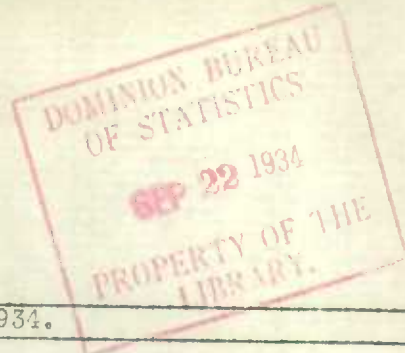


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics---

Economic Factors Mainly Favorable in August-Mineral Production in Heavier Volume

The economic situation showed betterment in Canada during August, major factors recording appreciable gain over the preceding month. The increase in wholesale prices, though slight, was sufficient to raise the index to a new high point since May 1931. The gain in farm products was the main influence in advancing the general index, the increase in the weighted average of 70 Canadian farm products being from 60.0 to 61.6. The increase in the index of field products was nearly 3 points.

Common stock prices which had been declining from April reversed the trend in August, the index averaging 83.3 as against 81.3 in July. The index of 96 industrials advanced 3.5 points, while 20 utilities were ^{up} 3.3 points.

High grade bonds were strong during August, advancing to a new high point since 1911. The yield on Ontario government bonds averaged 3.94 p.c. compared with 3.98 p.c. in July and the index of yields on the 1928 base declined from 33.1 to 32.3. The average yield on four Dominion government refunding bonds was 3.89 p.c., compared with 3.96. Significantly, the long-term interest rate in Canada was at a lower level than at any other time since the pre-war period.

The marked gain in demand deposits at the first of August more than offset the recession in notice deposits. The index of bank deposits with seasonal adjustment consequently increased from 97.7 to 99.0.

Business operations in Canada showed moderate acceleration in August. The highest point of activity for the first eight months was reached in May. The level of August was second for the period, the business index being up over 95.7 the standing in July.

An excellent showing was made in August by the factors reflecting the trend of mineral production. Copper exports were 23,546,300 pounds compared with 21,203,000. A gain was shown in nickel exports, contrary to seasonal tendencies. The total was 11,840,000 pounds compared with 11,361,000. Lead production was greater in the last month for which statistics are available, the index being up 13.5 p.c. Zinc exports were 24,364,000 pounds as against 19,071,000. Marked gains were recorded in shipments of gold and silver. Exports and receipts of gold at the Mint amounted to 263,148 ounces compared with 249,419. Silver shipments moved up from 999,200 ounces to 1,352,600. A moderate gain was shown in the exports of the better grades of asbestos. The imports of bauxite for the manufacture of aluminium were 23,840,000 pounds compared with 9,401,000.

The index of the manufacture of food products advanced from 91.8 to 93.8. The activity of the milling industry showed a gain after seasonal adjustment. The index of wheat flour production advanced from 84.2 to 86.5, and oat meal was produced in greater volume. The increase in the manufacture of sugar was from 83,544,000 pounds to 95,042,000, the adjusted gain being nearly 15 p.c. The meat packing industry was less active, the index of inspected slaughterings dropping from 122.4 to 115.4. The gain in cattle and sheep slaughterings was less than normal for the season, while hog slaughterings declined contrary to seasonal tendencies. Cheese exports showed moderate gain after seasonal adjustment, the increase in canned salmon exports being less than normal for the month.

Rubber imports were 4,363,000 pounds compared with 5,443,000, the index declining from 142.4 to 122.9. The manufacture of automobile tires showed progressive adjusted gains during the first seven months of the year.

The output of leather boots and shoes was 1,150,000 pairs in July compared with 1,605,000 in the preceding month.

The imports of raw materials by the textile industry were resumed in heavier volume during August. The receipts of raw cotton were 3,535,000 pounds compared with 8,281,000 in the preceding month, the adjusted gain being 8.5 p.c. The imports of cotton yarn and thread showed slight decline. The inward shipments of raw wool and wool yarn increased from 928,000 pounds to 1,040,000, the index being up from 77.7 to 98.3.

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The factors showing the trend of the lumber and paper industries, averaged slightly higher in August. The output of newsprint was 216,164 tons compared with 208,258, the adjusted gain being about 4.5 p.c. The output was greater than in any other August except 1929. Wood-pulp exports were lower than July. Exports of planks and boards were 13,513,500 feet compared with 14,000,000, the decline in the index being limited to about 2 points, a sharp gain was shown in the exports of shingles, the total being 180,440 squares compared with 94,760. The index moved up from 40.1 to 73.5 a gain of 83 p.c.

