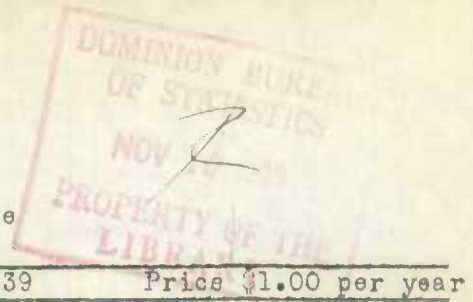


## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics  
Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. VII - No. 43

Ottawa, Saturday, October 28, 1939

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Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

The six factors indicating the trend of economic conditions were practically maintained in the third week of October. Advances were recorded in prices of commodities, bonds and common stocks, while speculative trading was also at a higher level. Declines were shown in carloadings and bank clearings. Three of the six factors recorded increases over the same week of 1938. These included carloadings, wholesale prices and speculative activity.

The railway freight movement was in lesser volume during the 41st week, the index receding from 88 to 82. Declines were shown in both the eastern and western divisions. The total movement for the first 41 weeks of the year was 1,959,000 cars, a gain of 54,000 over the same period of 1938.

Wholesale prices recorded further gains in the week of October 20th, the index advancing from 78 to 79. Increases were recorded in eight of the nine groups, non-ferrous metals being fully maintained. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange was slightly stronger, no. 1 Northern wheat advancing from 70  $\frac{7}{8}$  to 71  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Oats participated in the advance, while declines were shown in barley, flax and rye. Base metals were steady at New York, tin advancing from \$55.00 to \$56.00.

The bond market was strong for the fifth consecutive week, a portion of the decline during September having been counterbalanced. The 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ 's of 1947-57 were quoted at 107 on October 24th against 106  $\frac{3}{8}$  on the 17th. The average yield of the issues comprising the index declined from 3.52 to 3.45. A further advance occurred in the stock market, the index advancing from 103.4 to 107.3. Each of the industrial groups recorded increases and the index of 15 power and traction stocks advanced more than two points to 59.8.

The weekly index, based on six factors, was steady at 105.1 in the three weeks of October. The standing one year ago was 108.2, a decline of 2.9 p.c. having been indicated.

Weekly Index with the Six Components  
1926=100

| Week Ended    | Car loadings <sup>1</sup> | Wholesale Prices | Capitalized Bond Yields <sup>2</sup> | Bank Clearings <sup>3</sup> | Prices of Common Stocks | Shares Traded | Weekly Index <sup>4</sup> |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Oct. 22, 1938 | 77.7                      | 74.0             | 157.7                                | 92.2                        | 110.8                   | 165.8         | 108.2                     |
| Oct. 14, 1939 | 88.0                      | 78.0             | 137.7                                | 93.3                        | 103.4                   | 137.3         | 105.1                     |
| Oct. 21, 1939 | 82.1                      | 79.0             | 140.7                                | 90.3                        | 107.3                   | 175.2         | 105.1                     |

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the weekly index. 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 weight 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.



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Economic Conditions in September

Economic factors were mainly constructive in September as compared with the preceding month, an exception being the bond market. Prices of principal issues averaged lower than at any time since 1935. Advances were recorded in wholesale and common stock prices. Deposit liabilities of the banks showed a further increase at the beginning of the month. The most tangible evidence of economic advance was the continued increase in business operations. The index of the physical volume of business, which had been 125.2 in August, showed an appreciable increase in the month under review.

Copper exports rose from 45.7 million pounds to 46.8 million in September. The increase in the outward shipments of nickel was even more spectacular, the total having been 26.3 million pounds against 15 million. An increase was shown in lead production in the latest month for which statistics are available. Zinc exports, on the other hand, showed recession. Receipts of gold recorded a considerable gain over the preceding month. Shipments of silver from mining companies receded from 2.5 million pounds to 2.3 million. Asbestos exports showed an increase greater than normal for the season.

