

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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The Economic Index Reached a New High Point  
on the Recovery, the gain over the same week  
of 1935 having been 10.5 p.c.

The economic index showed a fractional gain over the week of July 18 to a new high point for the period of observation from the beginning of 1933 to the present. Four of the six major factors used in this connection recorded gains. The index of carloadings in the 29th week declined rather sharply from 78.6 to 75.1, although the level was slightly higher than in the preceding year. A decline was shown from the movement of the two preceding weeks. A further gain was shown in wholesale prices influenced by the appreciation in wheat and oats. The index advanced from 74.1 to 74.7, a gain of 0.8 p.c. Dominion Government bond prices continued strong, slight advances having been shown over the preceding week. Noteworthy gain was shown in bank clearings, the index moving up from 97 to 103.9, and common stock prices showed moderate advance, the index rising one point. The present level is higher than at any time since the latter part of April. The number of shares traded on the Canadian stock exchanges were at a somewhat lower level than in the preceding week. The net result was that the economic index moved up from 110.3 to 110.6.

Advances in the economic index in the last two months have widened the gap over the levels of the same period of 1935. The lead in the latest week for which statistics are available was no less than 10.5 p.c. The index in the week under review was 110.6 against 100 in the same week of last year. Each of the six major factors showed gains in this comparison. The lead in carloadings over the same week of last year was limited to 0.4 p.c. Owing to the continued advance in wholesale prices in the last two months, the gain in the week of July 25 over the same week of last year was 4.6 p.c. The index stood at 74.7 against 71.4 in the same week of last year. Previous records of prices of Dominion Government bonds were broken for the period since such issues became an important factor in the domestic market. The index of inverted bond yields was 153.8 against 139.9 in the same week of last year, a gain of nearly 10 p.c. Common stock prices were nearly 26 p.c. greater than in the same week of last year. A considerable gain was shown in bank clearings and the number of shares traded.

Carloadings declined in the week under review. The railway freight movement during the first 29 weeks of the year was 17,624 cars greater than in the same period of last year. The movement of pulp wood, other forest products and miscellaneous commodities was less than in the first 29 weeks of 1935. Carloadings of grain, livestock, coal and pulp and paper showed important increases. Further gains were shown in the index of wholesale prices. The price of Number 1 Manitoba Northern wheat showed an advance from 93 cents per bushel to 93½. The increase in the price of oats was from 41 7-8 to 43½ cents per bushel. Declines were shown in barley, flax and rye, Copper, tin and zinc showed advances on the New York metal market, while the price of lead was maintained. The index of common stock prices advanced from 119.4 in the week of July 16 to 120.4 in the week of July 23. Each of the industrial groups except pulp and paper and beverages participated in the advance. A slight gain was shown in the index of 19 power and traction stocks.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components  
 1926 = 100

Week Ended	Car load-ings <sup>1</sup>	Whole-sale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clear-ings <sup>3</sup>	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
July 27, 1935	74.8	71.4	139.9	84.2	95.6	100.0	100.0
July 18, 1936	78.6	74.1	153.6	97.0	119.4	194.9	110.3
July 25, 1936	75.1	74.7	153.8	103.9	120.4	161.2	110.6

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.

### Conditions in the Half Year

Marked betterment in Canadian economic conditions was indicated by the standing of major factors in the first six months of 1936.

The index of the physical volume of business averaged 107.0 in the first six months of 1936, a gain of 8.2 p.c. over 98.9, the standing in the same period of last year. The business index is based on 45 factors relating to the trend in mineral production, manufacturing, construction, electric power and distribution. The factors are individually adjusted for seasonal tendencies and expressed as a percentage of the monthly average for the base year of 1926. The markedly higher level of this index during the present year indicates the extent of the acceleration in business and productive operations.

The index of common stock prices averaged 115.6 in the first six months of 1936. This compared with 89.1, the relatively low level during the same period of last year. The gain in this comparison was consequently 29.7 p.c. Mining stock prices averaged 17.4 p.c. higher, the index being 148.1 compared with 126.1.

Dominion bond prices reached an extremely high level in June, the inverted index of bond yields averaging 143.5 in the first six months of the year. The gain over 138.7 the average for the same period of the preceding year, was 3.5 p.c., a new high point for many years having been reached in recent months.

