

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

No. 113.

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - Economic Index Showed  
Gain with Bond Prices Reaching a New High Point Since Pre-  
War Days - Canada's Recovery in 1934 Compares Favourably with  
Most Other Countries Including the United States

The economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, recorded a gain in the week ended December 1, the standing being 95.3 compared with 94.7 in the preceding week. The main influence in raising the index was the further increase in high-grade bond prices to a new high point since 1911. The bid quotation for the 1943 5 p.c. Dominion Government refunding bond was as high as 112, and the 1944  $4\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. bond reached 108 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Since the second week of October high-grade bond prices showed steady gain week by week, resulting in a higher level than in the first week of September when the preceding maximum for recent years was reached. The average yield was 3.59 p.c. compared with 3.67 p.c. in the preceding week. The demand for highest-grade bonds in Canada is paralleled by similar conditions in Great Britain and the United States. On November 15 British  $2\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. consols, which two weeks before had been quoted at about 81, closed at 91 $\frac{3}{4}$  the highest price in nearly 30 years.

Carloadings in the last week for which statistics are available showed recession, a slight decline being shown in both eastern<sup>and</sup> western divisions after seasonal adjustment. The index in the 48th week ended December 7 was 64.3 compared with 65.4 in the 47th. The gain over the same week of last year was 7.7 p.c.

Commodity prices showed no change in the week ended November 30, the index remaining at 71.2. Slight advances were recorded in wheat, barley and flax, while oats and rye receded. The gain in the price of steers in Toronto contrasted with a decline in hogs.

Common stock prices recorded a gain partly offsetting the decline of the preceding week. The index of 113 stocks was 93.3 compared with 92.1 in the week ended November 22. Each of the groups in the official classification moved up except the oils, pulp and paper and textiles. The index of 20 utilities was 46.3 compared with 45.4. Trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges was at a higher point than in any week since last August. Sales amounted to 293,400 shares compared with 241,700 in the week ended November 19. Bank clearings were \$306,000,000 compared with \$335,800,000, the seasonally adjusted index dropping from 79.8 to 76.9.

The economic index was nearly 16 p.c. higher than in the same week of last year, gains being shown by each of the six components.

Measured by information available regarding fifteen important countries, industrial production in Canada showed greater recovery in 1934 than in any other country of the group except one. The index of industrial production in Canada on the 1928 base averaged 79.4 in the first 10 months of 1934 compared with 64.0 in the same period of the preceding year, a gain of 24.2 p.c. Great Britain, Sweden, Germany and Italy also recorded important gains over last year. France and the Netherlands were less prosperous, the gain in Belgium was slight. The position in Poland was greatly improved, the index moving up 15.2 p.c. The increase in the index of the United States was limited to 2.5 p.c. in this comparison, most Canadian industries showing relatively greater activity during the elapsed portion of 1934.

The gold bloc countries, with the prominent exception of Poland, which has been able to make steady progress towards recovery while remaining on an effective gold standard, have provided every evidence of severe economic depression, including lower industrial production, more unemployment, the inevitable budget troubles that go hand in hand with a policy of deflation. Even more instructive than this unmistakably defined contrast was the experience of countries such as Estonia and Czechoslovakia which, having already left the gold standard, devalued their currencies respectively in June, 1933, and February 1934. That step proved to be the turning point in each country's economic position. From that moment their trade - and export trade in particular - began the recovery which is at present still under way.

Industrial production in France was fairly well maintained in 1930 and subsequently showed marked decline. An upward trend was recorded in the twelve months ended July, 1933, while further reactions characterised the elapsed portion of the present year. The average of the index of industrial production in 1934 was 79.4 compared with 84.7 in the same period of 1933.

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Industrial operations in Belgium have been roughly maintained in the last two years at about the 70 p.c. of the level of 1928. The low point of the depression was reached in July and August of 1932, and no important change has been shown since the last quarter of that year.

Measured by an index based on the import surplus of raw materials, industrial activity in the Netherlands during the last four months showed considerable decline. The index was 52.0 in September compared with 79.1 in May. Greater activity was indicated from March to June than in the same months of last year. The nine months' average of the index was about 71.4 for both years.

Moderate progress was shown in Italy during the first nine months of 1934. The index of industrial production on the 1928 base advanced from 70.9 in January to 93.5 in September. Gains were shown in each of the nine months over the corresponding months of 1934. The average of the index during the first nine months of this year was 85.4 compared with 80.8 in 1933, a gain of 5.7 p.c.

