

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics  
Department of Trade and Commerce

No. 104.

Ottawa, Saturday, October 6, 1934.

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics--Economic Index  
Showed Gain of 10.3 p.c. over Same Week of 1933--  
Sugar and Coke Produced in Greater Volume--Con-  
struction Contracts Recorded Expansion After  
Seasonal Adjustment

The index of economic conditions maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, after reaching a peak for the period of observation in the week ended September 8, showed reaction during the remainder of the month. The index expressed as a percentage of the weekly average during 1926 was 95.9 in the week ended September 29 compared with 97.6 in the preceding week. The index reflected continued expansion from the first of the year until the first week of September, the increase in the interval having been more than 20 p.c. A part of the gain was offset by the reaction in the later weeks of September.

A considerable margin, however, was shown over the same week of 1933, the index being 95.9 in the week ended September 29 last compared with 86.9, a gain of 10.3 p.c. Each of the major factors used in this connection showed gains over the corresponding week of last year except bank clearings and speculative trading. Carloadings measured by the official index were about 9 p.c. greater, and bond prices were at a much higher level. The index of common stock prices showed a gain of 7.3 p.c., the index being 91.1 compared with 84.9 in the same week of last year.

Three of the major factors advanced in the week ended September 29 over the preceding week, while three declined. Carloadings in the 38th week reacted to a lower level due in part to lighter shipments of grain in the western division. The index was 68.5 compared with 75.8 in the 37th week. Wholesale prices were nearly maintained, the index receding one-tenth of one point at 71.8. Grains were lower, the price of cash No. 1 Northern wheat on the basis of Port Arthur and Fort William averaging 81.8 cents per bushel compared with 82.1 in the preceding week. Medium weight steers advanced in Toronto, while the price of bacon hogs receded slightly. Computed yields on four Dominion government refunding bonds showed fractional increase.

Bank clearings after seasonal adjustment showed a gain of 3.7 p.c., the total being \$286,400,000.

Common stock prices rallied in the week ended September 27, gains being practically general in the groups of the official classification. The advance in the general index was from 88.6 to 91.1, the increase in the industrial sub-index being 2.8 points. The index of 4 oil stocks advanced from 157.4 to 162.4. The index of trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges increased from 62.8 to 68.0.

The output of manufactured sugar was 88,679,000 pounds in the four-week period ended September 8. The seasonally adjusted gain over the preceding four-week period was nearly 23 p.c. Production has recently been at a higher level than in the same period of either 1932 or 1933.

The production of coke was 189,200 tons in August compared with 183,500 in the preceding month. The index adjusted for seasonal tendencies was at a higher level than in any month since May 1930. The revival in the operations of the iron and steel industry partly accounts for the greater production of coke in the current period.

The construction industry showed further acceleration in September, the award of contracts after seasonal adjustment showing a gain for the third consecutive month. The adjusted index was 49.1 compared with 45.3 in August. The low point for the index with adjustment for seasonal tendencies during the present year was reached in June at 29.8. The marked increase in the last three months has been due mainly to the placing of governmental contracts. The September record was characterized by a large contract worth \$3,500,000 for the bridge at New Westminster.

The total amount of new contracts placed in September was \$12,494,000 compared with \$13,544,000 in August. The comparable amount in September 1933 was \$8,387,000, a gain of 49 p.c. Contracts for the nine months of the year at \$98,145,000 compared with \$63,431,000 showed a gain of no less than 54.4 p.c.



### Car Loadings Lower

Car loadings for the week ended September 29 amounted to 50,547 cars as against 51,610 for the previous week and 51,229 in the corresponding week last year. The index number dropped from 68.54 to 65.72, a new low for the year. These index numbers are adjusted for the seasonal variations of 1924-1932 and for the last four years loadings, particularly grain loadings in the western division, have not shown the seasonal increase of that period at this time of the year and consequently the index number in each year has dropped.

Grain loading in the western division was extremely light for this week, amounting to only 4,773 cars, as against 8,627 last year and the index number dropped to 32.79 as against 108.86 two weeks previous. Coal shipments in the western division increased 1,061 cars over last year's, other forest products was up by 616 and live stock by 490. In the eastern division, live stock, coke and pulpwood showed decreases from last year's loading, but all other commodities showed increases and the total of 30,831 cars was 371 above last year's total.

### August Milling of Wheat

There were 5,750,000 bushels of wheat ground in Canadian mills in August compared with 6,402,000 a year ago. Oats, buckwheat and mixed grain were also lower but corn and barley slightly higher. Flour production amounted to 1,282,000 barrels compared with 1,443,692.

### World Shipments of Wheat and Wheatflour

World shipments of wheat and wheat flour for the week ending October 1 amounted to 11,314,000 bushels compared with shipments of 9,367,000 for the previous week and 9,920,000 last year. Shipments from North America showed a slight decrease as compared with the previous week while increases were noted in Argentine and Australian shipments of 584,000 and 1,417,000 respectively.

During the first nine weeks of the present crop year world shipments amounted to 95 million bushels compared with 92 million last year. North American and Australian shipments were slightly lower. Since August 1 the Argentine has cleared 35 million bushels compared with 24 million in 1933.

### Foreign Corn in Canada

Stocks of foreign corn in Canada on September 28 were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of last year: United States 6,026,000 (7,707,000) bushels, Argentina 43,000 (161,000), South African 16,000 (316,000).

