WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol.III - No. 30. Ottawa, Saturday, July 27, 1935

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - The Economic Index recorded a gain of 0.6 p.c. over the preceding week and 5 p.c. over the same week of 1934.

The economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics moved up in the week ended July 20, showing a gain of 0.6 over the preceding week and 5.1 p.c. over the same week of 1934. Four of the six major factors recorded gains in the short-term comparison. Business factors, including carloadings and wholesale prices, moved into higher positions than in the preceding week. The price of Dominion government bonds advanced to the highest point since the last of May. Speculative trading was heavier and the average prices of common stocks were nearly maintained.

The economic index, which had shown a sagging tendency for some weeks, is again moving upward. The position reached last week was higher than at any time for about a month. The railway freight movement showed improvement in the 28th week, the index of carloadings moving up from 73.3 to 75.0. An increase of 0.6 p.c. was also shown over the same week of last year.

Commodity prices strengthened perceptibly in the week ended July 19, gains being shown over the preceding week in four out of eight main groups, while two remained unchanged. The index of crop products advanced from 65.6 to 66.2, and the index of non-ferrous metals was 69.4 against 68.7. Wheat averaged a trifle higher, while livestock prices were reactionary at Toronto. Silver continued downward but the balance of non-ferrous metals were at slightly higher prices. The index of wholesale prices consequently advanced from 71.2 in the week of July 12 to 71.4 in the week under review. The price level has been below that of 1934 for six weeks, but the disparity is of moderate proportions.

Dominion bond prices staged a considerable recovery in the last four weeks reaching, in the week ended July 20, a position not greatly below the peak of the last six months. The bid quotation of the 5 p.c. 1943 Dominion government bond was 113¼ in the week ended July 20 contrasting with 111¾ in the week of June 22. The index of inverted bond yields was 139.1 against 138.1 in the week ended July 13. The gain in this index was 0.7 p.c. over the preceding week and 10.8 p.c. over the same week of last year.

Common stock prices were only slightly lower than in the preceding week, food, beverage and miscellaneous stocks showing appreciable gains. Transportation and telephone stocks were also somewhat higher. Power stocks were slightly lower, the index on the 1926 base dropping from 55.9 to 55.7. The lead of stock prices over the same weeks of last year in evidence since the early part of May continued in the week under review, the position being nearly 11 p.c. higher. While speculative trading on the stock exchanges was much heavier in both comparisons, the index of bank clearings dropped off from 85.6 to 81.7.

The chart on page 3 shows the trend of the economic index from the beginning of 1933 to the present. The fluctuations during the present year have been not far from the 100 p.c. line based on 1926. A considerable lead was shown in the last seven months over the same periods of 1933 and 1934.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Carloadings[1]	Wholesale Prices	Reciprocals of Bond Yields[2]	Bank Clearings	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
July 21, 1934	74.6	72.3	125.5	88.4	86.2	80.5	94.8
July 13, 1935	73.3	71.2	138.1	85.6	95.7	68.6	99.1
July 20, 1935	75.0	71.4	139.1	81.7	95.4	142.6	99.7

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index. 2. Price of a fixed net income from Dominion bonds.

Recession was Shown in Business Operations from the High Level of May, the Business Index being 99.2 against 103.2

Business operations receded in June from the high level of the preceding month, the index based on 45 factors being 99.2 against 103.2. A gain was shown in new contracts obtained by the construction industry, a considerable advance having been shown in contracts and permits over the first half of 1934. Recession was shown in the production of the other main branches considered in this connection.

After seasonal adjustment only four of the nine factors showing the trend of mineral production advanced in June. Copper, lead, silver and asbestos were the bright spots. Zinc exports recorded a marked decline from May. Coal production was 925,114 tons against 920,700, the gain being less than normal for the season. The index of mineral production was 138.4 in June against 147.6 in May.

Manufacturing plants after showing marked gains in operations during April and May, were less active in the month under review, the index receding from 105.1 in May to 98.4. The primary iron and steel industry was more active, while the production of motor cars showed further reaction. Operations in the forestry group were not quite so heavy. Exports of shingles were especially heavy while declines were shown in newsprint production and the outward movement of lumber. A gain was shown in the imports of textiles. Tobacco releases declined slightly and the operations of the food industries were not so active.

The index of electric power production on the 1926 base was 197.4 compared with 198.1 in May. Employment in retail, and wholesale trade expanded somewhat while imports and exports were at lower levels. A contra-seasonal decline was shown in carloadings.

Indexes 1926=100	June, 1934	May, 1935	June, 1935
Physical Volume of Business	95.8	103.2	99.2
Industrial Production	95.2	104.4	99.7
Manufacturing	98.7	105.1	98.4
Mineral Production	127.3	147.6	138.4
Construction	25.1	38.1	43.7
Electric Power	185.7	198.1	197.4
Distribution	97.5	100.5	97.8

Trend of Trade with Foreign Countries

During the past twelve months the value of the imports from foreign countries into Canada has exceeded the domestic exports to these countries. In the twelve months period ending June the imports amounted to $363,323,000 and the exports $328,467,000, the excess of imports being $34,856,000.