The annual index of industrial production in Germany declined from 100 in 1928 to 61.2 in 1932 when the lowest point of the recent depression was sounded. The recovery since that time, measured by the official index, was of pronounced proportions. The advance was from 58.5 in August 1932 to 89.7 in July of the present year. While declines were shown in August and September, the average of the index during the first nine months of 1934 showed a gain of 27.2 p.c. over the same period of 1933.

The picture which world economic history presents for the last two years is one of two clearly demarcated sides. On one side we find steady though not spectacular progress. In countries such as Canada, Great Britain, and members of the sterling bloc, industrial production will be found to have expanded, unemployment to have fallen and trade to have undergone a reasonable measure of improvement.

The lowest point of industrial production in Great Britain for recent years was reached in the later months of 1931. Operations were well maintained at a slightly higher level in 1932. An advance was recorded in 1933 and operations during 1934 were at a level corresponding closely with those of 1929. Measured by the index of business activity published by "The Economist" Great Britain has definitely emerged from the worst phases of the depression. Owing to the close trade relations existing between Canada and Great Britain, conditions in this country have been constructively influenced by improved British conditions during the last two years.

While industrial conditions in the United States showed unmistakable improvement over the levels of 1932 and the first quarter of 1933, the record of the last two years was marred by severe reactions offsetting much of the temporary advance. The index of industrial production transferred to the base of 1926 for purposes of direct comparison, averaged 73.6 in the first ten months of 1934, only 2.5 p.c. greater than in the same months of last year. The standing of the comparable Canadian index was 93.6 in the first ten months of 1934 against 75.4 in 1933, a gain of no less than 24.1 p.c.

The index of Canadian manufacturing production showed a gain of 19 p.c., while the United States index was up 1.7 p.c. Due partly to the textile strike in 1934, the United States index of textile production was down 16.3 p.c., while the Canadian index was up 23.3 p.c.

The gain in the index of iron and steel production was 82.6 p.c. in Canada and 9.4 p.c. in the United States. The Canadian lumber index was up 49.4 p.c., contrasting with a decline of 17.9 p.c. in the United States.

The index of automobile production in Canada averaged 59.8 compared with 33.2 in the first 10 months of 1933, a gain of 80.0 p.c. The United States index advanced from 46.4 to 63.0 resulting in a gain of 35.8 p.c. The tire industry showed an increase of 34 p.c. in Canada and a gain of 1.5 p.c. in the United States.

The petroleum index of Canada moved up nearly 14 p.c. while that of the United States gained 3.8 p.c. The gain in Canadian mineral production was 19.6 p.c., augmented by sharp gains in the output of nickel and base metals. The advance in the American index was from 75.6 to 80.7, amounting to 6.7 p.c. The coal index for Canada showed a gain of 23.4 p.c. while the index of bituminous coal production in the United States increased 10.4 p.c. The index of zinc gained 53.4 p.c. in Canada and 11.7 p.c. in the United States, while the comparison in lead production was reversed. Silver production gained 17.5 p.c. in the United States, while shipments declined 7.8 p.c. in Canada.

The index of carloadings in Canada was 72.7 in the first ten months of 1934, compared with 62.3 in the same period of 1933. Comparable figures for the United States were 58.3..



against 54.2, an increase of 7.6 p.c. While the percentage gain in the index of construction was greater in the United States than in Canada, the Canadian index of 36.3 stood at a higher level during the first 10 months of 1934 than that of the United States, where the average was 25.1.

The seasonably adjusted index of employment in Canada averaged 89.9 in the first 10 months of 1934 compared with 80.1 in the same period of last year, a gain of 12.1 p.c. The comparative index for the United States was 78.0 as against 67.5 showing a gain of 15.6 p.c. Despite the much greater relative increase in manufacturing output in Canada, the percentage gain in working forces was greater in the United States.

