

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. III - No. 40 .

Ottawa, Saturday, October 5, 1935.

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - The Economic Index Remained at 95.1 Unchanged from the Preceding Week, and Showed a Gain of 0.8 Per Cent over the Same Week of 1934

The economic index steadied in the last week of September, the standing being 95.1, the same as in the preceding week. The index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was unaltered following a decline in the two preceding weeks. Narrow fluctuations were shown in the first eight months of 1935 following the irregular rise during 1933 and 1934.

Three of the factors used in the compilation of the index recorded moderate gains in the last week of September. Bond prices rallied slightly, bank clearings were in greater volume and speculative trading recorded acceleration.

Each of the factors except bond prices showed gains over the same week of 1934. Carloadings were 8.6 per cent greater, and common stock prices moved up 11 per cent. Wholesale prices showed the minor betterment of 1.3 per cent. The net result was that the general index was 95.1 in the week of September 28 against 94.4 in the same week of 1934, a gain of 0.8 per cent.

The gain in carloadings in the 38th week was less than normal for the season, with the result that the adjusted index receded from 76.9 to 74.4. Grain is now moving more freely in the western division, 11,540 cars being loaded in the 38th week.

The rise in wholesale prices in the week of September 20 was not maintained in the week under review. Grain prices showed recession, No. 1 Northern wheat averaging 91.1 cents per bushel against 94.2 cents. Each of the coarse grains except flax were at lower levels. Tin advanced in New York and other base metals were steady. The index of non-ferrous metals in Canada rose from 71.7 to 72.6 on a firmer list with copper at a new high. The index of wholesale prices was 72.7 against 72.9 in the preceding week. The gain over the same week of last year was 1.3 per cent.

Dominion government bond prices rallied in the week ended September 28. The bid quotation of 5 per cent 1943 bond was 103½ on September 28 against 105¼ on September 21. The 4½ per cent 1944 and 1946 bonds advanced from 103 to 103½ in the same comparison.

The decline in common stocks was nearly general in the week ended September 26. The milling group was the only case of advance among the groups of the official classification and the gain was of a minor character. The general index receded from 98.5 to 95.8, a decline of 2.7 per cent.

Advances were shown in bank clearings and speculative trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components

1926=100

Week Ended	Car Loadings ¹	Wholesale Prices	Index of Inverted Bond Yields ²	Bank Clearings	Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
Sept. 29, 1934 ...	63.5	71.3	123.4	88.3	86.3	68.0	94.4
Sept. 21, 1935 ...	76.9	72.9	119.9	90.2	98.5	166.6	95.1
Sept. 28, 1935 ...	74.4	72.7	120.0	95.7	95.8	169.2	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.

Significant Banking Accounts Record Gains on August 31

Further gains in deposits, current loans and security holdings characterized banking operations during August. A contra-seasonal gain over July was shown in demand deposits, the adjusted increase being 1.2 per cent. Persistent gains in demand deposits have been shown during 1935 over the same months of last year, the increase at the end of August having been 11 per cent.

A relatively slight gain was shown in notice deposits during August, the lead over the same date of 1934 having been nearly 5 per cent. The gain over July in current loans was about \$16,000,000, reaching, after seasonal adjustment, the highest point of the present year.

The seasonally adjusted index of current loans was more than ten per cent below the average for the base year of 1926. In this comparison demand and notice deposits recorded gains of 3.8 per cent and 6.8 per cent, respectively.

The widened gap between deposits and loans indicates the strength of the liquid position of the banks. Security holdings reached again a new high point at \$1,041,000,000. Quick assets, including 13 accounts at \$1,295,000,000, also reached a maximum on August 31.

Banking Factors — in Dollars

	<u>Actual Amounts</u>			<u>Indexes 1926=100</u>		
	August, 1934	August, 1935	p.c. Inc. + Dec. -	July, 1935	August, 1935	p.c. Inc. + Dec. -
	\$	\$				
Demand Deposits	498,665,107	553,817,599	+11.1	102.6	103.8	+ 1.2
Notice Deposits	1,367,194,902	1,434,256,624	+ 4.9	106.5	106.8	+ 0.3
Current Loans	853,355,407	823,629,038	- 2.9	87.2	89.3	+ 2.4
Security Holdings	861,913,862	1,040,647,251	+20.7	192.1	194.9	+ 1.5
Call Loans, Canada	99,564,627	77,438,768	-22.2	56.6	56.4	- 0.4
Call Loans, Elsewhere ...	103,613,640	68,951,705	-33.8	24.4	27.4	+12.3

Paper Imports during August

Canada's paper imports came mainly from the United States during August, the value being \$331,802. The amount from the United Kingdom was valued at \$87,998. Total imports during the month were worth \$503,203, comparing with \$455,233 in August of last year.