While both imports from and exports to foreign countries have been increasing in the last three years, the imports have been growing at a greater rate than the exports. During the twelve months ending June, 1933, the imports aggregated $257,671,000 and rose to $363,323,000 in 1935 or 41 per cent; the exports rose from $243,161,000 to $328,467,000, or 35 per cent.

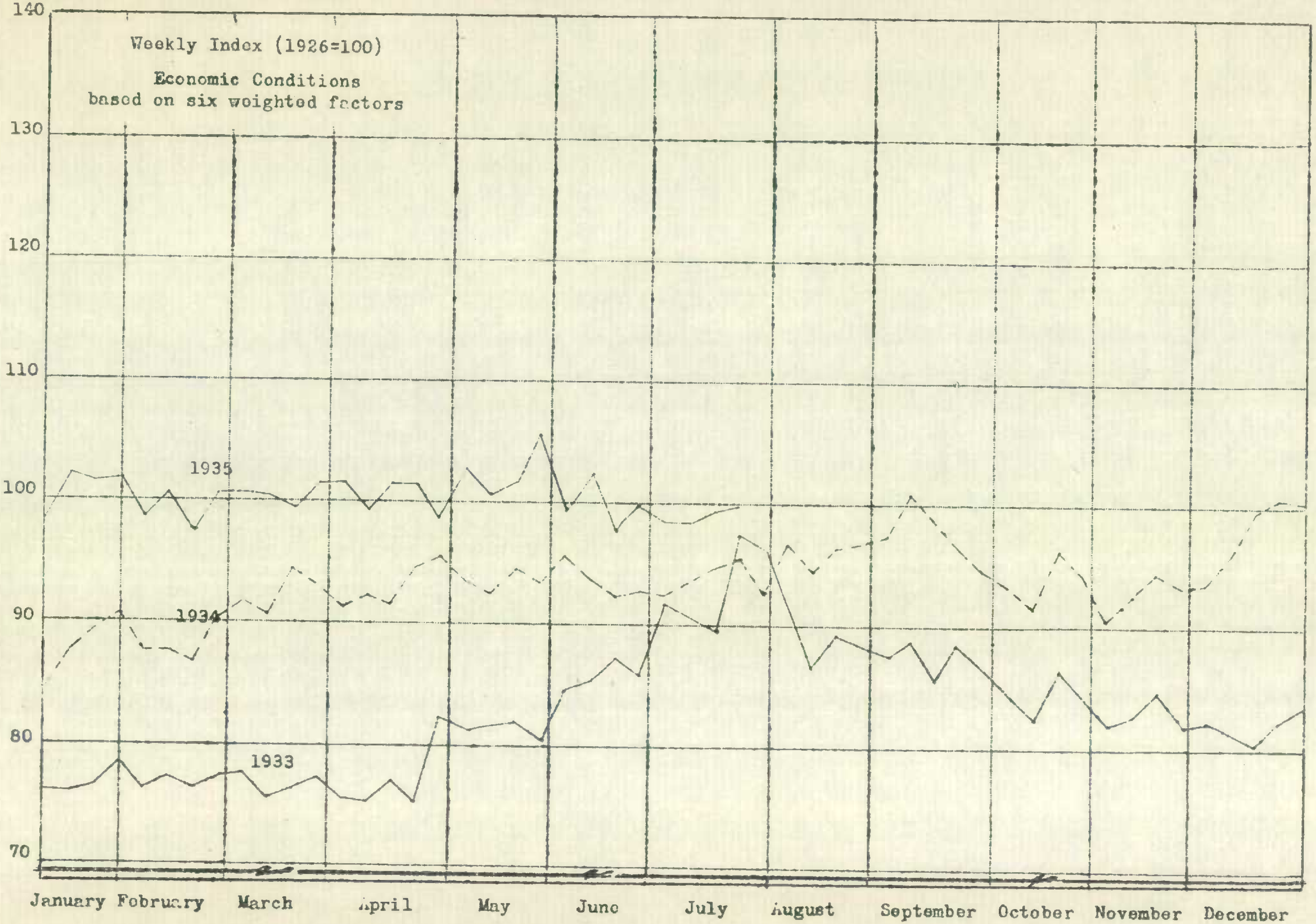
Financing of Automobile Sales in June

The total number of cars, trucks and buses financed in Canada during June was 12,281 and the amount of financing of these vehicles was $4,955,638. These figures represent an increase of 22 p.c. in number and 16 p.c. in dollar volume as compared with June, 1934.

The number of new vehicles financed was 3,862 in June, 5,288 in May and 3,469 in June, 1934, while used vehicles numbered 8,959, 9,448 and 7,023 for the same three months. The amount of financing for new vehicles was $2,669,173 in June, $3,668,725 in May and $2,469,198 in June last year, while the corresponding totals for used vehicles were $2,286,465, $2,478,268 and $1,797,387, respectively.

Asphalt Roofing Industry

Production by the asphalt roofing industry in June amounted to 118,507 squares and 1,142 tons, which was about 10,000 squares above the average of the past twelve months but 400 tons below that average. Production during the twelve months ending June was 1,299,555 squares and 18,518 tons as against 1,229,704 squares and 12,812 tons in the previous twelve months.


Weekly Index (1926=100)
Economic Conditions
based on six weighted factors
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
1935
1934
1933
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Export of Milk Products

The export of Canadian milk products in June was valued at $400,564 compared with $593,692. The amount sent to the United Kingdom was $296,913.

