

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. III - No. 50

Ottawa, Saturday, December 21, 1935.

The Economic Index Showed a Gain of 1 p.c. over  
First Week of December and a slight increase over  
The Same Week of 1934.

Four of the six major factors used in the preparation of the economic index showed a gain in the second week of December. The net result was that the index, as maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, moved up 1 p.c. over the preceding week. The index of bank clearings was 3 p.c. greater, while carloadings and common stock prices showed gains at slightly less than 2 p.c. A further sharp increase was shown in speculative trading. Minor declines were recorded in commodity and bond prices. The index in the second week of December was 99.7 against 98.7 in the preceding week.

For the last ten weeks, the economic index has shown a lead over the corresponding weeks of 1934. The index this year has been above that of 1934 except during a short period at the beginning of the fourth quarter. Except for September and October, the index has fluctuated not far from the 100 p.c. line, the average for 1926. Mainly due to the decline of Dominion Government bond prices, a drop was shown in September. In later weeks this decline was entirely counterbalanced.

Owing mainly to the rise in Dominion Government bond prices during December 1934, the economic index advanced markedly toward the end of the year. The result is that the standing in the second week of December of this year was only slightly in advance of the level of the same week of 1934. Bond prices and bank clearings showed a decline in this comparison, while the remaining factors were at higher levels.

A moderate increase was shown in the index of carloadings in the 49th week of the year. The standing was 67.2 against 66.1 in the preceding week. The gain over the same week of 1934 was appreciable. The total freight movement during the first 49 weeks of the year was 2,236,600 cars compared with 2,206,200 in the same period of last year. The gain in miscellaneous commodities, composed mainly of manufactured goods, accounted for the greater part of the gain in the total. The movement of pulpwood was up 6,800 cars, ore showed a gain of 5,600. The shipment of grain, on the other hand, recorded a decline of 12,275 cars.

The level of commodity prices at wholesale showed a slight recession in the second week of December, the index receding from 72.7 to 72.6. The approximate stabilization of commodity prices continued, a lead being shown over the same period of 1934 in the last 13 weeks. Wheat prices averaged slightly below the 84.4 cents per bushel registered in the preceding week. Gains were shown in each of the coarse grains, oats No. 2 C.W. averaging 29.3 cents against 28.9. Barley No. 3 C.W. was 33.3 cents as compared with 31.9, and flax and rye also recorded advances. Live stock was higher on the Toronto stockyards, medium steers being \$5.04 against \$4.80 in the week of December 7. A sharp decline was shown in silver prices in New York and tin was sold at a lower rate, copper, lead and zinc quotations averaging the same as in the preceding week. Declines were general in Canadian prices of non-ferrous metals. The spectacular break in silver was the outstanding event in this section, and on the Montreal market a net drop of 7.80 cents occurred in one day for December, the spot month. Copper, lead, tin and zinc also sold lower and the index for this group moved from 73.4 to 72.6.

A slight recession was shown in Dominion Government bond prices. The bid quotation for the 4 p.c. 1952 Dominion Government bond was  $104\frac{3}{4}$  on December 13 against  $104\frac{7}{8}$  on December 6. The 5 p.c. 1943 bond was bid at  $110\frac{5}{4}$  against 111. The  $4\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. 1944 and 1946 bonds remained unchanged at  $108\frac{5}{4}$ .

The index of 112 common stocks advanced to a new high point on the recovery in the week ended December 26. The index was 113.3 against 111.4 in the preceding week, a gain of 1.7 p.c. The index of 16 power stocks declined from 63.8 to 62.5. Industrials, on the other hand, showed a gain from 175.6 to 180.5. Each of the industrial groups in the official classification recorded advances, except milling.

The advance of the last ten weeks was more rapid than in any other similar period since July, 1933. From April to July of that year, a sharp advance was recorded followed by more than two years in which fluctuations were of a relatively limited character. The net result of changes in the last twelve months is that the index stands nearly 30 p.c. above the level of December 15, 1934.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components  
1926 = 100

Week Ended	Car loadings <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale Prices	Index of Inverted Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clearings	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
Dec. 15, 1934	65.0	71.4	140.8	95.4	87.4	194.4	99.5
Dec. 7, 1935	66.1	72.7	133.7	87.9	111.4	249.7	98.7
Dec. 14, 1935	67.2	72.6	133.0	90.5	113.3	354.7	99.7

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index. 2. Price of a fixed net income from Dominion bonds.

Production Operations Show Gain in November

Owing to a number of brilliant advances, the general level of productive operations moved up in November to a new high point since the third quarter of 1930. The exports of nickel in various forms at 14,857,000 pounds against 13,568,000 in October, reached a new high point since the termination of the war. The gain over the same month of 1934 was 97 p.c. The exports of copper showed a decline from the high level of the preceding month. The shipments of silver to the Mint and external points recorded an adjusted gain of 61 p.c., the amount being 2,120,000 ounces. The shipments of gold showed a decline of 9 p.c. from the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 7 p.c. over the same month of last year.

The imports of crude rubber, mainly for the manufacture of tires, was higher, with the exception of one month, than at any other time in the post-war period. The gain over the same month of last year was 180 p.c., the total amount in November having been 9,832,000 pounds. Automobile production was 13,496 units against 8,313 in the preceding month. A sharp increase was shown over the same month of last year. Pig iron production at 64,562 tons was greater than at any time since July, 1930. Steel production on the other hand showed an adjusted decline of 2.3 p.c., the gain over the same month of 1934 being nearly 65 p.c.