The index of production of foodstuffs by manufacturing plants rose from 106.7 to 110.0. The dairy industry was more active, a gain being shown in the output of creamery butter after seasonal adjustment. The index of inspected slaughterings dropped from 155.5 to 151.8. The release of cigars was maintained even after seasonal adjustment while a decline was shown in cigarettes. Raw cotton consumption was 11.4 million pounds against nearly 12 million in August. A considerable gain was shown in the operations of the forestry group, the index rising from 126 to 131. The output of newsprint was 253,230 tons against 236,975. The export of planks and boards showed a minor decline after seasonal adjustment. The primary iron and steel industry was more active, advances having been shown in the output of steel and pig iron. The production of automobiles showed a contra-seasonal increase. The construction industry was less successful in obtaining new business in September than in the preceding month. The railway freight movement recorded considerable acceleration, the index advancing from 82 to 95.6.

Economic Condition in September

|                                |          | September<br>1939 | September<br>1938 | August<br>1939 | Percentage<br>Increase or<br>Decrease<br>Sept. 39-38 |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--|
| Physical volume of business .. | 1926=100 | 128.6*            | 119.2             | 125.2          | + 7.9  |
| Bank Deposits .....            | 1926=100 | 128.3             | 123.7             | 127.5          | + 3.6  |
| Copper exports .....           | owt.     | 468,319           | 495,083           | 456,965        | - 5.4  |
| Nickel exports .....           | owt.     | 263,298           | 190,850           | 149,921        | +38.0  |
| Zinc exports .....             | owt.     | 350,696           | 233,853           | 476,545        | +50.0  |
| Asbestos exports .....         | tons     | 19,086            | 12,958            | 14,125         | +47.3  |
| Sugar manufactured .....       | lb.      | 71,827,680        | 96,270,679        | 101,582,123    | -25.4  |
| Cheese, factory production ..  | lb.      | 17,927,643        | 18,421,473        | 20,437,938     | - 2.7  |
| Butter, creamery production .  | lb.      | 29,596,859        | 30,271,771        | 33,928,273     | - 2.2  |
| Newsprint production .....     | tons     | 253,230           | 231,940           | 236,975        | + 9.2  |
| Planks and boards exported ..  | M.ft     | 216,480           | 139,448           | 248,455        | +55.2  |
| Shingles exported .....        | squares  | 294,939           | 264,471           | 310,576        | +11.5  |
| Pig iron production .....      | l. tons  | 65,954            | 49,972            | 65,920         | +32.0  |
| Automobile production .....    | No.      | 3,921             | 6,089             | 3,475          | -35.6  |
| Carloadings .....              | No.      | 294,656           | 249,401           | 228,978        | +18.1  |
| Contracts awarded .....        | \$       | 19,379,100        | 19,534,900        | 25,827,200     | - 0.8  |
| Bank debits .....              | 000\$    | 2,831,651         | 2,654,813         | 2,389,741      | + 6.7  |

\* Preliminary estimate, based on 33 items out of 46.

Fruit Crop Estimates

Canada's 1939 apple crop at 5,207,800 barrels, is estimated to be 14,600 barrels lower than in 1938. Declines in British Columbia and Ontario were more than counterbalanced by increases in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. The totals follow by provinces, with figures for 1938 in brackets: Nova Scotia, 2,212,600 (2,190,700) barrels; British Columbia, 1,941,900 (2,016,200); Ontario, 665,800 (845,400); Quebec, 134,000 (121,500); New Brunswick, 53,500 (48,600).

Due chiefly to substantial increases in Ontario, sharp advances were shown in the 1939 production of grapes and peaches, the former totalling 50,444,300 pounds compared with 39,973,600, and the latter to 866,700 bushels compared with 700,000. Pear production amounted to 548,400 bushels compared with 653,400, and plums and prunes 222,000 bushels compared with 238,000.