Exports to Empire Countries in June

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	$32,510,332	$23,084,929	- 9,425,403	- 29.0
Australia	1,629,963	1,508,634	- 121,329	- 7.4
British Guiana	70,815	98,280	+ 27,465	+ 38.8
British India	396,578	239,414	- 157,164	- 39.6
British S. Africa	1,081,866	1,134,825	+ 52,959	+ 4.9
British W. Indies	703,902	572,105	- 131,797	- 18.7
Irish F. State	265,447	184,990	- 80,457	- 30.3
Newfoundland	806,720	662,199	- 144,521	- 17.9
New Zealand	561,009	512,247	- 48,762	- 8.7
United Kingdom	26,498,948	17,513,976	- 8,984,972	- 33.9

Exports to Foreign Countries in June

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	$25,535,196	$28,784,260	+3,249,064	+ 12.7
Argentina	343,504	552,436	+ 208,932	+ 60.8
Belgium	1,623,764	876,305	- 747,459	- 46.0
China................	322,039	280,842	- 41,197	- 12.8
Colombia	114,086	46,577	- 67,509	- 59.2
France	1,041,876	568,852	- 473,024	- 45.4
Germany	655,405	330,396	- 325,099	- 49.6
Italy	190,901	227,547	+ 36,646	+ 19.1
Japan	1,112,602	1,482,648	+ 370,046	+ 33.3
Netherlands	1,532,142	604,820	- 927,322	- 60.5
Norway	532,924	292,880	- 240,044	- 45.0
United States	15,944,215	21,102,292	+5,158,077	+ 32.4

Exports to Empire Countries in Three Months Ended June

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	$78,128,894	$72,083,259	-6,045,635	- 7.7
Australia	3,904,090	4,229,442	+ 325,352	+ 8.3
British Guiana	232,825	255,584	+ 22,759	+ 9.8
British India	1,202,233	826,092	- 376,141	- 31.3
British S. Africa	2,530,996	3,203,603	+ 672,607	+ 26.6
British W. Indies	1,978,852	1,744,752	- 234,100	- 11.8
Irish F. State	1,054,247	669,645	- 384,602	- 36.5
Newfoundland	1,633,425	1,571,476	- 61,949	- 3.8
New Zealand	1,294,202	1,981,414	+ 687,212	+ 53.1
United Kingdom	62,884,219	55,377,341	-7,506,878	- 11.9

Exports to Foreign Countries in Three Months Ended June

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	$69,398,026	$79,461,983	+ 10,063,957	+ 14.5
Argentina	864,668	1,091,630	+ 226,962	+ 26.2
Belgium	3,034,924	2,171,343	- 863,581	- 28.5
China	920,942	1,156,781	+ 235,839	+ 25.6
Colombia	254,373	248,796	- 5,577	- 2.2
France	2,236,273	1,521,928	- 714,345	- 31.9
Germany	2,177,255	815,665	- 1,361,590	- 62.5
Italy	546,787	441,389	- 105,398	- 19.3
Japan	2,783,368	3,549,022	+ 765,654	+ 27.5
Netherlands	4,038,649	1,767,938	- 2,270,711	- 56.2
Norway	1,182,364	1,159,656	- 22,708	- 1.9
United States	46,017,111	59,429,547	+ 13,412,436	+ 29.1

Trade of Germany with Canada

Germany's trade with Canada has suffered continual declines since 1929. Imports from Canada in 1934 amounted to 63 million Reichmarks compared with 303 million in 1929 and 79 million in 1933. The declines in 1934 from 1933 were common to most of the various items. Nickel, asbestos, copper and wood pulp were exceptions. Exports to Canada amounted to 22 million Reichmarks as compared with 85 million in 1929 and 28 million in 1933.

Comparison of Canada's statistics of import or export trade with any country, with the statistics of that country covering the same trade, discloses that the two sets of figures are never identical and often differ greatly. A comparison of the statistics of Germany and Canada of the trade between these two countries from 1929 to 1934, is given in the table below.

Years	Imports from Canada (German Statistics)	Exports to Germany (Canadian Statistics)	Exports to Canada (German Statistics)	Imports from Germany (Canadian Statistics)
	(Value in Thousands of Canadian Dollars)			
1929	72,714	32,393	20,344	22,072
1930	31,678	14,891	16,771	17,678
1931	24,468	11,504	11,654	12,032
1932	17,504	7,798	8,981	9,786
1933	25,986	9,941	9,187	9,301
1934	24,492	6,172	8,463	10,279

It will be noted that there is a wide discrepancy between the two sets of figures respecting the movement of trade from Canada to Germany, the German values being consistently greater than those recorded in the Canadian export statistics. The two sets of statistics in regard to the eastward movement of trade from Germany to Canada are in closer agreement although in this case the Canadian figures are larger

Many factors contribute to such discrepancies and unfortunately, for the most part they are not subject to exact numerical determination. Amongst the reasons, one is that Canadian export values are on an F.O.B. basis, representing the actual cost or value at the time of exportation at the points in Canada whence originally shipped. German import values are on a C.I.F. basis, representing the original cost plus the expenses of packing, freight, insurance, commissions and other expenses incidental to importation up to the point of discharge.

