

WEEKLY BULLETIN

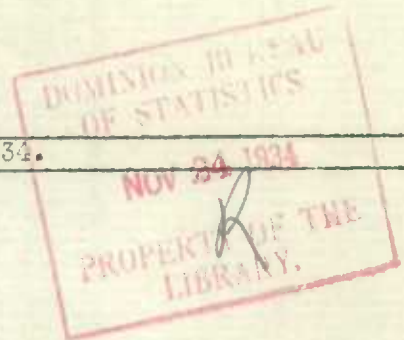
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

No. 111.

Ottawa, Saturday, November 24, 1934.

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - Economic  
Index Showed Further Gain - Five Major Factors  
Record Advance - Common Stocks and Significant  
Banking Factors Reflect Betterment



The economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed a further gain in the week ended November 17, the standing being 95.5 against 93.5 in the preceding week. Advances were shown in each of the six major factors upon which the compilation is based, except in wholesale prices. The index of commodity prices was nearly maintained at 71.2 compared with 71.3. The general average has been especially free from important fluctuations since the first week of October, extending the period of relative stability since the first of the year. Grains averaged higher at Winnipeg, No. 1 Northern wheat being 81.2 cents per bushel compared with 80.1. Steers and hogs showed advances in Toronto.

The index of carloadings after declining for two weeks, showed a rebound in the week under review. During the first 45 weeks of 1934 carloadings in Canada numbered 2,019,000 against 1,754,000 in the period of 1933. The gain of 15 per cent represents the betterment in the freight movement, especially during the early months of the present year.

Bond prices made further gain in the week ended November 17, reaching a new high point since the first week of October. A considerable part of the reaction culminating in the second week of October has now been offset by the subsequent advance. The yield on four Dominion Government refunding bonds was 3.69 per cent in the week ended November 17 compared with 3.75 per cent in the preceding week. The low level of long-term interest rates remains one of the most constructive factors in the Canadian economic situation.

The index of bank clearings in 52 centres increased from 81.6 in the week of November 8 to 87.0 in the week under review. The gain over the same week of 1933 was 1.3 per cent. The total amount of cheques cashed during October was \$3,409,900,000 compared with \$2,581,000,000 in September, the seasonally adjusted gain being 7.2 per cent. The increase over the same month of last year was 20.8 per cent, while the cumulative total for the first ten months of the present year was up 8.4 per cent over the same period of 1933.

The index of common stock prices was 94.4 in the week ended November 15, a new high point since the end of June. The increase over the preceding week was 2.7 per cent, while the gain over the same week of 1933 was 12.8 per cent. Each of the groups in the industrial classification except textiles recorded a gain over the preceding week. The index of 16 power and traction stocks receded from 60.5 to 58.8.

Trading was more active on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges, the total being 279,000 shares compared with 169,000 in the preceding week.

The net result was that the economic index showed a gain of 2.2 per cent over the preceding week, and nearly 13 per cent over the same week of last year.

The advances during October in several major factors indicating the trend of economic conditions in Canada, were offset by declines in other directions. The result was a recession from the relatively high level of the preceding month. Owing mainly to the decline in grain and crop products, the level of commodity prices was somewhat lower in October, the official index being 71.4 compared with 72.0. The index reached a lower point than at any time since last May, but the fluctuations in the general average of prices were of relatively moderate proportions during the first ten months of the year.

High grade bonds averaged lower in October than in the preceding month, the yield on four refunding Dominion Government bonds being 3.81 p.c. as against 3.68 p.c. The yield on Ontario Government bonds advanced from 3.93 p.c. to 3.97 p.c. Since the domestic sale of the new issue of Dominion bonds in October, the prices of principal issues have advanced.

The gain in significant banking factors in recent months reflects betterment in the financial background. Bank deposits showed decisive gain at the end of September, while current loans have advanced for two months even after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. Investment holdings and readily available assets reached new high points in the history of Canadian banking, and the issue of Dominion notes and the public circulation of bank...



and Dominion notes were at a maximum for several years.

The level of common stocks was higher in October than in any month since June, an unmistakable gain being shown over September. The low point of the year reached in July with the index at 81.3 was followed by an upward trend until October, the index rising to 85.2.

Despite a varied list of advances, the general level of productive operations was not quite as high in October as in the preceding month, the index of the physical volume of business receding from 97.1 to 95.8. The gain in the index over the same month of last year was about 8.5 p.c. The average for the first ten months of 1934 was 94.2 compared with 78.5 in the same period of last year, a gain of no less than 20 p.c.