Production of newsprint was greater than in any other November in history, the total having been 262,854 tons. The seasonally adjusted gain over the preceding month was 0.7 p.c.

Flour production at 1,825,000 barrels showed a gain of 10 p.c. over the same month of 1934, but an adjusted decline of 13 p.c. from the preceding month. The manufacture of sugar amounted to 129,800,000 pounds, an adjusted gain of 54 p.c. over the preceding 4-week period. The new business obtained by the construction industry was at a considerably lower level than in October. The adjusted index of contracts awarded showed a decline of 34 p.c., and the drop from November 1934 was nearly 21 p.c. Building permits showed a gain of 26 p.c. over November 1934, but recorded a decline of one half per cent from the preceding month after seasonal adjustment. The railway freight movement declined more than normal for the season, the index receding from 71.0 to 66.8.

The imports of merchandise of all kinds made an excellent showing in November. The contra-seasonal gain was from \$52,750,000 to \$55,958,000, the adjusted increase being nearly 10 p.c. While exports showed a gain of about 30 p.c. over the same month of last year, an adjusted decline of 13 p.c. was shown from the high level of October.

The chart on page 3 shows the trend of five important production indexes during the last five year.

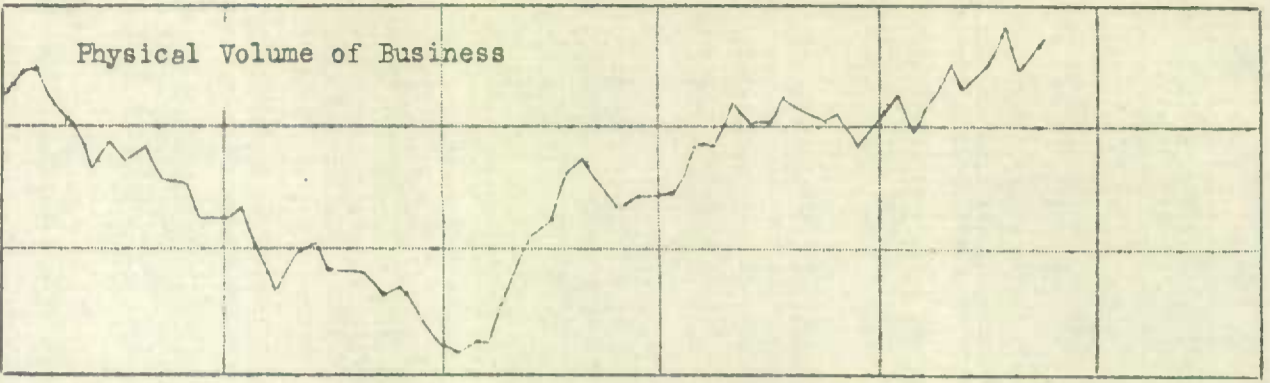
Freight at Canadian Seaports

The following shows the freight carried by ocean-going vessels to and from five Canadian seaports during the fiscal year 1935:

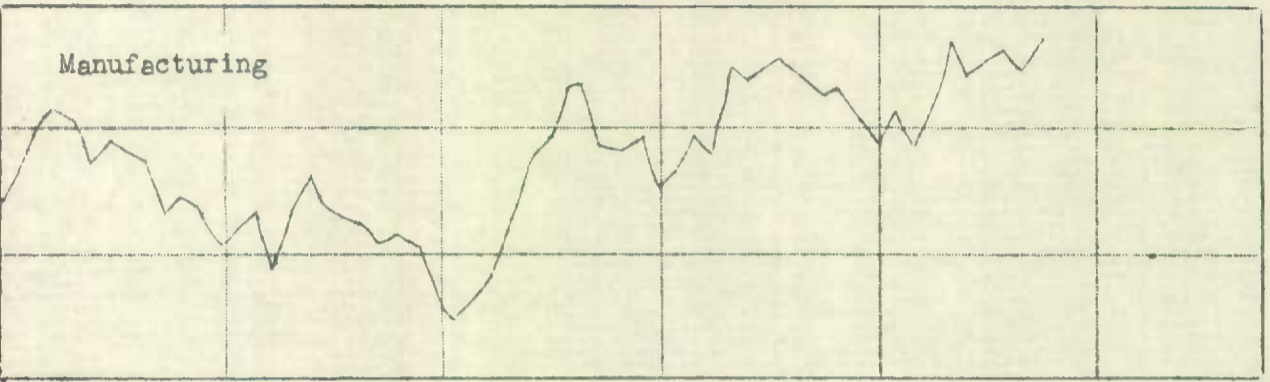
<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Inward</u>	<u>Outward</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>	<u>Inward</u>	<u>Outward</u>
Tons Weight	4,774,168	2,053,395		1,258,775	2,530,962
Tons Measure	80,063	159,657		102,124	90,849
			<u>St. John</u>		
<u>Halifax</u>					
Tons Weight	781,747	512,982		340,724	520,527
Tons Measure	--	--		36,669	295,239
<u>Quebec</u>					
Tons Weight	231,707	307,088			
Tons Measure	3,905	2,339			