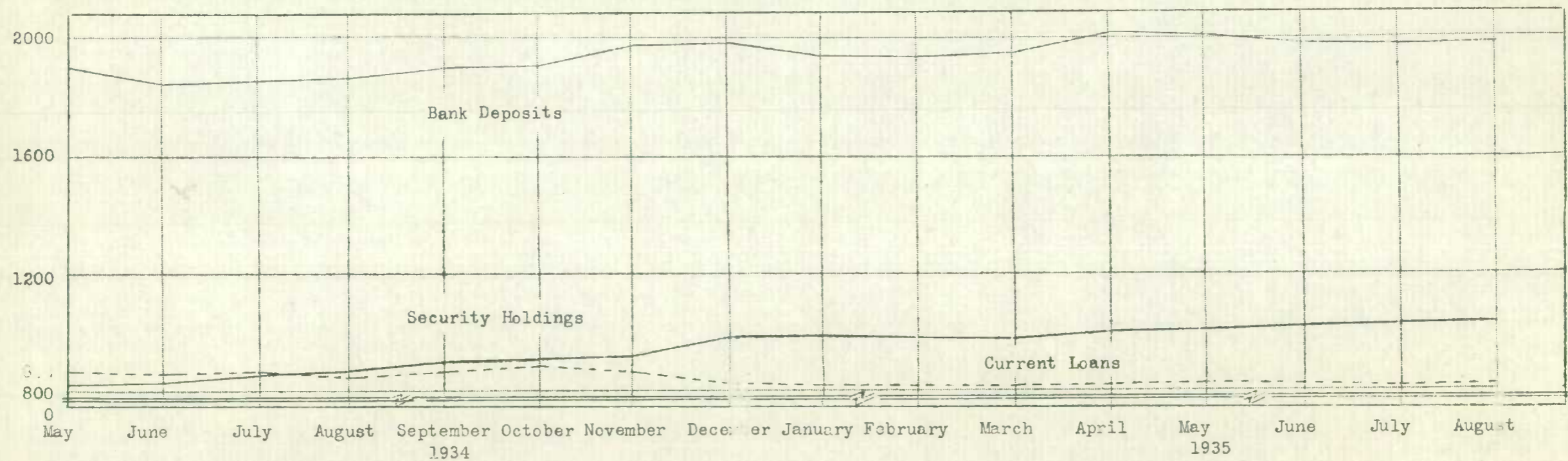
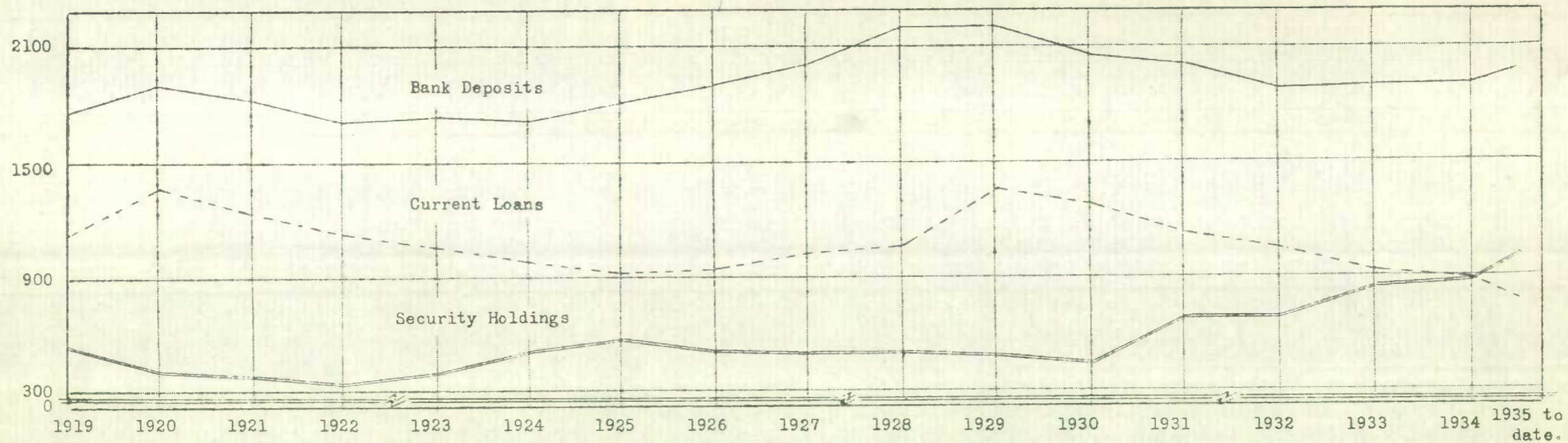
Trade in Vegetable Oils

