

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - Economic Index Crosses The 100 p.c. Line in the Week of December 15 to the Highest Point Except One for the Last Two Years - The Business Index For November Showed Slight Gain Over October

Advances in four out of six major factors entering into the economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, resulted in a marked gain during the week ended December 15. The two other factors consisting of commodity and common stock prices remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week.

The net result was that the index of economic conditions moved up to 101.5, which was only once exceeded during the period of observation from the beginning of 1933 to the present. The gain in the week under review raised the index above the base line representing the average for 1926. The advance over the preceding week was 4.7 p.c., while the gain over the same week of 1933 was 25.1 p.c.

Carloadings recovered slightly but remained after seasonal adjustment at a relatively low level compared with the first nine months of the year. The carloadings index was 65.0 compared with 64.2 in the preceding week, the gain over the same week of 1933 having been 9.6 p.c.

The further advance in high grade bond prices to a maximum point on the present movement was the main influence in raising the economic index. The average yield on four refunding Dominion Government bonds was 3.34 p.c. compared with 3.51 in the preceding week. The bid quotation of the 1943 5 p.c. refunding bond was as high as 113.75 compared with 112.50 in the week of December 8. The 1944 and 1946 refunding bonds were quoted at 111.25 compared with 109. The low yields on highest grade bonds was one of the constructive factors in Canada as the year neared its end.

The index of common stock prices remained unchanged at 92.2, the gain over the same week of last year having been 11 p.c. Bank clearings recorded a sharp gain after seasonal adjustment, the index moving up from 85.4 to 96.7. Shares traded on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges numbered 357,000 compared with 257,600 in the preceding week.

A chart is presented on the next page showing the trend of the index of economic conditions in 1934 compared with the preceding year. It will be noted that the advance in the last six weeks has resulted in a high point only once surpassed during the two years. The index in the week ended December 15 was 101.5, only exceeded during the period of observation in the week ended September 8 last when the standing was 102.3.

Weekly Economic Index with Six of its Components

Week Ended	Car-loadings	Whole-sale Prices	Bond Prices	Clear-ings	Com-mon Stocks	Trading	Total
Dec. 16, 1933	59.3	-	105.2	67.8	83.0	156.8	81.1
Dec. 8, 1934.	64.2	71.4	137.4	85.4	92.2	140.2	96.9
Dec. 15, 1934	65.0	71.4	144.8	96.7	92.2	194.4	101.5

