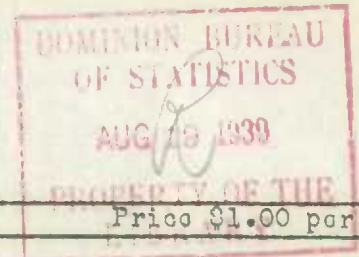


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics  
 Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. VII - No. 33 Ottawa, Saturday, August 19, 1939

Price \$1.00 per year

Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

The average of six major factors was slightly more than maintained in the second week of August. Carloadings recorded an advance of nearly five per cent while minor declines were shown for other indexes. Negligible decline was registered from the standing of one year ago, although carloadings and capitalized bond yields were at a higher position.

The railway freight movement recorded a gain in the thirty-first week of the year, the index of carloadings advancing from 76.9 to 80.4. The traffic movement was more active in the eastern division while recession was shown in the west. An excellent load was recorded over the same week of 1938, and comparisons have been favourable since the end of April. The cumulative total for the first thirty-one weeks of the year was 1,344,606 cars, a decline of only 10,319 from the same period of 1938.

The price level receded slightly in the week ended August 11th, counterbalancing the rise of the preceding week. The index was 72.1 against 72.3, declines having been shown in the crop and animal products and non-ferrous metals. Grain prices were weak on the Winnipeg exchange, No. 1 Northern wheat declining from 53 7-8 to 52 5-8. Each of the coarse grains reached lower levels. Electrolytic copper and tin were fully maintained on the London exchange, the former remaining at £50 5s. Concessions were in evidence in lead and zinc. Export copper were slightly lower in New York on August 15th, while lead and zinc remained unchanged.

Further recession was shown in the price of high grade bonds in the week of August 10th, the average yield of the issues included in the index rising from 2.93 to 2.94. The 4½'s of 1947-57 were quoted at 110 5-8 on the 15th, against 110 7-8 on the 8th. Common stock prices reacted following the four week advance. The index was 97.5 in the week of August 10th, against 98.6 in the preceding week. Milling stocks showed a slight gain while other industrial groups reached a lower position. The index of electric power and traction stocks was 59.0 against 59.6.

The weekly index based on six factors rose from 108.3 in the week of August 5th to 108.5 in the week under review, while a slight recession was shown from the same week of last year.

Weekly Index with the Six Components  
 1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings <sup>1</sup>	Whole-sale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clearings <sup>3</sup>	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index <sup>4</sup>
Aug. 13, 1938	80.4	72.1	165.0	89.7	106.6	125.7	108.5
Aug. 5, 1939	76.9	72.3	165.6	90.7	98.6	76.8	108.3
Aug. 12, 1939	71.5	76.6	160.8	96.1	97.5	52.3	108.5

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the weekly index. 2. Present value of a fixed not 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 weighting therefore represents, not an attempt to give the relative importance of the factors, but to place them on an equal footing by equating the tendency toward fluctuation. 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.



### Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending August 11 amounted to 92,543,432 bushels compared with 95,000,144 in the previous week and 17,634,337 in the corresponding week last year. The amount in rail transit was 2,756,973 bushels compared with 1,550,055 a year ago, and that in transit on the lakes totalled 4,630,999 bushels compared with 1,840,966. The stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States aggregated 6,860,000 bushels in comparison with 6,907,000 in the previous week and 767,000 in the same week of 1938.

---

### Primary Movement of Wheat

Receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended August 11 totalled 1,866,789 bushels in comparison with 681,329 in the previous week and 2,231,338 in the corresponding week last year. The totals follow by provinces with those for 1938 in brackets: Manitoba, 1,553,582 (1,295,881) bushels; Saskatchewan, 66,768 (408,205); and Alberta, 246,449 (527,252).