Vegetable oil imports were worth \$1,176,946 in August as compared with \$476,743 in the comparative month of last year. The United Kingdom supplied slightly more than half, at \$590,598. Some of the larger items were: 409,044 gallons of cocoanut oil, 21,392 cwt. of cotton seed and crude cotton seed oil, 145,500 gallons of cotton seed oil for canning fish, 70,067 gallons of olive oil, 6,316,308 pounds of palm and palm kernel oil, not edible and shea butter, 74,595 cwt. of unrefined peanut oil.

Exports were comparatively small, being valued at \$11,332 as against \$3,366 in August last year.

Fertilizers in August

Imports of fertilizers declined from 559,687 cwt. in August, 1934, to 414,981 cwt. in August, 1935. Large items were 88,993 cwt. of phosphate rock from the United States, superphosphate 276,692 cwt., largely from the Netherlands, and sulphate of ammonia 24,817 cwt. from the United States. Fertilizer exports totalled 127,122 cwt. as against 121,656. Among the exports were 71,261 cwt. of Cyanamid, 21,722 cwt. of ammonium sulphate, 7,050 cwt. of fish offal, 500 cwt. of bone dust and meal, 24,673 cwt. of tankage.



September Employment Situation

The firms furnishing monthly returns on employment to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported at the beginning of September further substantial improvement in the situation, the upward movement extending to all five economic areas and to most of the industrial groups. Statements were received from 9,355 employers with an aggregate payroll of 964,647 persons, or 15,062 more than on Aug. 1. Reflecting this gain, the crude index (average 1926=100) rose from 101.1 in the preceding month to 102.7 on Sept. 1; as compared with 98.8 on the same date in 1934. Recessions in industrial activity have been shown at the beginning of September in eight of the preceding fourteen years for which statistics are available, there being, on the average, a slight decline on this date. The advance on Sept. 1, 1935, is therefore especially interesting, resulting in an increase of nearly two points in the seasonally adjusted index, which stood at 98.5 at the latest date, as compared with 96.8 on Aug. 1.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes for Sept. 1 in the fifteen years of the record: 1935, 102.7; 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows continued expansion in manufacturing, the eighth consecutive monthly increase since Jan. 1. The experience of past years indicates that factory employment has declined in seven and increased in seven of the previous Septembers for which statistics are available, showing on the average for the fourteen years, a slight falling-off. The advance at the beginning of September in the present year compares favourably with this average reduction, being also rather larger than on Sept. 1 in any other of the years when the trend has been upward, with the exception of 1933. The greatest gains on the date under review occurred in fruit and vegetable canneries and in textile and iron and steel factories, while there were important seasonal losses in fish-canneries. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction and trade showed heightened activity. On the other hand, there were small reductions in logging, while employment in services was practically unchanged from the preceding month.

Coal Production in August

Canada's coal production in August totalled 975,932 tons as compared with 966,995 in July and 1,097,064 in August, 1934. The August, 1930-1934, average output was 919,640 tons.

Nova Scotia mines produced 486,727 tons or 19 per cent below the August, 1934, total. Alberta operators reported an output of 339,483 tons as compared with 300,939 tons a year ago. A decline of 31 per cent was recorded in British Columbia's output in August; production during the month under review was 92,011 tons as against 133,790 tons a year ago. Saskatchewan produced 33,666 tons or an eight per cent increase. New Brunswick's production declined 3.8 per cent to 24,045 tons.

Imports and Exports of Coal in August

Imports of coal into Canada in August were recorded at 1,528,319 tons; a year ago, 1,462,469 tons were imported, while the average for the month during the past five years was 1,451,876 tons. The August anthracite coal importations were drawn from the following sources: Great Britain, 185,484 tons; the United States, 91,301; Germany, 20,949; Belgium, 8,389, and French Indo-China, 8,062. The Canadian imports of bituminous coal included 1,173,539 tons from the United States, 40,485 from Great Britain, 50 from Norway and one ton from Alaska. Fifty-nine tons of lignite coal were imported from the United States during August.

Canada exported 37,556 tons of coal in August as compared with 26,213 a year ago and 37,581 tons, the five year average for the month during the past five years.