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## The Employment Situation at the Beginning of October

A substantial improvement in industrial employment was recorded at the beginning of October, when 11,891 firms reported that their total staffs numbered 1,186,786 persons as compared with 1,166,242 at the beginning of September. This increase of 20,544 workers in a single month, or 1.8 per cent, was considerably larger than the usual seasonal gain at this time of year.

As a consequence of these large additions to industrial staffs, the index number of employment rose from 119.6 on September 1 to 121.7 on October 1. This latter figure, which may be compared with that of 116.7 on the same date of 1938, was higher than in any other October on record except 1929 and 1937.

The manufacturing industries of Canada showed a conspicuous gain in employment in this latest month, when the 6,468 reporting manufacturing firms added 22,234 persons to their working staffs. As a consequence, the index number of employment in manufactures rose on October 1 to 119.7, as compared with 115.3 on September 1 and 112.5 on October 1, 1938. The general gain in employment over the same date of 1938 thus exceeded six per cent. The increases in the latest month were especially large in the manufacture of vegetable foods, and in the textile and iron and steel manufacturing industries.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging reported a remarkable gain, while transportation and trade also recorded considerable improvement. On the other hand, services reported a substantial seasonal decline and the numbers employed on highway construction also declined considerably.

The improvement in employment would have been considerably greater had not 21,000 men last month been removed from work on Quebec highways.

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### Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending October 20 aggregated 336,565,884 bushels compared with 319,973,052 in the previous week and 174,873,977 in the corresponding week last year. The amount of Canadian wheat in the United States totalled 15,184,000 bushels compared with 13,427,000 the week before and 4,802,000 a year ago.

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### Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending October 20 amounted to 15,722,685 bushels compared with 23,210,245 in the previous week and 14,555,994 in the corresponding week last year. The totals follow by provinces, with figures for 1938 in brackets: Manitoba, 467,048 (568,570) bushels; Saskatchewan, 9,200,694 (5,843,236); Alberta, 6,054,943 (8,144,188).

Marketings in the three provinces for the twelve weeks ended October 20 aggregated 289,335,628 bushels compared with 209,034,534 in the same period of the previous crop year. The totals follow by provinces: Manitoba, 47,175,405 (37,541,191) bushels; Saskatchewan, 166,410,224 (83,767,568); Alberta, 75,749,999 (87,725,775).

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### Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat from Canadian and United States ports amounted to 1,783,960 bushels during the week ended October 20, while the imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond were 290,000 bushels, totalling 2,073,960 bushels. This compares with 7,569,314 bushels for the corresponding week in 1938.

The accumulated total of export clearances for the period from August 1 to October 20 aggregated 26,197,094 bushels and the imports into the United States for the same period were 1,970,000 bushels, amounting in all to 28,167,094 bushels compared with 36,903,330 bushels a year ago.

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### Stocks of Foreign Corn

The amount of foreign corn in Canada on October 20 was 5,788,985 bushels as compared with 3,048,254 a year ago, and included the following, figures in brackets being those for 1938: United States corn, 3,978,711 (2,547,107) bushels; South African, 1,807,741 (201,995); Argentine, 2,533 (39,624); Australian, nil (259,528).

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## World Wheat Situation

As the second month of the war draws to a conclusion the wheat situation is characterized by a slow world export movement, a return to steadier prices, and the continued existence of a surplus world stocks position, which in turn is modified only tentatively by the autumn drought situation in the United States hard winter wheat belt.

World wheat shipments which had been averaging better than 10 million bushels weekly during August of this year have dropped to a weekly average of less than eight million since September 1. Australian shipments, which have not been reported since the beginning of the war, would not materially alter this comparison. The slowing up in the world export movement is, of course, directly related to the disruption in shipping and in import buying which has occurred during the initial stages of the war. Meanwhile abrupt price changes in grain markets which marked the opening of war have disappeared.

