

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - The Economic Index Was Slightly Higher Than in the Week of January 19 and Recorded a Gain of 15 p.c. over the Same Week of 1934

The economic index due to gains in four of the six components, showed a slight gain in the week ended January 26 over the preceding week. The standing was 105.3 compared with 104.9 in the week ended January 19. Bank clearings recorded a gain of nearly 6 p.c., while gains were also shown in commodity, bond and common stock prices. The economic index based on six weighted factors with seasonal adjustment wherever necessary, is maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Owing to the upward trend during 1934, the economic index in the first month of the present year has occupied a much higher position than in the early part of last year. The index in the week under review was nearly 15 p.c. above the same week of 1934. The standing was 105.3 compared with 91.6 in the week of January 27 of last year.

The average of commodity prices was higher in the week ended January 25. The index was 71.7 compared with 71.4 in the preceding week and 70.8 in the same week of last year. Grains and livestock were higher than in the week of January 18, and in comparing the present prices of grains with those of a year ago, it is interesting to note that the index number for the sub-group rose about 25 p.c. The index of non-ferrous metals dropped from 67.1 to 63.9 in the same interval.

The curve of carloadings after seasonal adjustment followed in the last three weeks the general pattern shown in January 1934, but the high level of last year has not been equalled. The decline in the cumulative total was from 116,526 cars to 115,112 amounting to 1,414 cars or about 1 p.c. The cars loaded in the week ended January 19 numbered 40,405 compared with 40,790 in the preceding.

Bond prices after dropping slightly for two weeks showed a gain in the week ended January 19. The advance in government bond prices during 1934 was spectacular, the result being that the present standing is greatly higher than in the corresponding weeks of last year. The average price in January was higher than in any month for more than twenty years. The bid quotation for the 1943 5 p.c. Dominion Government refunding bond was as high as 113  $\frac{7}{8}$  in the week under review compared with 103  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the same week of 1934.

Common stock prices recovered slightly in the week ended January 24. The index of 112 stocks on the 1926 base was 95.7 compared with 94.5 in the preceding week. The standing in the corresponding week of last year was 89.6, the gain in the interval being 6.8 p.c. Milling, oils, textiles and food showed declines from the preceding week, while the other groups in the classification recorded gains.

Weekly Economic Index with Six of Its Components  
1926=100

Week Ended	Car-loadings	Wholesale Prices	Bond Prices	Clearings	Common Stocks	Trading	Total
Jan. 27, 1934	72.5	70.8	108.7	107.6	89.6	219.2	91.6
Jan. 19, 1935	74.7	71.4	148.8	93.7	94.5	212.8	104.9
Jan. 26, 1935	71.8	71.7	149.6	99.0	95.7	185.1	105.3

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

### Banking

It is only in recent months that the economic recovery in Canada has had any marked effect on banking conditions. Subsequent to the persistent decline lasting from 1929 to July last, current loans recorded advances in the three months ended October. Declines were again shown in the last two months of the year. The tardiness of the reversal was explained largely by the eagerness of industrialists and agriculturalists to relieve themselves of the burden of old debts as soon as conditions permitted, and by the ability of new enterprises to finance their own moderate requirements either out of existing resources or by issues of capital to the public.

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The pronounced decline in current loans in the last five years is in contrast to the relative stability of deposit liabilities. Domestic deposits were more than maintained in 1934, the gain in twelve months ended December being \$124,000,000. The surplus of notice deposits over current loans was \$568,000,000 at the end of December compared with \$472,000,000 on the corresponding date of 1933.

It was in the gain of security holdings that the most striking development of the banking field occurred. The holdings increased sharply during the year, amounting at the end of December to \$966,500,000, the highest point in the history of Canadian banking. Seven of the eight accounts regarded as making up the readily available assets of the banks showed gains over December 1933, resulting in a new high total for quick assets. The amount at the end of the year was no less than \$1,223,000,000, compared with \$1,049,000,000 on the same date of 1933.

The banking situation is quite changed from that existing in the period of abnormal prosperity culminating in 1929. Abundant opportunities for profit in speculative and business operations at that time led to pronounced expansion in bank credit. The note circulation and bank loans were consequently large as compared with deposits or metallic reserves. But the subsequent contraction of business and speculation slackened the demand for credit. The fundamental position of the banks was greatly strengthened in the last two years by the reduction in outstanding credit, the relative stability in deposits and the gain in liquid reserves.