Imports of Wood Pulp and Screenings in August

Exports of wood pulp and screenings in August amounted to 1,072,536 cwt. valued at \$2,355,879, compared with 976,909 cwt. at \$2,128,188 in July and 1,019,811 at \$2,180,077 in August, 1934. The August, 1934, export went largely to the United States at 858,647 cwt., and 54,184 cwt. to the United Kingdom.

Paper Exports in August

Total paper exports in August were valued at \$8,101,392 as against \$7,911,368 in July and \$6,808,122 in August, 1934. The amount exported to the United States was valued at \$5,850,053, and to the United Kingdom \$830,374. Newsprint paper exports were 4,417,320 cwt. with a total value of \$7,582,315, compared with 4,389,222 cwt. in July and 3,678,592 cwt. in August, 1934. The United States took a large part with 3,312,993 cwt., followed with 341,255 to the United Kingdom, 186,184 to Argentina and 109,092 to Australia. In all, Canadian newsprint went to 30 countries during the month.

Meat Imports in August

The August import of meats was valued at \$143,218, showing increases over both July, 1935, and August, 1934. The large item was canned beef, the import being 1,612,988 lb. at \$60,325, against nil in August, last year. The supply from the Argentine was 1,158,162 lb.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended September 21 amounting to 56,018 cars, were 1,665 over the previous week and 4,408 over the total for the corresponding week last year. Loadings in the western division amounted to 24,599 cars compared with 20,571 last year. Grain loadings were 4,654 cars greater than in 1934 with livestock increasing by 181 cars, lumber by 109, and miscellaneous freight by 316. In the eastern division loadings amounted to 31,419 cars compared with 31,039 last year. Grain showed an increase of 259 cars, coke 250, lumber 253 and miscellaneous freight 764, while coal decreased by 944 and merchandise by 200.

Salt Production in 1934

The shipments of salt in Canada during 1934 totalled 321,753 tons valued at \$1,954,953 as compared with 280,115 tons worth \$1,939,874 in 1933 and 263,543 tons at \$1,947,551 in 1932. The 1934 output represents the second largest in the history of Canadian salt production, being surpassed only by that of 1929, and the total quantity of sales amounting to 163,464 tons during the first six months of 1935 as compared with 153,641 for the first half of 1934 would indicate a continuation of the almost steady upward trend in production as experienced since 1931. In 1934 gains in quantity over 1933 were recorded for sales of all grades as listed under the classification employed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

It is especially interesting to note the rapidly increasing shipments of salt for consumption in the chemical industry; the quantity of this Canadian mineral reported for such purposes rising from 96,242 tons in 1932 to 124,132 in 1934, an increase of 28.9 per cent within three years.

Salt was produced during 1934 in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan and gains in output over the preceding year were realized in each of these provinces.

World Shipments of Wheat

World shipments of wheat for the week ending September 23 amounted to 9,781,000 bushels as compared with 9,398,000 for the previous week and 9,440,000 for the corresponding week last year. Shipments from North America and Australia showed increases of 936,000 and 827,000, respectively, while Argentine shipments showed a decrease of 878,000 as compared with the previous week.

During the first eight weeks of the present crop year world shipments amounted to 64 million bushels as compared with 84 million for the corresponding weeks last year. Australian shipments were slightly lower than last year. North American shipments were 20 million bushels as compared with 33 million for the same period in 1934.

World shipments of wheat have averaged 8.0 million bushels per week during the first eight weeks of the crop year as compared with 10.5 and 10.2 million during the corresponding period in 1934-35 and 1933-34. North American shipments have averaged 2.6 million compared with 4.1 and 4.2 million during the first eight weeks of 1934-35 and 1933-34. Argentine shipments have averaged 2.5 million as compared with 4.0 million.

Imports of Lumber in August

Lumber and timber imports in August amounted to \$227,263 compared with \$186,743 in August last year. The largest item was 1,373,000 ft. of oak valued at \$65,547. White pine from the United States totalled 1,083,000 ft. at \$31,315 and walnut 276,000 ft. at \$19,091. Plywood from the United States was valued at \$17,736.

Asbestos Trade in August

Asbestos exports in August were valued at \$594,000 as against \$375,000 a year ago. The amount to the United States was \$442,000 compared with \$248,000. This included 5,886 tons of asbestos at \$282,626 and 9,979 tons of asbestos sand and waste at \$159,319. Considerable quantities went also to the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, France, Spain, Australia and Belgium.