Canada, like many other countries, attempts to ascertain the country of final destination when goods are exported, but in many cases this is not positively known, even to the owner of the goods. A large part of Canada's exports to continental Europe is consigned to one of the European free ports and from there directed to the country of consumption. This fact is largely responsible for the wide discrepancey between the German and Canadian statistics of the eastern movement of trade between the two countries as so much of that trade is conducted "via" one of the European entrepot centers. German import statistics are recorded, so far as possible, according to the country of production.

Canadian exports to Belgium and to Netherlands are normally greater than the imports into those countries for home consumption from Canada according to their statistics. Exports of goods from Canada to Belgium consigned to Antwerp, or to Netherlands, consigned to Rotterdam, are only included in the import statistics of Belgium or Netherlands if the goods are released there for home consumption. Otherwise they are recorded in the statistics as intransit trade. There is little doubt that a large proportion of these intransit goods eventually reach Germany.

Another factor in this "Origins" and "destinations" problem is that a proportion of exports from Canada to overseas countries, are shipped via the United States, and similarly some exports of United States origin find their way to overseas markets in transit through Canada. European countries are inclined to credit the former in their import statistics to United States and the latter to Canada.

Trade of Germany

The external trade of Germany which had shrunk to an extraordinary low level in 1933 declined still more in 1934. The decrease in export trade appeared to come to a stop during 1933, but at the beginning of 1934, there was a new decline which continued as far as the summer, after a seasonal interruption in March. From August to October there was a seasonal increase, while in November there was a seasonal decrease, which, however, was less pronounced than the average of preceding years. Exports over the full year 1934 decreased by 14.5 per cent as compared with 1933.

The German statistical office explains the continued retrogression of German exports, contrary to the world trend, as due partly to reduced export pressure resulting from increased domestic demand. Other factors mentioned are the devaluation of the dollar and the effects of the boycott.

The influence of German industrial recovery on the development of import trade is clearly shown by the increased imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured products which marked the period April, 1933 to April, 1934. Since then stringent measures of exchange control and import restriction have operated to check imports. Notwithstanding these measures, imports in 1934 increased by 5.9 per cent over 1933.

The downward movement of the value of German trade is due in part to declines in prices. The index number of value of imports fell from 100 in 1928 to 31.7 in 1934, while volume only declined to 69.8 per cent of the 1928 level. Exports in value declined from 100 in 1928 to 34.6 in 1934 compared with a decline to 40.7 in volume.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended July 12 amounted to 2,977,982 bushels, an increase of 246,249 over the week before. The receipts during the same week last year were 2,885,803 bushels. Receipts for the week were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: Manitoba 233,656 (326,849); Saskatchewan 1,551,895 (1,453,499); Alberta 1,192,431 (1,105,455). Fifty weeks of the crop year: Manitoba 31,198,102 (28,426,228) bushels; Saskatchewan 98,389,123 (108,823,929); Alberta 92,104,367 (84,370,777); Total 221,691,592 (221,620,934) bushels.

Importation of Butter

Butter imports in June amounted to 5,747 lb. of the valuation of $1,519. Last year the amount was 34,182 lb. at $5,347. Of the month's supply, 5,523 lb. came from the United States and the remainder from the United Kingdom.

Cheese Imports in June

Canada's cheese imports during June amounted to 75,122 lb. of the value of $15,408, as against 66,546 lb. at $17,003 in June, 1934. The quantity was higher but the value lower. The main supplying countries were: New Zealand with 24,499 lb., France 16,185, Italy 15,617, United States 6,953, Netherlands 4,145, United Kingdom 2,768, Norway 2,080, Finland 1,126, and Denmark 1,644.

Import of Eggs in June

Eggs in the shell imported during June totalled 1,402 dozen valued at $579, compared with 1,623 at $778 a year ago. The United States supplied 1,149 dozen. Frozen or dried eggs brought in amounted to 1,570 lb. at $400 as against 25,928 lb. at $13,899. The amount from the United States was 1,170 lb.

Auto Production in June

Production of automobiles in June numbered 15,745, an increase of 14 per cent over the 13,905 produced in June 1934. The month's output included 12,276 passenger cars and 3,469 trucks. Automobile production during the first six months of this year included 111,266 vehicles, the corresponding half-year totals for other years being 82,084 in 1934 and 38,262 in 1933.

Rigid Insulating Board

Rigid insulating board output in June was 2,746,238 s.f. compared with 3,328,115 in June, 1934.

Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation

Wheat crops have matured, are maturing or are reaching their critical stages of development in the large wheat producing areas of the Northern Hemisphere. The wheat situation at the moment is dominated by crop news as it emanates from various areas in North America and in Europe.

On July 10, the United States Department of Agriculture issued its regular report on crop conditions in that country and indicated production. The situation was summarized in an estimate that the United States would produce 731 million bushels of wheat as compared with 497 million last year and the five-year average of 861 million from 1928 to 1932. This estimate, of course, was based upon conditions on June 30 and the critical month of July could cause considerable change in the spring wheat areas.

Winter wheat production was forecast at 458,091,000 bushels, an increase of about 17,000,000 over the June forecast. The July estimate of the acreage of winter wheat is about three per cent above the May estimate because rains during May and June permitted the recovery of some acreage in the hard red winter wheat area that appeared to be dead on May 1.

