

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. 111 - No. 43.

Ottawa, Saturday, October 26, 1935.

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics -

Economic Index Gained 1.7 p.c. over Preceding Week

The economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recorded a further gain in the third week of October. The increase over the preceding week was 1.7 p.c. Four of the six major factors used in the compilation were at higher levels in the week under review. A slight recession was shown in wholesale prices, and bank clearings declined nearly 9 p.c. The recovery in bond prices was the most constructive influence in raising the economic index.

The economic index, based on six significant factors and expressed as a percentage of the average for 1926, was comparatively steady during the first eight months of the year. The fluctuations were within narrow limits about the 100 p.c. line. Mainly due to the decline in bond prices, the index declined rather sharply in September. The recovery of the second and third weeks of October has offset an appreciable part of the decline in the preceding four weeks.

While the economic index was only 1.1 p.c. greater in the week of October 19 than in the corresponding week of 1934, each of the six major factors except bank clearings recorded gains in this comparison. The index of common stocks was up by 12.2 p.c., carloadings gained 3.3 p.c. and the wholesale price level was 2.2 p.c. higher. Bond prices, which had dropped below the 1934 level for four weeks, are now at a somewhat higher position than in the same weeks of 1934.

An excellent showing has recently been made in the railway freight movement. For five weeks an ascendancy has been shown over the corresponding period of 1934. The index of the 41st week advanced to 76.7 against 75.9 in the preceding week. Striking gains over the same week of 1934 were recorded in grain, coal and l.c.l. merchandise. The increase over the 41st week of 1934 was 7,011 cars.

Considerable decline was shown in the movement of grain during the 41 weeks of 1935 from the same period of 1934. A striking feature, on the other hand, was the increase in the movement of miscellaneous commodities to the extent of 29,249 cars. Pulpwood, pulp and paper, other forest products and ore have also been moving in considerably greater volume during the present year. The increase in the index of carloadings over the preceding week was 1.1 p.c. and the gain over the same week of 1934 was 3.3 p.c.

The average of commodity prices at wholesale receded slightly in the week ended October 18. The standing on the base of 1926 was 73.0 against 73.2 in the preceding week. During the last five weeks the index of wholesale prices has shown a lead over the corresponding period of 1934. The gain in the index during the latest week for which statistics are available over the same week of 1934 was 2.2 p.c.

Grain prices on the Winnipeg grain exchange, except flax, showed a decline in the week ended October 19. The price of No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat dropped from 92.7 cents per bushel in the week of October 12th to 90.3 in the week of October 19th. Oats, barley and rye also recorded appreciable declines.

Tin declined in New York but the other non-ferrous metals, including lead, zinc and silver, were unchanged. Live stock prices were uneven at Toronto, bacon hogs advancing from \$9.22 per cwt. to \$9.50, while medium steers declined from \$4.89 to \$4.76.

A constructive factor was the advance in common stock prices, the index moving up from 96.3 to 99.0. Each of the groups in the official classification participated in the advance. The gains in the oil, beverage and power groups were outstanding. Owing to the gains of the last two weeks, the official index number is now nearing the high points reached in May and August. The level is somewhat higher than in either 1933 or 1934.

The recovery in the bond market was pronounced, the bid quotation of the 5 p.c. 1943 Dominion Government bond being 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ on October 19 against 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ on October 12. Other issues recorded similar advances. The index of inverted bond yields increased from 121.8 to 128.4, representing a gain of 5.4 p.c. The standing over the same week of 1934 was 1.7 p.c. Bond prices declined sharply in September and were at a low point in the first week of October. Advances have now been recorded for two weeks and the upward fluctuation has been pronounced, taking into consideration the slight changes normal to a factor of this kind.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926-100

| Week Ended | Car load-ings | Whole-sale Prices | Index of Inverted Bond Yields | Bank Clear-ings | Common Stocks | Shares Traded | Economic Index |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Oct. 20, 1934 | 74.3 | 71.4 | 126.3 | 94.2 | 88.2 | 100.2 | 95.9 |
| Oct. 12, 1935 | 75.9 | 73.2 | 121.8 | 90.0 | 96.3 | 124.1 | 95.2 |
| Oct. 19, 1935 | 76.7 | 73.0 | 128.4 | 82.0 | 99.0 | 131.8 | 96.9 |

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index. 2. Price of a fixed net income from Dominion bonds.

Business Operations Receded in September from the pre-
ceding Month but Were More Active Than in September 1934

Due in part to the occurrence of five Sundays, the index of the physical volume of business showed recession in September from the high point reached in the preceding month. It will be recalled that the standing of August was higher than in any month since September 1930. The index in September was 101.9 against 107.9 in August. The striking development in the economic field during September was a decline in the prices of high grade bonds, the decline in the index of inverted bond yields having been 10.3 p.c. The index of wholesale prices, on the other hand, advanced 1 p.c. and bank deposits at the beginning of the month recorded a moderate gain. A recession of slight proportions was recorded in common stock prices.

Three of the nine factors used in determining the trend of mineral production recorded adjusted gains in September over the preceding month. The index of mineral production declined from 165.8 to 144.7. Nickel was exported in heavy volume, amounting to 14,265,000 pounds against 14,102,000 pounds in August. The statistics relating to copper, lead and zinc indicate some decline from the high point of the preceding month. Gold shipments were nearly maintained after seasonal adjustment, a very high level having been practically maintained during August and September. The shipments to the Mint and to external markets were 282,292 ounces against 301,312 ounces in August. Silver shipments showed a marked decline from the high point of August. Coal output was greater than in the preceding month, the index moving up from 76.9 to 84.1.

The decline in manufacturing production in September was of moderate proportions, the index dropping from 102.7 to 100.0. Owing mainly to expansion in flour production and in the export of cheese, the index of the manufacture of foodstuffs increased from 90.0 to 96.6. The release of tobacco showed a moderate decline after seasonal adjustment. Activity in the boot and shoe industry was accelerated in the latest month for which statistics are available. Imports of raw material by the textile industry showed recession, the imports of raw cotton being 5,857,000 pounds against 7,027,000.

The forestry group was less active in September, in spite of the fact that the output of newsprint was nearly maintained after seasonal adjustment. The export of planks and boards was at a considerably lower level than in August, the index being 57.0 against 76.7.

A striking development of the month was the further gain in the production of steel ingots. The output was 90,952 tons against 82,488. After seasonal adjustment, the production of pig iron also showed a considerable gain. The output of automobiles on the other hand was at a very low level, pending the introduction of new models. The gain in the imports of crude petroleum for use by the oil refining industry was less than normal for the season. The index dropped off from 240.8 to 225.3. The imports of crude rubber intended mainly for the manufacture of tires was at a considerably lower point than in August.

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Declines were shown in the business obtained by the construction industry, the index of contracts awarded dropping off from 82.0 to 59.9 and of building permits from 39.4 to 32.7.

The gain in the output of electric power was less than normal for the season, the daily production being 63,974,000 kilowatt hours against 59,714,000. The gain in carloadings was not equivalent to normal expectations for the season, the index dropping off from 72.1 to 69.6. Employment in retail and wholesale trade reflected expansion. External trade on the other hand, was not in such a large volume as in August, declines being shown in both imports and exports. The index of imports, after the usual adjustment, dropped from 80.5 to 77.6, while exports were down from 100.3 to 92.7. The post-war and recent trends in employment generally and in manufactures are shown in a chart appearing on page 3.