The iron and steel industry was not so active as in July. The output of steel ingots was 63,478 tons compared with 66,647. The index declined from 110.5 to 102.7. The production of pig iron showed a gain, output being 41,485 tons compared with 36,759. The output of automobiles at 9,904 units showed a greater than seasonal decline from the 11,114 units produced in July. The index was 64.3 compared with 69.9.

The imports of crude petroleum indicating conditions in the oil industry were 129,613,000 gallons compared with 116,883,000. The index increased from 216.4 to 249.3, a gain of 15 p.c. The seasonally adjusted index was higher than in any previous month except November 1929.

New business obtained by the construction industry was greater than in the preceding month. The gain in the award of contracts was from \$11,191,000 to \$13,544,000, while the increase in building permits was from \$3,219,000 to \$3,274,000. The adjusted index of new business placed during the month was 40.7 compared with 35.5.

The economic index was 100.4 in the week ended September 15, a recession being shown from 102.3, the standing of the preceding week. The index of carloadings dropped from 81.5 to 75.8 in the 36th week, grain loadings in the western division showing a decline contrary to seasonal tendencies. The gain over the same week of last year, however, was more than 16 p.c.

The index of wholesale prices advanced from 72.0 to 72.3, gains being shown in wheat and barley, while oats, flax and rye were lower. Bacon hogs and steers showed recession in Toronto.

Dominion government bond prices were nearly maintained, the 1943 5 p.c. Dominion government refunding bond being quoted at 111.75.

The gain in bank clearings was less than normal for the season, the index declining from 111.1 to 107.4. The gain over the same week of last year was nearly 30 p.c. Common stock prices showed recession, the index being 89.1 compared with 91.1. Trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges was less active than for some time.

Iron and Steel Production in August

The August production of pig iron in Canada at 41,485 tons exceeded the 36,759 of July by 13 per cent and the 35,233 in August of a year ago by 18 per cent. The improvement over the previous month was in the foundry grade.

Output of ferro-alloys totalled 2,458 tons compared with 2,483 in the previous month and 1,796 in August 1933.

Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings totalled 63,504 tons which was five per cent under the 66,647 of the previous month but 30 per cent over the 48,659 made in the corresponding month of last year. The decline from July was in steel ingots while direct castings advanced slightly. For the eight months ending August 31 the cumulative production of steel totalled 527,673 tons compared with 228,199 and 234,704 made in the corresponding periods of 1933 and 1932.

Prices of iron and steel products varied but little from the previous month. The volume of business done was well maintained, and with the exception of railways and construction, demand was fairly general. The bulk of orders was for small spot tonnages.

Metals of the Platinum Group in 1933

Finally revised statistics on the output of the metals of the platinum group show that 55,795 fine ounces of new platinum, palladium and other platinum group metals valued at \$1,502,633 were recovered from Canadian ores in 1933 as compared with a corresponding output of 64,956 fine ounces at \$2,001,283 in 1932.

Grain Situation in the Argentine

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Buenos Aires reports under date September 3 that the new official estimate of the 1933-34 wheat crop is 286,123,000 bushels as against the first estimate of 256,177,000. The balance available for export was 197,912,000, of which 119,366,000 had been exported up to August 31, leaving 78,546,000 still available.

Regarding the new crop he says: "Adequate precipitation, fairly well distributed, has been one of the features of the month. Another has been the mildness of the temperatures prevailing. These conditions have kept the new wheat growing fast, and in some districts there are complaints of undue development above ground. Cold, frosty weather would now be welcome, in order to promote development of the roots and strengthen the plants."

Canada's Trade in August Continues Upward Trend

The trend of Canadian trade continues upward. Total trade for August was \$99,344,000 compared with \$78,382,000 in 1932 and \$83,883,000 in 1933. This was an increase of 26 per cent over 1932 and 18 per cent over 1933. During the eight months, January to August, the total trade of Canada was \$740,744,000 compared with \$626,569,000 in 1932 and \$548,236,000 in 1933, the increase being 18 per cent over 1932 and 35 per cent over 1933.

Canada's imports in August amounted to \$43,507,000, compared with \$36,527,000 in 1932 and \$38,747,000 in 1933, the increase being 19 per cent over 1932 and 12 per cent over 1933. During the first eight months of 1934 the imports were \$335,041,000 compared with \$314,285,000 in 1932 and \$242,366,000 in 1933, an increase of six per cent over 1932 and 38 per cent over 1933.

Domestic exports in August amounted to \$55,249,000 compared with \$41,314,000 in 1932 and \$44,723,000 in 1933, an increase of 33 per cent over 1932 and 23 per cent over 1933. During the first eight months of the year the exports totalled \$401,029,000 compared with \$306,435,000 in 1932 and \$302,163,000 in 1933, an increase of 30 per cent over 1932 and 32 per cent over 1933.