Winnipeg and Chicago markets have shown little net change in the past month, and Winnipeg cash prices have been holding mainly just above the Canadian Wheat Board's guaranteed level of 70 cents to growers.

World wheat production in 1939 is presently estimated at 4,273 million bushels, being second only to the record world crop of 1938 which exceeded this year's production by 290 million. The 1939 world carry-over, however, estimated by the Food Research Institute at 1,101 million bushels exceeds the 1938 world carry-over by 514 millions and the 1939 world production and carry-over combined amount to a record total of 5,374 million bushels, in comparison with total world supplies of 5,150 million for the 1938-39 season.

European production in 1939 is 123 million bushels less than in 1938. The whole of this reduction occurred in the importing countries, because production in the Danube Basin is practically unchanged from last year. Among the exporting countries Canada holds the major exportable surplus, although Argentina is likely to have a record old-crop carry-over at January 1, 1940, and prospects for the new crop continue favourable. In view of autumn drought conditions the United States can afford to pursue a policy of light exports for the present, and Australia will have no appreciable export supplies until the new crop is harvested.

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## Output of Central Electric Stations

The first month of war saw a sharp up-swing in the output of central electric stations in Canada, when the total was 2,379,811,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 2,168,435,000 in September, 1938, and the index number adjusted for seasonal variations rose to a new high at 245.95.

Exports to the United States amounted to 159,713,000 kilowatt hours compared with 151,691,000 in 1938 and deliveries of secondary power to electric boilers increased from 473,858,000 kilowatt hours in August and 479,318,000 in September last year to 552,752,000 kilowatt hours.

The consumption of firm power, i.e., the output less exports to the United States and secondary power delivered to boilers, increased from 1,640,530,000 kilowatt hours in August and 1,537,426,000 in September last year to 1,667,346,000 kilowatt hours, and this index number also rose to a new all-time high at 216.73.

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## Production of Concentrated Milk

A gain of 30 per cent was recorded in Canada's September production of concentrated whole milk products, the total being 12,306,093 pounds as compared with 9,447,597 in September, 1938. Concentrated milk by-products, however, dropped 21 per cent to 3,158,939 pounds from 3,987,400.

In the nine months ended September, the production of concentrated whole milk products totalled 99,429,662 pounds, and of concentrated milk by-products 28,154,166 pounds compared with totals of 101,184,000 pounds and 31,534,116 pounds, respectively, in the corresponding period of 1938.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of the various departments involved in the process. It highlights the need for clear communication and coordination between different units to ensure that all necessary information is captured and analyzed in a timely manner.

Furthermore, the document emphasizes the significance of data security and the implementation of robust protocols to protect sensitive information. It outlines the responsibilities of each department in ensuring that data is stored securely and accessed only by authorized personnel. The text also mentions the importance of regular audits and updates to these security measures to adapt to evolving threats.

In addition, the document addresses the challenges faced in data collection and the strategies employed to overcome them. It notes that while there are many sources of data, the quality and consistency of the information can vary significantly. To address this, the document proposes standardized data entry procedures and the use of automated tools to minimize human error and improve the overall accuracy of the data.

The document also discusses the importance of training and development for staff involved in data management. It suggests that regular training sessions should be conducted to keep employees updated on the latest software and best practices in the field. This investment in human capital is seen as crucial for maintaining the high standards of data integrity and security required for the organization's success.

Finally, the document concludes by reiterating the commitment to continuous improvement and the ongoing nature of data management. It states that as the organization grows and its data needs evolve, the data management strategy must also adapt and improve. The document serves as a guide for the ongoing efforts to optimize data collection, storage, and analysis processes.

The document is a comprehensive overview of the data management framework, providing a clear roadmap for all stakeholders. It serves as a foundational document for the organization's data strategy, ensuring that everyone is aligned on the goals and objectives of the data management process. The document is intended to be a living document, subject to periodic reviews and updates to reflect changes in the organization's needs and the data landscape.



