

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Department of Trade and Commerce

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - The
Economic Index Declined in the Second Week of
September Despite the Gain in Three Major Factors

The economic index reflected uneven conditions in the second week of September. While three major factors recorded gains, the declines in the other sections predominated, depressing the index from 102.3 in the preceding week to 98.7 in the week under review. The index was consequently deflected below the average for the base year of 1926, about which it has been fluctuating since the first of the year.

As the standing in the first part of September of last year was relatively high, the index dropped below the corresponding week of the preceding year for the first time in the last thirteen months. The standing for the week under review at 98.7 was 0.1 p.c. less than in the same week of 1934. The disparity was slight, but the recession for the week was unmistakable.

Bond and stock prices and speculative trading were greater than in the same week of 1934 while carloadings, wholesale prices, and bank clearings were at lower levels. The considerable margin in bond prices over the corresponding weeks in 1934 was until recently one of the main factors in the excellent showing of the present year.

The railway freight movement in the 36th week occupied an intermediate position between that of the same weeks in 1933 and 1934. The grain movement was heavy in the early weeks of September 1934, accounting for the unfavorable showing in the twelve months' comparison. The index of carloadings in the week under review was 71.0 against 75.8 last year and 73.0 in the preceding week. The gain in the first 36 weeks of 1935 was 7,075 cars over the same period of last year.

The decline in bond prices from the week of August 17 was continued to September 14. The bid quotation for the 5 p.c. 1943 Dominion government bond was 107 on September 14 against 112 on September 7. The 4½ p.c. 1944 and 1946 bonds were bid at 105 against 108½ in the same comparison. The index of inverted bond yields consequently declined from the preceding week but was somewhat higher than in the same week of last year.

The gain in wholesale prices was relatively marked in the week ended September 13. The index moved up from 71.5 to 72.2, a gain of about 1 p.c. Marked gains were shown in grain, cash No. 1 Northern wheat averaging 89.9 cents per bushel against 84.8. The average for No. 2 C.W. oats was 36.5 cents per bushel compared with 35.9. Base metals were steady at New York, tin recording a gain offsetting the recession of the preceding week. Higher prices for copper and lead at Montreal were mainly responsible for raising the index for non-ferrous metals from 70.3 to 70.6.

The index number of wholesale prices was only one tenth of one per cent below the standing for the same week of last year.

Offsetting part of the decline of the two preceding weeks, common stock prices showed a gain in the week ended September 12. The index of 112 stocks advanced from 97.3 to 98.7, and the gains were nearly general in the 13 groups of the official classification. The index of industrials advanced from 145.6 to 147.9 and the utilities index was one point higher at 47.3. The gain in the general index over the same week of last year was nearly 17 p.c.

Speculative trading on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges was greater, while a contrary tendency was shown in bank clearings.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings	Whole sale Prices	Recipro- cals of Bond Yields ²	Bank Clear- ings	Com- mon Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
Sept. 15, 1934	75.8	72.3	129.9	107.0	84.4	48.4	98.8
Sept. 7, 1935	73.0	71.5	135.9	114.5	97.3	85.1	102.3
Sept. 14, 1935	71.0	72.2	132.6	96.7	98.7	95.3	98.7

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.

Business Operations Showed Important Gain in August over the Preceding Month

A preliminary estimate of the volume of business in August recorded considerable expansion over the preceding month, an appreciable gain being indicated by available factors over 103 the index for July. The computation of the index in its final form includes 45 factors with the average for 1926 equalling 100.

One of the main elements in the favourable showing in August was the gain in mineral production. Each of the eight factors showing the trend of mining operations recorded gains, after seasonal adjustment, over the preceding month. The index of copper exports advanced to 418.7 from 339.9. Nickel exports showed a contra-seasonal gain from 12,222,000 pounds to 14,102,000. Lead production and zinc exports continued the expansion of the recent period. Gold shipments were 301,312 ounces against 270,504, and silver shipments, mainly to external markets, were more than doubled. Bauxite imported for the manufacture of aluminium amounted to 41,897,000 pounds against 26,792,000. The manufacture and movement of foodstuffs reached a slightly higher level. Flour milling was more active after seasonal adjustment. The manufacture of sugar reached the highest point for the year. The slaughtering and meat packing industry was less active than in the preceding month.

Rubber imports were heavier at 6,303,600 pounds against 2,955,000, and the manufacture of tires was greater after seasonal adjustment. Cotton imports receded to 7,027,000 pounds against 9,913,000, gains being shown in imports of cotton yarn and wool for further manufacture.