Canada's Trade Balance

Canada's visible trade balance for the eight month period, January to August, of 1934 was favorable to the extent of \$70,662,000 compared with an unfavorable trade balance for the same period in 1932 of \$2,001,000 and a favorable balance in 1933 of \$63,504,000. The improvement, therefore, in Canada's trade balance for the period was \$72,663,000 over 1932 and \$7,158,000 over 1933.

Duty Collected on Imports

The duty collected on imports in August amounted to \$6,693,000 compared with \$6,194,000 a year ago. The total amount of duty collected on imports during the first eight months of 1934 amounted to \$56,620,000 compared with \$44,448,000 in 1933 which was an increase of \$12,172,000 or 27 per cent.

Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index of industrial common stocks was 118.8 for the week ending September 13, as compared with 122.1 for the previous week, domestic utility common 49.9 compared with 50.8, common of companies abroad in which Canadians are heavily interested 103.8 compared with 105.4 and for all three groups of common combined 89.1 compared with 91.1.

Drug Store Chains

Drug stores and chains in 1930 did a business valued at \$13,971,000 and \$11,002,000 in 1933.

Increase in Export of Farm Products to United States

The export of Canadian farm products to the United States in August was valued at \$1,366,000 as compared with \$833,000 a year ago. The largest items last month included: Horses \$47,000, fresh berries \$65,000, barley \$257,000, oats \$64,000, rye \$82,000, wheat \$355,000, bran and shorts \$231,000, cheese \$34,000, potatoes \$44,000, maple sugar \$99,000, wool \$34,000.

Creamery Butter Production Continues to Increase

There was an increase of 2,341,000 pounds in the production of creamery butter in Canada in August. The amount was 29,989,000 pounds compared with 27,648,000 a year ago, the gain being $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Quebec with a production of 10,300,000 pounds had an increase of nearly 12 per cent and Ontario with 9,006,000 was up $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The largest percentage increase was in British Columbia, the total being 540,000 pounds, a gain of 15 per cent.

Traffic Through the St. Lawrence Canals

Due mainly to light wheat shipments, the total freight using the St. Lawrence canals dropped from 979,522 tons in August 1933, to 866,256 last month. The decrease in wheat amounted to 144,645 tons, or 4,821,500 bushels. Sand decreased by 45,856 tons, iron ore by 15,514, flour by 12,924, flaxseed by 8,134, anthracite coal by 7,732 tons and paper by 6,799 tons. The larger increases included 57,900 tons of bituminous coal, 21,746 of barley, 10,592 of other ore (other than copper and iron), 10,653 of petroleum and other oils, 7,793 of sugar and 8,044 of oats.

Welland Ship Canal Traffic Higher in August

Total traffic using the Welland Ship Canal during August amounted to 1,272,951 tons as against 1,211,652 in 1933. Bituminous coal increased by 56,828 tons, coke by 30,599, iron ore by 65,963, pulpwood by 22,053, gasoline by 17,831 tons and barley by 33,363 tons. Wheat was lighter than last year by 65,700 tons, or 2,190,000 bushels, flour decreased by 13,019 tons, cement, brick and lime by 27,618, and iron, pig and bloom, by 10,450.

Sault Ste Marie Canals Traffic

Iron ore through the United States and Canadian locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals dropped from 5,277,137 tons in August 1933, and 4,705,363 in July 1934 to 4,316,053 in August. Wheat was lighter than in August 1933 by 680,349 bushels, but other grains increased by 799,430 bushels, bituminous coal by 347,414 tons and the total of 6,989,719 tons was 701,144 under last year's.

Wire Nails and Spikes

Sales of wire nails and spikes from Canadian factories totalled 72,566,000 pounds at \$2,401,000 in 1933 as against 67,364,000 at \$2,239,000 in 1932.

About Silverware

Possibly her sterling silverware is the most cherished possession of home-loving woman. Possibly it is the most cherished of the household heirlooms. Tableware enters into such dear traditions, reminders of the storied family past.