1926=100

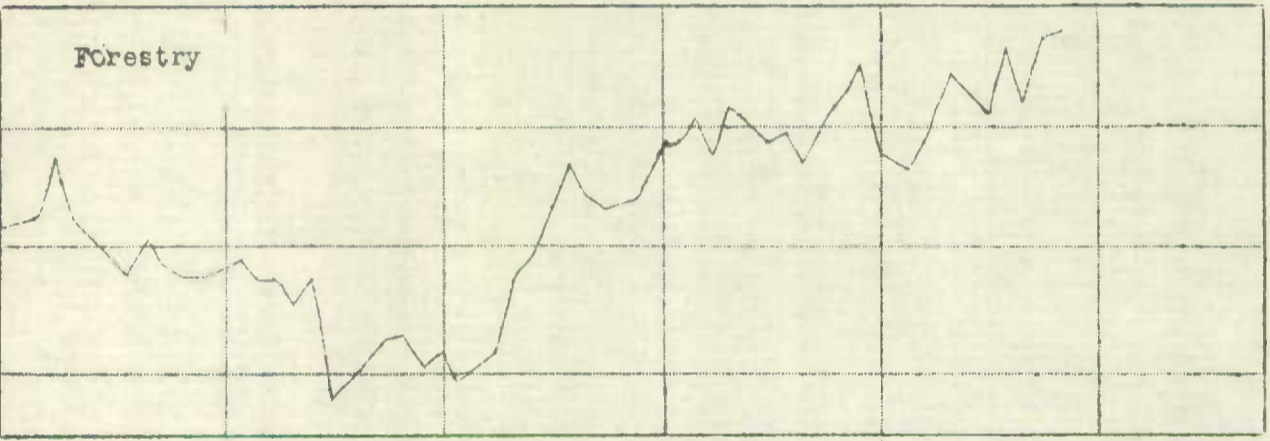
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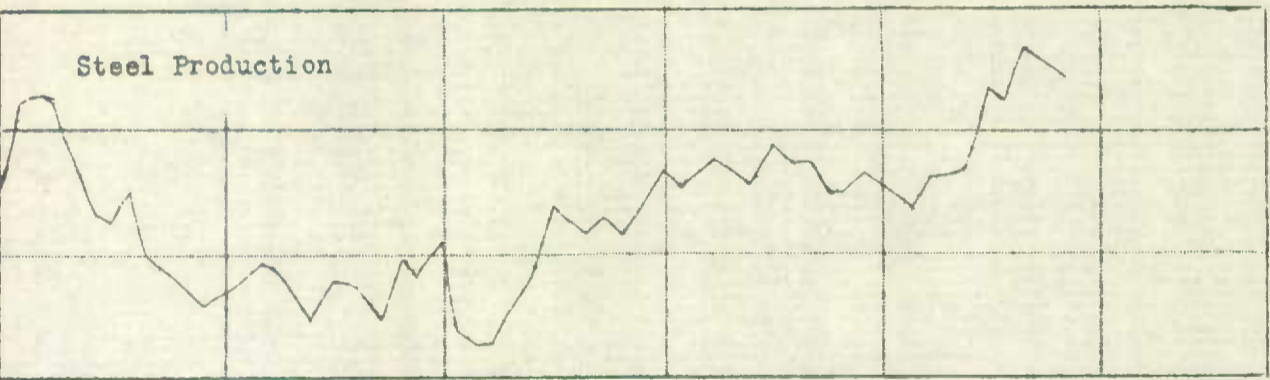
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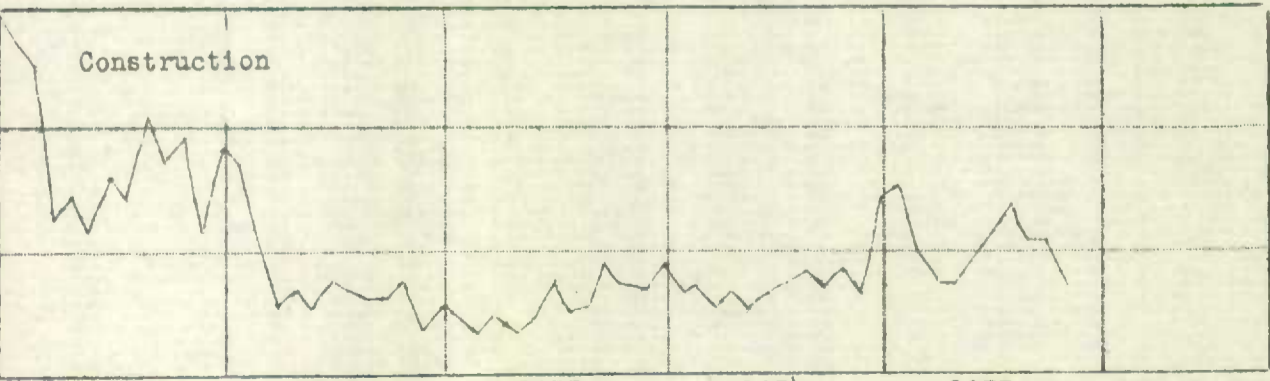
120



