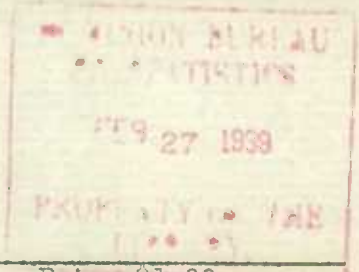


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



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Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

The six factors indicating the trend of economic conditions averaged slightly lower in the third week of January. The adjusted index of bank clearings recorded a gain, while the index of capitalized bond yields was unchanged. Minor declines were shown in each of the other factors used in this connection. Bank clearings and capitalized bond yields recorded a gain over the same week of 1938 while the four remaining factors were somewhat lower.

Business operations were at a lower level in December than in the preceding month, the index of the physical volume of business receding from 123.4 to 115.6. A high level had been shown in the three preceding months following the relative stability at a somewhat lower position during the first eight months of the year. The index of mineral production dropped from 206.6 to 183.1. Advances were shown in zinc exports, silver shipments and imports of bauxite, while the other factors indicating the trend of mineral production recorded decline.

Manufacturing plants were less active in December than in the preceding month, the index dropping 14 points to 111.3. The textile industry was more active and the forestry group was practically maintained. A considerable decline was shown in the iron and steel industry. The seasonally adjusted index of construction rose 15 points to 63.4. Recession was shown in electric power production and in the index of distribution based on carloadings, trade employment, imports and exports. Carloadings in the first two weeks recorded a decline of 13,349 cars from the same period of 1938. Gains were shown in grain and coke, while the nine other commodity groups recorded recession.

The general index of wholesale prices recorded a minor recession in the week ended January 20th, wood and paper, iron and non-ferrous metals and chemicals participating in the drop. Grains were mainly stronger on the Winnipeg exchange and livestock showed appreciation on the Toronto stockyards. Electrolytic copper on the London exchange was £48 10s on January 24th against £48 on the 17th. Lead showed a decline on the New York commodity exchange.

High-grade bond prices were fully maintained in the week ended January 19th. Some recession has since been shown in principal issues. The 4½'s of 1947-57 were bid at 110½ on January 24th against 111 1/8 on the 17th.

The index of common stock prices dropped slightly more than one point to 105.4 in the week of January 19th. Milling, food and beverage stocks averaged slightly higher while other industrial groups joined in the decline.

The weekly index based on the six significant factors was 0.4 p.c. lower in the week of January 21st. The standing was 108.6 against 109.0 in the preceding week. The recession from the same week of 1938 was 1.3 p.c., the index at that time having been at 110.0.

Weekly Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car load-ings ¹	Whole-sale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields ²	Bank Clear-ings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index ⁴
Jan. 22, 1938	83.1	83.7	150.8	95.9	109.4	129.6	110.0
Jan. 14, 1939	77.3	73.3	162.1	95.1	106.6	95.5	109.0
Jan. 21, 1939	73.9	73.2	162.1	97.8	105.4	94.3	108.6

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 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 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.