A chart of significant banking factors is shown on page three.

Banking Factors  
(in dollars)

	Actual Amounts		Increase / Decrease ..	Indexes		Inc. / Dec. -
	Dec. 1933	Dec. 1934		Nov. 1934	Dec. 1934	
Demand Deposits	501,870,943	575,496,870	/14.7	97.1	100.7	/3.7
Notice Deposits	1,356,916,826	1,407,201,814	/3.7	105.2	105.3	/0.1
Current Loans	898,159,673	838,796,579	- 6.6	92.9	90.4	-2.7
Investment Holdings	861,006,151	966,547,701	/12.3	175.7	183.5	/4.4
Call Loans, Canada	105,949,889	102,699,733	- 3.1	69.8	71.5	/2.4
Call Loans, Elsewhere	90,071,910	98,743,655	/9.6	40.5	38.7	-4.4
Bank and Dominion Notes in Circulation	151,018,056	157,283,736	/4.1	86.4	86.2	-0.2
Dominion Note Issue	182,644,005	217,034,337	/18.8	100.1	101.7	/1.6
Gold Held against Notes	69,673,761	71,679,347	/2.9	62.1	62.4	/0.5

Milling of Grain in December

Grains ground in Canadian mills in December were as follows, with Dec. 1933 figures in brackets: Wheat 4,360,882 (4,327,524) bushels; oats 715,529 (631,497); corn 111,141 (124,216); barley 62,243 (59,925); buckwheat 24,258 (21,886); and mixed grains 1,636,179 (1,501,845). Flour production in December amounted to 969,482 barrels compared with 967,284. Exports amounted to 340,751 barrels compared with 418,183.

Empire and Foreign Corn in Canada

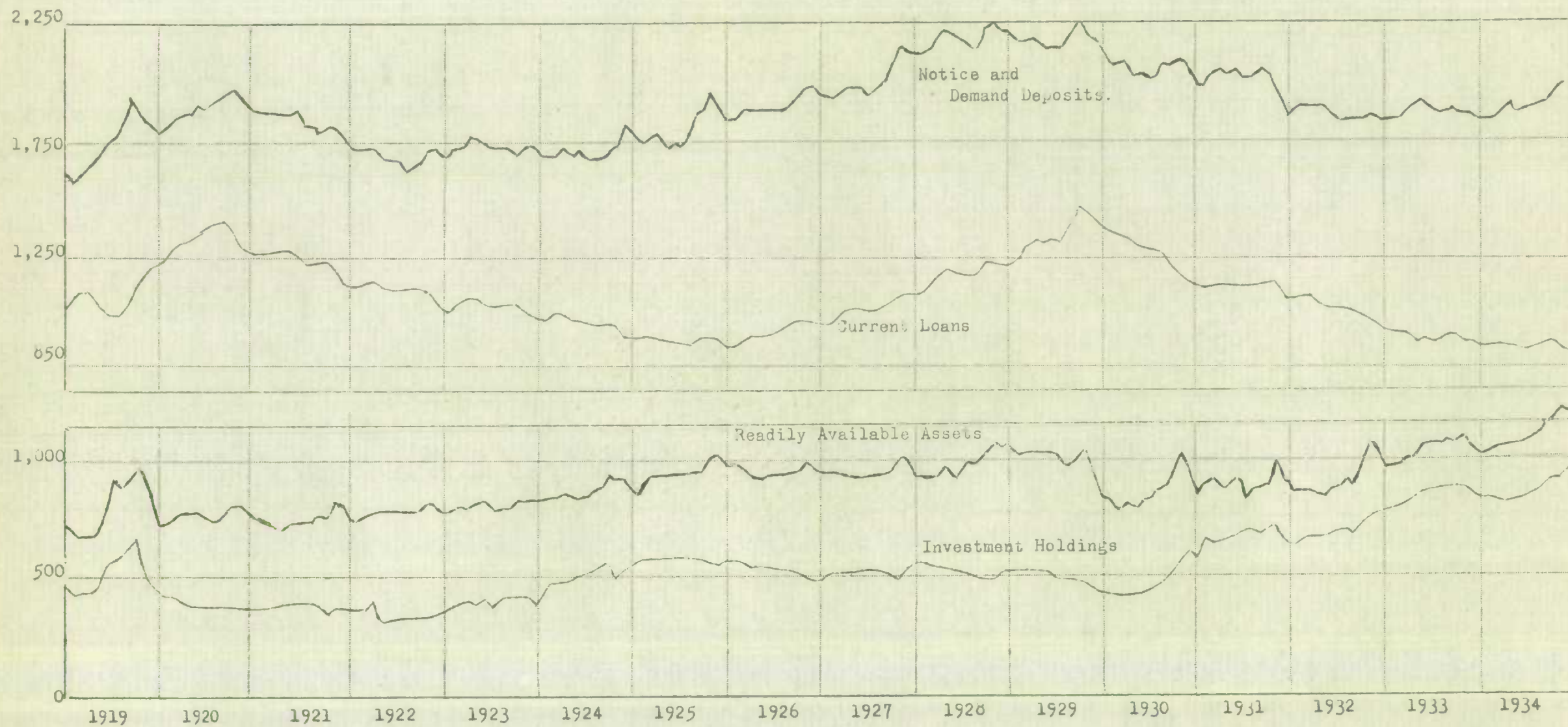
Stocks of Empire and foreign corn in Canada on Jan. 25 were as follows, with 1934 figures in brackets: United States 5,702,000 (9,108,000) bushels, Argentine 186,000 (1,594,000), South African 2,570,000 (130,000). United States corn was located mainly at Depot Harbor, Collingwood and Owen Sound which each had over one million bushels, Goderich, Midland, Port Colborne and Toronto, while South African corn was mainly at Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Toronto and Port Colborne.