Imports of asbestos brake and clutch lining at \$19,517 came mainly from the United States, asbestos packing at \$3,343 from United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, and other asbestos manufactures at \$36,120 from the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Austria.

Export of Paints

The export of Canadian paints in August amounted to \$58,763, as against \$36,966 in August last year. The largest quantity at \$30,084 went to the United Kingdom, \$6,826 to British South Africa and large quantities to Portuguese Africa, Newfoundland, Colombia, China, British India and Bermuda. Mineral pigments to the value of \$8,756 went mainly to the United States and Italy.

Imports of Vehicles of Iron

The imports of vehicles of iron in August were valued at \$1,221,914, a slight increase over last year. Imports of automobile parts from the United States totalled \$920,000, compared with \$1,023,000, and from the United Kingdom the amount was \$15,000 as against \$6,000 last year. There were 23 passenger cars and trucks from the United Kingdom amounting to \$16,000 and 251 from the United States at \$173,000. There were 19 motor cycles at \$5,034 from the United Kingdom and 38 at \$9,797 from the United States. There were traction engines and parts to the value of \$49,558 from the United States.

Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices

Investors' Index of industrial common stocks for the week ending September 26 was 144.8 compared with 148.7 the week before and 119.7 a year ago, utilities 45.2 compared with 46.7 and 50.3, companies abroad 117.2 compared with 120.6 and 105.4, and for all three groups combined 95.8 compared with 98.5 and 86.3.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending September 20 amounted to 18,803,272 bushels, as compared with 17,740,865 the week before, and 10,771,408 in the same week last year. Receipts for the week were as follows, with last year's corresponding figures in brackets: Manitoba 1,104,305 (2,006,072); Saskatchewan 12,121,333 (5,882,731), Alberta 5,577,634 (2,882,605) bushels. Crop year to September 30: Manitoba 6,522,450 (21,114,136), Saskatchewan 37,124,450 (36,879,663), Alberta 17,250,727 (22,443,547), Total 60,897,627 (80,437,346).

Changes in the Value of Retail Sales in August

The value of retail sales in Canada in August was 1.6 per cent above July, and nearly one per cent higher than in August, 1934, according to returns from 167 chains and 36 departmental firms. The general index stood at 64.0, compared with 63.0 in July, and 63.4 in August, 1934.

Paint, Pigment and Varnish Industry

Paint, pigment and varnish manufacturers reported a considerable improvement in business during 1934 when the factory value of their production reached a total of \$18,618,371 compared with \$14,996,693 in 1933, \$14,912,383 in 1932 and \$18,536,463 in 1931.

Production in 1934 included 2,874,787 gallons of ready mixed paints at \$6,942,403; 1,487,068 gallons of varnishes at \$2,272,217; 761,879 gallons of enamels at \$2,462,836; 541,567 gallons of lacquers at \$1,488,205; 439,089 gallons of pyroxylin thinners at \$582,439; 7,607,838 pounds of cold water paints at \$460,523; 3,767,912 pounds of paste paints at \$373,330; 282,084 gallons of stains at \$413,380; 141,609 gallons of shellac at \$304,411; 1,365,682 pounds of colours in oil or japan at \$286,753; 109,481 gallons of japans at \$107,218; 129,829 gallons of asphaltic and tar paints at \$121,08; 43,342 gallons of iron oxide paints at \$58,117; 1,287 tons of dry white lead at \$158,124; 4,709 tons of white lead in oil at \$623,027; 2,450 tons of dry colours at \$519,618; 2,496 tons of putty at \$184,161, and numerous other items of less importance.

Imports, chiefly pigments for the manufacture of paints, also increased in value during 1934, the value being \$3,292,956 as against \$2,460,126 in 1933. Exports, consisting chiefly of paints and varnishes, were valued at \$599,907, an advance of 58 per cent from the total of \$380,468 in 1933.

Leather Footwear Trade in August

The export of leather boots and shoes in August amounted to 9,888 pairs valued at \$24,328, as compared with 5,400 pairs at \$20,631 in August, 1934. The leading purchaser was New Zealand, with 5,038 pairs, followed by Jamaica with 1,730, United Kingdom 1,363, Newfoundland 1,048, and smaller quantities to several other countries. Imports during the month were valued at \$81,985, coming from the United States to the value of \$44,440, and the United Kingdom \$32,081. During August last year, imports were valued at \$78,493.

Pipes, Tubes and Fittings in August

Pipes, tubes and fittings were exported to the value of \$61,485 in August compared with \$67,316 in August a year ago. The amount going to New Zealand was valued at \$22,669. The export to British South Africa was valued at \$9,919, and to Australia \$9,198. Total imports were worth \$148,527, the United States supplying to the amount of \$116,617, and the United Kingdom \$28,620. The August, 1934, import was worth \$109,978.