180



150



1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

Exports to Empire Countries in November

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire .....	\$35,560,381	\$48,256,475	✓ 12,696,094	✓ 35.7
Australia .....	1,464,829	2,403,076	✓ 938,247	✓ 64.1
British Guiana .....	87,447	145,193	✓ 57,746	✓ 66.0
British India .....	349,056	207,495	- 141,561	- 40.6
British S. Africa ....	730,236	830,124	✓ 99,888	✓ 13.7
British W. Indies ....	566,411	820,445	✓ 254,034	✓ 44.8
Irish F. State .....	475,671	270,764	- 204,907	- 43.1
Newfoundland .....	740,317	1,085,565	✓ 345,248	✓ 46.6
New Zealand .....	553,777	705,435	✓ 151,658	✓ 27.4
United Kingdom .....	30,072,634	41,208,646	✓ 11,136,012	✓ 37.0

Exports to Foreign Countries in November

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$29,564,131	35,858,515	✓ 6,294,384	✓ 21.3
Argentina .....	688,915	433,168	- 255,747	- 37.1
Belgium .....	867,791	987,670	✓ 119,879	✓ 13.8
China .....	333,657	489,395	✓ 155,738	✓ 46.7
Colombia .....	50,075	40,353	- 9,717	- 19.4
France .....	1,278,562	761,530	- 517,032	- 40.4
Germany .....	157,526	424,588	✓ 267,062	✓ 169.5
Italy .....	615,832	141,628	- 474,204	- 77.0
Japan .....	2,391,685	2,236,437	- 155,248	- 6.5
Netherlands .....	595,977	819,272	✓ 223,295	✓ 37.5
Norway .....	652,660	772,488	✓ 119,828	✓ 18.4
United States .....	19,845,667	25,598,393	✓ 5,752,726	✓ 29.0

Exports to Empire Countries in Eight Months Ending with November

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire .....	\$242,235,216	\$270,146,616	✓ 27,911,400	✓ 11.5
Australia .....	11,701,989	15,337,891	✓ 3,635,902	✓ 31.1
British Guiana .....	619,173	765,638	✓ 146,465	✓ 23.7
British India .....	3,091,170	2,368,222	- 722,948	- 23.4
British S. Africa ....	8,365,873	8,889,181	✓ 523,308	✓ 6.3
British W. Indies ....	5,165,341	5,098,301	- 67,040	- 1.3
Irish F. State .....	3,171,154	1,957,856	- 1,213,298	- 38.3
Newfoundland .....	4,973,131	5,266,845	✓ 293,714	✓ 5.9
New Zealand .....	4,669,953	5,605,979	✓ 936,026	✓ 20.0
United Kingdom .....	196,235,900	219,194,498	✓ 22,958,598	✓ 11.7

Exports to Foreign Countries in Eight Months Ending with November

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$207,669,648	\$242,008,134	✓ 34,338,486	✓ 16.5
Argentina .....	3,367,319	3,448,940	✓ 81,621	✓ 2.4
Belgium .....	9,277,640	6,730,221	- 2,547,419	- 27.5
China .....	2,669,035	2,956,918	✓ 287,883	✓ 10.8
Colombia .....	528,376	628,574	✓ 100,198	✓ 19.0
France .....	6,841,634	4,738,429	- 2,103,205	- 30.7
Germany .....	3,749,586	2,460,757	- 1,288,829	- 34.4
Italy .....	2,497,894	1,974,033	- 523,861	- 21.0
Japan .....	11,067,770	8,992,554	- 2,075,216	- 18.8
Netherlands .....	8,166,877	5,931,566	- 2,235,311	- 27.4
Norway .....	3,441,552	3,438,829	- 2,723	- 0.1
United States .....	140,389,428	183,608,700	✓ 43,219,281	✓ 30.8

Crude Petroleum Production

Production of crude petroleum in Canada during October amounted to 122,525 barrels compared with 123,918 in September and 122,023 in October 1934. The October output from Alberta sources was 107,901 barrels.

World Trade during the First Nine Months of 1935 - Canada Improves Position

The trade of leading countries during the first nine months of 1934 and 1935, taken from the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics issued by the League of Nations, was as follows. The figures are in old United States dollars. It will be seen that Canada in the first nine months of 1935 retained fifth place in exports and ninth in imports and climbed from seventh place in total trade to sixth. It may be noted that, while the aggregate imports, exports and total trade of these leading countries decreased, Canada and Japan were the only ones which had increased imports, exports and total trade. While the United Kingdom increased its exports its imports and total trade declined, and while the United States increased its imports it also had decreased exports. The tables follow in old United States dollars:

		Imports	1934	1935		
1934	1935					
1	1	United Kingdom ....	1,512,150,000	1,457,650,000	(-)	3.6
3	2	United States .....	730,370,000	895,320,000	(/)	22.6
2	3	Germany .....	784,160,000	738,590,000	(-)	5.8
4	4	France .....	690,860,000	609,330,000	(-)	11.8
6	5	Japan .....	293,910,000	306,740,000	(/)	4.4
7	6	Italy .....	290,260,000	278,070,000	(-)	4.2
5	7	Netherlands .....	316,690,000	274,320,000	(-)	13.4
8	8	Belgium-Luxemburg .	281,890,000	262,160,000	(-)	7.0
9	9	Canada .....	228,350,000	238,850,000	(/)	4.6
10	10	British India .....	208,390,000	219,210,000	(/)	5.2
		Total Imports	5,337,030,000	5,280,240,000	(-)	1.1
<u>Exports</u>						
1	1	United States .....	917,890,000	911,430,000	(-)	0.7
2	2	United Kingdom ....	874,620,000	906,350,000	(/)	3.6
3	3	Germany .....	722,410,000	731,410,000	(/)	1.2
4	4	France .....	512,280,000	449,370,000	(-)	12.3
5	5	Canada .....	328,650,000	339,250,000	(/)	3.2
7	6	Japan .....	275,050,000	304,520,000	(/)	10.7
8	7	British India .....	255,760,000	252,660,000	(-)	1.2
6	8	Belgium-Luxemburg .	277,860,000	238,700,000	(-)	14.1
9	9	Netherlands .....	210,740,000	198,020,000	(-)	6.0
10	10	Italy .....	195,490,000	181,070,000	(-)	7.4
		Total Exports	4,570,750,000	4,512,780,000	(-)	1.3
<u>Total Trade</u>						
1	1	United Kingdom ....	2,386,770,000	2,364,000,000	(-)	1.0
2	2	United States .....	1,648,260,000	1,806,750,000	(/)	9.6
3	3	Germany .....	1,506,570,000	1,470,000,000	(-)	2.4
4	4	France .....	1,203,140,000	1,058,700,000	(-)	12.0
5	5	Japan .....	568,960,000	611,260,000	(/)	7.4
7	6	Canada .....	557,000,000	578,100,000	(/)	3.8
6	7	Belgium-Luxemburg .	559,750,000	500,860,000	(-)	10.5
8	8	Netherlands .....	527,430,000	472,340,000	(-)	10.4
10	9	British India .....	464,150,000	471,870,000	(/)	1.7
9	10	Italy .....	485,750,000	459,140,000	(-)	5.5
		Total Trade	9,907,780,000	9,793,020,000	(-)	1.2

Large Increase in Exports to British Countries

Exports to British Empire countries in November were of the value of \$48,256,475 compared with \$35,560,381 a year ago, an increase of \$12,596,094 or 35 per cent. Exports to the United Kingdom were \$41,208,646 compared with \$30,072,634, an increase of \$11,136,012, or 37 per cent.

The following were the exports to other leading Empire countries in November with the 1934 figures in brackets: Australia \$2,403,076 (\$1,464,829), Newfoundland \$1,085,565 (\$740,317), British South Africa \$830,124 (\$730,236), New Zealand \$705,435 (\$553,777), British West Indies \$820,145 (\$566,411), Irish Free State \$270,764 (\$475,671), British India \$207,495 (\$349,056), British Guiana \$145,493 (\$87,447), Bermuda \$135,602 (\$92,336), Hong Kong \$157,308 (\$146,816).

### Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs

Production of the carriage, sleigh and vehicle supply industry in 1934 amounted in value to \$1,037,376 compared with \$974,916 in 1933, a gain of \$62,460. There are over 580 persons employed in that industry.

### Mineral Production in 1935

Production of leading minerals during the first nine months of 1935 was as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: asbestos 141,607 (107,944) tons, cement 2,722,703 (2,994,462) barrels, clay products \$1,982,957 (\$2,020,086), coal 9,398,829 (9,529,446) tons, copper 312,520,346 (266,302,345) lb., feldspar 10,406 (12,490) tons, gold 2,378,272 (2,193,831) fine oz., gypsum 392,367 (328,018) tons, lead 242,462,157 (253,256,246) lb., lime 292,515 (273,631) tons, natural gas 15,597,345,000 (17,033,804,000) cu. ft., nickel 97,587,654 (96,942,883) lb., petroleum 1,074,723 (1,070,517) barrels, commercial salt 153,948 (143,207) tons, silver 11,732,808 (12,222,402) fine oz., zinc 235,002,032 (216,694,368) lb.

### Farm Implements and Machinery Industry

Production by 35 factories in Canada engaged chiefly in the manufacture of farm implements and machinery was valued at \$8,817,756 as compared with \$5,326,416 in the previous year, \$5,510,078 in 1932 and \$11,175,404 in 1931. In 1933 there were 40 plants in this group while in 1931 reports were received from 57.

### November Building Permits

The aggregate value of the construction represented by the building permits issued by 58 cities during November was \$3,315,001. This was a seasonal decline of \$705,307 or 17.5 p.c. as compared with the October total of \$4,020,308 but an increase of \$692,467, or 26.4 p.c. in the more significant comparison with the November, 1934, figure of \$2,622,534.

### Retail Merchandise Trade in the Maritime Provinces

Retail sales in the Maritime Provinces for 1934 amounted to \$143,844,000, representing an increase of 11 per cent over 1933 sales and 2.5 per cent over the amount recorded for 1932. In New Brunswick, the increase in value of sales in 1934 over 1933 amounted to 10.8 per cent; Nova Scotia 11.4, and Prince Edward Island 8.7. Representing the value of sales in the three provinces for 1930 by 100, indexes for the years following are 87.6 for 1931, 71.0 for 1932, 65.6 for 1933, and 72.8 for 1934.

### Production of Creamery Butter

The production of creamery butter in Canada during November amounted to 13,479,391 pounds compared with 20,745,057 in the preceding month and 12,765,106 in November, 1934. Increases over the corresponding month of last year were recorded in all provinces with the exception of Ontario and British Columbia where production fell off 8.1 per cent and 8.9 per cent, respectively.