Mineral production, electric power and distribution recorded advances in October over the preceding month, while manufacturing and construction were at somewhat lower levels.

The nine factors indicating the trend of mineral production averaged nearly seven per cent greater than in September. Shipments of zinc, copper and gold were at much higher levels in October. A sharp gain was also shown in the imports of bauxite for the manufacture of aluminium. The gain in coal production was slightly less than normal for the season. The index of mineral production was about 142 compared with 133, the increase in volume more than compensating for the lower level of prices obtained for copper, lead and zinc.

A considerable recession was shown in manufacturing production from the level of September, the index receding from 99.5 to 94.8. The gain in flour production was less than normal for the season while the meatpacking industry measured by the records of live stock slaughterings, was more active than for some months. The sugar industry expanded operations sharply in the four-week period ended November 3. Manufacturing production was 126,400,000 pounds compared with 86,934,000 in the preceding period, the adjusted gain being 28 per cent.

The release of tobacco for consumption showed a marked gain, the index moving up from 128.1 to 142.5. Pronounced increases were recorded in cigars and cigarettes, even after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. The imports of raw materials by the textile industry receded to lower levels, considerable decline being shown in raw cotton and in cotton yarn and thread.

Despite a moderate adjusted decline in the export of planks and boards, the forestry group recorded an advance in October. Gains were shown in newsprint production and in the export of wood-pulp and shingles.

The primary iron and steel industry made a good showing, with an increase in the output of pig iron. The gain in the production of steel ingots was less than normal for the season. The output of automobiles was at a low level pending the introduction of new models.

The output of electric power was 1,853,000,000 kilowatt hours in October against 1,627,000,000 in the preceding month. On an average daily basis with seasonal adjustment, the gain over September was 4.7 per cent. Adjusted gains were shown in Quebec and Ontario as contrasted with declines in the three other economic areas.

#### Weekly Economic Index with Six of Its Components

Week Ended	Car-load-ings	Whole-sale Prices	Bond Prices	Clear-ings	Com-mon Stocks	Trading	Total
Nov. 18, 1933	62.0	-	106.6	85.9	83.7	145.3	84.6
Nov. 10, 1934	65.7	71.3	128.9	81.6	91.9	92.1	93.5
Nov. 17, 1934	66.1	71.2	121.1	87.0	94.4	151.7	95.5

#### Hardwood Flooring

Products of the hardwood flooring industry in 1933 were valued at \$2,639,000, the principal item being 26,436,000 ft. of hardwood flooring valued at \$1,370,000. Matched lumber was valued at \$330,000 and sash, doors etc. at \$293,000. In 1932 the production was \$2,891,000.



### Asphalt Roofing

Production of asphalt roofing in October was 124,460 squares and 1,968 tons as against 173,699 squares and 1,369 tons a year ago.

---

### World Wheat Situation

The markets of the world which are open to foreign wheat continue to take slightly larger supplies than at this time last year, but prices have remained low. Exports from the southern hemisphere continue to form a much larger proportion of the world shipments than they usually do at this season. Canadian wheat is moving overseas steadily and at high relative prices and there are some evidences of improving demand not only from overseas countries but from the United States. The supply of old crop wheat remaining for export in the two southern hemisphere exporters has been reduced to about 83 million bushels, Argentina having about 48 million bushels and Australia 35 million bushels.

The periodic evidences of market strength during the past month have been due to reports of crop damage in Argentina and Australia and in the United States winter wheat areas rather than to any sudden strengthening of demand. The prevailing price levels are undoubtedly based on the assumption of a good crop in Argentina. It is commonly expected that the deficiency countries must soon begin to take larger quantities from abroad as domestic supplies are decreasing. Any appreciable damage to the southern hemisphere crops would quicken this tendency, since such damage would limit the supplies to be forthcoming in the late season.

Frost, rust and excessive rain have caused some "scares" in Argentina while grasshoppers and stormy weather have caused some concern in Australia. Despite the October rains wide areas of the United States winter wheat belt are suffering from lack of moisture. In Europe and the United Kingdom, conditions are generally favourable for winter wheat.

---

### Canadian Wheat Situation

The movement of wheat from Canadian farms has continued in excess of last year's, with the Alberta deliveries increasing appreciably during the last month. Prices have strengthened slightly during November after a period of weakness in late October. Inspections of wheat during October revealed a sharp decline in quality due to the influx of frozen and weathered wheat from northern districts.

