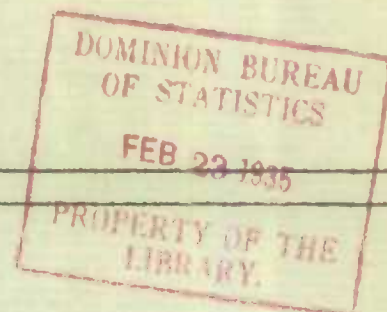


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. 111 - No. 4. Ottawa, Saturday, January 26, 1935.

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - The Economic
Index Gained More than 16 p.c. over the Same Week of
1934 - Bank Clearings, Wholesale, Bond and Stock Prices
Showed Increases Over Last year's Levels



The economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a gain of 16.2 p.c. over the same week of 1934, the standing having been 104.9 compared with 90.3 in the week ended January 20, 1934. Four of the six factors used in the compilation showed increases in this comparison. An upward trend was shown in the composite during 1934 resulting in a substantially higher level in the current period from the early weeks of last year.

Following a similar tendency as in the corresponding weeks of 1934, carloadings have been at a slightly lower level in the current period. In the second week of the year carloadings numbered 40,790 compared with 41,389 in the same week of 1934. Grain and grain products showed a decline, while a gain was recorded in the aggregate of the other commodity groups.

The wholesale price level remained unchanged in the week ended January 18, the index of 567 commodities being 71.7. Grain and live stock prices showed recession during the week in question. The cash price of No. 1 Northern Manitoba wheat averaged 78.3 cents per bushel compared with 79.8 in the preceding week, and each of the coarse grains also recorded recessions. The index in the same week of 1934 was 70.8, a gain of 1.3 p.c. being shown in the interval.

High-grade bond prices showed recession from the maximum point reached in the first week of the year. The bid quotation for the 1943, 5 p.c. refunding bond was 113 $\frac{3}{4}$ in the week ended January 19, compared with a high point of 114 $\frac{1}{4}$ in the week of January 5. The 1944, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. bond was quoted at 110-5/8 compared with 111 $\frac{1}{4}$ in the first week of 1935.

In the corresponding week of 1934, the comparative price of the 1943 5 p.c. bond was 103-5/8, and the 1944 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bond was sold at 100 $\frac{3}{4}$. The marked gain in the price of government bonds in the last 12 months to the highest point in more than 20 years was a development of economic importance in the credit situation of the Dominion.

Common stocks showed a decline in the week ended January 17, the index of 112 stocks showing recession from 96.4 to 94.5. Each of the groups in the official classification except the telephone and telegraphs showed a decline from the preceding week. The index of industrials dropped from 133.0 to 130.4, while the utilities receded from 50.3 to 49.7.

The comparison with the same week of 1934 was favorable, the general index moving up from 87.7 to 94.5, a gain of 7.8 p.c. Each of the industrial groups except milling and beverages showed gains from last years' levels. The index of 20 utilities was 49.7 in the week ended January 17, compared with 55.1 in the same week of 1934, a decline of nearly 10 p.c.

Bank clearings after seasonal adjustment were higher in the week ended January 17 than in the preceding week or in the same week of 1934, increases in these comparisons being 3.4 p.c. and 4.5 p.c., respectively.

A chart showing the trend of the index of carloadings from January 1933 to the present is given on page 3.

Weekly Economic Index with Six of Its Components
(1926=100)

Week Ended	Car-load-ings	Whole-sale Prices	Bond Prices	Clear-ings	Com-mon Stocks	Trading	Total
Jan. 20, 1934	75.8	70.8	108.4	89.7	87.7	340.5	90.3
Jan. 12, 1935	76.1	71.7	149.5	90.6	96.4	234.5	105.3
Jan. 19, 1935	74.7	71.7	148.8	93.7	94.5	212.8	104.9

The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index.

Business Operations in December

Despite the excellent showing in the paper and steel industries, the trend of productive operations after seasonal adjustment was downward in December from the preceding month. Mineral production, manufacturing and construction declined, while advances were shown in electric power and distribution. The index of the physical volume of business based on 45 significant factors was 92.4 in December compared with 96.5 in the preceding month.

Six of the nine factors used for the determination of the trend in mineral production recorded gains in December. The decline in copper exports from the preceding month was severe. Nickel exports at 7,117,300 pounds showed an ^{adjusted} gain over the 7,538,000 pounds of the preceding month. Lead and zinc were handled in heavier volume. The index of gold shipments moved up from 169.9 to 178.2, while silver shipments were off. The output of coal at 1,277,450 tons showed a decline greater than normal for the season.

Manufacturing operations were not so active in December as in the preceding month, the index dropping off from 96.0 to 91.8. The drop in the composite of ten factors indicating the manufacture of food products was from 96.5 to 91.7. Flour production showed a contra-seasonal gain. The manufacture of sugar recorded decline and inspected slaughterings were not quite so heavy after seasonal adjustment.