### Dolls for Canadian Babyhood and Girlhood

There are considerably over two million dolls made in Canada in a year; dolls of all kinds. These charming playthings for Canadian babyhood and girlhood run into real money, without taking account of the imports. The factory prices for those two millions made in Canada aggregate about \$312,000.

### Steel Vessels Made in Canada

There were five steel vessels made in Canada in 1932 the value of them being \$592,000. Wooden vessels turned out of the shipyards were valued at \$257,000.

### Typewriter Ribbons

There are about 65,000 dozen typewriter ribbons made in Canada in a year. The factory value of these is \$206,000. Almost as many are imported.



### Financing of Automobiles, Trucks and Buses

The total number of automobiles, trucks and buses financed was 7,462 in August, 8,376 in July and 4,783 in August 1933, and the amount of financing was \$2,865,790 in August, \$3,624,796 in July and \$1,810,834 in August 1933.

New vehicles financed numbered 2,126 in August, 2,774 in July and 1,388 in August 1933, while used vehicles numbered 5,336, 5,602 and 3,395 for the same three months.

The amount of financing for new vehicles was \$1,496,558 in August, \$1,910,377 in July and \$908,390 in August 1933. Corresponding totals for used vehicles were \$1,369,232, \$1,714,419 and \$902,444 respectively.

---

### Asbestos Production in July

Canada produced 12,042 tons of asbestos in July as compared with 13,719 tons in June and 14,805 tons in July 1933. During the seven months ending July, the total Canadian output was 79,930 tons, an increase of 24.2 per cent over the production in the corresponding months of 1933.

---

### Production of Gypsum in July

Gypsum production in Canada during July amounted to 64,737 tons as compared with 67,109 tons in June and 60,248 in July 1933. Production during the seven months ending July totalled 222,182 tons or 45.7 per cent above the tonnage produced in the corresponding period of 1933.

---

### July Copper Production

Copper production in Canada during July reached a total of 29,484,128 pounds as compared with 27,859,099 pounds in June and 29,609,235 in July 1933. The output during the first seven months of 1934 totalled 206,625,931 pounds, an advance of 30.7 per cent over the production during the corresponding period of 1933. Canadian producers reported an output of 29,035,473 pounds of blister copper in July as against 25,679,165 in the preceding month.

Electrolytic copper quotations, as issued by the United States Code Authority for copper offered for sale in the domestic market pursuant to the provisions of the Copper Code, remained steady at 9 cents per pound throughout the month. The net price for electrolytic copper for export at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard ranged from an opening high of 7.5 cents per pound to a closing low of 6.925 cents. Quotations for electrolytic copper on the London market, in Canadian funds, averaged 7.2947 cents; valued at this price the Canadian output in July was worth \$2,150,779. The June average price was 7.9073 cents per pound and the computed value of the month's production, \$2,202,903.

---

### World Copper Production in July

World copper stocks continued to decrease; on June 30, 502,000 tons were on hand while on July 31, stocks totalled 496,700 tons. Refined copper production of the world advanced to 101,500 tons from the June total of 93,500. According to the London Metal Bulletin copper stocks in the British official Metal Exchange warehouses on July 31 amounted to 40,624 tons consisting of 32,625 tons of refined and 7,999 tons of rough. At the end of June, 28,555 tons of refined copper and 8,146 tons of rough copper were on hand.

---

### Canadian Nickel Production

Canada produced 10,660,423 pounds of nickel during July; in the preceding month 13,401,648 pounds were produced and in July 1933, the total was 9,255,033 pounds. During the first seven months of 1934 the Canadian output totalled 73,994,109 pounds as compared with 32,015,324 in the corresponding months of 1933.

---



### Retail Sales Increase 3 p.c. in August

Retail sales in August showed an increase of more than 3 p.c. over July 1934, according to the general index published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (base January 1929=100). An increase over July has occurred only three times in the six years for which the index has been compiled. 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.

Eight indexes are higher in August as compared with July. They moved as follows: Candy sales advanced from 56.9 to 68.1; Drugs from 72.6 to 74.4; Dyers and Cleaners from 104.7 to 110.6, and Furniture from 40.2 to 55.6. General and Departmental increased from 55.5 to 59.2; Groceries and Meats from 71.6 to 73.1; Music and Radio from 17.1 to 23.0, and Restaurants from 57.1 to 62.5. Boots and Shoes declined from 70.0 to 63.2; Clothing from 66.1 to 60.1, and Hardware from 99.8 to 91.9.

Comparing August 1933 and August 1934, indexes were higher in 1934 for nine of the eleven groups. Boots and Shoes rose from 55.6 to 63.2; Clothing from 57.7 to 60.1; Drugs from 70.3 to 74.4; Dyers and Cleaners from 96.3 to 110.6, and Furniture from 49.3 to 55.6. General and Departmental moved from 58.0 to 59.2; Hardware from 87.2 to 91.9; Music and Radio from 20.2 to 23.0, and Restaurants from 60.9 to 62.5. Candy sales decreased from 68.3 to 68.1 and Groceries and Meats from 73.9 to 73.1.