Hides and Skins in August

The export of hides and skins in August showed an increase over the corresponding month of 1934 in both quantity and value. The August export was 23,498 cwt. valued at \$174,627, as compared with 18,770 at \$123,555 in August, 1934. The United States was the leading buyer with 20,986 cwt. Imports were reported as 22,290 cwt. at \$239,758, compared with 28,047 at \$255,105.

Imports of Green Coffee

Green coffee imports during August amounted to 2,408,351 pounds valued at \$216,744 compared with 2,213,377 at \$240,927 in August last year. The amount from British East Africa was 730,294 pounds, Colombia 531,732, Brazil 496,477, Jamaica 284,229, United Kingdom 155,722, Mexico 67,544, Venezuela 40,829, Trinidad and Tobago 35,420, Abyssinia 2,286, and British Guiana 1,780.

Imports of Crude Petroleum

Crude petroleum imports in August amounted to 129,939,028 gallons valued at \$3,734,024 as compared with 136,017,968 gallons at \$4,054,096 in August last year. Of the August import, the United States supplied 94,157,592 gallons.

Imports of Tea

The August import of tea amounted to 2,915,120 pounds with a value of \$611,685, compared with 1,974,955 at \$512,607 in the same month last year. A large amount came from British India during the month, amounting to 1,001,558 lb., Ceylon tea followed with 775,406, from the United Kingdom 695,384, and from Japan 415,927, with lesser amounts from Hong Kong, China and United States.

Financing of Automobile Sales in August

Sales of 9,030 cars, trucks and buses were financed in Canada during August, a decrease from the preceding month but an increase of 20.4 p.c. over August, 1934, when the total was 7,502.

There were 2,362 new vehicles financed for \$1,689,393 in August, a gain of 13.6 p.c. in number and 14.1 in value over August, 1934. Used vehicles financed numbered 6,668 and the amount of financing was \$1,703,760, a gain over August last year of 23 p.c. in both number and value.

Highways in Canada in 1934

The total mileage of surfaced roads reported for 1934 was 93,642 miles, over half of which was in Ontario. The mileage of unimproved and improved earth roads was 314,327 miles, making a total of 409,269 miles of rural roads in Canada. These are exclusive of the streets in cities, towns and incorporated villages. Over 90 per cent of the surfaced mileage was gravel and only in Ontario was there any extensive mileage of portland cement concrete roads and in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, a large mileage of bituminous surfaced roads.

Total expenditures for construction and maintenance for roads, bridges and ferries amounted to \$67,026,260, an increase of \$26,521,206, or 65 per cent over total expenditures of \$40,505,054 for 1933. Expenditures in Ontario amounted to \$42,947,299, Quebec \$10,802,336, Nova Scotia \$3,148,175, Saskatchewan \$2,749,190, New Brunswick \$2,232,310, Alberta \$1,922,977, British Columbia \$1,921,098, Manitoba \$721,685 and Prince Edward Island \$561,190.

During the winter approximately 10,130 miles of highway were kept open for traffic by the snow being ploughed off the road when removal was necessary and the cost of such snow ploughing and of sanding icy roads was \$581,008. The greater part of this expenditure was in Ontario where 3,256 miles of road were thus maintained at a cost of \$339,501.

Exports and Imports of Farm Implements

The export of farm implements rose from \$187,870 in August 1934 to \$507,452 in August this year. The United States was the leading customer, taking farm implements to the value of \$236,812. Reapers and threshers were large items with a value of \$58,283; cultivators \$18,828; ploughs and parts \$88,376; harvesters and binders \$28,211.

Total imports during the month were valued at \$740,208, as against \$379,241 in August a year ago. The bulk of the supply came from the United States, being valued at \$703,898. Traction engines valued up to \$1,400 each were the large item, 257 at \$209,208, entirely from the United States, and parts \$191,631. Repair parts for farm implements were valued at \$133,013.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending September 27 amounted to 3,256,379 bushels, compared with 2,911,929 bushels during the previous week and 3,033,353 in the corresponding week last year. Clearances for the week were as follows, with comparative figures for the same period last year in brackets: Montreal 1,363,813 (849,340) bushels, Churchill 873,000 (675,000), Vancouver-New Westminster 560,066 (775,993), United States ports 282,000 (736,000), Sorel 177,500 (nil). Crop year to date: Montreal 8,362,757 (7,755,482) bushels; Vancouver-New Westminster 3,174,643 (5,467,332), United States ports 2,613,000 (6,483,000), Churchill 2,077,000 (3,687,477), Sorel 1,100,497 (1,187,178), Quebec 49,315 (862,860), Total 17,377,202 (25,443,329).