The index of forestry operations was 111.8 in August, the highest point since January 1930. The gain in the exports of planks and boards was the chief influence in raising the index. The outgoing volume was 164,452,000 feet against 101,926,000 in July. Slight gains were shown in the output of newsprint and export of wood-pulp.

The production of steel ingots was not so great as in July, while a gain was recorded in the production of pig iron. A marked decline was shown in automobile production due to the preparation for the introduction of new models. The decline in the imports of crude petroleum was slightly greater than normal for the season.

The construction industry was a bright spot for the month. The value of contracts awarded during August was \$23,837,400 against \$18,549,200, the gain in the index being 67.7 to 82.0. The seasonally adjusted gain in building permits was about 15.5 p.c. The gain in carloadings was less than normal for the season. The increase in exports from \$57,800,000 to \$71,700,000 was spectacular, amounting after seasonal adjustment to more than 27 p.c. A moderate increase was also recorded in the value of merchandise imports.

Recovery in Base Metal Mining

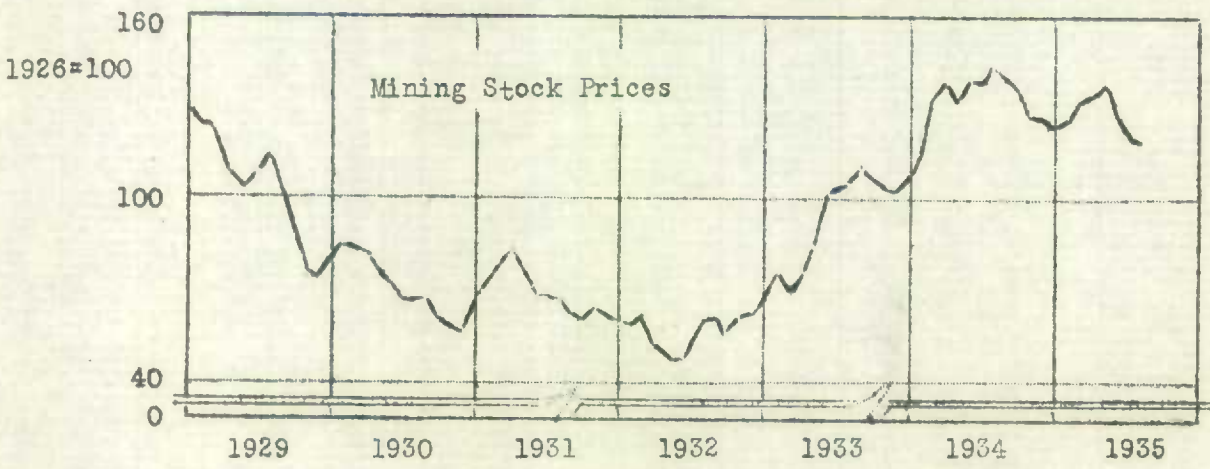
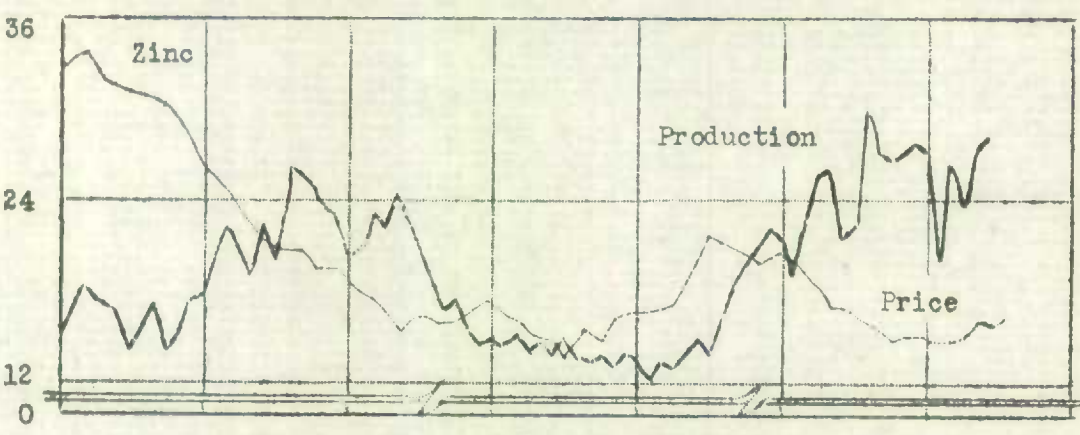
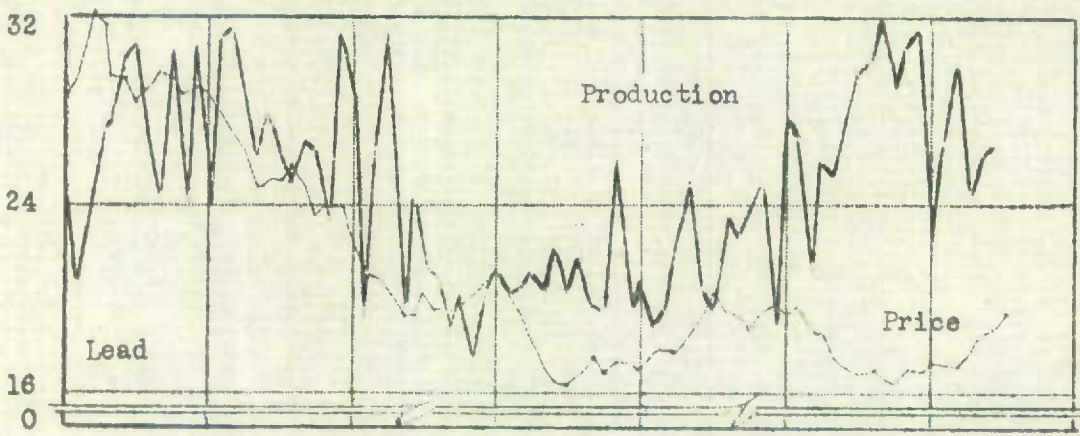
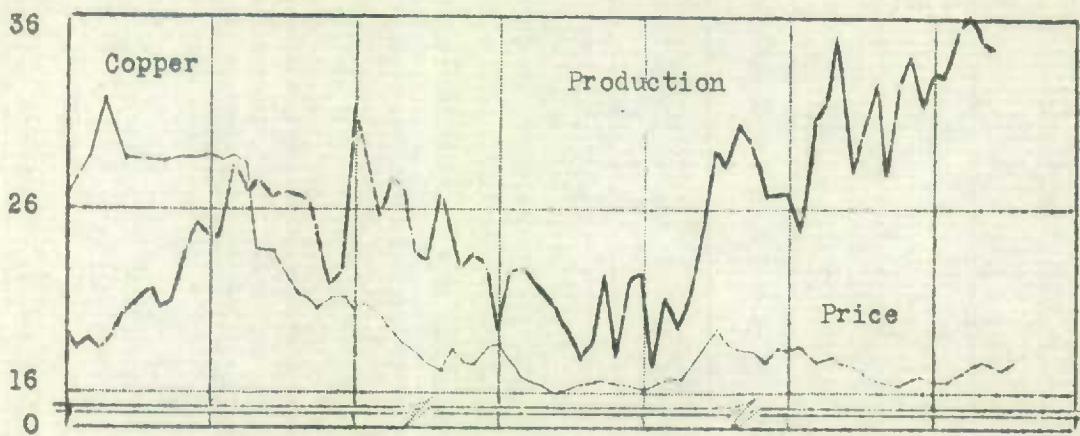
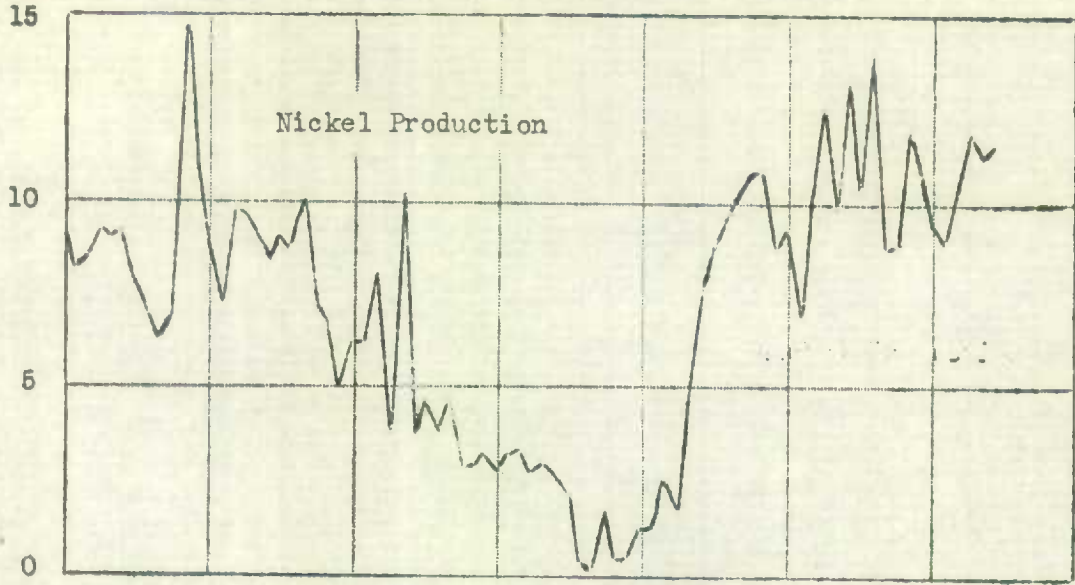
The marked expansion in the production of base metals has been characteristic of the last three years. The lowest point of the depression was reached in 1932 and the early months of 1933.

