

# WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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## Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - Economic Index Showed a Gain of 3.8 p.c. over the Preceding Week with Increases in Three Major Factors

Reflecting the advance in three major factors, the index of economic conditions maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, recorded a marked increase in the first week of September. Bank clearings recorded a sharp advance and gains were also shown in carloadings and wholesale prices. Bond and common stock prices were reactionary, and speculative trading on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges was less active than in the preceding week.

The gain in the economic index offset a portion of the decline of the preceding week and reestablished the index in the position above the base line. The index has been well maintained since the first of the year fluctuating narrowly about the average for the base year of 1926. The standing was 102.4 in the week of September 7 against 98.7 in the preceding week, a gain of 3.8 p.c.

An increase was also shown over the same week of 1934 when one of the peaks for that year was reached. The high level of carloadings was the main influence in raising the general index in the same week of last year. Owing to the early harvest the grain movement was extensive at that time. The economic index was 100.5 in the same week of last year being about 2 p.c. below the standing of the week under review.

Wholesale prices strengthened slightly in the week ended September 6, the index moving up from 71.4 to 71.5. Wheat, flax and rye averaged higher on the Winnipeg exchange, while recessions were shown in oats, and barley. The price of No. 1 Manitoba wheat averaged 84.8 cents per bushel against 84.0 in the preceding week. Livestock prices were slightly higher in Toronto. The prices of copper, lead and zinc were steady in New York, while tin showed recession to a new low point for several months.

Bond prices declined for the third consecutive week reaching the lowest point since the end of June. The bid quotation for the 5 p.c. 1943 Dominion Government bond was 111 on September 10 against 112 $\frac{1}{4}$  on August 27. The index of inverted bond yields was 135.9 in the week of September 7 against 136.2 in the preceding week. The index was 4.6 p.c. higher than in the same week of last year.

Despite the minor gains in the steel, food, beverage and miscellaneous groups the index of 112 stocks declined from 98.1 to 97.3. Nine groups of the official classification recorded recessions from the preceding week. The gain over the same week of 1934 was nearly 13 p.c.

The index of bank clearings showed a gain of 32 p.c. from the low level of the preceding week, the increase over the same week of 1934 being about 5 p.c.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components  
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale Prices	Reciprocal of Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clearings	Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
Sept. 8, 1934	81.5	72.0	129.9	110.1	86.3	54.7	100.5
Aug. 31, 1935	71.5	71.4	136.2	87.4	98.1	103.6	98.7
Sept. 7, 1935	73.0	71.5	135.9	115.5	97.3	85.1	102.4

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.

## Advance in Common Stock Prices Reflects the Turn in the World Economic Cycle

The principal security markets regarded as sensitive reflectors of business sentiment, indicate that the world business cycle has taken a turn for the better. The industrial common stocks of Great Britain, Germany, United States and Canada have shown an upward trend since the low point of the depression was reached in 1932. The annual averages of recognized indexes for the four countries reached in 1932, the lowest point for recent years. An advance of considerable proportions occurred in 1933, 1934 and in the available portion of the present year.

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The advance in the four countries during the last two years or more suggests the early stages of an upward movement in the economic cycle. The recovery in Great Britain has derived considerable stimulus from the expansion of trade within the sterling area, though its main stimulus has admittedly been of domestic character. The continued decline until the end of last year in the security market of France reflected the adverse conditions existing in the gold bloc countries.

A chart showing the annual averages of indexes of common stock prices in five countries from 1926 to the elapsed portion of 1935 is given on page three.

Annual Averages of Industrial Common Stock Price Indexes for  
Five Countries, 1926 - 1935

Country	Base	No. of Stocks	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935 - to date
Great Britain	1924	92	115	124	142	139	112	87	84	103	125	136
France	1913	164	227	275	415	525	444	305	247	235	186	196
Germany	1924-26	213	106	154	142	126	101	76	51	65	78	87
United States	1926	335-351	100	118	154	189	141	87	46	66	81	83
Canada	1926	87	100	132	186	267	172	98	63	94	124	136

Source: Monthly Bulletin of League of Nations.

#### The Prairie Wheat Crop of 1935

The outcome of the 1935 wheat crop is still very uncertain. In the first place, the crop was seeded about ten days to two weeks late. Except in some southern districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, this lateness was not corrected during the growing season. Even without the complicating influences of rust, frost and the inclement weather of late August, threshing would not have progressed far enough to afford a very reliable index to yields. However, rust in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan further retarded the ripening and harvesting of wheat. Uncertainty as to grades and prices was another vital factor which worried the farmers and postponed the obtaining of precise threshing returns. Frost recorded in mid-August and again later in the month caused spotty but heavy damage across a 250 mile strip in central Alberta and Saskatchewan, in the southern part of the Peace River country and in a small area south of Swift Current, Saskatchewan. Especially in Alberta, the crop was late and vulnerable and only rough estimates of the actual damage to yields and grades are possible as yet.

The wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces is estimated at 272 million bushels. Included in this total are approximately 16 million bushels of Durum wheat. Another 60 million bushels of wheat are estimated to be so shrunk by rust or frost as to be unfit for milling. A harvest of slightly less than 200 million bushels of millable wheat in the Prairie Provinces is all that can be safely predicted.