## Copper and Nickel Production

Canadian copper production rose in August to 54,039,671 pounds from the July total of 50,203,445 pounds and the August, 1938, output of 47,917,545 pounds. During the eight months ended August output aggregated 400,711,715 pounds as compared with 380,090,805 in the same period of 1938.

Nickel production also advanced, amounting to 20,123,078 pounds in August compared with 19,648,013 in July and 16,573,105 in August last year, while the total for the eight months ended August rose to 150,085,845 pounds from last year's total of 143,147,462 pounds.

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## Shipments of Cement and Lime

Shipments of Portland cement from Canadian plants in July amounted to 735,984 barrels compared with 727,842 in the previous month and 645,839 in July, 1938. During the seven months ending July, 2,731,602 barrels were shipped, representing a 3.1 per cent decline from the shipments of last year.

Lime sold or used by Canadian producers in July amounted to 42,249 tons compared with 44,441 in June and 40,247 in July, 1938. During the seven months ending July shipments totalled 275,252 tons compared with 271,590 in the corresponding period last year.

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## August Production of Gypsum

Advance was recorded in Canada's August production of gypsum, the total being 191,637 tons compared with 160,002 in July and 143,370 in August, 1938. Output during the eight months ending August totalled 710,809 tons, representing an increase of 15.4 per cent over the tonnage produced a year ago.

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## Asbestos Production in August

Canadian producers shipped 35,886 tons of asbestos in August compared with 28,671 in the preceding month and 24,820 in August, 1938. Shipments during the first eight months of the current year aggregated 208,764 tons, or 15.8 per cent above the tonnage shipped a year ago.

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## Canada's Leading Mineral Products

The output of Canada's leading mineral products during the seven months ending July was as follows, with figures for the corresponding period last year in brackets: asbestos, 172,878 (155,515) tons; cement, 2,731,602 (2,818,057) barrels; clay products, \$2,069,242 (\$2,227,681); coal, 7,872,776 (7,757,113) tons; copper, 346,672,044 (332,173,260) pounds; feldspar, 5,618 (7,144) tons; gold, 2,932,510 (2,639,755) fine ounces; gypsum, 519,172 (472,369) tons; lead, 217,747,287 (243,893,268) pounds; lime, 275,252 (271,590) tons; natural gas, 21,085,471,000 (19,742,308,000) cubic feet; nickel, 129,962,767 (126,584,357) pounds; petroleum, 4,270,407 (3,623,291) barrels; commercial salt, 129,162 (139,376) tons; silver, 13,323,130 (13,251,179) fine ounces; zinc, 232,060,052 (226,568,181) pounds.

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## Food Chains in Canada

Notwithstanding a reduction in the number of stores in operation, food chains maintained their position in the total food retailing trade last year. There were 91 food chain companies in Canada in 1938, including grocery chains, combination store chains and meat market chains, and these operated 2,212 unit stores with annual sales of \$121,371,500 or 29.4 per cent of the total annual turnover of all similar stores including both chains and independents. In 1937 there were 89 chain companies with 2,287 stores whose annual sales totalled \$121,054,800 or 29.3 per cent of the total food store business. Ratios of chain sales to total sales for earlier years are 28.9 per cent for 1936, 28.5 per cent for 1935, 28.9 per cent for 1934, 29.8 per cent for 1933, 29.7 per cent for 1932, 29.0 for 1931, and 26.1 per cent for 1930.

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## Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products

Canada's September exports of aluminium amounted to 118,091 cwt. valued at \$2,264,123 as compared with 145,927 at \$2,734,914 in August and 113,308 at \$1,198,457 in September, 1938. The United Kingdom took 55,043 cwt., Japan 54,459, Brazil 3,120, Netherlands 1,555, China 1,455 and Australia 776 cwt.