The movement of wheat down the Lakes has increased considerably and large stocks of wheat are now held in export position. Shipments to United States ports continue well above last year's figures.

The overseas movement remains steady, slightly below that of 1933, but the sales to the United States are keeping the total export movement slightly above that of last year. To fulfil Mr. Broomhall's estimate of Canada's exports for the crop year (280 million bushels), weekly shipments must average nearly 6 million bushels for the balance of the season. So far, exports have only averaged about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels per week.

---

### Factory Clothing and Furnishings Output

The gross value of production of women's factory clothing in 1933 was \$42,458,000, compared with \$42,565,000 in 1932, \$54,141,000 in 1931, \$61,816,000 in 1930 and \$66,346,000 in 1929.

The gross value of the production of men's factory clothing in 1933 was \$26,623,000, compared with \$27,290,000 in 1932, \$33,950,000 in 1931, \$40,819,000 in 1930 and \$50,580,000 in 1929.

The gross value of the production of men's furnishing goods in 1933 was \$18,908,000, compared with \$17,608,000 in 1932, \$20,978,000 in 1931, \$25,154,000 in 1930 and \$30,582,000 in 1929.

---

### Large Increase in Concentrated Milk Production

Production of concentrated milk in October amounted to 8,738,000 pounds, an increase of a million and three-quarter pounds, or 25 per cent, over October 1933. Evaporated milk



showed an increase of nearly one million pounds. The combined total of all items during the ten months of 1934 was 83,281,000 pounds, compared with 73,533,000 a year ago.

#### Canada's Leading Mineral Products in 1934

Gold and natural gas are the only two of Canada's sixteen leading mineral products which do not show an increase in output during the first eight months, January to August, of 1934 as compared with 1933. The following was the production, with the 1933 figures in brackets: Asbestos 95,862 (81,058) tons, cement 2,487,856 (1,952,669) barrels, clay products \$1,569,000 (\$1,426,000), coal 8,215,000 (6,531,000) tons, copper 239,329,000 (186,326,000) pounds, feldspar 8,958 (4,913) tons, gold 1,944,196 (1,978,004) fine ounces, gypsum 281,071 (220,172) tons, lead 219,412,000 (173,832,000) pounds, lime 240,264 (196,539) tons, natural gas 14,870,388 (15,228,583) M cu. ft., Nickel 88,286,000 (42,232,000) pounds, petroleum 952,171 (735,167) barrels, Commercial salt 123,299 (115,489) tons, Silver 10,674,681 (10,158,519) fine ounces, Zinc 189,669,000 (115,885,000) pounds.

#### Index Numbers of Security Prices

The Investors' index number of industrial common stocks was 123.3 for the week ending November 15 as compared with 124.1 for the previous week, domestic utility common 47.0 compared with 47.7, common of companies located abroad in which Canadians are heavily interested 117.0 compared with 112.1 and for all three groups of common 94.4 compared with 91.9.

#### Exports to Great Britain Accounted for Canada's Large Increase in October Trade

The increase of seven and a quarter million dollars in the export of Canadian domestic products in October was accounted for by an increase of eight million dollars to the United Kingdom, the export to Great Britain rising from \$24,521,000 a year ago to \$32,575,000. In almost every important branch of Canadian enterprise the exports to the United Kingdom showed advances, the notable exceptions being butter, cheese and cattle. No butter was sent to Great Britain, cheese fell from \$1,660,000 to \$1,496,000 and cattle from \$380,000 to \$317,000.

Alcoholic beverages to the United States increased from \$9 to \$1,625,000, which more than accounted for the general increase of \$928,000 in the October exports to that country. Wheat, mainly durum, to the United States rose from \$73 to \$786,000, a remarkable export when it is remembered that the duty against Canadian wheat is 42 cents per bushel. The barley export to the United States was \$906,000 as against nil a year ago.

There was a sharp increase in the export of wheat to the United Kingdom, from \$10,552,000 to \$14,770,000 and of barley from \$48,000 to \$365,000. Rubber rose from \$252,000 to \$298,000, fish from \$449,000 to \$640,000, furs from \$141,000 to \$384,000.

The increase in meats to Great Britain from \$971,000 to \$1,612,000 was notable, as well as planks and boards export from \$919,000 to \$1,462,000. Even more noteworthy was the increase in automobiles to Great Britain from \$147,000 to \$972,000. The total export of automobiles was \$1,532,000, a gain of \$366,000, so that Great Britain more than accounted for the increase. Machinery sold to the United Kingdom rose from \$94,000 to \$208,000. There was a heavy gain in copper from \$936,000 to \$1,315,000, lead from \$240,000 to \$293,000 and nickel from \$527,000 to \$864,000. Nickel to the United States dropped from \$1,076,000 to \$853,000. Electric energy to the United States declined from \$290,000 to \$267,000.