The low quality of the 1925 harvest is indicated by new crop inspections of wheat during August. Of 640 cars of common spring wheat inspected, only 370 cars (Or 58 per cent) fell in the grades No. 4 Special or higher. There were 114 cars of Food Wheat and another 144 cars grading No. 5 Northern and lower, including the "Special" grades. Actual deliveries of wheat are running well behind the 1934 movement at this season.

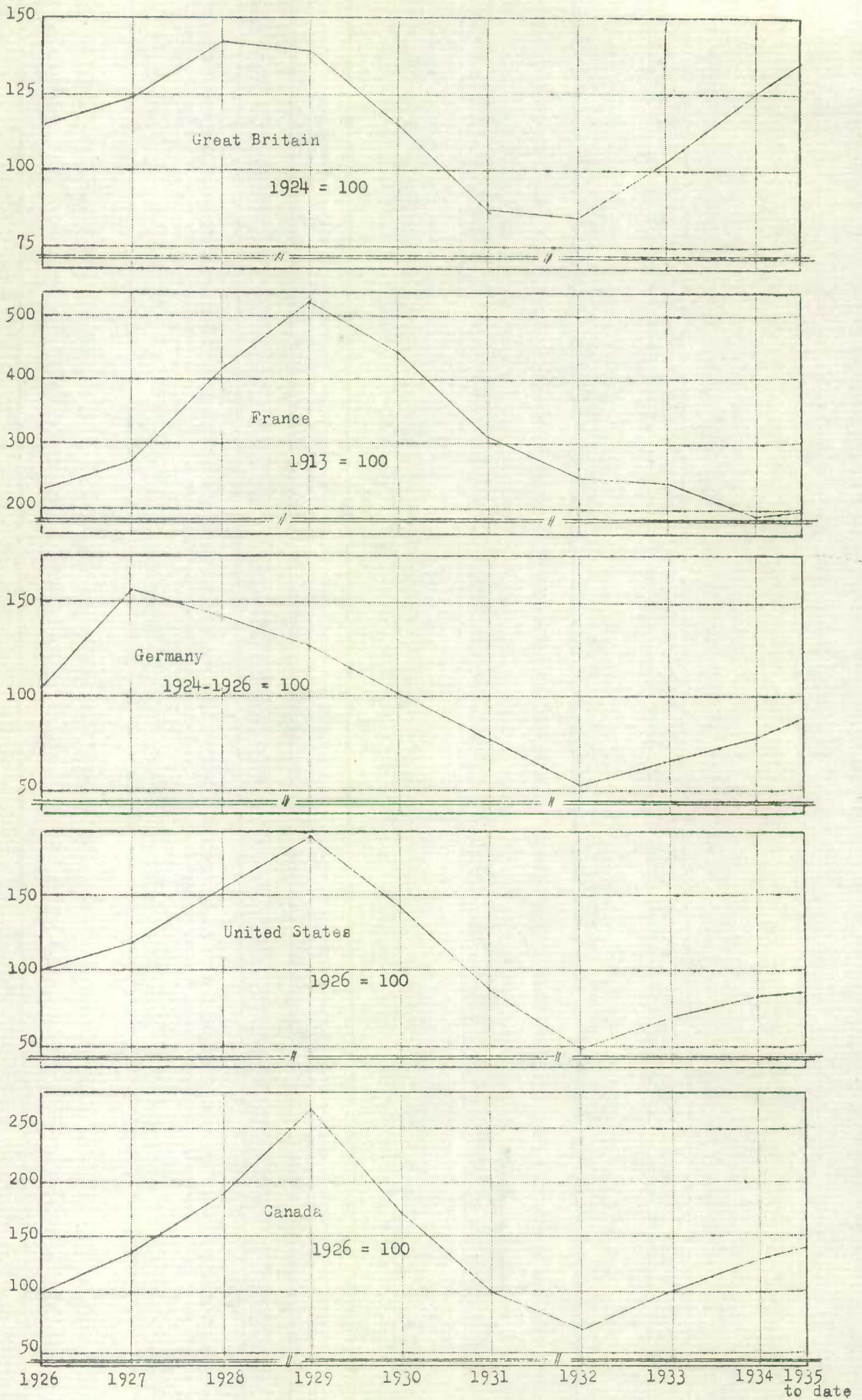
Manitoba has a wheat crop of 18 million bushels. About 6 million bushels of this amount are broad wheats, but more than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels are unfit for milling. There will be no surplus of broad wheat of milling quality in Manitoba this year. In Saskatchewan the Durum crop on 245,000 acres will amount to about 4 million bushels.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million acres of common wheat are so rust-damaged that only a few random fields will produce millable wheat. Frost in the north and west will add more poor wheat but, except in the case of late crops, the kernel shrinkage will not be as great as in the rust areas. It is confidently estimated that 30 to 35 million bushels of wheat in Saskatchewan will be unfit for milling, because of rust and frost damage. About 3 million acres of wheat are included in the frosted areas of Alberta and it is estimated that 20 to 25 million bushels of low grade wheat will be harvested.