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
Dec. 2, 1933	60.9	-	104.8	76.7	82.7	151.0	82.4
Nov. 24, 1934	66.8	71.2	131.9	79.8	92.1	131.5	94.7
Dec. 1, 1934	65.4	71.2	134.9	76.9	93.3	159.7	95.3

Industrial Production in 15 Countries in Elapsed Portion  
of 1934 Compared with Same period of 1933

Based on Indexes in Monthly Bulletin of League of Nations

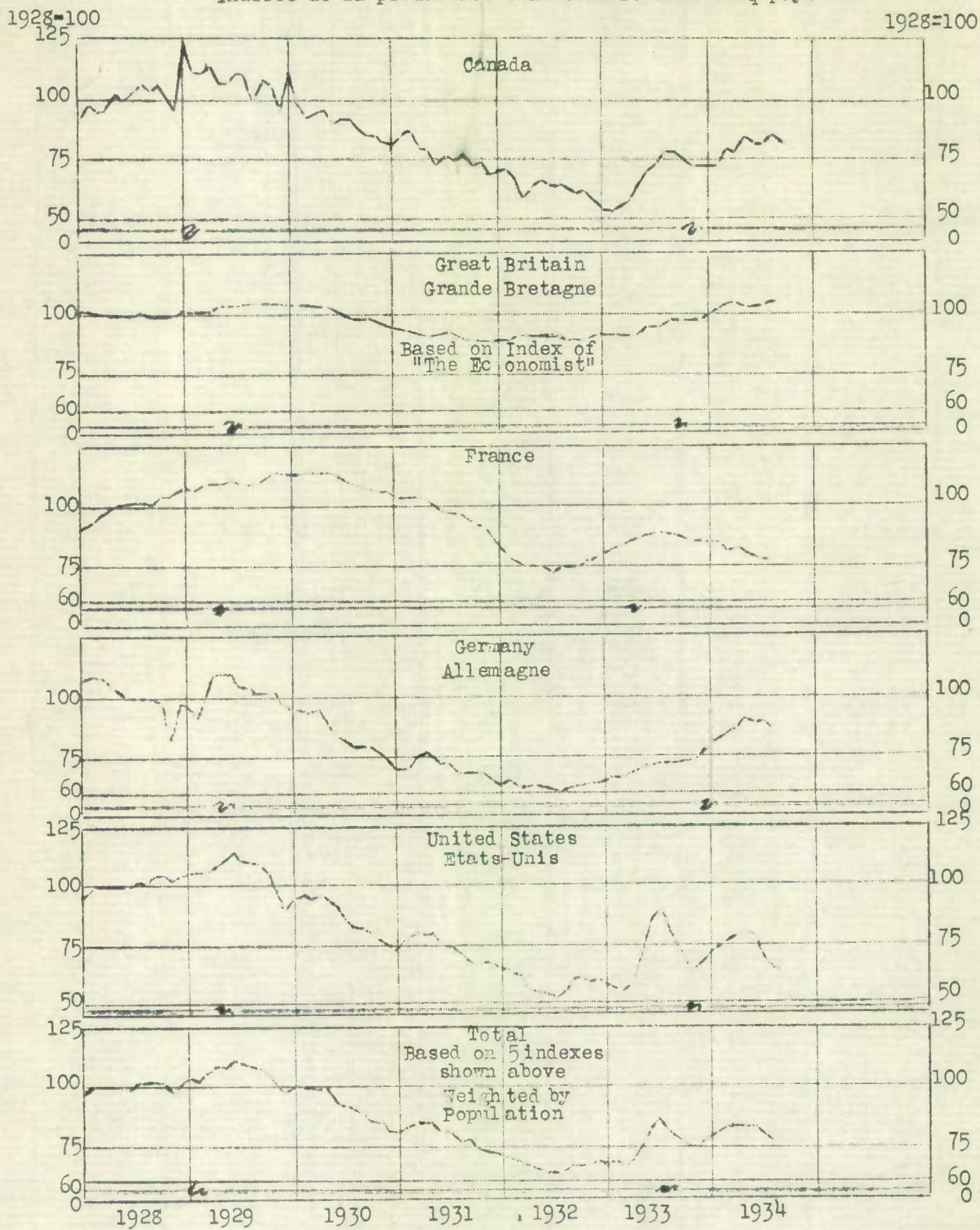
Increase / Decrease -	
Germany .....	/ 27.2
Canada .....	/ 24.2
Sweden .....	/ 23.9
Poland .....	/ 15.2
Czechoslovakia .....	/ 13.3
Austria .....	/ 11.7
United Kingdom .....	/ 10.1
Japan .....	/ 9.9
Norway .....	/ 8.0
Italy .....	/ 5.7
Chile .....	/ 5.5
United States.....	/ 2.5
Belgium.....	/ 1.5
Netherlands .....	/ 0.02
France .....	- 6.3