#### Export of Canadian Farm Products to United States

The export of products of the Canadian farm to the United States in October rose sharply to \$2,647,000 from \$1,397,000 a year ago. The chief items were: Barley \$906,000, wheat \$786,000, oats \$334,000, bran, shorts and middlings \$282,000, hay \$56,000, turnips \$54,000, rye \$43,000, maple sugar \$25,000, milk powder \$21,000, cattle \$20,000, fresh berries \$17,000, wheatflour \$16,000, potatoes \$15,000, horses \$14,000, bacon and ham \$10,000, cheese \$8,000. Exports during the four months ending October aggregated \$9,007,000, nearly double that of a year ago.



### Grindstones, Pulpstones and Scythstones

Shipments of grindstones, pulpstones and scythstones from Canadian quarries in 1933 amounted to 499 tons valued at \$21,919, compared with 328 tons at \$15,735 in 1932.

### Adhesive Industry

Production from the 16 factories in Canada which made adhesives as their chief products in 1933 was valued at \$1,142,000 compared with \$1,087,000 from the 14 establishments in this group in 1932. Eight plants were in Ontario and eight in Quebec.

Output of animal glue totalled 1,181 tons at \$302,013 compared with 1,215 tons at \$361,201 in 1932, and other glues were valued at \$350,848 as against \$382,931 in the previous year. Bone and hide glues, vegetable, fish, casein, rubber cement, mucilage, paste, size, sealing wax, linoleum cement and glue factory by-products made up the remainder of the production.

Imports of glue into Canada were as follows in 1933: vegetable glue, 837,106 pounds at \$34,578; animal glue, 1,337,943 pounds at \$97,783; liquid glue, 153,197 pounds at \$30,653; mucilage and adhesive paste, 159,513 pounds at \$22,144. Exports of glue were reported at 57,500 pounds valued at \$6,821.

### Cement Products

Continued dullness in the building and construction trades resulted in a further decline in the production of cement products in 1933. Output in that year was valued at \$1,597,000 compared with \$1,771,000 in 1932 and \$3,807,000 in 1931.

### Iron and Steel Production in October

October production of pig iron in Canada at 46,573 long tons compared with 43,019 in September and 27,002 in October a year ago. The daily rate of 1,502 tons increased 4.7 per cent over the September rate of 1,434.

Output of ferro-alloys was reported at 2,442 tons and compares with 1,147 in the previous month and 9,563 last year.

Production of steel ingots and castings averaged 1,870 tons a day, a decline of 2.4 per cent from the September rate of 1,916. This month's total amounted to 57,975 tons as against 57,489 in the previous month and 48,496 in October 1933.

For the ten months ending October the cumulative production of steel totalled 643,137 tons as compared with 315,325 and 274,945 produced in the corresponding periods of 1933 and 1932.

### Refined Sugar Trade in October

Exports of refined sugar in October amounted to 976,800 pounds, of the value of \$43,571 compared with 2,404,900 at \$113,155 a year ago. The chief countries of destination were: Newfoundland 797,800 pounds, British West Indies 101,000, Bermuda 63,900, British Guiana 5,900, St. Pierre 5,100, British Honduras 3,100. Exports during the first ten months of 1934 amounted to 9,470,700 pounds compared with 14,309,800 in the same period last year.

Imports of refined sugar in October aggregated 698,600 pounds of the value of \$32,343. It came from the following countries: United States 695,100, Barbados 2,300, United Kingdom 800, Hong Kong 400. Imports during the first ten months of 1934 amounted to 4,042,400 pounds compared with 4,813,200 a year ago.

### October Imports of Raw Sugar

Imports of raw sugar in October were high, amounting to 86,245,000 pounds compared with 40,029,100 a year ago. It came mainly from British countries as follows: British West Indies 39,963,900, including 17,418,200 from Barbados, 13,042,100 from Jamaica and 4,929,700 from Trinidad; Fiji Islands 17,435,900; Australia 11,741,500; British Guiana 10,343,200; British South Africa 4,480,100; San Domingo 1,618,600; Cuba 399,000; British East Africa 263,600.



## Zinc Export

Zinc spelter export in October was 225,045 cwt. valued at \$559,336, compared with 171,555 at \$573,505 a year ago. Zinc in ore amounted in value to \$113,643, the export going to Belgium, Great Britain and Japan.

## Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on November 16 amounted to 256,184,000 bushels compared with 255,503,000 on Nov. 9 and 247,657,000 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States was 19,633,000 bushels compared with 10,970,000 last year. In transit wheat on the lakes amounted to 2,432,000 compared with 3,770,000, and United States wheat in Canada 1,049,000 compared with 2,822,000.

Marketings of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the week ended November 9 amounted to 6,953,000 bushels compared with 8,074,000 the week before. By provinces the receipts for the week, with last year's figures in brackets: Manitoba 293,000 (464,000); Saskatchewan 2,594,000 (3,168,000); Alberta 4,065,000 (3,041,000); Total 6,953,000 (6,672,000). For the fifteen weeks: Manitoba 25,101,000 (21,652,000); Saskatchewan 67,854,000 (69,426,000); Alberta 54,425,000 (46,997,000); Total 147,380,000 (138,075,000).

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending November 16 amounted to 2,046,000 bushels compared with 3,001,000 the week before. Clearances for the week were as follows, with the figures for the corresponding week last year in brackets: Montreal 826,000 (1,540,000); Vancouver-New Westminster 793,000 (862,000); United States ports 427,000 (126,000); Sorel nil (581,000); Quebec nil (565,000); Total 2,046,000 (3,674,000). For the sixteen weeks: Montreal 14,518,000 (26,826,000); Vancouver-New Westminster 14,453,000 (11,829,000); United States ports 10,098,000 (6,085,000); Quebec 1,346,000 (6,513,000); Halifax nil (19,000); Churchill 4,050,000 (2,790,000); Sorel 2,807,000 (4,695,000); Total 47,252,000 (58,675,000).

## Exports to British Empire Countries in October Made Thirty-three per cent Gain

Canadian domestic exports to British Empire countries in October amounted in value to \$38,576,000, as compared \$29,604,000, an increase of \$8,972,000 or 33 per cent. Exports to the United Kingdom were \$32,575,000 as against \$24,521,000, an increase of \$8,054,000 or 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

Exports to Foreign countries aggregated \$29,172,000 compared with \$30,885,000 a year ago, a decline of \$1,713,000. Exports to the United States amounted to \$19,169,000 compared with \$18,241,000, an increase of \$928,000 or five per cent.

Exports to the United Kingdom were greater than to the United States by \$13,406,000 or almost 70 per cent. The increase to the United Kingdom of \$8,054,000 more than accounted for the general October increase of \$7,259,000.

Other outstanding features of the exports to Empire countries were the increase to British South Africa from \$786,000 to \$1,289,000, a gain of 64 per cent and to Australia from \$1,303,000 to \$1,325,000, a gain of \$22,000. Thus there were three Empire countries to which exports went over the million dollar mark.

The outstanding features of the exports to Foreign countries were the increase to Belgium from \$1,218,000 to \$2,143,000, a gain of 75 per cent and to Japan from \$1,062,000 to \$1,985,000, a gain of 86 per cent.

Other Empire countries to which increased exports went were Aden, British East Africa, Gambia, Sierra Leone, British India, Ceylon, British Guiana, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Smaller British West Indies, Malta, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Smaller Oceanic Islands, Palestine. The Foreign countries to which increased exports went were: Albania, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, French Africa, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Iceland, Iraq, Mexico, Dutch East Indies, Dutch Guiana, Dutch West Indies, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Azores and Madeira, Portuguese Africa, Portuguese Asia, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Canary Islands, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Alaska, American Virgin Islands, Hawaii, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, Venezuela.



### Canada's Chief Markets in October

There were twelve countries to which exports valued at over half a million dollars went in October. Six of these were British and six Foreign. The exports to the six British were \$37,333,000 and to the six Foreign \$25,313,000. The countries were: United Kingdom \$32,575,000, United States \$19,169,000, Belgium \$2,143,000, Japan \$1,985,000, Australia \$1,325,000, British South Africa \$1,239,000, Newfoundland \$774,000, British West Indies \$750,000, France \$739,000, Netherlands \$660,000, New Zealand \$620,000, Argentina \$617,000.

### Nickel Export in October

Fine nickel exported in October went to the following countries: United States \$664,000, Japan \$494,000, United Kingdom \$193,000, France \$10,000, Australia \$500. Nickel in ore: United Kingdom \$665,000, Norway \$147,000, Netherlands \$81,000.