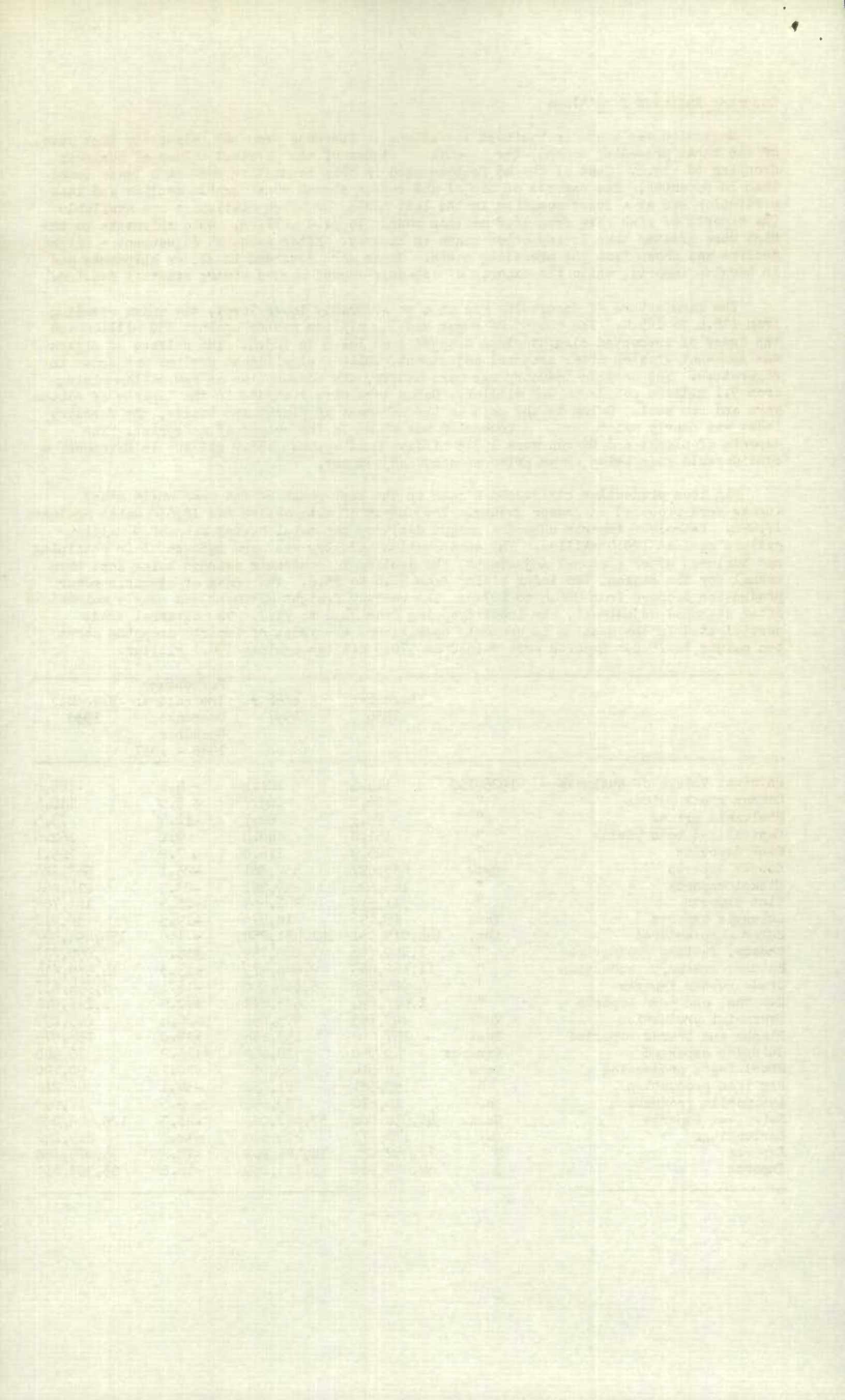
December Business Conditions

Recession was shown in business operations in December from the relatively high level of the three preceding months, the final index of the physical volume of business dropping to 115.6. Most of the 46 factors used in this connection were at a lower level than in November. The exports of nickel and copper showed considerable decline and lead production was at a lower position in the last month for which statistics are available. The exports of zinc rose from 18.2 million pounds to 31.2 million. Gold shipments to the Mint were greater than in any other month in history. After seasonal adjustment a slight decline was shown from the preceding month. Gains were recorded in silver shipments and in bauxite imports, while the exports of asbestos showed marked contra seasonal decline.

The manufacture of foodstuffs was at a considerably lower level, the index receding from 118.4 to 105.4. The output of sugar was 144 million pounds against 158 million and the index of inspected slaughterings dropped from 142.6 to 123.4. The release of cigars was somewhat greater after seasonal adjustment, while a significant decline was shown in cigarettes. The textile industry was more active, the consumption of raw cotton rising from 9.1 million pounds to 9.7 million. Gains were also recorded in the imports of cotton yarn and raw wool. Owing to the gain in the movement of planks and boards, the forestry index was nearly maintained. A recession was shown in the output of newsprint. The exports of planks and boards were 157.3 million feet against 156.9 million in November, a considerable gain being shown after seasonal adjustment.

Pig iron production registered a gain in the last month of the year while steel ingots were produced in lesser volume. The output of automobiles was 18,670 units against 17,992. Petroleum imports showed a marked decline, the total having been 40.9 million gallons against 128.4 million. The construction industry was more successful in obtaining new business after seasonal adjustment, the decline in contracts awarded being less than normal for the season, the index rising from 51.0 to 75.6. The index of electric power production dropped from 226.4 to 221.6. The railway freight movement was nearly maintained after seasonal adjustment, the index dropping from 74.2 to 73.7. The external trade participated in the decline in economic operations, the index of imports dropping about ten points to 75.8. Exports were valued at \$70.5 million against \$94.1 million.