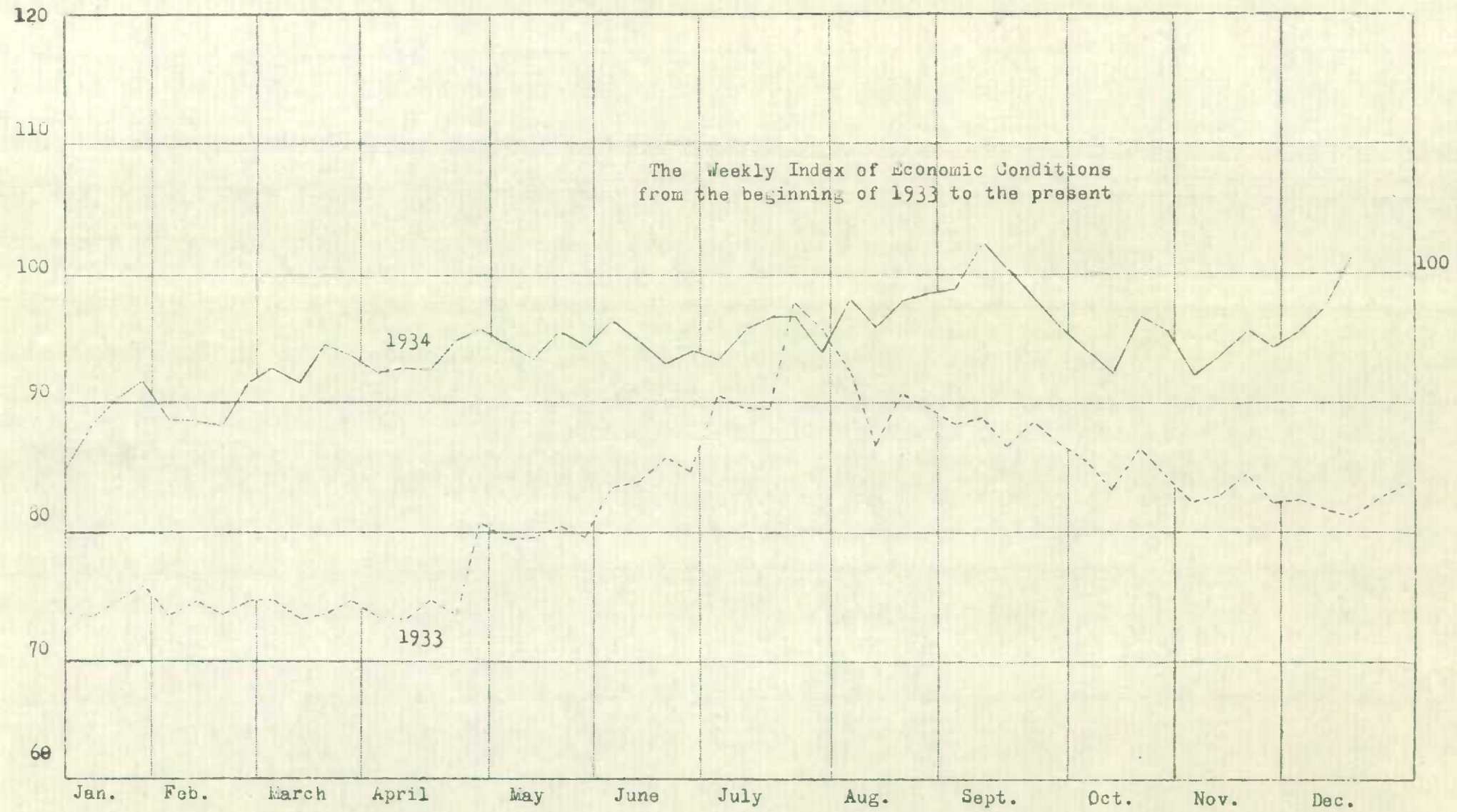
Canada's Chief Markets in November

There were 13 countries to which Canada exported goods in November to the value of over half a million dollars. Five of these were Empire Countries and eight Foreign. They were: United Kingdom \$30,073,000, United States \$19,846,000, Japan \$2,392,000, Australia \$1,465,000, France \$1,279,000, Belgium \$863,000, Newfoundland \$740,000, British South Africa \$730,000, Argentina \$689,000, Norway \$653,000, Italy \$616,000, Netherlands \$596,000, New Zealand \$554,000.

Imports from Great Britain and the United States in November

Imports from the United Kingdom in November were of the value of \$12,528,000, an increase of \$1,220,000 or 10 per cent. Imports from the United States were \$25,276,000, an increase of \$3,527,000 or 16 per cent. The only other country from which the imports exceeded one million dollars was Germany, the total being \$1,111,000.

1926=100



Concentrated Milk Production in November

Concentrated milk production in November amounted to 5,712,000 pounds, a decrease from a year ago of 334,000. The cumulative production for the eleven months ending November was 88,993,000 pounds compared with 79,579,000 in the same period last year, the increase being 9,414,000 or nearly 12 per cent. Evaporated milk accounted for considerably more than half of the production. Stocks of concentrated milk on Dec. 1 at 10,520,000 pounds were 230,000 higher than a year ago.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on Dec. 14 is reported at 256,533,000 bushels compared with 255,208,000 the week before and 243,914,000 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 26,188,000 compared with 15,158,000 last year. In transit wheat on the lakes was 564,000. A year ago navigation was closed. United States wheat in Canada was 1,049,000 bushels compared with 2,249,000.