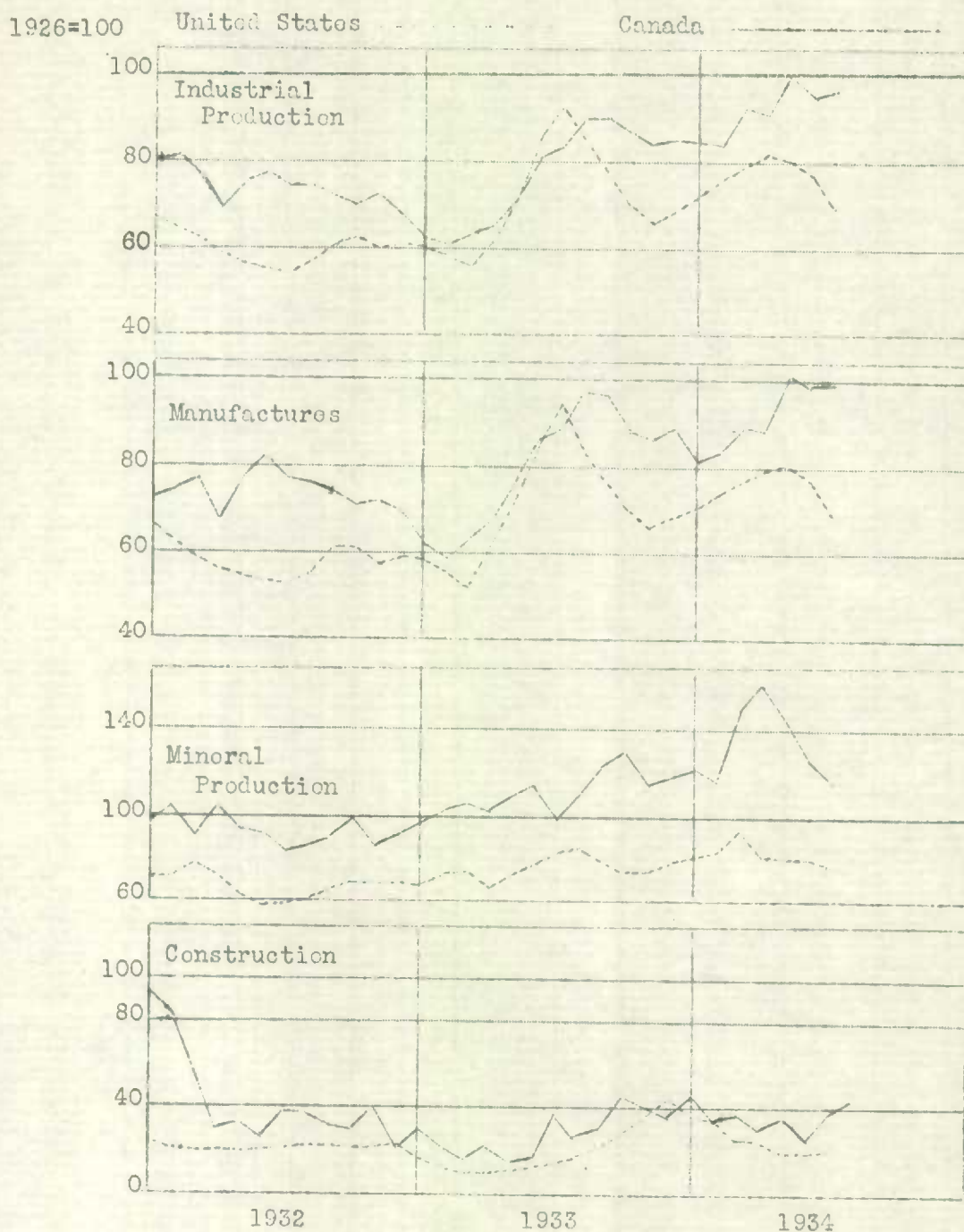
The depression years have told their tale. Less silverware is being manufactured and imported and there is more electro-plate being turned out in Canada. For example, in 1933 the sterling silver hollow-ware and flatware manufactured was valued at \$348,000 compared with \$401,000 in 1932 but the electro-plate in 1933 was of the value of \$1,696,000 compared with \$1,412,000 in the previous year.

Imported sterling silverware comes mainly from the United Kingdom, some from the United States and a little from Germany. The imports fell off somewhat to \$74,000 from Great Britain in 1933. Electro-plated imports at \$260,000 were a considerable reduction.

Economic Betterment in Canada Better than in the United States

The economic betterment of Canada was maintained at a relatively better level from August 1933 to the present than in the United States. The lowest point for the United States was reached in July 1932. The advance in the third quarter was not quite offset by the reaction culminating in March 1933. The recovery from March to July 1933 was spectacular. The lowest point of industrial production in Canada measured by the official index was reached in February 1933. The gain from February to September of last year was pronounced and in recent months an even higher level has been in evidence.

The following chart shows the seasonally adjusted indexes of production in both countries. Recovery in manufacturing was the main influence in raising the Canadian index.



Indexes of Production in the United States and Canada in July

The following are indexes of production in the United States and Canada in July with comparisons. The United States index is as published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin and transferred to the base of 1926.