Production of Toilet Preparations

Production of toilet preparations in Canada in 1933 were valued at \$5,912,000 or about one million dollars less than in 1932. Tooth paste and powders amounted to \$1,282,000. Ontario produced more than half of the total output, Quebec coming second with less than half the Ontario production.

Million  
Dollars

SIGNIFICANT BANKING FACTORS, 1919 - 1934.



rolls were reduced from 924,178 on Dec. 1 to 883,185 at the first of January. This recession, besides being substantially below the average, was also the smallest on record for midwinter with only one exception, viz., Jan. 1, 1934, when some 30,400 persons were laid off by the co-operating employers.

The Jan. 1, 1935 index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 94.4, compared with 98.9 in the preceding month, and 88.6 on the same date in 1934; in consequence of the less-than-normal reduction at the latest date, the seasonally corrected index rose to 101.2, a gain of more than three points over the adjusted figure of 97.9 for Dec. 1, 1934. The crude index for Jan. 1 in the preceding thirteen years was as follows: 1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9; 1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8 and 1921, 88.8.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last fourteen years shows that usually, (though not invariably), there is on Feb. 1 a partial recovery from the losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The greatest curtailment on Jan. 1, 1935, was in manufacturing establishments, but their losses, both actually and in proportion to the general decline, were very substantially below the average. The contraction in factory employment was the smallest noted in any of the years since 1920, while it constituted less than 48 p.c. of the total reduction reported in all industries on Jan. 1, 1935, compared with the proportion of 72 p.c. on the same date of 1934, and with the average decrease of nearly 60 p.c. in the last fourteen years.

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#### Bank Debits to Individual Accounts

Bank cheques cashed against individual accounts at the branch banks of Canada in 1934 amounted to \$32,867,000,000 as against \$29,981,000,000 in 1933, the gain being 9.6 per cent. As trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges showed a decline of about one-third from the levels of the preceding year, this gain in bank debits reflects the acceleration in business operations and the prevailing higher prices. December showed a gain of 22 per cent over December, 1933.

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#### Hides and Skins

Imports of hides and skins, mainly of cattle, calves and sheep in December amounted to 31,643 cwt. at \$280,876 and the exports 24,086 cwt. at \$128,966.

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#### Pipes, Tubes and Fittings

Imports of pipes, tubes and fittings in December amounted to \$78,760, about the same as a year ago. The amount from the United States was \$56,000 and the United Kingdom \$22,000. Exports were \$3,524, the largest consignment going to the United Kingdom.

