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Department of Trade and Commerce

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics--Advance in
Business 48.7 p.c. over Low Point Last Year--May
Feature was Expansion of Manufacturing which Reached
its Highest Point Since July 1930--Remarkable Electricity Gain

A further expansion in business operations was shown in May, the business index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reaching a new high point since the early months of 1931. The index of the physical volume of business was 99.6 compared with 92.6 in the preceding month, a gain of 7.6 p.c. The lowest point for the index during the depression was 67.0 reached in February of last year. The advance over that point during the last sixteen months was no less than 48.7 p.c. The highest point in the post-war period was 139.8 reached in January, 1929. Nearly 45 p.c. of the decline during the following four years was counterbalanced by the resumption in activity from February 1933 to the present time. The business index is based on 45 factors, reflecting operations in mining, manufacturing, construction and distribution.

The factors measuring the trend of mining operations showed a high level, although after seasonal adjustment some decline was indicated from the preceding month. Copper exports were 31,757,000 pounds compared with 27,391,000. The gain in nickel and zinc exports was less than normal for the season. Receipts at the Mint and shipments of gold to external points were 252,440 ounces compared with 229,629. Silver shipments showed marked expansion, the adjusted index moving up from 34.0 to 87.7. The total was 1,559,000 ounces compared with 604,500 in April. More than twelve million pounds of bauxite were imported for the manufacture of aluminium compared with 7,027,000. The output of coal at 1,017,336 tons showed a marked gain over the 807,930 tons produced in April. The net result was that the index for mineral production based on nine factors was 146.3 as against 160.2 in April.

The feature of the month was the expansion in manufacturing operations, the index based on 29 factors moving up from 87.7 to 100.2. This point was the highest since July 1930.

Owing mainly to greater activity in the flour-milling and meat-packing industries, the index of food manufacturing showed an advance from 77.8 to 85.1. Output of wheat flour was 1,088,800 barrels compared with 1,064,400. Inspected cattle slaughterings were 133,083 head compared with 118,945 and the hog total was 266,541 compared with 251,847. Exports of cheese and canned salmon showed adjusted gains over April.

Cigarette releases were heavy in May, the total being 432,000,000 compared with 349,000,000. The gain in cigars was less than normal for the season, the general index for tobacco releases being 131.5 compared with 118.4 in the preceding month.

Imports of crude rubber were 4,968,000 pounds compared with 5,418,000. The manufacture of automobile tires showed progressive gains from the first of the year even after seasonal adjustment.

The production of leather boots and shoes in the last month for which statistics are available was 1,563,000 pairs compared with 1,603,000, the adjusted gain being 6.6 p.c.

A marked gain was shown in cotton imports for further manufacture. The receipts of raw cotton were 15,987,000 pounds compared with 9,376,000 in April, the gain after seasonal adjustment being over 66 p.c. The adjusted increase in imports of cotton yarn and thread was more than 23 p.c. The imports of wool for further manufacture was at a lower level. The index for the imports of textile materials moved up from 105.8 to 156.5.

The paper and lumber group made an excellent exhibit in May, the output of newsprint exceeding all records since 1929. The total in May was 242,539 tons compared with 216,507, the adjusted gain being nearly 9 p.c. The index of the exports of woodpulp showed a gain to a new high point for 1934. Exports of planks and boards were 112,777,000 feet compared with 60,869,000 in April, the gain in exports of shingles being less than normal for the season. The index of operations in the paper and lumber group was 103.6 compared with 94.2.

The index of activity in the iron and steel industry was higher than in any month since April 1931, the standing being 80.6 compared with 74.0 in the preceding month. The output of steel production showed moderate recession after seasonal adjustment. The index

of pig iron production was 55.6 compared with 42.3. Imports of iron and steel commodities showed a marked gain. Automobile production was greater than in any month since May 1930. The gain over April after seasonal adjustment was about 8 p.c. Crude petroleum imports at 98,900,000 gallons compared with 39,000,000 in April, were greater than in any month since last September.

The index of construction operations at 35.1 showed a gain in May, but the level was still low compared with prosperous years. Contracts were estimated at \$17,383,000 compared with \$11,469,200. Building permits showed a gain from \$2,246,000 in April to \$2,965,000 in May.

The average daily output of electric power at 59,022,000 k.w.h. compared with 56,555,000 in April, reached a new high point in the history of the industry. The total output of 1,829,681,000 k.w.h. exceeded all previous records. Of this amount exports were 110,997,000 k.w.h. and the use in electric boilers was 458,642,000, leaving 1,260,000,000 available for ordinary use and loss in transmission. This total was greater than in any month except from October 1929 to January 1930.

External trade made an excellent showing, imports being greater than in any month since May 1931. The adjusted gain over April was no less than 19.5 p.c., the revival in shipments from external points having a constructive influence on the revenues of the Dominion Government. Exports were \$58,543,000, resulting in a favourable balance of trade amounting to \$5,657,000.

The economic index was 92.9 in the week ended June 16 compared with 85.8 in the same week of last year, a gain of 8.4 p.c. The index of carloadings showed a gain of 5.1 p.c. in this comparison. The prices of bonds and stocks recorded increases of 14.5 p.c. and 17.9 p.c., respectively. Speculative trading and bank clearings showed declines from one year ago.

The economic index at 92.9 compared with 94.3 in the week ended June 9, showed a decline of 1.5 p.c. Commodity prices showed a gain, the index rising from 71.7 to 71.9, and the index of common stock prices rose from 93.1 to 95.7. Bond prices were maintained at the same level as in the preceding week. The index of carloadings showed a decline of 2.4 p.c.