Increases and Decreases in Production Indexes of Canada  
and the United States for Elapsed portion  
of 1934 over same Period of 1933

Index 1926=100	Percentage Increase / Decrease -		Index 1926=100	Increase / Decrease -	
	Canada	U.S.		Canada	U.S.
Industrial Production .....	/ 24.1	/ 2.5	Mineral Production ...	/ 19.6	/ 6.7
Manufactures .....	/ 19.0	/ 1.7	Lead .....	/ 15.8	/ 34.4
Food Products .....	- 0.2	/ 3.9	Zinc .....	/ 53.4	/ 11.7
Textiles .....	/ 23.3	-16.3	Silver .....	- 7.8	/ 17.5
Lumber .....	/ 49.4	-17.9	Coal soft .....	/ 23.4	/ 10.4
Iron and Steel .....	/ 82.6	/ 9.4	Carloadings .....	/ 16.7	/ 7.6
Automobiles .....	/ 80.0	/ 35.8	Construction .....	/ 37.5	/ 50.3
Rubber Tires .....	/ 34.0	/ 1.5	Factory Employment ...	/ 12.1	/ 15.6
Petroleum .....	/ 13.9	/ 3.8			

Note: A chart showing the trend of industrial production in five important countries from 1928 to the present, is given on the next page.

Indexes of Industrial Production in Five Countries  
Indices de la production industrielle dans cinq pays



Source: Monthly Bulletin League of Nations



### Exports of Soups

In April 1925 Canada began keeping an official record of her exports of "Soups of all kinds". By the end of the first fiscal year, which terminated on March 31, 1926, \$106,574 worth had been exported to eight Empire and three Foreign countries; the United Kingdom took over 99.5 per cent of the entire year's shipments. Each succeeding year up to the end of 1932 showed a substantial increase over the preceding year. During 1933 the exports amounted to \$631,195, showing a decline from 1932 of \$41,662, and from 1931 of \$2,168, but an increase over other previous years. During 1934, the largest year on record, the exports reached \$787,957 which is an increase over 1926, the lowest year, of \$681,383 or 639 per cent, and also an increase over 1932, the next highest year, of \$115,100 or 17 per cent. During this <sup>first</sup> year there were twenty-two Empire countries, taking \$745,182 worth, or 95 per cent, and twelve Foreign countries, taking \$42,775 worth, or 5 per cent. The United Kingdom has always been the largest buyer of Canadian soups taking from 85 per cent up each year.

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### Imports of Crude Petroleum

Imports of crude petroleum in October amounted to 110,638,000 gallons compared with 91,714,000 a year ago. By countries the imports were: United States 79,517,000, Peru 15,392,000, Colombia 8,062,000, Venezuela 7,667,000.

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### Clay and Clay Products

Production of the clay products industries in 1933 was valued at \$3,469,000 compared with \$5,241,000 in 1932. The Clay and Clay Products Industry in Canada is classified into two divisions: (1) production from domestic clays which includes the production of refractories, building brick, structural tile, floor tile, roofing tile, drain tile, sewer pipe and pottery, and (2) production from imported clays which includes the manufacture of porcelain insulators, refractories, earthenware, pottery and ceramic floor and wall tile.

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### Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index of industrial common stocks was 128.0 for the week ending Nov. 29 compared with 126.8 for the previous week, domestic utility common 46.3 compared with 45.4, common of companies abroad in which Canadians are heavily interested 114.8 compared with 112.9 and for all three groups combined 93.3 compared with 92.1.

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### Copper Production in September

Copper production in Canada during September declined to 27,623,000 pounds from the preceding month's total of 32,703,000 pounds and the September 1933, output of 30,720,000. An increase of 23 per cent was recorded during the first nine months of 1934 as compared with the corresponding period of 1933; the totals were 266,953,000 and 217,046,000. The output of blister copper in September amounted to 25,815,000 pounds; in the preceding month 29,169,000 were produced.

The United States quotations for electrolytic copper, as issued by the Code Authority for Copper offered for sale in the domestic market, continued steady at nine cents per pound throughout September. Quotations on the London market averaged 6.6228 cents in Canadian funds at which price the Canadian output for the month was worth \$1,829,444. The August average price was 6.95845 cents and the value of the Canadian production during the month was \$2,275,654.

