,307 in 1933. For January - March, the operating income debit was reduced from \$5,723,271 in 1933 to \$1,769,960 in 1934.

Gross operating revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railway increased from \$8,777,280 in March 1933 to \$9,952,604 and, with an increase in operating expenses of only \$513,931, net operating revenues increased by \$661,392 or from \$1,213,893 to \$1,875,285 and the operating income increased from \$877,495 to \$1,518,929. Freight traffic was heavier than in 1933 by 6.4 per cent and passenger traffic increased by 39.7 per cent although passenger train miles decreased by 3.2 per cent, the number of passengers per train mile increasing from 31.2 last year to 45.0 in 1934. The average revenue per passenger train mile also increased from \$1.21 to \$1.53.

The operating income for the first quarter amounted to \$3,226,439 in 1934 and to \$1,297,479 in 1933, an increase of \$1,928,960, or 149 per cent.

Ochreous Iron Oxide

Sales of ochreous iron oxide in Canada during 1933 totalled 4,357 tons valued at \$53,450 as compared with an output of 5,240 tons worth \$46,161 in 1932. This material during 1933 came entirely from the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia, deposits in the former province contributing 96 per cent of the total. The greater part of the recent production in Quebec has originated at Red Mill, Pointe du Lac and Les Forges, these deposits all being situated near Three Rivers; in British Columbia the mineral was mined near Rainbow Lodge.

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, advanced from 70.7 for the week ended May 25 to 71.7 for the week of June 1.

Vegetable Products led the rise, mounting from 63.8 to 66.9. The sharpest increase in grain prices since last mid-summer was chiefly responsible for this advance, while flour and other milled products also moved higher. Animals and Their Products mounted from 65.5 to 65.6, due chiefly to firmer quotations for hogs, lambs, calves and eggs. Steers were lower. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products changed from 74.4 to 74.5, an increase for raw cotton being of more consequence than minor decreases for silk and wool. Wood, Wood Products and Paper rose from 65.8 to 66.1, largely because of price advances for spruce lumber. Iron and Its Products remained unchanged at 37.5. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products fell fractionally from 64.5 to 64.4, influenced by lower quotations for copper, silver and tin. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products were the same at 85.5. Chemicals and Allied Products rose from 81.9 to 82.0.

Higher prices for grains were instrumental in effecting an increase in the Canadian Farm Products index from 56.8 to 59.6. This was the highest level reached in 1934 and represented an appreciation of over 11 p.c. since the beginning of the year.

The Crop Situation--Rains Afford Almost General Relief

The rains of the past week afforded almost general relief to the parched grain fields and pastures of the Prairie Provinces. Heaviest precipitation was recorded in northern and eastern Manitoba, east-central and South-western Saskatchewan and over most of Alberta. Tuesday's rains were of further benefit to eastern and northern Manitoba, western Saskatchewan and southern Alberta. Dry areas are still reported in southern Manitoba, south-eastern, west-central and north-western Saskatchewan, and east-central Alberta. The weather has been cool and cloudy for several days. The light frosts reported from Calgary, Edmonton and Battleford caused no apparent damage.

While the grain crops are temporarily relieved over most of the West, there is continued anxiety regarding the growth of hay and pastures. These crops require more moisture than the spring grains and have suffered severely under the extremely unfavourable conditions.

The general rains will assist the grain crops to withstand grasshopper damage, but it is reported that these insects developed very rapidly during the past week. Poisoning is proceeding actively but serious damage has been done in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. 60 per cent of Manitoba's cropped area is reported as having bad to very bad grasshopper infestation. Heavy damage is evident in southern, central, and especially in south-western Saskatchewan. In Alberta, the damage is confined to the Hanna district and certain localities in the south.

Large Talc and Soapstone Production

The value of talc and soapstone produced in Canada during 1933 totalled \$186,749 as compared with \$159,038 in 1932. The combined value of these minerals represents an increase of 17 per cent over that of the preceding year and is the highest production value recorded for the industry since 1929. The recent increase in Canadian talc output, together with its rather diversified industrial applications, would appear to indicate a rather broad upward trend in production of manufactures, especially those in which this mineral is an essential constituent.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs

Domestic creamery and dairy butter in cold storage in the following cities was on June 1, the figures in brackets being the quantities of a year ago: Montreal 1,532,455 lb. (1,115,972); Toronto 730,132 (1,011,650); Winnipeg 445,022 (438,357). The quantities on May 1 were: Montreal 363,595 lb.; Toronto 243,524; Winnipeg 151,534.