Wheat marketings for the week ending Dec. 7 amounted to 2,984,000 bushels, a decrease of 742,000 from the previous week. Marketings by provinces were as follows with the figures of a year ago in brackets: Manitoba 276,000 (173,000), Saskatchewan 1,268,000 (1,681,000), Alberta 1,440,000 (1,396,000), Total 2,984,000 (3,250,000). Nineteen weeks ending Dec. 7: Manitoba 26,339,000 (22,618,000), Saskatchewan 74,536,000 (78,210,000), Alberta 63,641,000 (53,807,000), Total 164,515,000 (154,635,000).

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending Dec. 14 amounted to 1,556,000 bushels compared with 1,998,000 in the previous week. Clearances by ports were as follows with the figures of a year ago in brackets: Vancouver - New Westminster 890,000 (664,000), United States ports 370,000 (375,000), Montreal 116,000 (199,000), Saint John 116,000 (nil), West St. John 64,000 (144,000). Total 1,556,000 (1,383,000). Twenty weeks ending Dec. 14: Montreal 18,694,000 (31,926,000), Vancouver - New Westminster 18,122,000 (16,269,000), United States ports 11,359,000 (7,854,000), Churchill 4,050,000 (2,708,000), Sorel 2,807,000 (5,288,000), Quebec 1,762,000 (8,492,000), St. John 116,000 (nil), West St. John 80,000 (144,000), Halifax nil (19,000), Total 56,990,000 (72,700,000).

Export of Canadian Farm Products to United States

The export of products of the Canadian farm to the United States in November amounted in value to \$3,975,000, compared with \$969,000 a year ago. This increase was due chiefly to the sale of 2,038,000 bushels of barley valued at \$1,562,000 and 1,888,000 bushels of wheat at \$1,523,000. There was a considerable reduction in potatoes from \$306,000 to \$45,000.

The export of farm products to the United States during the five months of the crop year stands at \$13,000,000. This is more than double last year. There were six million bushels of wheat, which is two million more than in the same five months of 1929 before the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 42 cents per bushel was imposed. The duty against barley is 20 cents.

Production of Automobiles

Production of automobiles in Canada during November included 1,075 cars made for sale in this country and 622 intended for export, a total of 1,697 units. In the previous month output was reported at 3,780 cars and in November a year ago at 2,291 cars.

For the first eleven months of this year the cumulative output of motor vehicles in Canada totalled 114,158 cars, an improvement of 82 per cent over the 62,662 cars made in the corresponding period of 1933 and 95 per cent greater than the 58,677 cars produced in the first eleven months of 1932.

Auto Parts and Accessories

Production in the automobile parts and accessories industry during 1933 was valued at \$13,001,185, an advance of 7 per cent over the corresponding figure of \$12,161,456 for 1932.

Canada's Gold Production in October a New High Record

Canada's gold production in October set up a new high monthly record for 1934 and amounted to 265,076 ounces. In September, 244,180 ounces were produced while in August, the previous record month of the year, the output was 264,870 ounces. Valued at the average price of gold, in Canadian funds, of \$34.27 per ounce, the October output was worth \$9,084,155; in the preceding month the average price was \$34.18 per ounce and the total production value \$8,346,072. During the ten months ending October 2,453,452 ounces of gold were produced in Canada as compared with 2,458,742 ounces a year ago.

The output from Ontario sources totalled 178,596 ounces. In September the output was 164,944. An advance of 10.9 per cent was recorded in Quebec's gold output; the October total was 34,553 ounces and the September, 31,144. The current month's total includes, for the first time, bullion made by the McWatters Gold Mines Ltd.