Outlook for the Apple Crop

Conditions of the apple crop are reported as follows: Prince Edward Island: Prospects below average. Orchards sustained heavy damage, from 20 to 50 per cent of apple trees being killed outright by frost last winter. M'Intosh and other varieties came through with less damage than other varieties.

Nova Scotia: Considerable winter-killing is reported with Baldwin apples affected most seriously. Damage to this variety, ranging from 1 to 50 per cent, varies according to districts. Insects are reported as being well under control throughout the province.

New Brunswick: Cold, dry weather during May and early June has somewhat retarded development of the fruit crop and a heavy frost on the night of June 7 will curtail production in some localities; recent rains, however, have been very beneficial. Little damage is reported as yet from disease and insects. The damage to apple orchards during the past winter was variable in extent and distribution. While some orchards report no appreciable injury, others in the same locality report considerable damage to most varieties of apples, Northern Spies in particular. It is impossible as yet to fully determine the extent of the damage as trees are recuperating rapidly under the present favourable conditions.

Quebec: Orchards have suffered severely from winter-killing and crop prospects are much below normal. The actual extent of the damage cannot be judged at the present time.

Ontario: There was a very great deal of damage, especially to trees which bore at all heavily in 1933. Baldwins, Greenings, Ben Davis, Spy, Stark, Cranberry, and Fippin were the varieties suffering most. Early apples will give a better yield than late varieties. M'Intosh and Wealthy have a good bloom. The amount of loss for late varieties ranges from 10% in some orchards to 65% in other orchards, according to variety and condition of trees. Blossoms were very late owing to cold weather, and many trees which blossomed are now dying. No scab or insect pests are apparent in well sprayed orchards.

British Columbia: Owing to very favourable weather conditions the season is considerably ahead of last year. Moisture conditions and temperatures have been generally satisfactory. The apple crop promises to be equal to last year.

Very Large Increase in Exports to
British Empire Countries in May

Exports to British Empire countries in May amounted in value to \$32,028,000 compared with \$21,663,000 in May last year. The increase was \$10,365,000 or over 47 per cent. The increase to the United Kingdom was 46 per cent.

Exports to foreign countries amounted to \$25,872,000 compared with \$23,914,000, an increase of \$1,958,000 or 8 per cent. The increase to the United States was 24 per cent.

The six largest exports by countries were as follows, the figures within brackets being those of a year ago: United Kingdom \$26,116,000 (\$17,877,000); United States \$17,202,000 (\$13,857,000); Australia \$1,654,000 (\$1,126,000); Netherlands \$1,487,000 (\$1,824,000); Germany \$1,087,000 (\$994,000); Belgium \$1,059,000 (\$1,721,000).

Gold Bullion Export in May

The export of gold bullion in May was \$8,902,000 at the Mint par value of \$20.67. All of it went to the United States.

Great Increase in Platinum Export

The export of platinum in May was 13,357 ounces valued at \$534,289 compared with 172 ounces at \$6,859 a year ago. With the exception of 357 ounces to Norway the export went entirely to Great Britain

Zinc Export Much Increased

Zinc spelter export in May was of the value of \$706,194 compared with \$363,397 a year ago. In addition there was an export of 23,781 cwt. of zinc in ore valued at \$48,188 to Belgium and France. A year ago there was none.

Heavy Copper Exports in May

The export of copper in ingots, slabs, etc. was of the value of \$1,560,977 compared with \$664,134 a year ago, most of it going to the United Kingdom. Copper in rods, sheets and tubing amounted to \$542,039, more than double that of a year ago, Great Britain taking almost all of it. Blister copper valued at \$270,533 went entirely to the United States. A year ago the value was \$17,699.

Cheese Export Lower

The cheese export in May was 9,723 cwt. of the value of \$119,421 compared with 15,403 cwt. at \$175,922 in May 1933. Most of the export went to Great Britain and the Empire countries.

Nickel Export in May

The export of fine nickel in May was of the value of \$1,840,038 compared with \$815,724 a year ago. The chief purchasers were: United States \$1,078,876, United Kingdom \$492,878, Netherlands \$202,431, Japan \$33,742, Italy \$30,678, Australia \$1,028.

Nickel oxide export was \$281,200, of which \$256,804 went to the Netherlands and \$21,527 to the United Kingdom. Nickel in ore export was valued at \$847,586, of which \$489,634 went to the United Kingdom, \$257,262 to Norway and \$100,690 to United States.

Increased Silver Bullion Export

The silver bullion export in May was valued at \$569,964 or more than double that of a year ago. It went to three countries: United Kingdom \$289,941, British India \$150,000, United States \$130,023.

Export of Eggs Lower

The export of eggs was down in May to 7,236 dozen from 26,565 dozen a year ago. Bermuda was the chief purchaser.

Index Number of Twenty-Three Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of twenty-three mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100, was 140.4 for the week ending June 14, as compared with 135.3 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks rose from 130.1 to 134.9, and four base metals stocks from 161.0 to 167.6.