The advance in productive operations was indicated by the increase in the index of manufacturing production which, on the base of 1926, rose from 94.3 to 103.1. The gain in newsprint production was nearly 16 p.c., while the output of steel ingots was 49 p.c. greater.

The index of mineral production increased 15 p.c. Marked gains of 38.5 p.c. and 51 p.c. were shown in the exports of nickel and shipments of silver, respectively. The output of automobiles showed a decline of 4.8 p.c. The value of construction contracts awarded showed an increase of 2.8 p.c. while building permits were nearly 29 p.c. less. The output of electric power recorded an increase of 9.3 to a new high point.

The substantial gain in external trade was a feature of the economic betterment of the half year. Exports showed an increase of 20.7 p.c. while imports were 12.8 p.c. greater. The gain in the active balance of trade was 43 p.c., the amount in the last six months having been \$130,700,000.

(See also page 3.)

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### Wheat Marketings and Movement

Marketings of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending July 17 amounted to 849,032 bushels, compared with 874,130 in the previous week and 3,499,160 in the same week last year. Total marketings from August 1 to July 17 amounted to 314,889,187 bushels as compared with 225,190,752 in the same period last year.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending July 24 amounted to 3,253,640 bushels as against 1,722,231 in the same week last year and 3,611,973 in the previous week. United States imports of Canadian wheat for consumption and milling in bond for re-export amounted to 1,202,000 bushels compared with 303,000 last year and 965,000 in the previous week. Overseas clearances from August 1 to July 24 amounted to 167,942,917 bushels as compared with 115,495,064 in the same period of the previous crop year. United States imports of Canadian wheat were 48,983,705 bushels compared with 25,131,818 in the previous crop year.

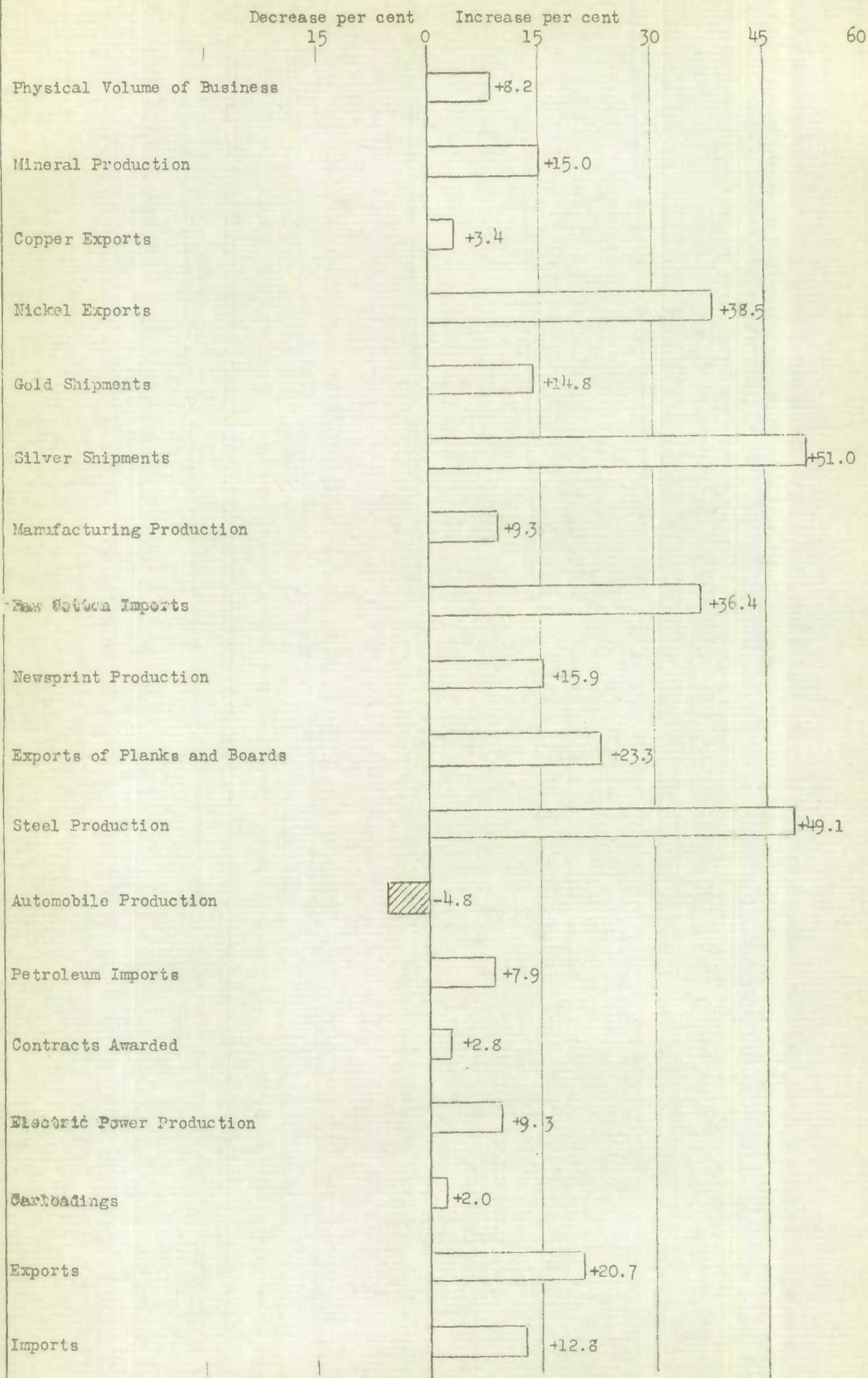
Canadian wheat in store on July 24 amounted to 119,767,664 bushels, a decrease of 6,849,466 from a week ago and 72,447,424 from the same date last year. There were 17,898,544 bushels of Canadian wheat in store in the United States as compared with 17,620,461 last week and 8,490,796 last year. Wheat in transit on the lakes amounted to 942,813 bushels as compared with 776,235 a week ago and 4,982,140 on the same date last year.