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 fell from 72.9 for the week ending September 20 to 72.7 for the week ending September 27. Grains and live-stock were leaders in a moderate reaction in foodstuffs while copper headed a further rise in non-ferrous metals.

Vegetable products declined from 68.7 to 68.1. Manitoba No. 1 Northern wheat closed the week six cents lower than for the previous week. Buying for export was in small volume and grains, generally, were lower with the outstanding exception of flax which approximated the high for the year. Raw sugar was quoted at a slightly stronger figure but flour and milled products were down and potatoes were cheaper in some localities. Animal products dropped from 72.7 to 72.1. Eastern livestock markets were unable to entirely absorb heavy runs of western cattle and prices were sharply lower. Fresh meats moved down also but higher prices were reported for hides, milk products and fats. The index for textile products eased from 68.8 to 68.7 when declines in cotton fabrics proved of more weight than an increase in raw silk, and Wood products moved from 64.9 to 65.0 on a rally by spruce. Non-ferrous metals rose from 71.7 to 72.6 on a firmer list with copper at a new high. Iron, non-metallic minerals and chemicals remained unchanged at 87.1, 85.2 and 76.9 respectively.

Canadian farm products receded from 66.3 to 65.4. Reductions in grains were largely responsible for lowering the index for field products from 60.8 to 59.9 while animal products dropped from 75.5 to 74.7 when a decrease in livestock exerted a greater influence than advances in hides and eggs.

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on September 27 amounted to 233,812,202 bushels as compared with 221,940,118 a week ago and 228,544,283 on September 28 last year. Canadian wheat in the United States totalled 20,600,088 bushels, compared with 19,802,912 and 14,187,141. Wheat in transit on the lakes is reported as 5,256,032 bushels as against 3,084,772 a week ago. United States wheat in Canada amounted to two bushels.

Cement Production in 1934

Shipments from Canadian cement plants during 1934 totalled 3,783,226 barrels valued at \$5,667,946 as compared with 3,007,432 barrels worth \$4,536,935 in 1933, the value of the 1934 sales representing an increase of 24.9 per cent over those of the preceding year.

Cement was produced in 1934 at plants located in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, and increases in both quantity and value of cement sales over 1933 were recorded in all of these provinces. The cement mills of Quebec and Ontario are now contributing by far the greater part of Canada's cement production.

Exports totalled 70,046 barrels valued at \$55,181 as compared with 52,531 worth \$47,369 in 1933. Overseas shipments of Canadian cement in 1934 went to various countries, including British Guiana, Trinidad, Newfoundland and Australia.

Production of Jewellery and Silverware

Manufacturers of jewellery, silverware, etc., reported an increase of 23 per cent in the value of products made during 1934 as compared with 1933, this advance bringing the output value for the year to \$7,859,902 which was the highest recorded since 1930. Jewellery production increased to \$2,111,750 from \$1,661,942 in 1933, plated hollowware to \$1,146,234 from \$959,777, plated flatware to \$904,607 from \$736,400, cutlery to \$372,948 from \$257,359, clocks and watches to \$890,170 from \$579,228, and recovered gold to \$957,343 from \$768,196. Sterling silverware including toiletware declined in value to \$454,482 from \$470,493 in 1933.

Wood Pulp Imports

Wood pulp imports amounted to 28,157 cwt. worth \$46,400 in August, compared with 16,697 at \$27,086 in the same month last year. The supply came from the United States and Sweden, 23,677 cwt. from the former and 4,480 from the latter.

Stocks of Imported Corn in Canada

Stocks of imported corn in Canada on Sept. 20 were as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: British South Africa 1,856,283 (17,000) bushels, Argentine 864,656 (65,106). There was no United States corn recorded.

Rigid Insulating Board

Shipments of rigid insulating board in August amounted to 2,623,392 s.f. compared with 2,184,952 a year ago.

