

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Department of Trade and Commerce

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OF STATISTICS

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - Economic  
Index Declined 3.7 p.c. from the Preceding Week  
and 1.2 p.c. from the Same Week of Last Year

Three important economic factors recorded gains in the week ended September 21, but the weekly index prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined 3.7 p.c. from 98.7 to 95.1. The declines in bond prices and bank clearings were the main influences in depressing the general index. The index has declined for two successive weeks and has consequently broken away somewhat from the stabilized level of the first eight months of the year.

A declining trend was also shown in the same week of last year. The drop twelve months ago was occasioned by the decline in carloadings which, after seasonal adjustment, reached a relatively low level near the end of September, 1934. The economic index, however, showed the slight decline of 1.2 p.c. from the same week of last year, the standing being 95.1 against 96.3 in the week of September 22, 1934. The price of high-grade bonds was the only factor of the six to show a decline in the long-term comparison. Carloadings showed a gain of 1.5 p.c., and the indexes of commodity and common stock prices recorded increases of 1.1 p.c. and 17.3 p.c., respectively. The standing of common stock prices was shown by the index of 98.5 in the latest week against 84.0 in the corresponding week of 1934.

The railway freight movement was accelerated in the 37th week of the year. The gain over the preceding week was 9,621 cars. Although a holiday affected the comparison with the preceding week, the seasonally adjusted index moved up from 71.1 to 76.9. The loadings of miscellaneous freight increased by 1,109 cars over the same week of 1934, indicating a speeding up in the distribution of commodities during the last twelve months. The cumulative total for miscellaneous commodities in the first 37 weeks of 1935 was 376,000 cars against 350,000 in the same period of 1934, representing a gain of no less than about 26,000 cars.

Wholesale prices showed a gain for the third consecutive week. The standing is now definitely above that of the same period of 1934. While it cannot yet be said that wholesale prices have broken out of the fluctuating range of the last twenty months, the recent trend in grain and metal prices is a significant development.

The advance in grain prices was a striking feature of the week. Wheat was strong at 94.2 cents per bushel against an average of 89.9 cents in the preceding week. General advances were recorded in coarse grains. Led by copper, non-ferrous metals moved to a higher level, the index being 71.7 against 70.6. Advances were shown at New York in copper, lead and zinc. The increase in the domestic price of copper in the United States was from 8.50 cents per pound to 9.00 cents. Declines were shown in the Canadian indexes for textile and wood and paper groups. The advance in the index of Canadian farm products was from 64.2 to 66.3.

The general level of common stock prices was not greatly changed in the week ended September 19. Several of the industrial <sup>groups</sup> made moderate advances, the index for 87 industrials being 148.7 against 147.9 in the preceding month. Utilities, on the other hand, weakened somewhat, the index of 20 issues receding from 47.3 to 46.7.

Dominion government bonds reached lower levels in the week ended September 21. On that day the bid quotation for the 5 p.c. 1943 bond was 105 $\frac{1}{4}$  compared with 107 at the end of the preceding week. The 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. 1944 and 1946 bonds were 103 against 105 in the same comparison.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components  
1926-100

Week Ended	Car loadings <sup>1</sup>	Whole-sale Prices	Recipro-cals of Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clear-ings	Com-mon Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
Sept. 22, 1934	75.8	71.9	130.0	88.0	84.0	62.8	96.3
Sept. 14, 1935	71.1	72.2	132.6	96.7	98.7	95.3	98.7
Sept. 21, 1935	76.9	72.7	119.9	90.2	98.5	166.6	95.1

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 Reached a New High Point on the Recovery in August

Business operations reached in August a new peak for the recovery, the index mounting to 107.9 against 103.0 in the preceding month. The index was consequently greater than at any time since September, 1930. The advance to the highest point for nearly five years was partly due to the acceleration in mining, sawmilling, construction, power and the flow of Canadian produce to external markets.

The index of mineral production based on nine significant factors reached a new high point in history. The index was 165.8, regarding the average for 1926 as equal to 100. The gain over the preceding month was 22.5 p.c. the standing at that time being 135.3. The adjusted gains in the exports of nickel and copper were 25.5 p.c. and 23.2 p.c., respectively. An even greater percentage gain was recorded in zinc exports. The gold shipments from Canadian mines were up no less than 25.4 p.c., and silver shipments were especially heavy in the month under review.

The index of manufacturing operations moved up one point at 102.7.

The automobile industry was relatively inactive following the heavy operations of the season. Imports of crude rubber recorded a gain of 129.8 p.c. and crude petroleum imports were 6.5 p.c. less than in the preceding month.

Forestry operations were more active in August, the export of planks and boards at over 164,000,000 feet being greater than in any month since October, 1929.

The adjusted gain in construction contracts awarded was 21.1 p.c. and the percentage increase in building permits was nearly as great.

The export of merchandise from Canada made an excellent showing in August, rising to \$71,700,000 as compared with \$57,800,000 in the preceding month. The gain in crop products, metals, wood and paper constituted the major portion of the advance.

Indexes of Business Operations, August 1935 compared with  
July 1935 and August 1934

Indexes, 1926=100	August 1935	July 1935	August 1934
Physical Volume of Business	107.9	103.0	99.0
Industrial Production	110.3	104.0	99.8
Manufacturing	102.7	101.7	100.7
Mineral Production	165.8	135.3	135.7
Construction	69.8	58.1	39.9
Electric Power	206.2	199.4	184.8
Distribution	101.3	100.2	96.7

## Births, Deaths and Marriages in August

Births registered in 67 cities and towns of Canada having a population of 10,000 and over, in August numbered 6,888, deaths 3,496 and marriages 3,209, as compared with 6,767 births, 3,554 deaths and 2,952 marriages in August last year, showing increases of 2 per cent and 9 per cent in births and marriages respectively and a decrease of 1½ per cent in deaths.