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#### Auto Imports in December

Imports of automobiles in December were of the value of \$131,000 compared with \$102,000 a year ago. Those from the United States, valued at \$116,000 were a large increase, but those from the United Kingdom at \$15,000 were a large decrease. The most expensive car at \$6,618 came from the United Kingdom. Auto parts from the United States at \$1,451,000 were a large increase over the \$1,042,000 of December 1933. There were 20 motorcycles from the United Kingdom and ten from the United States.

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### 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 124.3 for the week ending January 24, as compared with 122.9 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks rose from 121.9 to 123.0, and four base metals stocks from 130.4 to 133.0.

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### The Library of the Bureau

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has recently agreed to make the Library of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics a depository for publications issued by its Division of Economics and History. This past week 68 volumes have arrived, 12 in German from Vienna, 2 in French, and the remainder in English from the Oxford and Yale University Presses.

These include such writers as: G.D.H. Cole, J.A. Salter, Sir Josiah Stamp, with many others, and some of the titles that sound attractive are: The End of the Russian Empire, Russian Schools and Universities in the World War, the Effect of the World War Upon the Commerce and Industry of Japan, and Rural Scotland during the War.

These books are to be housed in a special section of the library and are to be made available to anyone wishing to use them.

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### British Trade Statistics for 1934

Trade statistics for the United Kingdom which have just become available show that in the calendar year 1934 total British imports were £732,300,000 as compared with £675,000,000 in 1933. Of this total, imports from British countries amounted to £271,500,000 in 1934 as compared with £249,100,000 in 1933, so that they were 37.1 per cent of the total in 1934 as compared with 36.9 per cent in 1933.

Exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in 1934 were £396,100,000 as compared with £367,900,000 in 1933, an increase of £28,200,000. Exports to British countries were £185,600,000 in 1934 as compared with £163,500,000 in 1933, thus contributing £22,100,000 to the total increase of £28,200,000. Thus the share of British domestic exports taken by Empire countries increased from 44.4 per cent in 1933 to 46.9 per cent in 1934.

While detailed statistics of British exports to Empire countries are not as yet available, it may be noted that British exports of iron and steel to Canada rose from 113,600 tons in 1932 to 132,500 tons in 1933 and 147,600 tons in 1934. Also exports of cotton piece goods to Canada, which had stood at 27,000,000 square yards in 1932, rose to 47,000,000 square yards in 1933 and to 64,000,000 square yards in 1934. Similarly, exports of woollen and worsted tissues to Canada rose from 8,900,000 square yards in 1932 to 9,700,000 square yards in 1933 and to 13,100,000 in 1934. Thus in respect of three chief lines of British exports, Canada's purchases in 1934 have been very considerably larger than in either 1932 or 1933. More detailed figures of Canadian trade with the United Kingdom in 1934, as seen from the British point of view, will be available later.

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### Fur Industry of Canada

The total value of all products of the fur goods industry in 1933 was \$11,552,000, compared with \$10,792,000 in 1932 and \$14,247,000 in 1931. It was the first year since 1928 that there has been an up-turn in value, the increased demand for furs being the result of the unusually cold weather prevailing during the winter of 1933-34, as well as of the lower prices which brought fur goods within reach of a larger number of people. The number of fur coats made for men increased from 1,132 in 1932 to 2,359 in 1933, and the number made in sizes for women from 55,306 to 65,421. The average price for men's fur coats in 1933 was \$51, compared with \$69 in 1932 and \$67 in 1931, and the average for women's fur coats, \$98, in comparison with \$104 in 1932 and \$124 in 1933. Fur muffs have again become fashionable, the number increasing from 2,510 in 1931 to 6,036 in 1932 and to 14,876 in 1933. Other items of importance are cuffs, collars and scarves of fur, and fur trimming. The amount received for custom work, repairs and storage of furs was \$2,209,000, compared with \$2,296,000 in 1932 and \$2,446,000 in 1931.

The number of establishments making fur goods as their principal product in 1933 was 322, distributed by provinces as follows: Ontario 155, Quebec 125, Manitoba 27, Alberta 7, British Columbia 4, Saskatchewan 2, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick one....

each. The total number shows an increase over 1932 of 53, many of the establishments added to the list being of small size with output consisting chiefly of repair work.