The release of tobacco in different forms declined about 10 p.c. The cigarettes made available for consumption were 373,000,000 compared with 435,000,000. The marked gain in the imports of crude rubber indicated preparations for the increased production of tires and rubber goods. The gain in the imports of raw cotton was less than normal for the season. The inward movement of raw wool showed an adjusted gain of more than 9 p.c.

The production of newsprint was in the limelight during December, the seasonally adjusted index reaching a new high point. Exports of planks and boards showed a gain over November after the usual adjustment. Exports of wood pulp were up and the external movement of shingles was nearly maintained after seasonal adjustment. The net result was that the forestry index moved up from 104.1 to 110.3 in December.

Gains were shown in the output of iron and steel not only over November but also over the corresponding month of the preceding year. Automobile production was accelerated in December, following the introduction of new models. Coke production was not quite so heavy in December but the level of 1934 was much higher than that of the preceding year.

The imports of crude petroleum declined sharply in December, the total having been 47,600,000 gallons compared with 124,000,000 in November.

The index of new business obtained by the construction industry was 31.2 compared with 43.1. The index of electric power production after seasonal adjustment reached a new high point in December. The adjusted index of trade employment was 123.8 compared with 119.3.

Indexes of Business Operations in December 1934 compared
with November 1934 and December 1933

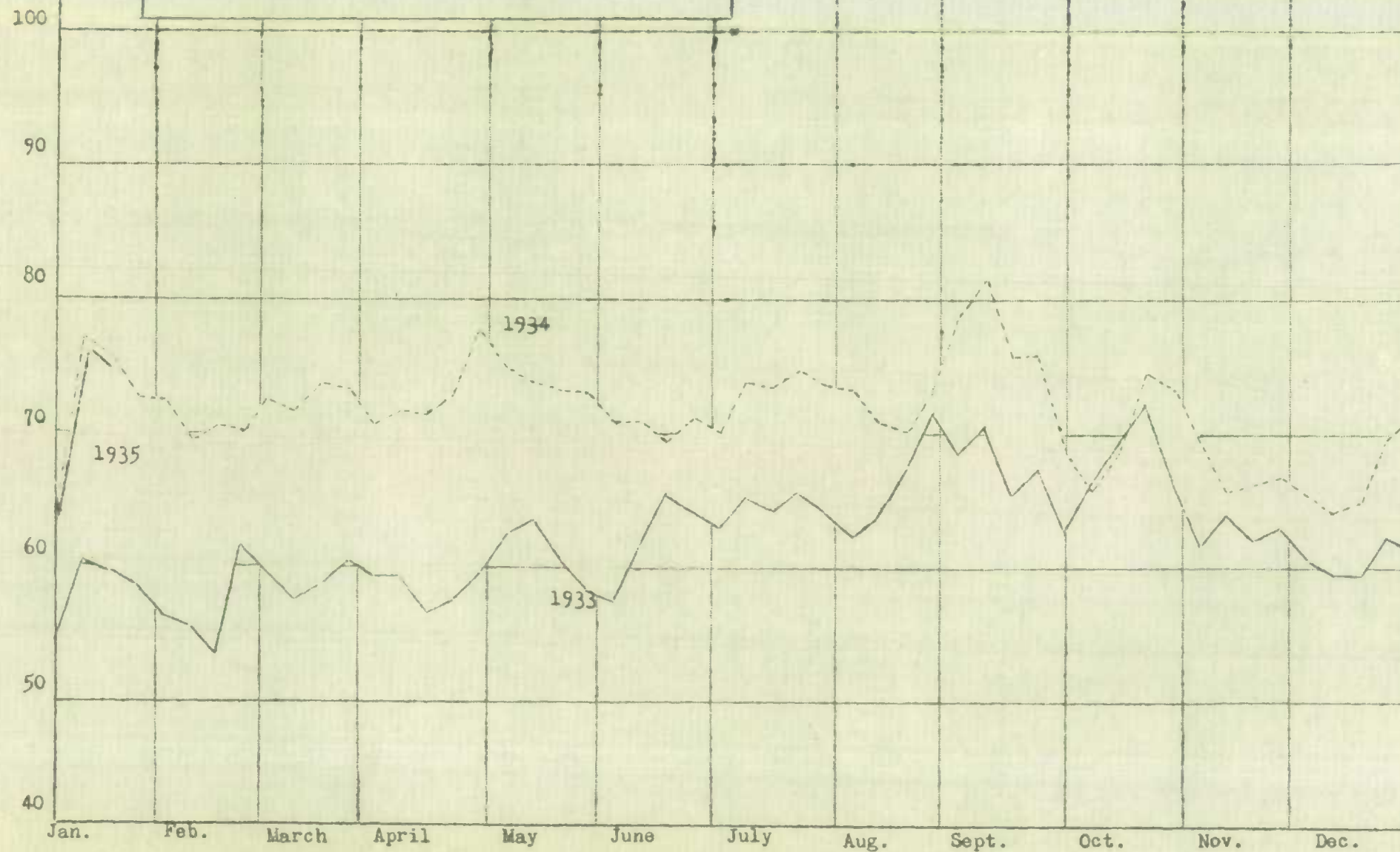
Indexes 1926=100	December, 1933	November, 1934	December, 1934
Physical Volume of Business	86.2	96.5	92.4
Industrial Production	85.1	97.0	91.0
Manufacturing	88.6	96.0	91.8
Mineral Production	118.2	137.5	121.8
Construction	36.4	43.1	31.2
Electric Power	156.5	181.4	188.8
Distribution	89.3	95.2	96.1