Empire Countries to which Exports went during May

There were 25 British Empire countries to which increased domestic exports went in May, the figures in brackets being those of last year: United Kingdom \$26,116,000 (\$17,877,000); Irish Free State \$459,000 (\$197,000); Aden \$7,000 (\$4,500); British East Africa \$84,000 (\$35,000); British South Africa \$584,000 (\$385,000); Southern Rhodesia \$36,000 (\$16,000); Gambia \$755 (\$197); Gold Coast \$6,545 (\$5,027); Nigeria \$10,000 (\$8,000); British India \$482,000 (\$138,000); Ceylon \$30,000 (\$7,000); Straits Settlements \$94,000 (\$33,000); British Guiana \$117,000 (\$67,000); Barbados \$106,000 (\$95,000); Jamaica \$347,000 (\$250,000); Trinidad and Tobago \$256,000 (\$154,000); Smaller British West Indies \$145,000 (\$128,000); Gibraltar \$1,115 (\$681); Malta \$47,000 (\$3,300); Newfoundland \$638,000 (\$531,000); Australia \$1,654,000 (\$1,126,000); Fiji \$8,280 (\$4,600); New Zealand \$581,000 (\$269,000); Smaller Oceania \$1,453 (\$779); Palestine \$10,000 (\$5,000).

There were seven countries to which decreased exports went: Sierra Leone \$2,800 (\$5,100); Smaller British West Africa nil (\$150); Bermuda \$123,000 (\$134,500); Smaller British East Indies nil (\$216); British Honduras \$25,100 (\$31,800); British Sudan \$144 (\$405); Hong Kong \$77,000 (\$152,000).

Foreign Countries to which Exports Went during May

There were 48 foreign countries to which increased domestic exports went in May, the figures in brackets being those of May last year: Albania \$6 (nil); Argentina \$342,000 (\$133,000); Austria \$1,907 (\$21); Belgian Congo \$8,048 (\$1,452); Bolivia \$11,300 (\$989); Brazil \$208,200 (\$84,600); Bulgaria \$20 (nil); Chile \$47,000 (\$2,000); Colombia \$55,000 (\$34,000); Cuba \$78,000 (\$76,500); Ecuador \$13,000 (\$2,000); Egypt \$7,000 (\$6,000); French Africa \$22,000 (\$2,000); French East Indies \$180 (\$39); French Guiana \$16,000 (\$151); French West Indies \$10,000 (\$7,000); Madagascar \$6,462 (nil); Germany \$1,087,000 (\$994,000); Hayti \$15,000 (\$11,000); Iraq \$3,469 (\$150); Italy \$196,000 (\$101,000); Korea \$397 (\$245); Liberia \$727 (\$408); Mexico \$191,000 (\$149,000); Morocco \$1,901 (\$1,880); Dutch Guiana \$4,700 (\$3,100); Dutch West Indies \$8,000 (\$7,000); Nicaragua \$4,180 (\$600); Norway \$429,000 (\$262,000); Poland and Danzig \$74,000 (\$4,500); Portugal \$10,000 (\$9,600); Azores and Madeira \$1,071 (\$190); Portuguese Africa \$87,500 (\$68,000); Roumanid \$1,922 (\$113); Russia \$18,000 (nil); Salvador \$4,500 (\$1,200); San Domingo \$29,000 (\$14,000); Spain \$318,000 (\$139,000); Canary Islands \$7,314 (\$588); Spanish Africa \$2,580 (\$31); Syria \$3,570 (\$849); Turkey \$2,987 (nil); United States \$17,202,000 (\$13,857,000); Virgin Islands \$336 (nil); Hawaii \$92,500 (\$66,200); Uruguay \$9,000 (\$3,000); Venezuela \$42,000 (\$27,500); Siam \$752 (\$680).

There were 30 countries to which decreased exports went: Abyssinia nil (\$7,665); Belgium \$1,059,000 (\$1,721,000); China \$442,000 (\$552,000); Costa Rica \$3,768 (\$9,544); Czechoslovakia \$3,000 (\$40,000); Denmark \$166,000 (\$238,000); Finland \$38,000 (\$124,000); France \$783,000 (\$1,052,000); French Oceania nil (\$138); St. Pierre and Miquelon \$34,000 (\$61,000); Greece \$1,000 (\$134,000); Guatemala \$9,000 (\$11,000); Honduras \$3,000 (\$9,000); Hungary \$23 (\$154); Iceland \$40 (\$1,396); Smaller Italian Africa nil (\$6,740); Japan \$915,000 (\$1,541,000); Latvia nil (\$24); Netherlands \$1,487,000 (\$1,824,000); Dutch East Indies \$21,000 (\$25,000); Panama \$30,000 (\$35,000); Persia \$621 (\$1,837); Peru \$29,000 (\$57,000); Portuguese Asia \$202 (\$274); Sweden \$96,000 (\$248,000); Switzerland \$23,000 (\$34,000); Alaska \$9,000 (\$19,000); Philippine Islands \$32,000 (\$49,000); Puerto Rico \$15,000 (\$40,000); Yugoslavia nil (\$100).

Nickel Production in 1933

Finally revised 1933 statistics show a Canadian production of 83,264,658 pounds of nickel valued at \$20,130,480 as compared with 30,327,968 pounds at \$7,179,862 in 1932, an increase of 174.5 per cent in quantity and 180.4 per cent in value.