Prospective yield per acre of winter wheat increased slighty during June, most of the increase taking place in the Northern Great Plains States and in the northern half of the soft wheat belt. In much of the Great Plains Region, weather conditions have been unfavourable for harvesting wheat and reports indicate that a considerable proportion of the crop will be of rather poor quality.

Production of all spring wheat in 1935 was forecast at 272,954,000 bushels as compared with last year's extremely short crop of 91,377,000 and the five-year average (1928-1932) of 242,384,000.

Conditions of spring wheat on July 1, 1935, was reported at 86.1 per cent of normal, indicating a yield per acre of 13.1 bushels as compared with 9.8 in 1934 and the ten-year average (1923-1932) of 12.4. Yields above average are indicated in all of the important spring wheat producing States except Montana and the Pacific Northwest. The latter areas have suffered from lack of moisture. In the Dakotas and Minnesota, weather conditions prior to July 1 were characterized by below normal temperature and plentiful moisture supplies, resulting in a good growth of spring wheat. During the first part of July, conditions over much of the main spring wheat area were favourable to the development of black rust and reports indicate that a light but general infection occurred in Minnesota, South Dakota and south-eastern North Dakota.

Since July 1 weather conditions have been favourable for rust development and the situation in the north-western states has become more serious. Latest reports indicate that rust is spreading rapidly in the spring wheat area.

The Canadian crop is now entering its critical stages. The general position is favourable but reservations must be made for actual or potential factors in causing crop losses. Drought has taken a serious toll of crops in sections of south-western Saskatchewan and in large areas in southern Alberta. A great deal of this damage is definite and irreparable. A shortage of moisture is noticeable in sections of west-central and north-western Saskatchewan and east-central Alberta and if present conditions continue, this shortage will be translated into reduced yields. Lateness of crops, especially in northern Alberta and in the Peace River area is a distinct factor. Probably the most menacing situation lies in the rust infection now apparent in southern Manitoba and to a lesser extent in south-eastern Saskatchewan. With crops somewhat later than usual and with existing moisture supplies, the danger of rust damage is very marked -- both in respect to yield and quality. The rust situation is clouding the outlook in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan where otherwise excellent yields might be anticipated.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended July 13 amounted to 45,668 cars as against 45,389 cars last year. The increase of 5,833 over the previous week is affected by the holiday in the previous week.

Imports from Empire Countries in June

Imports from Empire Countries during June were valued at $16,105,485 as against $13,612,367 in June, 1934, an increase of $2,493,118. Increased imports came from 18 Empire countries while six were lower when compared with June last year.

The import from the United Kingdom was valued at $9,954,185, an increase of $310,573. Other leading Empire countries showing increases were as follows, with the corresponding figures for last year in brackets: British South Africa $280,075 ($56,759); Nigeria $100,003 ($30,545); Bermuda $43,856 ($34,750); British India $680,577 ($490,734); Ceylon $256,834 ($96,059); Straits Settlements $352,579 ($101,584); British Guiana $573,671 ($165,967); Jamaica $487,098 ($384,717); Trinidad $665,365 ($333,754); Hong Kong $295,772 ($44,603); Newfoundland $222,243 ($153,435); Australia $1,002,812 ($634,380); New Zealand $480,006 ($456,117). Imports were lower than a year ago from British East Africa at $89,147 ($147,081); Gold Coast $9,607 ($46,940); Barbados $280,590 ($479,028); Fiji $135,780 ($456,117).

Imports from Foreign Countries in June

Imports from Foreign Countries in June were of the value of $30,625,204 as against $32,573,525 in June last year, or a decrease of $1,947,321. Imports were higher from 28 countries and lower from 37.

The chief countries from which Canada imported to a higher value were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: Peru $389,003 ($136,407); Belgium $362,704 ($293,773); Sweden $125,798 ($106,615); Brazil $114,694 ($32,293); Venezuela $108,441 ($56,958); Siam $101,452 ($2,073); Mexico $68,543 ($47,448); Philippine Islands $25,426 ($24,587); French Africa $14,004 ($5,665); Yugoslavia $12,793 ($6,560); Azores and Madeira $11,373 ($7,806).

Some of the larger decreases were as follows: United States $29,911,997 ($26,699,216); Germany $737,581 ($1,143,793); Colombia $565,957 ($885,274); France $489,369 ($514,868); Japan $305,784 ($374,400); Netherlands $275,853 ($303,300); China $192,991 ($219,335); Switzerland $131,161 ($173,777); Argentina $116,549 ($325,439); Italy $111,960 ($279,537); Czechoslovakia $92,895 ($140,554); Spain $80,949 ($101,467); Cuba $76,222 ($128,379); Norway $45,209 ($99,482); Egypt $24,934 ($104,792).

Fruit Prospects

Fruit crops in Prince Edward Island are developing well with temperatures and moisture conditions satisfactory. Orchards are still suffering from damage traceable to the severe winter of 1933-34. Prospects in Nova Scotia continue satisfactory. There is a heavy set of apples in areas where early frosts damaged buds last year, while in other areas the set is not as heavy as anticipated. Cherry production prospects are mixed. Conditions are still satisfactory in New Brunswick with a substantial increase in apple production indicated over last year.