The resumption of operations in the second and third quarters of 1933 especially in nickel and copper, was pronounced. This expansion was accompanied by a considerable advance in base metal prices. A temporary peak was reached in July 1933. The subsequent reaction extended to the later part of 1934.

The advance in lead prices in the elapsed portion of 1935 has been of considerable proportions, the average price in August having been 4.16 cents per pound against 3.25 in January. Copper and zinc prices have also recovered greatly over the low levels of the first of the year.

From the chart appearing on page three, it is evident that production of each of the four metals was greater in 1934 than in the prosperous year of 1929, but prices of copper, lead and zinc are greatly below the levels of that year. Mining stock prices measured by the official index reached high levels in 1934 and in May 1935.

Production in 1,000 lb.							Six Months	
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1934	1935
Nickel	110,276	103,769	65,666	30,328	83,265	128,687	63,334	63,632
Copper	248,121	303,478	292,304	247,679	299,982	364,891	177,142	215,010
Lead	326,523	332,894	267,342	255,947	266,475	346,270	159,294	160,565
Zinc	197,267	267,644	237,245	172,284	199,132	298,580	137,397	152,119



British Commonwealth Statisticians in Conference

Statisticians representative of the leading countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations met in Conference on Friday, September 13, and made initial arrangements for discussion of and recommendations upon matters of major importance to the Empire, which come within the realm of statistics.

While the subjects for discussion may extend beyond the Agenda which has been agreed upon in advance of the Conference, it is expected that the main discussions will centre upon an examination from an Imperial standpoint of international obligations regarding statistics. It is suggested that this Conference can clarify and speed up international arrangements on numerous points of major importance. The question of uniformity of statistical classification will be discussed, including commodities in production, trade and price statistics, classification of industries in the population census and in production and labour statistics. This would enable the preparation by every government of the Empire of annual summaries of external trade with Empire and foreign countries, arranged in accordance with the agreed upon classification.

Another important matter is to form a scheme of co-operation in trade statistics whereby the origins and destinations of the more important articles of the Empire trade may be satisfactorily ascertained.

A scheme of co-operation in statistics of output of industries of major importance is suggested.

It is expected that the methods of calculating the "invisible" items of the balance of international payments and collaboration in estimating such items, including capital movements (direct and portfolio investments), tourist trade, interest payments, freight payments, insurance premiums and remittances, advertising, charitable and missionary contributions and non-commercial remittances will be considered.

Then there are such important matters as Statistics of Road Transport, Definition of Social Statistics, the Balance of International Payments, Gold Movements in International Trade, Statistics of the Blind, Calendar Reform and Empire Broadcasting.

The opening session of the Conference was held in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons. The Right Hon. R. B. Bennet presided and welcomed the delegates to the Capital of the Dominion of Canada. After a brief speech of congratulation upon the results already achieved by the statisticians and stressing the importance of their deliberations, he invited them to lunch with him at the Chateau Laurier.

J. G. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, also spoke briefly to the delegates who are as follows:

DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE OF COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIANS

United Kingdom-

- Sir Francis Floud, Chairman of Delegation.
- E.C. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., Director of Statistics,
Ministry of Labour.
- C. T. Houghton, Assistant Secretary, Economic Division,
Ministry of Agriculture.
- H. Leak, Asst. Secretary, Statistical Department,
Board of Trade.
- T. H. Hammond, Personal assistant to Mr. Leak.
- A.E. Kirkus, O.B.E., Director of Statistics,
Ministry of Transport.
- A.V. Coverley-Price, Secretary of Delegation.