Canada exports annually large quantities of raw furs, but her export trade in dressed furs and manufactures of furs is of comparatively little importance. The total value of Canadian furs exported during the calendar year 1933 was \$12,141,000, divided as follows: fur skins undressed \$11,925,000, fur skins dressed \$172,000, and manufactures of furs \$44,000. Compared with the preceding year the total value shows an increase of \$1,185,000, or 11 per cent. The United Kingdom and the United States provide the chief markets for Canadian furs, the former in 1933 taking 62 per cent of the total exports, measured according to value, and the latter 27 per cent.

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#### Copper Production in November

The Canadian production of copper in November advanced to 34,357,662 pounds from the preceding month's total of 32,965,700 pounds and the November, 1933, output of 26,431,609 pounds. During the eleven months ending November Canada produced 334,276,183 pounds of copper, an increase of 22.3 per cent over the output in the corresponding period of 1933.

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#### World Copper Production

Refined copper production of the world advanced to 120,750 tons from the October total of 118,250. World stocks of refined copper totalled 483,500 tons on November 30, a decline of 13,500 during the month. Copper stocks in the official London Metal Exchange warehouses at the end of November included 43,562 tons of refined and 12,001 tons of rough. On October 31, 38,541 tons of refined copper and 9,390 of rough were on hand. The first section of the electrolytic copper refinery of the Rhokana Corporation in Northern Rhodesia commenced operations in October and the first shipment of wire bars was to be made in January.

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#### Nickel Production in November

Canada's nickel production in November rose to 12,159,388 pounds from the preceding month's total of 8,902,320 and the November, 1933, output of 10,847,417. During the first eleven months of 1934 the Canadian production totalled 118,101,193 pounds as compared with 74,459,642 pounds in the corresponding months of 1933.

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#### Dry Cell Batteries

Factory sales of dry cell batteries in Canada during 1934 totalled over twenty-three million cells with a factory selling price of \$1,649,791. In 1933 sales were reported at over twenty-one million cells worth \$1,543,795.

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#### Asphalt Roofing

Production of asphalt roofing in 1934 amounted to 1,299,555 squares and 18,518 tons as against 1,229,698 squares and 12,812 tons in 1933.

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#### Electric Apparatus

Production by firms in the electrical apparatus and supplies industry was valued at \$37,013,000 in 1933 compared with \$53,265,000 in 1932. In 1933 there were 174 factories in this group, 130 in Ontario, 25 in Quebec, seven in British Columbia, eight in Manitoba, four in Alberta, and one in Nova Scotia.

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#### Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index number of industrial common stocks was 130.6 for the week ending January 24, as compared with 130.4 for the previous week, domestic utility common 51.0 compared with 49.7, common of companies located abroad 110.6 compared with 107.8 and for all three groups of common combined 95.7 compared with 94.5.

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### Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on January 25 amounted to 250,403,000 bushels compared with 253,737,000 the week before and 234,881,000 a year ago. Canadian wheat in United States amounted to 25,819,000 compared with 10,406,000 last year. United States wheat in Canada was shown as 1,049,000 compared with 2,249,000.

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### Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending January 18 amounted to 851,000 bushels compared with 1,070,000 the week before and 3,374,000 a year ago. Marketings by provinces were, with last year's figures in brackets: Manitoba 34,000 (109,000), Saskatchewan 272,000 (1,407,000), Alberta 544,000 (1,858,000). Twenty-five weeks ending January 18: Manitoba 26,832,000 (23,142,000), Saskatchewan 78,304,000 (84,092,000), Alberta 71,401,000 (60,816,000), Total 176,537,000 (168,051,000).

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### Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending January 25 amounted to 1,808,000 bushels compared with 1,522,000 in the previous week. Clearances by ports were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: Vancouver-New Westminster 744,000 (1,174,000), United States ports 358,000 (737,000), Prince Rupert 306,000 (nil), Halifax 272,000 (208,000), St. John 128,000 (371,000), Total 1,808,000 (2,490,000). One hundred and sixty bushels were shipped from Montreal to maritime ports for export. Twenty-six weeks: Vancouver-New Westminster 22,572,000 (24,376,000), Montreal 18,695,000 (31,927,000), United States ports 12,716,000 (12,810,000), Churchill 4,050,000 (2,708,000), Sorel 2,807,000 (5,288,000), Quebec 1,762,000 (8,492,000), St. John 1,679,000 (1,709,000), Prince Rupert 607,000 (nil), Halifax 492,000 (563,000), Total 65,380,000 (87,873,000).