Production of Coke

Production of coke at 196,805 tons in December marked a decline of four per cent from the November rate of output when the total was 198,861 tons. For the twelve months of 1934 oven charges included 854,324 tons of Canadian coal and 2,281,681 tons of imported coal, all of which was carbonized to produce 2,260,757 tons of coke. Corresponding totals for other years were reported at 1,772,164 tons in 1933; 1,637,701 in 1932, and 1,832,700 in 1931.

1926=100

Weekly Index of Carloadings
with Seasonal Adjustment



Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of twenty-three mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100, was 122.9 for the week ending January 17, as compared with 129.8 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks fell from 128.9 to 121.9 and four base metals stocks from 137.2 to 130.4.

Exports to Empire Countries in December

	1933	1934	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$24,422,000	\$24,882,000	+ 460,000	+ 1.9
Australia	939,000	1,415,000	+ 475,000	+ 50.6
British Guiana	74,000	89,000	+ 15,000	+ 19.6
British India	109,000	84,000	- 25,000	- 22.9
British South Africa	651,000	916,000	+ 264,000	+ 40.6
British West Indies	504,000	506,000	+ 2,000	+ 0.4
Irish Free State	362,000	154,000	- 208,000	- 57.4
Newfoundland	582,000	648,000	+ 66,000	+ 11.4
New Zealand	351,000	535,000	+ 184,000	+ 52.4
United Kingdom	20,492,000	20,140,000	- 351,000	- 1.7

Exports to Foreign Countries in December

	1933	1934	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries ...	\$26,507,000	\$35,969,000	+ 9,461,000	+ 35.7
Argentina	129,000	184,000	+ 55,000	+ 42.6
Belgium	1,049,000	879,000	- 170,000	- 16.2
China	533,000	324,000	- 209,000	- 39.2
Colombia	21,000	62,000	+ 41,000	+ 192.6
France	1,038,000	1,013,000	- 25,000	- 2.4
Germany	874,000	168,000	- 706,000	- 80.8
Italy	336,000	95,000	- 241,000	- 71.8
Japan	1,296,000	1,506,000	+ 209,000	+ 16.2
Netherlands	2,100,000	591,000	- 1,509,000	- 71.9
Norway	220,000	355,000	+ 135,000	+ 61.1
United States	17,588,000	29,246,000	+ 11,658,000	+ 66.3

Nine Months Exports to Empire Countries

During the first nine months, April to December, of the current fiscal year and the previous year, the exports to Empire countries were as follows:

	1933-4	1934-5	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$209,897,000	\$267,117,000	+\$57,220,000	+ 27.3
Australia	8,385,000	13,117,000	+ 4,732,000	+ 56.4
British Guiana	563,000	708,000	+ 145,000	+ 25.8
British India	2,241,000	3,176,000	+ 935,000	+ 41.7
British South Africa	4,993,000	9,281,000	+ 4,288,000	+ 85.9
British West Indies	5,216,000	5,672,000	+ 456,000	+ 8.7
Irish Free State	3,019,000	3,325,000	+ 306,000	+ 10.1
Newfoundland	5,155,000	5,622,000	+ 467,000	+ 9.0
New Zealand	2,865,000	5,206,000	+ 2,340,000	+ 81.7
United Kingdom	173,644,000	216,376,000	+ 42,732,000	+ 24.6

Nine Months Exports to Foreign Countries

During the first nine months, April to December, of the current fiscal year and the previous year, domestic exports to leading foreign countries were as follows:

	1933-4	1934-5	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries....	\$227,314,000	\$243,638,000	+\$16,324,000	+ 7.2
Argentina	2,113,000	3,551,000	+ 1,438,000	+ 68.0
Belgium	10,314,000	10,157,000	- 157,000	- 1.5
China	4,049,000	2,993,000	- 1,056,000	- 26.1
Colombia	294,000	591,000	+ 297,000	+ 101.0
France	9,673,000	7,855,000	- 1,818,000	- 18.8
Germany	8,334,000	3,918,000	- 4,416,000	- 53.0
Italy	3,098,000	2,593,000	- 505,000	- 16.3
Japan	9,900,000	12,573,000	+ 2,673,000	+ 27.0
Netherlands	17,116,000	8,758,000	- 8,358,000	- 48.8
Norway	3,240,000	3,797,000	+ 557,000	+ 17.2
United States	141,535,000	169,636,000	+ 28,101,000	+ 19.9

Canada's Imports in December

Canada's imports from Empire countries in December amounted in value to \$11,081,000 compared with \$10,988,000 in December 1933. This was an increase of \$93,000 or 0.8 per cent. Imports from foreign countries totalled \$28,027,000 compared with \$24,379,000, an increase of \$3,646,000 or 14 per cent.

The outstanding feature of the December imports was the fact that for the first time since the dim and distant past Canada had a favorable balance of trade with the United States. The exports in December amounted to \$29,246,000 and the imports were \$24,080,000. The balance in favor of Canada was \$5,166,000. The imports were an increase of \$4,005,000 or 19 per cent.

On the other hand imports from the United Kingdom at \$7,334,000 were a decrease of over \$1,000,000, but there were increased imports from the Irish Free State, British South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Smaller British East Indies, British Guiana, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Smaller British West Indies, Newfoundland, Fiji. Exclusive of the United Kingdom the imports from Empire countries increased by \$1,004,000, the most notable increase being from the Straits Settlements.

Amongst Foreign countries there were increased imports from Abyssinia, Belgium, Brazil, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Madagascar, St. Pierre, Germany, Hayti, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Dutch East Indies, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Azores and Madeira, Portuguese Africa, San Domingo, Siam, Spain, Canary Islands, Sweden, Alaska, Hawaii, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Apart from the United States, the imports from foreign countries declined \$357,000.

December Exports of Meats

The December export of meats, amounting in value of \$1,977,000, was a sharp advance over December, 1933, when it totalled \$1,165,000. As usual bacon and hams accounted for the bulk of the export, the total being \$1,468,000 as against \$861,000 the year before. Great Britain was the leading purchaser with \$1,444,000. Fresh beef at \$159,000 was more than double, and it also went mainly to the United Kingdom. Canned meats increased from \$7,000 to \$28,000, fresh mutton and lamb from \$837 to \$1,745, poultry from \$117,000 to \$149,000. Poultry for the British Christmas market is reflected in the 716,000 pounds sent there in December. The value was \$124,000.

Export of Planks and Boards in December

The export of planks and boards in December amounted to 98,238,000 ft. of the value of \$1,780,361 compared with 99,393,000 at \$1,740,492 in December 1933. The amount sent to the United Kingdom was valued at \$1,033,236. This was a slight decrease in buying by the United Kingdom. Douglas fir was the principal item, Japan, China and Australia being the next best buyers after the United Kingdom.

Concentrated Milk Production

The production of concentrated milk in December amounted to 4,600,000 lb., a decrease from December 1933 of 750,000 lb. or 14 per cent. The total production for 1934 was 93,563,000 lb. compared with 84,928,000 in 1933, an increase of 8,664,000 lb., or 10 per cent. The chief item in 1934 was evaporated milk, the amount being over 52,000,000 lb.

Infant Mortality in Canada

The infant mortality rate in Canada, i.e. the death rate under one year of age was 82.5 per thousand live births over the three-year period from 1930 to 1932. The rates by provinces were: Prince Edward Island 69.3, Nova Scotia 78.0, New Brunswick 86.4, Quebec 109.0, Ontario 68.6, Manitoba 65.2, Saskatchewan 68.0, Alberta 64.1, British Columbia 49.3.

The infant mortality rates in the larger cities were: Quebec 157.9, Montreal 114.4, Ottawa 97.4, St. John 90.7, Halifax 82.3, Verdun 76.5, Toronto 63.0, Windsor 61.1, London 57.5, Hamilton 57.2, Regina 56.7, Calgary 56.3, Edmonton 56.1, Saskatoon 55.5, Winnipeg 50.9, Vancouver 41.1.

The World Wheat Situation

During the past month, the international movement of wheat has been relatively small. Shipments have averaged about eight million bushels per week since the middle of December. Demand has been limited with European purchases decidedly light. Since August 1, 1934 world shipments have amounted to 248 million bushels or practically equal to shipments during the corresponding period of the preceding cereal year. An increase in demand of over 20 per cent will be required to justify Mr. Broomhall's estimate of world import requirements of 576 million bushels.

The Argentine and Australia have been the chief exporters during the past four weeks as the balance of their 1933 production has moved into the world market. From August 1 to January 21, the Argentine cleared 85 million bushels and Australia 51 million. Both countries have shipped in larger quantities than during the corresponding period of 1933-34.