At least 750,000 acres of wheat in Manitoba and 2 million acres in Saskatchewan will be left uncut in the fields. The yields per acre and the grades on these fields are so low that even a substantial increase in Food wheat prices would not leave a profit. Most of these crops will be pastured during the fall and winter and burnt in the spring.



# INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL COMMON STOCKS

Source: Monthly Bulletin League of Nations





Economic Conditions in First Seven Months of  
1935 Compared with Depression's Worst Phases

Measured by the records of the first seven months, economic recovery in Canada has been continued during the present year. The major economic factors have shown repeated gains over the low levels of the early part of 1933, when the depression reached its greatest depths. Most of the significant factors advanced in the present year to new high levels since the minima were reached during the worst phases of the depression.

The trend of physical volume of business operations is the most significant factor considered in this connection, reflecting the actual volume of production in a wide variety of industries. This business index, expressed as a percentage of the base year of 1926, averaged 99.4 in the first seven months of 1935 compared with 73.7 in the same period of 1933. The gain of 35 per cent represents a marked advance over the levels of the earlier part of 1933. While there was a rapid gain in the later months of 1933, the trend has continued upward until the present time, temporary setbacks being offset by subsequent advances. The monthly indexes for 1935 have consistently shown gains over the same months of 1934. It may be added that the level has recently been slightly above that of the base year of 1926, chosen as being the most representative of average conditions in the post-war period.

Another development of fundamental importance was the advance in high-grade bond prices. The indexes of Ontario Government bond prices moved up at the beginning of the year to the highest point since 1906, a maximum for nearly 29 years. The average yield on Dominion Government long-term bonds during the first seven months of 1935 was 3.38 per cent compared with 4.54 per cent in the same period of 1933. The average yield on four Ontario Government bonds was 3.79 per cent as against 4.72 in the first seven months of 1933. A sharp gain in the high-grade bond market took place during 1934 and the high level of bond prices established near the end of last year was practically maintained in the seven months under review. The decline in long-term interest rates is a powerful incentive for investors to seek more profitable employment for surplus funds in productive enterprise. A condition of large surplus funds seeking investment and low interest rates is a prerequisite to general business recovery.

Wholesale prices were relatively stable during 1934 and the first seven months of 1935, following the considerable advance during the preceding year. After dipping slightly below the pre-war level in the early months of 1933, a sharp recovery was staged from March to July. The level of the last two years was established at a somewhat higher position, fluctuations being within narrow limits at about 12 per cent above the pre-war average and at between 28 and 29 per cent under the 1926 average. The advance in the seven months average of the index in 1935 was nine per cent over the same period of 1933.

The close interconnection of various economic factors was shown by the advance in common stock prices subsequent to the early months of 1933. A spectacular gain was made from March to July of that year. Gains were apparent in the latter part of 1934, a new high level for four years being shown in recent months. The official common stock index averaged 89.6 in the first seven months of 1935, compared with 62.1 in the same period of 1933, a gain of 44.3 per cent. The index of mining stocks averaged 49.2 per cent higher in the same comparison.

It is only recently that the economic recovery in Canada has had any marked effect on banking conditions. Current loans reached a new low point at the end of last April, subsequent to the persistent decline commenced in 1929. Another recession was shown in July following the minor gains recorded in May and June. The tardiness of the reversal was explained by the eagerness of executives to relieve themselves of the burden of old debts as soon as conditions permitted.

The pronounced decline in current loans in the last five years is in contrast with the relative stability of deposit liabilities. Domestic deposits were more than maintained in 1935, the gain in the average for the seven months ended July over the same period of 1933 being 5.7 per cent. The surplus of notice deposits over current loans was \$615,000,000 at the end of July against \$480,000,000 on the same date of 1933.

It was in the gain in security holdings that the most striking development of the banking field occurred. The holdings have increased sharply since mid-year 1932, amounting at the end of July to \$1,031,000,000, the highest point in the history of Canadian banking. Reflecting in part the gain in the holdings of government securities, the readily available assets of the banks, made up of eight accounts, reached a new high point at \$1,257,000,000 on July 31, the gain in the average for the first seven months of 1935 over the same period of 1933 being 22 per cent.

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The fundamental position of the banks was greatly strengthened in the last two years by the reduction in outstanding credit and the increases in deposits and in liquid reserves.

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#### Soap

Canada's imports of soaps in July amounted to \$26,217 and the exports \$54,356. Most of the soap we export goes to the United States. Imports are largely from that country also although a considerable quantity came from the United Kingdom.

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#### Farm Implements and Machinery

There was a heavy export of farm implements and machinery in July, the value being \$1,123,963. Amongst the leading purchasing countries were the following: United States \$379,055, Argentine \$333,444, British South Africa \$187,753, New Zealand \$64,840, Australia \$57,219, United Kingdom \$28,551, Denmark \$27,148, Uruguay \$25,813. Implements also went to Egypt, Spain, Russia, Belgian Congo, Portuguese Africa, France, Germany, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Italy, Colombia, Brazil, British East Africa, Newfoundland, British India, Ecuador, French Africa, Jamaica, Belgium, Portugal, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

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#### Raw Rubber Imports

Imports of raw rubber in July amounted to 2,954,800 pounds compared with 5,442,703 a year ago. The countries from which it came were: Straits Settlements 1,882,278, United States 747,033, Ceylon 280,000, United Kingdom 45,489.