Gold production in British Columbia rose to 28,540 ounces from the September output of 27,005. The first production by the Columaric Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. in the Skeena section was reported in October. Manitoba and Saskatchewan's production increased 4.5 per cent to 16,288 ounces as compared with 15,580 in the preceding month. The Yukon output of alluvial gold reached a total of 6,670 ounces or 31.2 per cent above the September production. Nova Scotia mines shipped 402 ounces to the Royal Canadian Mint; during the previous month 373 were shipped. Production from Alberta sources amounted to 27 ounces as against 51 in September.

In addition to the new gold received at the Royal Canadian Mint in October, jewellery and scrap receipts contained 4,591 ounces. During the ten months ending October, 107,166 ounces were contained in the jewellery and scrap received at the Mint.

World Production of Gold in October

The world production of gold in October totalled 2,313,000 ounces or 74,613 ounces per day; in the previous month, 2,236,000 ounces were produced or a daily average of 74,533 ounces. Output in the Transvaal was recorded at 886,000 ounces, a 3.4 per cent increase over the preceding month's total. In the United States, including the Philippines, 295,675 ounces were produced or 4.0 per cent above the September output. Receipts of gold in the United States at the bases of accounting included 163,887 ounces received at the Mint, 141,430 ounces received by private smelters and refiners and 358 ounces contained in ore and base bullion exported.

Another Decrease in Bankruptcies

A decrease in the number of assignments under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts, was recorded in October as compared with October, 1933, while the liabilities of the assignors showed a slight decrease. Commercial failures numbered 130, as compared with 144 in the same month of the previous year, and 113 in September 1934. The estimated liabilities of the assignors, amounting to \$2,261,500 as compared with \$2,321,926 in October 1933 showed a decrease; when compared with \$1,628,426 in September, 1934, an increase is observed.

The cumulative total of commercial failures for the first ten months of 1934 was 1,289 as compared with 1,729, 1,995 and 1,807 for the same periods of 1933, 1932 and 1931 respectively. The defaulted liabilities for the first ten months of 1934 were \$20,075,961, as compared with \$28,669,253, \$34,506,706 and \$45,260,019 for the same periods of the three preceding years. Thus defaulted liabilities showed a considerable decrease in the 1934 period as compared with the same periods of any of the three preceding years.

Wheat and Flour Exports to the United Kingdom

The export of wheat to the United Kingdom in November was 13,127,932 bushels of the value of \$10,200,655 compared with 15,605,264 at \$10,187,447 a year ago.

Wheatflour exports to the United Kingdom were 227,999 barrels valued at \$896,336 compared with 254,792 at \$849,839.

The total export of wheat, 18,770,000 bushels at \$14,744,938, compared with 23,143,958 at \$15,298,768 and of wheatflour 504,384 barrels at \$1,982,803 compared with 547,602 at \$1,882,856.

Canadian Trade in November

Canada's total trade for November, aggregating \$115,561,000, exceeds that for any month since May 1931. It is 10 per cent higher than November 1933 and 36 per cent higher than November 1932.

During the first eleven months of 1934 the total trade was \$1,072,869,000 compared with \$852,007,000 in the same period of 1933 and \$882,383,000 in 1932. The increase was 25 per cent over 1933 and 21 per cent over 1932.

Domestic exports in November amounted to \$65,125,000 compared with \$60,385,000 in 1933 and \$45,944,000 in 1932. The increase over 1932 was 41 per cent. During the eleven months of 1934 Canada's domestic exports aggregated \$592,037,000, an increase of \$140,845,000 or 23 per cent over 1933 and \$111,215,000 or 31 per cent over 1932.

Imports in November totalled \$49,884,000 compared with \$43,812,000 in 1933 and \$37,769,000 in 1932. The increase over 1933 was 14 per cent and over 1932 it was 32 per cent. During the eleven months of 1934 the imports aggregated \$474,362,000, which was an increase of \$108,516,000 or 29 per cent over 1933 and \$50,709,000 or 12 per cent over 1932.