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Statistics Illustrating the Economic Situation of Canada in the First Six Months of  
1936 compared with the Same Period of 1935

		1935	1936	Increase + Decrease -
<b>General Economic Situation</b>				Per Cent
Index of Physical Volume of Business		98.9	107.0	+ 8.2
Wholesale Prices		71.9	72.4	+ 0.7
Index of Common Stock Prices		89.1	115.6	+ 29.7
Shares Trade Montreal and Toronto - Number		6,206,522	11,044,691	+ 78.0
Inverted Bond Yields, Dominion		138.7	143.5	+ 3.5
Mining Stock Prices		126.1	148.1	+ 17.4
Bank Debits	\$000	15,216,136	17,246,853	+ 13.3
<b>Production and General Business -</b>				
Mineral Production, 1926=100		144.9	166.6	+ 15.0
Copper Exports	Pounds	177,155,000	183,215,800	+ 3.4
Nickel Exports	Pounds	63,546,300	87,994,400	+ 38.5
Lead Production (5 Months)	Pounds	133,210,692	152,067,991	+ 14.2
Zinc Exports	Pounds	139,910,100	146,136,400	+ 4.5
Gold Shipments	Fine Ounces	1,523,393	1,748,200	+ 14.8
Silver Shipments	Fine Ounces	5,628,471	8,499,652	+ 51.0
Coal Production	Tons	6,286,594	6,870,351	+ 9.3
Manufacturing Production 1926=100		94.3	103.1	+ 9.3
Flour Production (5 Months)	Barrels	5,142,549	5,378,549	+ 4.6
Sugar Manufactured	Pounds	294,392,109	292,386,286	- 0.7
Cattle Slaughtering	Number	671,340	705,871	+ 5.1
Hog Slaughtering	Number	1,474,625	1,599,394	+ 8.5
Cigarettes released	Number	2,365,639,235	2,472,517,030	+ 4.5
Cigars released	Number	53,585,538	51,754,777	- 3.4
Leather Boots and Shoes (5 mos.)	Pairs	8,430,370	8,716,137	+ 3.4
Raw Cotton Imports	Pounds	51,052,244	69,619,684	+ 36.4
Paper and Lumber -				
Newsprint production	Tons	1,284,894	1,489,263	+ 15.9
Exports of Planks and Boards	Feet	587,165,000	724,048,000	+ 23.3
Iron and Steel -				
Steel Ingot Production	Long Tons	388,163	578,700	+ 49.1
Pig Iron Production	Long Tons	259,777	340,335	+ 31.0
Automobile and Allied Industries				
Automobile and Truck Production	Number	111,266	105,948	- 4.8
Petroleum Imports	Gallons	442,622,961	477,448,891	+ 7.9
Crude Rubber Imports	Pounds	29,938,812	24,211,477	- 19.1
Construction -				
Contracts Awarded	\$	75,594,500	77,708,500	+ 2.8
Building Permits	\$	24,640,511	17,500,420	- 28.9
Electric Power Production	000 K.W.H.	11,380,094	12,439,509	+ 9.3
Railways -				
Car Loadings	Number	1,107,202	1,129,232	+ 2.0
Gross Revenue, C.N.R. (Can. Lines)	\$	66,308,018	69,082,000	+ 4.2
Gross Revenue, C.P.R.	\$	56,350,558	61,903,000	+ 9.9
External Trade -				
Exports	\$	351,773,381	424,545,951	+ 20.7
Imports	\$	260,372,393	293,804,743	+ 12.8
Excess of Exports over Imports	\$	91,400,988	130,741,208	+ 43.0
Employment - 7 Months' average unadjusted				
General Index, 1926=100		95.9	99.9	+ 4.2
Manufacturing		93.8	100.9	+ 7.6
Logging		129.7	126.0	- 2.9
Mining		119.0	130.0	+ 9.2
Construction		89.3	80.4	- 10.0
Building		48.0	53.3	+ 11.0
Highway		160.6	122.0	- 24.0
Trade		120.4	125.6	+ 4.3