---

### Imports of Tea and Coffee

The August imports of tea were considerably lower than a year ago, amounting to 1,974,955 pounds compared with 3,010,577. During the twelve months ending with August 39,497,549 pounds were imported valued at \$8,981,312 compared with 40,065,269 valued at \$14,956,076 in the corresponding period the year before, a considerable increase in value. The quantity of black tea imported was 1,974,955 pounds and of green tea 136,766. Black tea of Ceylon totalled 1,188,058; from India 606,700; China 30,985; and from other countries 12,436.

British East Africa supplied the largest quantity of green coffee at 642,994 pounds; Colombia followed with 559,490, Brazil 556,615, Jamaica 255,144 and the United Kingdom 113,182.

---

### Farm Implements and Machinery Imports

The import of farm implements and machinery in August amounting to a value of \$379,241 was an increase of more than \$91,000 over August 1933. The United States was the main supplier of the August import with \$339,584. The value from the United Kingdom was \$14,706. Internal combustion traction engines valued up to \$1,400 each was a large item, valued at \$62,300. United States supplied the entire import. Parts for the same engine were the largest portion of the import, valued at \$109,727. The United States supplied \$106,815 of that amount. Cream separators and parts valued at \$32,982 came mainly from Sweden, United Kingdom, United States and Denmark.

---

### The Canada Year Book

As a contribution to the general policy of economy and also in view of the desirability of including complete census data in the next edition of the Canada Year Book, it was decided some time ago not to issue a 1934 edition of the Canada Year Book in the summer of 1934 but to combine the 1934 and 1935 issues into a single issue called the Canada Year Book 1934-35 to be issued about May next. This practice of combining two issues is no new thing but has been resorted to on three previous occasions, namely, in the cases of the 1916-17 Year Book, the 1922-23 Year Book and the 1927-28 Year Book. The public is therefore advised that, while there is no new issue of the Canada Year Book appearing in the present calendar year, the 1934-35 issue will appear next spring.

---

### Farm Implements Export Up

The export of farm implements and machinery, which has doubled in the past twelve months, was of the value of \$188,000 in August compared with \$147,000 a year ago. The largest consignment, amounting to \$71,000, went to British South Africa. Others were: United States \$31,000, New Zealand \$21,000, Great Britain \$13,000.

---



### Clay Products

Canadian producers of clay products report sales valued at \$267,660 in July, compared with \$259,094 in June and \$255,572 in July 1933. During the seven months ending July the production value was \$1,324,000 a 15 per cent increase over 1933.

---

### Production of Limo

Production of limo in Canada in 1933, including both quick and hydrated, amounted to 323,540 tons valued at \$2,432,306 as compared with 320,650 tons at \$2,394,537 in 1932 and 344,735 tons worth \$2,764,415 in 1931. Producers received an average of \$7.30 per ton for quicklime and \$8.57 for hydrated lime as compared with \$7.14 and \$9.14 in 1932; corresponding prices in 1931 were \$7.30 and \$10.71.

It is noteworthy that considerable interest has recently been taken in the salvaging of carbon dioxide for the manufacture of dry ice for kiln gases. The burning of lime is described as a comparatively simple process and the crude fuels, wood and coal, have been employed for this purpose from time immemorial. Recently, however, natural gas has been adopted (Alabama). With this fuel the kiln capacities were increased by more than 50 per cent, considerable labour was eliminated and a better and more uniform product obtained.

---

### Advance in Cement Production

Shipments of Portland cement from Canadian plants during July advanced to 564,711 barrels from the June total of 520,832 and the July 1933 total of 414,827. Shipments during the first seven months of 1934 amounted to 1,920,000 barrels compared with 1,503,000 barrels in the same period last year.

---

### Alumina and Tin Imports

There were large imports of alumina, including bauxite, in August amounting to 236,451 cwts., most of it coming from Great Britain and the balance from the United States. This was about twice the imports of a year ago.

Imports of tin at 2,791 cwts. were more than double those of last year. It came from the United States, Great Britain and the Straits Settlements.

---

### Index Number of 23 Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of 23 mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100, was 138.4 for the week ending September 27, as compared with 135.9 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks rose from 133.5 to 136.5, and four base metals stocks from 151.0 to 151.5.

---

### Automobile Imports

Automobile parts at \$1,023,000 from the United States accounted for most of the imports of iron vehicles in August. This was an increase over last year of \$165,000. The imports of complete autos from the United States at \$112,000 were an increase of \$33,000 but those from the United Kingdom at \$18,000 were a sharp decrease of \$37,000. Amongst those from Great Britain were two cars at \$13,815, the import value.

The bulk of the bicycles, over one thousand, as usual came from the United Kingdom, 44 from the United States and ten from Japan.

---

### Highways in Canada in 1933

During the year 1933 there was an increase of 4,110 miles of surfaced road in Canada, the greater part of it being in gravelled surfaces. Cement concrete showed an increase of 143 miles and bituminous macadam and concrete surfaces were increased by 102 miles. As yet there is little of that higher class of road in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces.

The surfaced highway mileage in Canada is now 94,721 miles and unsurfaced roads 314,403 miles. This included all roads outside of incorporated cities, towns and villages under the jurisdiction of provincial highway departments.

Both the provinces and municipalities greatly curtailed their expenditures on highway



construction in 1933, despite considerable work done to relieve unemployment. Total capital expenditure, including federal subsidies, amounted to almost \$24,000,000 as against \$50,000,000 in 1932. Nova Scotia was the only province to show an increase.

