

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics--Physical Volume of
Business Gains 21.4 p.c. over the First Nine Months of 1933--
Prosperous Industries of Last Cycle Show Important Revival--
The Weekly Economic Index Recorded a Gain of 5.1 p.c.

The receipt of information regarding the first nine months of 1934 sheds further light on the extent of the business recovery. The level of productive operations was much higher than in the corresponding months of 1933, the index of the physical volume of business based on 45 factors averaging 94.0 in the elapsed period of 1934 compared with 77.4 in the same period of last year. The gain of 21.4 p.c. in a representative index of this kind is evidence of a marked resumption of business and productive enterprise over the levels of last year.

The change in wholesale prices was relatively moderate, but even here the official index of 567 commodities averaged 7.5 p.c. higher during the first nine months of 1934. The average for the wholesale price index was 71.7 compared with 66.7 in the first nine months of 1933. During the present year, stability has characterized the commodity price level, narrow fluctuation being shown about the 72 p.c. line with 1926 being regarded as the base equalling 100. The index averaged 71.7 in the first nine months of 1934 compared with 66.7. Last year opened with the index at 63.8 and further decline was shown in February. There followed five months of advance constituting the main factor in establishing the present relatively favourable level.

The fluctuations in common stock prices were more spectacular. The price index of stocks traded on the Canadian exchanges averaged 66.5 during the first nine months of 1933. The average during the present year was 85.7, the indicated gain being no less than about 29 p.c. The marked gain of the last two years was shown from March to July 1933. The further advance during the early months of the present year was mostly offset by subsequent reaction.

One of the most significant developments of the first nine months of the present year was the pronounced advance in high grade bond prices. Considerable gain had already been recorded from the early months of 1932 to the end of 1933 but the spectacular advance was mainly confined to the elapsed period of the present year. The yield on Dominion Government bonds in September was lower than at any time since pre-war days. The yield on Ontario government bonds averaged 3.93 p.c. last month, the lowest point since 1911. A low level of long term interest rates is an incentive toward the production of investment goods. The cost of capital is an important consideration in undertakings involving the construction of plant and equipment.

It is an interesting development that many of the industries which shared in the prosperity phase of the last cycle, are now participating in the marked expansion of the last eighteen months. Mining is one of the industries which must be included in this category. The index of mineral production based on nine factors rose from 107.0 in the first nine months of 1933 to 134.0 in the elapsed period of the present year, a gain of no less than 25.2 p.c. Copper exports at 211,600,000 pounds showed a gain of nearly 26 p.c., while nickel exports at 94,189,000 pounds recorded an increase of 49.7 p.c. The percentage gains in the production and outward shipments of lead and zinc were also large. Lead production in eight months at 218,300,000 pounds compared with 173,800,000 showed a gain of 25.6 p.c., and zinc exports in the nine months of 200,900,000 pounds were up 51.8 p.c.

Shipments of gold and silver showed gains of a more moderate character, the increases being 6.2 p.c. and 4.9 p.c., respectively. Gold shipments to the Mint and external points were 2,280,000 ounces compared with 2,147,000. The shipments of silver were 10,502,000 ounces compared with 10,082,000. The revival in coal mining from 7,621,000 tons to 9,498,000 was a pleasing development. From March to September a wide margin was shown over the output of the corresponding months of 1933, the net gain being 24.6 p.c.

The expansion in manufacturing operations since the first of last year was pronounced, the index based on 29 factors having been close to the 100 p.c. line in recent months compared with about 60 in January 1933. During the first nine months of this year the index averaged 93.2 compared with 77.3 in the same period of last year, a gain of 20.6 p.c.

The gain of 41.8 p.c. in the imports of raw cotton for further manufacture by the textile industry represents considerable expansion in operations. Newsprint production

was at a much higher level in 1934 especially in May and June, the gain over the first nine months of 1933 having been 29.5 p.c. The exports of planks and boards, indicating conditions in the lumber industry, at 1,026,000,000 feet showed a gain of 47 p.c. A considerably higher level of operations has been shown by the primary iron and steel industry. Steel ingot production showed a gain of 119.3 p.c., while the pig iron output was up 108.5 p.c.

The automobile and allied industries have participated fully in the revival of the last two years. The output of motor cars was up 91.7 p.c., the total in the last nine months being 108,681 units. Crude rubber imports at 46,992,000 pounds, showed a gain of 64 p.c. Such imports indicate mainly the increased preparation for the production of tires. Crude petroleum imports at 793,000,000 gallons showed a gain of 12.3 p.c.