Significant Business Factors in the First Half of 1936  
compared with the same period of 1935.



## World Wheat Situation

In spite of the continued paucity of world demand for wheat, the disposal of the Canadian surplus has proceeded smoothly during the past month. For the crop year ending July 31, world net imports of wheat and wheat flour will approximate 500 million bushels and Canada will have contributed about 250 million bushels or one-half of this amount. Such an export movement shows an increase of about 84 million bushels over last year. A higher proportion of the carry-over of Canadian wheat this year will be held in United States' ports, mostly sold for domestic consumption or subsequent export overseas. The exportable supply of Canadian wheat in the 1936-37 season will probably be the lowest since 1924-25 and will be at least 100 million bushels less than in 1935-36.

Another serious drought has ravaged the large central wheat area and, for the fourth consecutive year, Canadian wheat production will be far below average. As a consequence of North American drought, wheat prices have risen sharply on all markets. The reigning prices of the common grades on the Winnipeg market are now well above the minimum prices of the Canadian Wheat Board, established last autumn. The overseas and United States demand for wheat has been fitful during the past month but nervousness has induced heavy buying at times. The recent lull in price movements cannot be expected to continue as a 'weather market' will prevail for some weeks yet. The main damage to the Canadian crop of 1935 came after this date and, while the chances of repetition of serious rust and frost damage are lower, the whole crop cannot be regarded as safe until the second or third week in August.

The 1936 wheat crop of the United Kingdom will be 5 to 10 million bushels less than that of 1935, indicating an increased total import, of which Canada should secure a large share. The United States' position is still somewhat obscure, but with the sharply reduced carry-over, a 1936 harvest probably lower than that of 1935, and heavy purchases for consumption during the last weeks, the recent prediction of the U.S.D.A. that "there seems to be little probability of net imports during the current crop season" seems rather brave. Providing Russia remains out of the export market, exports of Canadian wheat to the continent in 1936-37 should be at least up to the 1935-36 level. There is some hope in the Oriental market for 1936-37 in view of the poorer crop prospects in Japan and her trade difficulties with Australia.

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## Bank Debits to Individual Accounts

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits were \$3,136,000,000 in June, an increase of nearly 16 per cent over the same month of last year, and an increase of 14.5 p.c. over the preceding month. The greatest percentage gain, in comparison with last year, was in the Prairie Provinces where the total was up 24.6 p.c. British Columbia followed with a gain of 23.2 p.c. An advance of about 17 p.c. in the Maritime Provinces reflected the gains in Halifax and St. John. The province of Quebec was up 14 p.c. and Ontario 12.7 p.c.