Births registered during the eight months January - August of this year totalled 54,201, deaths 32,517 and marriages 21,702 as against 53,452 births, 30,747 deaths and 20,536 marriages during the corresponding eight months of last year. This comparison shows increases of 1½ per cent in births, 6 per cent in deaths and six per cent in marriages.

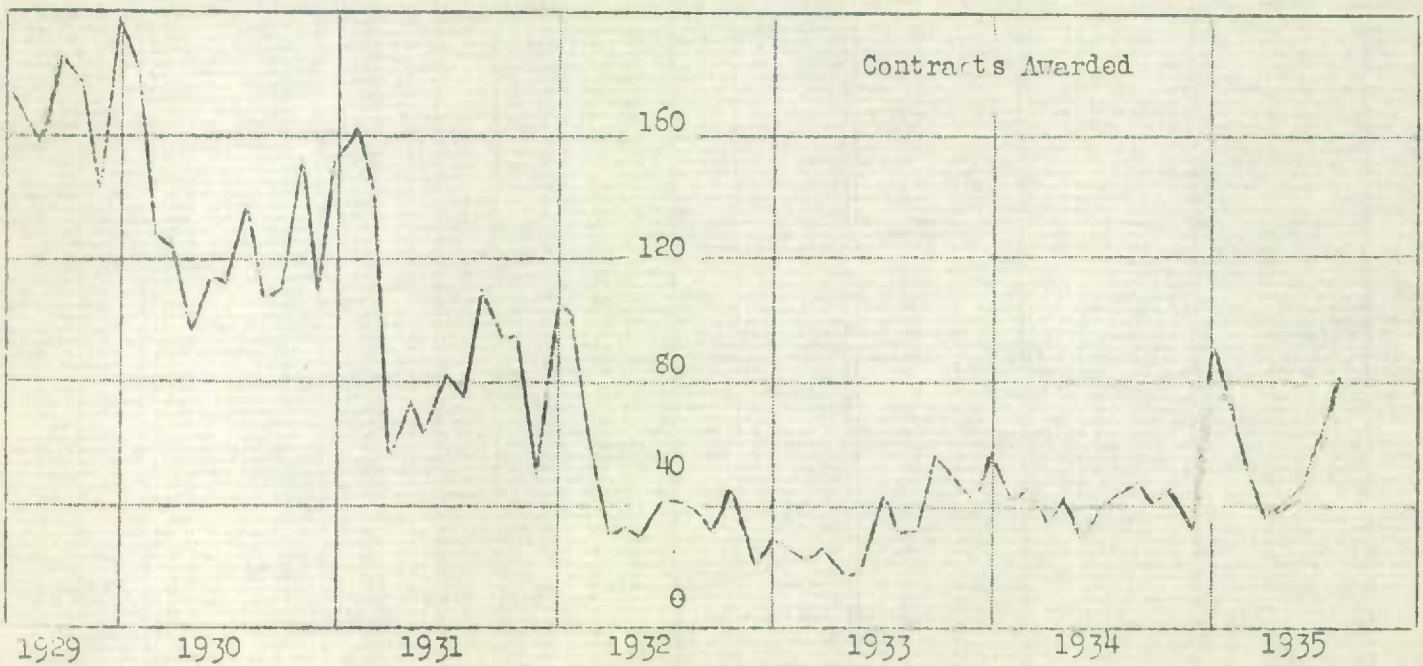
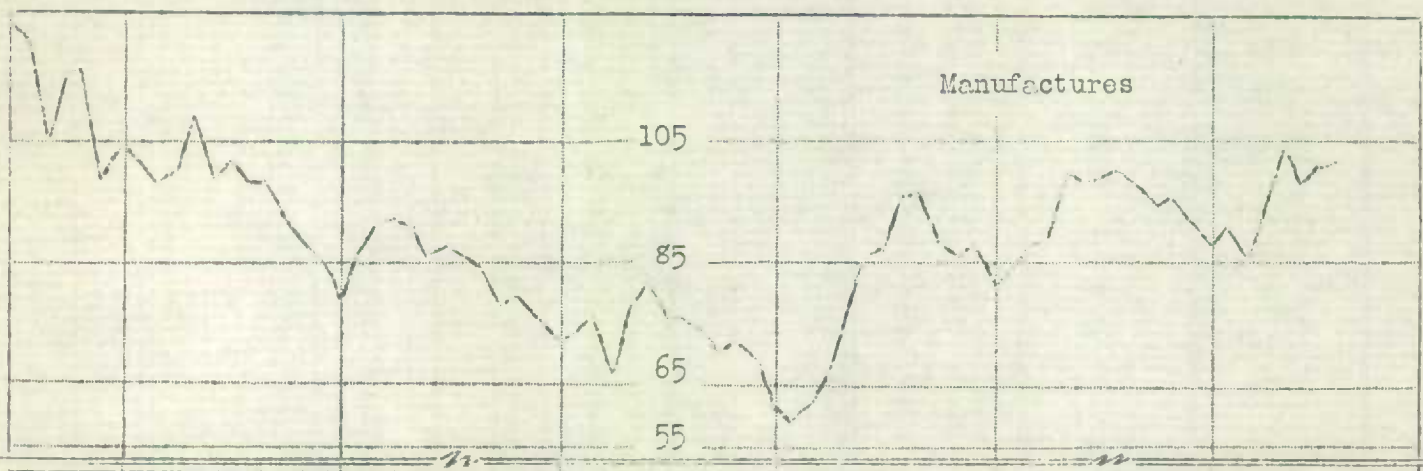
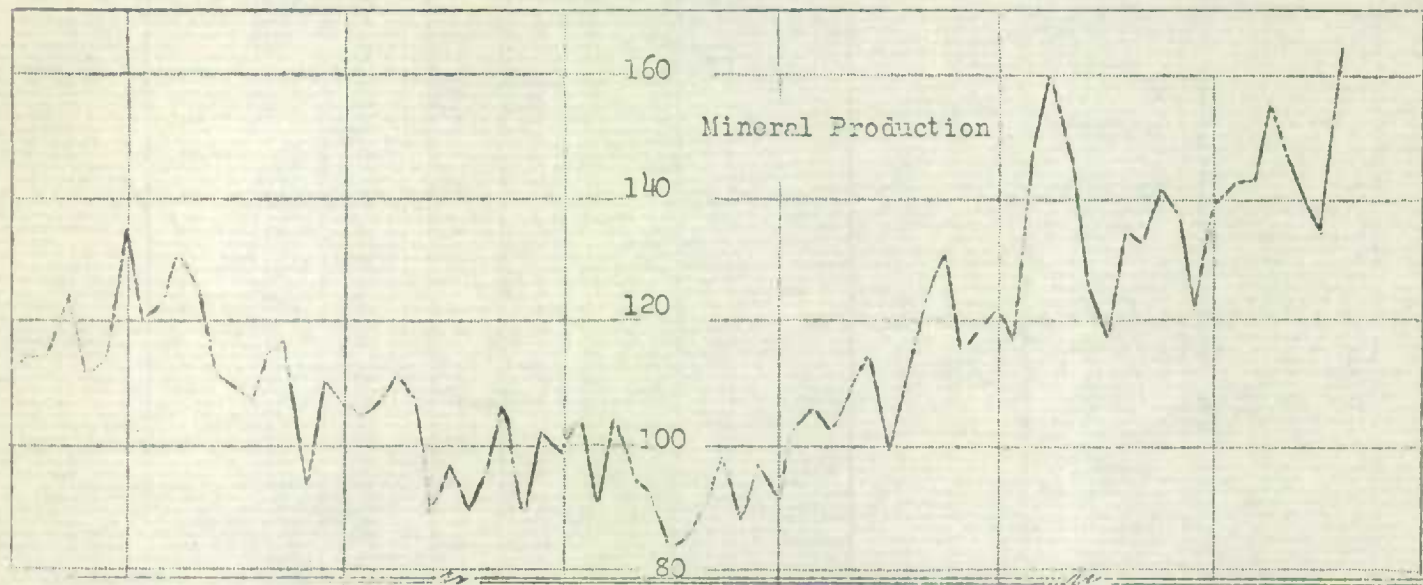
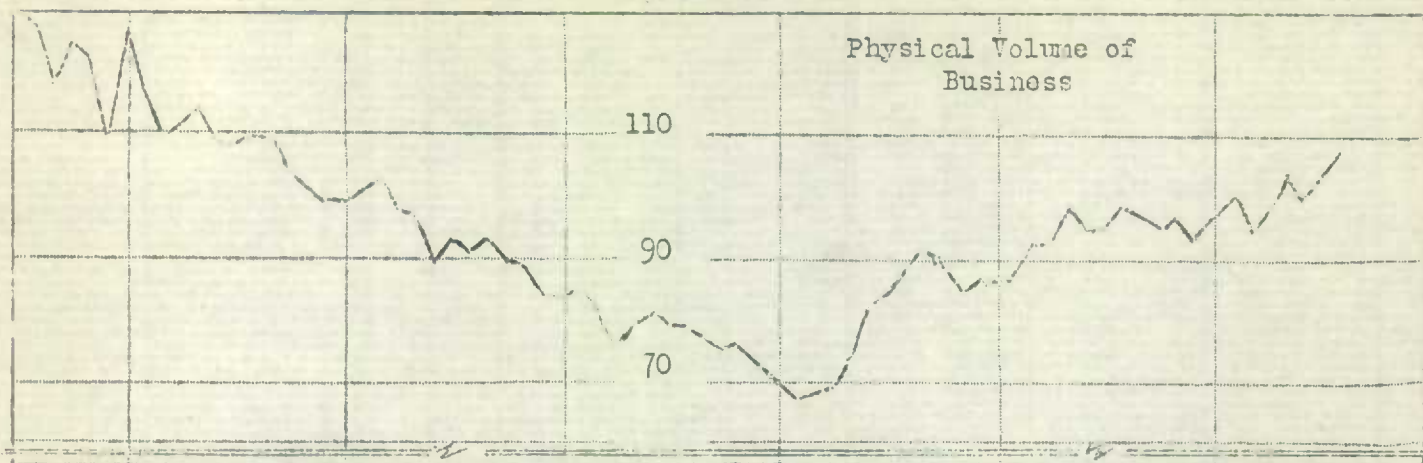
## Imports of Rubber in August