Marketings in the three provinces for the two weeks ended August 11 aggregated 2,548,118 bushels as against 2,839,372 in the same period of the previous crop year. The amounts follow by provinces: Manitoba, 1,954,511 (1,552,065) bushels; Saskatchewan, 210,180 (570,409); Alberta, 383,427 (716,878) bushels.

---

### Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

A substantial increase was recorded in the overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending August 11, the total being 3,460,263 bushels in comparison with 1,878,644 in the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export were higher also, advancing to 96,000 bushels from 3,000. The clearances were as follows by ports, with 1938 totals in brackets: Vancouver-New Westminster, 1,209,015 (6,083) bushels; Montreal, 894,551 (1,257,370); Sorel, 569,841 (nil); Three Rivers, 393,873 (212,600); United States Ports, 392,983 (402,591).

The overseas export clearances from August 1 to August 11 were considerably in advance of those in the corresponding period of the previous crop year, totalling 5,021,273 bushels in comparison with 2,284,779. Imports into the United States rose to 256,000 bushels from 5,000. The clearances were as follows: Montreal, 1,704,655 (1,566,201) bushels; Vancouver-New Westminster, 1,479,625 (6,083); Sorel, 883,341 (nil); United States Ports, 559,779 (499,895); Three Rivers, 393,873 (212,600).

---

### Crop Conditions in Argentina

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires reports under date of August 3 that weather conditions in Argentina during July were very favourable for the growth of the crops, although in the northern regions the mild and humid atmosphere caused the plants to run too much to excessive leafage in the early part of the month; but colder weather with some frosts later corrected this tendency. At the present moment the condition of the wheat crop is officially described as from good to very good, and the same is true of the linseed crop.

---

### Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour

Canada's wheat export was considerably higher in July, totalling 13,780,554 bushels compared with 7,248,115 in July, 1938. Despite the drop in the average export price to 59.8 cents per bushel from \$1.03 last year, the total value rose to \$8,236,163 from \$7,455,209.

The volume of the export of wheat flour also was higher, but with the decline in the average export price the total value was lower. Export shipments totalled 403,377 barrels valued at \$1,155,970 compared with 282,985 at \$1,375,185, the average price being \$2.87 compared with \$4.86.

---



### July Exports of Coarse Grains

Exports of barley were slightly lower in July, amounting to 1,259,755 bushels valued at \$497,833 compared with 1,297,989 at \$741,224 in July, 1938. The amount sent to the United Kingdom was 928,291 bushels compared with 1,170,992.

Export shipments of oats were somewhat higher, aggregating 1,205,841 bushels valued at \$359,776 compared with 583,033 at \$280,640 in July, 1938. The United States took 548,038 bushels as against 25 and the United Kingdom 431,495 bushels as against 472,534.

Exports of rye were also greater, the total being 747,521 bushels valued at \$284,204 compared with 109,080 at \$61,189 a year ago. The United States took the entire export.

---

### Canada's Imports in June

Advanced was shown in the value of Canada's June imports, the total being \$63,709,402 compared with \$58,946,698 in June, 1938, a gain of 8.1 per cent. Purchases from the United States totalled \$39,388,514 compared with \$37,081,460 and from the United Kingdom \$10,124,698 compared with \$9,241,781. Australia contributed to the value of \$1,700,081 compared with \$904,260, Colombia \$1,134,016 compared with \$698,663 and the Straits Settlements \$1,117,851 compared with \$1,189,064.

Other chief supplying countries were as follows, with figures for June, 1938, in brackets: Germany, \$968,453 (\$818,598); Jamaica, \$791,154 (\$811,833); New Zealand, \$679,018 (\$101,449); British India, \$670,171 (\$940,805); British Guiana, \$649,379 (\$659,924); France, \$596,642 (\$436,831); Belgium, \$581,211 (\$459,310); Trinidad and Tobago, \$442,277 (\$272,464); Barbados, \$413,451 (\$333,265); Japan, \$388,411 (\$371,361); British South Africa, \$327,627 (\$15,978); Netherlands, \$262,841 (\$161,147); Argentina, \$237,824 (\$77,607); Switzerland, \$223,316 (\$207,721).