Smelting and Refining of Nickel

Practically all of the nickel produced in Canada is derived from the copper-nickel bearing deposits of the Sudbury district, Ontario. Two companies operate mines and metallurgical plants in this area. The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.,

conducts smelting operations at Copper Cliff and Coniston, Ontario, while the Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd., smelt their ores at the Falconbridge mine located a few miles east of the town of Sudbury. This last named company treat their matte in a refinery at Kristiansand, Norway. The relatively small amount of nickel oxide produced at Deloro, Ontario, is recovered from silver-cobalt-nickel-arsenic ores mined in Northern Ontario. Smelter matte made by the International Nickel Company is treated in plants located at Clydach, Wales; Huntington, West Virginia; at Port Colborne and Copper Cliff, Ontario.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on June 15 amounted to 197,338,037 bushels compared with 200,090,674 the week before and 192,128,790 for the same week last year. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 7,330,896 bushels, of which 5,060,733 were at Buffalo, 706,058 at New York and 1,540,000 at Erie. This compares with 4,329,616 in store last year, of which 1,707,209 were at Buffalo, 942,398 at New York and 1,667,000 at Erie. United States wheat in Canada was shown as 2 bushels compared with 4,406,071 last year. In-transit wheat on the lakes amounted to 4,883,052 compared with 3,713,718 the week before and 4,961,561 bushels for the corresponding date last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ended June 8 amounted to 3,714,036 bushels, compared with 3,426,654 the week before and 5,011,522 in the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts for the week were: Manitoba 539,554 (463,393); Saskatchewan 1,971,225 (2,426,634); Alberta 1,203,257 (639,554). Marketings for the forty-five weeks of the crop year were: Manitoba 26,852,656 (35,505,604); Saskatchewan 103,110,166 (175,831,772); Alberta 78,790,114 (135,564,506); total 208,752,936 (346,901,882); bushels.

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending June 15 amounted to 3,858,973 bushels compared with 2,309,768 the week before and 3,559,005 in the same week last year. By ports clearances were as follows for the week, with last year's figures in brackets: Montreal 1,820,006 (1,829,483); Vancouver-New Westminster 1,183,001 (826,711); Quebec 530,906 (nil); United States ports 295,000 (330,000); Sorel nil (552,811); Total 3,858,973 (3,539,005).

For the 46 weeks of the crop year clearances were: Vancouver-New Westminster 43,047,305 (87,304,403); Montreal 41,216,593 (59,275,467); United States ports 23,812,000 (24,797,000); Quebec 11,666,459 (4,560,941); Sorel 7,401,245 (16,009,609); 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 (376,480); Total 137,396,180 (206,028,456).

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The Prairie Crop Situation

Cereal crops in the Prairie Provinces are adjusting themselves to the complete change in weather conditions which occurred during the first week in June and which has continued since that time. In some areas, notably the southern portions of the three provinces drought, wind and grasshoppers have taken a toll of the crop and even the favourable weather so far experienced in June will not offset the damage. In these areas, however, a noticeable improvement has taken place and the feed situation is more favourable. Grasshoppers have been generally inactive but control measures are being continued with good results. Crops in northern areas of the three provinces have made steady progress during the past week. Rains were scattered during the past week and somewhat lighter than during the preceding week.

Record Output of Electricity in May-- Increase Every Month Since May 1933

Central electric stations in Canada produced 1,829,681,000 kilowatt hours during May which is the greatest output yet recorded for any month and the index number rose from 174.73 for March, the previous high, and 172.66 for April to 182.43. The exports to the United States amounted to 110,997,000 kilowatt hours and the deliveries to electric boilers to 458,642,000 kilowatt hours.

The output less the exports and deliveries to electric boilers amounted to 1,260,042,000 kilowatt hours, which was exceeded only in October, November and December, 1929. After correction for seasonal variations, as experienced 1924-1933, the index number for this was 161.77, an increase of 5.29 points above the previous record made last March and 5.98 points above the next highest index number of May, 1930.

From August, 1930, to April 1933, each month recorded a decrease from the corresponding month of the previous year in output less exports and boiler deliveries, but since May 1933, each month has recorded an increase and the greatest increase was made last month with an improvement of 23 per cent over May 1933.

Increased Output of Asphalt Roofing

Asphalt roofing in May amounted to 124,316 squares and 1,743 tons compared with 104,924 squares and 1,020 tons in May 1932.

Large Increase in Value of Output of British Columbia Fisheries in 1933

The value of output of the British Columbia fisheries in 1933 was \$12,001,471, compared with \$9,909,116 in the preceding year. These figures refer to the value of the fish as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or canned, cured or otherwise prepared. The increase in total value is due almost entirely to the salmon fishery, whose value of output rose to \$9,184,090 from \$7,586,479 in 1932. The pack of salmon shows an increase of 184,061 cases, or 17 per cent, and the quantity of salmon marketed for consumption fresh, an increase of 30,525 cwt., or 17 per cent. A considerable increase is recorded also in the production of salmon oil - 63,830 gal. in 1933, compared with 10,370 gal. in 1932. The value of output of the salmon fishery represents 76½ per cent of the total fishery production of the province for the year.

The halibut and herring fisheries show increases in catch and marketed value, compared with 1932, but the pilchard fishery was a failure, the catch dropping to 65,353 cwt. from 886,964 cwt. in 1932, and the marketed value (chiefly of oil and meal) to \$77,464 from \$383,920. Whaling operations were resumed in 1933 and a catch of 209 whales is recorded. Oil, bonemeal and fertilizer are the products, and the value of these in 1933 amounted to \$110,030.

The total quantity of fish of all kinds caught during the year was 2,902,345 cwt., and the amount received by the fishermen \$6,452,855, compared with a catch of 3,474,946 cwt., and a value to the fishermen of \$4,731,805 in 1932. The increase in value, while the quantity of the catch shows a decrease, is due to the larger proportions of the more valuable grades of salmon taken during the season and to the higher prices paid for halibut and herring.