In all probability there will be an improvement in demand during the balance of the crop year. In Europe, 1934 production has moved into consumption at a rapid rate and the reserves created as a result of the bumper crop of 1933 are being consumed. Since tariff, milling and exchange restrictions still persist, the improvement in demand for the balance of the cereal year will be moderate. Uncertainty still prevails in regard to the amount of wheat which the United States will have to import for all purposes. The feed shortage in that country is such that lower grades of wheat could be utilized to good advantage during the next three months of perhaps until 1935 crops are harvested.

Preliminary figures show a somewhat larger acreage sown to winter wheat in countries so far reporting. The United States reports a sown area of 44.3 million acres as compared with 41.9 million sown in the fall of 1933. Increased winter wheat acreages are also reported from France, the United Kingdom, Roumania and Czechoslovakia.

Prices have remained fairly steady in the Liverpool market during the past month with Canadian wheat quoted at a high premium over other varieties.

Stocks of wheat in Canada continue at a higher level than a year ago. On January 11, 1935 the Canadian visible supply amounted to 257 million bushels as compared with 237 million on the same date a year ago.

Exports of Canadian wheat and wheat flour continue on a slightly smaller scale than a year ago. During the five months from August to December, exports amounted to 99,716,214 bushels as compared with 103,841,239 during the corresponding months of 1933-34. Stocks of Canadian wheat in export positions are relatively large at the present time. Stocks of wheat in store at Halifax, St. John and Vancouver are larger than a year ago. On January 11, a total of 27 million bushels of Canadian wheat was held in United States positions as compared with 12 million on the same date in 1934.

Commercial Failures in Canada

A decrease in the number of assignments under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was recorded in November, 1934, as compared with November, 1933, while the liabilities of the assignors showed a slight increase. Commercial failures numbered 119, as compared with 155 in the same month of the previous year, and 130 in October, 1934. The estimated liabilities of the assignors, amounting to \$2,104,778 as compared with \$1,939,833 in November 1933, showed a slight increase; when compared with \$2,141,500 in October, 1934, a decrease is observed.

The cumulative total of commercial failures for the first eleven months of 1934 was 1,408 as compared with 1,885, 2,224 and 2,020 for the same periods of 1933, 1932 and 1931 respectively. A considerable decrease is noted when compared with the same period of the three preceding years. The total failures in trade in the first eleven months of 1934 were 735, as compared with 1,005, 1,069 and 1,001 for the same periods of 1933, 1932 and 1931, respectively. In manufacturing, 203 failures in the elapsed period of 1934 may be compared with 326, 434 and 425 in the same periods of the three preceding years. The defaulted liabilities for the first eleven months of 1934 were \$22,060,739, as compared with \$30,609,086, \$38,849,423 and \$49,595,665 for the same periods of the three preceding years. Thus defaulted liabilities showed a considerable decrease in the 1934 period, as compared with the same periods of any of the three preceding years.

Another Record Output of Electricity

Central electric stations again broke all previous records by producing 2,061,092,000 kilowatt hours in December. Exports to the United States at 110,511,000 kilowatt hours were higher than in November, but were not a record.

The total output for the year 1934 from these large stations, which produce over 98 per cent of all stations, amounted to 21,167,682,000 kilowatt hours. This was 20 per cent above the 1933 output and 18 per cent above the previous record made in 1930.

Total exports to the United States amounted to 1,248,811,000 kilowatt hours, as against 989,364,000 in 1933 and 1,619,603,000 in 1930.

Wood Pulp, Pulpwood and Screenings

The December export of wood pulp and screenings amounted to 1,116,159 cwt. valued at \$2,184,043 as compared with 1,047,701 cwt. at \$1,994,889 in December 1933. The largest purchaser was the United States at 933,122 cwt., followed by the United Kingdom at 73,653 cwt., and Japan 54,546.

Pulpwood exports showed an increase over December 1933, being reported at 53,053 cords valued at \$350,208, compared with 40,035 at \$234,251. The United States took 52,177 cords.

Newsprint Export in December

There was a considerable gain shown in the export of newsprint paper in December as compared with December 1933. The total export of newsprint was reported at 4,902,713 cwt. valued at \$8,549,704 compared with 3,712,737 cwt. at \$6,437,759. The United States took the bulk at 4,250,115 cwt., the United Kingdom 238,026 cwt., Australia 117,877, and Japan 104,484, with lesser amounts to 18 other countries. The total export of paper and manufactures of paper was valued at \$8,954,346 in December compared with \$6,712,891 in December 1933.

Paint and Varnish Exports in December

Canadian paints went to 22 countries in December. The total value was \$43,712 compared with \$23,868 in December 1933. The supply in the main went to the United Kingdom valued at \$17,355, Colombia \$6,950, British South Africa \$4,041, Peru \$2,676, Smaller British West Indies \$2,278 and Trinidad and Tobago \$2,101.

