

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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The Economic Index dropped less than one point in the last week of November but was 12.3 p.c. greater than in the week of December 7, 1935

Owing to recessions in three of the six major factors, the economic index receded from 112.9 to 112.1 in the first week of December. Only two of the factors showed advances and these were of a minor character. The inverted index of bond yields was maintained at the same level as in the preceding week. While showing some decline from the maximum level of September, the economic index still occupies a relatively high position.

Car loadings in the 48th week of the year showed a slight decline from the preceding week. Grain loadings fell off further in the Western division, accounting for the greater part of the decline although a deficit of 329 cars was shown in the Eastern division. After seasonal adjustment, car loadings have shown decline from September when an unusually heavy grain movement for the season was in evidence. The index of wholesale prices moved from 77.2 to 77.4 showing a slight increase over any other week on the present movement. Grain prices were strong on the Winnipeg exchange, five of the grains considered in this connection recording advances. The price of No. 1 Northern wheat was 112 3/8 against 108 3/8 in the preceding week. Cattle were higher on the Toronto stockyards while bacon hogs receded from 7.62 to 7.22. Tin was lower on the New York Metal Market contrasting with a rise in silver. Other base metals were steady. Moderate reactions in lead, tin, zinc and copper caused the Canadian index of non-ferrous metals to drop back from 75.5 to 75.4.

The index of capitalized bond yields remained unchanged in the week ended December 4. The bid quotation of the 1947 - 1957, 4 1/2 p.c. Dominion Government bond was 111 1/2 against 111 3/8 on December 7. The 4 p.c., 1947 - 1952 bond also showed a slight increase. The adjusted index of bank clearings moved up slightly more than one per cent, the standing having been 95.4 in the week under review. Common stock prices showed decline for the second week, the index having been 133.2 against 136.0. Although gains were recorded by the steel, paper, milling, food and beverage stocks, a considerable drop was shown in the index for 89 industrials. The index of 19 power and traction stocks remained unchanged at 80.

Comparison with the Week Ended December 7, 1935

The economic index for last week was 112.1 against 99.8 in the same week of last year, a gain of 12.3 p.c. Each of the six major factors showed gains in this comparison. Car loadings and wholesale prices recorded advances of 6 p.c. and 6 1/2 p.c., respectively. The inverted index of bond yields was considerably higher than in the same week of last year. The gain in bank clearings was relatively slight at 0.7 p.c. Despite the upward movement in October and November last year, common stock prices averaged 19.6 p.c. higher than in the corresponding week of last year. Speculative trading on the Toronto and Montreal exchanges showed a marked increase.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings ¹	Wholesale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields ²	Bank Clearings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index ⁴
Dec. 7, 1935	67.0	72.7	133.7	94.7	111.4	249.7	99.8
Nov. 28, 1936	71.3	77.2	154.8	94.4	136.0	671.9	112.9
Dec. 5, 1936	71.0	77.4	154.8	95.4	133.2	536.0	112.1

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index. 2. Present value of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds. 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. 4. The weighting of the six major factors is determined from the standard deviation from the long-term trend of each, based on data for the period from January 1919 to August 1936. The long-term trend determined from half-yearly data in the post-war period was eliminated from the composite and the resulting index expressed as a percentage of the average during 1926.

Industrial Production in Important Countries

Gains in the indexes of industrial production in 17 out of 19 leading countries present evidence of world-wide economic recovery. The indexes of the great majority considered in this connection showed gains in the latest available month over the same month of 1935, the exceptions being Austria and Greece.

Russia led the list in regard to percentage gains over the same month of a year ago. The index on the base of 1929 moved up from 245 to 325. The gain of 32.6 p.c. represents the rapid progress in the last twelve months.

Productive operations in the United States showed marked improvement in the last twelve months. The index on the 1929 base was 91.6 in the latest available month of 1936 against 74.8 in the same month of last year. The gain of 22.5 p.c. was relatively greater than in 15 of the other 18 countries, two European countries showing decline in this comparison.

While the gain in the United Kingdom was only about 11 p.c., the index for the latest available period was 15.1 p.c. greater than the average for 1929. The index is now ruling higher than at any time during the period of observation.