While still at a low level, the operations of the construction industry showed appreciable gain over the first nine months of 1933. Contracts awarded were \$98,145,100, a gain of 54.7 p.c. Building permits in 61 cities remained at the low level of \$19,024,000 compared with \$16,394,000, the gain being limited to 16 p.c.

Electric power production has shown marked gain over the early months of 1933, reaching in May last, after seasonal adjustment, a new high point in the history of the industry. The gain in the nine months' production over that of the same period of last year was 22 p.c.

The railway freight movement made a consistently good showing in the first nine months of 1934, the gain in loadings over the same period of last year being 17 p.c. The gross operating revenue of the Canadian lines of the Canadian National was 12.7 p.c. greater, while the revenues of the Canadian Pacific were up 11.1 p.c.

The volume of the external trade showed correlation with the betterment in Canadian business operations. The value of imports in the first nine months was \$377,000,000, a gain of 34.2 p.c. Exports at \$464,500,000 compared with \$364,200,000 showed a gain of 27.5 p.c. The increase in the favourable balance of trade was 5 p.c.

The economic index, reversing the trend of preceding weeks, recorded, at 96.6 in the week of October 20 compared with 92.1 in the preceding week, a gain of 5 per cent. The index, based on six major factors with adjustment where necessary for seasonal tendencies was last week only 3.4 points below the weekly average for the base year of 1926. The advance which had been under way from the first of the year to September 9 was resumed in the week under review. Gains were general in the factors entering into the compilation except in wholesale prices. The index is maintained and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The railway freight movement shows a gain for the second consecutive week following the slump which culminated at the end of September. The index was 74.3 in the 41st week compared with 69.0 in the 40th. The total loadings in the first 41 weeks were 1,804,000 cars compared with 1,555,000 in the same period of last year. A gain of 249,000 cars or 16 p.c. represents considerable acceleration in the freight movement.

The index of wholesale prices was 71.4 in the week ended October 19, representing a very slight change from the preceding week. Grains averaged lower on the Winnipeg exchange, while the price of bacon hogs strengthened in Toronto. Stability has characterized the level of prices since the first of the year, the index of 567 commodities fluctuating within narrow limits. A marked advance of six months culminated in July of last year, contrasting with the moderate changes in subsequent months.

Bond prices rallied in the week ended October 20, the bid price of the 1943 five per cent Dominion government refunding bond being as high as 110 as against 109.38 in the preceding week. The average yield on four refunding bonds was 3.82 p.c. as compared with 3.86 in the week of October 13. The comparative yield in the same week of last year was 4.53 p.c. The outstanding event of the last few weeks was the over-subscription in the domestic market of a \$250,000,000 Dominion of Canada Loan, cash and refunding subscriptions having been received to the amount of \$283,000,000.

Bank clearings in the 32 centres were much greater in the week ended October 18, the seasonally adjusted index moving up from 75.4 to 95.3. The gains over the preceding week and over the same week of 1933 were 26.4 p.c. and 10.2 p.c., respectively.

The amount of bank debits or cheques cashed against individual accounts by branch banks of the 32 clearing centres of Canada was five per cent greater in September than in the same month of last year. Gains were predominant in the Maritimes, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The Dominion total was \$2,581,000,000 compared with \$2,457,000,000. Cheques cashed in the first nine months of 1934 showed a gain of nearly 7 p.c. over the ...

same period of last year. Each of the five economic areas except the Prairie Provinces showed a gain in this comparison.

The advance in common stock prices continued for the fourth consecutive week, the index being 93.1 compared with 92.1. Industrials were strong, the index of 87 stocks advancing from 122.6 to 125.6 in the week ended October 18. Each of the eight groups in the industrial classification showed gains except milling. The gain in the general index over the same week of last year was 20.4 p.c. The shares traded on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges numbered 184,000 compared with 142,000, the index being up 29.5 p.c.