Imports and Exports of Fruits

August imports of fresh fruits were worth \$1,338,583 compared with \$1,174,755 in August, 1934. The supply came almost entirely from the United States, the value from that country being \$1,129,528. The import of oranges, mandarines and tangarines amounted to 371,620 cubic feet, valued at \$428,071; 460,907 stems of bananas at \$256,212; grape fruits 1,496,563 lb. at \$48,907; grapes 2,030,455 lb. at \$84,770; muskmelons and cantaloupes 1,008,527 in number, at \$17,960; peaches 2,851,360 lb. at \$80,107; pears 3,606,884 lb. at \$115,994; plums and prunes 1,041,181 lb. at \$42,934 and 32,963 boxes of lemons at \$162,488. Exports during the month were valued at \$117,084, blueberries at \$55,397, and strawberries worth \$54,075 were the large items.

Soaps in August

Imports of soaps into Canada during August amounted to a value of \$52,006, as compared with \$26,217 in July, and \$43,721 in August last year. Soap from United States made up the bulk of the supply, being valued at \$37,972. Total exports were 2,159,621 lb. at \$102,467 compared with 1,166,703 at \$78,126 a year ago. Toilet soap exports amounted to 784,114 lb. The United Kingdom and the United States were the large purchasers.

Petroleum Production

The production of crude petroleum in Canada during July declined to 118,812 barrels from June when the total was 120,119, and from the July, 1934, total of 122,067 barrels. The seven month figure was also lower than last year, declining 0.8 per cent to 833,153 barrels. Alberta's output during the month included 96,248 barrels of crude naphtha and 1,399 of light crude oil from the Turner Valley field, 1,660 of light crude oil from the Red Coulee, 2,008 of heavy crude oil from the Wainwright and 800 barrels of heavy crude from the Skiff field.

Production of Natural Gas

The production of natural gas in Canada during July amounted to 908,370,000 cubic feet, compared with 1,072,123,000 in June, and 1,009,180,000 in July last year. Production during the first seven months of the year declined to 13,598,305,000 cubic feet from 14,836,735,000 in the same period last year.

Sales of Gasoline in June

Sales of gasoline during June were as follows, with last year's corresponding figures in brackets: Prince Edward Island 347,000 gallons (342,000), Nova Scotia 2,285,000 (2,150,000), New Brunswick 1,785,000 (1,605,000), Quebec not available for June 1935 (10,164,000), Ontario 29,730,000 (24,990,000), Manitoba 2,727,000 (2,973,000), Saskatchewan 3,886,000 (3,453,000), Alberta 4,746,000 (3,878,000), British Columbia 3,075,000 (4,036,000).

Brass and Copper Products Industry

Eighty-one foundries and 44 fabricating plants included in the brass and copper products industry in 1934 had a production value of \$19,309,314 at factory prices, compared with outputs worth \$13,150,559 in 1933 and \$9,594,115 in 1932. The record output value for the industry was \$36,115,581 attained in 1929.

Products manufactured included copper wire rods, \$6,275,199; copper sheets, plates and tubing, \$1,418,188; brass bars, rods, sheets and tubing, \$1,561,218; railway car and locomotive bearings and fittings, \$1,140,981; brass and bronze wire cloth, \$1,067,508; brass valves, \$769,743; iron valves, \$344,333; brass taps, \$154,629; other water and steam fittings, \$112,904; other plumbers' supplies, \$994,020; brass castings, \$510,944; bronze castings, \$225,205; bronze rods, plates, etc., \$326,058, and many other commodities of less importance.

Reports Issued during the Week

1. The Paints, Pigments and Varnishes Industry in Canada, 1934.
2. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, August.
3. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, August.
4. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, August.
5. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
6. Changes in the Value of Retail Sales, August.
7. Financing of Automobile Sales in Canada, August.
8. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, Second Quarter, 1935.
9. The Highway and the Motor Vehicle in Canada, 1934.
10. Imports of Coffee and Tea, August.
11. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, August.
12. Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, August.
13. The Footwear Trade of Canada.
14. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products and Refrigerators, August.
15. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
16. The Jewellery and Silverware Industry, 1934.
17. Cement, 1934.
18. Asbestos Production, July.
19. Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, August.
20. Imports and Exports of Wire, August.
21. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, August.
22. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, August.
23. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, August.
24. Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables on Hand, June 30, 1935.
25. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, August.
26. Exports of Canadian Paints and Varnishes, August.
27. Imports of Lumber, August.
28. The Asbestos Trade of Canada, August.
29. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
30. Canadian Grain Statistics.
31. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
32. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, August.
33. Exports of Canadian Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, August.
34. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, August.
35. The Salt Industry in Canada, 1934.
36. Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada, August.
37. The September Employment Situation.
38. Exports of Canadian Petroleum and Its Products, August.
39. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, July, and Gasoline Sales in June.
40. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, August.
41. Imports and Exports of Soap, August.
42. The Brass and Copper Products Industry, 1934.