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### Imports of Paints

Amongst the imports of paints and varnishes in December the largest items were 746,498 pounds of zinc white at \$27,006 and about half a million pounds of lamp bone and ivory blacks from the United Kingdom valued at \$16,121. The next largest item was 363,000 pounds of lithopone from the United States at \$15,207.

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### Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery

Imports of farm implements and machinery in December were valued at \$79,000 compared with \$94,000 a year ago. Most of this came from the United States. There were 152 cream separators from Sweden, 47 from United States and 10 from the United Kingdom, 200 dozen scythes from Sweden and 50 dozen from Austria, 118 fanning mills and corn husking machines from United States, 25 graingercrushers from United States and 20 from Great Britain, 195 dozen spades from the United Kingdom and 65 dozen from United States, and wind-mills at \$2,000 from the United States.

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### Imports of Rubber in December

A great change came over the imports of rubber into Canada in December. Formerly almost the entire supply of raw rubber came via the United States, and accordingly, was credited as an import from that country. However, in December the main supply came from the Straits Settlements direct to the Dominion. The amount was 4,192,379 pounds of the value of \$566,685 while from the United States the amount was 2,188,333 pounds at \$277,287. The total of 6,381,000 pounds compared with 3,972,000 in December 1933. and the value was \$844,000 compared with \$301,000.

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Amongst the manufactures of rubber was a large consignment of 175,150 pairs of rubber boots and shoes of the value of \$62,085 from Czechoslovakia, there were 21,306 pairs at \$11,660 from the United Kingdom, 26,481 at \$22,456 from the United States and 748 at \$500 from Japan.

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One of the unusual items was 3,312 pairs of rubber heels from Australia. Canada has been a large exporter of rubber heels and is by far the chief contributor of that commodity to the British market.

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### November Zinc Production

Canada produced 27,222,359 pounds of zinc in November as compared with 27,012,329 pounds in October and 21,740,806 in November 1933. Output during the eleven months ending November totalled 271,019,833 pounds or 53.2 per cent above the production during the corresponding period of 1933. The average price on the London market, in November, in Canadian funds, was 2.6102 cents per pounds, at which price the Canadian output was worth \$710,558.

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### World Zinc Production

The zinc production of the world totalled 116,194 tons in November and 116,382 in October. The November daily average was 3,873 tons as compared with a daily 3,754 tons in the preceding month. The United States production rose 1.3 per cent in November to 35,003 tons. Stocks held by the International Zinc Cartel declined 1,038 tons in November to 122,741; on the other hand, stocks in the United States increased 5,049 tons to 116,076.

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### Canadian Lead Production

The production of lead in Canada during November amounted to 31,571,724 pounds, an increase of 8.4 per cent over the previous month's output and 24.5 above November 1933. During the eleven months ending November 312,379,963 pounds were produced as compared with 246,521,458 pounds, a year ago. Lead was quoted at an average price of 2.269 cents per pound on the London market, in Canadian funds, in November. Valued at this price the month's output in Canada was worth \$716,362.

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### World Lead Production

The refined lead production of the world in November declined to 123,192 tons or 4,106 tons per day from the October output of 130,695 tons or 4,216 a day. In the United States 29,755 tons were produced as compared with 31,243 tons in the preceding month. The Mexican output declined 23.4 per cent in November to 14,125 tons; Australia's production in November was 4.2 per cent lower at 17,367 tons.

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### Silver Production During November

Silver production in Canada during November advanced to 1,535,079 ounces from the October total of 1,312,617 and the November, 1933, output of 1,299,096. Production during the eleven months ending November totalled 14,855,974 ounces or an increase of 5.4 per cent over the output in the corresponding period of 1933. Silver quotations on the New York market, in Canadian funds, averaged 52.956 cents per ounce in November at which price the Canadian output during the month was worth \$812,916.

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### Asbestos Shipments Highest Since November 1933

Shipments of asbestos by Canadian producers in November reached the highest point on record since November 1933; the totals were 20,240 and 20,849 tons, respectively. In October, 18,391 tons were shipped. During the eleven months ending November, 149,297 tons were shipped as compared with 140,714 in the corresponding period of 1933.