Weekly Economic Index with Six of its Components

Week Ended	Car-loadings	Whole-sale Prices	Bond Prices	Clearings	Common Stocks	Trading	Total
Oct. 21, 1933	72.4	-	106.9	86.5	77.3	151.2	86.2
Oct. 13, 1934	69.0	71.5	125.3	75.4	92.1	77.4	92.1
Oct. 20, 1934	74.3	71.4	126.8	95.3	93.1	100.2	96.6

Tobacco, Beverages and Confectionery

The tobacco consumption of the Canadian people had a factory value in 1932 of \$75,000,000, of which cigarettes accounted for \$36,000,000; smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff \$33,000,000; cigars \$6,000,000. The imports of all tobaccos were valued at \$600,000.

The factory value of beverages consumed amounted to \$71,000,000, of which beer, ale, porter and stout accounted for \$38,000,000; whiskies and other potable spirits \$17,000,000; aerated waters \$11,000,000; fermented wine \$5,000,000.

The confectionery consumption was \$34,000,000, of which candy was \$19,000,000, ice cream \$8,000,000 and chewing gum etc. \$7,000,000.

Sharp Increase in Car Loadings

Car loadings for the week ended October 20 amounted to 56,873 cars as against 51,705 last year and 49,875 in 1932. This was also an increase of 5,313 cars over the previous week. Total loadings were larger than for the 42nd week in 1931, but Thanksgiving, observed for the first time in October, fell in the 42nd week that year.

Grain loading in the western division continued light for this time of the year although it was 1,487 cars above last year's. Miscellaneous freight was up 1,352, live stock 573 and the total of 23,851 was 3,143 over last year's total of 20,708. In the eastern division grain and coke showed small decreases from last year's loading and pulpwood was down by 184, but all other commodities recorded increases, miscellaneous freight being up by 994, merchandise by 432, coal by 421, ore by 163, pulp and paper by 109 and the total of 33,022 was 2,025 over last year's total of 30,997.

Heavy Marketings of Wheat while Prices were Higher

The wheat situation is always of vital concern to all Canada. Wheat is Canada's most important product, affecting our national life more powerfully than any other commodity.

The marketing of the western crop started very early this year and the total movement from the farms has been in excess of last year.

Snow and rain interfered with threshing operations early in September and held up deliveries during the latter part of the month, but recent weather has encouraged the resumption of threshing and marketings are again increasing. By coincidence or intent the early period of heavy marketings corresponded with the period of higher prices.

With nearly half of the deliverable supply in the elevators, the average prices obtained were 14 or 15 cents per bushel higher than for the same period of the 1933 crop.

This may be interpreted as an increase of about 30 per cent in the farm returns from wheat during August and September.

Large Consignment of Canvas Shoes to Argentine

The large supply of 144,000 pairs of canvas shoes with rubber soles was sent to Argentina in September. The value was \$100,000.

Imports in September from British And Foreign Countries Were Gains

Imports from British Empire countries in September were valued at \$13,241,000 compared with \$13,067,000 a year ago, an increase of \$174,000 or over one per cent. Imports from foreign countries were \$28,966,000 compared with \$25,632,000, an increase of 13 per cent.

Imports from the United Kingdom at \$9,321,000 were a decrease of \$114,000 or over one per cent while the imports from the United States at \$23,740,000 were an increase of about \$4,000,000 or 20 per cent. The following were the imports from leading British and foreign countries in September with the 1933 figures in brackets:

Increased imports from British countries: Irish Free State \$5,000 (\$3,000), British East Africa \$101,000 (\$94,000), Nigeria \$13,000 (\$600), British India \$499,000 (\$339,000), Ceylon \$217,000 (\$106,000), Straits Settlements \$158,000 (\$51,000), Barbados \$616,000 (\$166,000), Jamaica \$293,000 (\$162,000), Smaller British West Indies \$230,000 (\$104,000), Newfoundland \$207,000 (\$51,000), Australia \$848,000 (\$757,000), Palestine \$1,108 (\$12).

Decreased imports from British Countries: United Kingdom \$9,321,000 (\$9,434,000), British South Africa \$237,000 (\$833,000), Gold Coast \$11,000 (\$82,000), Bermuda \$3,500 (\$4,500), British Guiana \$153,000 (\$169,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$73,000 (\$146,000), Fiji \$106,000 (\$197,000), New Zealand \$103,000 (\$323,000).

Increased imports from leading foreign countries: United States \$23,740,000 (\$19,741,000), Argentina \$240,000 (\$54,000), Colombia \$453,000 (\$260,000), Czechoslovakia \$202,000 (\$148,000), Japan \$323,000 (\$231,000), Netherlands \$387,000 (\$337,000), Russia \$125,000 (nil), San Domingo \$127,000 (nil), Portugal \$43,000 (\$21,000), Sweden \$301,000 (\$197,000), Alaska \$47,000 (\$4,000), Philippines \$43,000 (\$13,000), Uruguay \$13,000 (\$5,000).