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#### Sharp Increase in Wheat Export

There was a large increase in the export of wheat in August. The total was 21,698,284 bushels valued at \$17,603,968 as against 14,709,676 at \$12,868,422 a year ago. For a considerable time prior to July the wheat export had been declining.

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#### Milling in July

Grains ground in July are as follows in bushels with comparative figures for the same month of the previous year in brackets: Wheat 4,460,608 (4,815,792); Oats 656,006 (782,307); Corn 235,119 (225,727); Barley 47,758 (47,291); Buckwheat 3,514 (4,208); and Mixed Grain 736,232 (490,552).

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#### World Shipments of Wheat

World shipments of wheat for the week ending August 31 amounted to 7,395,000 bushels as compared with shipments of 10,243,000 for the previous week and 8,464,000 for the corresponding week last year. North American and Argentine shipments when compared with the previous week decreased 225,000 and 2,108,000 bushels, respectively.

During the first five weeks of the present crop year world shipments amounted to 37 million bushels as compared with 54 million for the corresponding weeks last year. North American shipments amounted to only 12 million bushels this year as compared with 21 million in 1934-35.

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#### Corn Stocks in Canada

Stocks of foreign corn in Canada on August 30 included the following, with last year's figures in brackets: United States 178,492 (5,808,930) bushels; Argentine 125,264 (150,669); South African 2,081,358 (20,000).

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#### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ending August 31 amounted to 47,380 cars as against 52,888 cars for the corresponding week last year and 43,847 in the previous week. Compared with last year, grain was lighter by 4,197 cars, coal by 1,398, pulpwood by 133, livestock by 89, lumber by 69 and miscellaneous by 80.

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### Canadian Statistician to Organize Bureau in Palestine

S. A. Cudmore of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, has been loaned for three years to the Government of Palestine to take charge of and organize in that country a Bureau of Statistics on the same principle and practice as the Canadian Bureau. He leaves for Palestine early in October. The request from Palestine for a Canadian statistician came via the British Colonial Office in London and the appointment of Mr. Cudmore was recommended by Hon. R. B. Hanson under whose charge the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is operated.

Mr. Cudmore, a former Brampton newspaperman, is an honors graduate of Toronto University and, after winning the Flavell Scholarship, proceeded to Oxford. For several years he was professor of economics at Toronto University and fifteen years ago was appointed Editor of the Canada Year Book and chief of the General Statistics Branch of the Bureau.

He is one of the three Canadian statisticians who have been elected to membership of the International Institute of Statistics, the others being R. H. Coats and M. C. MacLean.

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### Index Numbers of Security Prices

Common stocks showed little activity during the past week and the Investors' index for 112 issues declined from 98.1 for the week of August 29 to 97.3 for the week of September 5, and 86.3 in the week of September 6, 1934. Utilities and companies abroad followed the same movements with minor losses. The drop in oils, textiles and clothing and pulp and paper prices more than counterbalanced gains in the other sub-groups in the industrial series.

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### Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits

Imports of fresh fruits in July were slightly higher than in July last year. The July import was valued at \$1,310,731 and in July last year \$1,288,610. Most of the supply came from the United States, being valued at \$1,128,769.

Fresh oranges, mandarines and tangerines were the largest item in point of value with 399,203 cubic feet at \$446,055, followed by fresh bananas with 414,741 stems at \$237,224, coming largely from Jamaica. Fresh lemons were next in order with 47,989 boxes at \$179,084. Fresh muskmelons and cantaloupes numbered 4,366,928 at \$79,389, grape fruit 2,465,853 pounds at \$77,219, fresh plums or prunes 1,722,948 lb. at \$76,767, fresh peaches 1,925,839 lb. at \$51,848 and fresh apples 10,598 barrels at \$42,520. Small imports of apricots, quinces, passion fruit and nectarines, fresh cherries, fresh grapes, raspberries and loganberries and strawberries came in during July.

Exports of fruits in July were valued at \$78,957 compared with \$62,456 in July last year. Fresh strawberries made up the bulk of the export, amounting to 840,523 lb. at \$71,752. These went mainly to the United Kingdom at 635,082 lb., followed by the United States with 202,136. Blueberries went out of the country to the amount of 12,066 lb. at \$1,115, all of which went to the United States.

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### Metal Production in First Half of 1935

The total value of the metal production of Canada in the first six months of 1935 was \$100,822,879 compared with \$94,428,359 in the corresponding period of 1934.