The increase in the Canadian index compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 14.6 p.c. In this respect Canada stood sixth among the 19 countries. The advance in the index of Canada was fairly continuous since the first quarter of 1933 when the low point of the depression was reached. The standing in the latest comparable month was 92.3 p.c. of that of 1929 when industrial production was at a maximum in the history of the Dominion.

Indexes of Industrial Production in 19 Countries for the latest month available compared with the same month of the preceding year, 1929=100

	Same month of the Preceding Year	Latest Month Available	Increase + Decrease - Per Cent
U.S.S.R.	244.7	324.5	+ 32.6
United States	74.8	91.6	+ 22.5
Finland	120.8	140.8	+ 16.6
Czechoslovakia	68.1	78.3	+ 15.0
Estonia	109.8	126.2	+ 14.9
Canada	80.5	92.3	+ 14.6
United Kingdom	103.9	115.1	+ 10.8
Norway	110.6	122.5	+ 10.8
Chile	117.4	129.4	+ 10.2
Poland	68.3	74.9	+ 9.7
Germany	102.0	111.3	+ 9.1
Sweden	128.2	139.6	+ 8.9
Denmark	123.0	134.0	+ 8.9
Netherlands	62.3	66.7	+ 7.1
Japan	141.7	151.1	+ 6.6
Belgium	69.6	72.9	+ 4.7
Franco	67.4	68.1	+ 1.0
Austria	85.3	80.4	- 5.7
Greece	150.4	128.2	- 14.8