The value of the vessels, boats and gear used in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish was \$8,495,195, and the capital invested in fish canning and curing establishments, \$11,057,567, a total capital for the fisheries of the province of \$19,552,762, compared with a total of \$18,814,322 in 1932. The establishments in operation numbered 94 compared with 89. There were 10,951 fishermen employed during the season, and 5,734 persons in the establishments, a total of 16,685, compared with 14,822 in 1932.

Large Increase in Pig Iron Production

Production of pig iron in May was 38,189 gross tons. Production during the first five months of 1934 was 120,521 tons compared with 35,353 in the same period of 1933, an increase of 240 per cent.

Steel Ingots and Castings Output Shows Heavy Increase This Year

Production of steel ingots in May was 69,762 gross tons and of steel castings 1,675. Production of steel ingots during the first five months of 1934 was 325,519 tons compared with 92,212 in the same period of 1933, an increase of 253 per cent; steel castings at 7,990 compared with 6,650 were also an increase.

Films Sent to the United Kingdom

One of the specially interesting increases in exports in May was films. The \$575,000 export was a quarter of a million increase. The major portion of the export, \$380,000, went to the United Kingdom.

Character of the Increased May Exports

The increase of more than twelve million dollars in the May exports was scattered very generally over the production activities of the Dominion, and the extent of the increase was accounted for in the main by increased marketings in the United Kingdom. There was an increase of half a million dollars in wheat, due entirely to heavier ...

purchases by Great Britain; \$600,000 in alcoholic liquors to the United States; rubber went to over one million dollars, the increase half a million; meats rose to \$2,512,000, an increase of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million, all due to British market requirements; an increase of one million in planks and boards, most of it to the United Kingdom; half a million in wood pulp; \$600,000 in automobiles; $1\frac{1}{2}$ million in copper, of which one million of the increase went to Great Britain; $1\frac{1}{2}$ million in newsprint, chiefly to the United States; close to one million increase in nickel and many other smaller items.

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, advanced fractionally from 71.7 for the week ended June 8 to 71.9 for the week of June 15.

Vegetable Products mounted from 66.5 to 67.4, higher prices for grains, bran, shorts, and oranges, being of more consequence than declines for vegetable oils, rolled oats, and canned fruits. Animals and Their Products fell from 66.5 to 66.3, further reductions in livestock prices overbalancing minor increases for leather. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products changed from 74.5 to 74.6, with raw cotton firmer and silk fabrics slightly lower. Iron and Its Products were unchanged at 87.5, while Wood, Wood Products and Paper fell from 66.1 to 66.0. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products dropped from 64.3 to 64.0 with copper, lead, and zinc lower than a week ago. Non-Metallic Minerals rose from 85.5 to 85.6 influenced by higher coal quotations. Chemicals and Allied Products remained the same at 82.1.

Canadian farm Products were unchanged at 59.1, with higher grain prices offset by reductions for livestock.

Large Increase in Gasoline and Other Oil Exports

The export of Canadian gasoline in May amounted to 614,250 gallons compared with 175,071 a year ago. Most of it went to Newfoundland. The kerosene export, which also went almost exclusively to Newfoundland, amounted to 316,962 gallons as against 9,834 in May 1933. Other mineral oil, aggregating in value \$65,772 compared with \$38,971 a year ago went chiefly to the United States.

Paints and Varnish Export Up

The export of paints in May was valued at \$56,717 compared with \$37,854 in May 1933. Export of varnish was \$3,361 compared with \$2,147.

Fisheries of New Brunswick in 1933 Show Increased Value over 1932

The value of output of the New Brunswick fisheries increased to \$3,061,152 in 1933 from \$2,972,682 in 1932. These totals represent the value of the fish as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or prepared in any of the various ways - canned, cured, etc.

The lobster and sardine fisheries are of chief importance, the former with a marketed value in 1933 of \$830,363, and the latter with \$622,531. The value of the lobsters shows a decrease from the preceding year of \$211,482, or 20 per cent, but the sardine fishery shows an increase of \$196,182, or 46 per cent. Nearly the whole of the value of the sardines is in the canned product - the pack in 1933 amounted to 180,597 cases, valued at \$542,255 compared with 113,197 cases, valued at \$395,531 in 1932. Other principal kinds of fish in 1933 were herring (\$390,088), smelts (\$315,485), salmon (\$299,326), and cod (\$209,997). All of these, excepting smelts, show increases over 1932 in both catch and marketed value.

The total quantity of fish of all kinds caught and landed during the year was 1,299,952 cwt., with a value to the fishermen of \$1,618,842, compared with a catch of 1,017,549 cwt., and value to the fishermen of \$1,505,203 in 1932.

The capital investment of the fisheries of the province in 1933 was \$5,186,629, apportioned as follows: value of vessels, boats and gear used in the seas fisheries, \$3,265,812; value of boats and gear used in the inland fisheries, \$8,857; and amount of capital invested in the fish canning and curing establishments, \$1,911,960. The total capital shows a decrease from the preceding year of \$551,293. The number of canning and curing establishments in operation was 145, compared with 157 in 1932.

The number of fishermen employed during the year was 12,289, and the number of persons in the establishments, 2,340, a total of 14,629, compared with a total of 15,957 in 1932.