Mineral pigments, iron oxides and ochres were valued at \$2,296 compared with \$2,444, while varnishes at 1,957 gallons at \$3,354 showed an increase over December 1933.

Exports of Petroleum and Its Products

Mineral oil n.o.p. was the largest item in the export of petroleum and products from Canada in December. The export was recorded at 4,092,413 gallons at \$99,830, being a large increase over December 1933 when 1,140,980 gallons at \$64,481 were exported. The United States and Norway took slightly over 2,000,000 gallons each. Coal oil and kerosene exports at 213,298 gallons were also a large increase over December 1933. Newfoundland took 212,843 gallons and St. Pierre and Miquelon 455. Gasoline and naphtha exports were reported at 793,850 gallons valued at \$84,994 compared with 116,734 at \$17,481 in December 1933. Newfoundland took 791,647 gallons and St. Pierre and Miquelon 2,203.

Rubber Exports in December

Rubber exports in December were valued at \$798,000 compared with \$577,000 a year ago. The largest item was pneumatic tire casings at \$431,000, which went to 66 countries. The largest buyers were as follows: British South Africa \$82,000, New Zealand \$61,000, China \$27,000, Sweden \$24,000, Brazil \$23,000, Netherlands \$16,000, Italy \$15,000, Chile \$15,000, Persia \$13,000, Iraq \$13,000, Colombia \$12,000, Dutch East Indies \$10,000, Denmark \$9,000 and Straits Settlements \$9,000.

Export of Butter in December

The export of Canadian butter, which has fallen to a very low point amounted to 32,800 lb. valued at \$7,836 in December compared with 78,300 lb. at \$18,113 the year before. The largest consignment went to Bermuda.

December Imports from Empire Countries

	1933	1934	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$10,988,000	\$11,081,000	+ \$92,000	+ 0.8
Australia	565,000	370,000	- 194,000	- 34.4
British Guiana	30,000	280,000	+ 249,000	+ 827.1
British India	547,000	436,000	- 111,000	- 20.3
British South Africa ...	347,000	525,000	+ 179,000	+ 51.6
British West Indies	341,000	591,000	+ 249,000	+ 73.0
Irish Free State	995	1,787	+ 792	+ 79.6
Newfoundland	64,000	217,000	+ 153,000	+ 237.9
New Zealand	152,000	101,000	- 51,000	- 33.8
United Kingdom	8,345,000	7,334,000	-1,012,000	- 12.1

Imports from Foreign Countries in December

	1933	1934	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries ..	\$24,379,000	\$28,027,000	+ 3,647,000	+ 15.0
Argentina	194,000	52,000	- 142,000	- 73.3
Belgium	171,000	190,000	+ 19,000	+ 11.2
China	179,000	133,000	- 47,000	- 25.9
Colombia	184,000	70,000	- 114,000	- 62.0
France	688,000	480,000	- 208,000	- 30.2
Germany	597,000	694,000	+ 96,000	+ 16.1
Italy	134,000	147,000	+ 12,000	+ 9.2
Japan	532,000	759,000	+ 226,000	+ 42.5
Netherlands	271,000	163,000	- 108,000	- 39.9
Norway	22,000	33,000	+ 11,000	+ 53.4
United States	20,076,000	24,080,000	+ 4,005,000	+ 19.9

Nine Months Imports from Empire Countries

During the first nine months, April to December, of the present fiscal year and the previous year the imports from British Empire countries were as follows:

	1933-4	1934-5	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$107,122,000	\$123,784,000	+\$16,663,000	+ 15.6
Australia	4,264,000	5,232,000	+ 968,000	+ 22.7
British Guiana	1,347,000	1,920,000	+ 574,000	+ 42.6
British South Africa ...	3,377,000	2,614,000	- 764,000	- 22.6
British India	3,493,000	4,785,000	+ 1,291,000	+ 37.0
British West Indies	8,226,000	10,680,000	+ 2,454,000	+ 29.8
Irish Free State	22,000	20,000	- 2,000	- 10.1
Newfoundland	565,000	1,357,000	+ 792,000	+ 140.1
New Zealand	1,684,000	2,002,000	+ 318,000	+ 18.9
United Kingdom	79,674,000	87,992,000	+ 8,318,000	+ 10.4

Nine Months Imports from Foreign Countries

During the first nine months, April to December of the present fiscal year and the previous year the imports from foreign countries were as follows:-