Rubber imports into Canada during August were valued at \$889,254 as compared with \$528,765 in July, and \$707,681 in August, 1934. The large item was raw rubber, coming from the following countries; Straits Settlements 5,511,682 lb. valued at \$616,240; United States 698,813 lb. at \$80,990; Ceylon 59,362 lb. at \$6,267, and the United Kingdom 33,788 lb. at \$4,325.



Indexes of Business and Production with Seasonal Adjustment

1926=100





Exports to Empire Countries in August

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire .....	\$29,601,537	\$38,787,234	/ 9,185,697	/ 31.0
Australia .....	1,219,105	1,865,042	/ 645,937	/ 53.0
British Guiana .....	64,021	80,967	/ 16,946	/ 26.5
British India .....	408,467	317,982	- 90,485	- 22.2
British S. Africa ...	2,115,874	1,164,408	- 951,466	- 45.0
British W. Indies ...	607,416	655,575	/ 48,159	/ 7.9
Irish F. State .....	309,424	180,679	- 128,745	- 41.6
Newfoundland .....	580,514	505,914	- 74,700	- 12.9
New Zealand .....	582,176	619,109	/ 36,933	/ 6.3
United Kingdom .....	23,122,261	32,699,564	/ 9,547,303	/ 41.3

Exports to Foreign Countries in August

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$25,647,838	\$31,950,602	/ 6,302,764	/ 24.6
Argentina .....	410,081	492,013	/ 81,932	/ 20.0
Belgium .....	1,539,084	895,702	- 643,382	- 41.8
China .....	419,715	296,894	- 122,821	- 29.3
Colombia .....	43,698	83,525	/ 39,827	/ 91.1
France .....	979,149	638,299	- 340,850	- 34.8
Germany .....	311,026	304,411	- 6,615	- 2.1
Italy .....	343,803	222,415	- 121,388	- 35.3
Japan .....	1,588,181	860,689	- 727,492	- 45.8
Netherlands .....	449,181	941,014	/ 491,833	/ 109.5
Norway .....	548,683	469,342	- 79,341	- 14.5
United States .....	17,251,415	24,906,302	/ 7,654,887	/ 44.4

Exports to Empire Countries in Five Months Ending August

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire .....	\$137,441,531	\$139,437,346	/ 1,995,815	/ 1.5
Australia .....	7,028,531	8,206,763	/ 1,178,232	/ 16.8
British Guiana .....	351,245	414,925	/ 63,680	/ 18.1
British India .....	1,938,675	1,503,761	- 434,914	- 22.4
British S. Africa ..	5,637,229	5,744,293	/ 107,064	/ 1.9
British W. Indies ..	3,234,612	3,052,907	- 181,705	- 5.6
Irish F. State .....	1,998,285	1,109,851	- 888,534	- 44.5
Newfoundland .....	2,786,470	2,736,500	- 49,970	- 1.8
New Zealand .....	2,764,190	3,423,872	/ 659,682	/ 23.9
United Kingdom .....	109,049,397	109,547,105	/ 497,708	/ 0.5

Exports to Foreign Countries in Five Months Ending August

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$121,455,876	\$139,084,919	/ 17,629,043	/ 14.5
Argentina .....	1,635,387	2,388,864	/ 753,477	/ 46.1
Belgium .....	5,249,831	3,679,579	- 1,570,252	- 29.9
China .....	1,709,145	1,727,591	/ 18,445	/ 1.1
Colombia .....	363,078	419,508	/ 56,430	/ 15.5
France .....	4,191,726	2,944,901	- 1,246,825	- 29.7
Germany .....	3,204,971	1,388,932	- 1,816,039	- 56.7
Italy .....	1,220,507	849,712	- 370,795	- 30.4
Japan .....	5,663,755	5,176,516	- 487,239	- 8.6
Netherlands .....	6,184,864	3,413,843	- 2,771,021	- 44.8
Norway .....	2,137,218	1,877,672	- 259,546	- 12.1
United States .....	80,509,865	105,461,267	/ 24,951,402	/ 31.0

Corn Stocks

Stocks of foreign corn in Canada on September 13 included the following, with corresponding figures for last year in brackets: Argentina 483,644 (96,221) bushels; South African 1,886,154 (18,500).



### Index Number. of Security Prices

A technical reaction caused the Investors' Index number of Security Prices of 112 common stocks to decrease fractionally to 98.5 for the week ending September 19 from 98.7 in the previous week. During the same week last year the index was 84.0.

### Refined Sugar

Imports of refined sugar in August amounted to 344,300 pounds, almost all from the United States, and exports totalled 217,700, going mainly to Newfoundland and the British West Indies. Exports have decreased considerably this year.

### August Imports

Imports from British Empire countries in August amounted to \$17,387,118 compared with \$14,386,871 a year ago. The following were the imports from the leading countries, with the 1934 figures in brackets: United Kingdom \$11,718,035 (\$9,756,052), Australia \$662,320 (\$587,632), Barbados \$642,351 (\$1,243,441), Straits Settlements \$810,023 (\$154,100), British India \$611,396 (\$400,256), Jamaica \$425,163 (\$687,334), New Zealand \$265,897 (\$293,832).

Imports from foreign countries amounted to \$32,172,945 compared with \$29,120,460. By countries: United States \$26,391,774 (\$24,284,212), Germany \$1,033,540 (\$72,044), France \$718,949 (\$603,398), Colombia \$672,459 (\$970,785), Belgium \$533,046 (\$315,619), Netherlands \$439,475 (\$269,319), Venezuela \$190,140 (\$483), Japan \$311,539 (\$323,413).

### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended September 13 amounting to 54,341 cars, were 9,621 cars over the previous week and 777 higher than in the corresponding week last year. The index number rose from 75.77 last year to 76.87. Grain loadings in the western division reached their highest levels in the 37th week in both 1934 and 1935.

### Export of Rubber in August

Rubber exports were valued at \$1,056,497 in August, compared with \$1,119,124 in July, and \$1,071,531 in August, 1934. Pneumatic tire casings, going to 71 countries, were again the largest item. The August exports were 58,335 tires at \$539,280 compared with 59,382 at \$442,344 in August, 1934. The export of canvas shoes with rubber soles at 140,102 pairs with a value of \$75,506, compared with 138,308 pairs at \$78,224 in August last year.

### Export of Planks and Boards

The export of planks and boards in August showed an increase over both July, 1935, and August, 1934. The total in August was 164,452,000 ft. at \$3,205,835, compared with 101,926,000 at \$2,248,599 in July, and 135,135,000 at \$2,554,687 in August, 1934. The United Kingdom was the leading market during the month. The amount going to that country was 84,713,000 ft., followed by the United States with 50,597,000 ft.

The export of douglas fir planks and boards during August amounted to 79,768,000 ft., birch 12,729,000 ft., cedar 3,980,000, pine 12,447,000, hemlock 12,072,000, spruce planks and boards 41,508,000.