Increases in both quantity and value were recorded for arsenic, copper, gold, nickel, palladium and other platinum metals (except platinum), selenium, tellurium, and titanium ore. Improvement in precious metal prices was an important factor in contributing to the increase in value of total metal output. This was especially pronounced in the evaluation of gold and silver, the former metal increasing from an average of \$34.67 per fine ounce during the first six months of 1934 to an average of \$35.10 for the same period in 1935. Silver advanced from an average of 45.0053 cents per fine ounce in the first half of 1934 to 63.8773 cents in 1935. In an examination of mineral statistics for the current year, it is interesting to note the growth in production of two of Canada's newer mine products - selenium and tellurium. These are by-products in the refining of blister copper and are finding an increasing industrial demand. Radium-uranium products continued to be produced in 1935 at Port Hope, Ontario; the source of these are the silver-pitchblende ores of the Great Bear Lake area.

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Statistics relating to a few of the more important half-yearly 1935 metal outputs are summarized as follows: Arsenic production totalled 1,729,143 pounds valued at \$49,978, an increase of 178.4 per cent in quantity and 123.8 in value over the first six months of 1934; copper at 214,757,093 pounds and \$15,253,360 represents an increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year of 21.2 per cent in quantity and 8.3 per cent in value. Nickel production of 63,963,301 pounds at \$16,071,185 represents increases over the first six months of 1934 of 1 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively. Lead output totalled 160,288,192 pounds worth \$4,160,773, a decrease of 0.2 per cent in quantity and an increase of 0.5 per cent in value. Zinc production amounted to 151,584,839 pounds valued at \$4,245,286 or 10.5 per cent greater in quantity and 7.2 per cent loss in value than in 1934. Gold production totalled 1,509,521 fine ounces as against 1,438,206 in 1934 and the 1935 value of \$31,204,568 (standard) is 4.9 per cent higher than in 1934; equalization exchange on gold amounted to \$21,779,619 for the first six months of 1935 or 8.1 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1934.

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#### Asphalt Roofing Production

Increased production was noted in all but two of the six items considered in the asphalt roofing industry of Canada during July, as compared with July, 1934. Asphalt shingle production rose from 28,882 squares to 37,662, asphalt siding from 5,666 squares to 8,394, mineral surfaced roofing from 18,311 squares to 23,273, and tar and asphalt sheathing from 324 tons to 402. Decreases were shown in smooth surfaced roofing, which fell from 63,547 squares to 58,350, and tar and asphalt felts from 1,320 tons to 923.

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#### Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending August 30 amounted to 4,802,509 bushels, as compared with 2,313,638 in the previous week and 16,491,316 during the corresponding week last year. Receipts for the week were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: Manitoba 858,672 (6,850,491); Saskatchewan 2,446,366 (6,613,777); Alberta 1,497,471 (3,027,048). Crop year to date: Manitoba 1,563,481 (10,438,358); Saskatchewan 4,264,038 (12,181,654); Alberta 4,354,332 (8,907,025), Total 10,181,851 (31,527,037).

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#### Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks

Owing to a moderate improvement in prices for gold issues the general index of mining stocks mounted from 113.4 for the week of August 29 to 114.9 for the week of September 5. For the comparative week last year this index was 143.3.

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#### June Production of Silver

The production of silver in Canada in June amounted to 1,504,821 ounces, in comparison with 1,613,002 in May, and 1,261,732 in June, 1934. The average price in Canadian funds on the New York market was 72.0407 cents and in Many 74.4675. At these prices the output was worth \$1,084,084 and \$1,201,162 in June and May, respectively.

Silver bullion exports in June included 1,192,197 ounces to the United States and 77,283 to Great Britain. The silver content of ores, concentrates, etc. exported amounted to 125,156 ounces. Imports were valued at \$469,361.

The production during the six months ending with June amounted to 7,672,846 ounces as against 7,792,430 in the corresponding period in 1934.

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#### Silver Production of the World

New silver production of the world in June was estimated at 15,090,000 ounces as compared with 16,072,000 ounces in May. In addition to the new silver produced in June, the world supply was augmented by shipments of former holdings of refined silver bullion to Great Britain from Russia and British India; the former country shipped 2,167,730 ounces and the latter 488,948.

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### Lead Production in June

The output of lead in Canada during June reached a total of 27,354,305 pounds as compared with 26,777,539 in May, and 28,667,497 in June, 1934. During the first six months of the year the total was 160,564,997, an advance of 0.8 per cent over the same period of 1934. Quotations for lead on the London market in Canadian funds averaged 3.039 cents per pound as compared with 3.029 in May. Valued at these prices the outputs for the two months were worth \$831,489 and \$811,226, respectively. Exports of pig lead declined to 14,676,200 pounds from 29,491,700 in May.

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### World Production of Lead

The world production of refined lead in June totalled 120,830 tons as compared with 135,383 in May. All the principal producing countries recorded declines in output during June. The United States showed an 11.7 per cent falling-off, Australia 5.6, Mexico 28.6, and Germany 22.6.

Refined lead stocks in the United States increased 6,020 tons in June to 231,077. On June 29, the London Metal Exchange official warehouses contained 15,277 tons of lead imported in bond and 3,916 of duty free lead; at the beginning of the month 16,653 tons of the former and 4,007 tons of the latter were on hand.

