

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Department of Trade and Commerce

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - Economic
Index Registered a Gain over Same Week of 1934
But a slight decline from the preceding Week

The economic index was nearly maintained in the fourth week of October. Three of the six major factors used in the compilation recorded advances. Another marked increase was shown in bond prices, continuing the rally of the two preceding weeks. The index of common stock prices crossed the 100 p.c. line in an upward direction, reaching a new high point on the recovery. Speculative trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges was more active than in any week of the last two months. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, showed a slight decline, while carloadings and bank clearings were at considerably lower levels than in the preceding week.

The index in the week of October 26 reversed the marked advance of the two preceding weeks. From January to the end of August, the index fluctuated within narrow limits about the 100 p.c. line. A decline was shown during September and the first week of October. The rally of the second and third weeks of October counterbalanced a considerable portion of the decline.

The standing of the economic index is now somewhat better than in the corresponding week of 1934. The increase over that date was 1.2 p.c. Bank clearings and carloadings were the only factors out of the six to show a decline in the long time comparison.

Due in part to a decline in the grain movement, the index of carloadings receded. During the first forty-two weeks of 1935 loadings were 1,890,000 cars against 1,861,000 in the same period of 1934. The heavy movement of miscellaneous commodities accounted for a large part of the increase, which amounted to 29,275 cars. Pulpwood, paper and other forest products recorded gains in 1935 over the same period of 1934 and ore was also handled in considerably greater volume. Appreciable declines were shown in grain, coal and coke.

A slight decline was shown in the index of commodity prices in the week ended October 26. Farm products showed recession, while minor gain was recorded in non-ferrous metals. The price of No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat dropped from 90.3 cents per bushel to 88.7 cents, and declines were recorded in the standard grades of coarse grains. The price of tin advanced in New York, while other base metals were steady. The index of non-ferrous metals rose from 73.5 to 73.6, gains in copper, tin and zinc proving of more weight than recessions in lead and antimony. Canadian commodity prices, after having reached a new high point on the recovery in the week of October 11 have shown moderate recession for two weeks.

Stock markets were strong in the week ended October 20, the index of 112 stocks moving up to 101.5. This standing is a new high position on the recovery. The gain in the index over the preceding week was no less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. Each of the groups in the official classification recorded advances except the compilation of four utility stocks of companies operating abroad. The index of fifteen iron and steel stocks moved up from 118.0 to 125.3. The index of four oil stocks was 218.1 against 212.7. The increase in the beverage index was from 126.0 to 132.4. A minor gain from 60 to 60.6 was shown in the compilation for the 16 power and traction stocks.

High-grade bond prices were somewhat higher. The bid quotation of the 1943 5 p.c. Dominion Government bond was 110 on October 26 compared with $109\frac{1}{2}$ on October 19. A considerable portion of the decline in Dominion Government bonds during September has been counterbalanced by the advance of the last three weeks.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car load-ings ¹	Whole-sale Prices	Index of Inverted Bond Yields ²	Bank Clear-ings	Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
Oct. 27, 1934	73.2	71.2	127.1	83.6	87.7	78.3	94.3
Oct. 19, 1935	76.7	73.0	128.4	92.0	99.0	131.3	96.9
Oct. 26, 1935	72.5	72.0	132.3	69.0	101.5	188.5	96.1

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.

Gain in Deposits and Security Holdings

The deposit liabilities of the chartered banks showed further gain in September. The gain in demand deposits was considerably greater than normal for the season. A seasonal gain was shown in notice deposits. After seasonal adjustment, the index of demand deposits was higher than in any month of recent years. The same remark applies to notice deposits, the sum of those two accounts having been in excess of \$2,034,000,000. A slight gain was also recorded in current loans, even after seasonal adjustment, but the level remains comparatively low. The security holdings of the banks reached a new high point at \$1,103,000,000. The recent advance in deposit liabilities contrasted with the relatively low level of current loans has acted as an incentive to the building up of a large portfolio of high grade securities. The security holdings supply an index of the liquid position of the banks.