### World Wheat Situation

World shipments of wheat and wheatflour have been below those of the corresponding weeks of 1934 for each of the seven weeks since August 1. The principal reductions are found in North American, Argentine and Australian shipments, with slightly offsetting increases in shipments from the U.S.S.R. and the Danubian countries. Total world shipments from August 1 to September 16 have amounted to 54 million bushels -- a decline of 20.7 million bushels, or 28 per cent in comparison with the same period of 1934.



European demand can still be described as spasmodic and hesitant but it is improving, as shown by larger clearances from Atlantic ports during the past week. The stocks of wheat on passage on September 14 were only 18,792,000 bushels compared with 35,208,000 a year ago. Stocks held in ports tributary to the large consuming centres of Europe are also well below those held in mid-September of 1934. Thus the heavier purchases of wheat during the past ten days have been really necessary. The estimates of European import demand for the whole 1935-36 season, as released by the recognized authorities, give little hope for any improvement compared with the low 1934-35 movement. This view is supported by the small clearances to date and by the improved crops in many of the principal importing countries.

While the world demand situation may, from this angle, be regarded as bearish, further investigation from the Canadian viewpoint reveals some bright aspects. These include the dwindling supplies of southern Hemisphere old crop wheat, the narrowing spreads between Canadian and Southern Hemisphere wheat prices, and the probability of considerable exports to the United States. In general, the lowered supplies available from other sources will divert demand to Canadian wheat and although total world demand may be no greater than in 1934-35, Canada may benefit by securing a greater percentage of such demand.

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#### Wheat Situation in the United States

A further small reduction in the estimates of spring wheat production was made in the official release of September 10. This brings the total 1935 crop to 595 million bushels compared with 497 millions in 1934 and a five-year average, 1928-32, of 861 millions. With the reduced carry-over into the 1935-36 season, total supplies of wheat are even lower than in the preceding year when imports were necessary. The spring wheat of 1935 is low in test weight and the fall wheat low in protein so that the prices of heavy, high protein samples have been carried above those of last year's quotations. All other grades are about 10 cents lower than in 1934 and a very wide spread exists between the light weight, rust-shrunken samples and the better classes of wheat. It is this condition and the high premiums paid for high quality wheat which permit the importation of Canadian wheat over a 42-cent tariff. The processing tax of 30 cents per bushel must be paid regardless of quality; obviously, millers favour the high quality wheat that gives a larger yield and is much easier to mill.

The feed situation in the United States is much easier this year. The 1935 corn crop is now estimated at 2,184,000,000 bushels compared with only 1,377,000,000 bushels in 1934 - an improvement of nearly 59 per cent. Similarly oats are estimated at 1,182,000,000 bushels for 1935 - an increase of 125 per cent over the 1934 production of 526 million bushels. The 1935 barley crop is 165 million bushels or 140 per cent above the 1934 production of 118 million bushels. Hay, pastures and other feeds are similarly improved. Generally speaking, the feed situation has returned to an almost normal condition from the abnormally poor condition of 1934. This would indicate lower utilization of wheat in animal feeding, but large quantities of shrunken spring wheat cannot be satisfactorily utilized in any other way.

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#### Concentrated Milk in August

The combined production of all kinds of concentrated milk in August was 10,538,753 pounds, compared with 11,558,542 in the preceding month and 9,622,441 in August, 1934. Evaporated milk and skim milk powder continue to show increases over 1934 and a slight increase is recorded for condensed milk.

The combined production of the various items in the eight months ended August 31 was 75,894,008 pounds, an increase over the corresponding period of 1934 of 10,224,310, or 16 per cent. There was an increase of 21 per cent in the production of evaporated milk, of 16 per cent in the output of skim milk powder, and an increase of eight per cent in the production of condensed milk.

Evaporated milk shows an increase in quantity exported, compared with a year ago, but the exports of condensed milk and milk powder were less. Total exports for the three items combined was 3,263,100 pounds, compared with 2,833,500 in August, 1934. The importation of concentrated milk was small, the several items combined totalling only 3,509 pounds.

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#### Raw Sugar Imports in August

Raw sugar imports in August amounted to 94,353,100 pounds which was considerably above the monthly average this year. All of it came from British Empire countries as



follows: Barbados 30,455,200, Trinidad 22,071,500, Fiji 10,208,000, Jamaica 9,741,300, British Guiana 9,678,500, Smaller British West Indies 5,981,800, Australia 3,349,600, British South Africa 2,867,200.

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#### Production of Iron and Steel

Production of pig iron in Canada at 54,414 tons in August compares with 50,613 in July and 41,485 in August, 1934. The improvement over July occurred mostly in the foundry grade, which increased from 428 in July to 14,070 tons and in the malleable grade, which jumped from 5,994 in July to 10,338 tons. The cumulative production for the eight months ending with August totalled 364,704 tons, as against 236,071 in the same period of 1934 and 103,132 tons in the first eight months of 1933.

The output of ferro-alloys fell off sharply in August, to 3,893 tons from 7,269 in July. The August, 1934, production was 2,458 tons. Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings amounted to 82,488 tons, the first month since February to show a decline from the preceding month. The August, 1934, production was 63,504 tons. The cumulative total for the eight months amounted to 556,752 tons, as compared with 527,673 tons and 228,199 in the same periods of the two preceding years.

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#### Automobile Production in August

Production of automobiles in Canada numbered 7,692 units in August, the lowest output for any month of the year to date and 41 per cent less than in the previous month. During August 1934, production totalled 9,904 units. For the first eight months of the year the total was 132,027 units, as against 103,102, 50,881, and 51,208 in the three preceding years.