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### World Production of Copper in September

An advance of 16.2 per cent was recorded in the world output of refined copper in September as compared with the production for the preceding month; the totals were 118,150 tons and 101,700 tons, respectively. In the United States copper production amounted to 30,150 tons as against 26,800 in the preceding month. The German output in September totalled 12,737 tons; in August 16,390 were produced. The Russian output of copper ore during the first seven months of 1934 was 975,000 metric tons or an increase of 82 per cent over the total for the corresponding months of 1933.

The steady monthly decline in world stocks of refined copper in 1934 was checked in September when there was an increase of 6,750 tons in the surplus on hand. Stocks in .....



the United States declined approximately 4,000 tons but this was more than offset by an increase of 10,750 tons in foreign supplies. On September 29 stocks in the official London Metal Exchange warehouses included 36,441 tons of refined copper and 7,843 of rough copper; on August 31, 36,456 tons of refined and 7,887 of rough copper were on hand.

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#### September Production of Nickel

Canada's production of nickel in September was recorded at 8,773,000 pounds as compared with 14,272,000 in the preceding month. Output during the nine months ending September totalled 97,039,000 pounds or 83.5 per cent above the production in the corresponding months of 1933.

The report of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, for the third quarter of 1934, indicated that a moderate slackening in sales of nickel and reduced copper prices were reflected in the lower earnings of the company in July, August and September as compared with the preceding quarter.

The third quarter production at the Falconbridge mine and smelter, according to a statement issued by the Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Limited, showed a somewhat larger tonnage treated, but a slightly lower grade. Refinery operations of this company were normal in so far as production was concerned but, in common with most industries, there was a recession in business done.

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#### Heavy Chemical Industry

Production from the acids, alkalies and salts industry (the heavy chemical industry) in 1933 was valued at \$12,713,000, an increase of 12 per cent over the 1932 value of \$11,358,000. Eleven firms in this group in 1933 operated 15 factories of which nine were in Ontario, two in Quebec, three in British Columbia and one in Nova Scotia.

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#### Imports of Tea

Imports of tea in October amounted to 2,771,000 pounds compared with 2,881,000 last year and for the past seven months 16,556,000 as against 13,488,000 in the same period last year.

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#### Coffee Imports

Imports of green coffee in October totalled 2,244,000 pounds as against 2,775,000 a year ago. The chief supplying countries were: British East Africa 984,000 lb., Colombia 472,000, Brazil 335,000, United Kingdom 166,000, Jamaica 164,000, Trinidad 39,000. Total imports of chicory and coffee were valued at \$251,000 compared with \$310,000 last year.

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#### Roofing Paper Industry

The principal products of the twelve roofing paper establishments in 1933 were valued at \$3,178,822 and consisted of shingles, 223,043 squares valued at \$1,023,626; siding, 31,327 squares valued at \$180,375; smooth surfaced roll roofing, 684,315 squares valued at \$1,002,387; mineral surfaced roll roofing, 233,123 squares valued at \$490,120; saturated felts, 4,929 tons valued at \$299,173 and saturated sheathings, 2,587 tons valued at \$183,141.

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#### Asbestos Production in September

Shipments of asbestos by Canadian producers amounted to 14,814 tons in September compared with 15,922 in August and 18,914 in September 1933. During the nine months ending September, 110,666 tons of asbestos were shipped by Canadian producers; in the corresponding months of 1933 shipments totalled 99,972.

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#### Imports of Paper

Imports of paper in October were valued at \$534,000, of which \$336,000 came from the United States and \$116,000 from the United Kingdom. Imports of late have been much the same as a year ago.

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### Electric Storage Batteries

Factory sales of electric storage batteries in Canada during July, August and September were valued at \$751,626 as against \$845,536 and \$616,442 in the second and first quarters. Included in the third quarter sales were 123,149 batteries at \$558,114 for the starting and ignition of internal combustion engines, 4,513 cells at \$26,372 for farm lighting plants, 758 cells at \$20,292 for railway service, 1,207 batteries at \$3,913 for motorcycle starting, \$60,793 worth of batteries for all other purposes and \$82,142 worth of parts and supplies.

During the third quarter battery imports of all kinds including parts therefor were appraised at \$79,980 and exports at \$70,129. Of the exports \$54,574 was for storage batteries and of this total \$18,216 went to New Zealand and \$16,567 to the Argentine.