Banking Factors -- in Dollars

	Actual Amounts		P.c.	Indexes 1926=100		p.c.
	September, 1934	September, 1935	Inc./ Dec.-	August 1935	September 1935	Inc./ Dec.-
Demand Deposits	523,211,845	590,014,931	/ 12.8	103.8	107.2	/ 3.3
Notice Deposits	1,376,969,756	1,444,330,569	/ 4.9	106.8	108.1	/ 1.2
Current Loans	379,761,929	339,277,861	- 4.6	89.3	89.7	/ 0.4
Security Holdings	387,899,637	1,103,208,994	/ 24.2	194.9	206.8	/ 6.1
Call Loans, Canada	101,449,577	75,623,381	- 25.5	56.4	54.5	- 3.4
Call Loans, Elsewhere	112,619,515	60,006,034	- 46.7	27.4	24.8	- 9.5

Expansion in the Iron and Steel Industry

The productive activity of the iron and steel industry is regarded as an excellent barometer of general conditions. During the last three months, the production of steel ingots in Canada has advanced to a very high level. The schedule of production during 1934 was fairly steady. This condition continued until about June of this year. During the third quarter, however, production was accelerated, a new high point on the recovery having been reached in September. The output of that month was 90,952 long tons, being greater than in any month since April 1931. The percentage increase in pig iron output during the first nine months of the year was 50.1 p.c. over the same months of last year, while the output of steel ingots recorded a gain of 10.7 p.c.

The uses of iron and steel are fairly general in the production and renewal of railway and industrial equipment, explaining the strategic position occupied by the industry in reflecting cyclical fluctuation. Once the fixed capital equipment is again operating at a high percentage of capacity corresponding to the state of affairs in the preceding period of maximum prosperity, the iron and steel industry immediately acquires additional momentum.