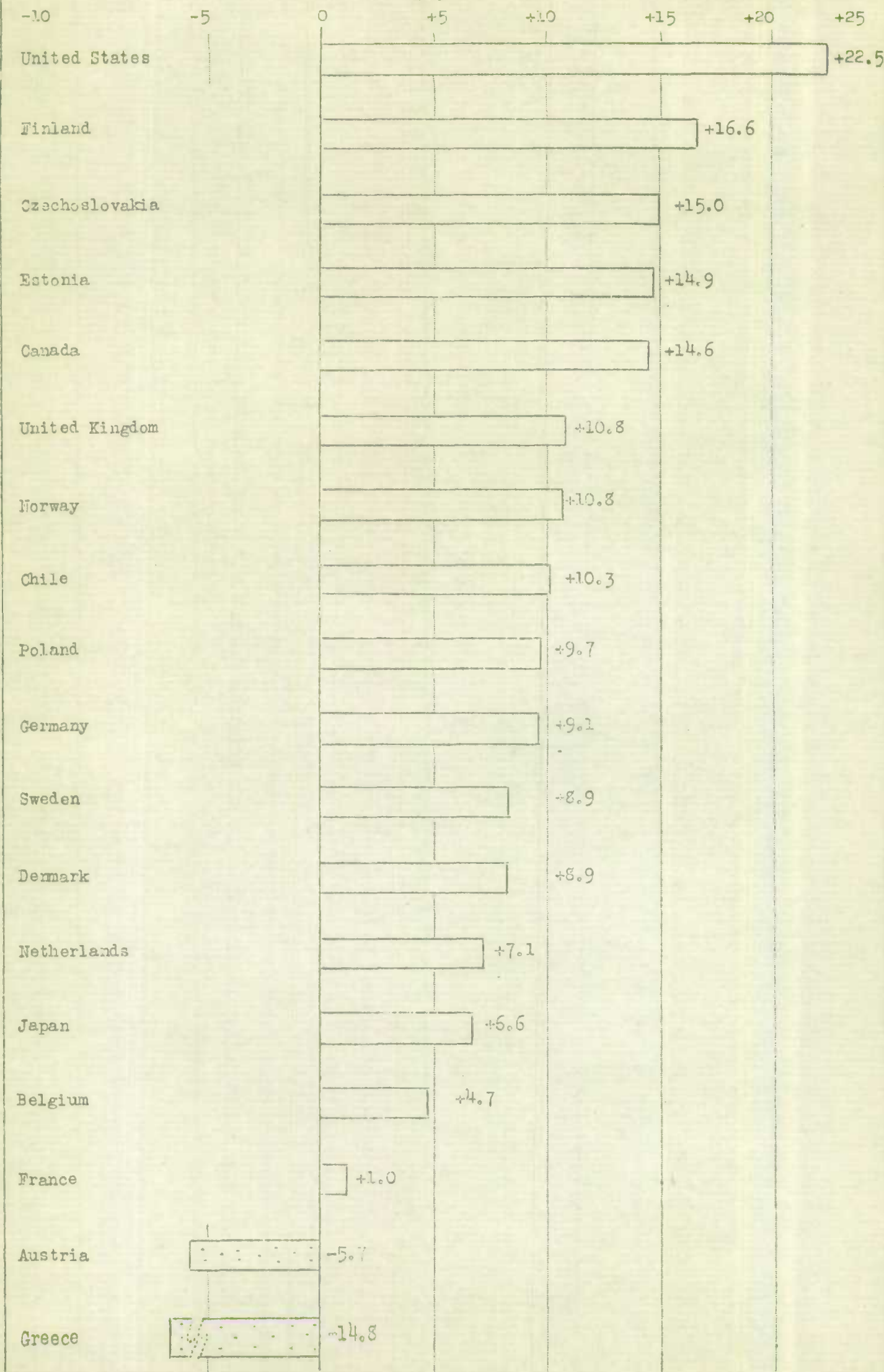
Sales and Purchases of Securities

In October the expansion in the international trade in securities continued but much more rapidly than in recent months. Sales to the United States in October were \$25,626,846 compared with \$24,080,465 in September, while the purchases from that country increased from \$27,351,749 to \$42,675,409. Sales to Great Britain expanded rapidly from \$5,331,130 in September to \$10,875,417 in October, while purchases from Great Britain declined slightly from \$6,175,718 to \$6,166,185.

During the first ten months of 1936 the total value of sales to all countries was \$300,570,706 compared with \$234,768,583 in the same period of 1935 and \$274,680,062 in the corresponding part of 1934. During this period purchases were \$299,743,993 in 1936, \$199,860,387 in 1935 and \$258,122,765 in 1934.

Percentage Change in the Index of Industrial Production in 18 Countries for the Latest Month Available Compared with the Same Month of the Preceding Year

1929=100



October Gold Production

The Canadian output of gold in October advanced to 334,080 ounces from the September high record of 330,820 ounces. In October, a year ago, 300,866 ounces were produced. During the first ten months of 1936 the production totalled 3,080,611 ounces, an increase of 14.8 per cent over the same period of last year.

October production follows, by provinces, with September figures in brackets: Ontario 204,764 (194,060) ounces, Quebec 59,982 (61,569), British Columbia 42,337 (47,100), Manitoba and Saskatchewan 18,691 (16,864), Yukon alluvial 7,446 (9,703), Nova Scotia 952 (1,482). Jewellery and scrap receipts at the Royal Canadian Mint contained 2,469 ounces, making the aggregate gold content of these receipts for the year to date, 25,906. October prices averaged \$34.99 per ounce on the London market; valued at this price the Canadian output was worth \$11,689,459.

World Production of Gold

The world output of gold in October was estimated at 2,955,000 ounces compared with 2,895,000 in September. The South African production amounted to 977,000 ounces, compared with 966,000. In the United States, including the Philippines, gold production rose to 450,577 ounces from 406,537.

Canned and Preserved Fruits

An increase of considerable proportion was recorded in the import of canned and preserved fruit in October over the same month last year. The value was \$332,627 against \$145,368. Australia was the chief source with \$122,942, followed by the Straits Settlements at \$84,213, Spain \$26,324 and Italy \$11,428. The leading items were canned peaches and apricots at \$87,492 from Australia and canned pineapples at \$84,213 from the Straits Settlements. Domestic exports were valued at \$108,601 against \$106,642 last year. The total to the United Kingdom was worth \$91,029. Canned pears were valued at \$46,192.

Imports of Paper

Imports of paper were valued at \$679,998 in October, compared with \$572,888 a year ago. A large part at \$464,429, came from the United States. Wood pulp imports, worth \$53,404 came from United States.

Leather Industry

The output of the leather industry in 1935 was worth \$20,497,553, the largest since 1929. It exceeds the total for 1934 by \$2,588,479 or 14 per cent, that of 1933 by \$4,022,170 or 24 per cent and of 1932 by \$6,309,435 or 44 per cent.

Jewellery and Silverware Industry

Manufacturers of jewellery and silverware in 1935, reported the highest production since 1929. The value in the latest period was \$9,592,659 compared with \$7,859,902 in 1934, \$6,367,898 in 1933 and \$11,933,593 in 1929. The chief products in 1935 were as follows: jewellery \$2,473,763, plated hollow-ware \$1,481,072, recovered gold \$1,336,987, plated flatware \$1,069,429, clocks and watches \$1,018,916, sterling silverware and toiletware \$457,061 and cutlery \$424,481.