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### June Zinc Production

Zinc production during June was reported at 27,400,000 pounds, as compared with 27,387,675 in May, and 21,608,171 in June, 1934. The total was 152,119,085 pounds for the first six months of the year, an increase of 10.7 per cent over the first half of 1934. Zinc quotations in Canadian funds on the London market averaged 3.0304 cents per pound, giving the month's output a value of \$830,330. Zinc spelter exports amounted to 15,201,100 pounds.

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### World Output of Zinc

The world output of zinc in June totalled 118,664 tons or 3,955 per day as against 123,807 tons or 3,994 tons per day in May. The United States production in June was at approximately the same level as in May and amounted to 34,677 tons. The Belgian and Netherlands output declined 7.2 per cent to 16,700 tons. The Anglo-Australian production of 12,107 tons was off 2.8 per cent while Germany's decreased 4.2 per cent to 10,990.

On June 29 stocks of zinc held in the United States were recorded at 112,909 tons or an increase of 5,284 tons during the month. The London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of June contained 2,967 tons of duty free zinc and 8,761 tons of zinc imported in bond; on May 31, 3,513 tons of duty free zinc and 8,842 imported in bond were on hand.

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### Wood Pulp Imports

Imports of Wood Pulp into Canada during June amounted to 23,945 cwt. valued at \$38,953 as compared with 22,087 cwt. at \$35,417 in the same month last year. The United States supplied the entire import.

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### Leather Footwear Production

The production of leather footwear in 194 factories of Canada during July amounted to 1,728,192 pairs, a decrease from June of 23,112 pairs, but an increase of 394,385 pairs over July, 1934. Production in each month of the present year has been in excess of that in the same month of 1934, and in each month with the exception of June and July an advance over the immediately preceding month. Footwear manufactured during the seven months was 12,392,432 pairs as against 10,641,179 in the same period of 1934.

The value of all footwear, with the exception of rubber, imported was \$42,644, a decrease of \$2,554 when compared with June, and a decrease of \$7,758 in comparison with July, 1934. Exports amounted to 13,060 pairs valued at \$26,671, going mainly to the United Kingdom, Jamaica, New Zealand and Newfoundland.

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### Cold Storage Holdings

Cold storage holdings on September 1 were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: Creamery butter 51,271,008 lb. (50,847,375); cheese 34,625,600 lb. (32,154,332); Eggs: cold storage 10,075,846 dozen (14,781,361); fresh 427,361 dozen (682,929); frozen 4,221,337 lb. (3,350,528); pork 21,880,728 lb. (19,427,630); lard 3,198,481 lb. (2,230,935); beef 9,555,327 lb. (9,693,037); veal 2,086,920 lb. (1,901,487); mutton and lamb 825,223 (874,347); poultry 2,213,415 lb. (3,040,166); fish, fresh and frozen 20,161,782 lb. (20,122,067); fish, smoked, dried, pickled or salted, 5,356,468 lb. (6,542,469).

### Freight Carried on Canadian Railways

Revenue freight carried by Canadian railways during June amounted to 5,370,805 tons as against 5,269,240 in June last year. Products of the mine totalled 2,043,760 tons compared with 1,779,118; manufactures and miscellaneous 1,527,945 against 1,750,467; agricultural 1,008,463 tons against 1,066,684; forest 636,071 compared with 612,059; animal 154,566 against 180,603 tons.

### Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 advanced from 71.4 for the week ending August 30 to 71.5 for the week ending September 6. Wheat for export moved in much larger volume than has been the case for some time and an initial decline in prices was converted into an advance toward the end of the week. The average of grain prices, however, was slightly under that of the preceding week. Canadian Farm Products climbed from 61.3 to 61.6. Grains were largely responsible for lowering the index for Field Products from 55.0 to 54.5, while advances in livestock, hides and eggs increased the index for Animal Products from 71.8 to 73.6.

### Production of Field Crops, 1935

The 1935 wheat production of Canada is estimated at 290,541,000 bushels, comprising 277,274,000 bushels of spring wheat and 13,267,000 bushels of fall wheat. The crop in the Prairie Provinces accounts for 272,000,000 bushels, and this includes 16 million bushels of Durum wheat and about 60 million bushels of common wheat so shrunk by rust or frost as to be unfit for milling. The 1935 production of soft winter wheat in Ontario is much greater than in 1934, amounting to 13,267,000 bushels compared with only 6,724,000 bushels a year ago. The total production of wheat in Canada in 1935, 290,541,000 bushels, is 14,692,000 bushels or 5.3 per cent above the unrevised estimate for 1934. The quality of the 1935 crop will be definitely poorer than that of 1934. The 1935 production of oats in Canada is estimated at 449,297,000 bushels - a 40 per cent increase over the 1934 harvest of 321,120,000 bushels. The 1935 barley crop is also much larger than that of 1934, being estimated at 94,550,000 bushels compared with 63,742,000 bushels in 1934 - an increase of 48 per cent. Better harvests of both rye and flaxseed are indicated. The combined Canadian crops of spring and fall rye are estimated at 13,354,300 bushels compared with the low yield of only 5,423,000 bushels in 1934. Similarly, the 1935 flaxseed production is estimated at 1,636,100 bushels compared with the 1934 production of 910,400 bushels.