Canada's trade balance in the eleven months was favorable to the extent of \$124,145,000 compared with \$35,077,000 in 1932.

Duty Collected on Imports

The duty collected on imports in November was \$7,124,000, which was an increase of six per cent over 1933 and one per cent over 1932. The duty collected in the eleven months of 1934 was \$77,346,000 compared with \$63,690,000 in the same period of 1933 and \$80,654,000 in 1932.

Domestic Exports to All Countries in Eleven Months

	1932	1933	1934	P.C. Inc. or Dec. compared with	
				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
November	45,944,000	60,385,000	65,125,000	✓ 41.7	✓ 7.8
Total	<u>451,192,000</u>	<u>480,822,000</u>	<u>592,037,000</u>	<u>✓ 31.2</u>	<u>✓ 23.1</u>

Imports into Canada during Eleven Months

	1932	1933	1934	P.C. Inc. or Dec. compared with	
				1932	1933
January	\$34,115,000	\$24,441,000	\$32,391,000	- 5.1	✓ 32.5
February	35,586,000	23,514,000	33,592,000	- 5.6	✓ 42.9
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
November	37,769,000	43,712,000	49,884,000	✓32.1	✓ 14.1
Total	<u>423,653,000</u>	<u>365,844,000</u>	<u>474,362,000</u>	<u>✓12.0</u>	<u>✓ 28.7</u>

Canada's Total Trade in Eleven Months

			P.C. Inc. or Dec. compared with	
	1932	1933	1934	
January	\$73,179,000	\$56,442,000	\$79,509,000	✓ 8.7
February	72,605,000	50,328,000	71,956,000	- 0.9
March	98,466,000	70,124,000	105,883,000	✓ 7.5
April	57,202,000	40,769,000	66,862,000	✓ 16.9
May	85,645,000	79,035,000	111,430,000	✓ 30.1
June	82,351,000	80,092,000	104,829,000	✓ 27.3
July	78,739,000	87,564,000	100,931,000	✓ 28.2
August	78,382,000	83,882,000	99,344,000	✓ 26.7
September	77,169,000	97,027,000	101,022,000	✓ 30.9
October	94,255,000	102,105,000	115,542,000	✓ 22.6
November	84,390,000	104,639,000	115,561,000	✓ 36.9
	<u>982,383,000</u>	<u>852,007,000</u>	<u>1,072,869,000</u>	<u>✓ 21.6</u>

November Export of Sugar

Exports of sugar, which have been lower this year than in 1933, were again small in November, amounting to 768,800 pounds of the value of \$34,295, compared with 2,343,600 at \$111,213 a year ago. The chief purchasers last month were Newfoundland and Bermuda.

Increase in Building Permits

Building permits in 61 cities were of the value of \$2,601,000 in November, compared with \$1,624,000 in November, 1933, an increase of 60 per cent. The value for the first eleven months of 1934 was \$24,326,000, an increase of \$4,533,000 over the same period of 1933. There were permits in 50 cities for dwellings to cost more than \$900,000.

Rigid Insulating Board Industry

Production of the rigid insulating board industry in November was 2,057,000 s.f., compared with 2,664,000 a year ago.

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 123.9 for the week ending December 13, as compared with 121.9 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks rose from 121.5 to 123.4, and four base metals stocks from 127.1 to 129.4.

Coarse Grain Exports in November

Barley exports in November totalled 2,919,379 bushels valued at \$2,027,471, of which 2,038,044 bushels at \$1,561,654 went to the United States and 570,285 at \$304,447 went to the United Kingdom. The barley export a year ago was very small.

The export of oats, amounting to 1,674,314 bushels at \$615,831 was about three times greater than last year. The rye export of 38,551 bushels at \$24,019 all went to the United Kingdom.

Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index number of industrial common stocks was 126.5 for the week ending December 13, as compared with 125.6 for the previous week, domestic utility common 47.3 compared with 47.3, common of companies located abroad in which Canadians are heavily interested 109.7, compared with 111.5 and for all three groups of common 92.2 compared with 92.2.

Character of the Increased Exports to the United States

The increase of \$3,783,000 in Canada's exports to the United States was accounted for in the main by the demand for wheat, barley and alcoholic beverages. Wheat rose from nil to \$1,523,000, barley from nil to \$1,562,000 and alcoholic beverages from \$3,000 to \$1,338,000.

Remarkable Gain in Industrial Production Made by Canada-Progress Swifter than that of Any Other Nation

Canada in industrial production has made a greater gain from the lowest point reached in 1933 to the latest month for which complete production figures are available than any other of the leading nations of the world. Canada's lowest point of the production depression was reached in February, 1933, and the gain from that month up to October, 1934 was 57 per cent.

Norway made a gain of 38 per cent from July, its low month in 1933, to September, 1934. Germany gained 37 per cent from January, 1933, to September, 1934. Poland, which at the time had a textile strike, rose 35 per cent from March, 1933, to September 1934.

On this continent the United States production increased 23 per cent from March, 1933 to October, 1934. But the progress of Canada has been swifter, for the index of production climbed from 51.7 to 81.3 and in the United States from 53.2 to 65.8.

This information is taken from a Report by the League of Nations at Geneva received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Increase in Creamery Butter Production

Creamery butter production in November amounted to 12,709,000 pounds, an increase of five per cent over November a year ago. The eleven months production was 222,818,000 pounds compared with 210,108,000 pounds in the same period last year, the gain being six per cent. All provinces increased their production except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

November Export of Butter

The November export of butter was small, amounting to 36,900 pounds. A year ago it was 533,000 pounds. Most of last months shipments went to Newfoundland.

Cheese Export in November

The export of cheese in November was 14,198,000 pounds as against 14,346,000 last year. The bulk of it went to the United Kingdom as usual, 13,916,000 at \$1,444,000. The second highest buyer was the United States with 58,400 pounds at \$9,700.

Condensed Milk Export Much Higher

The export of evaporated milk in November rose to the high value of \$173,000 as against \$80,000 a year ago. Condensed milk was slightly lower at \$40,000 but milk powder at \$66,000 was a gain. Most of these products are absorbed by the United Kingdom. The next best customer for condensed and evaporated milk is Newfoundland. Apart from the United Kingdom, the United States takes most of the milk powder.

Export of Eggs Lower

The export of eggs at 854,476 dozen of the value of \$199,106 in November was less than a year ago when over a million dozen were sent abroad.

World Wheat Situation

The wheat situation has been devoid of any features during the past month. World movement has continued unimpressive, but still slightly above the 1933 figures. Prices of the different sorts of wheat have moved in a decidedly contrasting fashion at Liverpool, with Australian wheat very weak. Sales of French wheat have had a bearish effect on continental markets particularly, but the fact that Liverpool futures are weaker than those of Buenos Aires would suggest that the French movement is also influencing that market:...

Crop prospects in the southern hemisphere have declined slightly in the past month and it is commonly believed that the 1934-35 harvests in Argentina and Australia will be 75-100 million bushels below those of 1933-34. In Europe and the United Kingdom conditions continue very favourable for winter wheat. Parts of the United States have received heavy snowfall but the lack of moisture has not been generally relieved.

The statistics of 1934-35 production are practically complete and at present show a reduction of 353 million bushels or nearly 10 per cent compared with 1933. The total will be the smallest in a decade. The 1934 reductions in both acreage and production have been undertaken mainly by the exporting countries. One important cause of the reduced European demand can be fully appreciated in remembering that even the reduced crop of 1934 is above the 1923-27 average by about 240 million bushels and above the 1928-32 average by about 50 million bushels.