Union of South Africa-

- Charles W. Pearsall, Statistician, Pretoria.

New Zealand-

- Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Butcher, Wellington.

Australia-

- Dr. Roland Wilson, Canberra.

Irish Free State -

Stanley Lyon, Dublin.

British India -

Dr. D.B. Meek, C.I.E., O.B.E., Indian Trade Commissioner.

Newfoundland -

Wallace Halfyard, St., John's.

Imperial Economic Committee -

G.S. Dunnatt, London.

On the motion of Sir Francis Floud, R. H. Coats, Dominion of Canada Statistician was appointed chairman and Mr. Herbert Marshall, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, secretary. Col. J.R. Munro, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was given charge of all arrangements in connection with the Conference.

Mr. Coats, thanking the delegates for the honor, mentioned that he was the only one present who attended in an official capacity, the first Imperial Conference of the kind held in 1922. The present is the second conference.

Thereupon the Conference adjourned until the afternoon.

Imports of Vehicles of Iron

Imports of vehicles of iron during July were valued at \$1,496,215 compared with \$2,230,659 in June, and \$1,495,159 in July, 1934. Auto parts was the main item with a value of \$1,159,000, the amount from the United States being \$1,144,000.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended Sept. 7 amounted to 44,673 cars, as against 47,670 for the corresponding week last year and 47,380 for the previous week. Labour Day holiday on Sept. 2 was responsible for some of this decrease but after adjustment the index number dropped from 73.02 to 70.99.

Argentine Wheat Situation

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Buenos Aires, writing under date of September 13 reports that the exports of wheat and wheat flour during August were 11,131,000 bushels. This is a little heavier than in July when 10,567,000 were shipped. For purpose of comparison it is interesting to note that Canada's export of wheat was 21,698,284 bushels and of flour 376,562 barrels.

He says: "Farmers are not at present free sellers of wheat, the doubtful prospects of the new crop inducing them to retain the small stocks still in their hands to provide for possible seed requirements another year; hence there is no visible selling pressure, and some of the shippers have had a little difficulty in filling their requirements.

"The market was steady throughout the month, the fluctuations being within a very limited range. Crop damage both here and in the north of the continent offset the indifference of buyers in the United Kingdom and Europe. Brazil was one of the best customers, and other ex-European customers contributed some business.

"There is good activity in the flour market, and although the exports of the current year as shown above are approximately one-third below those of last year in the same period, optimism and firmness are prevalent. Interest has been excited recently in the possibility of developing a market for Argentine flour in Costa Rica. A trial shipment made a short time ago of 500 bags created a good impression, comparing favourably with North American imports in regard to quality, and selling at a lower price in spite of the comparatively high freight rate from here.

"At the close of the month spot wheat was selling here at equal to 63 7/8¢ Canadian per bushel at current rates of exchange; and the October option 64¢ per bushel. On the same day Winnipeg October closed at 82 3/4¢.

Stocks of Foreign Corn in Canada

Stocks of foreign corn in Canada on September 6 included the following, comparative figures for the same date of 1934 being in brackets: United States 178,460 bushels (6,172,045); Argentine 341,851 (126,342); South African 2,139,871 (18,500).

World Shipments of Wheat

World shipments of wheat for the week ending September 9 amounted to 8,010,000 bushels compared with 7,395,000 for the previous week and 10,208,000 for the same week last year. North American shipments decreased slightly when compared with the previous week, while Argentine and Australian increased by 542,000 bushels and 325,000, respectively.

During the first six weeks of the present crop year world shipments amounted to 45 million bushels as compared with 64 million for the corresponding period last year. North American shipments amounted to only 15 million bushels this year as compared with 24 million in 1934-35.

Gold Production in Canada in July

The Canadian gold production in July amounted to 286,372 ounces as compared with 285,772 in June and 246,145 in July, 1934. During the seven months ending July, 1,803,549 ounces were produced, an increase of 7 per cent over the output in the corresponding period of 1934.

The following was the production by provinces, with the June figures in brackets: Ontario 187,907 (195,191) ounces; Quebec 40,236 (40,650); British Columbia 36,734 (31,210); Manitoba and Saskatchewan 11,634 (13,541); Yukon 4,814 (4,298); Nova Scotia 2,033 (882).

Receipts of jewellery and scrap at the Royal Canadian Mint in July contained 4,136 ounces of gold, and in the first seven months of 1935 the amount was 28,189 ounces.