Increased Production of Concentrated Milk

The combined production of all items of concentrated milk in May was 10,270,846, an increase over May 1933 of 357,366 pounds, or 4 per cent. The principal item was evaporated milk, with a total of 6,301,738 pounds, and next in importance is skim milk powder with a production of 1,713,725.

The total of all items for the first five months of 1934 was 32,954,365 pounds, compared with a total of 29,991,039 in the corresponding period of 1933. The production of evaporated milk accounts for 60 per cent of the total.

Exports of concentrated milk were considerably less than in May 1933, evaporated milk decreasing by 50 per cent, condensed milk by 20 per cent, and milk powder by 10 per cent.

The quantity of evaporated milk held in storage warehouses at date of June 1 was greater than the amount held at the corresponding date in 1933 - 8,816,776 pounds compared with 5,426,578 - but decreases are recorded for condensed milk and skim milk powder.

Characteristics of Typical Working Class Dwellings in Canadian Cities

A recent survey of working class dwellings made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has revealed much interesting information. It shows that the workers of Canada are housed predominantly in single houses of five and six rooms. Although the majority of these appear to have been built before the war, it is usual for them to possess modern plumbing conveniences, as well as electric light, and in the larger cities gas is commonly used for cooking purposes.

In the province of Quebec, flats with separate street entrances are the typical abode of city workers. Apartments also furnish shelter for many of the wage earning class, particularly in the more populous centres.

The worker's family generally includes three or four children, and his dwelling of five or six rooms contains on the average about 700 square feet of floor space.

Decrease in Commercial Failures in April

Another decrease in the number of assignments was experienced in April, while the liabilities also showed a decrease. Commercial failures numbered 141 with liabilities of \$2,009,381 compared with 184 at \$3,022,466 in April 1933. Trading establishments furnished 81 of the assignments.

During the first four months of 1934 the number of assignments was 574, compared with 806 in 1933 and 857 in 1932. In 1926 the number was 595 and in 1923 the total was 1,434.

Export of Farm Products to United States

The export of Canadian farm products to the United States in May was valued at \$470,483 compared with \$648,051 in May 1933. The largest decreases were in wheat and bran, shorts and middlings. There were large increases in the export of potatoes, turnips, horses, maple sugar and wool.

Average Pound Sterling Exchange Rate in May

The average exchange rate on the pound sterling at Montreal in May was \$5.10, compared with \$5.14 in April. The rate fell below \$4.00 in August 1932 when the average was \$3.97. It reached its lowest point in October 1932 at \$3.072. After that it increased steadily, went over the \$4.00 mark in February 1933, climbed over par in November 1933 and reached its highest point in April last.

Domestic Exports to Leading Countries in May

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>P.C. Inc. or Dec.</u>
All Countries.....	45,576,000	57,899,000	/ 27.0
Empire Countries.....	21,663,000	32,028,000	/ 47.8
Foreign Countries.....	23,914,000	25,872,000	/ 8.2
United Kingdom.....	17,877,000	26,116,000	/ 46.1
United States.....	13,857,000	17,202,000	/ 24.1
Australia.....	1,126,000	1,654,000	/ 46.1
British India.....	138,000	482,000	/ 36.2
British West Indies...	627,000	854,000	/ 248.8
British South Africa..	335,000	584,000	/ 51.8
Irish Free State.....	197,000	459,000	/ 133.3
Newfoundland.....	531,000	638,000	/ 20.1
New Zealand.....	269,000	531,000	/ 116.1
Belgium.....	1,721,000	1,059,000	- 38.5
China.....	552,000	442,000	- 19.9
France.....	1,052,000	783,000	- 25.6
Germany.....	994,000	1,087,000	/ 9.3
Japan.....	1,541,000	915,000	- 40.6
Netherlands.....	1,824,000	1,487,000	/ 18.5

Canada's Leading Markets in May

There were 12 countries to which exports of the value of over half a million dollars went in May: 1 United Kingdom; 2 United States; 3 Australia; 4 Netherlands; 5 Germany; 6 Belgium; 7 Japan; 8 British West Indies; 9 France; 10 Newfoundland; 11 British South Africa; 12 New Zealand.

Railway Revenue Freight in March Shows Heavy Increase

Canadian railways carried 5,786,276 tons of revenue freight during March which was 1,511,479 tons, or 35.4 per cent, more than they handled in 1933 and 429,378 tons, or 8 per cent, greater than the total for March 1932. Freight loaded at Canadian stations was 912,658 tons, or 30.8 per cent heavier than in 1933. Imports increased by 244,460 tons, or 36.9 per cent, and in-transit freight, largely from United States to United States stations, increased by 354,361 tons, or 54.8 per cent. Wheat shipments were lighter than in March 1933 by 241,458 tons, or 8,048,600 bushels.

Wheat Situation in the Argentine

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Buenos Aires writes under date June 16: "With the shrinking of the new crops of wheat in the United States and Central Europe and the threat of damage to the Canadian crop, the doubts which existed only a short time ago as to the possibility of disposing of the comparatively large Argentine balance this year, have disappeared, and it is now hoped that not only will markets be found but that profitable prices will be realised for the three million tons yet to be shipped.

"A brisk demand has recently developed from Europe, and sales have been heavy. Russia bought a few cargoes of Argentine wheat for delivery to Vladivostok, and Brazil maintained her purchases of superior wheat, paying a premium to get the pick of the crop. On the whole the market here has had the most active month of the current crop year.