White Metal Alloys

The value of the products of the white metal alloys industry was \$6,182,402 in 1935, the highest since the record of \$6,466,168 was established in 1929 and exceeded the 1934 total by 18 per cent. Leading products were: babbitt metal \$558,991, castings \$509,372, antimonial lead \$340,231, solders \$1,011,679, type and type metal \$385,991.

Lime Industry

Sales of lime by Canadian producers amounted to 405,419 tons valued at \$2,925,791, the greatest since 1930, in which year 490,802 tons worth \$4,039,698 were recorded. Lime was produced in every province with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan; Ontario and Quebec are the two large producers, with 54.3 and 28.7 per cent, respectively.

Pickles and Canned Vegetables

Canned vegetables imported during October were valued at \$20,870 against \$11,457 a year ago. The leading source was the United States at \$7,609, followed by Italy at \$5,968 and France \$4,220. Imports of pickles and sauces were worth \$40,084 against \$23,733, coming from the United Kingdom. The United States, Netherlands and Spain also supplied to some extent. Domestic exports of pickles and canned vegetables amounted to \$408,367, a gain of \$136,112. The chief purchaser was the United Kingdom.

Imports of Crude Petroleum

Crude petroleum imports amounted to 160,127,603 gallons valued at \$5,027,275 in October compared with 140,632,615 at \$4,067,368 in the same month last year. The total from the United States was 115,942,912 gallons, Colombia 18,848,603, Peru 16,084,773, Venezuela 7,193,469 and Trinidad and Tobago 1,955,041.

Fresh Vegetables

Imports of fresh vegetables were valued at almost \$100,000 in October, a gain of nearly \$43,000 over the same month last year. The value of the total from the United States was \$92,507. Domestic exports of fresh vegetables at \$180,000 were \$66,000 lower. The amount to the United States was worth \$136,446.

Wholesale Trade in Canada

Final figures on wholesale trade in Canada show total sales of \$1,080,742,000 in 1935 compared with \$1,023,296,000 in 1934 and \$900,496,000 in 1933. Sales were 5.6 per cent greater in 1935 than in 1934, more than 20 per cent in advance of 1933 and were within four per cent of the 1931 level. The index of wholesale sales on the 1930 base equals 100 was 81.6 in 1931, 68.7 in 1932, 65.7 in 1933, 74.7 in 1934 and 78.9 in 1935.

Toilet Preparations

Production of toilet preparations in Canada was valued at \$7,120,316 at factory prices in 1935, compared with \$6,745,513 in 1934 and \$5,912,152 in 1933.

Brewing Industry

The output of the brewing industry in 1935 was valued at \$40,699,040, an increase of \$4,343,842 or almost 12 per cent over 1934. Beer, ale, stout and porter were the main items of production with an output of 54,656,923 gallons valued at \$40,070,826. This compares with an output of 46,390,221 gallons at \$35,501,069 in 1934. The foreign trade in beer and ale is very small compared with the domestic production.

Tea Imports

October imports of tea amounted to 3,912,547 pounds, an increase of about 207,000 over the same month last year. Imports direct from India were 1,389,645 pounds, Ceylon 989,004, the United Kingdom 895,278, Japan 557,769 and from China 60,666.

Green Coffee Imports

Imports of green coffee in October were about 349,000 pounds short of the import in the same month last year when the total was 2,791,410 pounds. The amount imported direct from Colombia was 822,008 pounds, Brazil 783,539, British East Africa 335,047, Jamaica 238,267, Trinidad and Tobago 91,700. British South Africa 7,920, Hawaii 5,000 and Venezuela 3,173. There were also 133,068 pounds purchased in bond in the United Kingdom.

Commodities in November

Commodity markets gave the broadest display of strength in November that has been witnessed since the inflationary rise in the early summer of 1933. Led by non-ferrous metals and supported by textiles, rubber, sugar, livestock and later by grains, this movement carried the Dominion Bureau of Statistics wholesale price index series upward from 76.8 at the end of October to 77.2 at the end of November.