British Columbia made an 88 per cent reduction, Alberta 81, Prince Edward Island 76, New Brunswick 72, Ontario 55, Quebec 41, Saskatchewan 34, and Manitoba 8 per cent.

The provincial highway debt of Canada in 1933 was \$438,000,000 with annual charges of 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  million dollars. Ontario led with \$155,410,000 at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions of interest on the average provincial rate of five per cent, Quebec coming next with \$57,877,000 at \$3,623,000 interest. British Columbia was third with \$40,441,000 and interest of almost two millions.

Maintenance expenses for the year were reduced by about five millions to \$16,650,000.

The gasoline tax brought a revenue of \$26,468,000, motor vehicle registrations and taxations \$20,576,000 making a grand total revenue of \$47,044,000. In Ontario the gasoline tax brought \$12,352,000 and registrations \$7,641,000, the total being \$20,493,000.

---

#### More Rubber Coming Direct from British Malaya

A quite noticeable increase in the importation of raw rubber from British Malaya to Canada direct has been taking place. The quantity, still comparatively small, has just about doubled during the present fiscal year, amounting since March to considerably over one million pounds. The great bulk of our raw rubber comes via the United States, amounting in August to nearly 3,600,000 pounds and in the past five months to about 24,000,000 pounds, a very large increase being recorded.

---

#### About Golf Balls

Canadian golfers use about twice as many Canadian made golf balls as they do the imported variety but the British ball is by far the most popular of the imports. August was typical, the imports from the United Kingdom being 2,451 dozen and from the United States 36 dozen. There 67,000 dozen manufactured in Canada in 1932.

---

#### Growing Exports of Rubber

Rubber exports in August were of the value of \$1,072,000 compared with \$865,000 a year ago. The chief item was 59,332 pneumatic tire casings valued at \$442,344 going to no fewer than 71 countries. The largest consignment valued at \$84,176 went to British South Africa.

The next largest item was 383,928 pairs of rubber boots and shoes valued at \$348,388. The chief purchaser of these is Great Britain which took 289,065 pairs at \$264,772.

---

#### Lumber Imports

Oak is the leading hardwood imported by Canada. It comes mainly from the United States. The quantity in August was 1,074,000 feet along with 12,000 from Japan. Walnut amounted to 169,000 feet, chestnut 56,000, hickory 63,000, white pine 1,330,000, southern pine 262,000.

---

#### Large Export of Lumber

The export of planks and boards in August continued to increase, the quantity being 135,135,000 ft. valued at \$2,554,687 compared with 128,459,000 at \$2,244,914 a year ago. More than half of the total went to Great Britain, 80,742,000 ft. valued at \$1,527,185.

Douglas Fir predominated, the quantity being 53,965,000 ft. at \$822,495, an increase over last year of about eleven million feet.

---

#### Heating with Oil

Domestic and building heating in Canada with fuel oil consumed 77,550,000 gallons in 1932 compared with 73,250,000 in 1931.

---



### Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index number of industrial common stocks was 121.3 for the week ending September 27 compared with 118.5 for the previous week, domestic utility common 50.4 compared with 49.5, common of companies located abroad 107.6 compared with 102.6 and for all three groups of common combined 91.1 compared with 88.6.

### Progress Made by the Silk Industry in Canada

Striking progress has been made by the silk industry in Canada since 1917 when the collection of statistics for this industry was begun. Since 1917 the gross value of production, real silk and artificial, has increased about 960 per cent, capital investment about 1,560 per cent, number of employees about 950 per cent and salaries and wages over 1,560 per cent.

Production in 1933 was valued at \$22,755,000, an increase over 1932 of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, while the physical volume increased over 16 per cent. There were 7,801 salaried employees and wage-earners, which was an increase of 765 persons or almost 11 per cent and the wages paid amounted to \$6,139,000, an increase of \$362,000 or about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. There were 29 establishments in 1933, an increase of five over 1932 and all of them are located in Quebec and Ontario.

Imports of real and artificial silk and their manufactures, valued at \$10,054,000, showed a further decline of about two and a half millions. The largest proportion of real silk articles came from the United States and artificial silk from the United Kingdom.

### Two New Reports Issued

Two new reports have been added to the list of monthly commodity bulletins issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These are "Canada's Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins" and "Canada's Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings". These are issued about the end of each month. The subscription rate for each report is one dollar per annum.

### Lime Production in July Slightly Lower

Lime production in July was 30,639 tons compared with 31,984 in June and 31,156 in July last year. The seven months production was 211,015 tons compared with 164,156.

### Increased Silver Production in July

The output of Canadian silver in July was 1,237,340 ounces as compared with 1,161,702 in June and 1,183,447 in July 1933. Silver production during the first seven months of 1934 amounted to 8,949,000 ounces, an increase of almost three per cent over 1933.

Quotations on the New York market averaged 46.31 cents per ounce as against 45.173 in June. The July average price in Canadian funds was 45.76566 cents, at which the Canadian output was worth \$566,279. The June value on average was \$520,632.

### Manufacture of Woodenware

The manufacture of woodenware is an important business to the housewife and the workman. It comprises a long range of articles from the salad spoon and fork to the washboard and from a bung to a ladder. The value of the production in 1933 was \$874,000. This was a small reduction from the 1932 value, but raw materials were somewhat less costly. Employees numbered 652, mostly men.