### Railway Traffic in September

Canadian railways carried 3,563,206 tons of revenue freight during September, as against 5,308,528 in August and 6,410,938 in September last year.

### Electric Storage Batteries

Factory sales of electric storage batteries and parts in Canada during July, August and September were valued at \$770,518 as compared with sales of \$807,914 in the previous quarter and \$751,626 in the third quarter of a year ago. Imports during the third quarter of this year were appraised at \$67,749 and exports \$135,765.

### Automobile Parts and Accessories Industry

Production by firms included in the automobile parts and accessories industry in 1934 was valued at \$24,378,762, a gain of 87 per cent over the 1933 value of \$13,001,185. There were eighty establishments reporting, 62 being in Ontario. Last year 83 firms were in operation in Canada. The total production of parts and accessories from all industries, including tires, batteries, etc., amounted to \$59,540,865 in 1934 compared with \$37,602,636 in 1933. Imports of automobile engines numbered 29,756 at \$5,274,017 and other auto parts were appraised at \$19,474,767. Exports of parts amounted to \$2,415,222 and re-exports \$359,950.

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### Production of Iron and Steel

Production of pig iron in Canada at 64,562 tons in November was the highest for any month since July, 1930. This total was 42 per cent over the October production and 66 per cent higher than in the same month last year. Output of ferro-alloys amounted to 4,693 tons to make a total of 52,213 tons for the year to date. Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings amounted to 94,074 tons as against 95,016 in October, and 57,050 in November, 1934.

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### Fur Farm Stocks Values

The value of the fur bearing animals on the farms at the end of the year 1934 was \$8,427,567, an increase over the preceding year of nearly a million dollars. Revenue received by the farms from the sale of live animals and of pelts was \$4,539,061 as compared with \$4,066,905 in 1933.

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### Value of Canadian Field Crops

The value of the principal field crops of Canada produced in 1935 is estimated to be \$510,835,000 - a figure that is \$38,581,000 or 7 per cent below the estimated value of the 1934 harvest but well above any other year since 1930. The decline is largely due to lower unit prices. Production was increased sharply for many crops, especially the coarse grains and fodder, but the severe reductions in prices more than offset this increase. The estimated values of field crops in Canada in the past six years have been as follows: 1930, \$682,040,900; 1931, \$435,966,400; 1932, \$452,526,900; 1933, \$453,598,000; 1934, \$549,416,600; 1935, \$510,835,600.

The wheat crop of 1935 is valued at \$166,693,000 - about \$3,000,000 below that of 1934. The general level of wheat prices is higher this year but the harvest was slightly reduced in quantity and of drastically lower grade. Despite sharp increase in quantity, oats and barley are valued lower as a result of more than offsetting price reductions. Such minor crops as rye, peas, beans and flaxseed have higher valuations this year. Buckwheat, corn for husking and mixed grains are selling at lower prices and their estimated values are reduced from the 1934 figures.

The short crop of potatoes is selling at such decidedly enhanced prices that the 1935 valuation is nearly \$6,000,000 above that of 1934. The increased price of turnips was not sufficient to offset the lowered production and the valuation is down over a million dollars. Principal declines are found in the fodder crops, hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn and grain hay. The combined valuation placed on those in 1935 is \$148,780,000 compared with \$176,574,000 in 1934. The value of sugar beets shows a slight gain over the 1934 figure due to higher production.

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### Retail Merchandise Trade in 1934

Retail trade in Canada in 1934 amounted to \$1,942,480,000 compared with \$1,775,857,000 in 1933, an increase of nine per cent.

### Export of Canadian Farm Products to United States

The export of Canadian farm products to the United States during November was worth \$3,730,238 as against \$3,975,489 in November last year. Some of the leading items follow, with corresponding figures for last year in brackets: Wheat \$2,582,802 (\$1,522,901); wool \$208,452 (\$6,518); bran, shorts and middlings \$192,686 (\$258,251); cattle \$166,411 (\$18,427); wheat flour \$115,614 (\$37,469); turnips \$76,167 (\$65,679); tallow \$67,010 (\$29,105); barley \$53,720 (\$1,561,654); potatoes \$43,075 (\$45,140); horses \$41,588 (\$15,511); oats \$40,969 (\$281,586); fresh beef, chilled or frozen \$25,190 (\$2,199).

The total export of products of the Canadian farm to the United States during the five months ending November was valued at \$18,126,922 as compared with \$12,982,034 in the same period of 1934.

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### Large Increase in Exports to Foreign Countries

Exports to foreign countries in November were of the value of \$35,858,515 compared with \$29,564,131 a year ago, an increase of \$6,294,384 or 21 per cent. Exports to the United States were \$25,598,393 compared with \$19,845,667, an increase of \$5,752,726 or 28 per cent. Exports to other leading foreign countries were as follows with the 1934 figures in brackets: Japan \$2,236,437 (\$2,391,685), Belgium \$987,670 (\$867,791), Netherlands \$819,272 (\$595,977), Norway \$772,488 (\$652,660), France \$761,540 (\$1,278,562), China \$489,395 (\$333,657), Argentina \$433,168 (\$688,915), Brazil \$433,913 (\$284,400), Germany \$424,588 (\$157,526), Finland \$335,388 (\$23,460), Denmark \$223,750 (\$332,509), Portugese Africa \$203,843 (\$84,614), Spain \$258,931 (\$20,699), Sweden \$284,320 (\$128,274), Cuba \$177,046 (\$127,051), Italy \$141,628 (\$615,832).