Indexes of Business Operations, September 1935 compared with
August 1935 and September 1934

| Indexes, 1926=100 | September 1934 | August, 1935 | September 1935 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Physical Volume Of Business | 97.1 | 107.9 | 101.9 |
| Industrial Production | 97.5 | 110.3 | 102.5 |
| Manufacturing | 99.5 | 102.7 | 100.0 |
| Mineral Production | 132.9 | 165.8 | 144.7 |
| Construction | 40.4 | 69.8 | 52.1 |
| Electric Power | 162.7 | 206.2 | 191.9 |
| Distribution | 96.2 | 101.3 | 100.1 |

Sharp Increase in Cheese Exports

The export of cheese in September was 159,503 cwt. of the value of \$1,745,102 compared with 76,508 cwt. at \$799,390 a year ago. This sharp increase was due to the large purchase by United Kingdom of 156,558 cwt. at \$1,703,601. Canadian cheese went to 19 other countries, the largest amount being to Newfoundland at \$7,272.

Export of Butter in September

The export of butter in September amounted to 220,300 pounds valued at \$49,311 compared with 32,700 at \$7,300 a year ago. The United Kingdom was the chief purchaser with 168,800 pounds at \$37,388.

Export of Milk and Its Products

The total value of the export of milk and its products in September was \$2,001,217, which was almost double the amount of a year ago. Condensed milk decreased from \$42,730 last year to \$26,796 and milk powder from \$33,709 to \$25,896 but evaporated milk rose from \$154,002 to \$197,487.

Export of Eggs

The export of eggs in September amounted to 40,556 dozen of the value of \$11,489 compared with 57,504 dozen at \$12,897 a year ago. The leading purchasers last month were Bermuda and the United Kingdom.

Asphalt Roofing Industry

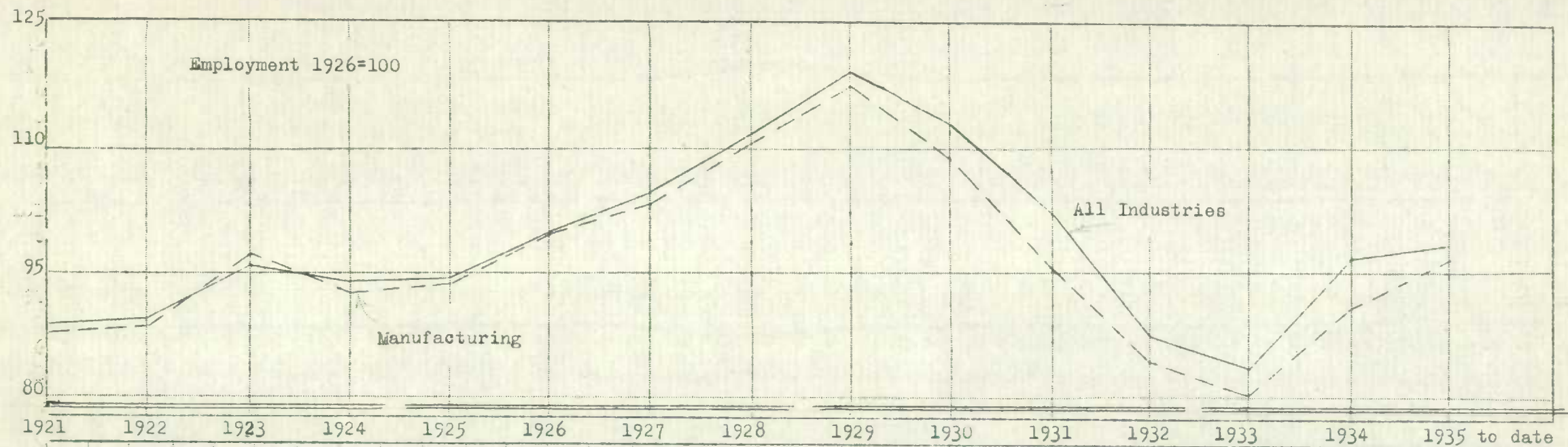
Asphalt roofing production in September was 132,544 squares and 1,359 tons compared with 130,026 squares and 1,559 tons a year ago. Production during the first nine months of 1935 totalled 906,838 squares and 11,815 tons compared with 996,838 squares and 12,950 tons last year.

Export of Electric Energy

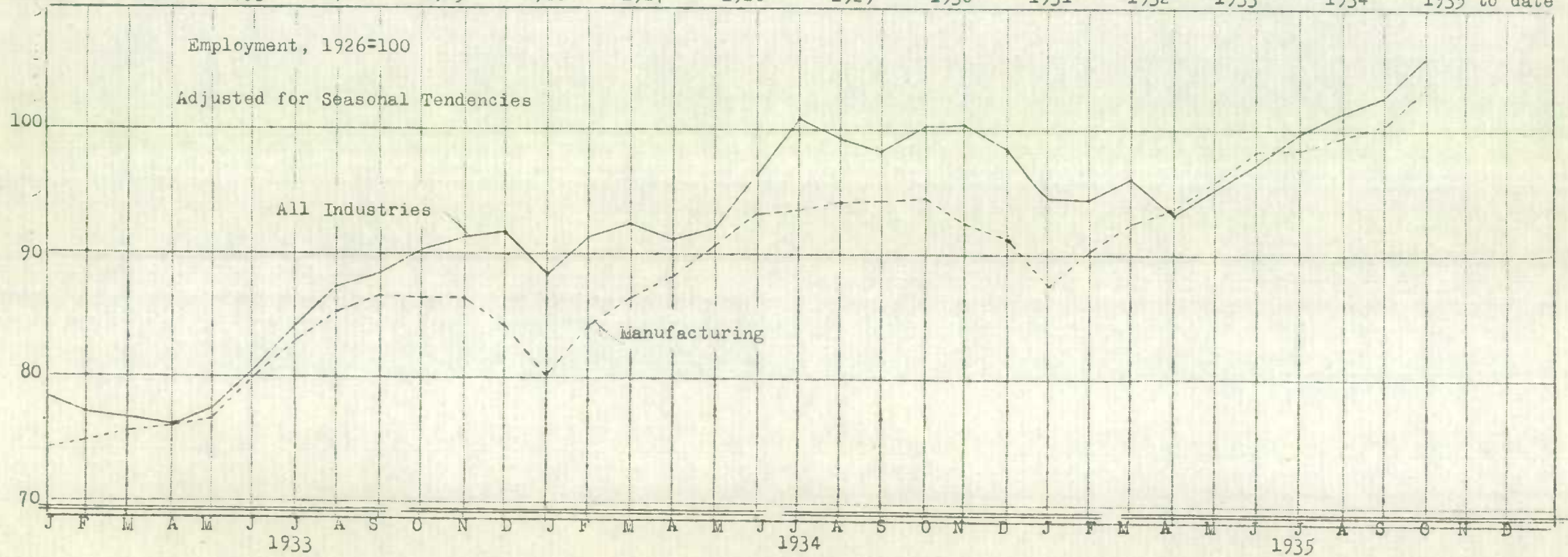
The export of electric energy to the United States in September was of the value of \$204,000. A year ago it was \$263,000.

Afghanistan Adopts Wireless

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Calcutta, writes that the Government of Afghanistan has placed with a United Kingdom firm a contract for the supply and erection of five wireless stations in the most important centres of Afghanistan. These stations are to be located at Kabul (the capital) and four other important centres, Maimana, Khanabad, Khost, and Divazungi. The Kabul station, according to the report, is to be equipped with a short wave transmitter capable of transmitting telegraphy and telephony as well as with two receiving installations. It will be able to communicate with the principal capitals of Western Europe, and with Moscow, Tokyo, Shanghai, and North America by means of directional aerials, while contact will be possible with Rio de Janeiro, Cape Town, and Melbourne by omni-directional aerials. It will be also possible, if desirable, to enlarge this fairly comprehensive scheme to include other places within the scope of the directional aerials provided wave-lengths are suitable.