A 23 per cent increase in the production of hay and clover is indicated for the whole Dominion. The preliminary estimate for 1935 is 13,788,000 tons compared with 11,174,000 tons in 1934. Most of the increase is accounted for by a return to good harvests in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

### Condition of Late-sown Crops

Condition figures for the late-sown crops indicate that yields will be slightly below average but above the 1934 returns. The slight increase in the August 31 condition of potatoes in Canada over the same date of 1934 is not enough to offset the reduced acreage and a smaller 1935 crop is expected. The reductions, however, will be confined to the Maritime and Eastern Provinces; increases are indicated for the West. The late feed crops, such as mixed grains, corn for husking, turnips, alfalfa and fodder corn are all decidedly improved in condition in comparison with the same date of 1934, although they deteriorated gradually during their growing period. Similarly, the condition of pasture showed a seasonal decline but remained well above that of August 31, 1934. Considering these facts with the improved crops of coarse grains, an abundance of animal feed and fodder is indicated for 1935-36.



### Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending September 6 amounted to 1,245,806 bushels as compared with 2,020,022 in the previous week and 2,708,694 in the corresponding week of last year. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of last year: Montreal 818,891 (664,475); Vancouver-New Westminster 243,600 (886,344); United States ports 169,000 (598,000); Quebec 24,315 (nil); Sorol nil (318,483); Churchill nil (241,392). Crop year to date: Montreal 4,178,556 (5,528,759); Vancouver-New Westminster 1,939,044 (3,440,856); United States ports 1,408,000 (3,912,000); Sorol 722,987 (901,878); Churchill 600,000 (2,058,187); Quebec 49,315 (284,000); Total 8,897,902 (16,125,680).

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### Exports of Wheat to the United Kingdom

Wheat exported to the United Kingdom during August amounted to 17,159,182 bushels. During the same month last year the total was 9,085,966. The amount sent to the United States rose from 371,076 bushels in August 1934 to 3,090,693. The total for the month was 21,698,284 bushels valued at \$17,603,968 as compared with 14,709,675 at \$12,868,422.

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### Wheat Flour Exports

Wheat flour exports declined from 412,089 barrels valued at \$1,570,580 shipped in August 1934 to 376,562 at \$1,405,278 in August of this year. The amount exported to the United Kingdom was 203,529 barrels at \$742,863.

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### Coarse Grains Exported during August

The August barley export to the United Kingdom amounted to 699,105 bushels compared with 647,976 in August 1934. The total fell from 1,134,501 bushels at \$677,050 in August last year to 721,456 at \$326,713. The total for oats was also lower, being 651,362 bushels at \$262,843 compared with 1,075,756 at \$395,261. The better part of the total went to the United Kingdom, namely 500,092 bushels. Rye exports were 74,795 bushels at \$30,095 compared with 166,745 at \$103,271. The amount to the United Kingdom was 50,000 bushels.

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### Lawn Mowers in 1934

Lawn mowers manufactured by five concerns in Canada during 1934 totalled 24,469 machines compared with 25,936 in 1933 and 38,073 in 1930. Factory sales during the year aggregated 25,880 units at \$163,299. Imported machines totalled 2,416 and exports 2,835.

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### Electric Ironers

Electric ironers made in Canada during 1934 totalled 7,436 units. Factory sales amounted to 5,585 machines valued at \$281,311.

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### Production of Oil Burners

A total of 8,667 oil burners were produced in Canada in 1934, including 6,479 gravity food atmospheric burners and 2,188 power burners. Factory sales for the year included 6,057 atmospheric burners at \$138,830 and 2,195 power at \$380,253.

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### Vicible Supply of Wheat

Canadian wheat in store on September 6 amounted to 197,251,942 bushels as compared with 194,889,994 a week earlier and 203,607,133 on the same date in 1934. Canadian wheat in the United States totalled 17,962,653 bushels as against 10,299,995 a year ago. Wheat in transit on the lakes is reported as 3,581,803 compared with 7,165,990. United States wheat in Canada was two bushels, no change from last year.

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### Imports of Paper

Paper imports were valued at \$489,464 in July compared with \$456,055 a year ago. The amount from the United States was worth \$326,204 and from the United Kingdom \$92,393.

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### Asbestos Production

The Canadian production of asbestos in June amounted to 15,316 tons, compared with 18,562 in May and 13,382 in June, 1934. The six month total was 82,746 compared with 66,218 in the same period of last year. June exports were 18,276 tons, 59.5 per cent going to the United States, 26.3 to Japan and 5.6 to Germany. Imports were valued at \$58,397.

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### Feldspar Shipments in June

Canadian producers shipped 1,700 tons of feldspar in June, compared with 1,013 in May and 936 in June, 1934. During the first six months of 1935 the total was 5,279 tons, 11.9 per cent below last year's figure. Imports during the six months were 218 tons at \$3,488.

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### Commercial Salt Production

The production of commercial salt in Canada during June totalled 16,432 tons, in May 22,748 tons and in June last year, 15,688. Production during the six months ended June was 96,370 tons, or 6.8 per cent higher than in the same period of 1934. June exports were 497 tons, a decline of 36.7 per cent from May, and imports 11,724 compared with 11,411 in May.

