

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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The Economic Index Showed a Gain of 2.4 p.c.  
Over the Preceding Week and 9.9 p.c. over  
The Week of June 22, 1935.

A marked gain was shown in the economic index for the third consecutive week. Each of the six major factors, except speculative trading which remained unchanged, showed further increases in the third week of June. A gain of nearly 11 p.c. in the adjusted index of bank clearings was the main influence in raising the economic index for the week. An outstanding development was the further gain in the price of high-grade bonds to a new maximum for the period of observation. The increases in the index of the business factors of carloadings and wholesale prices were fractional. The advance in wholesale prices was significant following the increases of the two preceding weeks. The gain in the index of common stock prices was about one-half point. The net result was that the economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced from 105.9 to 108.5 in the week of June 20, the gain being nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  p.c.

The substantial gain of the last three weeks has raised the economic index to a point very close to the high levels of the present year reached during the last part of February. The decline from March 1 to June 1 has been practically counterbalanced by the advance of the last three weeks.

The consequent gain over the same week of 1935 was nearly 10 p.c. Each of the six major factors are considerably in advance of the standing of one year ago. The inverted index of bond yields is nearly 12 p.c. higher than last year, while bank clearings showed a gain of 18 p.c. The comprehensive index of common stock prices showed a gain of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. and a considerable increase has also been shown in the number of shares traded on the Canadian stock exchanges. The index in the week of June 20 was 108.5 against 98.7 in the same week of 1935.

Moderate gain was shown in the railway freight movement, the index rising from 71.9 to 72.5. The movement in the first twenty-four weeks of the year was 1,033,056 cars, a gain of 8,087 cars over the same period of 1935. The surplus in grain over last year was 18,174 cars. Declines were shown in pulpwood, other forest products and miscellaneous commodities.

The index of wholesale prices showed a gain of 0.3 p.c. over the preceding week, and 1.3 p.c. over the same week of 1935. The cash price of No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat recorded a considerable increase from  $77\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel to 80 cents. A slight recession was shown in the average price of oats, while other coarse grains recorded advances. The increase in the price of bacon hogs at Toronto continued, while a decline was shown in the price of cattle. Tin and zinc showed declines on the New York metal market while copper, lead and silver were unchanged.

The price of Dominion Government bonds made an excellent showing in the week of June 19. The index of Dominion bond yields was 66.2 against 67.4 in the week of June 12. The inverted index of bond yields advanced from 148.4 to 151.1, the gain over the preceding week being 1.8 p.c. The bid quotation for the 1950-55, 3 p.c. Dominion Government bond was 99.5 $\frac{1}{8}$  on June 18 against 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  on June 12. Common stock prices recorded a gain of 0.4 p.c. over the preceding week. Oils and textiles were the only groups in the industrial section to show a decline. The index of 19 power and traction stocks was 65.4 against 66.1 in the preceding week.

## Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components

1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clearings <sup>3</sup>	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
June 22, 1935	72.2	71.5	135.3	89.5	97.2	112.3	98.7
June 13, 1936	71.9	72.2	148.4	95.2	117.6	130.6	105.9
June 20, 1936	72.5	72.4	151.1	105.6	118.1	130.6	108.5

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index. 2. Cost of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds derived by taking the reciprocal of the Bureau's index of bond yields. 3. Bank clearings were smoothed by taking a three weeks moving average for the purpose of eliminating irregular fluctuations. Totals for Ottawa were eliminated for all weeks shown, owing to incomparability introduced by the operations of the Bank of Canada.

### Expansion in Business Operations was Shown over May 1935

A considerable betterment in productive operations during May was indicated by the index of the physical volume of business over the same month of last year. The index at 109.7 showed an increase of 6.2 p.c. in the twelve-month period. The index as compiled from 45 factors significant of productive operations in a broad sense showed a considerable lead during the first five months of the year over the corresponding period of 1935. A recession was shown during the first quarter, but recent expansion has resulted in a standing practically as high as in the last quarter of 1935 when a maximum for recent years was reached.

Seven of the nine factors used to measure the trend of mineral production showed gains over the same month of last year. The exports of copper and nickel showed a gain in May over the preceding month less than normal for the season but marked increases were recorded over May 1935. The outstanding development in mineral production was the expansion in lead and zinc. The increase in lead production over April 1935 was no less than 35.7 p.c. The exports of zinc in May also showed pronounced gain over the same month of last year.

The index of manufacturing showed an advance in trend during the first five months of the present year. The standing in May was 110.3, a gain of practically 5 p.c. over the same month of last year. Most of the main groups participated in the advance, the manufacture of foodstuffs being up 11 p.c. The imports of raw textiles for further manufacture made an excellent showing in May, the index having been 122.2 against 68.7 in the same month of last year. The imports of wool showed a very marked gain in this comparison.