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### October Export of Rubber

Pneumatic tire casings exported in October went to 75 countries with a total value of \$603,000 compared with \$337,000 last year, a 79 per cent increase. The chief purchasers were: New Zealand \$66,000, British South Africa \$64,000, Netherlands \$62,000, Belgium \$60,000, Dutch East Indies \$31,000, Brazil \$25,000.

Rubber boots and shoes export was 257,419 pairs at \$243,750, of which 204,218 at \$190,541 went to the United Kingdom and 34,804 at \$28,537 to Newfoundland. This was slightly below the October export last year. However the total rubber export was \$1,136,000 compared with \$736,000 a year ago.

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### 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 120.7 for the week ending November 29th, as compared with 122.4 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks fell from 122.8 to 120.2, and four base metals stocks rose from 125.0 to 126.3.

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### Electric Vacuum Cleaner Business

The production of electric vacuum cleaners in Canada in 1933 was valued at \$1,296,000 as against \$2,514,000 in 1932, \$3,378,000 in 1931 and \$3,863,000 in 1930. There was also a reduction in the export from \$1,606,000 in 1932 to \$472,000 in 1933.

The imports of these cleaners increased, however, due principally to heavier requirements from Sweden. The total from all countries in 1932 was \$181,000 which rose to \$289,000 in 1933. Imports from Great Britain rose from \$40 to almost \$7,000, and from Sweden from \$73,000 to \$253,000, but from the United States dropped from \$108,000 to \$27,000. Parts from Great Britain and Sweden increased but from United States declined from \$490,000 to \$333,000.

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### Export of Potatoes

During the April to October period of 1934 Canada exported more potatoes than in the same period of 1933. The amount was 656,247 bushels, valued at \$521,325, compared with 524,905 bushels at \$328,922. The amount to the United States was 309,807 bushels at \$244,066 compared with 174,594 at \$102,631, and to Cuba 154,292 at \$167,836 compared with 95,449 at \$104,274.

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### Production of Petroleum

Crude petroleum production in September was 114,242 barrels, of which 102,038 came from Alberta wells. During the nine months ending September the production was 1,066,413 barrels, which was the highest for a number of years, with the exception of the same period of 1931 when the production was 1,278,495.

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### Natural Gas Production

Natural gas production in September was 1,176,365,000 cubic ft. The total for the first nine months of 1934 was 16,046,753,000 which was the lowest for several years.



### Gasoline Sales

Sales of gasoline in August amounted to 63,314,000 gallons, and in the first eight months of the year to 333,186,000 gallons as against 316,803,000 in the same period last year.

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### Aluminium Imports

Imports of aluminium in October were of the value of \$594,000. This included bauxite from the United Kingdom at \$230,000, United States \$134,000 and Germany \$119,000; bars and rods at \$11,000 from the United States; sheets and plates from Great Britain at \$35,000.

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### Bullion Imports

Gold bullion imports in October included \$13,801 from the United Kingdom and \$5,500 from Alaska. Silver bullion at \$68,426 included \$58,923 from the United States and \$9,503 from the United Kingdom.

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### Manganese Oxide

There was a shipment of 56,134 cwt. of oxide of manganese from British South Africa in October. The value was \$10,197.

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### Tin Imports in October

Tin imports in October included 1,906 cwt. at \$97,334 from the United States, 1,032 at \$51,899 from the United Kingdom and 1,009 at \$49,674 from the Straits Settlements.

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### Weekly Index of Wholesale Prices

The index of wholesale prices was unchanged at 71.2 for the week ending November 30. Changes in prices were relatively few and of small importance. Recessions occurred in meats and vegetables while gains were reported for livestock, raw silks and coppers. Canadian farm products rose from 61.2 to 61.3. Gain in livestock and wool were mainly responsible for increasing the animal products from 70.3 to 70.7 while lower prices for potatoes caused the field products to drop from 55.8 to 55.7.

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### Automobile Imports

Imports of automobiles in October included 96 at \$75,000 from the United States and 16 at \$30,000 from the United Kingdom. Auto parts at \$574,000 came from the United States, which was about \$100,000 more than a year ago.

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### Lithopone Imports

Imports of lithopone in October included 610,300 pounds at \$18,766 from the United Kingdom, 499,016 at \$15,096 from the Netherlands and 187,000 at \$8,080 from the United States.