Exports of copper in ingots, bars, cakes, slabs and billets in September totalled 301,748 cwt. valued at \$3,088,127 compared with 222,787 at \$2,259,394 in August and 347,838 at \$3,434,217 in September, 1938. The amount exported to the United Kingdom was 290,009 cwt., Netherlands 4,930, France 3,929 and Denmark 2,240.

The September export of copper in ore, matte regulus, etc. amounted to 94,741 cwt. appraised at \$663,187 compared with 123,249 at \$862,743 in August and 84,481 at \$591,367 a year ago. The amount exported to the United States was 43,967 cwt., Japan 39,598 Norway 9,866 and the United Kingdom 1,310.

Exports of copper in rods, strips, sheets, plates and tubing in September amounted to 51,469 cwt. valued at \$580,502 compared with 83,292 at \$894,710 in August and 37,573 at \$398,178 a year ago. The amount exported to the United Kingdom was 34,821 cwt., Norway 7,281, Latvia 3,858, Finland 2,240 and New Zealand 1,560.

Exports of fine nickel were valued at \$5,249,306 compared with \$2,155,428 in August and \$3,332,860 in August, 1938. Exports to the United States totalled \$3,318,067, Japan \$1,549,898, the United Kingdom 243,225, France \$80,640, French East Indies \$32,614, Chile \$23,818.

Nickel in matte or speiss was exported in September to the value of \$1,529,910 compared with \$1,178,982 in August and \$1,483,416 in September, 1938. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to \$891,612, Norway \$369,558 and the United States \$268,740.

## Exports of Newsprint Paper

September exports of Canadian newsprint advanced over the corresponding month last year, but were lower than in the preceding month. The total was 4,563,255 cwt. valued at \$9,872,464 compared with 4,709,735 at \$10,194,899 in August and 3,911,722 at \$8,523,555 in September, 1938.

Exports to the United States aggregated 3,734,468 cwt., to the United Kingdom 344,332, Argentina 134,221, New Zealand 113,077, British South Africa 88,983, Australia 53,635, British India 24,069, Venezuela 13,012, Eire 12,333, Ceylon 7,878, Cuba 8,341 and the Philippines 5,359.