The index of forestry operations was 119 against 108.7, an excellent lead over the same month of 1935 having been shown during the elapsed portion of the present year. The index of newsprint production was 163.8 in May against 148.8 in the same month of last year. Each of the four factors representing the trend of forestry operations showed marked gains in this comparison. The primary iron and steel industry was considerably more active than in May last year. The output of steel ingots was 30 p.c. greater, while pig iron production showed a gain nearly as great.

The new business obtained by the construction industry showed gains in May over the preceding month even after seasonal adjustment. The comparison with May of last year, however, was unfavourable. The production of electric power was less in May than in April after the usual adjustments, but the gain over May of last year was slightly more than 8 p.c.

The index of distribution has shown a considerable lead over 1935 since the first of the year. Each of the four factors showing the trend of distribution recorded gains over May 1935, the increase in trade employment, imports and exports having been outstanding. A slight gain was also shown in the index of carloadings. The gain in exports including gold bullion was 28.3 p.c. while a gain of nearly 9 p.c. was shown in merchandise imports.

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### Manufacturing Statistics of Quebec in 1934

The value of manufactured products which totalled \$766,498,000 in 1934 was an increase of 17 per cent over the previous year. Reports were received from 8,168 manufacturing establishments with a capital investment of \$1,678,000,000. There were 181,546 persons employed and the salaries and wages paid amounted to \$161,198,000.

Quebec, with about 30 per cent of the Dominion output, is the second largest manufacturing province. The production of pulp and paper is the dominant industry. In addition to supplying about 10 per cent of the gross value of Quebec manufactures, it furnishes about 49 per cent of the Dominion total for this industry. From the point of view of gross value of production in Quebec the textile industries, with an output valued at \$169,968,000, again head the list.

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### Production of Concentrated Milk

Production of concentrated milk in Canada during May amounted to 12,030,910 pounds, an increase over the preceding month of 3,153,629, and 89,136 pounds over the same month last year. Total production during the five months ending May was 37,786,866 pounds compared with 39,739,657 in the same period of 1935.

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Weighted Indexes of the Physical Volume of Business and Agricultural Factors in Canada,  
Based on the Monthly Average for 1936 and Corrected where Necessary for Seasonal Variation

Classification	1935 May	1936 April	1936 May	Classification	1935 May	1936 April	1936 May
Physical Volume of Business	103.3	108.8	109.7	Construction .....	35.8	26.8	32.7
Industrial Production ....	104.4	109.2	110.6	Contracts awarded ...	30.5	29.0	35.6
Mineral Production .....	147.6	187.2	170.9	Building permits ....	29.1	21.1	25.5
Copper exports .....	361.8	537.3	438.4	Cost of construction	85.7	84.7	84.9
Nickel exports .....	208.5	416.2	266.2	Electric Power .....	198.1	225.4	214.6
Lead production .....	115.4	137.4		Distribution .....	100.5	107.7	107.1
Zinc exports .....	209.0	175.1	268.4	Trade employment ....	121.2	125.1	128.5
Gold shipments .....	200.5	243.1	196.5	Carloadings .....	73.4	82.8	74.1
Silver shipments .....	50.6	54.1	88.2	Imports .....	84.0	82.7	91.5
Asbestos exports .....	63.9	61.5	83.7	Exports .....	88.7	123.9	113.8
Bauxite imports .....	222.4	125.7	161.1	Agricultural Factors:			
Coal production .....	81.3	82.5	88.1	Grain and Live Stock			
Manufacturing .....	105.1	106.0	110.3	Marketings .....	86.3	115.8	110.0
Foodstuffs .....	88.2	87.8	97.9	Grain Marketings ....	85.4	116.8	110.6
Flour production .....	76.2	75.5		Wheat .....	97.9	130.8	122.5
Oatmeal production .....	46.9	28.9		Oats .....	6.9	40.0	27.5
Sugar manufactured .....	30.8	59.1	90.0	Barley .....	9.7	35.8	55.7
Cheese exports .....	35.4	52.7	109.2	Flax .....	1.7	5.3	12.1
Salmon exports .....	77.1	95.3	80.1	Rye .....	11.4	27.0	38.1
Tobacco .....	143.5	136.9	147.0	Live Stock Marketings	90.6	111.0	107.2
Cigars .....	73.6	76.7	68.8	Cattle .....	90.3	123.1	112.9
Cigarettes .....	174.2	165.6	182.1	Calves .....	88.6	92.2	102.3
Rubber imports .....	221.7	65.3	125.3	Hogs .....	75.2	80.7	86.3
Boots and shoes exports ..	121.5	123.4		Sheep .....	215.0	201.2	194.3
Imports of Textiles .....	68.7	83.8	122.2	Animal Products:			
Raw cotton imports .....	65.7	76.1	102.5	Inspected Slaughtering	229.3	136.2	133.4
Cotton yarn imports ....	112.7	95.7	102.5	Cattle .....	127.9	136.3	125.0
Wool, raw and yarn .....	68.6	120.7	234.5	Sheep .....	285.6	258.8	197.6
Forestry .....	108.7	124.0	119.0	Hogs .....	116.9	126.0	133.6
Newsprint .....	148.8	163.4	163.8	Cold Storage Holdings	123.2	149.3	144.5
Wood pulp exports .....	81.3	77.0	88.1	Eggs .....	81.7	101.9	74.7
Planks & boards exports	68.4	87.6	72.3	Butter .....	229.0	273.5	203.0
Shingles exported .....	55.1	109.9	80.4	Cheese .....	100.0	141.1	126.3
Iron and steel .....	83.2	106.1	89.4	Beef .....	120.5	136.4	145.5
Steel production .....	100.5	155.6	130.6	Pork .....	77.4	93.8	92.8
Pig iron production ....	66.1	83.6	85.6	Mutton .....	169.6	98.3	84.4
Iron and steel imports .	60.8	68.4	73.0	Poultry .....	161.0	194.9	194.8
Automobile production ..	87.0	106.4	83.8	Lard .....	59.4	73.2	76.6
Coke production .....	112.3	118.4	121.7	Veal .....	166.7	178.0	195.7
Crude petroleum imports .	237.7	181.1	217.5				