Quebec reports better prospects than in the previous year. In Western Ontario apples are sizing up well. There has been a considerable drop in Spys and Greenings. Cherry production shows an increase of from 20 to 25 p.c. over last year. Most varieties of peaches promise a very heavy crop, and grape vines are making excellent growth. Raspberries are now coming on the market and yield about 35 p.c. greater than last year. Apple scab is quite prevalent on foliage and fruit in many orchards in Eastern Ontario. Early varieties promise a good crop, perhaps 20 to 25 p.c. heavier. It is doubtful if there will be as great a yield of the late varieties as there was last year. Starks and Ben Davis show a heavy decrease. The light crop of late apples is due to many weak trees that suffered injury from the severe winters of 1933 and 1934. Tree mortality was heavy again this season and from Port Hope east 50 p.c. of all the trees over 25 years of age are now dead. Strawberry production was about 75 p.c. heavier with quite good prices. Raspberries look exceptionally well and a large crop is assurred.

The fruit season is now well advanced in British Columbia. Small fruits have yielded well. The production of peaches and apricots will be lower. Pear yield is expected to be somewhat higher. The apple crop gives promise of a yield practically as large as that of last year.

Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks

A further decline in mining stocks was witnessed for the week ending July 18. The general index fell from 118.0 to 117.4. This was 22.7 points lower than for the corresponding week of 1934 when the index was 140.1. Prices were generally easier among the gold stocks. Slightly higher prices for the base metals group caused this index to advance from 150.1 to 152.2.

Export of Farm Products to United States

The month of June ends the fifth full year of trading between the United States and Canada since the Hawley-Smoot tariff went into effect in June, 1930.

During the twelve months ending June 1930 the export of Canadian farm products was of the value of $47,321,000 with cattle $9,934,000, wheat $7,116,000, potatoes $6,693,000 and cream $4,074,000. It was a small year, dropping from $174,171,000 ten years before.

With the enactment of the Hawley-Smoot tariff those exports declined to $3,921,000 in 1933, but during the past twelve months, as a result of unusual conditions in the United States they have grown to 33,614,000. The chief items were wheat at $11,681,000, barley $7,101,000, cattle $4,305,000, bran and shorts $3,571,000, oats $1,431,000. Cream has almost entirely disappeared as an export, the amount last year being only $13. As late as 1930 it ran to over $2,000,000.

Drug Store Chains in 1934

There were 30 chain companies operating 310 drug stores in Canada in 1934, with total sales of $11,714,300. This was over six per cent greater than the sales of the 29 drug chains, with 301 stores, in 1933. The largest increase was in the province of Quebec where the advance was almost 14 per cent.

Iron and Steel Production in June

Pig iron production in June totalled 44,555 tons, an average of 1,485 a day, against 45,432 tons in May, or an average of 1,466 per day. For the six months ending June the production was 259,777 tons as against 157,827 in 1934 and 36,210 in 1933.

Ferro-alloys in June amounted to 3,845 tons, making a total of 22,192 for the first half of the year, as against 12,126 in the first half of 1934.

Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings amounted to 73,450 tons, compared with 72,811 in May, representing a gain of four per cent in the daily output. The six months output totalled 388,163 tons, as against 397,522 in 1934 and 130,464 in 1933.

Crop Conditions on the Prairies

Another week of high temperatures, scattered rains and some destructive hail storms served to increase the variation in western crop prospects. The hot weather reduced the promise of crops in those areas of limited moisture in south-central Saskatchewan, southern Alberta and along the boundaries of these two provinces. Some relief came to southern Alberta but it was too late to be very helpful and the accompanying hail offset most of the benefit. Growth continues satisfactory over most of Saskatchewan and Alberta where hot weather is needed to hasten maturity.

In Manitoba, conditions for growth also remain very favourable, but the serious infection of stem rust covering most of the common wheats reduces prospects considerably. The weather of the past week favoured the development of this scourge and its extension westward and northward continues. Grasshoppers are causing limited damage in Saskatchewan only. Haying has been hindered by the showery weather, but the hay crop is much more promising than in 1934. Some particularly fine crops of sweet clover have been cut in Manitoba. Pastures are also much better than in the previous year and are holding up well.

June Imports From Empire Countries

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	$13,612,367	$16,105,485	+ 2,493,118	+ 18.3
Australia	634,380	1,002,812	+ 368,432	+ 58.1
British Guiana	165,967	573,671	+ 407,704	+ 345.7
British India	490,734	680,577	+ 189,843	+ 38.7
British S. Africa ...	56,759	280,076	+ 223,317	+ 393.4
British W. Indies ...	1,352,159	1,620,624	+ 268,465	+ 19.9
Irish F. State	624	1,976	+ 1,352	+ 216.7
Newfoundland	153,435	222,243	+ 68,808	+ 44.8
New Zealand	456,117	480,006	+ 23,889	+ 5.2
United Kingdom	9,643,612	9,954,185	+ 310,573	+ 3.2