The leading commodities imported during June were as follows, with 1938 totals in brackets: crude petroleum, \$4,749,000 (\$4,884,000); machinery, \$3,675,000 (\$3,414,000); fruits, \$3,578,000 (\$2,537,000); cotton, \$2,873,000 (\$1,973,000); coal, \$2,714,000 (\$2,754,000); sugar, \$2,445,000 (\$2,365,000); plates and sheets, \$1,950,000 (\$1,121,000); wool, \$1,881,000 (\$1,569,000); farm implements, \$1,808,000 (\$1,772,000); automobile parts, \$1,373,000 (\$1,890,000); automobiles, \$1,168,000 (\$953,000); rubber, \$1,210,000 (\$1,241,000); vegetables, \$1,167,000 (\$837,000); books and printed matter, \$1,159,000 (\$1,209,000); electrical apparatus, \$1,081,000 (\$1,078,000).

---

### Imports of Alumina

A large increase was recorded in the June imports of alumina, including bauxite, the amount being 1,179,193 cwt. compared with 534,217 in May and 841,255 in June, 1938. The amount received from British Guiana was 1,091,307 cwt., the balance coming from the United States.

---

### Imported Meats

Considerably heavier imports of fresh pork, canned beef and barrelled pork in brine accounted for a large part of the increase in Canada's June imports of meats, the total being \$678,882 compared with \$401,658 in May and \$207,501 in June, 1938. The total import of meats for the six months ended June was more than a million dollars higher than in the same period of 1938, the aggregate being \$1,693,808 compared with \$610,707.

---

### Animals for Exhibition Purposes

Animals for exhibition purposes were imported in June to the value of \$94,343 in comparison with \$33,248 in May and \$75,895 in June, 1938. These came from the United States. Imports during the first half of 1939 totalled \$133,734 compared with \$103,426 in the first six months of 1938.

---

### Imported Automobiles

There were 1,592 automobiles imported during June, appraised at \$1,168,000 as against 1,131 at \$953,000 in June, 1938. Most of these came from the United States. Parts for automobiles were imported to the value of \$1,373,000 as against \$1,890,000 a year ago.

---



### Imports of Crude Petroleum

The June imports of crude petroleum were higher, totalling 155,323,000 gallons valued at \$4,724,326 compared with 127,528,000 at \$3,702,900 in the previous month and 137,602,000 at \$4,866,188 in the corresponding month last year. The United States contributed 109,810,000 gallons, Colombia 39,520,000 and Venezuela 5,993,000. The amount imported during the first six months of 1939 was 496,706,000 gallons compared with 470,801,000 in the same period of 1938.

---

### Exports of Asbestos

Considerable improvement was shown in the June exports of asbestos, the total being 23,844 tons valued at \$1,724,279 compared with 12,176 at \$767,934 in May and 16,306 at \$1,033,797 in June, 1938. France was the leading purchaser with 5,078 tons, followed by the United States at 4,904, Belgium 3,952, Germany 2,934, the United Kingdom 2,424, Japan 2,025 and Sweden 845 tons. Exports during the first six months of the year totalled 70,993 tons compared with 77,151 a year ago.

Exports of asbestos sand and waste in June amounted to 13,245 tons valued at \$242,869 compared with 12,568 at \$228,473 in May and 10,234 at \$190,708 in June last year. The United States took the bulk at 11,313 tons, the United Kingdom being next with 760 tons. Total exports during the six months ended June were 62,027 tons compared with 49,425 a year ago.

---

### Imports of Green Coffee

Imports of green coffee in June, although lower than in the previous month, were higher than in June, 1938. The total was 5,247,860, of which British East Africa accounted for 1,531,225 pounds, Jamaica 1,206,252, Colombia 1,103,702 and Brazil 569,390. In May the total was 6,619,909 pounds and in June, 1938, 3,459,699 pounds.