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## Canadian Imports in June

Canadian imports in June amounted in value to \$57,598,132 compared with \$46,731,689 a year ago, an increase of \$10,866,443 or 23 per cent.

Domestic exports amounted to \$79,181,200 compared with \$58,504,829, an increase of \$20,676,371 or 35 per cent. Foreign exports were \$761,136 as against \$893,887.

The total trade amounted to \$137,540,468 compared with \$106,130,405, a gain of \$31,410,063 or 29 per cent. The balance of trade was favourable to the extent of \$22,344,000.

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## June Customs Duties

The duty collected on imports in June amounted to \$7,790,458 compared with \$6,743,527 last year, an increase of 15 per cent. The free imports amounted to \$26,202,226 and the dutiable \$31,395,906, whereas a year ago the free imports were \$21,697,721 and the dutiable \$25,033,968.

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## New Motor Vehicle Sales

There were 12,536 new passenger cars, trucks and buses sold for \$13,124,899 in Canada in June, as compared with 11,740 units at \$11,581,291 in the same month of last year,

an increase of seven per cent in number and 13 per cent in value. Passenger car sales in the latest month numbered 10,089 of the value of \$10,389,967 compared with 9,698 at \$9,682,678 last year. British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Quebec showed the greatest improvement, with gains of 45 per cent, 28 and 12, respectively.

Noteworthy gains were made in truck and bus sales as compared with June last year. A total of 2,447 commercial vehicles sold for \$2,734,932, exceeding last year's figures by 20 per cent in number and 44 per cent in value. Advances were shown for all provinces, gains ranging from 33 per cent in the Maritimes to 11 per cent in Alberta.

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Canada's Place in the British Market with Certain  
Products During the First Six Months of 1936

Canada was first in wheat in the British market during the first six months of 1936 with 27,147,938 cwt., Australia being second with 14,874,454, Argentina third with 643,297, according to British Board of Trade figures. The United Kingdom got more than half of the imported wheat from Canada. In the same period of 1935 Canada sent 16,214,262 cwt. and Argentina 14,702,776.

Canada was fourth in barley with 897,800 cwt., Soviet Russia being first with 1,479,950, United States second with 1,406,013 and Iraq third with 1,091,223.

Canada was first in oats with 834,880 cwt. out of a total 853,483.

Canada was first in wheat meal and flour with 1,994,348 cwt., Australia second with 1,299,602, and France third with 457,408.

Canada was first in grain and flour combined with a value of £11,681,738, Argentina second with £6,184,914 and Australia third with £5,967,088.

Canada was second in cattle with 13,055 head, the Irish Free State bring first with 310,723.

Canada was second in bacon with 488,178 cwt., Denmark being first with 1,715,726, Netherlands third with 243,088 and Poland fourth with 204,283.

Canada was second in hams with 131,806 cwt., United States being first with 158,336.

Canada was fifth in meats of all kinds with a value of £2,646,822, Argentina first with £9,128,835, Denmark second with £7,540,617, New Zealand third with £7,436,225 and Australia fourth with £3,359,553.

Canada was third in cheese with 74,426 cwt., New Zealand being first with 1,631,987, Netherlands second with 86,843 and Australia fourth with 63,728.

Canada was third in apples with 872,800 cwt., Australia first with 1,464,128 and United States second with 981,351.

Canada was fourth in fresh and frozen fish with 44,283 cwt., Norway being first with 528,084, Deep Sea Fisheries second with 298,705 and Denmark third with 138,379.

Canada was second in canned salmon with 66,652 cwt., United States first with 96,231 and Japan third with 55,207.

Canada was first in canned lobsters with 5,679 cwt. out of a total of 6,675.

Canada was second in lard with 125,493 cwt., United States first with 332,043 and Brazil third with 63,088.

Canada was second in unmanufactured unstripped tobacco with 6,729,834 pounds, United States being first with 72,553,186 and Southern Rhodesia third with 1,006,114.

Canada was third in unmanufactured tobacco, stripped, with 571,532 pounds, British India being first with 5,294,920, United States second with 3,547,577 and Nyasaland fourth with 310,285.

Canada was first in copper ore with 9,732 tons out of a total 17,513.