		December 1938	December 1937	Percentage Increase or Decrease, December 1938 - 1937	November 1938
Physical Volume of Business	1926=100	115.6	121.4	- 4.8	123.4
Common stock prices	"	106.8	103.7	+ 3.0	110.4
Wholesale prices	"	73.3	82.7	-11.4	73.5
Capitalized bond yields	"	161.8	148.4	+ 9.0	162.6
Bank deposits	"	125.2	116.8	+ 7.2	125.1
Copper exports	Cwt.	433,627	352,361	+23.1	565,226
Nickel exports	"	113,622	149,291	-23.9	214,865
Zinc exports	"	311,573	242,468	+28.5	181,788
Asbestos exports	Tons	15,196	18,878	-19.5	30,012
Sugar manufactured	Lbs.	144,018,061	141,431,258	+ 1.8	158,494,897
Cheese, factory production	"	1,849,708	1,120,759	+65.0	7,098,723
Butter, creamery production	"	11,126,885	9,823,479	+13.3	14,639,614
Crude rubber imports	"	4,924,258	5,866,690	-16.1	6,994,635
Raw wool and yarn imports	"	1,077,694	623,272	+72.9	1,175,972
Newsprint production	Tons	209,753	293,038	-28.4	245,295
Planks and boards exported	Feet	157,262	133,294	+18.0	156,875
Shingles exported	Squares	40,960	18,942	+116.2	16,948
Steel ingot production	Tons	78,614	98,334	-20.1	90,120
Pig iron production	"	53,381	81,032	-34.1	46,216
Automobile production	No.	18,670	20,652	- 9.6	17,992
Petroleum imports	Gals.	40,938,000	57,060,000	-28.3	128,446,000
Carloadings	No.	178,371	204,210	-12.7	219,242
Exports	\$	70,452,224	78,485,999	-10.2	94,075,188
Imports	\$	44,285,986	53,125,039	-16.6	63,303,669



Bank Debits to Individual Accounts

The value of business transactions as measured by bank debits in 1938 showed a decline of slightly more than 12 per cent from the preceding year. The total was \$30,923,363,000 in comparison with \$35,166,061,000. Declines were shown in each of the five economic areas, six of the thirty-two clearing centres recording gains over the preceding year.

The totals were as follows by economic areas, with figures for 1937 in brackets: Maritime Provinces \$639,682,953 (\$733,359,446), Quebec \$9,965,182,391 (\$11,568,421,542), Ontario \$13,809,063,008 (\$15,939,149,497), Prairie Provinces \$4,572,383,521 (\$4,827,021,407), British Columbia \$1,937,050,859 (\$2,098,109,246).

A minor gain was shown in bank debits in the last month of the year over the preceding month after seasonal adjustment, but a decline of 5.7 per cent was shown when compared with December, 1937. The total in the latest month was \$2,905,124,371 against \$2,965,079,443 the month before and \$3,081,414,768 in the corresponding month last year.

Survey of Employment in 1938

Employment during 1937 reached a particularly high level, exceeded only by that of the boom year 1929; while there was in 1938 some slackening of this unusually great industrial activity, employment was nevertheless maintained at a level higher than that of 1936 and previous years of the record, except 1929 and 1930. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the 1938 index averaged 111.8, as compared with 114.1 in 1937 and 103.7 in 1936, according to a survey issued today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A comprehensive preliminary analysis of this report appeared in the Daily Bulletin on January 14. The report may be obtained from the Bureau on payment of 25 cents in cash or postal note. Postage stamps are not acceptable.

World Wheat Situation

The world wheat situation has continued during the past month in a stalemated condition as a result of mixed developments which have not been lacking in interest. Apprehension for the United States winter wheat crop, which was initiated by the poor moisture conditions of last autumn, was renewed by the cold wave which struck the southwest during the last week in December. The resulting damage was hard to appraise and will probably not be fully revealed until spring. Moisture supplies have been somewhat improved during the past two weeks, although very little has been added to the shallow sub-soil reserves. Drought has continued practically unabated in the important wheat-producing Punjab and Orissa areas in India. Drought which was menacing the growing Argentine corn crop was considerably relieved in the second week of January, although conditions are largely beyond recovery in the province of Cordoba. After weeks of market hesitation over possible changes in the Argentine government export policy, Argentine offers have continued comparatively firm, although doubt still remains how long this policy may be continued.