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### Iron and Steel Wire

Factory sales by the iron and steel wire and wire goods industry in 1934 were valued at \$14,684,561 including plain and galvanized wire, barbed wire, wire fencing, wire nails, screws, wire cloth, wire rope, bale ties and such commodities. In 1933 the factory sales were reported at \$10,511,900 and in 1932 at \$10,407,213.

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### Increase in November Trade

Domestic exports in November amounted in value to \$84,115,000 compared with \$65,125,000 a year ago and \$60,385,000 two years ago. This was an increase of 29 per cent over November 1934, and 39 per cent over November 1933.

Imports in November were of the value of \$55,958,000 compared with \$49,884,000 a year ago and \$43,712,000 two years ago. This was an increase of 12 per cent over 1934 and 28 per cent over 1933.

The total trade of Canada in November was \$141,275,000 compared with \$115,561,000 in 1934 and \$104,638,000 in 1933. This was an increase of 22 per cent over 1934 and 35 per cent over 1933. It was the highest monthly total since November 1930, when it was \$151,007,000.

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### Duty Collected in November

Duty collected on imports into Canada in November amounted to \$8,017,000 compared with \$7,124,000 a year ago and \$6,688,000 two years ago, an increase of 12 per cent over last year and 19 per cent over two years ago.

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### Commercial Failures in September

A very decided decrease in the number of assignments under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts was recorded in September, as compared with September, 1934, while the liabilities of the assignors also showed a pronounced decrease. Commercial failures numbered 98 compared with 113, a decrease of about 13 p.c. The estimated liabilities of the assignors amounted to \$1,564,546 as compared with \$1,628,426.



Export of Nickel in November

The following was the export of nickel in November: Nickel in matte or speiss - United Kingdom \$778,356, United States \$27,568, Norway \$126,000; Fine nickel, United States \$1,601,144, United Kingdom \$988,633, Japan \$122,752, Netherlands \$99,779, France \$46,049, Germany \$4,282, Hong Kong \$18; Nickel Oxide, Netherlands \$129,954, United States \$31,518, United Kingdom \$2,715, Argentina \$32. The export of fine nickel a year ago was \$880,745, so that last month's export was more than three times greater.

Export of Aluminium in Blocks

The export of aluminium in November amounted to 166,406 cwt. valued at \$2,755,485 compared with 37,116 cwt. at \$674,503 in October and 138,042 cwt. at \$2,297,637 in November 1934. The following was the export by leading countries last month: United Kingdom \$1,808,742, Japan \$882,466, Australia \$27,014, United States \$26,950, Mexico \$5,394, Dutch East Indies \$1,532.

Export of Copper in November

The export of copper in November was of the value of \$2,246,000 as compared with \$3,125,000 a year ago. The export to United Kingdom was \$1,450,000 against \$2,441,000 in November last year. The following were the copper exports to other countries: France \$165,086, United States \$156,449, Brazil \$123,257, Germany \$101,050, Sweden \$71,676, Latvia \$33,554, Belgium \$25,955, Italy \$22,691, Norway \$19,446, Switzerland \$14,043, Denmark \$12,539, Poland \$7,776, Australia \$6,501, Netherlands \$5,990, Japan \$1,540.

Export of Gold

The export of gold bullion in November reached the large volume of 295,819 ounces valued at \$10,368,564, all of it going to the United States. This was well on to double the average monthly export. The export of raw gold was also larger than usual, amounting to 10,603 ounces at \$365,562, all of which also went to the United States.

Export of Silver

The silver bullion export in November amounted to 1,935,054 ounces at \$1,269,205 to the United States and 73,260 ounces at \$45,205 to the United Kingdom. A year ago the total export was 769,803 ounces at \$395,226. There was an export of \$75,567 ounces of silver in ore valued at \$49,000, which went to the United States and Germany. This was somewhat less than the average.

Export of Zinc

The export of zinc spelter in November was 226,718 cwt. valued at \$768,969 compared with 205,327 cwt. at \$539,972 a year ago. Zinc in ore, valued at \$30,666 which went to Belgium and France, was also higher than last year.

Fruits and Vegetable Preparations

The gross value of the products of the Canned Foods Industry in Canada in 1934 was \$35,330,577 compared with \$29,981,400 in 1933. The production was higher also than in 1932 and 1931 and was only exceeded by \$43,093,752 in 1930 and \$40,032,516 in 1929.

Character of the November Exports

The outstanding increase in the November exports, which rose from \$86,125,000 a year ago to \$84,115,000 last month, or 29 per cent, was in grains. Grains accounted for \$23,239,000 and had increased from \$17,506,000 last year. The outstanding purchaser was the United Kingdom with \$17,640,000, an increase of close to \$7,000,000. Other large increases were fish from \$1,905,000 to \$3,266,000, butter from \$9,000 to \$158,000, meats from \$2,054,000 to \$2,424,000, the chief purchaser as usual being United Kingdom, paper from \$8,229,000 to \$8,882,000, planks and boards from \$2,321,000 to \$2,660,000, wood pulp from \$2,127,000 to \$2,651,000, Automobiles from \$692,000 to \$1,632,000.

nickel from \$1,680,000 to \$3,959,000, silver from \$452,000 to \$1,363,000. There was an increase in the export of electrical energy to the United States from \$262,000 to \$327,000.