The wheat situation has developed some hopeful aspects during 1934. At least 250 million bushels will be withdrawn from world exportable stocks during 1934-35, the first real improvement in this position since 1929-30. Italy, Germany and now France among the importing nations have taken steps that will lead to lessening of restrictions. Not less important than these relieving factors in the three importing countries are the officially expressed desires of several of the large wheat-exporting countries for new trade agreements which would improve existing conditions. These changes are not tangible as yet, but they represent distinctly hopeful factors.

As far as Canada is concerned, our wheat is commanding high premiums abroad for its quality. There seems to be no reason for concern regarding the disposal of our supplies of Durum wheat and common wheat of the lower or feed grades. The problem lies in selling the large stocks of No. 1 Hard and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern.

Canadian Wheat Situation

During the past month, the movement of wheat from the farms has declined in the usual seasonal fashion. Most of the receipts are now from Alberta where marketing is naturally later. Prices have held firmly above the 'pegs' and an encouraging feature has been the greater relative strength of the lower grades. Inspection records substantiate the estimates made of large quantities of frozen, weathered and tough grades. The sharp decline in the quality of wheat coming forward first evidenced in October became more apparent in November. The lake movement continued brisk during the latter part of November so that the season's total finally exceeded that of 1933. The increase was entirely due to unusually large shipments to United States lake ports, either in transit overseas or for consumption. The overseas movement from seaboard ports continues extremely light, but there is some hope for improvement during late December and the early months of the New Year. Canadian exports are not yet in proper proportion to the size of exportable stocks nor to the estimates made by recognized authorities of the amounts forthcoming from Canada in 1934-35.

About November Wheat Exports

The November exports were very disappointing and were, in fact, the lowest for this month in the past 15 years. It is of interest to recall that in 1928 the exports during the month of November (80,633,055 bushels) almost equalled the total exports in the elapsed four months of 1934 - 80,846,627 bushels. November is normally one of the months of highest export movement. Each month of exports running below normal reduces the chances of reaching the total of 280 million bushels estimated at Canada's 1934-35 exports by Mr. Broomhall.

Wheat Situation in the Argentine

According to the correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Buenos Aires, writing under date Dec. 1, the Argentine wheat still available for export was 32,558,000 bushels. By the end of the current year it was expected that there would be little more than the normal carry-over.

November Exports to the United Kingdom and the United States

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in November totalled in value \$30,073,000 and to the United States \$19,846,000. The exports of both combined were \$49,919,000 out of a total of \$65,125,000, or more than 75 per cent of the whole. Exports to the United Kingdom were an increase of \$1,198,000 and to the United States an increase of \$3,783,000.

Bank Debits to Individual Accounts in October

An expansion in business operations during 1934 was indicated by the appreciable gain in bank debits, the amount of cheques cashed against individual accounts at the branch banks in the 32 clearing centres. The financial transfers of this kind during the first eleven months of 1934 were \$29,827,000,000 as compared with \$27,490,000,000, the gain being no less than \$2,377,000,000 or 8.5 p.c. The total in the period of 1934 for which statistics are available was within \$155,000,000 of the amount for the entire year of 1933.

Each of the five economic areas except the Prairie Provinces recorded gains over the first eleven months of 1933. Only five out of the 32 clearing centres showed a decline in this comparison.

Increases were general in the three centres of the Maritime Provinces, the gain in the total for the area being 10.8 p.c. Montreal recorded an increase of 10.9 p.c., the provincial total for Quebec being up 10.1 p.c. The percentage increase in Ontario was greater than in either of the other five areas, the gain having been 13.1 p.c. The increase in Toronto to \$10,291,000,000 was 10.1 p.c.

Despite gains in seven out of the ten centres in the Prairie Provinces, the total for the area declined nearly 3 p.c. Recessions were shown in Winnipeg, Brandon and Calgary. Bank debits in British Columbia were up 8.7 p.c., gains being shown in each of the three centres.