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Exports to British Empire Countries in September

Domestic exports to British Empire countries in September totalled \$32,212,945 compared with \$30,657,397 last year, an increase of 5 per cent. The following were the exports to the leading countries with the 1934 figures in brackets: United Kingdom \$25,535,996 (\$24,538,909), Australia \$2,252,256 (\$1,883,134), British South Africa \$1,013,120 (\$709,061), New Zealand \$902,721 (\$731,926), Newfoundland \$681,684 (\$671,997), British India \$321,971 (\$384,338), Jamaica \$224,180 (\$260,409), Irish Free State \$192,397 (\$505,691), Trinidad and Tobago \$155,285 (\$170,247), Hong Kong \$130,760 (\$111,159), Bermuda \$123,706 (\$96,509), Malta \$35,203 (\$9,159).

Exports to Foreign Countries in September

Domestic exports to foreign countries in September totalled \$32,351,970 compared with \$27,477,739 a year ago, an increase of over 17 per cent. The following were the exports to leading countries with the 1934 figures in brackets: United States \$25,912,077 (\$20,864,890), Japan \$920,836 (\$1,027,248), Belgium \$363,676 (\$1,016,966), Netherlands \$646,787 (\$725,726), Norway \$457,835 (\$340,331), France \$433,951 (\$632,172), Italy \$335,459 (\$366,931), Argentina \$361,803 (\$425,726), Brazil \$315,861 (\$38,254), Germany \$203,256 (\$191,950), Mexico \$163,125 (\$149,342), Sweden \$156,789 (\$138,050).

Canada's Leading Markets in September

Canada's ten leading markets in September were as follows: United States \$25,912,077, United Kingdom \$25,535,996, Australia \$2,252,256, British South Africa \$1,013,120, Japan \$920,836, New Zealand \$902,721, Belgium \$363,676, Newfoundland \$681,684, Netherlands \$646,787, British West Indies \$555,439.

Exports to Empire Countries in Six Months

Domestic exports to Empire countries during the six months ending September amounted to \$171,650,000 compared with \$168,099,000 in the corresponding period last year. The following were the exports to leading countries of the British Commonwealth, with last year's figures in brackets: United Kingdom \$135,083,000 (\$133,538,000), Australia \$10,459,000 (\$8,912,000), British South Africa \$6,757,000 (\$6,346,000), New Zealand \$4,327,000 (\$4,496,000), Newfoundland \$3,418,000 (\$3,458,000).

Exports to Foreign Countries in Six Months

Domestic exports to Foreign countries during the six months ending September amounted to \$171,437,000 compared with \$148,934,000 in the same period last year. The following were the leading purchasing countries with last year's figures in brackets: United States \$131,373,000 (\$101,375,000), Japan \$6,097,000 (\$6,691,000), Belgium \$4,543,000 (\$6,267,000), Netherlands \$4,061,000 (\$6,911,000), France \$3,379,000 (\$4,824,000).

Canada's Best Customers in Six Months

The following were Canada's five leading markets in the first half of the current fiscal year, April to September: United Kingdom \$135,083,000, United States \$131,373,000, Australia \$10,459,000, British South Africa \$6,757,000, Japan \$6,097,000.

Imported Corn in Canada

Stocks of imported corn in Canada on October 11 included the following, with last year's figures in brackets: United States 1,557 (6,341,240) bushels; Argentine 572,957 (19,711); South African 1,764,913 (10,000).

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Carloadings continue to increase, amounting to 58,571 cars for the week ending October 12 as against 58,364 for the previous week and 51,560 a year ago. Compared with last year grain was heavier by 2,639 cars.

Exports to Empire Countries in September

| | 1934 | 1935 | Inc. or Dec. | Per Cent |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| British Empire | \$30,657,397 | 32,212,945 | / 1,555,548 | / 5.1 |
| Australia | 1,883,134 | 2,252,256 | / 369,122 | / 19.6 |
| British Guiana | 84,930 | 91,307 | / 6,377 | / 7.9 |
| British India | 334,838 | 321,971 | - 62,867 | - 16.3 |
| British S. Africa .. | 709,061 | 1,013,120 | / 304,059 | / 42.9 |
| British W. Indies... | 615,270 | 555,439 | - 59,831 | - 9.7 |
| Irish F. State | 505,691 | 192,397 | - 313,294 | - 62.1 |
| Newfoundland | 671,997 | 681,684 | / 9,687 | / 1.4 |
| New Zealand | ,731,926 | 902,721 | / 170,795 | / 23.3 |
| United Kingdom | 24,538,909 | 25,535,996 | / 997,087 | / 4.1 |

Exports to Foreign Countries in September

| | 1934 | 1935 | Inc. or Dec. | Per Cent |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| All Foreign Countries | \$27,477,739 | 32,351,970 | / 4,874,231 | / 17.7 |
| Argentina | 425,726 | 361,803 | - 63,923 | - 15.1 |
| Belgium | 1,016,966 | 863,676 | - 153,290 | - 15.1 |
| China | 221,148 | 261,204 | / 40,056 | / 18.1 |
| Colombia | 60,592 | 62,998 | / 2,406 | / 4.0 |
| France | 632,172 | 453,951 | - 198,221 | - 31.4 |
| Germany | 191,950 | 203,256 | / 11,306 | / 5.9 |
| Italy | 366,931 | 335,459 | - 31,472 | - 8.6 |
| Japan | 1,027,248 | 920,836 | - 106,412 | - 10.4 |
| Netherlands | 725,726 | 646,787 | - 78,939 | - 10.9 |
| Norway | 540,331 | 457,835 | - 117,504 | - 34.5 |
| United States | 20,864,890 | 25,912,077 | / 5,048,187 | / 24.2 |

Exports to Empire Countries in Six Months Ending September

| | 1934-35 | 1935-36 | Inc. or Dec. | Per Cent |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| British Empire..... | \$168,098,928 | 171,650,291 | / 3,551,363 | / 1.5 |
| Australia..... | 8,911,665 | 10,459,019 | / 1,547,354 | / 17.4 |
| British Guiana..... | 435,875 | 506,232 | / 70,357 | / 16.1 |
| British India..... | 2,323,513 | 1,325,732 | - 497,781 | - 21.4 |
| British S. Africa... | 6,346,290 | 6,757,413 | / 411,123 | / 6.5 |
| British W. Indies... | 3,849,882 | 3,608,346 | - 241,536 | - 6.3 |
| Irish F. State..... | 2,503,976 | 1,302,148 | - 1,201,828 | - 48.0 |
| Newfoundland..... | 3,458,467 | 3,418,184 | - 40,283 | - 1.2 |
| New Zealand..... | 3,496,116 | 4,326,593 | / 830,477 | / 23.8 |
| United Kingdom..... | 133,588,306 | 135,083,101 | / 1,494,795 | / 1.1 |