Exports in November rose to 18,504 tons from the preceding month's total of 16,225. The United States purchased 65.5 per cent and Great Britain 12.9. The value of asbestos products imported in November increased 23.7 per cent to \$54,359 as compared with \$43,961 in October.

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### Imports of Petroleum

Imports of crude petroleum in December amounted to 47,613,000 gallons of which 39,582,000 came from the United States, 4,184,000 from Peru and 3,847,000 from Venezuela. The importation was about 17,000,000 gallons less than a year ago.

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### Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 moved up from 71.4 for the week ending January 18 to 71.7 for the week ending January 25. Advances occurred in grains, livestock and meats while reductions were

reported for raw sugar, eggs and copper. In comparing the present prices of grains with those of a year ago, it is interesting to note that the index number for this sub-group has risen approximately 25 per cent.

Canadian Farm Products advanced from 60.9 to 61.2. Field Products, showing substantial increases for grains and vegetables, changed from 55.2 to 55.6 while Animals rose from 70.5 to 70.6 with better prices for livestock the chief contributing factor.

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#### Large Increase in Sales of Cars in 1934

Sales at retail of 2,156 new passenger cars, trucks and buses in Canada during December were 123 per cent in advance of 967 vehicles for December a year ago, and showed an increase over the 1,674 vehicles sold in November.

During the calendar year 1934 there were 72,513 vehicles sold for \$74,471,000 as against 45,332 for \$45,460,000 in 1933 and 45,870 for \$45,261,000 in 1932. This represents an increase of 60 per cent in number and 63.8 per cent in value for the year 1934 over 1933.

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#### Imports and Exports of Fertilizers in December

Fertilizers brought into Canada in December amounted to 301,503 cwt. valued at \$185,137 compared with 277,252 cwt. at \$207,000 in December 1933, an increase in quantity, but a decrease in value. The main supplier was the United States at a value of \$102,204. The Netherlands and Germany were also large contributors.

The export was reported at 337,547 cwt. valued at \$358,095 in December compared with 184,094 at \$195,694. The United States was the largest customer, taking fertilizers worth \$250,648. Other countries showing up well were: Dutch East Indies, Hawaii, and British Guiana.

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#### Green Coffee Imports

Imports of green coffee into Canada during December amounted to 2,209,157 lb. valued at \$241,292 compared with 2,656,880 lb. at \$245,393 in December 1933. Colombia supplied 551,019 lb., British East Africa 517,432, Jamaica 508,654, Brazil 389,013, United States 116,442, Hawaii 25,036, Mexico 23,483, British South Africa 22,572, Venezuela 18,375, Trinidad and Tobago 15,700, Abyssinia 9,020, and British Guiana 2,000.

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#### Tea Imports in December

Imports of tea in December amounted to 2,315,000 lb. which was slightly above the average of the past nine months. The import during 1934 was somewhat higher than in 1933.

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#### Gaelic in Canada

There are over 32,000 people in Canada who speak Gaelic as their mother tongue. Not all those who speak Gaelic are included. Over 24,000 of them are in Nova Scotia and 9,500 are in the County of Inverness alone. There are about 8,400 in Cape Breton County, 3,000 in Victoria, 1,500 in Antigonish and 1,000 in Richmond.

Scottish Gaelic predominates, as fewer than 500 who speak the language are of Irish origin, about 400 English and Welsh. About 60 are of French origin. Amongst the 31,000 Scottish Gaelic speakers, some 2,600 are immigrants and nearly 29,000 were born in Canada.

Gaelic is spoken in every part of British North America from Newfoundland to the Yukon. Outside of Nova Scotia there are 2,700 in Ontario, over 1,000 in Prince Edward Island, almost 1,000 in Quebec and Saskatchewan respectively, over 800 in British Columbia and over 700 in Alberta.

In 1931 there were in Scotland 2.82 per cent of the total population who could speak Gaelic while in Canada 2.30 per cent of the persons of Scottish origin spoke Gaelic as their mother tongue, and the number of Gaelic speakers would be larger if every person who could speak Gaelic as an acquired language had been enumerated as such. Inverness County in Canada has 30 per cent of the total Gaelic speakers in the Dominion while Inverness County in Scotland has 25 per cent of the Gaelic speakers living in Scotland.

Prior to 1931 no census had been taken of the Gaelic speaking population as such and it is impossible to say whether the speaking of it is increasing or decreasing.