Decreased imports from leading foreign countries: Belgium \$304,000 (\$335,000), China \$142,000 (\$203,000), Cuba \$21,000 (\$159,000), Greenland nil (\$183,000), Egypt \$24,000 (\$62,000), France \$616,000 (\$1,124,000), Germany \$755,000 (\$1,138,000), Italy \$165,000 (\$213,000), Dutch East Indies \$17,000 (\$97,000), Norway \$31,000 (\$43,000), Persia \$8,000 (\$18,000), Peru \$275,000 (\$373,000), Spain \$71,000 (\$78,000), Switzerland \$235,000 (\$250,000), Venezuela \$49,000 (\$118,000).

Production of Automobiles

The September production of automobiles was 5,579 units compared with 5,808 a year ago. Production during the first nine months of 1934 was 108,681 units compared with 56,689 in 1933 and 53,550 in 1932, an increase of 92 per cent over 1933 and 103 per cent over 1932.

Wood Pulp Export in September

The export of wood pulp and screenings in September was 1,024,471 cwt. of the value of \$2,123,673 compared with \$1,261,667 at \$3,372,807 a year ago. The pulp wood export was \$1,037,350 compared with \$792,168.

September Newsprint Export

The September newsprint export was valued at \$6,569,000 compared with \$6,612,000 last year. The bulk at \$5,151,000 went to the United States, the next best customers being Australia at \$632,000, Japan \$261,000, United Kingdom \$161,000, Argentina \$130,000. The total exports of paper were of the value of \$6,963,000 compared with \$6,921,000.

Pulpwood to United Kingdom

There was an unusual export of 2,491 cords of pulpwood to the United Kingdom in September. The value was \$20,000.

The Weighted 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 137.9 for the week ending October 18, as compared with 137.0 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks rose from 136.2 to 137.0 and four base metals stocks from 145.7 to 146.8.

Raw Sugar Imports in September

Imports of raw sugar in September were much heavier than average and came from the following countries: British West Indies 21,757,800 lb., Australia 18,412,600, San Domingo 12,361,700, British Guiana 7,173,200, Fiji 6,210,000, British South Africa 6,176,200.

Refined Sugar Exports and Imports

Exports of refined sugar in September totalled 826,000 lb. compared with 2,195,000 a year ago. The quantity during the last twelve months was 8,493,900 lb. compared with 11,904,900 in the previous twelve months.

Refined sugar imports in September amounted to 560,400 lb., of which 560,200 came from the United States. The amount during the last twelve months was 3,343,800 lb. compared with 3,888,800 in the previous twelve months.

Output of Central Electric Stations

Central electric stations in Canada failed to maintain the rate of production of the preceding seven months and the output dropped from 1,630,784,000 kilowatt hours for August to 1,597,283,000. However, this has not been exceeded by any month in preceding years and the output was 9 per cent over that of September 1933. Exports to the United States amounted to 107,116,000 kilowatt hours, as against 115,988,000 in August and 122,907,000 in September last year. Electric boilers took 327,480,000 kilowatt hours, as against 351,103,000 in August and 249,033,000 in September 1933.

Coffin and Casket Industry

There were 43 factories making coffins and caskets in 1933 as compared with 37 in 1932, but the value of the output was less, being \$2,349,000 in 1933 and \$2,445,000 in 1932.

Recently it was announced by the Bureau of Statistics that during the depression years the mortality rate had dropped. In other words there were fewer deaths during the years of stress.

Last year there were 62,812 caskets made valued at the factory at \$1,816,993 or an average of about \$27. There were 9,008 coffins at \$81,621 or an average of about \$9, and 46,321 shells or rough boxes at \$222,250 or an average of less than \$5.

Auto Sales in September Increased

Sales at retail of new passenger cars, trucks and buses reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for September show an increase of 14.5 per cent in numbers and 17.5 per cent in value as compared with September 1933. There was a total of 3,940 new vehicles sold for \$4,065,744 in September, 5,192 for \$5,311,715 in August, and 3,441 for \$3,461,491 in September 1933.