Deaths from Automobile Accidents

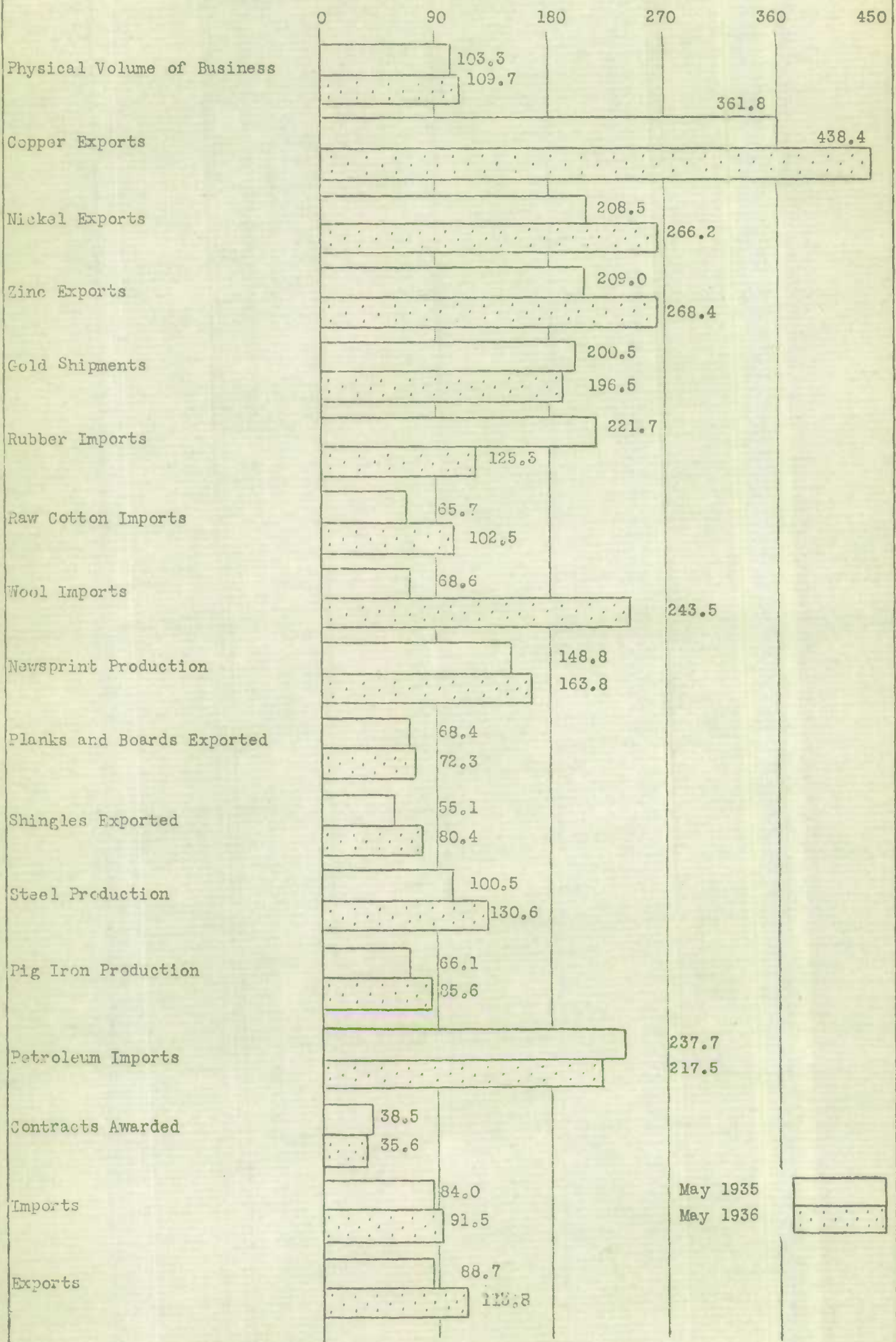
There were 1,224 deaths from automobile accidents in Canada during 1935, the highest since 1931 when there were 1,316. The highest death rate from motor vehicle accidents over the period 1926 - 1935 was 13.0 in 1929. All provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Alberta showed a larger number of fatalities than in 1934. The figures follow by provinces, with those for 1934 in brackets: Prince Edward Island 2 (5); Nova Scotia 53 (41); New Brunswick 40 (52); Quebec 314 (275); Ontario 569 (528); Manitoba 53 (41); Saskatchewan 40 (30); British Columbia 103 (82); Alberta 45 (61).