### Platinum Export

The export of platinum in October rose to 14,325 ounces valued at \$537,149 from 262 at \$10,627 in September and 4,986 at \$199,209 in October last year. Exports during the first seven months of the current fiscal year were of the value of \$3,550,000 as against \$776,000 a year ago.

### Silver Export in October

The export of silver dropped considerably in October from \$710,000 to \$374,000. The United States was the chief purchaser with 312,872 ounces of bullion at \$154,212 and 141,791 ounces in ore at \$60,717. The United Kingdom got 199,983 ounces of bullion at \$98,860, British India \$90,321 ounces at \$45,000 and Belgium 32,265 ounces in ore at \$15,122.

### Aluminium Export in October

The export of aluminium dropped heavily in October to \$124,000, about one-quarter of the amount a year ago. The chief purchasers of aluminium in blocks were the United States at \$28,724, British India at \$20,549, Mexico at \$5,205 and Australia at \$5,160.

### Copper Export in October

The copper export in October was of the value of \$2,529,000 compared with \$2,212,000 last year. There was a large increase in the amount sent to the United Kingdom, from \$986,000 to \$1,315,000, but the export to the United States dropped from \$665,000 to \$241,000.

### Heavy Export of Gold in October

There was another heavy export of gold bullion in October, the value being \$9,511,000, of which \$6,216,000 went to the United Kingdom and \$3,295,000 to the United States. During the first seven months of the present fiscal year the export of gold bullion was \$55,680,900 compared with \$35,600,181 in the same period last year.

### Newsprint Export

The export of newsprint paper was high in October, amounting to \$6,959,000 as against \$6,285,000 last year. The chief countries of destination were: United States \$5,727,000, Argentina \$306,000, United Kingdom \$217,000, Japan \$198,000, Australia \$187,000, China \$78,000, Brazil \$41,000, Chile \$39,000, New Zealand \$36,000, British South Africa \$28,000, Peru \$20,000.

### Pulpwood Export

Pulpwood exported in October was 100,369 cords valued at \$690,825. So far this year this export has been much in advance of last year.



### Cement Production in August

Production of Portland cement in August reached 567,785 barrels compared with 449,305 a year ago. During the first eight months of 1934 production amounted to 2,487,856 barrels as against 1,952,669 last year.

---

### Clay Products

Sales of clay products in August amounted to a value of \$245,000 compared with \$275,000 last year. However, production has made a ten per cent advance to \$1,569,000 in the first eight months of 1934.

---

### Automobile Production in October

Production of automobiles in Canada during October included 1,076 machines made for sale in this country and 2,704 for export, a total of 3,780 units. The September output amounted to 5,579 cars and in October a year ago to 3,682 units. Imports of automobiles into Canada numbered 141 in October as against 110 in September, and exports also advanced to 3,778 from 3,343 in the previous month.

For the ten months ending October the cumulative output of motor vehicles in Canada totalled 112,461 units, an increase of 86 per cent over the 60,371 made in the corresponding period of last year and 99 per cent over the 56,473 cars made in the first ten months of 1932.

---

### Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 fell from 71.3 for the week ending November 9 to 71.2 for the week ending November 16. This was attributable largely to lower prices for pork products. Canadian Farm Products rose from 61.3 to 61.4. Gains in grains increased the index for field products from 55.7 to 55.8, while the animal group remained at 70.7.

---

### Garnets

There has been no commercial production of garnets in Canada during recent years. In 1933 some prospecting work was conducted on garnet deposits occurring in the vicinity of Labelle, Quebec, and northwest of North Bay, Ontario; small trial shipments of the mineral were made from both areas during the year. According to the Department of Mines, about 85 per cent of the world's garnet production is used for making abrasive coated papers and cloths and almost all the balance for glass surfacing. During recent years the artificial abrasive coated papers have increasingly made inroads into the garnet paper production. It is estimated that the normal consumption of garnet in Canada amounts to approximately 65 tons per year.

---

### Wine Industry in Canada

The wine industry in Canada is confined to a few localities such as the Niagara Peninsula in Ontario and the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia where climatic conditions for the cultivation of grapes are favourable. In 1933 there were fifty-six establishments engaged in the production of wines, located by provinces as follows: Ontario fifty, British Columbia five and Manitoba one, with a net value of production amounting to \$2,646,000. Wines produced during the year and placed in storage for maturing totalled 1,920,587 gallons with an inventory value of \$651,000, while the fermented wines bottled or sold in bulk during the year totalled 2,718,530 gallons valued at \$3,172,586. Other products produced were valued at \$23,967.