---

### Imports of Fresh Fruits

Advance was recorded in the value of Canada's June imports of fresh fruits, the total being \$1,814,753 compared with \$1,479,792 in May and \$1,522,923 in June, 1938. The United States contributed to the value of \$1,557,085, and included the following leading varieties: oranges, mandarines and tangerines, \$557,042; bananas, \$189,538; strawberries, \$157,950; lemons, \$137,178; grapefruit, \$118,719; and cherries, \$112,200. Imports during the first half of 1939 totalled \$7,217,566 compared with \$6,898,265 in the same period of 1938.

---

### Imports of Fresh Vegetables

Although slightly lower than in the previous month, the June imports of fresh vegetables were higher than in June, 1938, the value being \$1,101,614 compared with \$1,160,202 in May and \$765,640 in June last year. The United States accounted for \$1,073,815, and included the following varieties: potatoes, \$399,031; tomatoes, \$328,030; carrots, \$71,279; celery, \$53,249; lettuce, \$44,973; green beans, \$39,612; green peas, \$36,441; and onions, \$29,146.

---

### June Imports of Cheese

June imports of cheese totalled 89,699 pounds valued at \$22,880 compared with 181,643 at \$43,289 in May and 81,264 worth \$18,191 in June, 1938. The amount from Switzerland was 48,709 pounds, United States 14,600, Denmark 7,355, the United Kingdom 5,875 and the Netherlands 5,370.

---

### June Imports of Raw Rubber

The June imports of raw rubber were lower, amounting to 5,427,972 pounds compared with 6,733,998 in the previous month and 7,264,134 in the corresponding month last year. The Straits Settlements contributed 4,758,904 pounds, the United States 348,726, Ceylon 235,200 and the United Kingdom 85,142.

---





### Imports of Tea

A sharp decline was recorded in the June imports of tea, the amount falling to 1,807,717 pounds from 2,562,652 in the previous month and 4,654,547 in June last year. However, the amount brought in during the six months ended June was somewhat higher than last year, increasing to 22,485,462 pounds from 18,773,545.

---

### June Imports of Lumber

There were 5,832,000 feet of lumber and timber imported during June compared with 6,281,000 in May and 7,845,000 in June, 1938. The United States contributed the bulk, consisting of pine, oak, walnut, poplar, redwood, mahogany, ash, cedar, Douglas fir, gumwood, hemlock and hickory. Imports during the first six months of 1939 totalled 31,794,000 feet compared with 43,128,000 in the first half of 1938.

---

### International Trade in Securities Between Canada and Other Countries in June

The international trade in securities between Canada and other countries in June was heavier than in either of the two preceding months, but recorded decline from June, 1938. The total in the latest month was \$53,437,000 compared with \$48,339,000 in May, \$48,304,000 in April and \$58,040,000 in June, 1938.

Sales to all countries in June totalled \$25,835,254 compared with \$29,602,557 in May, \$26,703,091 in April and \$33,114,863 in June, 1938. Purchases from all countries aggregated \$27,602,103 compared with \$18,736,653 in May, \$21,601,402 in April and \$24,925,463 a year ago.

Sales in June to the United States were valued at \$20,522,960 compared with \$23,667,422 in May, \$18,091,706 in April and \$27,492,883 in June, 1938. Purchases from that country amounted to \$21,416,401 compared with \$14,292,557 in May, \$17,613,966 in April and \$19,512,272 last year.

Sales to the United Kingdom amounted to \$2,785,037 as against \$2,752,465 in May, \$3,335,639 in April and \$2,970,571 in June last year. Purchases from the United Kingdom totalled \$5,231,569 compared with \$3,482,822 in May, \$3,040,926 in April and \$4,299,648 in June, 1938.