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#### Retail Trade in Quebec

Retail trade in Quebec in 1934 amounted to \$446,954,000, an increase of 6 per cent over the sales figure of \$421,139,000 in 1933, but almost 4 per cent lower than the 1932 level. The greatest increase in trade in 1934 over 1933 was experienced by motor vehicle dealers, the gain being 29 per cent. Other kinds of business which experienced an increase of 15 per cent or more were as follows: Office, school and store supplies and equipment dealers, 26 per cent; furniture stores, 17 1/2 p.c.; household appliance stores, 17 p.c.; farmers' supplies stores, 17 p.c. and lumber and building material dealers, 15 p.c. Government liquor stores had a decrease in value of sales of almost 12 per cent.

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#### Natural Gas Production

The production of natural gas in October was 1,666,501,000 cu. ft. as against 1,070,777,000 in September and 1,524,775,000 in October 1934.

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#### Sales of Gasoline in September

Sales of gasoline in September were as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: Prince Edward Island 357,000 (348,000) gallons; Nova Scotia 2,589,000 (2,246,000); Quebec 11,499,000 (10,539,000); Manitoba 3,425,000 (3,344,000); Alberta 5,920,000 (4,760,000); British Columbia 4,418,000 (4,305,000). Reports from New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan are not yet available.

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#### Export of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in November

The export of butter in November amounted to 6,435 cwt. of the value of \$158,233 compared with 369 cwt. at \$8,507 a year ago. In October there was a large export of 64,967 cwt. at \$1,504,786. Most of the butter went to the United Kingdom.

The export of cheese amounted to 86,540 cwt. valued at \$989,343 compared with 130,503 cwt. at \$1,630,494 in October and 141,982 at \$1,482,021 in November 1934. The chief purchaser last month, as usual, was the United Kingdom with 82,130 cwt. at \$924,947.

The export of eggs was 488,214 dozen valued at \$127,183 compared with 343,876 dozen at \$93,219 in October and 854,476 dozen at \$199,106 a year ago. The bulk of the export went to the United Kingdom.

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#### Export of Paints

The November export of paints was of the value of \$51,021, almost double that of a year ago. The leading purchaser was the United Kingdom with \$30,079, followed by British India with \$6,288, Jamaica \$2,692 and Newfoundland \$2,374. Canadian paint went to 31 countries.

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#### Large Increase in Export of Coal Oil and Gasoline

The export of coal oil to Newfoundland in November was 217,667 gallons valued at \$32,164, and of gasoline to the same country 588,025 gallons at \$91,157. A year ago the total export of coal oil was 26,393 gallons at \$1,831, and of gasoline 17,351 gallons at \$2,642.

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#### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending December 13 amounted to 2,400,565 bushels compared with 2,366,067 in the previous week and 1,555,429 in the same week last year. From August 1 to December 13, clearances totalled 50,720,292 bushels as against 55,745,624 a year ago.

Marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week of December 6 amounted to 3,232,724 bushels, a decrease of 1,845,895 from the previous week, but an increase of 248,844 over the same week last year. Total receipts for the crop year to date were 169,439,740 against 164,515,222 in 1934.

Canadian wheat in store on December 13 totalled 267,465,682 bushels in comparison with 266,556,382 the week before and 257,419,240 last year, and Canadian wheat in the United States 39,345,322 bushels.

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Reports Issued During the Week:

1. Production of Iron and Steel, November.
  2. The Automobile Parts and Accessories Industry, 1934.
  3. Cost of Education Bulletin No. 5.
  4. Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables on Hand, September 30.
  5. Monthly Trade Trends, December-November, 1932-33 to 1934-35.
  6. Trade of Canada by Months, April 1932 to November 1935.
  7. Exports of Petroleum and Its Products, November.
  8. Report on the Fruit and Vegetable Preparations Industry, 1934.
  9. Exports of Non-ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, November.
  10. Exports of Paints and Varnishes, November.
  11. Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, November.
  12. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, October.
  13. Canada's Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, November.
  14. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports in November.
  15. Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada, 1934.
  16. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
  17. Commercial Failures in Canada for July, August, September, 1935.
  18. Building Permits for November.
  19. The Farm Implements and Machinery Industry, 1934.
  20. Production of Creamery Butter, November.
  21. Retail Merchandise Trade in the Maritime Provinces, 1934.
  22. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
  23. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, September.
  24. Wire and Wire Goods Industry, 1934.
  25. Cement, Clay Products and Lime Production, September.
  26. Gypsum Production, September.
  27. Feldspar and Salt Production, September.
  28. Carriages, Sleighs and Vehicle Supplies, 1934.
  29. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, November.
  30. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
  31. Fur Farms of Canada, 1934.
  32. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, Third Quarter, 1935.
  33. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, September.
  34. The Paper Box and Bag Industry, 1934.
  35. Argentine Wheat Situation.
  36. Car Loadings.
  37. Canadian Grain Statistics.
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