Indexes, 1926=100	United States			Canada			Percentage Increases For July in Canada over United States
	1933	1933	1934	1933	1933	1934	
	Feb.	July	July	Feb.	July	July	
	a	b.	c	a	b	c	
Industrial Production	58	93	70	61	83	96	37
Manufacturing.....	56	94	69	59	88	99	43
Mining.....	73	83	79	103	98	117	48
Construction.....	15	16	21	22	36	36	71

Gold Production in July

Gold production in July amounted to 245,516 ounces, an advance of 1.2 per cent over the June production of 242,713 ounces, but a decline of 4.3 per cent from the July 1933 total of 256,663. During the seven months of 1934 Canada produced 1,679,326 ounces of new gold compared with 1,720,397 in the corresponding period of 1933.

The Ontario mines produced 171,654 ounces compared with 169,445 in June; Quebec 31,007 ounces compared with 29,512; British Columbia 25,578 compared with 30,861; Manitoba and Saskatchewan 11,124 compared with 5,471; Yukon alluvial 5,727 compared with 7,127; Nova Scotia and Alberta 426 compared with 297.

Receipts of Jewellery and scrap at the Royal Canadian Mint in July contained 5,857 ounces of gold compared with 5,195 in June. Quotations for gold on the New York market in July averaged \$34.59 in Canadian funds at which price the output was worth \$8,492,398.

World Output of Gold in July

The world output of gold in July advanced to 2,229,000 ounces from the June total of 2,190,000. Production in the Transvaal rose to 876,000 ounces from the preceding month's output of 861,000. The United States, including the Philippines, produced 250,308 ounces, made up of 141,910 contained in Mint receipts, 106,405 received at private smelters and refineries and 1,993 contained in ore and bullion exports.

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 139.3 for the week ending September 13, as compared with 143.3 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks fell from 140.1 to 136.9, and four base metals stocks from 162.3 to 154.7.

Output of Incandescent Lamps

Production of incandescent lamps in Canada in 1933 was factory valued at \$3,716,000 compared with \$4,124,000 in 1932 and \$4,699,000 in 1931. The number of standard size lamps sold in 1933 was 15,176,000 compared with 17,162,000 in 1932 and 18,206,000 in 1931.

E. S. Macphail's Retirement--An Appreciation

The Bulletin of the British Columbia Board of Health contains the following reference to Mr. E. S. Macphail who recently retired as chief of the Census and Vital Statistics Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

"It is with feelings of sincere regret we learn of the retirement of Mr. E. S. Macphail, as Chief, Division of Census and Vital Statistics, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, after a period of thirty-four years of constant service to the Dominion Government of Canada.

"We, of the Vital Statistics Branch of the Provincial Board of Health of British Columbia, who have been actively associated with Mr. Macphail since the Dominion wide scheme of Vital Statistics was launched in 1918, have felt that we have come to know a man whose co-operation in the work has been of the highest value to the Provinces, making each one's separate problems his own, in fact, a man to whom we are really sorry to say farewell.

"During his stewardship as head of the Vital Statistics Division of the Bureau, there has been a system of registration and analyzation built up in the Dominion which would have been impossible of accomplishment with the individual provinces working out their problems alone. Overlapping has been eliminated to the mutual benefit of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments. In British Columbia we have been striving for many years to bring about the creation of divisions and areas of a permanent nature, upon which all statistics could be based and, largely due to Mr. Macphail's perseverance, this was accomplished in 1931, by the establishment of the Standard Statistical Publication Areas.

"We have seen seed sown and are sure that as the fruit has ripened it must have seemed good to the eyes of all who beheld it, so, Mr. Macphail, you can go into retirement well knowing that your job has been well and truly done, while we in British Columbia wish you God speed, and trust that you will be spared many years to enjoy your well earned rest.

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"In saying Good-bye to Mr. Macphail we welcome as his successor Mr. W. R. Tracey, his assistant. Mr. Tracey we know to be well worthy of his new position, and can assure him that we in British Columbia are whole heartedly behind him, and will extend to him our full co-operation. -- J.T.M."

Exports to Empire Countries in August
Responsible for Increase in Total Export

Canada's ten and a half million dollar increase in exports in August was due entirely to the gain in trade with countries of the British Empire. The aggregate exports were valued at \$55,249,000 and more than half, namely \$29,602,000, went to Empire countries, leaving \$25,648,000 which went to foreign countries.

The export to the Empire was a gain of \$11,123,000 or 60 per cent and to foreign countries a decline of \$596,000 or over two per cent.