The factory value of the pails and tubs was \$137,000 and clothes pins accounted for the surprisingly large amount of \$90,000 and washboards \$74,000. With retail costs added, Canadian women evidently spend a lot of money on these things.

### World Silver Output in July

Silver output of the world during July was estimated at 14,629,000 ounces as against 14,366,000 in June. Production in the United States amounted to 1,825,000 ounces or 21 per



cent below the June total. Silver stocks held by United States refineries on July 31 totalled 7,865,000 ounces, a reduction of 42,000 during the month. Shanghai silver stocks were reported at 427,200,000 ounces on August 4 as compared with 446,220,000 on June 30. On July 31 Indian currency reserve in silver coin and bullion was equivalent to 341,653,000 ounces.

#### July Lead Production Highest Monthly Output Since 1930

Lead production in Canada during July was the highest monthly output on record since December 1930. The total for the month was 30,140,043 pounds as compared with 28,613,779 in June and 20,224,779 in July 1933. During the first seven months of 1934 Canada produced 189,135,492 pounds, an advance of 26.5 per cent over 1933.

Lead quotations on the London market, in Canadian funds, averaged 2.406423 cents per pound, at which price the Canadian output in July was worth \$725,297. In the preceding month the average price was 2.4734 cents and the computed value of the Canadian production \$707,733.

#### World Production of Lead in July

Refined lead production of the world in July amounted to 123,176 tons or 2,973 per day; the June output was 122,172 tons or 4,072 a day. A 7.9 per cent decline was shown in the United States production; the July total was 27,354 tons and the June, 29,695. Mexico's output advanced to 21,876 tons from the June production of 13,246.

#### Large Increase in Zinc Production

Canadian producers reported an output of 22,186,356 pounds of zinc in July as against 21,617,223 in June and 14,588,630 in July 1933. During the seven months ending July Canada produced 159,640,934 pounds or 60.8 per cent above last year.

The average price of zinc on the London market in July, in Canadian funds, was 2.99685 cents per pound; valued at this price the Canadian output was worth \$664,892. June quotations averaged 3.1865 cents per pound and the value of the month's production was \$688,833. On the St. Louis market the July average was 4.317 cents per pound as against 4.24 cents per pound in the preceding month.

#### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on September 28 amounted to 228,361,000 bushels compared with 223,669,000 the week before and 227,515,000 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States was 14,187,000 bushels compared with 3,072,000, and in transit wheat on the lakes 3,085,000 compared with 3,781,000 the week before and 7,486,000 a year ago. United States wheat in Canada was 849,000 bushels compared with 3,114,000.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending September 21 amounted to 10,771,000 bushels, less than half the marketings for the week before. Marketings by provinces were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: Manitoba 2,006,000 (1,027,000); Saskatchewan 5,883,000 (6,212,000); Alberta 2,883,000 (4,806,000); Total 10,771,000 (12,044,000). Eight weeks ending September 21: Manitoba 21,114,000 (16,926,000); Saskatchewan 36,880,000 (30,748,000); Alberta 22,444,000 (16,978,000); Total 80,437,000 (64,652,000).

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending September 28 amounted to 3,036,000 bushels compared with 3,403,000 for the previous week. The following were the clearances by ports, the bracketed figures being those of last year: Montreal 849,000 (1,783,000); Vancouver-New Westminster 776,000 (655,000); United States ports 736,000 (517,000); Churchill 675,000 (nil); Sorel nil (589,000); Quebec nil (269,000); Total 3,036,000 (3,813,000). Nine weeks ending September 28: Montreal 8,307,000 (14,679,000); United States ports 6,483,000 (3,517,000); Vancouver-New Westminster 6,100,000 (4,838,000); Churchill 3,687,000 (2,402,000); Sorel 1,187,000 (2,424,000); Quebec 863,000 (1,323,000); Halifax nil (19,000); Total 26,687,000 (29,200,000).

#### World Output of Zinc

The world output of zinc in July totalled 99,698 tons as compared with 98,983 in the previous month. The International Zinc Cartel stocks declined 5,183 tons during July to a total of 117,195. Stocks in the United States decreased 2,107 tons during the month and amounted to 97,582 tons on July 31.



## Output of Petroleum Products Industry

Petroleum products include gasoline, fuel oil, kerosene, gas oils, solvent naphtha, engine distillate, lubricating oils, grease, asphalt, petroleum coke, paraffin wax, candles, vaseline etc. The total output in 1933 was valued at \$70,268,000, slightly less than in 1932. It included \$69,304,000 for petroleum refineries and \$465,000 for concerns engaged chiefly in the compounding of lubricating oils and greases.

---

## Production of Gasoline in Canada

Production of gasoline in Canada in 1933 amounted to 422,937,000 gallons. The gross sales were 484,324,000.

---

## Wholesale Prices of Gasoline in Canada

The average prices of gasoline per gallon in 1933 in the following cities were: Halifax 18.4 cents, Montreal 16.3, Toronto 17.3, Winnipeg 19.3, Regina 23.3, Calgary 20.9, Vancouver 20.2.