The City of Montreal led the larger cities in deaths from automobile accidents with 109, Toronto 74, Vancouver 43, Windsor 28, Ottawa 25, Winnipeg 24, Quebec 17, Hamilton 16, Halifax 13, London 13, Calgary 10, Edmonton 7, Verdun 6, Regina 5, Saint John 5, and Saskatoon 1.

Asphalt Roofing Industry

Sales of asphalt roofing by several companies in Canada during May included the following, with April 1936 figures in brackets: Asphalt shingles 48,202 (25,317) squares; Asphalt siding 3,732 (1,947) squares; Smooth surfaced roofing 89,775 (48,203) squares; Mineral surfaced roofing 23,115 (13,157) squares; Tar and asphalt felts 1,069 (924) tons; Tar and asphalt sheathing 589 (383) tons.

Indexes of Business Operations in May 1936  
compared with the same month  
of the preceding year     1926 = 100



Exports to Empire Countries in May

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire .....	\$31,979,090	\$40,867,687	+ 8,888,597	+ 27.8
Australia .....	1,943,669	1,943,440	- 229	-
British Guiana .....	91,566	133,785	+ 42,219	+ 46.1
British India .....	190,865	255,856	+ 64,991	+ 34.1
British S. Africa ..	1,057,207	1,215,859	+ 158,652	+ 15.0
British W. Indies ..	777,497	821,611	+ 44,114	+ 5.7
Irish F. State .....	411,588	336,032	- 75,556	- 19.4
Newfoundland .....	654,214	607,265	- 46,949	- 17.2
New Zealand .....	522,215	561,337	+ 39,122	+ 7.5
United Kingdom .....	25,454,263	34,853,232	+ 8,798,969	+ 34.6

Exports to Foreign Countries in May

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$33,519,161	\$42,952,064	+ 9,432,903	+ 28.2
Argentina .....	320,535	323,774	+ 3,239	+ 1.0
Belgium .....	913,930	3,228,233	+ 2,314,303	+259.1
Brazil .....	265,829	528,798	+ 262,969	+ 99.0
China .....	520,144	476,844	- 43,300	- 8.4
Colombia .....	139,347	53,471	- 85,876	- 61.6
Cuba .....	68,533	77,466	+ 8,933	+ 13.0
France .....	665,683	1,500,183	+ 834,500	+125.4
Germany .....	456,055	586,753	+ 130,698	+ 28.7
Italy .....	187,735	282,543	+ 94,808	+ 50.5
Japan .....	1,256,412	1,986,078	+ 729,666	+ 58.1
Mexico .....	123,688	179,919	+ 56,231	+ 45.5
Netherlands .....	387,635	2,101,096	+ 1,713,461	+442.0
Norway .....	583,447	849,165	+ 265,718	+ 45.5
Spain .....	268,022	65,547	- 202,475	- 75.5
Sweden .....	70,161	166,274	+ 96,113	+139.8
United States .....	26,007,920	28,546,779	+ 2,538,859	+ 9.8