	1933-4	1934-5	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries ..	\$213,175,000	\$276,183,000	+\$63,008,000	+ 29.6
Argentina	1,452,000	2,485,000	+ 1,033,000	+ 71.1
Belgium	2,588,000	2,857,000	+ 269,000	+ 10.4
China	1,619,000	1,614,000	- 6,000	- 0.3
Colombia	2,905,000	4,380,000	+ 1,474,000	+ 50.7
France	5,676,000	5,075,000	- 601,000	- 10.6
Germany	7,808,000	8,165,000	+ 357,000	+ 4.6
Italy	2,079,000	2,143,000	+ 64,000	+ 3.1
Japan	2,411,000	3,524,000	+ 1,113,000	+ 46.2
Netherlands	2,794,000	3,301,000	+ 507,000	+ 18.1
Peru	2,504,000	2,520,000	+ 16,000	+ 0.6
United States	170,061,000	225,653,000	+ 55,593,000	+ 32.7

Footwear Imports in December

Imports of footwear in December excluding rubber, were of the value of \$62,445, compared with \$25,124 in December, 1933. The largest supply came from Czechoslovakia valued at \$34,842, United Kingdom coming next with \$16,226 and United States third at \$8,076. The main Czechoslovakian contribution was 91,500 pairs of boots and shoes with canvas uppers at \$25,425.

Large Increase in Marriages in 1934.

Births registered in December in 70 cities and towns having 10,000 population and over numbered 6,439, deaths 3,828 and marriages 2,740 as compared with 6,106 births, 3,690 deaths and 2,502 marriages in December last year, showing an increase of 5½ per cent in births, 4 per cent in deaths and 9½ per cent in marriages.

During the year 1934 births registered in the same cities and towns totalled 79,506, deaths, 45,432 and marriages 33,261 as against 80,030 births, 45,882 deaths and 29,719 marriages in 1933. This comparison shows decreases of one half per cent in births and one per cent in deaths and an increase of 12 per cent in marriages.

December Imports of Meats

Imports of meats in December were comparatively small. The value was \$24,000, as against \$158,000 in November and \$50,000 in December 1933. There was a large decrease in canned meats from the Argentine. Barrelled pork from the United States was also much lower.

Character of the December Imports

Imports from the United States in December, amounting to \$24,080,000, were an increase of \$4,005,000 but imports from the United Kingdom at \$7,334,000 were a decrease of \$1,012,000.

There was an increase in coal imports from the United States at \$667,000 but a decrease from the United Kingdom of \$120,000. Automobiles and auto parts from Great Britain decreased but from the United States a large increase of close to half a million. Electrical apparatus, coke, engines and boilers, machinery, fruits, hides, leather, raw cotton, books and paper from the United States increased, but vegetable oil, artificial silk, wool, woollen yarn, iron plates, glass, and brass from Britain declined.

Asbestos Exports

Exports of asbestos in December were valued at \$391,000 compared with \$619,000 in December, 1933. Asbestos sand and waste was up slightly and manufactures at \$13,950 were more than double.

Export of Farm Implements

The December export of farm implements and machinery was of the value of \$212,732 as against \$94,379 a year ago. The largest export was to British South Africa at over \$120,000. Others included the United States at \$31,000 and the United Kingdom at \$11,000.

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926-100 remained unchanged at 71.7 for the week ending January 18. This was 0.9 higher than the same weeks of 1934. Recessions occurred in grains, canned salmon, fresh meats and explosives while advances were noted for fresh vegetables, livestock, milk products and furniture.

Canadian Farm Products receded from 61.8 to 60.9. Lower grain prices were chiefly responsible for changing the index for Field Products from 56.3 to 55.2 while Animal Products fell from 70.9 to 70.5 when losses in hides and eggs more than offset gains in livestock.

December Imports of Coal

Imports of coal into Canada in December were recorded at 783,685 tons, or 13.4 per cent below December 1933. Importations in December 1929-1933 averaged 1,069,629 tons. Anthracite coal receipts in December totalled 178,500 tons, made up of 152,488 from the United States, 14,812 tons from Great Britain and 11,200 from Germany. During the twelve months ending December, Canada's anthracite supply was obtained from the following sources: United States, 51 per cent; Great Britain 46.5 per cent; Germany 2; Belgium 0.5, and Newfoundland the remainder.

Field Crops in 1934

The 1934 wheat crop of Canada is now estimated at 275,849,000 bushels compared with the revised figure of 281,892,000 for the 1933 crop. The wheat harvests of 1933 and 1934 in the Prairie Provinces were practically the same but the reduction in the winter wheat crop of Ontario led to a lower Canadian production in 1934. The production of oats in 1934 was 321,120,000 bushels, an increase of 13,642,000 bushels over the 1933 estimate of 307,478,000. Barley production in 1934 showed a minor increase, the 1934 estimate being 63,742,000 bushels compared with 63,359,000 in 1933. The production of rye and flaxseed in 1934 was well above that of 1933, but far below any recent average.