## Exports of Paints and Varnishes

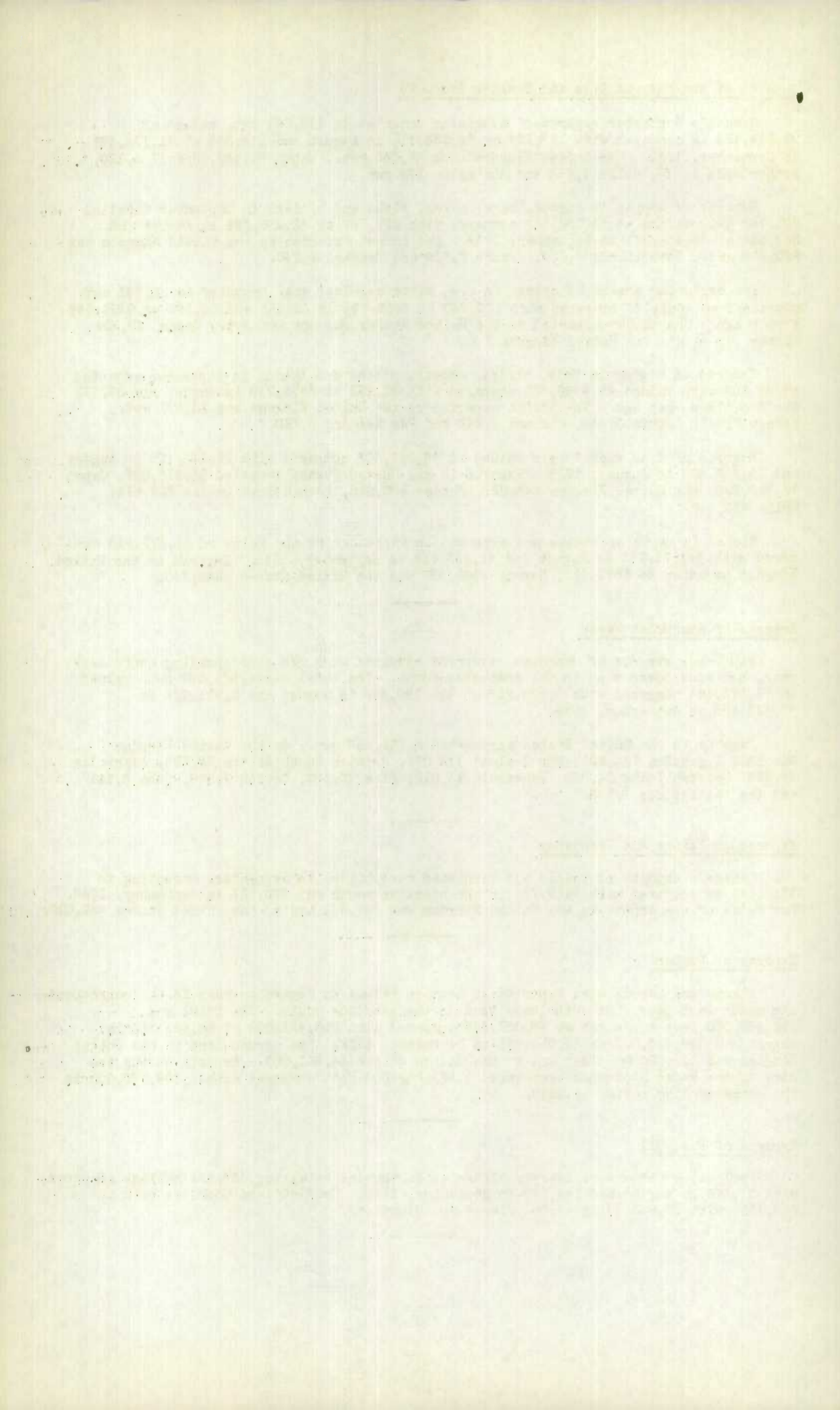
Canada's exports of paints and varnishes were higher in September, amounting to \$139,149 as compared with \$119,767 in the previous month and \$73,721 in September, 1938. The value of the export to the United Kingdom was \$57,881 and to the United States \$32,010.

## Exports of Lumber

Planks and boards were exported in heavier volume in September than in the corresponding month last year, but were lower than in the previous month. The total was 216,480,000 feet appraised at \$5,051,628 compared with 248,455,000 at \$5,633,760 in August and 139,448,000 at \$3,014,793 in September, 1938. The amount sent to the United Kingdom was 146,000,000 feet and to the United States 54,561,000. Exports during the nine months ended September aggregated 1,579,839,000 feet compared with 1,208,655,000 in the corresponding period of 1938.

## Exports of Fuel Oil

Fuel oil exports were sharply higher in September, totalling 325,894 gallons compared with 91,876 in August and 144,079 in September, 1938. Newfoundland took the bulk at 305,166, with 20,686 going to St. Pierre and Miquelon.



### Cheese Exports

With a large part going to the United Kingdom, Canada exported cheese to the value of \$1,221,307 in September compared with \$1,509,699 in August and \$2,050,404 in September, 1938. Exports during the nine months ended September totalled \$6,425,902 compared with \$7,203,418 in the corresponding period last year.

### Traffic on Railways in July

Tonnage of revenue freight loaded in Canada and received from foreign connections during July increased to 6,274,181 tons from 5,824,030 in the previous month and 5,434,917 in July, 1938. The increase over last year's tonnage was quite general, although agricultural and mine products accounted for three-quarters of the total increase.