Exports to Empire Countries  
in Two Months Ending with May

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire .....	\$48,998,275	\$60,835,857	+ 11,837,582	+ 24.3
Australia .....	2,720,808	3,567,051	+ 846,243	+ 31.1
British Guiana .....	157,304	136,313	+ 29,009	+ 18.4
British India .....	582,870	414,863	- 168,007	- 28.8
British S. Africa ...	2,068,778	2,173,390	+ 104,612	+ 5.1
British W. Indies ...	1,172,647	1,247,797	+ 75,150	+ 6.4
Irish F. State .....	484,655	499,694	+ 15,039	+ 3.1
Newfoundland .....	909,277	1,032,778	+ 123,501	+ 13.6
New Zealand .....	1,469,167	843,950	- 625,217	- 42.6
United Kingdom .....	37,867,173	49,559,232	+ 11,692,059	+ 30.9

Exports to Foreign Countries  
in Two Months Ending with May

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$63,813,838	\$80,357,724	+ 16,543,886	+ 25.9
Argentina .....	538,194	410,997	- 127,197	- 23.6
Belgium .....	1,295,093	4,168,281	+ 2,873,188	+221.9
Brazil .....	469,075	744,170	+ 275,095	+ 58.6
China .....	876,939	821,153	- 55,786	- 6.4
Colombia .....	202,219	126,279	- 75,940	- 37.6
Cuba .....	112,479	120,162	+ 7,683	+ 6.8
France .....	953,076	2,055,054	+ 1,101,978	+115.6
Germany .....	485,269	952,935	+ 467,666	+ 96.4
Italy .....	213,842	450,461	+ 236,619	+110.7
Japan .....	2,066,374	3,157,704	+ 1,091,330	+ 52.8
Mexico .....	234,530	345,855	+ 111,325	+ 47.5
Netherlands .....	1,192,420	2,517,195	+ 1,324,775	+111.1
Norway .....	837,474	956,523	+ 119,049	+ 14.2
Spain .....	545,713	128,238	- 417,475	- 76.5
Sweden .....	198,412	318,690	+ 120,278	+ 60.6
United States .....	51,463,315	60,100,764	+ 8,637,449	+ 16.8

### May Exports of Butter, Cheese and Eggs

The May export of butter was valued at \$8,543 compared with \$5,815 a year ago. The largest purchaser was Newfoundland at \$3,301.

The export of cheese in May was 36,087 cwt. valued at \$437,424 compared with 12,041 cwt. at \$162,453 a year ago. Cheese went to 19 countries, the large purchasers being United Kingdom \$378,960, United States \$20,677, Newfoundland \$7,866, Jamaica \$7,305, Trinidad \$6,954, Belgium \$3,765, Bermuda \$2,932.

The export of eggs was 87,489 dozen valued at \$20,897 compared with 17,935 dozen at \$3,757, the bulk of the export going to the United Kingdom.

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### Silver Production in March

Silver production in March advanced to 1,460,402 ounces from \$1,278,930 in March, 1935. Silver quotations on the New York market averaged 44.8 cents per ounce compared with 44.6 in February. Based on these prices, the Canadian output in March was worth \$654,380 and in February \$551,906.

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### World Production of Silver

World production of silver in March totalled 20,966,000 ounces, an increase of 2.3 per cent over the previous month's output. Production from Mexican sources in March was 4.5 per cent lower at 6,840,000 ounces; on the other hand the United States output advanced 5.4 per cent to 5,329,000 ounces. The Peruvian production, amounting to 1,567,000 ounces, was approximately at the same level as in February.

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### Lead Production in March

Lead production in March was 31,294,840 pounds compared with 31,571,048 a year ago. On the London market quotations for lead averaged 3.69 cents per pound, and in February 3.57 cents. Valued at these prices, respectively, the March output in Canada was worth \$1,155,108 and February \$969,780.

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### World Production of Lead

World production of lead in March showed a 2.4 per cent falling off to 128,747 tons from the February output of 131,968 tons. The Mexican, United States and Australian totals were down.

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### Zinc Production in March

Zinc production in March totalled 26,287,026 pounds compared with 26,936,011 a year ago. March quotations on the London market in Canadian funds averaged 3.55 cents per pound, at which price the Canadian output was worth \$933,755. In February the average price was 3.37 cents and the value for the month \$697,287. The world output of zinc in March is estimated at 132,662 tons, all of the principal zinc producing countries recording increased output.