---

## Wholesale Prices Slightly Lower

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 dropped from 71.9 for the week ending September 21 to 71.3 for the week ending September 23. This was due largely to losses in grains and livestock. Continued weakness in grains and milled products was the principal reason of the index of vegetable products falling from 68.2 to 67.9. Canadian Farm Products fell from 61.1 to 60.7, with lower prices for grains and livestock the chief contributing factors.

---

## Registrations of Motor Vehicles

Registrations of motor vehicles in Canada were as follows in the last few years: 1929, 1,138,929; 1930, 1,232,486; 1931, 1,200,907; 1932, 1,114,503; 1933, 1,032,957. Almost half of the total registrations were in Ontario, which last year had 520,363, Quebec 160,012, British Columbia 33,554, Alberta 36,110, Saskatchewan 34,734, Manitoba 63,740, Nova Scotia 40,443, New Brunswick 26,342, Prince Edward Island 6,940, Yukon 229.

---

## Saskatchewan Leads in Marketing Kerosene

The largest amount of kerosene marketed in any province of Canada in 1932, the latest year for which complete figures are available, was in Saskatchewan with 13,000,000 gallons. Ontario was second with 8,000,000. There were 45,000,000 gallons marketed in the Dominion.

---

## More Radio Sets being Sold this Year

There has been a remarkable advance in the radio industry this year. During the first six months of 1934 there were about 58,000 radio receiving sets sold as compared with 22,250 in the first half of 1933. The sets sold this year were also more expensive on the average, for the total value was \$2,165,000 compared with \$627,000 a year ago. The average value this year was \$37 and last year \$28. These are factory prices.

Nearly half of the sales made this year were in Ontario, about 20 per cent in Quebec and 10½ per cent in British Columbia.

It is interesting to note that over 8,000 of the radio sets were for automobiles, most of them being five and six tube.

---

## Commercial Salt Production Increases

Commercial salt production in Canada during July amounted to 16,507 tons; in June, 15,688 were produced and in July 1933 the output was 16,173. During the seven months ending July, 106,702 tons of commercial salt were produced as compared with 98,186 a year ago.

---



### Feldspar Production Much Increased in July

Feldspar shipments by Canadian producers in July were recorded at 1,236 tons compared with 936 in June and 779 a year ago. During the first seven months of 1934 feldspar shipments totalled 7,228 tons as compared with 3,814 in 1933.

### About Feldspar Production and Recent Increased Activity

Production of feldspar in Canada during 1933 totalled 10,658 tons valued at \$105,117 as compared with 7,047 at \$81,982 in 1932 and 18,343 at \$186,961 in 1931. The 1933 output represents a gain of 51 per cent in quantity and 20 per cent in value compared with 1932. This increase apparently reflects the stimulated uptrend in general industry, especially in certain branches of the ceramic trade, and it is encouraging to note that the improvement commenced in 1933 has extended into 1934 as evidenced by an increase of 85 per cent in the tonnage of feldspar shipments during the first six months of the current year as compared with 1933.

Canadian production of feldspar both in 1933 and the first half of 1934 came entirely from the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. It is noteworthy that prior to 1933 the commercial output of feldspar was confined only to Quebec and Ontario with the exception of the year 1921 when a relatively small tonnage was shipped in Nova Scotia. Commencing in 1933 feldspar was recorded as being mined and sold on a commercial basis for the first time in Manitoba.

Most of the feldspar mined in Canada is of the high-potash variety. Deposits of soda-rich spar are relatively uncommon and often carry a high proportion of objectionable impurities. Until a couple of years ago, there was a small production of high-soda spar from a deposit in Aylwin township, Quebec, the material being used in scouring-soap compounds; this mine was closed down in 1931. A proportion of the best grade feldspar mined in the Buckingham district, Quebec, is utilized for dental purposes. In Quebec the mineral was mined and shipped in the townships of Derry, Buckingham, Portland and Villeneuve of Papineau County.

The greater part of the feldspar shipped in Ontario during 1933 was mined in Bathurst township, Lanark county; other important shipments were made from Hybla in the Bancroft area and from Britt in the Parry Sound district. During 1933 several tons of nepheline syenite bearing rock were mined and shipped in Methuen township, Peterborough county; this production was exported for treatment in the United States. The product made there was submitted to the glass trade and various ceramic laboratories in the United States, Canada and Great Britain for report as to the suitability of the material for ceramic purposes. Reports are stated to have been entirely favourable and the Department of Mines, Ottawa, reports that if the projected development of the industry materializes it may result in the substitution of this product for considerable tonnages of feldspar.

In Manitoba the Winnipeg River Tin Mines Ltd. conducted feldspar mining operations during 1933 in the Lac du Bonnet district. Shipments of the mineral were made by this company to a grinding plant located in Minnesota, U.S.A.; shipments to both United States and Canadian points were continued during the first six months of 1934.

### Canadian Railway Revenues in July Show Increase

Gross earnings of Canadian railways for July amounted to \$25,206,058 as against \$23,713,459 in 1933. Operating expenses were increased from \$20,709,364 to \$22,065,700 and the operating income from \$2,102,526 to \$2,114,422. Freight traffic increased by 8.3 p.c. and passenger traffic by 2.9 p.c. Total pay roll was increased from \$12,811,551 to \$13,327,060, or by four p.c., and the number of employees was larger by 5,647, or 4.8 p.c. For the seven months, January to July, gross revenues amounted to \$165,399,258 in 1934 and \$144,042,080 in 1933 and the operating income increased from \$3,294,665 in 1933 to \$14,536,124 in 1934.