Fair export sales of Canadian wheat have been made during the present month for Vancouver shipment, mainly to the United Kingdom. Within the past month, the United States Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has been gradually reducing its export subsidies on new transactions in wheat and flour, with export sales already near the goal of 100 million bushels. The recently developed Chinese demand for wheat and flour has resulted in the sale of a cargo of United States Pacific wheat to China, with possible further sales in the offing. However, the bulk of the Chinese purchases have been made in Australia amounting to a reported 3.6 million bushels in the form of flour. While new import purchases in India have not been resumed since the imposition of the 28 cent import duty, it is expected that India will be in the market again as the season advances. These anticipated diversions of Australian wheat to non-European markets, if realized, will help to ease the pressure on Liverpool.

The Australian exportable surplus during 1939 is estimated at 93 million bushels in comparison with actual shipments of 135 million in 1938. The Argentine maximum exportable surplus is estimated at 225 million bushels, although allowance for a reasonably higher carry-over at the end of 1939 would leave an exportable surplus of 205 million bushels. In previous years when supplies have been as large, Argentina has been a ready shipper. So far this year, Argentine c.i.f. offers at Liverpool have been kept almost in line with No. 2 U. S. yellow hard winters, and a few cents below Australian offers. Weekly Argentine shipments have been very light, rising to 2.3 million bushels for the first time this year, in the week ending January 20. Australian shipments in the same week amounted to two million bushels.

The Argentine selling policy so far this season has evidently been dominated, on the one hand, by the poor prospects for the domestic corn crop, and on the other hand, by official reticence to tax the prevailing low international wheat price levels, by way of underselling other wheats. There is the added possibility that the Argentine government may negotiate some direct sales in Europe, but no such sales have been confirmed to date. Port stocks are rapidly accumulating in Argentina which may lead to heavier selling.

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending January 20 amounted to 161,609,680 bushels compared with 164,355,074 in the previous week and 54,900,617 in the corresponding week last year. The amount of Canadian wheat in the United States was 6,845,000 bushels compared with 7,318,000 the week before and 3,793,000 a year ago. Wheat in rail transit totalled 4,222,934 bushels compared with 2,479,834 in the corresponding week last year.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending January 20 amounted to 1,228,339 bushels compared with 1,166,155 in the previous week and 1,643,038 in the corresponding week last year. The totals follow by provinces, with figures for 1938 in brackets: Manitoba 91,474 (223,291) bushels, Saskatchewan 384,416 (400,412), Alberta 752,449 (1,019,335).

Marketings for the twenty-five weeks ended January 20 aggregated 257,334,412 bushels compared with 102,936,910 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. The amounts follow by provinces: Manitoba 40,437,774 (32,829,770) bushels, Saskatchewan 102,822,241 (21,758,972), Alberta 114,074,397 (48,348,168).

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ended January 20 amounted to 2,299,540 bushels compared with 1,315,181 in the corresponding week last year, while imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export totalled 244,000 bushels compared with 1,000. The clearances follow by ports, with figures for last year in brackets: Vancouver-New Westminster 1,629,595 (294,733) bushels, United States Ports 427,252 (349,387), Saint John 242,693 (671,061).

Clearances during the twenty-five weeks ended January 20 aggregated 74,709,659 bushels compared with 46,229,078 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year, while United States imports totalled 4,216,148 bushels compared with 1,950,426. Clearances were as follows: Montreal 31,181,268 (22,542,091) bushels, Vancouver-New Westminster 19,311,027 (5,586,936), Sorel 9,414,308 (2,476,039), United States Ports 6,956,693 (8,846,601), Three Rivers 6,022,221 (420,811), Churchill 916,913 (603,982), Saint John 711,163 (4,915,226), Fort William and Port Arthur 112,066 (114,375), Victoria 84,000 (nil), Prince Rupert nil (619,061), Halifax nil (103,956).