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### Mineral Production in the First Quarter of 1936

The following was the production of Canada's sixteen leading minerals during the first quarter of 1936 with the 1935 figures in brackets: Asbestos 50,279 (34,166) tons, Cement 358,243 (255,002) barrels, Clay Products \$383,153 (\$305,849), Coal 3,914,416 (3,573,695) tons, Copper 103,680,291 (104,776,368) pounds, Feldspar 2,716 (2,074) tons, Gold 843,078 (717,470) fine ounces, Gypsum 13,093 (11,242) tons, Lead 86,549,604 (81,621,824) pounds, Lime 91,268 (90,507) tons, Natural Gas 10,349,600,000 (8,812,941,000) cu.ft., Nickel 45,870,533 (28,799,895) pounds, Petroleum 346,983 (356,736) barrels, Commercial Salt 36,086 (35,783) tons, Silver 3,908,929 (3,541,318) fine ounces, Zinc 74,126,074 (72,395,186) pounds.

### Fruits and Vegetables

Tree and small fruits came through the winter without injury in all eastern provinces with the exception of damage by mice and rabbits, chiefly in Ontario orchards. In British Columbia, considerable damage was done to trees by severe weather in February as well as by the early frost of last October. Less hardy varieties of raspberries were also damaged. The season is backward in all provinces. Sharp frosts during May were common to all eastern Canada and damage in varying amounts was caused to fruit bloom and early truck crops. Vegetable crops promise larger yields from increased acreages in Ontario and Quebec, particularly canning crops, with some reductions in British Columbia.

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### Production of Iron and Steel

Production of pig iron during May amounted to 58,832 long tons, including 43,493 tons of basic iron, 7,335 of foundry iron and 8,004 tons of malleable grade. The production during April was 54,045 tons and in May last year, 45,432. For the first five months of the present year the cumulative output was 283,973 long tons compared with 215,222 last year. The May production of ferro-alloys amounted to 6,171 tons compared with 4,437 in April and 4,978 in May last year.

Steel production amounted to 94,602 long tons including 91,770 tons of ingots and 2,832 of castings. Production during April totalled 107,220. For the year to date the cumulative output of steel was 496,504 tons, or 58 per cent more than in the same period of 1935.

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### Per Capita Consumption of Lumber

The per capita consumption of lumber in Canada has varied in recent years from 317 ft. board measure in 1923 to 134 in 1934, softwood in the latter year being 111 ft. and hardwood 24. Ontario leads in total consumption with Quebec second, but this order is reversed for hardwood consumption. British Columbia, Canada's most important lumber producer, with a relatively small population, leads in per capita consumption with 289 ft. in 1934 and Nova Scotia second with 176 ft. Prince Edward Island is third with 154, and Alberta fourth with 142.

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### Births, Deaths and Marriages in 1935

The returns on hand at the Bureau of Statistics to date show the following figures on vital statistics for the whole of the year 1935, with 1934 figures in parentheses: Live births 221,036 (221,303); Birth rate 20.2 (20.5); Illegitimate births 8,313 (8,070); Per cent of total live births 3.8 (3.6); Stillbirths 6,437 (6,452); Per cent of total births 2.8 (2.8); Deaths 105,451 (101,582); Death rate 9.6 (9.4); Marriages 76,369 (73,092); Marriage rate 7.0 (6.8); Deaths under one year 15,711 (15,870); Rate per 1,000 live births 71 (72); Deaths under one month 7,739 (7,777); Rate per 1,000 live births 35 (35); Maternal deaths 1,093 (1,167); Rate per 1,000 live births 4.9 (5.3).

The deaths from certain causes for the year 1935 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1934 were as follows: Typhoid and paratyphoid fever 272 (293); Smallpox 6 (3); Measles 489 (100); Scarlet fever 242 (226); Diphtheria 262 (232); Influenza 3,387 (2,004); Infantile paralysis 63 (84); Tuberculosis 6,584 (6,431); Cancer 11,140 (10,581); Diseases of the heart 16,061 (16,352); Diseases of the arteries 9,293 (7,379); Pneumonia 7,405 (6,530); Diarrhoea and enteritis 2,764 (3,730); Nephritis 6,164 (5,643); Suicide 902 (927); Homicide 153 (142); Automobile accidents 1,224 (1,115); Other Violence 4,606 (4,285).

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### Output of Central Electric Stations in May

The output of Canadian central electric stations for May amounted to 2,083,045,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,923,071,000 for May, 1935. The record of increases over the corresponding month of the previous years is unbroken back to May, 1933, when the downward trend started in August, 1930, was definitely stopped. The output of Quebec was about one per cent below last year's due to decreased exports to Ontario, but the other provinces showed increases. The index number dropped to 207.69 as against the peak of 220.25 for April. The consumption of firm power rose from 1,355,496,000 kilowatt hours in April to 1,373,533,000.