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#### Gypsum Production in November

The production of gypsum in Canada in November advanced to 66,572 tons from the October total of 38,317. In November, 1933, the output was 68,634 tons. During the first eleven months of 1934 Canada produced 429,948 tons as compared with 351,701 in the corresponding period of 1933.

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#### Feldspar Shipments in November

Feldspar shipments by Canadian producers in November amounted to 1,691 tons; in the preceding month 1,910 were shipped and in November, 1933, the total was 1,304. A 53 per cent advance was recorded in the tonnage shipped during the first eleven months of 1934 as compared with the corresponding period of 1933; the totals were 14,424 tons and 9,430 respectively.

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#### Commercial Salt Production

Canada produced 20,279 tons of commercial salt in November as compared with 21,899 tons in October and 18,477 in November 1933. The eleven months production totalled 183,529 tons or 10.1 per cent above the tonnage produced during the period January to November, 1933.

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#### Cement Shipments in November

Portland cement shipments by Canadian producers in November were recorded at 223,347 barrels as compared with 480,938 in October and 182,144 in November 1933. Shipments during the period January to November totalled 3,691,000 barrels; in the corresponding months of 1933 the total was 2,908,000 barrels.

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#### Lime Production in November

Lime production in Canada reached a total of 33,990 tons in November as against 29,790 in the previous month and 31,909 in November 1933. Exports were recorded at 830 tons; in October 1,205 tons were exported. Approximately 11 tons were imported from the United States in November; during the preceding month only 1 ton was imported from this source.

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#### Clay and Clay Products in November

Canadian producers reported sales of clay and clay products valued at \$207,754 in November as compared with the October valuation of \$260,322 and the November, 1933, total of \$213,865. During the eleven months ending November sales advanced 5.6 per cent to \$2,266,951 from the total for the corresponding months of 1933.

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#### Imports of Refrigerators

The United States supplied the entire importation of 46 refrigerators, valued at \$3,478 in December; of these, 30 were electric. In December a year ago 26 refrigerators at \$1,959 were imported.

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#### Gold and Silver Bullion Imports

Gold bullion imports, amounting to a value of \$15,000 in December came from Alaska. A year ago the import was valued at \$3,229. Silver bullion imports, reported at \$712,199 showed a large increase over December 1933 when the value was \$48,613. The United States supplied \$693,705 and the United Kingdom \$18,494.

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#### Tin Imports

Tin in blocks and pigs imported were valued at \$63,588 in December compared with \$113,556 in December 1933. The United States supplied \$34,948, Straits Settlements \$16,395, Australia \$11,131 and the United Kingdom \$1,114.

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### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ending Jan. 26 amounted to 42,188 cars as against 40,171 in 1934 and 40,789 in the previous week. Grain loadings were 1,626 below last year's. Lumber, other forest products and coke were also down, but coal increased by 3,453, both divisions showing substantial increases. Pulpwood, miscellaneous freight, ore and livestock were up.

### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production in Canada, November.
2. Feldspar and Salt Production in Canada, November.
3. Gypsum Production in Canada, November.
4. Asbestos Production in Canada, November.
5. Cement, Clay Products and Lime Production, November.
6. Canada's Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, December.
7. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, December.
8. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products and Refrigerators, December.
9. Imports of Coffee and Tea into Canada, December.
10. Gaelic in Canada.
11. Imports of Rubber into Canada, December.
12. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, December.
13. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, December.
14. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, December.
15. New Motor Vehicle Sales in Canada, December.
16. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
17. Retail Merchandise Trade in Ontario 1933.
18. The Toilet Preparations Industry in 1933.
19. Canadian Grain Statistics.
20. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, January.
21. Canadian Milling Statistics, December.
22. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
23. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
24. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, December.
25. Canada's Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, December.
26. Canada's Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, December.
27. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, December.
28. Imports of Lumber, December.
29. Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices.
30. Copper and Nickel Production in Canada, November.
31. Dry Cell Batteries, 1933 and 1934.
32. Asphalt Roofing Industry, December.
33. Electrical Apparatus and Supplies Industry in Canada, 1933.
34. The January Employment Situation.
35. The Fur Goods and Fur Dressing Industries, Canada, 1933.
36. Food Retailing in Canada, 1930.
37. Summary of Cold Storage Reports, 1934.

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