The gain in trade with the Empire was in general world wide. Exports to the United Kingdom at \$23,122,000 were an increase of \$8,713,000 or 60 per cent; to British South Africa at \$2,116,000 an increase of \$1,569,000 or 286 per cent; to Australia at \$1,219,000 a gain of \$253,000 or 26 per cent; to New Zealand at \$582,000 a gain of \$260,000 or 80 per cent; to British India at \$408,000 a gain of \$209,000 or 105 per cent; to Jamaica at \$274,000 a gain of \$66,000 or 31 per cent; to Newfoundland at \$581,000 an increase of \$32,000 or five per cent; to the Straits Settlements at \$161,000 an increase of \$146,000 or 973 per cent.

There were decreases to such countries as the Irish Free State, Bermuda, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, British Guiana and some of the West Indies.

The exports to the United States at \$17,251,000 were a decline of \$489,000 or over two per cent, but there were increased exports to Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Japan, Mexico, San Domingo and a number of others.

Apart from the United States the largest foreign export was to Japan at \$1,588,000 which was an increase of \$759,000 or 91 per cent. The export to Belgium was \$1,539,000 a gain of \$137,000 or nine per cent. The next largest export was to France at \$979,000 an increase of \$238,000 or 32 per cent.

Gain in Wheat Marketings in Current Crop Year--
United States Ports Last Week Led in Clearances

Canadian wheat in store on September 14 was reported as 216,863,948 bushels compared with 203,607,133 for the week before and 212,129,649 for the corresponding week in 1933. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 11,579,502 bushels compared with 4,864,583 a year ago. In transit wheat on the lakes was 3,896,580 bushels compared with 5,846,340. United States wheat in Canada was 657,136 compared with 3,699,096.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ended September 7, amounted to 16,573,590 bushels compared with 16,491,316 the week before and 10,520,340 a year ago. Marketings for the week were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: Manitoba 2,985,337 (2,203,151) bushels; Saskatchewan 7,837,653 (5,868,928); Alberta 4,750,600 (2,448,261).

Marketings for the six weeks of the crop year were 9,442,325 bushels higher than for the same period last year. By provinces the receipts were: Manitoba 13,423,695 (12,742,611) bushels; Saskatchewan 20,019,307 (16,945,429); Alberta 13,657,625 (7,980,262); Total 47,100,627 (37,658,302).

Export clearances for the week ending September 14 amounted to 2,878,624 bushels compared with 2,708,694 the week before and 3,195,239 for the corresponding week in 1933. By ports the clearances were: United States ports 1,050,000 (498,000); Montreal 601,176 (1,267,161); Vancouver-New Westminster 497,582 (861,597); Quebec 370,860 (301,481); Churchill 359,006 (nil); Sorel nil (267,000). The seven weeks' marketings were: Montreal 6,681,779 (10,927,035); United States ports 4,962,000 (2,510,000); Vancouver-New Westminster 4,630,685 (3,433,755); Churchill 2,417,193 (2,401,881); Sorel 901,877 (1,602,369); Quebec 654,860 (605,981); Halifax nil (18,667); Total 20,248,394 (21,499,688).

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 advanced from 72.1 for the week ending September 7 to 72.3 for the week ending September 14. Price Changes were limited in number and usually of small proportions. Gains in wheat, milled feeds and dairy products were noted, which were sufficient to more than offset declines in fresh meats, raw sugar, raw silk and non-ferrous metals.

The Vegetable Products index rose from 68.7 to 69.1. Wheat and barley were firmer while corn, flax and rye moved downward. Raw sugar sought still lower levels and raw rubber was slightly weaker. Animal Products increased from 66.8 to 67.4. Better prices for livestock on the Toronto market were of more importance than recessions in calves, bacon hogs and lambs on the Winnipeg market. Fresh meats shaded off slightly while butter and cheese strengthened. A reduction in raw silk prices was largely responsible for the index number of Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products dropping from 72.9 to 72.8. Among Non-Ferrous Metals, domestic electrolytic copper, silver and zinc still continued downward and caused the index number for this group to drop from 62.3 to 62.0. Four of the eight groups in the index, viz., Wood, Wood Products and Paper, Iron and Its Products, Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products and Chemicals and Allied Products remained unchanged at 65.5, 87.0, 86.1 and 81.8 respectively.

Canadian Farm Products rose from 60.8 to 61.8. Gains in grains, hay and onions increased the index for field products from 58.9 to 59.7 and higher prices for livestock, hides, wool and eggs moved the index for the animal group from 64.0 to 65.2.

Character of the Increased August Exports

With few exceptions Canada's increased exports in August were representative of all lines of production, raw materials and finished products. There was a notable increase in automobiles, the total export being valued at \$1,459,000, a gain of \$805,000 over last year. The value of those sent to the United Kingdom was \$202,000, also a gain.