The average price of gold on the New York market in Canadian funds in July was \$35.08 at which price the Canadian output was worth \$10,010,850 as compared with \$10,016,309 at \$35.05 per ounce in June.

Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices

A heavy turnover on the stock markets during the latter part of the week was accompanied by irregularly higher prices, causing the Investors' index for 112 common stocks to advance from 97.3 for the week ending September 5 to 98.7 for the week of September 12. The comparative index for September 13, 1934, was 84.4

Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery

Imports of farm implements and machinery were valued at \$594,455 in July, compared with \$642,217 in June, and \$355,767 in July, 1934. The July import from the United States was worth \$553,691 and from the United Kingdom \$17,864.

Canadian Trade in August

Canada's domestic exports in August amounted to \$70,738,000 compared with \$55,249,000 a year ago and \$44,723,000 in August 1933. The increase over last year was \$15,489,000 or 28 per cent and the increase over two years ago \$26,015,000 or 58 per cent. The domestic exports for August were greater than for any month since November 1930.

Canada's imports in August amounted to \$49,560,000 compared with \$43,507,000 a year ago and \$38,747,000 in August 1933. The increase over last year was \$6,053,000 or 13 per cent and over two years ago \$10,813,000 or 27 per cent.

The total trade of Canada in August amounted to \$121,260,000 compared with \$99,344,000 last year and \$83,862,000 in August 1933. The increase over last year being \$21,916,000 or 22 per cent and over two years ago \$37,378,000 or 44 per cent. The total trade for August was the largest for any month since May 1931.

Duty Collected in August

Duty collected on imports in August amounted to \$6,934,174 compared with \$6,693,004 a year ago.

Canadian Trade During the Present Fiscal Year

Domestic exports during the first five months of the present fiscal year amounted to \$278,522,265 compared with \$258,897,407 last year, \$207,624,025 two years ago and \$191,888,554 three years ago. Imports amounted to \$235,882,598 compared with \$221,539,091 last year, \$161,448,239 two years ago and \$187,136,546 three years ago. Total trade amounted to \$519,375,321 compared with \$483,395,651, \$371,341,878 and \$382,319,625 in the same comparison.

Excelsior Production in 1934

The production of excelsior, wood wool and excelsior pads, mats and wrappers during 1934 amounted to a value of \$164,857 compared with \$136,478 in 1933. The principal woods used are poplar, the cottonwood species and basswood, although poplar is preferred because of its cheapness, abundance, softness, straight grain, and the toughness of its fibres. The poplar is considered a "tree weed" and its use for the manufacture of excelsior is of considerable economic importance from the forestry standpoint.

Stocks of Unmanufactured Tobacco on Hand

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco on hand on June 30 amounted to 76,910,459 standard pounds, compared with 81,580,513 on March 31, and 82,247,006 on June 30, 1934. Of that amount Canadian tobaccos were 64,483,147 pounds and the remainder imported tobaccos.

Stocks of Canadian tobacco at the end of June included the following: Bright Virginia, flue-cured, 33,046,319 standard pounds, burley 21,749,473, air or fire-cured 2,421,767, cigar leaf 4,545,163, large pipe varieties 2,274,598, and small pipe varieties 445,827.

Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks

The general mining stock index for the week of September 12 rose 2.7 points from the previous week to 117.6. The index was 139.3 for the same week in 1934. With the senior golds leading the way, an appreciable rally was witnessed in this section, the index rising from 104.8 for the week of September 5 to 108.3. Last year's comparative index was 136.9. With the exception of Hudson Bay, base metals were slightly lower, the index declining from 157.2 to 156.6. The index for the same period last year was 154.7.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending September 6 amounted to 14,161,639 bushels, compared with 4,802,509 in the previous week and 15,573,590 during the corresponding week last year. Marketings for the week were as follows, with figures for the corresponding week last year in brackets: Manitoba 2,098,352 (2,985,337) bushels; Saskatchewan 8,682,159 (7,837,653); Alberta 3,391,128 (5,750,600). Crop year to date: Manitoba 3,661,833 (13,423,695); Saskatchewan 12,946,199 (20,019,307); Alberta 7,745,460 (13,657,625); Total 24,353,490 (47,100,627) bushels.

Creamery Butter Production

Creamery butter production in August amounted to 33,157,161 pounds, a sharp increase of 8.6 per cent over the 30,521,050 production of a year ago. From Quebec westward all the provinces showed increases. Quebec rose from 10,504,831 to 11,200,000, Ontario from 9,306,907 to 10,009,598, Manitoba from 2,660,820 to 3,028,586, Saskatchewan from 2,928,709 to 3,493,100, Alberta from 3,203,000 to 3,500,000 and British Columbia from 567,666 to 630,500. Saskatchewan had a percentage gain of 19.3.