June Imports from Foreign Countries

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	$32,573,525	$30,626,204	-1,947,321	- 6.0
Argentina	325,439	116,549	- 208,890	- 64.2
Belgium	293,773	362,704	+ 68,931	+ 23.5
China	219,335	192,991	- 26,344	- 12.0
Colombia	886,274	565,957	- 320,317	- 36.1
France	514,868	498,369	- 16,499	- 3.2
Germany	1,143,793	737,581	- 406,212	- 35.5
Italy	279,537	111,960	- 167,577	- 59.9
Japan	374,400	305,784	- 68,616	- 18.3
Netherlands	303,300	275,853	- 27,447	- 9.1
Norway	99,482	45,209	- 54,273	- 54.6
United States	26,699,216	25,911,997	- 787,219	- 2.9

Imports from Empire Countries in Three Months Ended June

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	$37,887,251	$44,774,701	+ 6,942,614	+ 18.3
Australia	1,195,390	1,979,327	+ 783,937	+ 65.6
British Guiana	320,569	1,499,281	+ 1,178,712	+ 367.7
British India	2,106,916	1,697,267	- 409,649	- 19.4
British S. Africa	377,204	1,318,084	+ 940,880	+ 249.4
British W. Indies	2,474,601	3,423,822	+ 949,221	+ 38.4
Irish F. State	2,354	8,469	+ 6,115	+ 259.8
Newfoundland	197,367	276,198	+ 78,826	+ 39.9
New Zealand	1,163,708	1,038,070	- 125,638	- 10.8
United Kingdom	28,198,565	29,408,307	+ 1,209,742	+ 4.3

Imports from Foreign Countries in the Three Months Ended June

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	$96,055,164	$93,141,437	-2,913,727	- 3.0
Argentina	984,817	830,998	- 153,819	- 15.6
Belgium	946,793	1,073,755	+ 126,962	+ 13.4
China	672,296	934,161	+ 261,865	+ 39.0
Colombia	1,561,454	1,000,991	- 560,463	- 35.9
France	1,568,426	1,540,134	- 28,292	- 1.8
Germany	2,711,735	2,209,798	- 501,937	- 18.5
Italy	811,240	426,063	- 385,177	- 47.5
Japan	1,035,201	967,315	- 67,886	- 6.6
Netherlands	872,916	1,143,623	+ 270,707	+ 31.0
Norway	224,999	237,556	+ 12,557	+ 5.6
United States	78,547,519	77,674,623	- 872,896	- 1.1

Weekly Index Numbers of Whodesale Prices

The index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=-100 advanced from 71.2 for the week ending July 12 to 71.4 for the week ending July 19. Products of the farm brought better prices and copper continued to rise while Iron and Non-Metallic Minerals moved down.

Character of the June Imports

Canada's imports from the United States in June amounted to $25,912,000 compared with $26,699,000 a year ago, and from the United Kingdom $9,954,000 against $9,644,000. The total import from all countries amounted to $46,732,000 in June compared with $46,186,000 last year, an increase of $546,000.

There was an increase in the importation of sugar, chiefly unrefined, from $1,613,000 to $2,259,000, vegetable oil from $453,000 to $944,000, but fruits declined slightly from $2,116,000 to $2,050,000, and alcoholic beverages from $1,052,000 to $984,000.

Butter, cheese and fish all showed decreases, but there was a slight gain in raw fur. Unmanufactured leather rose from $173,000 to $232,000, and the quantity of sausage casings was very large, rising from $129,000 to $202,000. Meats dropped from $105,000 to $50,000.

Generally speaking there was a falling off in textiles. Artificial silk declined from $145,000 to $125,000, raw cotton from $1,613,000 to $976,000, flax, hemp and jute from $694,000 to $575,000, manila and sisal grass from $134,000 to $64,000 and raw wool from $506,000 to $357,000, while dyeing and tanning materials declined from $459,000 to $334,000.

There was an increase in machinery from $1,613,000 to $1,676,000, but automobile parts dropped from $1,847,000 to $1,803,000. Engines and boilers increased from $742,000 to $744,000 and there was a sharp gain in farm implements from $292,000 to $642,000.

Coal declined from $3,241,000 to $2,952,000, there being a considerable reduction in the import from the United Kingdom, while crude petroleum increased from $3,460,000 to $3,956,000. The imports of aluminium, tin and manganese oxide declined.

Imports of Raw Sugar in June

Imports of raw sugar in June, amounting to 115,393,500 lb. were considerably above the average and contrasted with 71,629,900 last year. The following were the countries of origin: Trinidad 34,344,500, British Guiana 32,882,700, Jamaica 12,773,900, Australia 9,886,600, Fiji 8,252,200, Smaller British West Indies 8,591,800, Barbados 4,941,200, British South Africa 2,207,300, Cuba 1,153,800, and Mexico 359,500.

Refined Sugar Trade

Refined sugar imports amounted to 473,600 lb. chiefly from the United States, and exports 562,100, chiefly to the United States and Newfoundland. Imports of refined sugar have declined slightly in the last six months to 1,801,400 lb., while exports have declined considerably from 5,703,400 in the six months ending June, 1934, to 1,597,700 in the same period last year.