Exports to Foreign Countries in Six Months Ending September

| | 1934-35 | 1935-36 | Inc. or Dec. | Per Cent |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| All Foreign Countries | \$148,933,615 | 171,436,889 | / 22,503,274 | / 15.1 |
| Argentina..... | 2,061,113 | 2,750,667 | / 689,554 | / 33.5 |
| Belgium..... | 6,266,797 | 4,543,255 | - 1,723,542 | - 27.5 |
| China..... | 1,930,294 | 1,938,795 | / 85,501 | / 3.0 |
| Colombia..... | 423,670 | 432,506 | / 8,836 | / 13.9 |
| France..... | 4,823,398 | 3,378,852 | - 1,445,046 | - 30.0 |
| Germany..... | 3,396,921 | 1,592,188 | - 1,804,733 | - 53.1 |
| Italy..... | 1,567,433 | 1,165,171 | - 402,262 | - 25.3 |
| Japan..... | 6,691,003 | 6,097,352 | - 593,651 | - 8.9 |
| Netherlands..... | 6,910,590 | 4,060,630 | - 2,849,960 | - 41.2 |
| Norway..... | 2,477,549 | 2,335,507 | - 142,042 | - 5.7 |
| United States..... | 101,374,755 | 131,373,344 | / 29,998,589 | / 29.6 |

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending October 11 amounted to 16,647,313 bushels, against 18,513,933 in the previous week and 15,440,267 in the same week last year. Receipts for the week follow, with last year's figures in brackets: Manitoba 610,916 (1,072,379) bushels; Saskatchewan 3,036,259 (6,380,893); Alberta 7,993,136 (7,936,995). Crop year to date: Manitoba 10,477,254 (22,922,166) bushels; Saskatchewan 65,470,623 (52,089,405); Alberta 33,159,484 (34,632,269); Total 114,107,361 (109,643,841).

Refined Sugar Imports

Refined sugar imports in September amounted to 850,400 lb., practically all from the United States. Exports of refined sugar were down from September last year. The figure for September, 1935, was 137,500 lb. and last year 326,000. The month's export went largely to Newfoundland.

Raw Sugar

Imports of raw sugar in September amounted to 72,017,400 lb. compared with 90,015,500 in September last year. The month's import came from the following countries: British Guiana 4,302,000 lb., British South Africa 21,304,000, Barbados 8,478,100, Jamaica 23,033,100, Trinidad 9,966,500, Smaller British West Indies 225,600, Fiji 3,677,400, and Australia 1,030,100.

Automobiles in September

Production of automobiles in Canada numbered 5,323 in September, a decline of 31 per cent from the July production and nine per cent from September of last year. The output included 3,819 passenger cars and 1,504 trucks. Of the cars made for sale in Canada during the month 1,109 were passenger cars and 416 trucks, the balance being intended for export. Production during the first nine months of the year totalled 137,350 compared with 108,681 in the same period of 1934 and 56,689 in 1933.

Production of Iron and Steel

Production of pig iron in Canada during September amounted to 54,360 tons as compared with 43,019 in September 1934. The total for the month was made up of 40,167 tons of basic iron, 8,644 foundry iron, and 5,549 of malleable iron. The cumulative total for the nine months of the year aggregated 419,064 tons compared with 279,090 and 133,870 in the corresponding periods of 1934 and 1933, respectively.

Ferro-alloys produced in September amounted to 4,513 tons, compared with 3,893 in August and 1,147 in September last year. The output of steel ingots and direct castings advanced to 90,952 from 82,483 in the previous month and a marked increase of 58 per cent over the 57,489 tons in September 1934. The nine month total for primary steel production was 647,704 tons, compared with 535,162 in 1934 and 266,829 in 1933.

Rigid Insulating Board Industry

Shipments of rigid insulating board in Canada during September amounted to 2,693,568 s.f. compared with 2,200,948 a year ago. The month's production included the following: 1,777,697 s.f. of panel board, 339,780 s.f. of plaster base board, 339,994 s.f. of roof boards, and miscellaneous boards 136,097 s.f.

New Motor Vehicle Sales in September

New motor vehicles sold in Canada in September totalled 3,987 units, compared with 4,010 in September last year and 3,441 in the same month of 1933. Sales by provinces, with corresponding figures for last year in brackets follow: Maritimes, 363 (276); Quebec, 667 (618); Ontario, 1,746 (2,060); Manitoba, 225 (271); Saskatchewan, 283 (197); Alberta, 400 (314); and British Columbia, 303 (274).

The cumulative total for the first nine months of 1935 was 34,435, a gain of 26.5 per cent over the 66,763 for the same period in 1934 and more than twice the number sold in the first nine months of 1933.

Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks

Higher prices in both gold and base metals groups were responsible for a modest advance of the general mining stocks index, as indicated by 118.1 for the week of October 17 compared with 116.3 for the week of October 10. During the same interval in 1934 this index was 137.9.

August Gold Production a
New High Monthly Record

Gold production in August set up a new high monthly record. The output was 294,361 ounces, as against 285,372 in July and 265,540 in August, 1934. The following was the production by provinces with the July figures in brackets: Ontario 193,266 (187,907) ounces, Quebec 41,790 (40,236), British Columbia 38,459 (38,734), Manitoba and Saskatchewan 12,965 which was an increase of 11.4 per cent over July, Yukon alluvial 7,208 (4,814), Nova Scotia 660 (2,033).

Jewellery and scrap receipts at the Royal Canadian Mint in August contained 4,121 ounces, and during the first eight months of 1935 the total was 32,310.

The average price of gold on the New York market in Canadian funds during August was \$35.09 per ounce. Valued at that price the Canadian output in August was worth \$10,329,127 compared with \$10,010,350 in July when the average price was \$35.08.

Railway Traffic in July

Revenue freight carried by Canadian railways during July increased from 5,370,305 tons for June of this year and 5,493,412 for July last year to 5,589,073 tons. Total wheat tonnage was 44,010 above last year's, but all other grain recorded decreases. Animal products were light throughout except hides and leather and miscellaneous, and the total was down by 25,032 tons, or 12.6 per cent. All but three commodities under mine products recorded increases, bringing the total from 1,852,426 tons in July 1934 to 1,914,119. Forest products increased from 598,612 tons to 621,213, increases of 57,304 of lumber, timber, etc. and of 4,293 of ties more than offsetting decreases in the other commodities. All but seven of the commodities under manufactures and miscellaneous recorded increases and the total of 1,554,477 tons was 61,520 above the July, 1934, total. There were no very large increases, but each of the other eighteen commodity classes showed substantial improvements.

Asbestos Production Increased in August

Asbestos production in Canada during August rose to 23,119 tons from the July total of 15,398 and the August, 1934, output of 15,530. Shipments during the eight months ending August totalled 121,263 tons as compared with 93,494 in the corresponding months of 1934.

Canada exported 18,332 tons of asbestos in August; the United States received 85.3 per cent of this tonnage. During July 14,485 tons were exported of which the United States received 73.5 per cent.

Imports of asbestos products into Canada in August were valued at \$58,980 or 7.4 per cent below the value of the preceding month's importations. A decline of 12.2 per cent was recorded in the value of brake and clutch lining imports.

Character of the September Exports

A strong feature of the Canadian export trade in September was the increase in the shipments of nickel. These rose to \$3,676,000 from \$1,933,000 a year ago. Exports of that metal to the United Kingdom increased from \$774,000 to \$1,316,000 and to the United States from \$840,000 to \$1,596,000. There was also a sharp increase in the export of copper which rose from \$1,875,000 to \$2,636,000. The increase to the United Kingdom was from \$855,000 to \$1,577,000 but the export to the United States declined from \$845,000 to \$431,000. Raw gold, lead and silver increased but aluminium dropped from \$1,806,000 to \$567,000.