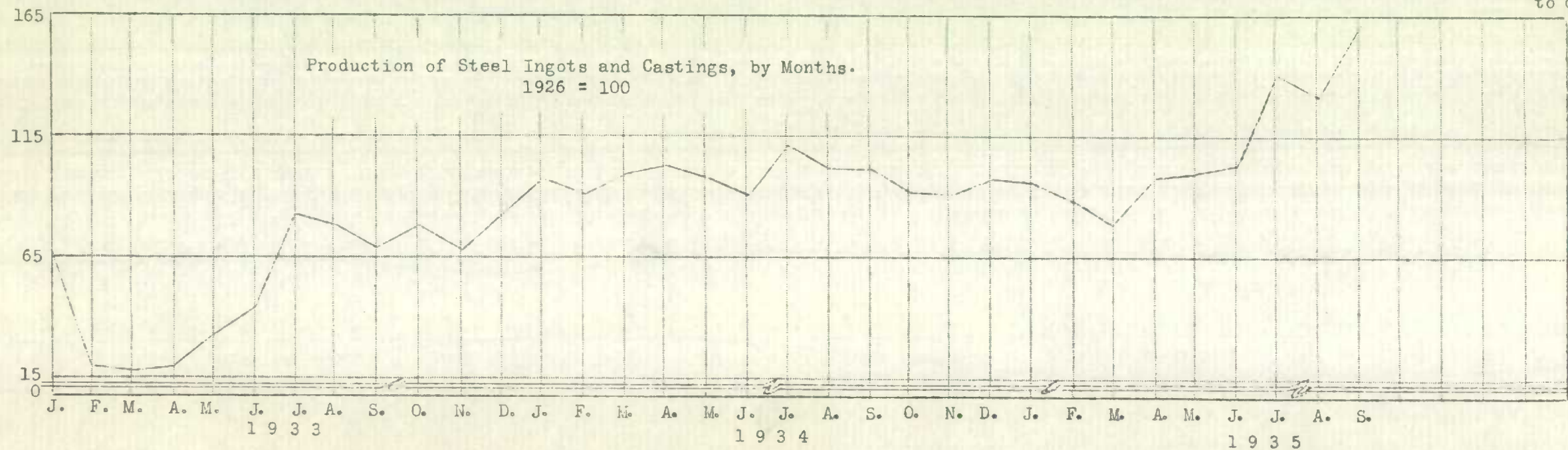
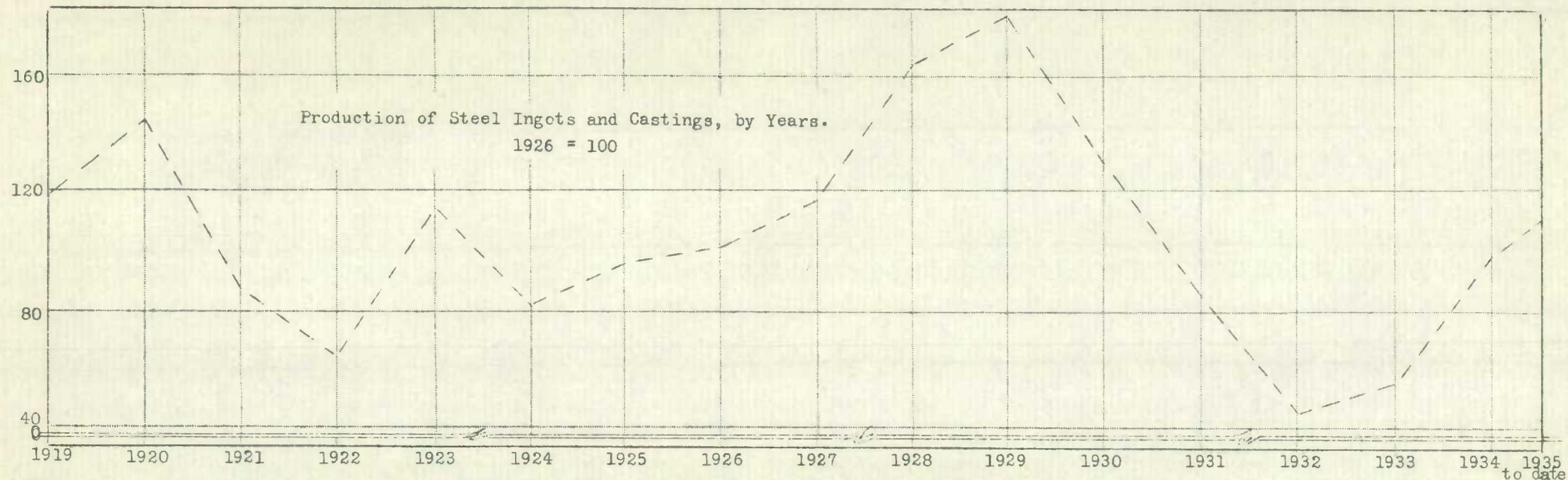
The chart on page three shows the trend of steel production by years from 1919 to the present and by months from January 1933 to September last.

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 declined from 73.0 for the week ending October 18 to 72.8 for the week ending October 25. Products of the farm were lower while Non-Ferrous Metals was the only one of the eight classes to make an advance.

Footwear in September

Little change was recorded in the value of the import of boots and shoes during September as compared with the same month last year. The value during September was \$100,562 as compared with \$102,991. The large import during the month was boots, shoes and slippers made in sizes for women at 28,714 pairs with a valuation of \$54,889, coming mainly from the United States. Exports showed a considerable increase over the comparative month of last year, amounting to 10,568 pairs at \$23,580 as against 4,656 pairs at \$16,423.