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### October Financing of Auto Sales

The total number of autos financed was 5,464 in October, 5,974 in September and 3,507 in October 1933, and the amount of financing was \$2,005,866 in October, \$2,395,196 in September and \$1,352,458 in October 1933.

New vehicles financed numbered 1,280 in October, 1,949 in September and 952 in October 1933, while used vehicles numbered 4,184, 4,025 and 2,555 for the same three months. The amount of financing for the new vehicles was \$930,492 in October, \$1,352,349 in September and \$688,736 in October 1933. Corresponding totals for used vehicles were \$1,075,374, \$1,042,847 and \$663,722 respectively.



## Exports of Farm Implements

The export of farm implements and machinery in October was valued at \$323,000 as against \$114,000 a year ago. British South Africa was a heavy purchaser.

## Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on Nov. 30 amounted to 244,720,000 bushels compared with 257,400,000 the week before and 243,035,000 a year ago. This is the first time since August 10 that the visible supply has shown a decrease. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 23,568,000 bushels compared with 14,474,000 last year. In transit wheat on the lakes totalled 4,002,000 as against 2,430,000. United States wheat in Canada was 1,049,000 compared with 2,251,000.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending Nov. 23 amounted to 4,206,000 compared with 6,219,000 in the previous week and 2,901,000 a year ago. By provinces the marketings were, the figures in brackets being those of last year: Manitoba 407,000 (158,000); Saskatchewan 1,611,000 (1,542,000); Alberta 2,188,000 (1,290,000). Seventeen weeks ending Nov. 23: Manitoba 25,749,000 (22,167,000); Saskatchewan 72,089,000 (74,366,000); Alberta 59,968,000 (50,896,000); Total 157,806,000 (147,430,000).

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending Nov. 30 amounted to 3,241,000 bushels compared with 2,923,000 in the previous week. By ports the clearances were, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: Montreal 1,697,000 (2,720,000); Vancouver-New Westminster 858,000 (956,000); Quebec 375,000 (256,000); United States Ports 310,000 (275,000); Sorel nil (311,000); Total 3,241,000 (4,518,000). Eighteen weeks ending Nov. 30: Montreal 17,927,000 (31,631,000); Vancouver-New Westminster 16,254,000 (14,045,000); United States Ports 10,677,000 (6,649,000); Churchill 4,050,000 (2,708,000), Sorel 2,807,000 (5,288,000); Quebec 1,722,000 (7,651,000); Halifax nil (19,000); Total 53,436,000 (67,990,000).

## Warm Air Furnaces

Production of warm air furnaces for domestic heating numbered 13,455 units valued at \$739,000 in 1933, compared with 13,025,000 at \$872,000 in 1932. There were 7,909 furnaces at \$556,256 made in Ontario, 841 at \$63,915 in Quebec, 845 at \$48,062 in British Columbia, and 860 at \$70,735 in other provinces.

## Imports of Fertilizers

Imports of fertilizers in October were valued at \$419,000, of which \$279,000 came from the United States. The supply from the United States consisted mainly of sulphate of ammonia \$46,000, nitrate of soda \$185,000, phosphate of lime \$39,000. There was bone dust from Argentina to the value of \$3,500; muriate of potash from France \$54,000, from Russia \$22,000, Germany \$8,000; sulphate of potash from Germany \$4,000 and France \$1,250.

## Exports of Domestic Fertilizers

Exports of domestic fertilizers in October included cyanamid to the United States, 96,114 cwt. at \$104,426; ammonium sulphate, 33,070 cwt. at \$32,243 to the Philippines, 29,300 at \$29,933 to Hawaii, 13,887 at \$20,014 to the United States and 1,083 at \$1,170 to the Dutch East Indies. There was fish offal to the United States at \$3,343 and to China \$276. All the exports of fertilizers have increased this year except ammonium sulphate.

## Foreign Trade in Leather Footwear

The importation of leather footwear into Canada in October was valued at \$36,000 as against \$102,000 in September and \$85,000 a year ago. The value of the imports from the United Kingdom was 58 per cent. of the total and from the United States 31 per cent. The chief item in the former was as usual men's footwear and in the latter, women's.