Cheese stocks at Montreal 5,141,507 lb. (4,251,609); Toronto 1,964,396 (1,581,985); Winnipeg 82,856 (45,008). Stocks on May 1 were: Montreal 4,833,716; Toronto 2,315,729; Winnipeg 73,830.

Cold storage eggs were: Montreal 2,599,845 dozen (2,781,153); Toronto 1,882,032 (2,240,820); Winnipeg 1,038,270 (1,697,190). Stocks on May 1 were: Montreal 749,220; Toronto 545,210; Winnipeg 217,990.

Cars Imported by Ceylon

There were 422 motor cars imported by Ceylon during the first quarter of 1934, of which 380 were from the United Kingdom, 21 from Canada and 21 from foreign countries. Motor trucks etc. from all countries totalled 161, of which 68 were from Canada, 36 from the United Kingdom, 48 from the United States and 9 from Germany.

Trade with Egypt Growing

The Egyptian trade statistics credit Canada with total imports of £E59,275 or \$296,350 at par during 1933 compared with £E49,110 in 1932, an increase of £E10,165 or 20.4 per cent. The increase is due mostly to larger imports of apples from British Columbia, which totalled £\$36,171 in 1933 compared with £E22,437 in 1932. Exports of Egyptian products to Canada, which mainly comprise cotton, totalled £E98,011 in 1933, as against £E69,625 in 1932.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on June 1 amounted to 200,482,927 bushels compared with 199,774,248 the week before and 200,977,453 on the corresponding date of 1933. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 5,252,201 bushels compared with 4,545,659. In transit wheat on the lakes totalled 2,883,926 bushels compared with 3,004,306 in the previous week and 6,647,869 a year ago.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending May 25 amounted to 1,818,476 bushels, a decrease of 149,212 from the previous week. Marketings were as follows, the figures within brackets being those of a year ago: Manitoba 183,788 (127,508); Saskatchewan 898,590 (888,508); Alberta 736,098 (735,898); Total 1,818,476 (1,751,913). Forty-three weeks ending May 25: Manitoba 25,910,853 (34,642,534); Saskatchewan 99,376,639 (171,991,332); Alberta 76,324,754 (131,560,016); Total 201,612,246 (338,193,882).

Export clearances during the week ending June 1 amounted to 2,721,933 bushels compared with 2,407,019 the week before. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: Montreal 1,505,683 (1,381,668); Vancouver-New Westminster 749,633 (1,039,477); United States ports 237,000 (1,214,000); Sorel 136,000 (218,000); Quebec 93,617 (574,328); Victoria nil (681,031); Total 2,721,933 (5,108,504). Forty-four weeks ending June 1: Vancouver-New Westminster 41,174,481 (85,356,277); Montreal 38,636,642 (55,634,419); United States ports 23,224,000 (24,172,000); Quebec 10,822,493 (3,754,759); Sorel 7,117,245 (15,234,212); Saint John 5,601,996 (6,864,873); Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030); Halifax 1,942,691 (1,655,901); Victoria nil (1,847,752); Prince Rupert nil (677,813); Total 131,227,439 (197,834,036).

May Export of Wheat

The export of wheat in May was 19,023,770 bushels valued at \$13,562,154 compared with 21,464,848 at \$13,064,791 last year. This was a decrease in volume but an increase in value. The average value of wheat in May last year was 60.9 cents per bushel while last month it was 71.3 cents.

May Export of Wheatflour

The May export of wheatflour was 481,725 barrels of the value of \$1,651,024 compared with 565,080 barrels at \$1,735,078 a year ago. In May 1933 the average export price of flour was \$3.07 per barrel while last month it was \$3.43.

Much Increased Footwear Production

The quantity of leather footwear made during April amounted to 1,645,894 pairs, an increase over April 1933 of 203,874 pairs. Production was higher also than in April 1932. The total production of footwear for the four months of 1934 was 5,682,619 pairs, or an average per month of 1,420,655 pairs, compared with a total of 5,103,681 pairs and a monthly average of 1,275,920 pairs in the corresponding period of 1933.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Changes in the Value of Retail Sales, April, 1934.
2. Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada in 1930.
3. Wholesale Trade in the Prairie Provinces in 1930.
4. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
5. Weighted Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
6. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Nova Scotia, 1933.
7. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, 1934.
8. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, 1934.
9. Iron Oxides (Ochre) 1933.
10. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada, March, 1934.
11. Sugar Report for the Four Weeks ending May 19, 1934.
12. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces.
13. Production of Leather Footwear in Canada, April 1934.
14. Wholesale Trade in British Columbia, 1930.
15. Talc and Soapstone, 1933.
16. Weekly Grain Statistics.
17. Weekly Car Loadings,
18. Condition of Field Crops in Canada on May 31.

— o o o —

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010730263