There was an increase in the export of newsprint paper from \$6,963,000 to \$7,737,000, the main increase being to the United States from \$5,187,000 to \$5,685,000 and to the United Kingdom from \$385,000 to \$720,000. Planks and boards declined from \$2,404,000 to \$2,263,000 the consignments to the United Kingdom dropping from \$1,656,000 to \$1,203,000. Pulpwood to the United States declined from \$1,037,000 to \$942,000, but wood pulp to all countries rose from \$2,124,000 to \$2,221,000.

The export of grains dropped from \$17,128,000 to \$15,091,000, wheat going from \$15,323,000 to \$14,670,000. The wheat export to the United Kingdom went down from \$9,713,000 to \$8,656,000 but to the United States rose from \$2,767,000 to \$4,902,000. Fruits increased from \$525,000 to \$586,000 but alcoholic beverages declined from

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\$919,000 to \$908,000 owing to smaller requirements by the United States. Wheatflour rose from \$1,452,000 to \$1,439,000, Great Britain being the chief purchaser. Vegetables increased from \$231,000 to \$408,000 but rubber manufactures dropped from \$1,053,000 to \$1,022,000.

There was a considerable revival in the export of cheese which increased from \$799,000 to \$1,745,000, the great bulk of it going to the United Kingdom as usual. Butter exports rose from \$7,000 to \$49,000, consignments to the United Kingdom being resumed. Whereas there was none a year ago, the September amount was \$37,000. Fish rose from \$2,262,000 to \$2,514,000, the amount to the United Kingdom rising from \$793,000 to \$1,136,000. Meats rose from \$1,217,000 to \$1,462,000, the bulk as usual going to Great Britain. Raw hides increased from \$70,000 to \$383,000. The cattle export increased from \$341,000 to \$342,000, the export to the United Kingdom declining from \$293,000 to \$6,000 but to the United States increasing from \$37,000 to \$321,000.

The export of automobiles rose from \$1,367,000 to \$1,670,000, although the number sent to the United Kingdom declined sharply. The value fell from \$204,000 to \$81,000. Farm implements rose from \$213,000 to \$419,000, machinery from \$335,000 to \$503,000, and iron pigs and ingots from \$46,000 to \$299,000. The export of the last named to the United Kingdom was nil a year ago but last month was \$174,000.

As has already been stated in the Bulletin the September exports increased from \$58,136,000 to \$64,565,000, those to the United Kingdom increasing from \$24,539,000 to \$25,536,000 and to the United States from \$20,865,000 to \$25,912,000.

World Wheat Situation

For the first two and a half months of the new crop season, the most important factors in the wheat situation could be enumerated as follows:

1. Low world shipments as a reflection of ample European crops and the absence of "cheap" wheat for export.
2. Slackening pressure of Southern Hemisphere wheat with dwindling supplies.
3. Small supplies on passage to Europe and in United Kingdom and European ports.
4. Russia shipping moderate quantities at firm prices.
5. Strong, but erratic, prices with overseas markets stronger than North American.
6. Persistence of narrow spreads in C.I.F. prices at Liverpool.
7. Unsatisfactory sales of Canadian wheat overseas offset by larger shipments to the United States.
8. "World" wheat crop of 1935 still placed above that of 1934, but with considerable difference in regional distribution.
9. Some rains in drought-stricken Argentina but sub-normal crop indicated.
10. Sharp rise in Canadian visible supplies, resulting from favourable threshing weather and heavy marketings.

During the first eleven weeks of the 1935-36 season, total world shipments have amounted to 94.6 million bushels compared with 119.1 million a year ago -- a reduction of 20.6 per cent. One month ago, the reduction amounted to 28 per cent, so an improvement is evident. The Southern Hemisphere countries are following their usual policy of postponing the contraction of shipments as long as possible, with the obvious intention of letting their new crop year -- and even the latter part of the new crop year -- bear the full brunt of the necessary reduction. Despite this tendency, the total North American shipments are gaining steadily over those of Argentina and Australia, although they are still far below the level of shipments in the first eleven weeks of 1934-35. North American shipments to date total about 32 million bushels, Argentine 26 million, Australia 17 million, Russia 10 million and other countries 9 million.

Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices

Prices were generally firmer for the week ending October 17 and the index for 112 common stocks continued upward, mounting from 96.3 for the week of October 10 to 99.0. The comparative index for October 18, 1934, was 88.2

Increase in Passengers on Electric Railways

Canadian electric street and suburban railways showed an increase in the number of passengers carried in 1934 for the first time since 1929 with a total of 595,144,000 fare passengers as against 585,385,000 in 1933. The freight carried was 1,940,000 tons which was the largest since 1931.

Of the 39 systems operating only 12 did not show increases over 1933 and the net result of all railways was an increase of 9,759,000 passengers or 1.67 per cent. The Montreal system which carried nearly one-third of all the traffic showed an increase of less than one per cent, the Toronto system improved 2.3 per cent and the British Columbia Electric Railway increased 2.4 per cent. The Ottawa, Hamilton and Edmonton railways showed increases of 4.5 per cent, 4.3 per cent and 6.6 per cent, respectively. The Winnipeg railway carried 0.6 per cent fewer passengers, the Quebec system was down by 1.3 per cent and the Calgary railway by 4.9 per cent. These decreases however, were considerably less than those recorded in 1933.

Gross revenues showed the first improvement in five years, increasing from \$39,384,000 in 1933 to \$40,048,000. Operating expenses increased only \$119,489 or by 0.4 per cent and net operating revenues were increased by \$544,682 or 4.75 per cent. The net income of all railways increased from \$5,071,000 in 1933 to \$6,191,000.

Although the car and bus miles increased from 119,162,796 to 120,035,625 miles or by 0.7 per cent, the number of conductors, motormen and bus operators was reduced from 8,098 in 1933 to 7,808 or by 3.6 per cent. The total pay roll of all employees was reduced from \$18,692,000 to \$18,546,000 or by 0.78 per cent, for a reduction in the total number of employees of 339 or 0.2 per cent.

Imported Lobsters

Canned lobster from British South Africa! That is what the trade returns for September tell us. We got 156 pounds from that country and reports say that more is on the way.

Right or wrong we have the idea in this country that the lobster of the Maritime Provinces is supreme. In fact it is so supreme in the British market that the imports from Canada overwhelm all other varieties.

Cod was once the chief catch of the Canadian fisherman on the Atlantic but now it is lobster. He took 37 million pounds last year from the sea which, although considerably smaller than the catch of 48 million a year or two ago, is still a large harvest. Last year's catch was valued at \$3,210,000.

Accidents on Electric Railways

There were four passengers, two employees and 49 other persons killed in accidents on Canadian electric railways in 1934. This total of 55 was an increase of 22 persons or 67 per cent over the 1933 total but it was smaller than the total of any other year since 1925. The 49 other persons included 26 pedestrians, 21 motorists and 2 others.

The number of persons injured amounted to 2,680, which was the smallest number since 1921. These included 1,602 passengers, 443 pedestrians, 207 motorists, 65 occupants of other vehicles, 101 conductors and motormen, 20 bus operators, 134 other employees and 108 other persons.