"The very favourable weather conditions under which the preparations for seeding the new crop of wheat commenced were interrupted by a lack of rain in some important districts, where the ground became so hard that cultivation had to be discontinued. Fortunately some rains have since fallen and although they have been too light to really relieve the situation there is evident promise of more to follow."

Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index of industrial common stocks was 129.5 for the week ending June 14, as compared with 125.9 for the previous week, domestic utility common 55.5 compared with 54.7, common of companies abroad 102.9 compared with 98.5 and for all three groups combined 95.7 compared with 93.1.

Destination of Wheat Flour Exports in
First Ten Months of Present Crop Year

Wheatflour exports for the ten months of the crop year ending May amounted to 4,605,544 barrels, about one-half or 2,219,335 barrels were destined to the United Kingdom. Empire countries to which wheatflour was exported with amounts, were as follows: Newfoundland 267,709; Irish Free State 256,023; Jamaica 254,874; Trinidad 182,202; Other British West Indies 188,316; Bermuda 19,627; New Zealand 61,826; British Guiana 56,823; Sierra Leone 13,630; British Honduras 12,403; Southern Rhodesia 2,412; British East and South Africa 1,852; British India 523; Straits Settlements 307; British Oceania 24; Other British Countries 15,094; Total 3,552,980 barrels.

Chief foreign countries to which wheatflour was exported were: Japan 229,267; Hong Kong 145,469; Norway 98,709; Phillipine Islands 85,738; Denmark 71,209; Italy 31,336; Netherlands 38,909; Cuba 42,938; Finland 30,316; China 53,078; Hayti 21,442; Venezuela 30,846; French Guiana 19,332; Guatemala 18,953; Other minor foreign countries 135,022; Total 1,052,564 barrels.

Destination of Canadian Wheat in the
First Ten Months of Present Crop Year

During the ten months ending May, 138,828,849 bushels of wheat were exported from Canada according to Customs returns. The largest proportion of this was destined to the United Kingdom, the amount being 93,662,081 bushels.

The countries of destination of wheat in the British Empire were as follows: United Kingdom 93,662,081; Irish Free State 1,805,736; New Zealand 154,233; Malta 114,800; Other British Countries 29,044; Total 95,765,894.

The total amount exported to Foreign Countries was 43,062,955 bushels destined to the following countries: Netherlands 11,470,456; Belgium 9,719,328; France 6,800,816; Germany 5,163,620; Italy 1,881,169; Japan 3,529,980; Norway 977,163; Denmark 1,096,828; Sweden 476,999; China 357,333; Peru 333,717; Bolivia 316,180; Brazil 279,070; United States 218,785; Other Foreign Countries 441,511; Total 43,062,955.

Ten Months' Exports of Oats and Barley

Oats exported during the ten months ended May, amounted to 4,568,358 bushels. The bulk, 3,279,021 bushels, went to the United Kingdom while other British Possessions in order of quantity exported were as follows: Newfoundland 307,812, British West Indies, 295,621, Bermuda 199,240, British Guiana 50,064, British Honduras 1,496, and Straits Settlements 500, making a total to British Empire countries of 4,133,754 bushels.

Exports of oats to Foreign countries were 434,604 bushels of which 120,469 were destined to France, 108,234 to Belgium, 98,823 to Netherlands, 46,488 to the United States, 36,896 to Hong Kong, Other Foreign Countries 23,694.

Barley exports amounted to 1,084,998 bushels of which 1,060,808 were exported to the United Kingdom, 10,902 to other Empire Countries, and 13,288 to Foreign Countries.

Estimate of Fruit Production

The following is a preliminary estimate of strawberry production of 1934, the figures in brackets being the production in 1933: Nova Scotia 830,000 (976,000) quarts; New Brunswick 760,000 (800,000); Quebec 4,900,000 (4,845,000); Ontario 5,950,000 (10,825,000); British Columbia 4,925,000 (4,557,000).

Raspberries: Nova Scotia 36,000 (40,000) quarts; New Brunswick 20,000 (18,900); Quebec 2,100,000 (2,625,000); Ontario 1,695,000 (2,421,000); British Columbia 1,759,000 (1,015,000).

Cherries: Ontario 175,000 (179,000) bushels; British Columbia 72,000 (69,000).

Chief Causes of Death

The chief cause of death in the last quarter of 1933 was heart disease. The number of dead from that cause was 4,054. Cancer followed with 2,720, diseases of the arteries 1,736, pneumonia 1,728, tuberculosis 1,452, nephritis 1,354. There were 263 deaths from automobile accidents, but there was none from smallpox.

More Marriages but Fewer Births and Deaths in 1933

Live births in Canada during the fourth quarter of 1933 numbered 51,288 (preliminary) giving an equivalent annual rate of 19.1 per 1,000 population as compared with 55,803 births and a rate of 21.1 for the fourth quarter of 1932. Deaths totalled 24,768 with a rate of 9.2 as against 26,210 and a rate of 9.9 for the corresponding period of last year. There were 18,377 marriages during the quarter as compared with 17,641 in the fourth quarter of 1932, and the rate was 6.8 as against 6.7. Deaths under one year of age numbered 3,738 giving a rate of 72.9 per 1,000 live births against 4,342 deaths and a rate of 77.8. There were 256 maternal deaths as compared with 283 in the fourth quarter of 1932, and the rate was 5.0 as against 5.1 per 1,000 live births.