The export of planks and boards amounted to \$2,555,000, of which \$1,527,000 went to the United Kingdom, the supply to Great Britain being an increase of \$615,000. Pulpwood to the United States at \$1,338,000 was an increase of over half a million.

Wheat at \$12,868,000 was almost double the sale abroad a year ago and \$7,913,000 went to the United Kingdom. About one third of the rubber export of \$1,072,000 went to Great Britain. The cheese export made a gain of \$90,000 which was mainly absorbed by Great Britain.

Canadian meats in the United Kingdom market continued their gain in August, amounting to \$1,274,000 out of a total of \$1,345,000. A year ago the amount was \$694,000. Wheat flour fell from \$1,948,000 to \$1,571,000, but paper, chiefly newsprint, rose from \$6,557,000 to \$6,808,000, of which \$5,561,000 went to the United States.

There were increased exports of farm implements, hardware, machinery, aluminium, gold and silver. Copper at \$1,765,000 went mainly to Great Britain. The nickel export was \$2,469,000, an increase of \$454,000. Coal and stone products increased, but electrical energy to the United States dropped from \$293,000 to \$257,000.

Canada's Chief Markets in August

There were ten countries to which Canada sent exports to the value of over half a million dollars in August. Five of these were Empire countries and five foreign: United Kingdom \$23,122,000, United States \$17,251,000, British South Africa \$2,116,000, Japan \$1,588,000, Belgium \$1,539,000, Australia \$1,219,000, France \$979,000, New Zealand \$582,000, Newfoundland \$580,000, Norway \$549,000.

Public Libraries in Canada

There were 637 public libraries in Canada in 1933, not counting separately the branches in the larger cities. Nor do these include the travelling libraries, open shelf libraries, the Carnegie District Demonstrations in the Fraser Valley and Prince Edward Island, nor the county libraries of the Nova Scotia Department of Education. Church and parish libraries are not included.

There were 15 more public libraries than in 1931, about 250,000 more books, and an

increased circulation of 1,220,000 volumes, apart from the reading room and reference-room borrowing, of which there is no record but which probably increased in greater ratio. The increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in book stock and nearly six per cent in circulation is attributable to some of the pre-existing libraries rather than to the 15 new libraries which are all rather small.

The number of borrowers registered in 1933 was 1,100,923, just over ten per cent of the Dominion's population, or 13 per cent of the population over ten years of age. Since there is no record of the amount of book distribution by church and commercial libraries and also the private libraries of the home, the record of the public libraries should be regarded only as the record of a type of institution.

are distributed

Public libraries/as follows: Ontario 468, Saskatchewan 41, British Columbia 31, Quebec 25, Alberta 22, Manitoba 21, Nova Scotia 15, New Brunswick 9, Yukon 3, Prince Edward Island 2.

The existing public libraries, with a few exceptions such as the Carnegie and Nova Scotia experiments, are primarily an institution of the cities, towns and villages, rather than of the population as a whole. This fact, too, should be kept in mind when comparing provinces, for in predominantly rural provinces like the Prairies and Maritimes urban libraries cannot serve more than about one-third of the population, whereas they can serve nearly double this proportion in the more urban provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

It is only in Ontario and British Columbia that the population in communities possessing public libraries approximates the total urban population. From here it ranges down to less than 60 per cent in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan. The library users in Saskatchewan constitute a higher proportion of the population in the areas served than in any other province, viz., 37.3 per cent. The provinces at the other extreme in this respect is Quebec with 2.4 per cent, while for the Dominion as a whole the proportion is just under 25 per cent.

Another way of expressing the relative use made of the libraries by the towns and cities possessing them is in terms of the circulation per capita of these centres: Prince Edward Island 3.38; Nova Scotia 1.57; New Brunswick 3.33; Quebec .67; Ontario 7.03; Manitoba 2.90; Saskatchewan 6.35; Alberta 7.78; British Columbia 4.95; Yukon 6.56, Canada 5.00. In 1931, the figure for Canada was 4.76.

Expenditure for books, periodicals and binding, per capita of the population in places having libraries was as follows: Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia 2 cents; New Brunswick 4 cents; Quebec 3 cents; Ontario 13 cents; Manitoba 5 cents; Saskatchewan 15 cents; Alberta 13 cents; British Columbia 9; Yukon 49; Canada 10. The average for Canada in 1931 was 12 cents.

Increased Output of Automobiles

Production of automobiles in Canada during August included 4,933 units made for sale in this country and 4,971 for export, a total of 9,904. The output a year ago was 6,079 units. The total for August included 7,325 passenger cars and 2,579 trucks.