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#### Wheat Marketings

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending September 13 amounted to 17,740,865 bushels, an increase of 3,569,226 over the previous week, but a decrease from the same week last year when 22,565,311 bushels were marketed. By provinces the receipts were, with last year's figures in brackets: Manitoba 1,756,312 (3,684,369) bushels; Saskatchewan 12,056,920 (10,977,625); Alberta 3,927,633 (5,903,317). Crop year to date: Manitoba 5,418,145 (19,108,064) bushels; Saskatchewan 25,003,117 (30,996,932); Alberta 11,673,093 (19,560,942); Total 42,094,355 (69,665,938) bushels;

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#### Index Numbers of Security Prices

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#### Petroleum Products Industry

The output of 51 concerns included in the petroleum products industry in 1934 was valued at \$76,242,914, representing the highest annual value since 1930, when the outturn was \$91,787,494 by 28 plants. The 1934 production from the 42 plants refining crude petroleum totalled \$75,691,078, and for the nine concerns engaged chiefly in the compounding of lubricating oils and greases, \$551,836.

The selling value of products at the works, by provinces, was as follows: Quebec \$21,664,598; Ontario \$24,211,553; Manitoba \$1,142,254; Saskatchewan \$5,944,278; Alberta \$8,602,050; British Columbia \$8,199,642, other provinces \$6,478,539.

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#### Registrations of Motor Vehicles in Canada

Registrations of motor vehicles, including motor cycles, road tractors and government and municipal motor vehicles, in 1904, the earliest date for which statistics of registrations are available, numbered 535. By 1914 they had increased to 74,246. In 1924, the total was 645,263, and in 1934, 1,129,532.

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### Gypsum Industry in 1934

A distinct improvement in the Canadian gypsum industry was realized in 1934. The 1934 sales at 461,237 tons represents a 21 per cent increase over the shipments of 380,234 tons in 1933; the value of the 1934 production totalled \$863,776 as compared with \$663,312 for the preceding year or an increase of 30 per cent. The 1934 output, as in 1933, came from the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia and increases in tonnage and value of production was recorded for each of these provinces. The quantity of gypsum mined or quarried in 1934 amounted to 493,295 tons as against 370,691 in 1933; the quantity of the mineral calcined in "quarry" plants totalled 74,356 tons as compared with 44,086 in the preceding year.

### White Metal Alloys Industry

Thirty-one factories were included in the white metal alloys industry in 1934 and the value of products was reported at \$5,227,047. This value was the highest for the industry since 1929, exceeding the 1933 total of \$4,236,751 by 23 per cent and the 1932 value of \$3,498,049 by 49 per cent. Over 63 per cent of the output was from the 15 works in Ontario and about 30 per cent from the 12 factories in Quebec; there were also two plants in Manitoba and two in British Columbia.

Capital employed by the concerns in this group amounted to \$4,847,914 of which 50 per cent or \$2,409,237 represented the value of land, buildings, and plant equipment. The investment in Ontario's plants was \$3,295,048; in Quebec \$1,061,209; and in Manitoba and British Columbia \$491,659.

Employment was given to 790 workers in 1934 including 165 on salaries and 625 on wages. Salaries for the year amounted to \$309,766 and wages to \$530,932, a total of \$840,698. In 1933 only 680 persons were employed and salaries and wages totalled \$765,075.

### Bank Debits to Individual Accounts in August

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits in the clearing centres showed after seasonal adjustment, a gain of 5.2 p.c. in August over the preceding month. The increase in the Prairie Provinces was outstanding, and advances were also shown in the Maritimes and British Columbia. Seasonally adjusted debits in the Maritimes recorded a gain of 2.8 p.c. The decline in the province of Quebec was 0.9 p.c., the Montreal total being down 1.9 p.c. The total in Toronto was up 1.7 p.c., while a decline of 3.4 p.c. was shown in Ontario as a whole. The sharp gain of 54 p.c. was recorded in Winnipeg, the total for the Prairie Provinces being up 30.3 p.c. The adjusted gains in Vancouver and British Columbia were 0.4 p.c. and 0.7 p.c., respectively.

Bank debits at \$2,497,600,000 in August against \$2,545,100,000 in the same month of last year, showed a decline of 1.4 p.c. Declines were shown in Ontario and Quebec, contrasting with gains in the three other economic areas.

Debits in the first eight months of 1935 were \$20,258,800,000 against \$20,743,600,000 in the same period of last year. The decline was \$484,700,000 amounting to 2.3 p.c. Of the five economic areas, gains were confined to the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. The increase in the Maritime Provinces was \$14,600,000 or 4.2 p.c. The Quebec total was down 4.2 p.c., with Montreal recording a decrease of 5.2 p.c.

Ten of the thirteen centres in Ontario recorded gains in this comparison, but the total for the province receded 1.6 p.c. Declines in the ten centres of the Prairie Provinces were limited to Winnipeg and Brandon. The total for the area receded 2.1 p.c., the decline in Winnipeg being 5.5 p.c. Advances in New Westminster and Victoria offset the decline of 0.8 p.c. in Vancouver, the province of British Columbia recording a gain of 0.6 p.c.

### Output of Central Electric Stations in August a New Record

Central electric stations in Canada produced 1,851,130,000 kilowatt hours during August as against 1,676,865,000 in August 1934 and 1,791,544,000 in July 1935. The index number increased from 168.98 for July to 192.26, a new all time record.

Exports to the United States at 130,301,000 kilowatt hours were the heaviest since February 1931, and were 12.3 per cent over the August, 1934, export.

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Deliveries to electric boilers were lighter than in July but increased from 351,103,000 kilowatt hours in August last year to 401,481,000 kilowatt hours. The index number of firm power consumption in Canada increased from 172.62, the previous peak made in July to a new record at 173.83.