---

### 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 129.5 for the week ending November 15, as compared with 129.6 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks fell from 130.3 to 129.7 and four base metals stocks rose from 131.5 to 133.2.

---



## Production of Lime

Lime production in August was 29,249 tons as against 32,381 a year ago. The eight months production was 240,264 tons, which was a 22 per cent advance over 1933.

## Large Increase in Imports from United States Featured October Import Trade

Imports from British Empire countries in October amounted in value to \$15,130,000 as compared with \$13,994,000 in October 1933, an increase of \$1,136,000 or eight per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to \$10,973,000 compared with \$10,410,000, an increase of \$563,000 or five per cent.

Imports from Foreign countries amounted to \$32,099,000 compared with \$27,076,000, an increase of \$5,023,000 or 18 per cent. Imports from the United States were \$25,797,000, compared with \$20,458,000, a gain of \$5,339,000 or 26 per cent.

Imports from the United States were greater than from the United Kingdom by \$14,824,000 or by 144 per cent. The increase in imports from the United States of \$5,339,000 was \$820,000 less than the \$6,159,000 increase in imports from all countries of the world in October.

The outstanding increase in imports from Empire countries was from the West Indies which rose from \$530,000 to \$1,275,000, a gain of \$745,000 or 140 per cent. Imports from British South Africa increased from \$109,000 to \$433,000.

Apart from the United States the most notable increases in imports from Foreign countries were from Argentina which rose from \$300,000 to \$416,000, and Peru from \$44,000 to \$559,000.

Other Empire countries from which Canada got increased imports in October were: Irish Free State, Nigeria, Bermuda, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Newfoundland, New Zealand. Increased imports from Foreign countries came from Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, French Africa, French East Indies, French Guiana, St. Pierre, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Azores and Madeira, Russia, San Domingo, Siam, Spain, Turkey, Alaska, Hawaii, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

## Countries from Which Canada Got Her Main Supplies in October

The following were the countries from which Canada got her main supplies in October: United States \$25,797,000, Great Britain \$10,973,000, British West Indies \$1,275,000, Germany \$1,256,000, Australia \$630,000, France \$636,000, Peru \$569,000, Netherlands \$451,000, British South Africa \$433,000, Argentina \$416,000, Ceylon \$398,000, Belgium \$361,000, Japan \$359,000, Fiji \$295,000, Straits Settlements \$294,000, Colombia \$286,000.

## Domestic Exports to All Countries in Ten 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	✓ 47.6
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
September .....	42,187,000	57,785,000	58,135,000	✓ 37.8	✓ 0.6
October .....	56,626,000	60,489,000	67,748,000	✓ 19.6	✓ 12.0
	<u>405,248,000</u>	<u>420,437,000</u>	<u>526,912,000</u>	<u>✓ 30.0</u>	<u>✓ 25.3</u>



Imports into Canada during Ten Months

				P.C. Inc. or Dec. compared with	
				1932	1933
	1932	1933	1934		
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	/ 42.9
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	33,619,000	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
September .....	34,504,000	38,698,000	42,208,000	/22.3	/ 9.1
October .....	37,095,000	41,070,000	47,229,000	/27.3	/ 15.0
	<u>385,884,000</u>	<u>322,134,000</u>	<u>424,478,000</u>	<u>/10.0</u>	<u>/ 31.8</u>

Canada's Total Trade in Ten Months

				P.C. Inc. or Dec. compared with	
				1932	1933
	1932	1933	1934		
January .....	\$73,179,000	\$56,442,000	\$79,509,000	/ 8.7	/ 40.9
February .....	72,605,000	50,328,000	71,956,000	- 0.9	/ 43.0
March .....	98,466,000	70,124,000	105,883,000	/ 7.5	/ 51.0
April .....	57,202,000	40,769,000	66,862,000	/16.9	/ 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 .....	78,739,000	87,564,000	100,931,000	/ 28.2	/ 15.3
August .....	78,382,000	83,882,000	99,344,000	/ 26.7	/ 18.4
September .....	77,169,000	97,027,000	101,022,000	/ 30.9	/ 4.1
October .....	94,255,000	102,105,000	115,542,000	/ 22.6	/ 13.2
	<u>797,993,000</u>	<u>747,368,000</u>	<u>957,308,000</u>	<u>/ 20.0</u>	<u>/ 28.0</u>

October Export of Lumber

The export of planks and boards in October amounted to 122,849,000 ft. of the value of \$2,496,969, compared with 117,404,000 ft. at \$2,020,642 a year ago. The following were the amounts to some of the leading countries of destination: United Kingdom \$1,462,000, United States \$554,000, China \$138,000, Australia \$97,000, Japan \$32,000, Irish Free State \$30,000, British South Africa \$29,000, Newfoundland \$18,000, New Zealand \$12,000.