Canada was second in softwood, not planed or dressed, with 114,545 standards, Finland being first with 136,574, Sweden third with 95,235 and Poland fourth with 94,277.

Canada was first in total wood and timber with a value of £2,277,764, United States second with £2,231,975 and Finland third with £2,151,595.

Canada was third in hides and skins with a value of £996,639, United States being first with £1,539,227, Soviet Russia second with £1,078,042 and British India fourth with £864,603.

Canada was first in aluminium ingots and blocks with 62,461 cwt., Switzerland second with 38,985 and Norway third with 12,097.

Canada was first in unwrought copper with 43,841 tons, United States second with 9,776 and Chile third with 9,432.

Canada was first in copper plates with 97,208 cwt. out of a total of 98,197.

Canada was second in lead with 44,055 tons, Australia being first with 100,177 and British India third with 23,000.

Canada was first in nickel with 111,581 cwt. out of a total 131,726.

Canada was first in unwrought zinc with 50,812 tons and Australia second with 11,978.

Canada was first in non-ferrous metals and their manufactures with a value of £5,023,312, Australia second with £1,987,578 and Chile third with £1,258,981.

Canada was third in machinery with £504,649, United States being first with £4,284,999, Germany second with £2,219,208 and Sweden fourth with £456,373.

Canada was second in manufactures of wood and timber with £590,768, Finland being first with £770,389, Soviet Russia third with £473,462 and United States fourth with £442,562.

Canada was first in rubber boots and shoes, made to cover the ankle, with £121,040 out of a total of £124,541.

Canada was second in rubber boots and shoes, not made to cover the ankle, with £135,674, Hong Kong being first with £188,510.

Canada was first in box and willow calf dressed leather with £242,973, Germany second with £206,177 and Hungary third with £105,846.

Canada was first in patent leather with £124,963, United States second with £20,316.

Canada was second in newsprint in rolls with £509,018, Newfoundland being first with £683,208, and Finland third with £295,599.

Canada was second in vehicles with £388,977, United States being first with £1,836,912 and Germany third with £196,784.

Canada was seventh in gold coin and bullion with £520,444, South Africa being first with £42,953,739, France second with £15,634,560, Australia third with £2,693,376, Soviet Russia fourth with £2,182,836, United States fifth with £1,092,499 and Switzerland sixth with £1,032,723.

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#### Births, Deaths and Marriages

Births registered in 66 cities and towns of Canada having a population of 10,000 and over in June numbered 6,673, deaths, 4,059 and marriages 4,504 as compared with 6,824 births, 3,766 deaths and 4,308 marriages for last year, showing a decrease of 4 per cent in births, and increases of 8 per cent in deaths and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in marriages.

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#### Automobile Production in June

There were 16,400 automobiles made in Canada in June compared with 20,006 in the previous month and 15,745 in June last year. Passenger car production was recorded at 13,126 units and commercial cars 3,274. The number of cars and trucks made for sale in Canada during the month totalled 10,662 as against 9,910 in the same month last year.

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## Population of Towns and Villages of the Prairie Provinces in 1936

The population of some towns and villages of the Prairie Provinces as at June 1, 1936 was as follows, with 1931 figures in brackets: Manitoba Towns: Beauséjour 1,154 (1,139), Birtle 789 (645), Emerson 921 (978), Minnedosa 1,685 (1,680), Morris 830 (768), Rapid City 447 (493), Russell 823 (827). Manitoba Villages: Binscarth 395 (378), Foxwarren 249 (268), Garson 312 (341), Great Falls 121 (103), Hamiota 516 (535), Rosburn 452 (421), Shoal Lake 720 (697).

Saskatchewan Towns: Alask 272 (291), Assiniboia 1,158 (1,454), Battleford Town 1,128 (1,096), Cabri 394 (552), Canova 1,238 (1,179), Caron 151 (208), Craik 412 (521), Eston 637 (566), Gravelbourg 985 (1,137), Hanley 287 (362), Herbert 903 (1,009), Kerrobert 653 (868), Kindersley 1,033 (1,037), Langham 390 (412), Leader 579 (627), Lumsdon 472 (514), Macklin Town 424 (502), Morso 376 (439), Nortlach 273 (335), Ogoma 288 (402), Radison 359 (362), Rosthern 1,355 (1,412), Rouleau 429 (513), Scott Town 275 (269), Shannavon 1,636 (1,761), Strassburg 439 (508), Sutherland 939 (1,148), Unity Town 705 (806), Vonda 335 (417), Watrous 1,144 (1,303), Wilkie Town 1,222 (1,222).