## World Wheat Situation

Exports of Canadian wheat and wheat flour since August 1, 1935 have now reached 205 million bushels compared with less than 166 million during the entire crop year 1934-35. With only seven weeks of the 1935-36 season remaining, Canada's return to the premier place among wheat-exporting nations for the season is assured. Our crop year exports of wheat and wheat flour will be about 240 to 250 million bushels, comprising nearly one-half of the total world trade in wheat and wheat flour.

The present crop season has one characteristic in common with recent years in that early estimates of importers' requirements (made by the recognized authorities) have again proved to be considerably too high. The main reason for over-estimation is discernible as a lack of full appreciation of the potency of import restrictions in Europe and of reduced purchasing power in the Orient. These are corollaries of a dislocated international trade difficult to translate into bushels of wheat moving between countries. Even with the United States taking the usually high amount of approximately 35 million bushels for domestic consumption, the world wheat trade in 1935-36 will be the lowest in modern records. No marked betterment in 1936-37 is being predicted.

Despite such pessimistic conclusions in the world movement, Canada continues to dominate the world wheat trade and is securing about 60 per cent of the current business. The Canadian export movement is up 56 million bushels over the same 45-week period of 1934-35, while the visible supply is 48½ million under the comparable figure for 1935.

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## Export of Non-Ferrous Ore Products

The export of copper in May amounted to \$3,632,000 compared with \$2,546,000 a year ago, an increase of over one million dollars. The export to the United Kingdom at \$2,210,000 was in itself an increase of over one million dollars. Exports to other leading countries were as follows: France \$667,183, United States \$190,000, Germany \$192,039, Netherlands \$131,146, Sweden \$56,470, Brazil \$54,409, Norway \$35,424, Belgium \$12,325.

The export of aluminium was lower than a year ago, being \$1,807,000 compared with \$2,497,000. The chief purchaser of aluminium in blocks was the United Kingdom at \$1,226,474, followed by Japan at \$495,523, Switzerland \$55,602, United States \$19,192, British India \$17,861, Czechoslovakia \$15,351.

The export of gold bullion, other than monetary, was 87,373 ounces at \$3,083,800, which was somewhat less than a year ago. The amount sent to the United States was \$2,042,300 and to the United Kingdom \$1,041,500. The raw gold export was \$393,085 compared with \$353,843 last year. The amount sent last month to the United States was \$390,000 and to Belgium \$3,835.

The export of nickel was valued at \$3,192,000 compared with \$2,401,000. The following were the countries of destination: Nickel in matte or speiss: Netherlands \$305,902, Norway \$232,992, United Kingdom \$153,360, United States \$101,372; Fine nickel, United States \$1,827,944, United Kingdom \$283,300, Japan \$97,848, France \$46,493, Newfoundland \$158; Nickel oxide, Netherlands \$130,116, United States \$9,842, United Kingdom \$2,577,

The export of platinum was valued at \$745,694, as against \$418,679 a year ago, the amount to the United Kingdom being \$732,750 and to Norway \$12,944.

The silver bullion export was valued at \$448,000, compared with \$473,497, the amount to the United States being \$444,300 and to the United Kingdom \$104,000. The silver ore export was \$33,950 of which \$60,248 went to the United States, \$10,306 to Germany and \$5,396 to Belgium. The zinc spelter export was valued at \$1,046,949 compared with \$714,448 a year ago.

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## Fisheries of Ontario

The value, as marketed, of the output of the Ontario fisheries in 1935 was \$2,852,007, compared with \$2,218,550 in 1934 and \$2,089,342 in 1933. The whole of the product is marketed for consumption fresh. Trout, whitefish, perch and blue pickerel are the principal kinds, the total marketed value of these four amounting to \$2,057,476, or 72 per cent of the total output.

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### Fisheries of the Prairie Provinces and Yukon

The marketed value of the fisheries of the three prairie provinces and Yukon combined in 1935 was \$1,756,360, divided by provinces as follows: Manitoba \$1,253,335; Saskatchewan \$252,059; Alberta \$225,741; and Yukon \$20,725. Compared with 1934, increases are recorded for Saskatchewan and Yukon, and decreases for Manitoba and Alberta. The combined total value shows a decrease of \$100,300.

In Manitoba, pickerel is of chief importance, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta, whitefish, while for the three provinces combined, whitefish occupies first place with a total value of \$710,133, compared with a total of \$548,433 for pickerel, which is in second place.