New passenger cars sold numbered 3,017 in September, 4,000 in August, and 2,722 in September last year, and the retail value of these vehicles was \$3,135,674, \$4,127,221 and \$2,788,022 respectively. There were 923 trucks and buses sold in September for \$930,070 as compared with 1,192 for \$1,184,494 in August and 719 for \$673,469 in September last year.

About Leather Footwear

The export trade in leather footwear, although not large, keeps growing and, curiously enough, Great Britain is the chief customer. In September the amount was 4,656 pairs of the value of \$16,423, the United Kingdom taking 2,099 pairs at \$10,055. During the past twelve months the export totalled 47,603 pairs at \$165,532 as against 17,868 at \$54,720 in the previous twelve months.

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Imports have increased somewhat of late but, due no doubt to the advance made by the Canadian industry, these are far below what they were formerly. British-made boots and shoes are the most favored by men and it used to be that women's leather footwear came mainly from the United States. A few years ago the imports from the United States alone came close to a million and a half dollars in value, but during the last twelve months the total imports from all countries, notably Czechoslovakia, were of less value than \$340,000.

Men's boots and shoes imported in September numbered 13,823 pairs at \$33,335, of which 12,931 pairs at \$30,272 came from Great Britain. Women's boots and shoes numbered 28,248 pairs at \$53,484, of which 12,780 at \$14,926 came from Czechoslovakia, 11,073 at \$33,151 from the United States, 4,142 at \$4,146 from Great Britain and 251 at \$1,261 from Switzerland.

Character of the Increased September Imports

Increases in imports were fairly general or well up to the average over the standard requirements with the exception of commodities which enter into the textile industry. There were decreased importations of raw silk and artificial silk, cotton yarn, manila and sisal grass, raw wool, nails and tops, woollen yarn and dyeing and tanning materials. There was an increase, however, in raw cotton.

There were increases in fruits, gums, edible nuts, seeds, tea, fish, meats, flax, hemp and jute fabrics, silk fabrics, wearing apparel, worsteds and serges, books, paper, wooden furniture, lumber, veneers, coal, coke, diamonds, glass and glassware, acids, soap, musical instruments and scientific and educational equipment.

The most significant increased imports were rubber, chiefly raw, from \$554,000 to \$1,019,000, autos and auto parts from \$600,000 to \$975,000, engines and boilers from \$348,000 to \$401,000, farm implements from \$185,000 to \$275,000, iron plates and sheets from \$1,237,000 to \$1,336,000, tools from \$80,000 to \$115,000, clocks and watches from \$95,000 to \$124,000, electrical apparatus from \$525,000 to \$643,000, and precious metals from \$115,000 to \$171,000.

Asphalt Roofing

Production of asphalt roofing in September amounted to 130,026 squares and 1,559 tons compared with 130,788 and 1,501 a year ago. During the first nine months of the present calendar year the output was 996,838 squares and 12,940 tons as against 922,110 and 8,927 in the same period last year.

Increases in Export of Rubber

There was another large increase in the export of rubber in September, the value being \$1,058,000 compared with \$898,000 a year ago. During the past twelve months the export has risen from \$7,280,000 to \$11,225,000.

The largest item last month was pneumatic tire casings as usual. The number was 59,390 at \$487,362 compared with 50,838 at \$337,705. These went to 71 countries or groups of countries. New Zealand was by far the largest purchaser with \$103,056, British South Africa \$49,355, Brazil \$24,583, Netherlands \$22,297, Straits Settlements \$21,934, Colombia \$20,806, Denmark \$18,340, Roumania \$18,219, China \$16,886, Italy \$15,629, British West Indies \$12,767.

The next largest item was rubber boots and shoes, 268,082 pairs at \$237,979. Great Britain was the chief purchaser with 200,813 pairs at \$180,240, Newfoundland was next with 25,815 pairs at \$21,398 and Argentina 16,676 pairs at \$21,398.

Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index number of industrial common stocks was 125.6 for the week ending October 18 as compared with 122.6 for the previous week, domestic utility common 48.9 compared with 49.6, common of companies located abroad in which Canadians are heavily interested 112.4 compared with 112.0 and for all three groups of common combined 93.1 compared with 92.1.