Value of Agricultural Production

The gross value of Canada's agricultural production during 1938 has been estimated at \$1,025,865,000 as against \$1,054,097,000 in 1937, a reduction of \$28,232,000. The principal decrease occurred in the value of field crops as a result of a very sharp reduction in prices. The items included in the foregoing totals were as follows, the 1937 totals being in brackets: field crops \$528,860,000 (\$556,222,000), dairy products \$230,000,000 (\$228,403,000), farm animals \$137,000,000 (\$140,989,000), poultry and eggs \$50,000,000 (\$51,766,000), fruits and vegetables \$41,000,000 (\$41,900,000), tobacco \$19,700,000 (\$17,056,000), fur farming \$7,000,000 (\$7,642,000), wool \$1,900,000 (\$2,972,000), maple products \$3,850,000 (\$2,245,000), clover and grass seed \$3,036,000 (\$2,298,000), honey and wax \$3,000,000 (\$2,272,000), flax fibre \$519,000 (\$332,000).

Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables

The stocks of canned fruits and vegetables held by canners, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses at the first of this year aggregated 8,290,200 cases compared with 7,238,707 a year ago and 10,315,976 on October 1, 1938. Stocks of canned fruits totalled 1,610,542 cases compared with 1,735,033 on January 1, 1938, and 1,492,378 on October 1st. Stocks of canned vegetables amounted to 6,679,658 cases against 5,503,674 a year ago and 8,823,598 on October 1st.

Production of Leading Mineral Products

The production of leading mineral products during the eleven months ended November was as follows, with figures for the corresponding period of 1937 in brackets: asbestos 272,349 (381,255) tons, cement 5,332,166 (5,981,505) barrels, clay products \$3,918,063 (\$4,262,676), coal 12,855,099 (14,229,006) tons, copper 537,965,539 (480,759,349) pounds, feldspar 11,818 (19,307) tons, gold 4,281,979 (3,734,016) fine ounces, gypsum 931,753 (975,848) tons, lead 388,329,191 (385,692,644) pounds, lime 436,589 (512,210) tons, natural gas 29,102,476,000 (28,074,086,000) cubic feet, nickel 193,646,837 (205,204,969) pounds, petroleum 6,447,176 (2,587,352) barrels, commercial salt 255,533 (240,083) tons, silver 20,584,529 (21,598,184) fine ounces, zinc 349,217,194 (340,799,043) pounds.

December Production of Iron and Steel

Canadian production of pig iron in December amounted to 53,381 tons compared with 46,216 in the previous month and 81,032 in December, 1937. The improvement over the previous month was chiefly in the malleable grade which advanced to 10,250 tons from 4,287 tons. Output of steel ingots and castings totalled 78,614 tons, a decline of 13 per cent from the November total of 90,120 tons and 20 per cent from the 98,334 tons in December, 1937. Production of ferro-alloys amounted to 2,810 tons compared with 5,999 in November and 5,846 in December, 1937.

Production of pig iron during the calendar year 1938 aggregated 705,099 tons compared with 898,855 in 1937 and 678,855 in 1936. The cumulative output of steel ingots and castings was 1,155,995 tons as against 1,402,882 in 1937 and 1,115,779 in 1936. During the twelve months of 1938 a total of 53,222 tons of ferro-alloys was produced against 82,072 in 1937 and 76,284 in 1936.

Production of Silver

Silver production in Canada during November totalled 1,706,529 ounces in comparison with 1,774,446 in the previous month and 1,636,109 in the corresponding month of 1937. Average quotations during the month were computed at 43.06 cents; based on this price the November output was valued at \$734,831 as against \$765,656 in the previous month. Total output during the eleven months ended November was 20,584,529 ounces compared with 21,598,184 in the corresponding period of 1937.

Output of Lead

Canadian output of lead in November amounted to 30,304,916 pounds as compared with 38,556,376 in the previous month and 33,707,511 in November, 1937. Prices for lead averaged 3.396 cents per pound in the latest month; based on this average the November output was worth \$1,029,155 compared with \$1,334,822 in October. Canadian output during the eleven months ended November aggregated 388,329,191 pounds compared with 385,692,644 in the corresponding period last year.

November Output of Zinc

Zinc production in Canada amounted to 34,810,834 pounds compared with 29,188,430 in the previous month and 30,307,731 in November, 1937. Quotations for zinc averaged 3.029 cents per pound in the latest month; valued at this price the November output was worth \$1,054,420 compared with \$942,203 in the previous month. Aggregate output during the eleven months ended November was 349,217,194 pounds compared with 340,799,043 in the corresponding period of 1937.