### Union of South Africa's Trade with Germany in 1938

A very informative statement regarding trade between Germany and British South Africa appears in the September issue of the latter's Official Journal of the Department of Commerce and Industries, which has just reached the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

"In his annual report for 1938, the Commercial Secretary, Legation of the Union of South Africa, Berlin, reports that the year under review saw a gradual increase in the trade between the Union and Germany.

"The Second Four-Year Plan, which commenced early in 1937, aims at rendering Germany, as far as possible, independent of foreign sources of supply, and involves the maximum exploitation of all internal sources of raw materials, and the elimination of waste in all its forms. Every effort is made to produce substitutes for products which must necessarily be imported, and both consumption and production are directed into channels which are determined by the State.

"This policy has exercised an important effect on the foreign trade of Germany, the volume of which has decreased steadily since the inception of the Plan.

"With the incorporation of the former states of Czechoslovakia and Austria into the Reich, it is claimed that Germany has become the greatest industrial country in the world. Despite the great progress already made in the execution of the Four-Year Plan, the dearth of raw materials remains unabated, and while 80 per cent of Germany's exports are composed of manufactured goods, 70 per cent of her imports consist of raw materials and foodstuffs.

"Due to the facility with which all manner of products are disposed of on internal markets, it has become necessary for the German authorities to encourage exports artificially. On the other hand the lack of holdings of foreign exchange has caused a stringent state control to be placed on all imports. In addition to the licensing of imports, measures to this end include supervision of the quality of the goods, the prices paid therefor, and the terms of shipment. Efforts are made to issue import permits only to well-established firms, and the requirements of the State are given priority to those of private enterprise and commerce.

"The shortage of her earnings of foreign exchange, together with the strict control exercised over her imports, have during recent years acted as a deterrent to intending exporters to Germany. The extensive demand for foodstuffs and raw materials, however, ensures that such products will find a ready market in the Reich.

"Under the Union-German Payments Agreement, which was renewed for the fifth time during 1938, the German Government has agreed to permit entry into the Reich of certain products in specified quantities and to reserve foreign exchange which accrues from the export of German goods to the Union for payment of these products.

"Total imports into and exports from Germany for 1938 were valued at 5,449 and 5,257 million Reichmarks, respectively, leaving Germany with an unfavourable trade balance of 192 million Reichmarks. The Netherlands and Great Britain were Germany's best customers, while a large volume of her trade was effected with the states of eastern and south-eastern Europe.

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"According to German statistics, goods valued at 77,900,000 Reichmarks were imported from South Africa during 1938, and exports to South Africa were valued at 84,700,000 Reichmarks. South Africa's annual purchases from the Reich are exceeded only by those she makes from Great Britain and from the United States of America. On the other hand, Germany, with the exception of Great Britain, is the largest individual purchaser of South African goods (excluding gold)."

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Reports Issued during the Week

1. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
  2. Production of Asphalt Roofing, September (10 cents).
  3. Sales of Asphalt Roofing, September (10 cents).
  4. Canada's Leading Minerals, July (10 cents).
  5. Car Loadings (10 cents).
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  7. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, August (10 cents).
  8. Imports and Exports of Wire, August (10 cents).
  9. Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, September (10 cents).
  10. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, August (10 cents).
  11. Summary of Domestic Exports, September (10 cents).
  12. Food Chains in Canada, 1938 (10 cents).
  13. Exports of Living Animals, September (10 cents).
  14. Exports of Petroleum and Its Products, September (10 cents).
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  16. Exports of Paints and Varnishes, September (10 cents).
  17. Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, September (10 cents).
  18. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, September (10 cents).
  19. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
  20. Output of Central Electric Stations, September (10 cents).
  21. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
  22. Asbestos Production, August (10 cents).
  23. Gypsum Production, August (10 cents).
  24. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
  25. Cement, Clay Products and Lime, July (10 cents).
  26. Copper and Nickel Production, August (10 cents).
  27. Production of Concentrated Milk, September (10 cents).
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