Six Months Exports to Empire Countries

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

	1933-4	1934-5	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$122,178,000	\$168,099,000	✓ \$45,921,000	✓ 37.6
Australia	5,175,000	8,912,000	✓ 3,737,000	✓ 72.2
British Guiana	351,000	436,000	✓ 85,000	✓ 24.4
British India	1,362,000	2,324,000	✓ 962,000	✓ 70.6
British South Africa	2,916,000	6,346,000	✓ 3,431,000	✓ 117.7
British West Indies	3,365,000	3,850,000	✓ 485,000	✓ 14.4
Irish Free State	2,112,000	2,504,000	✓ 392,000	✓ 18.6
Newfoundland	3,075,000	3,458,000	✓ 383,000	✓ 12.6
New Zealand	1,687,000	3,496,000	✓ 1,809,000	✓ 107.3
United Kingdom	99,756,000	133,588,000	✓ 33,832,000	✓ 33.9

Six Months Exports to Foreign Countries

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

	1933-4	1934-5	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$143,231,000	\$148,934,000	✓ \$5,703,000	✓ 4.0
Argentina	1,322,000	2,061,000	✓ 739,000	✓ 55.9
Belgium	6,580,000	6,267,000	- 313,000	- 4.8
China	2,437,000	1,930,000	- 506,000	- 20.8
Colombia	217,000	424,000	✓ 207,000	✓ 95.2
France	6,747,000	4,824,000	- 1,923,000	- 28.5
Germany	5,363,000	3,397,000	- 1,966,000	- 36.7
Italy	1,804,000	1,587,000	- 217,000	- 12.0
Japan	5,689,000	6,691,000	✓ 1,002,000	✓ 17.6
Norway	2,173,000	2,477,000	✓ 304,000	✓ 14.0
United States	90,642,000	101,375,000	✓ 10,733,000	✓ 11.8

Six Months Imports from Empire Countries

During the first six months, April to September, 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	\$66,717,000	\$80,299,000	✓ \$13,582,000	✓ 20.4
Australia	1,897,000	3,632,000	✓ 1,735,000	✓ 91.5
British Guiana	1,068,000	980,000	- 88,000	- 8.2
British South Africa	1,755,000	1,044,000	- 711,000	- 40.5
British India	1,970,000	3,423,000	✓ 1,452,000	✓ 73.7
British West Indies	6,542,000	7,805,000	✓ 1,263,000	✓ 19.3
Irish Free State	15,000	13,000	- 2,000	- 12.5
Newfoundland	323,000	767,000	✓ 444,000	✓ 137.2
New Zealand	1,053,000	1,774,000	✓ 721,000	✓ 68.4
United Kingdom	49,611,000	57,158,000	✓ 7,547,000	✓ 15.2

Six Months Imports from Foreign Countries

During the first six months, April to September, 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	\$133,430,000	\$183,448,000	✓ \$50,018,000	✓ 37.5
Argentina	528,000	1,728,000	✓ 1,199,000	✓ 226.9
Belgium	1,576,000	1,822,000	✓ 246,000	✓ 15.6
China	944,000	1,166,000	✓ 221,000	✓ 23.4
Colombia	1,370,000	3,500,000	✓ 2,130,000	✓ 155.4
France	3,612,000	3,290,000	- 322,000	- 8.9
Germany	4,765,000	5,104,000	✓ 339,000	✓ 7.1
Italy	1,426,000	1,430,000	✓ 4,000	✓ 0.3
Japan	1,252,000	2,000,000	✓ 748,000	✓ 59.8
Peru	1,571,000	1,461,000	- 110,000	- 7.0
United States	107,778,000	150,500,000	✓ 42,722,000	✓ 39.6

Note: Last week's report on car loadings should read: "Car loadings for the week ended October 13 were affected by the holiday on October 8 and decreased from 53,050 cars for the previous week to 51,560. However, this was 1,257 cars greater than a year ago."

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on October 19 amounted to 245,447,000 bushels compared with 237,577,000 the week before and 245,241,000 last year. Canadian wheat in the United States totalled 17,772,000 compared with 7,555,000 a year ago; in transit wheat on the lakes 3,980,000 compared with 3,720,000. United States wheat in Canada amounted to 849,000 bushels compared with 2,792,000.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending October 12 amounted to 15,440,000 bushels, almost doubling those of the previous week when 8,457,000 were marketed. Receipts by provinces were as follows with last year's figures in brackets: Manitoba 1,072,000 (602,000); Saskatchewan 6,381,000 (7,301,000); Alberta 7,987,000 (6,207,000); Total 15,440,000 (14,109,000). Eleven weeks ending October 12: Manitoba 22,923,000 (19,431,000); Saskatchewan 52,089,000 (53,954,000); Alberta 34,632,000 (34,531,000); Total 109,644,000 (107,916,000).