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on July 19 amounted to 190,996,340 bushels as compared with 193,579,807 a week earlier and 184,170,136 in the same week last year. Canadian wheat in the United States was shown as 8,300,757 bushels as compared with 8,972,466 a year ago. In transit wheat on the lakes is reported at 3,883,223 bushels compared with 1,468,036 in the previous week. United States wheat in Canada was two bushels with no change from last year.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending July 19 amounted to 1,208,567 bushels as compared with 1,102,239 in the previous week and 2,493,913 in the same week of 1934. Clearances for the week were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: Vancouver-New Westminster 675,313 (1,118,403) bushels; Sorel 203,854 (nil); Montreal 184,400 (895,510); United States ports 145,000 (480,000). Fifty-one weeks of the crop year: Vancouver-New Westminster 47,061,730 (47,633,563); Montreal 24,706,744 (45,952,813); United States ports 21,481,000 (26,543,000); Saint John 5,022,924 (5,601,996); Sorel 4,092,747 (8,139,874); Churchill 4,049,877 (2,707,891); Halifax 2,891,730 (1,942,691); Quebec 2,490,304 (12,296,684); Prince Rupert 2,293,949 (nil); Victoria 925,523 (nil); Total 115,016,528 (150,818,512).

Bank Debits to Individual Accounts in June

Bank debits, the amount of cheques cashed against individual accounts by the branch banks in the clearing centres of Canada, showed a gain of 4.2 p.c. in June over the same month of last year. The total was $2,710,000,000 against $2,602,000,000 in June 1934. Gains were recorded in each of the five economic areas except the Prairie Provinces.

The gain in the Maritime Provinces was 23.5 p.c., the total being $52,600,000 against $42,600,000. Gains were general in the three reporting centres of the area.

Montreal and Quebec showed gains in this comparison, the increase in Montreal being 1.4 p.c. The net result for the province was a gain of 2.5 p.c. The thirteen centres of Ontario showed gains with one exception. The rise in Toronto was 13.1 p.c., while the total for the province was up 8.8 p.c.

Eight of the ten centres of the Prairie Provinces showed gains in June over the same month of 1934. Owing mainly to the decline in Winnipeg, the total for the economic area was down 14.5 p.c. Financial transfers in Winnipeg were $310,500,000 against $400,300,000 in June 1934. Debits in British Columbia showed a gain of 5.7 p c., Vancouver being up 1.5 p.c.

The decline in the Dominion total from the preceding month after seasonal adjustment was 5.8 p.c., the total in May having been $3,132,000,000. The gain in the Maritime Provinces was 21.2 p.c. Montreal showed a decline of 8 p.c., the total for the province of Quebec being down nearly 3 p.c.

Bank debits in the first half of 1935 were 1.5 p.c. less than in the same period of the preceding year. The total was $15,216,000,000 against $15,442,700,000 in the first half of 1934. Gains of 5.5 p.c. and 0.4 p.c. were recorded in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, respectively. The other economic areas recorded declines in this connection.

The index of bank debits after seasonal adjustment was down from 115.5 in May to 108.8 in June. Wholesale prices reached a lower level, the index dropping from 72.3 to 71.5. Speculative trading was less active, while the index of common stock prices averaged slightly higher.

Textile Industries in 1933

The gross value of production by the textile industries in 1933 was $294,715,000 compared with $274,442,000 in 1932 and $317,159,000 in 1931. The number of employees in 1933 was 106,235 compared with 102,116 in 1932 and 105,473 in 1931.

New Cars Sold in June

The total of new motor vehicles sold at retail in June was 11,637, of which 9,606 were passenger cars and 2,031 trucks and buses. The gain was 14 p.c. over the 10,125 in 1934 and 78 p.c. over the 6,512 sold in June, 1933.

The cumulative total for the first half of 1935 was 67,737 vehicles, an increase of 33 p.c. over the 1934 and 138 p.c. over the 1933. The retail value for this period, $67,129,095, showed corresponding increases of 28 p.c. and 135 p.c., respectively.

Output of Central Electric Stations

The output of central electric stations in Canada during June amounted to 1,815,912,000 kilowatt hours, as against 1,708,632,000 kilowatt hours for June last year and 1,923,071,000 for May, 1935.

Exports to the United States increased from 94,256,000 kilowatt hours in May to 107,994,000, but were 5,646,000 below the June 1934 exports. Deliveries of secondary power to electric boilers declined from 497,484,000 kilowatt hours in May to 434,319,000.

Production of Galvanized Sheets

Production of galvanized sheets in Canada during the months of April, May and June, 1935, amounted to 11,811 short tons. In the previous quarter output was reported at 5,945 tons and in the same period last year at 13,311.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Advance Report on the Textile Industries of Canada, 1933.
2. Sugar Report for the Four Weeks ending July 13, 1935.
3. Canada's Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries, June.
4. A revision of Drug Retailing, 1930.
5. Summary of Canada's Imports, June.
6. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, June.
7. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
8. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
9. Canadian Grain Statistics.
10. Canada's Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries in June.
11. Production of Iron and Steel in Canada in June.
12. Drug Store Chains in Canada, 1934.
13. Trade between Canada and Germany (Calendar Years 1933 and 1934).
14. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
15. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
16. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, June.
17. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, June.
18. Automobiles, June.
19. Weighted Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
20. Fruit Report No. 2.
21. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces.
22. Canada's Trade Trends with Foreign Countries.
23. Financing of Automobile Sales in June.
24. Asphalt Roofing Industry, June.
25. New Motor Vehicle Sales, June.

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