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### May Export of Meats

May export of meats was of the value of \$2,947,042, of which \$2,596,792 went to the United Kingdom and \$224,759 to the United States. This was the largest export of meats since March 1934 when the amount was \$3,039,071. Bacon and hams was as usual the largest item amounting to \$2,430,752, of which \$2,343,363 went to the United Kingdom, \$64,064 to the United States, \$11,791 to Newfoundland, \$5,006 to Bermuda and smaller amounts to British West Indies, French and American West Indies, the Guianas, Japan, Peru and St. Pierre.

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### May Export of Living Animals

May export of living animals was of the value of \$2,320,000 compared with \$1,469,000 a year ago. Most of the animals went to the United States, to the value of \$2,124,000, most of the rest going to the United Kingdom at \$162,000. The largest item was cattle weighing over 700 lb. the value of these to United States being \$1,591,000 and to the United Kingdom \$159,000. There were 752 pure bred cattle for the improvement of stock, 750 going to United States and two to Newfoundland. The United States also got 267 head of poultry and 139 sheep for the improvement of stock.

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### Export of Rubber in May

The export of rubber in May, excluding copper wire and cable, amounted to \$1,162,340, compared with \$335,152 a year ago. The largest item was pneumatic tire casings which went to 72 countries. The total value was \$576,744 and the leading purchasers were British South Africa \$85,611, New Zealand \$66,452, Sweden \$55,323, Brazil \$47,536, Belgium \$50,305, Venezuela \$32,026. The next largest item was canvas shoes with rubber soles at \$180,473, the largest purchaser being the United Kingdom with 375,788 pairs at \$160,755. The value of rubber boots and shoes was \$176,471, of which \$126,321 went to the United Kingdom.

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### New Brunswick Fisheries in 1935

The New Brunswick fisheries in 1935 had a production value of \$3,949,615 whether sold fresh, canned or otherwise prepared. This was an increase over 1934 of \$269,645, or seven per cent, an increase over 1933 of 32 per cent and over 1932 of 33 per cent. The sardine fishery during the past few years has been of chief importance with lobster coming second. The marketed value of sardines in 1935 was \$1,335,279, an increase of \$297,490 over the preceding year, while the value of the lobsters was \$818,699, an increase of \$6,654. Both sardines and lobsters record decreases in quantity of catch. The total quantity of fish of all kinds, including shellfish, caught and landed by New Brunswick fishermen during 1935 was 1,397,714 cwt. with a value at the point of landing of \$1,832,451 compared with 1,361,368 cwt. at a landed value of \$1,915,657 in 1934.

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### New Motor Vehicle Sales in May

There were 19,093 motor cars sold for \$19,273,600 in May, an increase of 15 per cent in number and 18 per cent in value over May, 1935. Of these, 15,254 were passenger cars which sold for \$16,105,325 compared with 13,858 units sold for \$13,495,025 a year ago. British Columbia and Saskatchewan were outstanding among the provinces with increases in number of cars sold with 40 and 30 per cent, respectively.

### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on June 19 amounted to 146,177,479 bushels compared with 152,011,199 a week previous and 196,246,778 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 13,470,239 bushels, a net decrease of 1,025,605 from the previous week. Wheat in transit on the Lakes amounted to 2,460,922 bushels compared with 799,592 last year. There is no United States wheat in store in Canada.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending June 12 amounted to 2,550,504 bushels, compared with 2,407,290 in the previous week and 2,701,406 last year. Total receipts from August 1 to June 12 amounted to 208,096,580 bushels compared with 211,807,248 in the same period of 1935.

Overseas export clearances and United States imports of Canadian wheat during the week ending June 19 amounted to 4,311,699 bushels as against 6,034,852 in the previous week and 2,197,625 in the same week last year. Clearances amounted to 3,731,699 compared with 1,942,625 and United States imports 500,000 compared with 255,000.

Overseas clearances from August 1 to June 19 totalled 146,979,053 bushels compared with 108,223,611 in the same period of the previous crop year. Imports into the United States were 42,320,554 as against 23,819,138.

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### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Canadian Grain Statistics.
2. Manufacturing Industries in Quebec, 1934.
3. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Ontario, Prairie Provinces and Yukon, 1935.
4. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
5. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, May.
6. Births, Deaths and Marriages in the Fourth Quarter of 1935.
7. Exports of Paints and Varnishes, May.
8. Exports of Petroleum and Its Products, May.
9. The Fisheries of New Brunswick, 1935.
10. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, March.
11. Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, May.
12. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, May.
13. New Motor Vehicle Sales, May.
14. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
15. Asphalt Roofing Industry, May.
16. Exports of Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, May.
17. Exports of Living Animals, May.
18. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, May.
19. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces.
20. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
21. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
22. Canada's Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, May.
23. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
24. Production of Iron and Steel, May.
25. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report.
26. Production of Concentrated Milk, May.

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