September Imports from Empire Countries

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$13,239,429	\$14,643,703	/ 1,404,274	/ 10.6
Australia	847,623	873,314	/ 25,691	/ 3.0
British Guiana	152,561	129,036	- 23,525	- 15.4
British India.....	499,289	554,313	/ 55,024	/ 11.0
British S. Africa ...	236,718	678,697	/ 441,979	/ 186.7
British W. Indies ...	1,211,292	1,222,350	/ 11,058	/ 0.9
Irish F. State	5,372	6,887	/ 1,515	/ 28.2
Newfoundland	207,048	324,452	/ 117,404	/ 56.7
New Zealand	103,240	123,920	/ 20,680	/ 20.0
United Kingdom	9,321,257	9,729,408	/ 408,151	/ 4.4

September Imports from Foreign Countries

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$28,968,173	\$30,045,760	/ 1,077,587	/ 3.7
Argentina	239,836	340,025	/ 100,189	/ 41.8
Belgium	303,705	379,734	/ 76,029	/ 25.0
China	142,320	296,510	/ 154,190	/ 108.3
Colombia	452,807	451,244	- 1,563	- 0.3
Franco	616,090	615,925	- 165	- 0.03
Germany	755,182	946,502	/ 191,320	/ 25.3
Italy	165,015	211,185	/ 46,170	/ 28.0
Japan	322,562	241,930	- 80,632	- 25.0
Netherlands	387,086	451,979	/ 64,893	/ 16.8
Norway	31,299	63,077	/ 31,778	/ 101.5
United States	23,740,068	24,195,166	/ 455,098	/ 1.9

Imports from Empire Countries in Six Months Ending September

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire.....	\$80,296,935	\$93,652,494	/ 13,355,559	/ 16.6
Australia.....	3,630,365	4,763,244	/ 1,132,879	/ 31.2
British Guiana.....	980,104	2,479,381	/ 1,499,277	/ 153.0
British India.....	3,424,913	3,429,260	/ 4,347	/ 0.1
British S. Africa....	1,043,646	2,597,714	/ 1,554,068	/ 148.9
British W. Indies....	7,804,690	8,131,637	/ 326,947	/ 4.2
Irish F. State.....	13,152	44,773	/ 31,621	/ 240.4
Newfoundland.....	767,151	1,126,559	/ 359,408	/ 46.8
New Zealand.....	1,773,639	1,574,861	- 198,778	- 11.2
United Kingdom.....	57,155,167	61,325,409	/ 4,170,242	/ 7.3

Imports from Foreign Countries in the Six Months Ending September

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$183,449,758	\$186,919,567	/ 3,469,809	/ 1.9
Argentina	1,727,679	1,664,794	- 62,885	- 3.6
Belgium	1,822,493	2,360,009	/ 537,516	/ 29.5
China	1,165,868	1,674,798	/ 506,930	/ 43.7
Colombia	3,500,392	2,510,269	- 990,123	- 28.3
France	3,290,283	3,412,583	/ 122,300	/ 3.7
Germany	5,103,669	4,957,500	- 146,169	- 2.9
Italy	1,429,596	1,061,264	- 368,332	- 25.8
Japan	1,999,846	1,880,544	- 119,502	- 6.0
Netherlands	1,932,184	2,405,066	/ 472,882	/ 24.5
Norway	425,533	462,072	/ 36,539	/ 8.6
United States	150,500,046	154,576,086	/ 4,076,040	/ 2.7

Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices

Common stocks showed much greater activity during the past week and prices continued upward causing the index for 112 common stocks to advance from 99.0 for the week ending October 17 to 101.5 for the week ending October 24. This is the highest level the index has reached since April 16, 1931. For the week of October 25, 1934, the index was 87.7.

Exports of Asbestos

The export of asbestos in September was 9,191 tons valued at \$506,027, compared with 7,906 tons at \$444,598 a year ago. The export to the United States was 4,730 tons and to Belgium 2,076. The export of asbestos sand and waste was 10,613 tons at \$164,934 compared with 6,943 tons at \$100,051 last year. Most of this export went to the United States.

September Export of Rubber

The export of rubber in September was valued at \$1,021,513 compared with \$1,057,594 a year ago. The largest item as usual was pneumatic tire casings at \$453,531. These went to 75 countries, the leading purchasers being the following: New Zealand \$82,846, Brazil \$53,031, British South Africa \$28,822, Venezuela \$27,230, Netherlands \$25,388, Sweden \$25,116, Switzerland \$18,394, Straits Settlements \$17,517, Palestine \$15,700, Chile \$14,643, Jamaica \$11,719, Colombia \$11,744.