An analysis of the classes of vehicles involved in these accidents shows the following averages per million miles run: buses, 0.2933 persons killed and 20.416 injured; one-man cars, 0.5242 persons killed and 16.180 injured; cars operated by two men, 0.3934 persons killed and 28.039 injured. The bus mileage includes a small amount made by buses with two men in charge. Usually the heavy runs with dense street traffic are assigned to cars operated by two men on systems operating both classes of car and this would have an effect on the number of accidents per mile run. The injuries are not classified into major and minor, and consequently must be considered as approximately.

the same each year. It would be a mistake to consider the operators of electric cars and buses operated by the electric railway companies as responsible for all these accidents, but they were involved in them. Also several years' records should be analysed before conclusions are drawn as to the relative safety of each class of vehicle.

Talc and Soapstone

The value of talc and soapstone produced in 1934 totalled \$180,777 compared with \$186,749 in 1933 and \$159,038 in 1932. The combined value of these minerals shipped in 1934 represents a decrease from the preceding year of 3.2 per cent. The value of exports at \$95,823 reveals a decline from \$116,950 for 1933; of the 1934 exports 7,858 tons valued at \$81,794 went to the United States and 937 tons at \$12,376 to the United Kingdom. The trend in domestic consumption was generally satisfactory with increases recorded in the paints, pulp and paper, roofing materials and soaps and cleaning preparations industries; consumption of talc and chalk in the toilet preparations industry fell of from 868,952 pounds in 1933 to 723,969 pounds in 1934.

The Canadian talc production in 1934, as for some years past, came chiefly from important deposits of foliated white talc located near Madoc, Ontario; two companies operate mines and mills in this area and produce various grades of high quality talc. Preparation of the mineral for the market includes crushing, drying, grinding and bolting; the products from these mills are marketed in Canada, United States and Europe. Both companies were in continuous operation throughout 1934.

In British Columbia shipments of talc were made in 1934 from Anderson and Sooke Lakes; most of the production in this province is consumed in the manufacture of roofing materials.

Export of Coal Oil

There were 177,761 gallons of coal oil exported to Newfoundland in September, valued at \$26,259, which with 4,472 gallons to St. Pierre and 260 to Bermuda made a total of 182,493 gallons, compared with 895 in August and 13,526 in September 1934. Gasoline and naphtha exports totalled 399,992 gallons at \$60,281, most of it going to Newfoundland. This was about half the export of a year ago.

Export of Paints

The export of Canadian paints in September totalled in value \$51,542 compared with \$29,287 a year ago. More than half of last month's export went to the United Kingdom, with Cuba second and Newfoundland third. Canadian paints went to 26 other countries.

Export of Meats in September

The September export of meats was of the value of \$1,462,478 compared with \$1,217,375 a year ago. As usual the United Kingdom was the chief market and the value of the export to that country last month was \$1,244,199. The largest item was bacon and hams which amounted to \$1,133,220 compared with \$889,128 last year. The amount to the United Kingdom was \$1,097,608.

The following were the totals of other meats with the 1934 figures in brackets: Fresh beef \$75,711 (\$92,634); pickled pork \$27,168 (\$7,446); mutton and lamb \$2,447 (\$4,458); fresh pork chiefly to the United States \$47,517 (\$1,761); canned meats \$15,890 (\$19,348); dry salted pork \$8,604 (\$4,012); pickled beef \$3,851 (\$1,230); game \$135 (\$253); poultry \$6,072 (\$3,207); soups \$87,057 (\$151,834).

Lard and Sausage Casings

Heavy purchases by the United Kingdom caused a sharp increase in the export of lard in September which was valued at \$129,357 compared with \$1,734 a year ago.

The export of sausage casings was \$93,277 as against \$125,354 last year. United Kingdom was the chief purchaser at \$66,490.

Exports to Abyssinia

During the past six months Canadian exports to Abyssinia have amounted to only \$280.

Imports from British Empire Countries in September

Imports from British Empire Countries in September totalled \$14,643,703, compared with \$13,239,429 last year, an increase of 10 per cent. The following were the imports from the leading countries, with the 1934 figures in brackets: United Kingdom \$9,729,408 (\$9,321,257), Australia \$873,314 (\$847,623), British South Africa \$678,697 (\$236,718), Jamaica \$561,888 (\$293,010), British India \$554,313 (\$499,289), Straits Settlements \$475,599 (\$158,256), Barbados \$370,636 (\$615,527), Newfoundland \$325,452 (\$207,048), Ceylon \$274,960 (\$217,124), Trinidad \$250,052 (\$73,104), British Guiana \$129,036 (\$152,561), New Zealand \$123,920 (\$103,240).

Imports from Foreign Countries in September

Imports from foreign countries in September totalled \$30,045,760, compared with \$28,968,173 last year, an increase of over 3½ per cent. The following were the imports from leading countries, with the 1934 figures in brackets: United States \$24,195,166 (\$23,740,068), Germany \$946,502 (\$755,182), France \$615,925 (\$616,090), Netherlands \$451,979 (\$387,086), Peru \$420,990 (\$274,571), Colombia \$451,244 (\$452,807), Belgium \$379,734 (\$303,705), Argentina \$340,025 (\$239,836), China \$296,510 (\$142,320), Japan \$241,930 (\$322,562), Dutch East Indies \$239,906 (\$17,308), Czechoslovakia \$237,396 (\$201,935), Italy \$211,185 (\$165,015), Switzerland \$205,502 (\$234,823).

Countries in which Canada made Leading Purchases in September

The ten countries in which Canada made leading purchases in September were as follows: United States \$24,195,166, United Kingdom \$9,729,408, Germany \$946,502, Australia \$873,314, British South Africa \$678,697, France \$615,925, Jamaica \$561,888, British India \$554,313, Straits Settlements \$475,599, Netherlands \$451,979.

Imports from Empire Countries in Six Months

Imports from British Empire countries during the six months ending September amounted to \$93,652,494 compared with \$80,296,935 in the corresponding period last year. The following were the imports from leading countries of the British Commonwealth, with last year's figures in brackets: United Kingdom \$61,325,409 (\$57,155,167), Australia \$4,763,244 (\$3,630,365), British India \$3,429,260 (\$3,424,913), Straits Settlements \$3,216,557 (\$655,036), Jamaica \$2,710,525 (\$2,512,237), British South Africa \$2,597,714 (\$1,043,646), British Guiana \$2,479,381 (\$980,104), Trinidad \$2,185,523 (\$856,867), Barbados \$2,101,973 (\$3,711,404), New Zealand \$1,574,861 (\$1,773,639), Ceylon \$1,486,940 (\$916,704), British East Africa \$1,367,429 (\$633,197), Newfoundland \$1,126,559 (\$767,151).

Imports from Foreign Countries in Six Months

Imports from foreign countries during the six months ending September amounted to \$186,919,567 compared with \$183,449,758 in the corresponding period last year. The following were the countries from which the leading purchases were made, with last year's figures in brackets: United States \$154,576,086 (\$150,500,046), Germany \$4,957,500 (\$5,103,699), France \$3,412,583 (\$3,290,283), Colombia \$2,510,269 (\$3,500,392), Netherlands \$2,405,066 (\$1,932,184), Belgium \$2,360,009 (\$1,822,493), Japan \$1,880,344 (\$1,999,846), Peru \$1,862,642 (\$1,461,398), China \$1,674,798 (\$1,165,868), Argentina \$1,664,794 (\$1,727,679), Switzerland \$1,083,101 (\$1,125,912), Italy \$1,061,264 (\$1,429,596), Czechoslovakia \$1,021,096 (\$882,803).