Canadian lines of the Canadian National Railways earned \$11,906,469 in July as against \$11,194,032 last year. Operating expenses were increased from \$10,696,247 to \$11,380,232 and the net operating income was increased by \$28,452. Higher taxes and smaller hire of equipment credits, however, helped to produce a decrease in the operating income from \$209,054 to \$198,830. The United States lines showed a reduction of \$1,758 in gross revenues and an increase of \$8,715 in operating expenses, which reduced the net operating revenue for the system from \$820,465 in July 1933 to \$688,444 and the operating income from \$274,902 to \$146,771. For the seven months the system gross revenue amounted to \$93,490,022 in 1934 and \$80,757,467 in 1933. Operating expenses also increased and the operating income was increased from a debit of \$6,131,429 in 1933 to a credit of \$343,648 in 1934.



With increases in freight traffic of 8.5 p.c. and in passenger traffic of 9.1 p.c., gross revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railways increased from \$10,122,912 in July 1933 to \$10,734,612, or by \$611,700. Operating expenses were increased by \$444,184 and the operating income from \$1,368,380 to \$1,511,481. For January to July gross revenues were \$68,055,690 as against \$60,777,655 in 1933 and the operating income increased from \$3,229,521 to \$9,565,894.

#### Canada's Total Trade in Eight Months

				P.C. Inc. or Dec. compared with	
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933
January.....	\$73,179,000	\$56,442,000	\$79,509,000	/ 8.7	/40.9
February.....	72,605,000	50,528,000	71,956,000	- 0.9	/43.0
March.....	98,466,000	70,124,000	105,833,000	/ 7.5	/51.0
April.....	57,202,000	40,769,000	66,862,000	/16.0	/64.0
May.....	85,645,000	79,035,000	111,430,000	/30.1	/40.9
June.....	82,351,000	80,092,000	104,829,000	/27.3	/30.9
July.....	73,739,000	87,564,000	100,931,000	/23.3	/15.3
August.....	78,382,000	83,882,000	99,344,000	/26.7	/18.4
	626,569,000	548,236,000	740,744,000	/18.2	/35.1.

#### Domestic Exports to All Countries in Eight Months

				P.C. Inc. or Dec. compared with	
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933
January.....	\$38,367,000	\$31,562,000	\$46,652,000	/ 21.6	/ 47.8
February.....	36,431,000	26,398,000	37,842,000	/ 3.8	/ 43.4
March.....	39,749,000	36,579,000	57,638,000	/ 45.1	/ 57.6
April.....	26,928,000	20,012,000	31,582,000	/ 17.3	/ 57.8
May.....	40,476,000	45,576,000	57,899,000	/ 43.0	/ 27.0
June.....	40,852,000	45,968,000	58,046,000	/ 42.1	/ 26.3
July.....	42,318,000	51,345,000	56,121,000	/ 32.6	/ 9.3
August.....	41,314,000	44,723,000	55,249,000	/ 33.7	/ 23.5
	306,435,000	502,163,000	401,029,000	/ 30.9	/ 32.7

#### Imports into Canada during Eight Months

				P.C. Inc. or Dec. compared with	
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933
January.....	\$34,115,000	\$24,441,000	\$32,391,000	- 5.1	/ 32.5
February.....	35,586,000	23,514,000	33,592,000	- 5.6	/ 42.0
March.....	57,448,000	32,963,000	47,519,000	-17.3	/ 44.1
April.....	29,794,000	20,457,000	34,815,000	/16.9	/ 70.2
May.....	44,361,000	32,927,000	52,887,000	/19.2	/ 60.6
June.....	40,743,000	33,612,000	46,186,000	/13.4	/ 37.4
July.....	35,711,000	35,698,000	44,144,000	/23.6	/ 23.7
August.....	36,527,000	38,747,000	43,507,000	/19.1	/ 12.3
	314,285,000	242,366,000	335,041,000	/ 6.6	/ 38.2

#### Five Months Exports to Empire Countries

During the first five months, April to July, of the current fiscal year and the previous year, the exports to Empire countries were as follows:

	1933	1934	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire.....	\$95,344,000	\$137,442,000	/ \$42,097,000	/ 44.1
Australia.....	4,150,000	7,029,000	/ 2,879,000	/ 69.4
British Guiana.....	286,000	351,000	/ 65,000	/ 22.8
British India.....	1,188,000	1,939,000	/ 750,000	/ 63.1
British South Africa....	2,091,000	5,637,000	/ 3,546,000	/169.6
British West Indies.....	2,756,000	3,235,000	/ 479,000	/ 17.4
Irish Free State.....	1,632,000	1,998,000	/ 366,000	/ 22.0
Newfoundland.....	2,373,000	2,786,000	/ 413,000	/ 17.4
New Zealand.....	1,327,000	2,764,000	/ 1,437,000	/108.2
United Kingdom.....	77,635,000	109,049,000	/ 31,414,000	/ 40.5



### Five Months Imports from Empire Countries

During the first five months, April to August, of the present fiscal year and the previous year the imports from British Empire countries were as follows:

	1933	1934	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire.....	\$53,650,000	\$67,058,000	✓ \$13,408,000	✓ 25.0
Australia.....	1,140,000	2,785,000	✓ 1,645,000	✓ 144.3
British Guiana.....	899,000	827,000	- 72,000	- 8.0
British South Africa.....	922,000	807,000	- 115,000	- 12.5
British India.....	1,632,000	2,923,000	✓ 1,291,000	✓ 79.1
British West Indies.....	5,965,000	6,593,000	✓ 629,000	✓ 10.5
Irish Free State.....	12,000	8,000	- 4,000	- 34.5
Newfoundland.....	272,000	560,000	✓ 288,000	✓ 105.7
New Zealand.....	730,000	1,670,000	✓ 940,000	✓ 128.8
United Kingdom.....	40,176,000	47,836,000	✓ 7,660,000	✓ 19.1.