November Production of Copper

The November production of copper in Canada amounted to 47,392,939 pounds compared with 49,356,139 in the preceding month and 50,746,377 in the same month in 1937. Quotations for copper averaged 10.801 cents per pound in November, at which price the output was valued at \$5,118,911 compared with \$5,430,162 in the previous month. Copper output during the eleven months ended November totalled 537,965,539 pounds compared with 480,759,349 in the corresponding period of 1937.

Production of Liquid Crystal Displays

The production of liquid crystal displays (LCDs) involves a complex process starting with the selection of liquid crystal materials. These materials are then processed into thin layers, which are then coated onto a substrate. The substrate is then patterned to create the desired display structure. This process is repeated until the final display is completed.

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Output of Nickel

Canadian producers of nickel reported an output of 17,681,983 pounds in November compared with 16,101,779 in the previous month and 19,737,320 in November, 1937. During the eleven months ended November the production totalled 193,646,837 pounds compared with 205,204,969 in the corresponding period of 1937.

Sales of New Motor Vehicles

Sales of new motor vehicles in Canada during 1938 totalled 121,411 units retailing for a total of \$135,281,581 as against 144,441 for \$149,170,527 in 1937 and 113,314 for \$117,582,796 in 1936. New passenger car sales totalled 95,972 for a total of \$105,262,940 compared with 114,275 for \$116,886,334 in 1937 and 92,287 for \$95,403,199 in 1936. Truck and bus sales in 1938 were 25,439 units for \$30,018,641 compared with 30,166 for \$32,284,193 in 1937 and 21,027 for \$22,179,597 in 1936.

In the final month of the year, sales of new motor vehicles recorded a gain of 1.9 per cent in number and 4.8 per cent in value over December, 1937. The number was 8,453 retailing for \$9,475,257 compared with 8,292 for \$9,043,174 a year ago. In the previous month the number was 8,646 and the value \$9,725,496. Sales of new passenger cars in December numbered 7,342 compared with 6,680 a year ago, and of trucks and buses 1,111 against 1,612.

Births, Deaths and Marriages

Births registered in 66 cities and towns of Canada having a population of 10,000 and over numbered 7,221 in December, deaths 4,636 and marriages 3,18, showing an increase of 6½ per cent in births and practically no change in either deaths or marriages when compared with December 1937.

Retail Prices, Rents and Cost of Services

The index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services on the base 1926=100, fell from 83.7 in November to 83.5 in December, due mainly to easier prices for foods and clothing. In December 1937 it was 84.3. An index for 46 food items declined from 76.6 in November to 76.2, influenced by lower quotations for meats, canned salmon, lard and butter.

Output of Central Electric Stations

The December output of central electric stations amounted to 2,349,844,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease from December 1937 of 108,152,000 kilowatt hours. This decrease was all in secondary power for electric boilers which dropped from 669,451,000 kilowatt hours to 552,557,000. In November the output of central electric stations was 2,375,661,000 kilowatt hours.

December exports to the United States totalled 161,290,000 kilowatt hours against 165,298,000 in the previous month and 159,093,000 in December, 1937. Consumption of firm power amounted to 1,635,997,000 kilowatt hours, the second highest for any month in the history of the industry. The high record of 1,655,879,000 was made in October, 1937.

The output of central electric stations making monthly reports during 1938 aggregated 25,994,238,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 27,583,927,000 in 1937. Practically all of this decrease of 1,689,689,000 kilowatt hours was in secondary power for electric boilers which dropped from 7,313,014,000 kilowatt hours to 5,787,537,000, or by 1,525,477,000 or 25 per cent.

Exports to the United States dropped from 1,847,100,000 kilowatt hours in 1937 to 1,826,514,000 in 1938. The total output less exports and deliveries of secondary power to electric boilers amounted to 18,380,187,000 kilowatt hours compared with 18,423,813,000 in 1937.

December Imports of Tea

December imports of tea totalled 3,126,170 pounds valued at \$716,662 which was somewhat less than in November, but somewhat larger than a year ago. However, the imports of tea during 1938 at 37,591,064 pounds were less than in 1937, when the total was 40,122,186. Black tea predominated.

The December import of Ceylon black tea was 905,136 pounds, China black 16,256, black tea of India 1,904,519, black tea of other countries, principally Japan, 77,382. Green tea of China amounted to 14,113 pounds, of India 1,040, Japan 205,136.