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### Gypsum Production in Canada

The production of gypsum in Canada rose to 75,525 in June, from the May total of 58,312 tons and the June, 1934, figure of 67,995. Exports of crude gypsum jumped from 18,722 tons in May to 50,477, while imports fell from 46 tons to 21 in the same comparison.

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### Production of Leading Minerals

The production of sixteen of Canada's leading mineral products in the first six months of 1935 was as follows, with comparative figures for the same period of 1934 in brackets: Asbestos 82,746 tons (66,218); Cement 1,317,744 barrels (1,355,360); Clay products \$1,044,181 (\$1,056,540); Coal 6,308,405 tons (6,135,417); Copper 215,010,492 lb. (177,141,803); Feldspar 5,279 tons (5,992); Gold 1,518,177 fine oz. (1,437,349); Gypsum 171,597 tons (158,515); Lead 160,564,997 lb. (159,293,939); Lime 192,321 tons (180,376); Natural Gas 12,689,935,000 cu.ft. (13,827,555,000); Nickel 63,631,881 lb. (63,333,686); Petroleum 714,341 barrels (717,528); Commercial Salt 96,370 tons (90,195); Silver 7,672,846 fine oz. (7,792,430); Zinc 152,119,085 lb. (137,397,019).

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### Portland Cement Production

Portland cement production in Canada during June was recorded at 430,884 barrels, compared with 387,684 in May, and 520,832 in June last year. Exports were 3,083 barrels, falling from the May total of 5,186. Imports included 973 barrels from Great Britain, 691 from United States and 32 from Italy.

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### Clay Products Production

Sales of clay and products by Canadian producers in June were worth \$287,705 against \$259,689 in May, and \$259,094 in June, 1934. Exports were appraised at \$20,703, the principal markets being South Africa, British India and United States. Imports declined 9.5 per cent to \$540,970 from the May total of \$598,140.

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### June Lime Production

Lime production of Canada during June totalled 32,451 tons, compared with 34,214 in May and 31,984 in June, last year. Exports rose to 578 tons from the May total of 169. Imports amounted to 27 tons.

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### Cost of Living in August

The index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services, on the base 1926=100 rose from 78.8 in July to 79.4 in August, influenced by increases for foods and fuel, and to a lesser degree for sundries. The general index of 79.4 compares with 78.5 for August 1934.

An index for retail prices alone including foods, fuel, clothing, and household requirements, etc., advanced from 73.4 to 74.4. When foods were removed from this index it was 77.4 in August as compared with 77.2 in July.

For 46 food items an index moved up from 69.3 to 71.3, the highest figure recorded since March, 1934. Easier prices for beef, mutton, and onions were more than offset by gains for eggs, potatoes, and pork. Beef prices which had shown a steady advance during the first seven months of the present year, reversed direction. All meats were considerably higher as compared with the previous year. Eggs registered usual seasonal advances. Potatoes, with the new crop providing the bulk of the sales, showed an advance from 16.3¢ to 27.5¢ per peck.

The fuel and lighting index rose from 84.7 to 85.4, owing to a seasonal increase in the price of coal for a number of important centres. The sub-index for coke declined slightly from 83.3 to 83.2. Prices for both fuels were very much below the 1934 level.

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### Domestic Water Heaters

Factory sales in 1934 of water heaters for domestic use numbered 25,979 units valued at \$229,896. This total included 11,600 electric heaters at \$94,011 and 14,379 gas heaters at \$135,885. The electric heaters included 2,106 of the circulating type, 8,468 immersion type, and 1,026 storage tank type. The gas heaters included 1,022 of the automatic type and 13,357 non-automatic type. Thirteen concerns manufactured electric water heaters and 10 made gas water heaters.

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### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Vital Statistics, Preliminary, 1934. ✓
2. Domestic Water Heaters, 1934. ✓
3. Prices and Price Indexes, August.
4. Cement, Clay Products and Lime Production, June.
5. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, June.
6. Gypsum Production, June.
7. Feldspar and Salt Production, June.
8. Asbestos Production, June.
9. Canadian Grain Statistics.
10. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
11. Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Cold Storage.
12. Milling Statistics, July.
13. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, June.
14. Oil Burners, 1934. ✓
15. Electric Ironers, 1934. ✓
16. Lawn Mowers, 1934. ✓
17. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
18. Preliminary Estimate of Yield of Principal Grain Crops and Hay and Clover and Condition of Late-sown Crops, Canada.
19. Summary of Exports of Canadian Grains and Flour, August.
20. The Mineral Production of Canada in the First Six months of 1935. ✓
21. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
22. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, July.
23. Asphalt Roofing Industry, July.
24. Production of Leather Footwear, July.
25. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, June.
26. Imports of Wood Pulp, Pulp Wood and Paper, July.
27. Food in Cold Storage.
28. Imports and Exports of Soap, July.
29. Imports and Exports of Wire, July.
30. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, July.
31. Imports of Rubber, July.
32. Municipal Statistics, 1933. ✓
33. Index Numbers of Security Prices.



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