The number of deaths assigned to certain causes in the fourth quarter of 1933 was as follows (in each case the figures for the corresponding period of 1932 are given in parentheses): Typhoid and paratyphoid fever 87 (78); Small-pox - (-); Measles 21 (48); Scarlet fever 51 (45); Diphtheria 69 (115); Influenza 571 (1,228); Infantile paralysis 13 (44); Tuberculosis 1,452 (1,616); Cancer 2,720 (2,512); Diseases of the heart 4,054 (4,049); Diseases of the arteries 1,736 (1,731); Pneumonia 1,728 (2,035); Diarrhoea and enteritis 838 (933); Nephritis 1,354 (1,434); Suicides 209 (238); Homicides 22 (35); Automobile accidents 263 (340); Other violence 903 (968).

The returns on hand at the Bureau of Statistics at the time of the issue of this report show the following figures for the whole of the year 1933, with 1932 figures in parentheses: Live births 222,279 (235,666); Birth rate 20.8 (22.5); Stillbirths 6,824 (7,284); Stillbirth rate (per cent of total births) 3.0 (3.0); Deaths 101,768 (104,377); Death Rate 9.5 (9.9); Marriages 63,835 (62,531); Marriage rate 6.0 (6.0); Deaths under one year 16,274 (17,263); Infant death rate 73.2 (73.3); Maternal deaths 1,098 (1,181); Maternal death rate 4.9 (5.0).

The deaths from certain causes for the year 1933 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1932 were as follows: Typhoid and paratyphoid fever 285 (339); Small-pox 6 (17); Measles 170 (330); Scarlet fever 156 (197); Diphtheria 238 (398); Influenza 4,021 (4,236); Infantile paralysis 74 (164); Tuberculosis 6,901 (7,166); Cancer 10,631 (10,024); Diseases of the heart 15,474 (15,328); Diseases of the arteries 6,937 (6,798); Pneumonia 6,476 (7,045); Diarrhoea and enteritis 3,390 (3,738); Nephritis 5,515 (5,635); Suicides 917 (1,024); Homicides 142 (158); Automobile accidents 954 (1,120); Other violence 4,160 (4,343).

Stocks of Foreign Corn in Canada

Stocks of foreign corn in Canada on June 15 were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: United States 3,200,925 (2,551,692) bushels; Argentine 856,650 (6,060); South African 40,714 (97,841). The major amount of United States corn was at Depot Harbour and Port Colborne.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended June 16 increased from 42,933 cars for the previous week to 44,482 and were heavier than in 1933 by 3,911. Grain increased by 755 over the previous week, miscellaneous freight was up by 521, ore by 245, pulpwood by 226, and other forest products by 224. Compared with last year's loadings grain was down by 3,366 cars and live stock by 93 but all other commodities showed increases. Miscellaneous freight increased by 2,363 cars, coal by 2,314, pulpwood by 944, ore by 795, lumber by 341, pulp and paper by 212 and other forest products by 213.

Total loadings in the eastern division amounted to 30,976 cars, an increase of 483 over the previous week and 6,827 over last year's, but in the western division, due almost entirely to light grain shipments, the total of 13,506 was 2,916 below last year's. Compared with the previous week, however, a gain was recorded of 1,066, grain increasing by 745, ore by 236 and other forest products by 190.

World Wheat Situation

The development of 1934 wheat crops in Europe and North America continues to provide the chief interest in the world wheat situation at the present time. The United States has again experienced unfavourable growing weather and a small winter wheat crop and a small spring wheat crop are in prospect.

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The 1934 spring wheat crop of Canada was sown under adverse conditions and on a reduced acreage. The month of May proved very unfavourable for crop development and the condition of cereal crops in the Prairie Provinces at May 31 was decidedly low. In spite of improved conditions in June, the unfavourable factors experienced during the month of May have left their impression upon the crop in the southern areas of the three Prairie Provinces.

Many complaints have been received in respect to crop conditions in Europe and it is evident that 1934 production is going to be somewhat lower than production in 1933. The Danubian countries have suffered from drought and production will be smaller this year, especially in Roumania. Drought reports have also been received from Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and Austria. Wheat production in France this year will be considerably lower than 1933, owing to abandonment and heavy winter-killing in some areas. Private reports indicate that southern wheat areas in Russia have suffered from drought and that production will be smaller than last year. Part of the reduction in production will be offset by increased carry-overs at the end of the present crop year in France and Germany. World Trade in wheat continues on a small scale.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
2. Trade of Canada by Months, April 1931 to May 1934.
3. March Traffic Report of Railways of Canada.
4. Grain Situation in the Argentine.
5. Production of Creamery Butter in May.
6. Summary of Trade of Canada in April.
7. Commercial Failures in April.
8. Wholesale Trade in Canada in 1930.
9. Concentrated Milk Production in May.
10. Weighted Index Number of Twenty-three Mining Stocks.
11. Fisheries of British Columbia in 1933.
12. Summary of Domestic Exports in May.
13. Production of Iron and Steel in May.
14. Asphalt Roofing Production in May.
15. Nickel, Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining Industry in 1933.
16. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, 1934.
17. Output of Central Electric Stations in May.
18. Fisheries of New Brunswick in 1933.
19. Exports of Canadian Petroleum and Its Products in May.
20. Exports of Canadian Paints and Varnishes in May.
21. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products in May.
22. Exports of Canadian Milk, Milk Products and Eggs in May.
23. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces.
24. Vital Statistics in the Last Quarter of 1933.
25. Weekly Grain Statistics.
26. Fruit Report No. 1.
27. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
28. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.

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