The export of Canadian leather footwear, although still comparatively small, continues to increase. The October total was 9,682 pairs at \$26,484 compared with 3,686 pairs at \$9,452 a year ago. The United Kingdom was the principal country of destination, taking 3,707 pairs at \$16,553. Next in order of value were the United States, Jamaica, New Zealand, Germany and Newfoundland.



### Leather Footwear Production

The October production of leather footwear was 1,782,000 pairs, a  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent increase over September but a decrease from October 1933 of three per cent. The decreases occurred in footwear with felt uppers and slippers, but there was a two per cent increase in boots and shoes with leather or fabric uppers over 1933.

Total production in the ten months ending October amounted to 16,006,000 pairs compared with 16,905,000 last year.

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### Imports of Skins

The imports of hides and skins in October were of the value of \$150,000, of which \$64,000 came from the United States and \$34,000 from the United Kingdom.

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### Printing and Publishing

There were 767 establishments engaged in the printing and publishing industry in 1933 as against 762 in 1932. The distribution by provinces was as follows: Ontario 294, Saskatchewan 125, Alberta 83, Manitoba 74, British Columbia 66, Quebec 68, Nova Scotia 30, New Brunswick 23, and Prince Edward Island 4.

The average number of employees in this industry was 15,961, of which 7,220 were paid on a salary basis and 8,741 were wage-earners. Salaries and wages paid in 1933 amounted to \$21,474,968.

The materials used cost \$9,790,362, the greater part being spent for newsprint paper. The total value of all products of this group, including revenue from advertising, sales of publications and sums received for other products and work done amounted to \$50,802,974.

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### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ending Dec. 1 amounted to 45,515 cars, as against 42,328 a year ago and 47,748 in the previous week. This decline from the previous week was greater than the seasonal decline. Total loadings for the Western Division decreased from 19,164 in the previous week to 17,867. Grain shipments declined to 3,676 cars while coal loadings were fewer. In the Eastern Division the decrease was from 28,584 to 27,648. Merchandise, miscellaneous freight, ore, pulpwood and livestock all decreased.

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### World Shipments of Wheat

World shipments of wheat for the week ending Dec. 3 amounted to 10,134,000 bushels compared with 10,111,000 in the previous week and 11,776,000 a year ago. Shipments from North America showed an increase of 795,000 bushels over the previous week, while Argentine and Australian clearances decreased by 761,000 and 515,000 respectively.

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### Stocks of Empire and Foreign Corn in Canada

Stocks of Empire and Foreign corn in Canada on Nov. 30 included the following, with the 1933 figures in brackets: United States 6,047,000 (10,830,000) bushels, Argentine 205,000 (1,851,000), South African 1,486,000 (178,000). United States corn was almost entirely at lake ports, while Argentine was principally at Port Colborne and Montreal and South African at Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Port Colborne.

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### Milling in October

There were 7,427,000 bushels of wheat ground in Canadian mills in October compared with 7,346,000 a year ago. Oats and barley were higher with corn, buckwheat and mixed grain slightly lower. Flour production was 1,654,189 barrels compared with 1,650,557. Exports of flour were 485,549 compared with 514,368.

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Reports Issued During the Week

1. Canadian Grain Statistics.
2. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
3. Milling Statistics, October.
4. Field Crops and Live Stock in Canada, 1934.
5. Canada's Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, October.
6. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production in Canada, September, and Gasoline Sales in Canada, August.
7. Electric Vacuum Cleaners, 1933.
8. Exports of Canadian Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, October.
9. Imports of Coffee and Tea into Canada, October.
10. Roofing Paper, 1933.
11. The Acids, Alkalies and Salts Industry, 1933.
12. The Clay and Clay Products Industry in Canada, 1933.
13. Copper and Nickel Production in Canada, September.
14. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries in Canada - Third Quarter, 1934.
15. Asbestos Production in September.
16. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
17. Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices.
18. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, October.
19. Production of Leather Footwear in Canada, October.
20. Business Conditions in Canada during the first Ten Months of 1934.
21. Canada's Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, October.
22. Warm Air Furnaces, 1933.
23. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
24. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products, Refrigerators, October.
25. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, October.
26. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, November.
27. The Printing and Publishing Industry in Canada, 1933.
28. Financing of Automobile Sales in Canada in October.
29. Canada's Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, October.
30. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, October.
31. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, October.
32. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, October.
33. Food in Cold Storage.
34. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery.
35. Summary of the Trade of Canada, October.



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