Saskatchewan Villages: Abbey 219 (254), Aberdeen 269 (258), Adanac 54 (57), Admiral 196 (248), Allan 349 (346), Aneroid 247 (279), Ardill 36 (38), Avonlea 290 (330), Bateman 161 (184), Bongough 298 (328), Bethune 218 (264), Bladworth 150 (188), Borden 200 (179), Bracken 141 (165), Broadwell 98 (132), Bridgeford 40 (38), Briercrest 174 (223), Brook 167 (185), Broderick 100 (118), Brownlee 122 (155), Bruno 442 (463), Burstall 220 (234), Cadillac 207 (210), Carmichael 94 (102), Central Butte 246 (273), Chaplin 204 (208), Climax 236 (258), Codorre 185 (185),

Alberta Towns: Didsbury 849 (801), Innisfail 1,124 (1,024), Olds 1,196 (1,056), Three Hills 653 (581), Tofield 544 (497). Alberta Villages: Alix 333 (241), Andrews 137 (115), Bellis 127 (117), Blackfalds 105 (84), Chipman 249 (284), Dalburne 236 (193), Elnora 149 (153), Lavoy 151 (151), Mundare 775 (832), North Red Deer 359 (318), Penhold 94 (125), Ranfurly 111 (122), Smoky Lake 434 (366), Trochu 463 (506), Two Hills 200 (149), Vilna 253 (151), Waskatenau 241 (Inc. 1932), Willingdon 395 (250).

## Canadian Import Trade in June Advanced more than 23 per cent

Canadian imports in June totalled in value \$57,598,132 compared with \$46,731,689 in June, 1935, an advance of \$10,866,443, or over 23 per cent. Imports from Foreign countries were \$20,166,017 compared with \$30,626,204, an increase of \$9,539,813, or over 31 per cent, while the imports from Empire countries amounted to \$17,432,115 compared with \$16,106,485, an increase of \$1,326,630, or almost 9 per cent.

Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to \$11,063,661 as compared with \$9,954,185 in June last year, an increase of \$1,109,476, or over 11 per cent. Imports from the United States were \$33,994,850 compared with \$25,911,997 last year, an advance of \$8,082,853 or over 31 per cent.

Imports from other leading Empire countries were as follows, with the figures of the same month last year in brackets: British India \$803,596 (\$680,577), Straits Settlements \$734,250 (\$352,579), Australia \$699,578 (\$1,022,812), Trinidad and Tobago \$662,145 (\$665,365), Jamaica \$547,830 (\$487,098), New Zealand \$519,786 (\$480,006), Barbados \$425,923 (\$280,590), British Guiana \$418,016 (\$573,671), Newfoundland \$406,290 (\$222,243), Ceylon \$272,035 (\$256,834), Fiji \$161,352 (\$135,780), Gold Coast \$110,884 (\$9,607).

The following were the imports from other leading Foreign countries: Germany \$933,606 (\$737,581); Colombia \$708,176 (\$565,957); Netherlands \$578,430 (\$275,853); France \$520,189 (\$498,369); Belgium \$499,786 (\$362,704); Peru \$478,265 (\$389,003); China \$430,586 (\$192,991); Japan \$335,136 (\$305,784); Argentina \$251,586 (\$116,549); Switzerland \$190,672 (\$131,161); Czechoslovakia \$151,640 (\$92,895); Sweden \$137,535 (\$125,798); Venezuela \$116,970 (\$108,441); Spain \$107,358 (\$80,949).

## Canada's Buying in Leading Countries in June

The twelve countries in which Canada did the heaviest buying in June were as follows: United States \$33,995,000, United Kingdom \$11,063,000, Germany \$933,000, British India \$803,000, Straits Settlements \$734,000, Colombia \$708,000, Australia \$699,000, Trinidad and Tobago \$662,000, Netherlands \$578,000, Jamaica \$537,000, France \$520,000 and New Zealand \$519,000.