Cost of Living

Moderate increases in the price of foodstuffs and fuel were responsible for a rise in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index from 81.5 in October to 81.7 in November, the highest point recorded since April, 1932. Within the past year the index has fluctuated within a range of 2.5 p.c. Seasonal advances in the price of eggs, partially offset by easier quotations for meats and potatoes, resulted in an advance in the food group from 74.4 to 75.0. The fuel index rose from 86.3 to 86.7, influenced by slightly higher prices for coal, coke and wood.

Corset Industry

The value of products made in the corset industry in 1935 was \$4,357,362 at factory prices compared with \$4,461,409 in 1934. Production of corsets to the value of \$2,347,188 represented nearly 54 per cent of all the products manufactured. During 1934 the output of corsets was valued at \$2,373,727 or slightly more than 53 per cent. Reports were received from twenty-two establishments, giving employment to 1,607 persons who received \$1,234,468 in salaries and wages.

Leather Footwear Production

Production of leather footwear amounted to 1,927,901 pairs during October, compared with 2,106,801 in the preceding month and 1,911,713 in October, 1935. During the 10 months, production amounted to 18,746,259 pairs compared with 18,440,851 in the same period of last year. Imports during October were 89,124 pairs compared with 65,108 in 1935. Domestic exports totalled 39,384, the highest point this year, compared with 27,972 pairs.

Copper Production

The Canadian copper production in September was recorded at 36,155,266 pounds, against 35,388,972 in the month preceding and 33,927,147 in September, 1935. Prices of electrolytic copper averaged 9,733 1/4 cents per pound at London, at which price the month's production in Canada was worth \$3,519,043. Production during the nine months ending September amounted to 305,761,055 pounds against 312,310,124 in the same period of last year.

An advance of 4.4 per cent was shown in the world production of refined copper in September compared with the previous month; the totals were 134,334 tons and 128,630 tons, respectively. Production in the United States increased more than 13 per cent to 62,655 tons; stocks declined 17,017 tons to 188,719 tons. Other countries produced 71,679 tons compared with 73,220 tons. Stocks in these countries decreased by 8,631 tons to 191,267.

Nickel Production

Nickel production in Canada during September advanced to its highest point since February, 1936, and amounted to 15,871,633 pounds. The total for August was 12,352,757 pounds and in September last year, 12,936,881 pounds. During the nine months ending September, Canada's production was 123,569,125 pounds, a gain of 26.2 per cent over the same period last year.

World Shipments of Wheat

World shipments of wheat for the week ending December 5 amounted to 12,186,000 bushels against 11,209,000 in the previous week and 10,488,000 in the same week last year.

Retail Merchandise Trade

Reflecting a continuation of the generally upward trend in consumer purchasing evident since the spring of 1933, total retail sales in Canada increased by five per cent in 1935 over 1934. Sales totalled \$2,035,817,000 compared with \$1,941,470,000 in 1934 and \$1,775,618,000 in 1933. The gain in 1935, while less pronounced than that of the preceding year, is significant in that the earlier improvement was consolidated, notably in the automotive trade and in other lines of business dealing chiefly in luxury or semi-luxury lines of merchandise.

Electric Railways in 1935

The traffic of electric street and suburban railways in Canada continued to increase during 1935 although the improvement over 1934 was not as great as the increase of 1934 traffic over 1933.

Total fare passengers carried during the year amounted to 600,728,313, as against 595,143,903 in 1934 and 585,385,094 in 1933. This, however, was less than for any previous year during the past decade. The outstanding increase was made in Hamilton where the number of passengers increased from 12,413,821 in 1934 and 11,900,637 in 1933 to 17,267,897 passengers in 1935.

Of the nine systems carrying over 10 million passengers per annum, however, five reported decreases in passengers carried. Of the twelve systems carrying between one and ten million passengers, 50 per cent reported gains, the net result being an increase of 3.1 per cent. The remaining eighteen smaller systems showed a net loss of 1.6 per cent.

Total revenues of all systems increased from \$40,048,136 in 1934 to \$40,442,320 and, with a reduction in operating expenses from \$28,036,754 to \$28,009,013, net operating revenues increased by \$421,925, or from \$12,011,382 to \$12,433,307.