During the first eight months of 1935 the production was 167,105,924 pounds compared with 167,537,327 in the corresponding period last year, the decrease being 0.3 per cent. Gains were made by Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on September 13 amounted to 205,929,171 bushels as compared with 198,121,468 a week earlier, and 217,376,379 on the same date last year. Canadian wheat in the United States totalled 17,810,777 bushels against 17,962,653 a week ago and 11,579,502 on the comparative date of 1934. Canadian wheat at Buffalo on the 13th amounted to 14,541,159 bushels. Wheat in transit on the lakes is reported as 3,360,908 bushels compared with 3,581,803 a week ago. United States wheat in Canada showed no change from the previous week when two bushels were in store.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending September 13 amounted to 2,310,992 bushels compared with 1,245,806 in the previous week and 2,878,625 in the corresponding week last year. Clearances by ports were as follows, with last year's corresponding figures in brackets: Montreal 1,338,192, the largest this season, (601,176) bushels; United States ports 672,000 (1,050,000); Sorel 200,000 (nil); Vancouver-New Westminster 100,800 (497,583); Churchill nil (359,006). Crop year to September 13: Montreal 5,516,748 (6,129,935); United States ports 2,080,000 (4,962,000); Vancouver-New Westminster 2,039,844 (3,948,439); Sorel 922,987 (901,878); Churchill 600,000 (2,417,193); Quebec 49,315 (654,860); Total 11,208,894 (19,014,305).

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 increased from 71.5 for the week ending September 6 to 72.2 for the week ending September 13. Price advances were much more numerous than recessions and several new highs for the year were reached.

Vegetable Products mounted from 65.2 to 67.1. The export movement in wheat continued in good volume and grain prices advanced. Manitoba No. 1 wheat reached a new high for the year of 91¢ per bushel at Winnipeg and feed grains were stronger. Higher prices were reported for flour, vegetable oils and potatoes while raw sugar showed a small decline. Animal Products rose from 70.6 to 71.3. A healthy demand was apparent on the livestock markets and heavy runs of cattle were absorbed at attractive prices. Eggs were firmer, due largely to cooler weather and a growing export demand; a strong undertone was reported generally with grade A large eggs commanding the highest price of the year at Montreal. Fresh meats and milk products were up but cured meats and fats showed slightly easier tendencies.

Raw silk again made a spectacular advance to a new high for the year but was not of sufficient weight to move the index for Textiles which remained at 70.3. Higher prices for copper and lead were mainly responsible for raising the index for Non-Ferrous Metals from 70.3 to 70.6 but Wood, Iron, Non-Metallic Minerals and Chemicals remained unchanged at 64.2, 87.1, 85.1 and 79.5, respectively.

Canadian Farm Products rose from 61.6 to 64.2. Field Products advanced from 54.5 to 58.0 chiefly because of strength in grains and potatoes while higher prices for livestock and eggs increased the index for Animal Products from 73.6 to 74.6.

Canal Traffic at the Soo

Total freight passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal, Canadian and United States locks, during August amounted to 7,731,060 tons as against 6,989,719 in 1934, an increase of 10.6 per cent. Wheat shipments more than doubled, increasing from 17,314,202 bushels last year to 38,722,817, but other grains declined from 4,439,417 bushels to 1,287,846. Iron ore increased from 4,316,053 tons to 4,801,324 and west bound stone increased from 33,537 tons to 101,459.

Welland Ship Canal Traffic in August

With an increase in wheat shipments of 5,867,000 bushels, 12,371 tons in petroleum and other oils, 80,899 tons in wood pulp and 24,972 tons in soft coal, total traffic on the Welland Ship Canal increased from 1,272,951 tons for August, 1934, to 1,333,875 tons. Several commodities, however, showed heavy decreases; pulpwood was down by 77,613 tons, iron ore by 53,053, barley by 23,845 tons and oats by 13,012.

Traffic on the St. Lawrence Canals in August

Total freight through the St. Lawrence Canals in August amounted to 1,023,684 tons as against 866,256 in August, 1934. The large increases were: wheat 100,379 tons, or from 162,970 tons to 263,349, west bound corn 29,547, pulpwood 17,964 tons and hard coal 17,516 tons.

Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries

Canada's domestic exports to the United Kingdom in August amounted to \$32,669,064 compared with \$23,122,261 a year ago, an increase of 41 per cent. Exports to the United States were \$24,906,302 compared with \$17,251,415, an increase of 44 per cent.

Exports to British Empire countries amounted to \$38,787,234 compared with \$29,601,537, a gain of 31 per cent, and to foreign countries \$31,950,602 compared with \$25,647,838, a gain of 24 per cent.

The following were the exports to other leading countries, with the 1934 figures in brackets: Australia \$1,865,042 (\$1,219,105); New Zealand \$619,109 (\$582,176); British South Africa \$1,164,408 (\$2,115,874); British India \$317,982 (\$408,467); Newfoundland \$505,914 (\$580,614); Belgium \$895,702 (\$1,539,084); France \$638,299 (\$979,149); Japan \$860,689 (\$1,588,181); Netherlands \$941,014 (\$449,181); Norway \$469,342 (\$548,663).

Building Permits in August

The value of the building permits issued during August was \$4,293,058, compared with \$4,266,224 in July and \$3,764,425 a year ago, an increase over August, 1934, being 14 per cent. The value of the building authorized in each month of the present year has been higher than in the corresponding month in the last two years, while the cumulative total of \$33,186,353 for the first eight months of 1935 has been higher than in the last three years. In 1934 the total was \$17,433,272.

Character of August Exports

Canada's domestic exports which totalled \$70,738,000 in August represent an increase of 28 per cent over August, 1934. Increase in the export of alcoholic beverages was shown, rising from \$509,000 in August 1934 to \$715,000, due chiefly through increased buying by the United States. Wheat shipments were heavier, \$17,604,000 compared with \$12,868,000. Shipments to the United Kingdom at \$14,016,000 almost doubled and those to the United States were valued at \$2,404,000 compared with \$355,000. Un-manufactured leather exports rose from \$178,000 to \$297,000; meats from \$1,345,000 to \$1,768,000; raw wool from \$78,000 to \$195,000; paper, chiefly newsprint, from \$6,808,000 to \$8,101,000; planks and boards from \$2,555,000 to \$3,206,000; shingles from \$442,000 to \$966,000.

Automobile exports were higher at \$1,868,000 compared with \$1,459,000 in August last year, and parts thereof rose from \$201,000 to \$235,000; farm implements from \$188,000 to \$508,000; machinery from \$386,000 to \$634,000; pig iron and ingots from \$97,000 to \$137,000.

In the non-ferrous metals, aluminium exports were worth \$1,518,000 against \$267,000; copper \$3,187,000 compared with \$1,765,000; raw gold \$528,000 against \$318,000; lead \$900,000 compared with \$564,000; nickel \$4,080,000 compared with \$2,469,000; and silver \$1,979,000 compared with \$603,000. Asbestos was higher in August at \$594,000 against \$375,000 and coal \$175,000 compared with \$129,000.

Sugar exports declined from \$163,000 in August 1934 to \$72,000; furs, chiefly raw, from \$1,054,000 to \$968,000; pulp wood from \$1,339,000 to \$1,231,000 and square timber from \$269,000 to \$82,000.

Butter Exports

August butter exports amounted to 373 cwt. valued at \$8,736 against 478 cwt. at \$10,796 in August 1934. The supply to Newfoundland was 166 cwt.

Export of Cheese

Cheese from Canada went to 20 countries in August, amounting to 64,796 cwt. at \$675,121. During August last year the export was 75,676 cwt. at \$704,556. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom was 62,376 cwt.

August Egg Exports

The export of eggs amounted to 16,940 dozen in August, showing a decrease from July when the export was 21,007 dozen, but an increase over the August 1934 total of 9,640. Bermuda was the leading Purchaser with 13,020 dozen.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Exports of Canadian Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, August.
2. Summary of Canada's Exports, August.
3. Trade Trends, September - August, 1932-33 to 1934-35.
4. Production of Creamery Butter, August.
5. Building Permits, August.
6. Summary of Canal Traffic, August.
7. Summary of the Trade of Canada, July.
8. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
9. Trade of Canada by Months, April 1932 to August 1935.
10. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco during Quarter ending June 30, 1935.
11. Excelsior, 1934.
12. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
13. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, July.
14. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, July.
15. Gold Production in July.
16. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
17. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products and Refrigerators, July.
18. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, July.
19. Exports of Canadian Paints and Varnishes, July.
20. Argentine Wheat Situation.
21. Canadian Grain Statistics.
22. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.

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