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending October 19 amounted to 2,676,000 bushels compared with 2,309,000 the week before. Clearances by ports, with 1933 figures in brackets, were: Vancouver-New Westminster 1,746,000 (1,258,000); Montreal 544,000 (2,432,000); United States Ports 386,000 (694,000); Quebec nil (1,159,000); Sorel nil (295,000); Total 2,676,000 (5,837,000). Twelve weeks ending October 19: Montreal 10,891,000 (21,045,000); Vancouver-New Westminster 10,104,000 (7,651,000); United States Ports 7,981,000 (5,088,000); Churchill 4,050,000 (2,708,000); Sorel 1,767,000 (3,477,000); Quebec 1,078,000 (2,899,000); Total 35,871,000 (42,686,000).

Bridge, Ferry and Tunnel Companies in Ontario

International bridge, ferry and tunnel companies operating between Canada and the United States, all operating from Ontario points, reported 5,314,392 motor vehicles crossing the border in 1933 as against 6,278,062 in 1932. In addition, 109 horse-drawn vehicles and 15,000,485 pedestrians and motor vehicle passengers crossed which, added to the drivers of vehicles, brought the total up to 20,314,986 persons, as against 23,165,782 persons in 1932. A return trip is counted as two crossings.

Revenues of these companies amounted to \$2,450,433 and operating expenses to \$2,134,321, as against \$3,282,948 and \$2,710,257 respectively in 1932. The number of employees was only one less than in 1932, viz., 615, but the pay roll decreased from \$852,279 in 1932 to \$708,509.

September Export of Meats Lower

There was a considerable reduction in the export of bacon and hams in September. The total was 52,559 cwt. valued at \$289,128 compared with 79,116 cwt. at \$1,053,584 a year ago. This is the first time this year that the monthly export has gone below the million dollar mark. In March it was \$2,737,000 and in May \$2,127,000. Practically all of this export goes to the United Kingdom.

The total export of meats in September was valued at \$1,217,000 compared with \$1,257,000 last year. The fresh beef export, going mainly to the United Kingdom also, was up from \$56,000 to \$93,000, canned meats from \$12,000 to \$19,000, and soups from \$54,000 to \$152,000.

Weekly Wholesale Price Index

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 fell from 71.5 for the week ending October 12, to 71.4 for the week ending October 19. Fine silver reached a high for the year when a price of 53.1 cents per ounce was reported. Recessions occurred in grains, milled products and sugars, and gains were registered for dairy products, vegetable oils and the majority of non-ferrous metals. Canadian farm products advanced from 60.0 to 60.1, increases in dairy products being of more importance than losses in grains.

Higher Production of Coke in September

Production of coke in Canada at 188,375 tons in September compares with 155,711 last year. For the first nine months of this year production amounted to 2,351,882 tons, an increase of 38 per cent over the 1,701,097 tons made a year ago.

Oranges from British South Africa in September

Canada imported \$109,445 worth of oranges from British South Africa, the largest monthly importation from that country on record. For the nine months ending September, oranges from British Africa were valued at \$162,074, compared with \$5,107 for the first nine months of 1933. Canada has increased her sales of shooks to British South Africa amounting to \$100,811 for the first nine months of 1934 as compared with \$22,624 for the same period of 1933.

Imported Canned Meat

There was a very large consignment of canned meat from the Argentine in September, amounting to 1,498,798 pounds of the value of \$81,847. There were 226,506 pounds at \$9,745 from Uruguay, 3,510 at \$593 from the United States, 2,700 at \$233 from Australia, 1,770 at \$1,319 from the United Kingdom, 131 at \$74 from France and 100 at \$4 from New Zealand.

Greater Coal Production in September

Canadian coal mines produced 1,293,867 tons of coal during September as compared with 1,140,978 a year ago. The average production for September during the past five years was 1,150,150. Nova Scotia's production was 596,649 or an increase of 19 per cent over September 1933. Alberta produced 479,662, British Columbia 116,070, a three per cent advance. A nine per cent increase was shown in Saskatchewan's output of 73,715. New Brunswick reported 27,771 as against 24,288.