The potato crop of 1934 is now placed at 48,095,000 cwt. compared with 42,745,000 cwt. in the previous year. Hay and clover production is now estimated at 11,174,000 tons compared with 11,443,000 tons in 1933. Early estimates of the hay crop had to be raised because the open fall in eastern Canada helped the late cuttings.

The total value of Canadian field crops harvested in 1934 is now estimated at \$544,974,600 compared with a revised estimate of \$453,598,000 for 1933. The increase of \$91,376,000 is mainly due to higher unit prices. The upward revision of the 1933 value estimate is partly due to an upward revision of the wheat production estimate and partly to the rise in prices caused by drought in the later stages of the marketing season.

Large Increase in Auto Production in 1934

Production of 2,732 automobiles in Canada during December marked an improvement of 61 per cent over the 1,697 cars made in November and compares with a total of 3,190 cars reported for December a year ago. The increase over the previous month was due to the number of cars made for sale in Canada advancing to 2,334 from 1,075 while the number made for export fell off to 398 from 622.

During the calendar year 1934 a total of 116,890 cars were produced in Canada, an increase of 78 per cent over the 65,852 cars of 1933 and 92 per cent over the 60,789 cars of 1932. The number of cars made for sale in Canada advanced 68 per cent over 1933 to 72,481 from 43,178 and the number of cars made for export gained 96 per cent to 44,409 from 22,674.

December Coal Production

Coal produced in Canada during December amounted to 1,277,451 tons, a 2.1 per cent decline from the December 1933 output of 1,304,830. The average output for December during the past five years was 1,298,002 tons.

Imports of Paper

Canada's imports of paper in December were of the value of \$427,000 compared with \$385,000 a year ago. The amount from the United States was \$310,000 and from Great Britain \$61,000.

Galvanized Sheets in 1934

During the calendar year 1934 output of galvanized sheets totalled 39,403 tons as against corresponding totals of 32,859 in 1933 and 27,728 in 1932.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on January 18 was 253,950,000 bushels compared with 256,712,000 the week before and 235,181,000 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 26,164,000 as against 10,803,000 last year. United States wheat in Canada was shown as 1,049,000 compared with 2,249,000.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending January 11 amounted to 1,070,000 bushels, compared with 830,000 the week before and 2,370,000 last year. During the 24 weeks of the crop year 175,686,000 bushels were received compared with 164,676,000 a year ago.

During the week ending January 18 export clearances of wheat were as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: Vancouver-New Westminster 733,000 (1,615,000), St. John 382,000 (409,000), Halifax 220,000 (40,000), United States ports 188,000 (1,363,000), Total 1,522,000 (3,426,000). Twenty-five weeks: Vancouver-New Westminster 21,828,000 (23,202,000), Montreal 18,695,000 (31,927,000), United States ports 12,358,000 (12,073,000), Churchill 4,050,000 (2,708,000), Sorel 2,807,000 (5,288,000), Québec 1,762,000 (8,492,000), St. John 1,551,000 (1,338,000), Halifax 220,000 (355,000), Prince Rupert 301,000 (nil), Total 63,572,000 (85,383,000).

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, December.
2. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, December.
3. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, December.
4. The Footwear Trade of Canada, December.
5. Canada's Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries.
6. Summary of Canada's Imports, December.
7. The Asbestos Trade of Canada, December.
8. Final Estimate of Area, Yield and Value of Field Crops, Canada.
9. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
10. Output of Central Electric Stations in Canada, December.
11. Commercial Failures in Canada, November.
12. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
13. Production of Iron and Steel in Canada, Review 1934.
14. Exports of Canadian Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, December.
15. Special Report on Mortality in Canada According to Place of Residence, 1930-32.
16. Exports of Pulpwood, Wood Pulp and Paper, December.
17. Exports of Canadian Petroleum and Its Products, December.
18. Exports of Canadian Paints and Varnishes, December.
19. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
20. The Glass Industry in Canada, 1933.
21. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings from Canada, December.
22. Exports of Canadian Lumber, December.
23. Production of Concentrated Milk, Canada, December.
24. Exports of Canadian Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, December.
25. Sugar Report for the Period December 8 to 31, 1934.
26. Exports of Canadian Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, December.
27. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, December.
28. Summary of Sugar Reports for Calendar Year 1934.
29. Canada's Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, December.
30. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
31. Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada - December, 1934.
32. Automobile Statistics for Canada, December.
33. Canada's Monthly Trade Trends with Foreign Countries, January-December 1932-34.
34. Canada's Monthly Trade Trends with Empire Countries, January-December, 1932-34.
35. Canada's Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, December.
36. Galvanized Sheets - October, November, December, 1934.
37. Canadian Grain Statistics.
38. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended January 19 amounted to 40,405 cars. Complete returns from the western division are not available so this total should be increased by around 350 cars which would bring the total to approximately the same as in 1934, and also as in the previous week. The normal trend is upward at this time of the year.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010730193