Coffee Imports

Total imports of chicory and coffee in 1938 amounted to 43,139,830 pounds compared with 38,398,164 in 1937. Green coffee imported in December totalled 3,012,065 pounds, a decrease from November of half a million pounds, but an increase over a year ago of about 700,000 pounds. The largest shipments came from British East Africa at 1,081,332 pounds, Colombia 708,074, Brazil 561,733, Jamaica 358,425.

Crude Petroleum Imports

Crude petroleum imports in December amounted to 40,938,000 gallons compared with 128,446,000 in November and 57,060,000 a year ago. Most of the oil came from the United States. During 1938 the import was 1,226,340,000 gallons compared with 1,354,072,000 in 1937.

Exports of Asbestos

Exports of Canadian asbestos in 1938 amounted to 165,744 tons at \$10,872,435 compared with 196,511 tons at \$10,972,852 in 1937. Asbestos sand and waste amounted to 123,143 tons at \$2,237,751 as against 194,530 tons at \$3,242,457 in 1937. The value of asbestos manufactures exported in 1938 was \$206,372 compared with \$330,061.

Raw Rubber Imports

Raw rubber imports in 1938 totalled 57,562,865 pounds compared with 80,992,738 in 1937. The December imports aggregated 4,924,258 pounds, of which 4,199,970 came direct from the Straits Settlements. In November the raw rubber imports amounted to 6,994,635 pounds and in December, 1937, 5,866,690.

Hides and Skins

The export of hides and skins in December was valued at \$459,816 compared with \$560,514 in November and \$181,778 in December, 1937. The total for 1938 was \$2,967,954 as against \$4,018,587 in 1937. Imports of hides and skins in December were \$259,367 compared with \$553,045 in November and \$415,258 in December, 1937. The total for 1938 was \$2,935,975 compared with \$6,329,054 in 1937.

Soap

Domestic exports of soap in 1938 amounted to 15,046,732 pounds at \$1,394,753 compared with 14,306,885 at \$1,240,872 in 1937. The United Kingdom was by far the largest purchaser. Imports of soap are comparatively small, amounting to \$459,503 in 1938 and \$585,778 in 1937. The chief items were laundry soap at \$202,389 and toilet soap at \$121,231.

Export of Living Animals

Canada's export of living animals in 1938 aggregated \$10,641,148 in comparison with \$19,695,426 in 1937. The decline was most marked in beef cattle, the heavy class dropping to 108,639 head appraised at \$6,968,813 from 175,978 head valued at \$11,987,025 in 1937; the class weighing from 175 to 700 pounds numbered 4,254 head valued at \$97,040 compared with 27,746 at \$684,968; those lighter than 175 pounds each totalled 49,417 head valued at \$759,338 compared with 99,648 at \$1,485,728. On the other hand heavy dairy cattle increased to 7,588 head valued at \$488,046 from 6,787 at \$434,251 in 1937. Cattle for the improvement of stock declined also, totalling 9,251 head valued at \$865,108 compared with 11,428 at \$1,078,293. Horses were also lower, the number being 5,914 head and the value \$757,553 in comparison with 11,243 at \$1,142,085 a year ago.

Imports of Milk and Its Products

Due to a large increase in the importation of butter, the value of milk and its products brought in during the calendar year 1938 advanced to \$1,788,308 from \$462,098 in 1937. Butter imports aggregated 5,231,838 pounds valued at \$1,411,958 compared with 65,918 at \$15,724 in 1937. Imports of cheese were slightly lower, totalling 1,386,645 pounds valued at \$311,635 compared with \$1,410,336 worth \$327,565 in 1937. The December imports of milk and products amounted to \$36,884 compared with \$49,355 in November and \$40,952 in December in December, 1937.

Imported Paint Ingredients

Canada imports considerable quantities of ingredients used in the manufacture of paints, the chief of which in 1938 were carbon black, lithopone, blanc fixe, and titanium and antimony oxide. There were 13,687,792 pounds of carbon black imported during the year, 17,731,700 pounds of lithopone, 629,258 pounds of blanc fixe, and 5,710,481 pounds of titanium and antimony oxide. Besides these larger items there was litharge, white lead, lamp bone and ivory black, brocade and bronze powders, gold liquid paint, satin white, red lead, ultramarine blue, zinc white-oxide, ochres, putty, liquid fillers and other smaller items.