Imports and Exports of Coal

Canada imported 1,593,859 tons of coal in September compared with 1,464,060 a year ago, and the September 1929-1933 average of 1,651,710. Receipts of anthracite coal totalled 396,456 tons of which Great Britain supplied 213,490, United States 165,164 and Germany, 17,802. During the first nine months of 1934 the Canadian anthracite supply was drawn from the following sources: United States 51 per cent, Great Britain 47 and Germany, Belgium and Newfoundland minor tonnages.

Exports of Canadian coal amounted to 20,719 tons, an eight per cent advance over the September 1933 total of 19,049, but a 50 per cent decline from the five-year average for September of 41,782. Eastern Canada ports cleared 14,224 tons of Canadian coal in September while Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports cleared 6,495.

Births and Marriages Increased and Deaths Decreased in September

Births registered in 70 cities and towns of Canada having 10,000 population and over numbered 6,524, deaths 3,399 and marriages 3,573 as compared with 6,337 births, 3,676 deaths and 3,217 marriages in September last year, showing an increase of 3 per cent in births, a decrease of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in deaths and an increase of 11 per cent in marriages.

Births registered during the nine months January - September of this year totalled 59,976, deaths 34,146 and marriages 24,109 as against 61,307 births, 34,565 deaths and 21,539 marriages during the corresponding period last year. This comparison shows decreases of 2 per cent in births, and one per cent in deaths and an increase of 12 per cent in marriages.

Galvanized Sheets

Production of galvanized sheets in Canada during July, August and September, amounted to 10,516 net tons compared with 13,311 tons made in the previous quarter and 13,096 in the third quarter of last year. For the first nine months of this year output totalled 29,836 tons as against 23,754 and 22,363 reported for the corresponding periods of 1933 and 1932.

Export of Planks and Boards in September

The United Kingdom with 32,755,000 ft., China with 3,181,000 and Australia with 2,261,000 were the chief purchasers of Douglas Fir planks and boards in September. The total export of Douglas Fir planks and boards was 42,135,000 ft. at \$678,301 compared with 50,073,000 at \$674,224 a year ago. The export of all planks and boards was 123,163,000 ft. at \$2,404,450 compared with 112,039,000 at \$2,040,364 last year. The quantity to the United Kingdom was 86,421,000 at \$1,655,597 and to the United States 19,662,000 at \$483,074.

Growing Export of Farm Implements and Machinery

The export of farm implements and machinery, which has about doubled during the past twelve months, was of the value of \$213,000 in September compared with \$124,000 a year ago. There were some notable items: Cream separators to Australia \$6,014, harvesters and binders to British South Africa \$7,477, mowing machines to South Africa \$4,533, ploughs to South Africa \$14,463 and to the United States \$6,258, threshing machines to South Africa \$21,555, and garden tools \$4,947. The total export to British South Africa was \$67,514.

Corn Arrives from British South Africa

There was a resumption of corn shipments from British South Africa last week, 329,279 bushels coming up the St. Lawrence. During the past crop year Canada's imported corn has been coming from Argentina and the United States. Foreign corn in Canada on October 19 was as follows, with the 1933 figures in brackets: United States 6,563,000 (9,862,000), Argentina 11,000 (867,000), South Africa 321,000 (258,000).

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Asphalt Roofing Industry, September.
2. Summary of Canada's Imports, September.
3. The Footwear Trade of Canada, September.
4. New Motor Vehicle Sales in Canada in September.
5. Preliminary Report on the Coffin and Casket Industry in Canada, 1933.
6. Output of Central Electric Stations in Canada, September.
7. Sugar Report for the four Weeks ending October 6, 1934.
8. Retail Sales by Commodities, Canada, 1930.
9. Weighted Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
10. Automobile Statistics for Canada September, 1934.
11. Exports of Canadian Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, September.
12. Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices.
13. Canada's Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, September.
14. Exports of Canadian Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, September.
15. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, October 1934.
16. International Bridge, Ferry and Tunnel Companies, 1933.
17. Canada's Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries, September.
18. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings from Canada, September.
19. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, September.
20. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
21. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, September.
22. Galvanized Sheets - July, August, September.
23. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, September.
24. Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada, September, 1934.
25. Canadian Grain Statistics.
26. Car Loadings.
27. Consumption of Luxuries in Canada, 1931 and 1932.
28. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, September.
29. Production of Rigid Insulating Board, September.

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