The total value of Canada's international trade in securities for the first six months of 1939 was \$333,987,483 compared with \$317,032,476 in the same period of 1938. Sales totalled \$196,557,811 compared with \$166,099,886 and purchases \$137,429,672 compared with \$150,932,590.

---

### Production of Furs

Lower average prices were chiefly responsible for the decrease in the total value of raw furs produced in Canada during the 12 months ended June 30, 1939, when the total was \$12,527,497 compared with \$17,526,365 in the previous season and \$15,464,883 in the season 1935-36. These totals comprise the values of pelts of fur-bearing animals taken by trappers and pelts sold from fur farms, the value of the latter representing approximately 46 per cent of the whole.

The numbers and values of leading furs produced in 1937-38 were as follows, with figures for the previous year in brackets: silver fox, 249,982, \$5,666,209 (230,030, \$6,777,644); muskrat, 1,729,825, \$1,309,645 (1,607,897, \$2,250,971); mink, 134,789, \$1,348,007 (139,673, \$2,267,835); white fox, 52,503, \$660,810 (22,191, \$304,139); beaver, 53,076, \$555,664 (55,759, \$699,011).

---

### Production of Leather Footwear

The production of leather footwear in June amounted to 1,850,673 pairs, a decrease from the preceding month of 187,844 pairs, but an increase over June last year of 135,903 pairs. The quantity manufactured during the first six months of 1939 totalled 11,249,771 pairs compared with 10,946,853 in the same period of 1938.

---



## Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces continued to expand during 1937, the gross value of products totalling \$157,439,854, an increase of 23.7 per cent over 1936. This was the highest point reached since 1929 when the value was \$162,341,168. Substantial gains were also recorded in the number of employees and salaries and wages paid.

Pulp and paper with an output valued at \$25,139,912 was again the leading industry from the standpoint of value of production. The output of primary iron and steel ranked second with a value of \$14,883,039, followed by sawmills at \$10,975,988, railway rolling stock \$10,273,301, fish curing and packing \$10,045,116.

Sydney, Nova Scotia with an output valued at \$18,883,015 was the leading manufacturing city in 1937. This was followed by Saint John, New Brunswick, with an output of \$18,198,634; Halifax, Nova Scotia, with \$12,241,969; Trenton, Nova Scotia, \$9,219,153; and Moncton, New Brunswick at \$7,213,943.

Each of the three provinces contributed to the improvement, Prince Edward Island reporting manufacturing production at \$3,566,991 in 1937 compared with \$3,311,223 in 1936, Nova Scotia \$84,393,656 against \$67,784,970, and New Brunswick \$69,479,207 against \$56,225,201 in 1936.

---

## Fisheries of Canada

The year 1938 saw further improvement in the marketed value of the products of the Canadian fishing industry, reaching the highest level since 1930, and was due chiefly to the increased salmon pack in British Columbia. The total value last year was \$40,552,000 compared with \$38,976,000 in 1937 and \$47,804,000 in 1930. The low point in recent years was in 1932 when the value was \$25,957,000. To the value in 1938 the product of the sea fisheries contributed \$33,827,000 or 83 per cent and the production of the inland fisheries \$6,725,190 or 17 per cent. The value at the point of landing was \$22,838,000.

The salmon fishery was of first importance with an output valued at \$15,045,385, of which \$14,544,126 or 97 per cent was credited to British Columbia. The pack of salmon totalled \$1,708,835 cases valued at \$12,274,863 compared with 1,509,520 cases worth \$9,268,404 in 1937.

The lobster fishery was next in order with a marketed value of \$3,793,219, followed by cod at \$3,335,231 and herring \$2,487,231. Other kinds having a marketed value of a million dollars or more were halibut, whitefish, sardines, haddock, trout and pickerel.