December Exports of Planks and Boards

December exports of Canadian planks and boards totalled 157,262,000 feet of the value of \$3,298,775 compared with 156,875,000 at \$3,475,130 in the previous month and 133,294,000 at \$3,090,659 in December, 1937. Douglas fir planks and boards accounted for well over half of the December export, with the volume of birch, cedar, pine, spruce and hemlock running to considerable amounts. Total exports of planks and boards during the calendar year 1938 were 1,667,088,000 feet valued at \$35,887,481 compared with 1,858,352,000 at \$45,449,194 in 1937.

Exports of Canadian Cheese

Exports of Canadian cheese in December amounted to 75,745 cwt., going largely to the United Kingdom. In the previous month the total export was 125,357 cwt., and in December, 1937, 27,783 cwt. During the twelve months ended December, exports totalled 809,891 cwt. compared with 889,553 in the calendar year 1937.

Exports of Aluminium

Exports of Canadian aluminium in December amounted to 98,648 cwt. compared with 111,736 in November and 56,139 in December, 1937. The amount to the United Kingdom was 62,785 cwt., and to Japan 17,274. The total exported during the calendar year 1938 was 1,314,611 cwt. compared with 997,216 in 1937.

Domestic Export of Paper

Canada's December export of paper aggregated \$9,705,409 in comparison with \$11,591,726 in the previous month and \$12,109,913 in December, 1937. The total to the United States was \$7,717,676 and to the United Kingdom \$681,490. During 1938, the total value of exported paper and manufactures was \$112,872,776 as against \$136,164,168 in 1937.

December exports of newsprint paper amounted to \$9,049,873 as against \$10,838,543 in November and \$11,247,263 a year ago. United States' purchases totalled \$7,634,873, Australia \$629,552, United Kingdom \$461,904 and New Zealand \$109,179. The total value of exported newsprint for the calendar year 1938 was \$104,615,042 as compared with \$126,466,412 in 1937.

December Export of Meats

The export of meats in December was of the value of \$2,701,120 compared with \$3,477,319 in November and \$3,351,011 in December, 1937. During 1938 the total export of meats was \$36,308,801 as against \$42,161,377 in 1937. The chief item is bacon and hams, the export of which in 1938 was \$30,905,824 compared with \$33,405,935 in 1937. The United Kingdom is the chief purchaser.

Production of Concentrated Milk

The output of all items of concentrated milk manufacturing in December was 8,450,446 pounds compared with 8,481,505 in the previous month and 8,205,525 in December, 1937. Total output during 1938 amounted to 161,086,445 pounds compared with 137,831,601 in 1937. Evaporated milk was the leading item, amounting to 105,592,450 pounds compared with 91,054,153 in 1937.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Production of Iron and Steel, December (10 cents).
2. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, November (10 cents).
3. Copper and Nickel Production, November (10 cents).
4. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, Third Quarter, 1938 (10 cents).
5. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries, December (10 cents).
6. Production of Concentrated Milk, December (10 cents).
7. Exports of Canadian Lumber, December (10 cents).
8. Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, December (10 cents).
9. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, December (10 cents).
10. Exports of Petroleum and Its Products, December (10 cents).
11. Prices and Price Indexes, December (10 cents).
12. The Distilled Liquor Industry, 1937 (25 cents).
13. Car Loadings (10 cents).
14. Gross Value of Agricultural Production, 1938 (10 cents).
15. Third Estimate of Area, Yield and Value of Field Crops, Canada (10 cents).
16. Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, December (10 cents).
17. Output of Central Electric Stations, December (10 cents).
18. Annual Review of Employment Situation, 1938 (25 cents).
19. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
20. Imports and Exports of Soap, December (10 cents).
21. Imports and Exports of Toilet Preparations, December (10 cents).
22. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, December (10 cents).
23. Imports of Rubber, December (10 cents).
24. The Asbestos Trade, December (10 cents).
25. Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, December (10 cents).
26. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, December (10 cents).
27. Imports of Coffee and Tea, December (10 cents).
28. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, December (10 cents).
29. Exports of Living Animals, December (10 cents).
30. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, December (10 cents).
31. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, December (10 cents).
32. Summary of Canada's Imports, December (10 cents).
33. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
34. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
35. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, December (10 cents).
36. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, November (10 cents).
37. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
38. Preliminary Report on the Stocks of Canned Fruits & Vegetables on Hand, January 1, 1939 (10 cents).
39. Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles in Canada, December (10 cents).
40. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, December (10 cents).

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