### Five Months Exports to Foreign Countries

During the first five months, April to August, of the current fiscal year and the previous year, domestic exports to leading foreign countries were as follows:

	1933	1934	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries.....	\$112,280,000	\$121,456,000	✓ \$9,176,000	✓ 8.2
Argentina.....	1,017,000	1,635,000	✓ 618,000	✓ 60.8
Belgium.....	5,537,000	5,250,000	- 287,000	- 5.2
China.....	1,738,000	1,709,000	- 29,000	- 1.7
Colombia.....	196,000	363,000	✓ 167,000	✓ 85.4
France.....	4,957,000	4,192,000	- 765,000	- 15.4
Germany.....	3,930,000	3,205,000	- 725,000	- 18.4
Italy.....	1,133,000	1,221,000	✓ 88,000	✓ 7.7
Japan.....	4,689,000	5,664,000	✓ 975,000	✓ 20.8
Peru.....	289,000	301,000	✓ 12,000	✓ 4.3
United States.....	72,161,000	80,510,000	✓ 8,348,000	✓ 11.6

### Five Months Imports from Foreign Countries

During the first five months, April to August, of the present fiscal year and the previous year the imports from foreign countries were as follows:

	1933	1934	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries.....	\$107,799,000	\$154,482,000	✓ \$ 46,683,000	✓ 43.3
Argentina.....	474,000	1,488,000	✓ 1,014,000	✓ 213.6
Belgium.....	1,241,000	1,519,000	✓ 278,000	✓ 22.4
China.....	742,000	1,024,000	✓ 282,000	✓ 38.0
Colombia.....	1,110,000	3,047,000	✓ 1,937,000	✓ 174.5
France.....	2,488,000	2,674,000	✓ 186,000	✓ 7.5
Germany.....	3,626,000	4,348,000	✓ 722,000	✓ 19.9
Italy.....	1,213,000	1,264,000	✓ 51,000	✓ 4.2
Japan.....	1,021,000	1,677,000	✓ 656,000	✓ 64.3
Peru.....	1,198,000	1,187,000	- 11,000	- 1.0
United States.....	88,037,000	126,760,000	✓ 38,723,000	✓ 44.0

### Mineral Production in First Seven Months of 1934

All of Canada's leading mineral products, except gold and natural gas, had an increased production during the seven months ending July. The volume production of each was as follows, the figures in brackets being those of 1933: Asbestos 79,930 (64,355) tons; cement 1,920,071 (1,503,364) barrels; clay products \$1,324,400 (\$1,151,453); coal 7,120,922 (5,636,470) tons; copper 206,625,931 (158,082,611) pounds; feldspar 7,228 (3,814) tons; gold 1,679,326 (1,720,397) fine ounces; gypsum 222,182 (152,489) tons; lead 189,135,492 (149,482,428) pounds; lime 211,015 (164,158) tons; natural gas 13,971,932,000 (14,286,840,000) cubic feet; nickel 73,994,109 (32,015,324) pounds; petroleum 837,393 (633,634) barrels; commercial salt 106,702 (98,186) tons; silver 8,949,008 (8,700,285) fine ounces; zinc 159,640,934 (99,309,137) pounds.



Reports Issued During the Week

1. Copper and Nickel Production, July.
2. Financing of Automobile, Truck and Bus Sales in August.
3. Asbestos Production, July.
4. Gypsum Production in July.
5. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, August.
6. Index Numbers of Retail Sales, August.
7. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, August.
8. Imports of Tea and Coffee in August.
9. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, August.
10. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, August.
11. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, August.
12. Retail Trade, Nova Scotia - 1930.
13. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products, Refrigerators, August.
14. Canada's Imports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, August.
15. The Highway and the Motor Vehicle, Canada 1933.
16. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, August.
17. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
18. Exports of Canadian Lumber, August.
19. Imports of Lumber, August.
20. Imports of Rubber, August.
21. Exports of Rubber and Insulating Wire and Cable, August.
22. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
23. Cement, Clay Products and Lime Production, July.
24. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, July.
25. The Manufacture of Woodenware in Canada, 1933.
26. The Petroleum Products Industry, 1933.
27. The Silk Industry in Canada 1933.
28. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
29. Feldspar and Salt Production, July.
30. Feldspar Production in 1933.
31. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada, July.
32. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, July.
33. Miscellaneous Industries Group, 1932.
34. Production and Sales of Radio Receiving Sets, in Canada, Second Quarter, 1934.
35. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, September.
36. Canadian Grain Statistics.
37. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
38. Canadian Milling Statistics, August.



STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010730278