Countries in which Canada made Leading Purchases in Six Months

The ten countries in which Canada made leading purchases during the six months ending September were as follows: United States \$154,576,086, United Kingdom \$61,325,409, Germany \$4,957,500, Australia \$4,763,244, British India \$3,429,260, France \$3,412,583,

Sport in British Malaya

Here are some interesting notes on sport in British Malaya, sent by the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Singapore. The total population of the country is just over 4,000,000, of which 2,000,000 are Malays, 1,600,000 Chinese, over 500,000 British Indians, some 60,000 Japanese, Arabs and other Orientals, 17,000 Europeans, and 17,000 Eurasians. Each group of the population takes part in athletics, he says, but unquestionably sports are growing in popularity.

This being a tropical country, summer sports may be enjoyed throughout the whole year, although certain games are played only during the wet season (November to March) and others only during the dry (April to October) season. For the European population, which is predominantly of British origin, active games are popularly considered to be necessary for the promotion of good health in the tropics. The other groups comprising the population have taken up games within recent years purely for sport and enjoyment.

Soccer -- This game is by far the most popular, both from the standpoint of general interest and sales. The smallest school, Malay, Chinese, or Indian community, has some sort of field where the game is played, and there are numerous clubs for all groups, including the European civil and defence populations. The recognized season for league and inter-club games is from March until the middle of August, but the sport is enjoyed throughout the year in the schools and native communities.

Rugby -- The English game is played and European clubs are the only participants. The season is during the wet months (October to January).

Badminton -- This game is enjoying a wave of popularity in British Malaya. Five years ago it was scarcely known; to-day it is played here probably more than in any other country, considering the population, the business in supplies exceeding that for tennis. The game is especially popular among the Chinese, who have dozens of clubs and have developed some excellent players. It is played principally during the wet season as a substitute for tennis, but many of the Chinese clubs play the year round. While there are a few indoor courts, the play is for the most part outdoors on grass, clay or tiled courts.

Cricket -- Cricket is popular among the European and Indian communities during the dry season (April to October).

Golf -- This is a very popular all-year game, especially among the Europeans, although better-class Chinese, Indians, and Japanese have started to play during the last few years. Singapore has five courses, two of which are of a high standard. Each of the other main cities, Malacca, Kuala, Lumpur, Penang and Ipoh, have good golf courses.

Tennis -- This game can be played the year round, but in the dry season (March to October) it is at its height. Practically every European home and many of the well-to-do Chinese and other Oriental homes have their own tennis courts, and there are also a number of tennis clubs.

Hockey -- Ground hockey, like cricket, is played only by the European, Eurasian, and Indian communities.

Swimming -- This is an all-year sport, enjoyed for the most part in enclosed salt-water or fresh-water pools because of the danger of sharks in the sea. Singapore, Penang, and Ipoh have splendid European swimming clubs, and the Chinese population have a number with salt-water pools. Water polo is played by the Europeans and Chinese.

Polo -- There are European polo clubs at Singapore, Kuala, Lumpur, and Penang, but the game does not enjoy general popularity.

Baseball -- The hard-ball game was introduced into Singapore a few years ago by American and Japanese enthusiasts. At the present time there are some half dozen Japanese teams in a league, and most of the equipment used is imported from Japan. The soft-ball game, so popular in Canada, is unknown here.

Rayon from Mulberry Branches

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Hong Kong reports that discussions are under way in the Province of Kwantung for the establishment of a factory for the production of rayon from mulberry branches. Tentative plans call for fitting out the factory with machines of local manufacture, with a few from foreign sources. However, it is probable that manufacturing operations will not begin until near the end of the present year.

The Dominion total was \$2,426,000,000 in September against \$2,581,000,000 in the same month of last year, a decline of 6 p.c. The Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were the only economic areas to show gains in this comparison. The improvement in the Maritime Provinces was nearly 5 p.c. Slight recessions were shown in Montreal and the Province of Quebec. The decline in Toronto was 14 p.c. and the net result for the province of Ontario was a drop of 13.2 p.c. The declines in the Prairie Provinces were inconsiderable, amounting to 2.2 p.c. for the total and 1.1 p.c. for Winnipeg. The gain in British Columbia and Vancouver was 6.8 p.c. and 4.7 p.c., respectively.

The cumulative total in the thirty-two clearing centres of Canada for the first nine months of 1935 was \$22,685,000,000 as against \$23,324,000,000 in the same period of 1934. The Maritime Provinces and British Columbia showed gains, while the other three economic areas were on lower levels. The gain in the Maritime Provinces was 4.3 p.c. The city of Quebec was the only reporting centre of the province of the same name to show an increase. The net result for the province was a decline of 3.8 p.c., while the city of Montreal declined 4.7 p.c.

The drop in Ontario was 3 p.c., Toronto being off 3.5 p.c. Ten of the 13 centres recorded gains in this comparison. The decline in the Prairie Provinces was 2.1 p.c. and in Winnipeg nearly 5 p.c. Eight centres out of the ten in the Prairie Provinces gained in this comparison. The increase in British Columbia was 1.2 p.c., reflecting increases in Victoria and New Westminster. A slight decline was shown in Vancouver.

September Exports of Planks and Boards

The September export of planks and boards was of the value of \$2,262,825 compared with \$2,404,450 a year ago. The United Kingdom was the leading market during the month with \$1,202,574, United States \$761,496, Australia \$173,617, New Zealand \$16,665, Italy \$16,249, China \$15,814, Chile \$10,700, British India \$9,516.

The Douglas Fir exports amounted to 46,622,000 ft. at \$681,933, about the same as a year ago when they were 42,135,000 ft. at \$678,301. The leading purchasers were the United Kingdom \$463,983, United States \$79,583, Australia \$53,633, New Zealand \$15,968, China \$15,814, Trinidad \$9,535, Douglas Fir went to 21 countries.

Square Timber Exports

The export of Douglas Fir square timber during September amounted to 7,254,000 ft. valued at \$97,791 compared with 10,525,000 at \$148,512 a year ago. Australia at \$42,194, the United Kingdom at \$34,837 and China at \$15,440 were the large purchasers during the month. Hardwood square timber exports amounted to 139,000 ft. at \$7,942 and white pine 63,000 at \$8,107, the bulk going to the United Kingdom.

Gold Exports

Raw gold exported during September amounted to 15,211 ounces at \$524,502 as compared with 14,326 at \$434,821 in September, 1934. The entire export went to the United States.

Gold bullion to the amount of 363,698 ounces at \$12,693,700 also went to the United States. In September last year the export was 159,054 ounces at \$5,431,000.

Copper Exports

Copper exports during September were worth \$2,636,000 as against \$1,875,000 a year ago. Included in the total were the following: ore, matte, regulus, etc. 34,584 cwt. at \$172,935, blister 45,488 cwt. at \$373,273, old and scrap 4,146 cwt. at \$22,721, ingots, bars, etc. 230,116 cwt. at \$1,744,812, rods, sheets, etc. 29,056 cwt. at \$246,899.

Silver Exports

Silver bullion exports in September amounted to 1,066,024 ounces at \$697,118 compared with 1,182,331 ounces at \$583,279 a year ago. The amount sent to the United States was 986,754 ounces and the remainder to the United Kingdom. The export of silver in ore, concentrates, etc. amounted to 85,150 ounces at \$54,800, going to the United States, Belgium and Germany.

September Export of Nickel

The following were the exports of nickel during September: matte or speiss, United Kingdom \$522,936, Norway \$188,632, United States \$185,302, Netherlands \$161,406; fine nickel, United States \$1,375,589, United Kingdom \$792,928, Italy \$224,207, Netherlands \$149,950, Japan \$25,009, France \$14,632, New Zealand \$435; Nickel oxide, United States \$34,978. The total export was valued at \$3,676,000 compared with \$1,933,000 a year ago.