Export of Canadian Paints

The export of Canadian paints was valued at \$27,000 in November. This was lower than a year ago, but the export generally throughout the year has been considerably higher than last year.

Canadian Petroleum Exports

The export of Canadian petroleum and its products was very small in November. Kerosene, which goes mainly to Newfoundland, amounted to 26,000 gallons compared with 158,000 a year ago. Gasoline and naphtha, going chiefly to Newfoundland and St. Pierre, totalled 17,000 gallons compared with 673,000, and other mineral oil 384,000 as against 2,903,000. Generally speaking, the export during the last few months has been lower than last year.

Export of Asbestos

The export of asbestos in November amounted to 8,853 tons, of which 4,017 went to the United States and 1,668 to the United Kingdom. A year ago the export was 10,105 tons. Asbestos sand and waste totalled 9,651 tons as against 6,880 and asbestos manufactures \$13,421 compared with \$5,034.

Asphalt Roofing

Production of asphalt roofing in November made a sharp advance to 129,159 squares and 2,308 tons from 98,650 and 1,952 a year ago.

Petroleum Production in October

Production of Canadian petroleum in October amounted to 122,056 barrels compared with 107,054 a year ago. An increase of 26 per cent was reported in the output during the first ten months of 1934. Exports declined to \$16,000 from \$125,000 in September.

Imports of Butter

There were 9,535 pounds of butter imported in November, of which 8,400 came from the United Kingdom and 1,105 from the United States.

Imports of Cheese

Imports of cheese in November were about normal, amounting to 145,000 pounds. There were 32,000 from France, 28,000 from Italy, 40,000 from Switzerland, 14,000 from the United States, 13,000 from the United Kingdom, and 11,000 from Holland.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian Railways for the week ending Dec. 15 amounted to 43,364 cars as against 38,888 a year ago and 43,418 the week before. The decrease from the week before was slightly less than normal for the season.

Bullion Export in November

Gold bullion exported in November was of the value of \$7,455,000, all of it going to the United States. Silver bullion, going to British India, United States and the United Kingdom amounted to 769,803 ounces at \$395,226.

Export of Aluminium

The aluminium export of November was large, amounting to 138,042 cwt. valued at \$2,297,637, of which \$1,258,311 went to the United Kingdom and \$937,207 to Japan.

Nickel Export in November

Fine nickel exports in November amounted in value to \$880,745, of which \$585,840 went to the United States, \$146,582 to the Netherlands, \$146,365 to the United Kingdom and \$1,958 to Japan. Nickel oxide; United Kingdom \$5,772, and United States \$961. Nickel in ore etc.; United Kingdom \$661,212, Norway \$131,346.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
2. Washing Machines, 1933.
3. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings from Canada, November.
4. Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada, July, August, September.
5. Preliminary Report on the Grain Trade of Canada, Crop year 1933-34.
6. Concentrated Milk Production, November.
7. Automobile Statistics for Canada, November.
8. The Automobile Parts and Accessories Industry, 1933.
9. Gold Production in Canada, October.
10. Summary of Exports of Canadian Grains and Flour, November.
11. Commercial Failures in Canada, October.
12. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
13. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
14. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, November.
15. Sugar Report for the Four Weeks ending December 1, 1934.
16. Building Permits for November.
17. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
18. Production of Creamery Butter in Canada, November.
19. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, November.
20. Exports of Canadian Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, November.
21. The Grain Situation in the Argentine.
22. Trade of Canada by Months, April, 1931, to November, 1934.
23. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, November.
24. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, October, and Gasoline Sales, September.
25. Asphalt Roofing Industry, November.
26. The Asbestos Trade of Canada, November.
27. Exports of Canadian Petroleum and Its Products, November.
28. Exports of Canadian Paints and Varnishes.
29. Canadian Grain Statistics.
30. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
31. Exports of Canadian Non-Ferrous ores and Smelter Products, November.