Food in Cold Storage

Stocks of food in cold storage on December 1 were as follows, with 1935 figures in brackets: creamery butter 43,522,649 (40,615,898) pounds, dairy butter 229,497 (432,055), cheese 22,895,958 (25,186,765), fresh eggs 210,683 (289,845) dozen, cold storage eggs 3,293,668 (3,422,659), frozen eggs 3,936,406 (2,995,190) pounds. Meats: pork 43,100,064 (26,072,637) pounds, lard 2,205,873 (2,603,167), beef 25,987,224 (24,853,548), veal 5,051,927 (3,618,028), mutton and lamb 7,420,888 (5,883,396), poultry 8,917,889 (5,970,891). Fish: fresh and frozen 25,599,888 (23,939,115) pounds, smoked, dried, pickled or salted 6,303,431 (5,516,912), frozen during previous month 3,223,642 (5,887,681).

Production of Creamery Butter and Cheese

The production of creamery butter in Canada during November amounted to 13,450,773 pounds compared with 12,968,910 in the same month last year, an increase of approximately 482,000 pounds or 3.7 per cent. The cumulative production for the eleven months ending November amounted to 238,266,000 pounds against 230,495,766 in 1935, a gain of over 7.7 million pounds or 3.4 per cent.

Cheese production reached a total of 5,217,573 pounds. In the four provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia for which comparative data are available for 1935, an increase of about 440,000 pounds or 9.4 per cent is recorded. The cumulative production amounted to 114,375,430 pounds, an increase of about 15 million pounds or 16 per cent.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Marketings of wheat in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending November 27 amounted to 1,486,222 bushels compared with 2,481,964 in the previous week and 5,078,519 in the same week last year. Grand total marketings during the seventeen weeks to November 27 were 129,499,005 bushels compared with 166,207,021 in the same period last year.

Overseas export clearances amounted to 5,287,723 bushels during the week ending December 4, compared with 2,252,069 in the same week last year; imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond amounted to 1,278,000 bushels and 890,000,

respectively. Total clearances from August 1 to December 4 were 73,536,104 bushels against 48,862,747 a year ago; imports into the United States were 22,544,413 bushels and 20,971,220 bushels, respectively.

Canadian wheat in store for the week of December 4 shows a decrease of 7,746,261 bushels compared with the previous week and 146,432,813 when compared with the same week last year. The amount in store, including 3,312,614 bushels in rail transit was reported as 120,113,569 bushels compared with 127,859,830 a week ago and 266,546,382 in 1935. It is unusual to have the visible supply dropping week by week as it has for the last eight weeks. This has been caused by the low country marketings, due to the reduced wheat crop of 1936 and comparatively heavy export clearances and sales. Wheat in transit on the lakes totalled 4,816,472 bushels against 5,270,258 last week and 1,141,065 in the same week of 1935. Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 24,911,035 bushels compared with 23,952,666 a week ago and 39,204,022 in 1935.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
 2. Retail Merchandise Trade, 1935.
 3. Copper and Nickel Production, September.
 4. Production of Leather Footwear, October.
 5. Canadian Grain Statistics.
 6. Electric Railways of Canada, 1935.
 7. Production of Butter and Cheese, November; Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products.
 8. Cold Storage Stocks of Apples and Small Fruits, December 1.
 9. Cold Storage Stocks of Meat and Fish, December 1.
 10. The Corsot Industry, 1935.
 11. Sales and Purchases of Securities, October.
 12. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
 13. Price Movements, November.
 14. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, November.
 15. Trade of Canada, Quarter ending September, 1936.
 16. Brewing Industry, 1935.
 17. Trolly Preparations Industry, 1935.
 18. Wholesale Trade in Canada and Provinces, 1935.
 19. Customers' Accounts outstanding on Books of Retail Stores, December 31, 1935.
 20. Car Loadings.
 21. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, October.
 22. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, October.
 23. Imports and Exports of Pickles and Preserved Vegetables, October.
 24. Imports of Coffee and Tea, October.
 25. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products, Refrigerators, October.
 26. The Lime Industry, 1935.
 27. The White Metal Alloys, 1935.
 28. The Abrasives Industry, 1935.
 29. The Jewellery and Silverware Industry, 1935.
 30. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
 31. First Estimate of Value of Field Crops, Canada.
 32. Gold Production, October.
 33. The Miscellaneous Wood Products Industry, 1935.
 34. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, October.
 35. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, October.
 36. Asbestos Production, September.
 37. Leather Industry, 1935.
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