Imports of Butter in September

Imports of butter in September amounted to 44,593 pounds compared with 11,828 a year ago. The quantity from New Zealand was 28,000 pounds at \$5,411 and from the United States 16,545 pounds at \$5,218.

September Imports of Cheese

September imports of cheese were valued at \$18,121 as against \$16,136 a year ago. The countries of origin were as follows: Italy 26,260 lb. at \$6,696, New Zealand 16,098 at \$1,492, Switzerland 11,350 at \$3,431, United States 9,751 at \$2,883, Norway 6,411 at \$1,134, Netherlands 6,395 at \$786, Finland 4,835 at \$943, United Kingdom 1,689 at \$678, France 293 at \$77.

Imported Eggs

There were 800 dozen eggs in the shell imported in September, of the value of \$340, coming from the United States and Hong Kong, and 1,411 pounds of frozen eggs at \$1,365 from United States and China. Eggs in the shell were somewhat less than a year ago but frozen eggs more than double.

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base=100 recoded from 73.2 for the week ending October 11 to 73.0 for the week ending October 18. Price changes were numerous and of uncertain pattern. Advances outweighed declines in Animal Products and Textiles while reductions were more numerous in Vegetables, Wood Products, Non-Ferrous Metals and Non-Metallic Minerals.

Vegetable Products fell from 68.9 to 68.3. Fresh fruits, raw rubber, raw sugar and vegetables were up slightly but grains, with the exception of flax, were easier and with milled products and vegetable oils forced the index lower. Animal Products rose from 72.8 to 73.4. Livestock shipments to the principal stockyards were smaller than in recent weeks but the quality was ordinary and prices were easier except for calves and bacon hogs. Fresh meat prices sagged slightly but cured meats, hides, leather and milk products were firmer. Increased prices were reported for oils and fats while grade A eggs at Montreal reached a high for the year.

Raw silk also rose to new heights and with silk hosiery and cloth increased the index for Textiles from 68.9 to 69.2. Price changes in Wood Products were more numerous than usual. Spruce, pulp and furniture showed strength but recessions in fir and cedar proved of more importance and the index eased from 64.9 to 64.8. Non-Ferrous Metals dropped from 74.5 to 73.5 with weakness evident throughout the list, and reductions in petroleum products decreased the index for Non-Metallic Minerals from 85.3 to 85.0. Iron and Chemicals remained unchanged at 87.1 and 77.0 respectively.

Canadian Farm Products fell from 66.3 to 65.2. Lower grain prices were largely responsible for lowering the index for Field Products from 60.7 to 58.8 while increases in hides and eggs outweighed a decline in livestock and advanced the Animal index from 75.6 to 75.8.

Pig Lead Exports

Pig lead exports amounted to 184,886 cwt. at \$542,076 in September, as against 226,480 cwt. at \$397,556 in September last year. Lead in ore valued at \$23,482 went almost entirely to Germany. A year ago the value was \$18,324.

Straits Settlements 33,216,557, Jamaica 2,710,525, British South Africa 2,597,714, Colombia 2,510,269.

Wheat in Store

Canadian wheat in store on October 18 amounted to 261,509,251 bushels as against 254,978,725 a week ago and 245,533,971 on October 19, 1934. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 27,723,124 bushels compared with 17,771,567 a year ago. United States wheat in Canada amounted to two bushels, the same as last year. Wheat in transit on the Lakes is reported as 5,442,809 bushels compared with 5,973,062 a week ago.

Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending October 18 amounted to 2,045,111 bushels as compared with 2,599,319 in the previous week and 2,675,705 in the week of October 19 last year. Clearances by ports follow, with last year's figures in brackets: Montreal 1,201,578 (543,976); Vancouver-New Westminster 536,533 (\$1,745,729); United States Ports 307,000 (386,000). Crop year to date: Montreal 12,981,125 (10,339,208); Vancouver-New Westminster 4,417,232 (9,411,326); United States Ports 3,295,000 (7,981,000); Churchill 2,407,000 (4,049,877); Sorel 1,927,753 (1,767,093); Quebec 88,371 (1,078,360); Total 25,119,481 (34,626,864).

Copper Production in August

Production of copper in Canada during August amounted to 32,603,557 pounds compared with 30,965,129 in July and 32,647,984 in August 1934. Quotations for electrolytic copper on the London market in August averaged 8.00627 cents per pound, giving the month's output a value of \$2,610,329. During the eight months ending August the Canadian output totalled 278,579,178 pounds, an increase of 16.7 per cent over the same period of 1934.

Nickel Production in August

The Canadian production of nickel in August totalled 10,869,647 pounds as compared with 10,189,261 in July and 14,257,921 in August 1934. Output during the eight months ending August amounted to 84,690,789 pounds or 4 per cent below the production during the period January to August 1934.

Vital Statistics for September

Births registered in 67 cities and towns of Canada, having a population of 10,000 and over, in September numbered 6,498, deaths 3,556 and marriages 3,762, as compared with 6,524 births, 3,399 deaths and 3,590 marriages in September last year, showing a very slight decline in births and increases of $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent in deaths and marriages, respectively.

Births registered during the nine months January - September of this year totalled 60,699, deaths 36,073 and marriages 25,464 as against 59,976 births, 34,146 deaths and 24,126 marriages during the corresponding nine months of last year. This comparison shows increases of 1 per cent in births and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in both deaths and marriages.

Bank Debits to Individual Accounts in September

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits reached a lower level in September than in the preceding month. The high point for this year was reached in May and since that time bank debits have been declining. The total for September was less than in the same month of either 1933 or 1934.

The decline in September from the preceding month, after seasonal adjustment was 7.1 p.c. The total was \$2,426,000,000 against \$2,498,000,000 in August. Quebec was the only one of the five economic areas to show an increase in this comparison, showing a gain, after seasonal adjustment, of 5.4 p.c., Montreal recording a gain of 6.1 p.c.

Settlers' Effects

The export of settlers' effects in September was valued at \$387,000, which was a decline of \$56,000 from a year ago. The value of these effects sent to the United States was \$302,000, which was a decline of \$66,000 but to the United Kingdom at \$59,000 was an increase of \$10,000.

Brewing Industry in Canada

The value of the output of the brewing industry in 1934 was \$36,355,000 which represents an increase of \$5,414,000 or 17 per cent over 1933. The Province of Quebec produced over 48 per cent of the total output.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
2. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
3. Canadian Grain Statistics.
4. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
5. Miscellaneous Industries Group, 1933.
6. Canada's Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, September.
7. Asbestos Production in August.
8. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, September.
9. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, July.
10. Gold Production, August.
11. Brewing Industry, 1934.
12. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, September.
13. Production of Iron and Steel, September.
14. Automobiles in September.
15. New Motor Vehicle Sales, September.
16. Sugar Report for the Four Weeks ending October 5, 1935.
17. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
18. Exports of Canadian Petroleum and Its Products, September.
19. Asphalt Roofing Industry, September.
20. Exports of Canadian Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, September.
21. Talc and Soapstone, 1934.
22. Exports of Canadian Paints and Varnishes, September.
23. Export of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, September.
24. Preliminary Report on Electric Railways in Canada, 1934.
25. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
26. Exports of Canadian Lumber, September.
27. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, September.
28. Copper and Nickel Production in August.
29. Imports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, September.
30. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, September.
31. Births, Deaths and Marriages, September.

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