For the eight months ending August 31 the cumulative output of motor cars in Canada numbered 103,102 units, an increase of 103 per cent over the 50,881 made in the corresponding period of a year ago and 101 per cent over the 51,208 units reported for the first eight months of 1932.

Output of Central Electric Stations in August

The output of central electric stations in Canada during August amounted to 1,658,742,000 kilowatt hours, or a daily average of 53,508,000. This was 2.3 per cent above the July daily output but below the averages of the previous six months. Exports increased from 105,866,000 kilowatt hours in July to 115,988,000 and deliveries to electric boilers from 342,658,000 to 351,103,000.

Wheat Flour Exports by Shipping Routes

During the month of August, 36 barrels of wheat flour were exported to the United States direct for consumption, 40,673 barrels moved via United States ports for export overseas, and 298,814 barrels were exported via Canadian Atlantic ports while 72,561 were exported from Canadian Pacific Ports. The total export for the month amounted to 412,089 valued at \$1,570,580 compared with 480,238 valued at \$1,948,441 during the same month in 1933.

Increased Imports in August

Canada's imports in August at \$43,507,000 were an increase of \$4,760,000 or 12 per cent over August last year. Imports from Empire countries at \$14,387,000 were an increase of \$742,000 or 5 per cent, and from foreign countries at \$29,120,000 were an increase of \$4,018,000 or 16 per cent.

The imports from the United Kingdom amounted to \$9,756,000 which was a decrease of \$227,000, and from the United States at \$24,284,000 an increase of \$4,221,000 or 21 per cent.

There were increases in imports from most of the Empire countries, the most notable being from Barbados which at \$1,243,000 was a gain of almost one million dollars. There were increases in goods received from Australasia and the East Indies but a heavy drop from British South Africa, the imports from that country being cut in half.

Apart from the United States the increases from foreign countries were each comparatively small. Those from Germany at \$702,000 and from France at \$603,000 were decreases.

Wheat Exports by Shipping Routes

According to Canadian Customs returns 14,709,675 bushels of wheat valued at \$12,868,422 were exported from Canada during the month of August. This compared with 8,652,970 bushels valued at \$6,656,511 for the same month in 1933. The routing of the exports during August, 1934 shows that 371,076 bushels were exported to the United States for consumption while 5,272,889 bushels were exported to the United States for export overseas. The balance amounting to 9,065,710 bushels were exported from Canadian seaborad ports, 5,702,375 bushels moving from Atlantic ports and 3,363,335 bushels from Pacific ports. Re-routed wheat during August amounted to 467,733 bushels. This increased the wheat movement via Canadian ports to 9,533,433 bushels and decreased the exports via United States ports to 4,805,156.

Increased Production of Concentrated Milk

Concentrated milk production in August amounted to 9,622,000 pounds compared with 8,584,000 a year ago. Evaporated milk and skim milk powder continued to show increases. The cumulative production during the first eight months of 1934 was 65,670,000 pounds, an increase over the corresponding period last year of 7,548,000 or 13 per cent.

Exports in August totalled 2,833,500 pounds compared with 2,425,500 a year ago. Amounts held in cold storage on September 1 were larger than last year.

Car Loadings Increase

Car loadings for the week ending September 15 amounted to 53,564 cars, an increase of 5,885 over the previous week and an increase of 5,730 over last year. The western division was up 2,133 cars and the eastern 3,752 over the previous week.

Building Permits Higher in August

Building permits issued during August were of the estimated value of \$3,274,000 compared with \$3,219,000 in July and \$1,911,000 in August 1933, an increase in the latter comparison of 71 per cent.

The aggregate value of the building authorized in the first eight months of 1934 was \$16,776,000 compared with \$14,407,000 in 1933 and \$32,576,000 in 1932. All provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia showed gains in August over last year.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Summary of Canal Traffic for August.
2. Production of Creamery Butter in August.
3. Wire Nails and Spikes in 1933.
4. Summary of July Trade.
5. Drug Store Chains in Canada, 1930-1933.
6. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
7. Silverware in 1933.
8. Incandescent Lamps in 1933.
9. Building Permits for August.

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Reports (continued)

10. Gold Production in July.
11. Trade of Canada by Months, April 1931 to August 1934.
12. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, August.
13. Survey of Libraries, 1933.
14. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
15. Production of Iron and Steel in Canada, August.
16. Automobile Statistics for Canada, August.
17. Metals of the Platinum Group, 1933.
18. Output of Central Electric Stations in Canada, August.
19. Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada, April, May and June 1934.
20. The Grain Situation in the Argentine.
21. Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices.
22. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
23. Canada's Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries in August.
24. Canadian Grain Statistics.
25. Concentrated Milk Production, August.

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