### Production in Sugar Refineries

The quantity of sugar produced in Canadian refineries during 1935 amounted to 969,017,643 pounds as compared with 888,763,362 in 1934, an increase of 80,254,281 pounds. There were 49,198,638 pounds of molasses produced also as compared with 32,770,001. The total factory selling price of the commodities produced in the sugar refining industry amounted to \$36,597,997 in the latest year and \$36,007,208 in the previous year.

There were eight refineries operating in this group with a capital investment of \$33,017,874, much the same as in the previous year. Employment was furnished to 1,746 persons with salaries and wages of \$2,008,435.

### July Employment Situation

The general industrial situation showed further marked improvement at the beginning of July, according to information received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,744 employers, whose staffs aggregated 987,955 persons, as compared with 963,401 in the preceding month. This increase of 24,554 considerably exceeded that recorded at July 1, 1935, and was also greater than the average gain between June 1 and July 1 in the preceding fifteen years for which statistics are available. Reflecting this advance, the index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 102 at June 1 to 104.6 at the latest date; this was higher than at the beginning of July in any other year since 1930. A year ago the index was 100.9.

The unadjusted indexes at July 1 in the sixteen years for which data are available are as follows: 1936, 104.6; 1935, 99.5; 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6.

Employment in manufacturing showed continued advances, contrary to the usual seasonal trend at July 1; most of the gain over June 1 occurred in the food, lumber and pulp and paper groups. Mining (except of coal), communications, services, transportation and construction and maintenance also indicated substantial improvement. The increases in all of these except construction considerably exceeded the average gains indicated at July 1 in the years 1921-1935. On the other hand, there was a small seasonal decline in logging, and within the group of factory employment, there were losses, also seasonal in character, in leather, textile and iron and steel plants. No general change occurred in trade.

The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 9,323, and their employees had aggregated 934,262, an increase of approximately 18,500 over their June 1, 1935, staffs. Improvement had then been indicated in nearly all the main industrial groups with the exception of logging, which was seasonally dull.

The trend was decidedly upward in all five economic areas; the largest additions to staffs were in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. The index number of employment in each of the economic areas was higher than at the same date of last year.

### Imports of Butter, Cheese and Eggs

Butter imports fell off to 651 pounds in June from 5,747 in June last year. The amount from the United States was 595 pounds and from New Zealand 56. Imports during the three months ending with June were much higher than in the same period of last year, the totals being 62,710 pounds and 15,752.

Cheese imports at 66,865 in June were also lower than a year ago when 75,122 pounds were imported. The leading source of supply was the United States with 36,340 pounds, Denmark 10,723, Netherlands 5,071, Switzerland 3,880, Norway 3,849, France 1,722 and Finland 1,201. Imports during the first three months of the present fiscal year amounted to 210,649 pounds compared with 306,280 in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

There were 5,275 dozen eggs imported in June as compared with 1,402 a year ago. They came mainly from the United States with 4,545 dozen. Imports in the three months ending June totalled 21,157 dozen compared with 10,520. Frozen or dried eggs amounted to 8,582 pounds in June compared with 1,570 and the three month imports amounted to 23,098 pounds compared with 6,790.

### Imports of Lumber

Lumber imports in June amounted to 7,526,000 ft. of the value of \$304,285 compared with 6,124,000 ft. \$235,809 a year ago. The value of the import from the United States was \$303,548, from Australia \$631 and from British Guiana \$106.

### Reports Issued during the Week

- 1. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada.
- 2. Sugar Industry, 1935.
- 3. Asphalt Roofing Industry, June.
- 4. Automobile Production, June.
- 5. Canadian Grain Statistics.
- 6. July Employment Situation.
- 7. Imports of Lumber, June.
- 8. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, June.
- 9. Trade of Canada by Months, April, 1933 to June 1936.
- 10. Canada's Monthly Trade Trends, July-June, 1933-34 to 1935-36.
- 11. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
- 12. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
- 13. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
- 14. Preliminary Announcement of Population Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1936.
- 15. Asphalt Roofing Industry, June.
- 16. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
- 17. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, June.
- 18. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
- 19. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
- 20. Output of Central Electric Stations, June.
- 21. New Motor Vehicle Sales, June.

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*The above covers daily  
bulletins from 24 July*



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