#### August Imports from Empire Countries

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>Inc. or Dec.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
British Empire.....	\$14,386,871	\$17,387,118	/ 3,000,247	/ 20.9
Australia.....	587,632	662,320	/ 74,688	/ 12.7
British Guiana.....	64,454	332,136	/ 267,682	/ 415.3
British India.....	400,256	611,396	/ 211,140	/ 52.8
British S. Africa....	356,456	348,403	- 8,053	- 2.3
British W. Indies....	2,107,813	1,650,881	- 456,932	- 21.7
Irish F. Stato.....	3,847	10,099	/ 6,252	/ 162.5
Newfoundland.....	144,334	336,041	/ 191,707	/ 132.8
New Zealand.....	293,832	265,897	- 27,935	- 9.5
United Kingdom.....	9,756,052	11,718,035	/ 1,961,983	/ 20.1

#### August Imports from Foreign Countries

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>Inc. or Dec.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
All Foreign Countries	\$29,120,460	\$32,172,945	/ 3,052,485	/ 10.5
Argentina.....	250,606	171,213	- 79,393	- 31.7
Belgium.....	315,619	533,046	/ 217,427	/ 68.9
China.....	142,288	256,795	/ 114,507	/ 80.5
Colombia.....	970,785	672,459	- 298,326	- 30.7
Franco.....	603,398	718,949	/ 115,551	/ 19.1
Germany.....	702,044	1,033,540	/ 331,496	/ 47.2
Italy.....	209,809	206,234	- 3,575	- 1.7
Japan.....	323,413	311,539	- 11,874	- 3.7
Netherlands.....	269,319	459,475	/ 190,156	/ 70.6
Norway.....	84,185	78,266	- 5,919	- 7.0
United States.....	24,284,212	26,391,774	/ 2,107,562	/ 8.7

#### Imports from Empire Countries in Five Months Ending August

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>Inc. or Dec.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
British Empire.....	\$67,057,506	\$79,008,791	/ 11,951,285	/ 17.8
Australia.....	2,782,742	3,889,930	/ 1,107,188	/ 39.8
British Guiana.....	827,543	2,350,345	/ 1,522,802	/ 184.0
British India.....	2,925,624	2,874,947	- 50,677	- 1.7
British S. Africa....	806,928	1,919,017	/ 1,112,089	/ 137.8
British W. Indies....	6,593,398	6,909,287	/ 315,889	/ 4.8
Irish F. Stato.....	7,780	37,886	/ 30,106	/ 387.0
Newfoundland.....	560,103	802,107	/ 242,004	/ 43.2
New Zealand.....	1,670,399	1,450,941	- 219,458	- 13.2
United Kingdom.....	47,833,910	51,596,001	/ 3,762,091	/ 7.9

#### Imports from Foreign Countries in the Five Months Ending August

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>Inc. or Dec.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
All Foreign Countries	\$154,481,585	\$156,873,807	/ 2,392,222	/ 1.5
Argentina.....	1,487,843	1,324,769	- 163,074	- 11.0
Belgium.....	1,518,788	1,980,275	/ 461,487	/ 30.4
China.....	1,023,548	1,378,285	/ 354,740	/ 34.7
Colombia.....	3,047,585	2,059,025	- 988,560	- 32.4
Franco.....	2,674,193	2,796,658	/ 122,465	/ 4.6
Germany.....	4,348,487	4,010,993	- 337,494	- 7.8
Italy.....	1,264,581	850,079	- 414,502	- 32.8
Japan.....	1,677,284	1,638,414	- 38,870	- 2.3
Netherlands.....	1,545,098	1,953,087	/ 407,989	/ 26.4
Norway.....	394,234	398,995	/ 4,761	/ 1.2
United States.....	126,759,978	130,380,920	/ 3,620,942	/ 2.9



### Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks

Appreciable strength in prices of 23 mining issues during the past week caused the index to advance from 117.6 for the week of September 12 to 119.7 for the week of September 19. For the corresponding week in 1934 the index was 135.9.

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### Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926-100 rose from 72.2 for the week ending September 13 to 72.7 for the week ending September 20. Price changes were numerous and new highs for the year were reached by wheat, raw silk, copper and zinc.

Vegetable Products increased from 67.1 to 68.7. A good export movement in wheat continued and grains moved up. Flour, vegetables and vegetable oils showed strength also but refined sugars were slightly lower. Animal Products advanced from 71.3 to 72.3. The livestock markets experienced some difficulty in absorbing the abnormally heavy offerings received during the week and, consequently, prices were down. Eggs suffered a slight reaction and fish declined while hides, leather, meats and milk products made moderate advances.

Raw cotton, raw silk and raw wool all moved up but a reduction in cotton fabrics provided sufficient weight to lower the index for Textiles from 70.3 to 68.8. Wood Products eased from 64.2 to 64.1 when recessions in spruce and wood pulp proved of more consequence than increases in pine and furniture, while a sharp reduction in prepared paints lowered the index for Chemicals from 79.5 to 76.9. Led by copper non-ferrous metals again advanced, the index for this group moving up from 70.6 to 71.7. Increases in crude oil and coal caused the index for Non-Metallic Minerals to mount from 85.1 to 85.2 while Iron remained unchanged at 87.1.

The index for Canadian Farm Products rose from 64.2 to 66.3. Grains and potatoes were chiefly responsible for increasing the index for Field Products from 58.0 to 60.8. Advances in hides and milk outweighed a drop in livestock and moved the index for Animal Products from 74.6 to 75.5.

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### Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on September 20 amounted to 220,862,570 bushels, compared with 206,904,181 on the 13th, and 223,669,206 on September 21, 1934. Canadian wheat in the United States totalled 19,802,912 bushels, a net increase of 1,992,135 over the previous week. During the corresponding week last year Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 11,892,232 bushels. Wheat in transit on the lakes is reported as 5,566,998 bushels compared with 3,360,908 in the previous week. United States wheat in Canada was shown as two bushels, no change from the same date last year.