Rigid Insulating Board

Rigid insulating board production in October was 2,664,000 s.f. compared with 1,527,000 a year ago.

Brandy and Wines from France in October

Canada's importation of alcoholic beverages from France in October amounted to \$112,172, an increase of \$41,191 over October 1933. Brandy to the amount of 7,086 gallons worth \$68,567 was imported, a considerable increase over last year when the importation was 4,483 gallons valued at \$37,778. Wines increased from \$27,003 to \$36,662. Brandy and wines are items on which Canada accords France an appreciable measure of preference under the terms of the trade agreement between Canada and France which became effective as from October 1.

Stocks of Empire and Foreign Corn in Canada

Stocks of Empire and Foreign corn in Canada on Nov. 16 were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: United States 6,189,000 (10,540,000) bushels, British South African 1,760,000 (206,000), Argentine 335,000 (1,706,000). United States corn was at Great Lake ports; Argentine chiefly at Port Colborne, Montreal, Kingston and Halifax; British South African mainly at Montreal, where there were over a million bushels, at Quebec over half a million, Port Colborne, Kingston, Halifax, St. John, Sorel and Toronto.



### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ending Nov. 17 amounted to 50,264 cars, as against 51,228 for the previous week and 47,420 a year ago. The largest gain over last year was in miscellaneous freight. Grain was up 604 cars but light compared with previous years. Coal and coke were down. Loadings in the eastern division at 30,644 were 149 over the previous week, while in the west light loading of grain and coal brought the total down from 20,733 in the previous week to 19,620.

---

### New High Record in Output of Electricity

The output of central electric stations in Canada during October amounted to 1,853,388,000 kilowatt hours, or a daily average of 59,787,000. This was an increase over the September average of 10 per cent and over the October 1933 averaged of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Output less exports to the United States and deliveries to electric boilers also showed an increase from 1,192,695,000 kilowatt hours in September to 1,312,982,000 and established a new high record, the previous high being for January 1930.

Consumption in Quebec jumped from 646,469,000 kilowatt hours in September to 777,796,000, or by 20 per cent. Over 42 per cent of this power was delivered to electric boilers in the province. The Maritime Provinces' consumption increased 15 per cent, Ontario's by 12 per cent, the Prairie Provinces' by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and British Columbia's by 1.8 per cent; the extra day would mean an increase of about 3.3 per cent.

Deliveries to electric boilers amounted to 433,285,000 kilowatt hours. This total has been exceeded only twice, in April and May of this year, and was 49 per cent greater than the October 1933 total. Exports to the United States increased from 107,114,000 kilowatt hours in September to 107,122,000 kilowatt hours, but the daily average declined 3.2 per cent and was 15.8 per cent below the October 1933 average.

---

### Paper Boxes and Bags

Production of the 132 establishments engaged in manufacturing paper boxes and bags was valued at \$17,800,000 in 1933 compared with \$17,026,000 in 1932.

---

### Reports Issued During the Week

- ✓ 1. The Paper Box and Bag Industry in Canada, 1933. (Preliminary Report).
- ✓ 2. Output of Central Electric Stations in Canada, October.
- ✓ 3. Canadian Grain Statistics.
- ✓ 4. The Hardwood Flooring Industry in Canada, 1933. (Preliminary Report).
- ✓ 5. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
6. The Abrasives Industry in Canada, 1933.
7. Weighted Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
8. Asphalt Roofing Industry, October.
9. Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices.
10. Trade of Canada by Months, April 1931 to October 1934.
11. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, October 1933 and 1934.
12. Preliminary Report on the Women's Factory Clothing, Men's Factory Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods Industries, 1933.
13. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, November.
14. The Cement Products Industry 1933.
15. The Adhesives Industry, 1933.
16. The Wine Industry in Canada, 1933.
17. Production of Iron and Steel in Canada, October.
18. Sugar Report for the Four Weeks ending November 3.
19. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
20. Automobile Statistics for Canada, October.
21. Exports of Canadian Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, October.
22. Cement, Clay Products and Lime Production, August.
23. Exports of Canadian Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, October.
24. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, October.
25. Exports of Canadian Lumber, October.



STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010730285