---

## Maple Products in 1939

Although the season was short and late, the 1939 crop of maple products was about average and of fairly good quality. The total production of maple sugar and syrup in terms of syrup has been estimated at 2,592,200 gallons. While this represents a decrease in production of 21.5 per cent from the very large crop in 1938, which was estimated at 3,300,700 gallons, it is slightly larger than the average production of 2,538,200 gallons. The farm production of maple sugar was only 11 per cent of the total crop as compared with 10 per cent in 1938 and 26 per cent in 1937. Prices paid to producers for the 1939 crop were higher than in the previous year. The 1939 crop of maple sugar and syrup was valued at \$3,443,900 compared with \$3,849,900 in 1938, a decrease of 10.5 per cent.

---

## Revenue Freight in May

Revenue freight loaded at Canadian railway stations and received from foreign connections during May amounted to 7,039,089 tons compared with 5,451,440 in April and 5,925,077 in May last year. Loadings of the various main classifications of commodities were as follows, with figures for May 1938 in brackets: mine products, 2,606,400 (2,251,557) tons; manufactures and miscellaneous, 1,982,959 (1,776,603); agricultural products, 1,599,559 (1,117,173); forest products, 660,600 (612,015); animal products, 189,551 (167,729).

---



## Tobacco Crop Report

According to advice received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under date of August 15, the tobacco crop of Ontario has made very marked recovery since the drought in July. The burley crop is now very good; dark tobacco is about average. Flue-cured tobacco is reported to be about average with harvesting under way.

In the northern district of Quebec, wind and hail storms have damaged several tobacco plantations. Some growers in Joliette and Montcalm districts have suffered losses of twenty per cent and about one hundred acres of pipe and cigarette tobaccos have been flooded, retarding the crop by one week. Tobacco has improved one hundred per cent during last month but a late fall is needed to save a good portion of the flue-cured crop. The final outturn will depend on weather conditions during September. Fifty per cent of tobacco has been topped in the southern district. The hail storm of August 7 did considerable damage.

Prospects in British Columbia are for an average crop on an acreage slightly reduced from 1938.

The total area of the commercial tobacco crop of 1939 approximates 90,000 acres as compared with 83,700 in 1938.

---

## Reports Issued During the Week

1. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
  2. Tobacco Crop Report (10 cents).
  3. Manufacturing Industries of the Maritime Provinces, 1937 (25 cents).
  4. Canada's Imports by Principal Countries, June (10 cents).
  5. Monthly Trade Trends with Empire Countries, June (10 cents).
  6. Laths, Traces and Wooden Shoe Findings, 1938 (10 cents).
  7. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
  8. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
  9. Summary of Canada's Imports, June (10 cents).
  10. Production of Leather Footwear, June (10 cents).
  11. Car Loadings (10 cents).
  12. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Canada, 1938 (10 cents).
  13. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, June (10 cents).
  14. Preliminary Report on Production of Raw Furs, 1937-38 (10 cents).
  15. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
  16. Department Store Sales, July (10 cents).
  17. Maple Production Report, 1939 (10 cents).
  18. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, June (10 cents).
  19. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, June (10 cents).
  20. Imports and Exports of Pickles and Preserved Vegetables, June (10 cents).
  21. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, June (10 cents).
  22. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, June (10 cents).
  23. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, June (10 cents).
  24. Imports of Coffee and Tea, June (10 cents).
  25. The Asbestos Trade, June (10 cents).
  26. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, June (10 cents).
  27. Imports of Lumber, June (10 cents).
  28. Imports of Rubber, June (10 cents).
  29. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, June (10 cents).
  30. Index Numbers of Cost of Electricity for Domestic Service, 1938 (25 cents).
  31. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, May (10 cents).
  32. The Grain Situation in Argentina (10 cents).
  33. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, June (10 cents).
  34. Imports and Exports of Wire, June (10 cents).
  35. Imports of Living Animals, June (10 cents).
  36. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, June (10 cents).
  37. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, June (10 cents).
  38. Summary of Exports of Canadian Grains and Flour, July (10 cents).
-



1010730014

Page 1 of 1

[Faint, illegible text covering the majority of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]