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### Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending September 20 amounted to 2,911,929 bushels as compared with 2,310,992 a week ago and 3,402,691 in the same week last year. By ports the clearances were, with totals for the corresponding week last year in brackets: Montreal 1,482,196 (776,207) bushels; Churchill 604,000 (595,284); Vancouver-New Westminster 574,733 (752,900); United States ports 251,000 (785,000); Sorel nil (285,300); Quebec nil (208,000). Crop year to date: Montreal 6,998,944 (6,908,142) bushels; Vancouver-New Westminster 2,614,577 (4,691,339); United States ports 2,331,000 (5,747,000); Sorel 922,987 (1,187,178); Quebec 49,315 (852,860); Total 14,120,823 (22,406,996).

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### Meat Exports in August

The export of meats in August was valued at \$1,767,524, a decrease from the previous month when the total was \$2,114,758, but an increase over August 1934 when the total was \$1,345,282. The value of the export to the United Kingdom was \$1,495,110, and to the United States \$183,952.

Bacon and hams was the principal item, the export for the month being 83,518 cwt. with a value of \$1,417,821. The United Kingdom was the leading purchaser with 82,559 cwt. at \$1,392,917. Fresh beef exports totalled 4,727 cwt., pickled pork 1,797, mutton and lamb 170, fresh pork 7,288, pickled beef 941, poultry 29,156 lb., soups 979,705 lb.



### Butter Imports in August

There was a large increase in the importation of butter in August, the amount being 30,484 lb. compared with 611 a year ago. The largest quantity, 28,291 lb., came from the United States and 2,143 from Argentina.

### Imports of Cheese in August

Imports of cheese in August amounted to 120,320 lb. as against 50,662 in August last year. The largest quantity amounting to 40,606 lb. came from New Zealand, the value being \$3,706, followed by 26,075 at \$6,646 from Italy, 22,519 at \$8,231 from the United States and 15,624 at \$5,244 from Switzerland.

### Importation of Eggs in August

There were 884 dozen eggs imported in August, of which 693 at \$267 came from the United States and 191 at \$67 came from Hong Kong. The monthly importations this year have been running much the same as last year. Frozen eggs from the United States amounted to 7,435 lb. at \$6,695, and an unnamed quantity at \$2,363 from China. The imports of frozen eggs have been much less than formerly.

### Character of the August Imports

A feature of the August import was the large increase in textiles. Raw silk rose from \$259,000 a year ago to \$1,772,000, raw wool from \$182,000 to \$276,000, artificial silk from \$168,000 to \$189,000, flax, hemp and jute from \$667,000 to \$837,000, silk fabrics from \$293,000 to \$323,000, dyeing and tanning materials from \$377,000 to \$455,000.

Imports of automobiles increased from \$133,000 to \$193,000, although automobile parts from the United States declined from \$1,023,000 to \$920,000. Farm implements increased from \$379,000 to \$740,000, machinery from \$1,520,000 to \$1,661,000, iron plates and sheets from \$1,500,000 to \$2,493,000. Aluminium imports rose from \$535,000 to \$689,000, electric apparatus from \$646,000 to \$815,000, precious metals from \$147,000 to \$360,000 and tin from \$146,000 to \$156,000.

Crude petroleum imports declined from \$4,054,000 to \$3,734,000, and gasoline from \$408,000 to \$251,000, alcoholic beverages dropped from \$993,000 to \$615,000, and sugar from \$2,504,000 to \$2,012,000, but fruits increased from \$1,831,000 to \$1,940,000, vegetable oil from \$477,000 to \$1,177,000, animals from \$49,000 to \$104,000, unmanufactured leather from \$208,000 to \$296,000, and meats from \$134,000 to \$143,000.

### The Corset Industry in 1934

Reports were received in 1934 from twenty-three establishments engaged in the production of corsets and kindred articles. This represents an increase of three over the previous year. They produced goods with a selling value at the factory of \$4,461,409 from materials costing \$2,062,352. This industry is confined to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec with the latter having the greater share of the output.

Conditions in 1934 were materially better than in the previous year. The number of employees was increased by 100 while the value of production was \$292,824 higher. The principal item of production in this industry is, of course, corsets, and in 1934 production totalled 140,999 dozen valued at \$2,373,727, an average price of \$16.83 per dozen. This represents 53 per cent of the total production in 1934.

### Pulp and Paper Industry in 1934

Gross production of the pulp and paper industry in Canada in 1934 was valued at \$152,647,756, an increase of 23 per cent over 1933. The total was the largest since 1931. Newsprint paper made up 85 per cent of the total reported tonnage of paper and amounted to 2,604,973 tons, valued at \$86,811,460. There were 67 mills making paper in 1934. There were 71 mills manufacturing pulp.



Reports Issued During the Week

1. New Motor Vehicle Sales in Canada, August.
  2. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, August.
  3. Monthly Trade Trends with Foreign Countries in August.
  4. Monthly Trade Trends with Empire Countries in August.
  5. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
  6. Quarterly Trade Report, April, May, June, 1935.
  7. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, August.
  8. Fruit Report No. 4.
  9. Canadian Grain Statistics.
  10. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
  11. Exports of Lumber, August.
  12. Exports of Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, August.
  13. Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, August.
  14. Vital Statistics, First Quarter of 1935.
  15. Sugar Report for the Four Weeks ending Sept. 7.
  16. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
  17. Concentrated Milk Production, August.
  18. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
  19. Weighted Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
  20. Production of Iron and Steel, August.
  21. Automobile Production in August.
  22. Petroleum Products Industry, 1934.
  23. The Gypsum Industry in Canada, 1934.
  24. The White Metal Alloys Industry in Canada, 1934.
  25. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, August.
  26. Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries, August.
  27. Output of Central Electric Stations, August.
  28. Imports of Rubber, August.
  29. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, August.
  30. Summary of Canada's Imports, August.
  31. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, August.
  32. The Pulp and Paper Industry in Canada, 1934, (Preliminary).
  33. The Corset Industry in Canada, 1934.
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