The export of rubber boots and shoes was 313,763 pairs at \$289,231, 210,710 pairs at \$192,445 going to the United Kingdom and 81,634 pairs at \$71,137 to Newfoundland. There were 83,113 pairs of canvas shoes with rubber soles valued at \$49,013, the largest purchasers being Argentina, United Kingdom, Trinidad, British South Africa, New Zealand, Barbados and Other British West Indies.

Largest September Output Of Electricity on Record

Central electric stations in Canada produced 1,919,214,000 kilowatt hours during September, which was by far the largest September output on record. Compared with 1934 records, the total output increased by 17.9 per cent, or 291,925,000 kilowatt hours. The consumption of firm power in Quebec increased from 403,020,000 to 468,922,000 kilowatt hours, or 16.3 per cent, in Ontario from 504,218,000 to 561,190,000, or 11.3 per cent, in the Maritime Provinces from 53,548,000 to 57,706,000, or 7.8 per cent, in the Prairie Provinces from 110,910,000 to 119,570,000, or 7.8 per cent, and in British Columbia from 120,999,000 to 125,185,000, or 3.5 per cent.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ending October 19 amounted to 56,285 cars compared with 58,571 in the previous week and 56,373 in the corresponding week last year. The net decrease of 2,286 from the previous week was made up of decreases in grain, coal, coke, pulpwood and miscellaneous, but there were increases in ore, live stock, pulp and paper, lumber and other forest products. Compared with a year ago grain, coke, lumber, pulp and paper showed increases but all other commodities decreased, particularly coal.

Rubber Imports

The feature of the importation of rubber in September was again the large quantity of raw rubber which came direct to Canada from British Malaya. The amount was 2,466,628 pounds at \$278,957, compared with 923,914 at \$114,862 via the United States and 223,920 at \$25,351 from the Dutch East Indies.

There were 49,144 pairs of rubber boots and shoes from the United Kingdom, 2,200 dozen golf balls from the United Kingdom and eight dozen from the United States, 661 raincoats from the United Kingdom, rubber hose at \$4,545 and hot water bottles at \$4,285 from the United States.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat stocks on October 25 stood at 266,092,000 bushels, an increase of three million over the previous week and 16½ million over last year. There were 30 million in the United States. Export clearances at 2,655,000 bushels were a decrease of three-quarters of a million from last year. Movement from the farms of the Prairie Provinces aggregated 13,312,000 during the week ending October 18, an increase of 351,000 over last year.

Pulpwood Export

The pulpwood export in September was 128,711 cords at \$942,375 as against 139,609 cords at \$1,037,350 last year, all of it going to the United States.

Canada's Coal Production in September

Canada's coal production in September totalled 1,123,453 tons as compared with 975,932 in August and 1,305,796 in September, 1934. The September, 1930-1934 average output was 1,129,305 tons.

Nova Scotia mines produced 462,345 tons or 23 per cent below the September, 1934 total. Alberta operators reported an output of 477,074 tons as compared with 478,862 tons a year ago. A decline of 11 per cent was recorded in British Columbia's output which was 100,126 tons as against 112,460 tons a year ago. Saskatchewan produced 62,641 tons or 27 per cent below the tonnage of September, 1934. New Brunswick's production declined 21.6 per cent to 21,267 tons.

September Imports and Exports of Coal

Imports of coal into Canada in September were recorded at 1,427,277 tons; a year ago, 1,593,859 tons were imported, while the average for the month during the past five years was 1,581,662 tons. The September anthracite coal importations were drawn from the following sources: Great Britain, 209,362 tons, United States, 122,316, Germany, 32,067, and French Indo-China, 8,727.

Vegetable Oils

Imports of vegetable oils in September were valued at \$671,454 compared with \$359,456 a year ago. Exports were \$20,461 as against \$1,578.

Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery

Imports of farm implements and machinery in September were valued at \$430,335 compared with \$275,286 a year ago. The amount from the United States was \$396,738. The chief items were 91 traction engines at \$77,594 and parts at \$140,117, all from the United States; farm implement parts at \$103,030 from the United States; 1,055 cream separators at \$15,716 from Sweden.

Character of the September Imports

Imports in September at \$44,689,000 were an increase of \$2,481,000 over the same month last year. Imports from the United States at \$24,195,000 were an increase of \$455,000 and from the United Kingdom at \$9,729,000, were an increase of \$408,000.

There were large increases in textiles and iron products. Artificial silk increased from \$164,000 to \$192,000, jute fabrics from \$289,000 to \$314,000, manila and sisal grass from \$138,000 to \$193,000, raw wool from \$87,000 to \$186,000, nails and tops from \$193,000 to \$485,000, woollen yarn from \$156,000 to \$196,000, worsted and serges from \$196,000 to \$322,000.

Automobile parts rose from \$897,000 to \$1,385,000, automobiles from \$78,000 to \$126,000, castings and forgings from \$147,000 to \$216,000, engines and boilers from \$401,000 to \$576,000, farm implements from \$275,000 to \$430,000, hardware and cutlery from \$145,000 to \$215,000, machinery from \$1,548,000 to \$1,754,000, iron plates and sheets from \$1,336,000 to \$1,483,000. Amongst the non-ferrous metal products aluminium increased from \$174,000 to \$288,000, glass from \$159,000 to \$187,000, electrical apparatus from \$643,000 to \$730,000, tin from \$135,000 to \$190,000. The import of crude petroleum rose from \$3,787,000 to \$3,889,000, but the coal imports declined from \$3,521,000 to \$3,073,000. Other imports which declined were: alcoholic beverages from \$1,026,000 to \$584,000, raw rubber from \$1,019,000 to \$641,000, seeds from \$107,000 to \$24,000, sugar from \$1,895,000 to \$1,613,000, raw cotton from \$1,099,000 to \$794,000, fertilizers from \$241,000 to \$174,000.

Petroleum Imports in September

Crude petroleum imports in September totalled 127,017,748 gallons as against 110,210,821 a year ago. The following were the countries of origin: United States 97,998,459, Colombia 14,813,757, Venezuela 7,535,976, Peru 6,669,556. Imports of petroleum, not including crude petroleum for refining or lubricating, amounted to 4,079,522 gallons, of which 3,187,935 came from the Dutch East Indies and 891,587 from the United States. Gasoline imports were as follows: lighter than .66 specific gravity, Peru 2,464,351 gallons, United States 1,771,934; lighter than .82, United States 1,836,124 gallons at \$154,993, Roumania 520,000 at \$33,230, Alaska 21,011 at \$4,663.

Crude Rubber Imports

Records of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome for 1933, the latest year available, show the following consumption of crude rubber by countries: United States 4,256,216 quintals, British Malaya 1,708,127, Great Britain 1,028,468, France 710,223, Japan 699,293, Germany 532,170, Italy 197,861, Canada 196,350.

Imports of Meats in September

Imports of meats in September included the following: 678,839 lb. of canned beef from Argentina at \$35,065 and 495,417 at \$17,766 from Uruguay; 40,107 lb. fresh beef and veal at \$2,105 and 35,171 lb. fresh mutton and lamb at \$2,033 from New Zealand; 9,422 lb. sausages at \$3,546 from the United States. The total importation of meats was \$84,092 compared with \$168,882 a year ago.

Export of Newsprint

Canadian newsprint went to 32 countries in September. The amount was 4,178,239 cwt. valued at \$7,173,542 compared with 3,815,886 at \$6,569,041 last year. The largest purchasers were: United States \$5,623,545, Australia \$412,805, Great Britain \$394,708, Argentina \$236,998, Japan \$107,924, New Zealand \$56,873, China \$56,111, Chile \$53,986, Peru \$46,964, British South Africa \$32,720, Brazil \$24,822, Uruguay \$21,257, Hong Kong \$17,707, Cuba \$15,552.

Button Industry

There has been an appreciable improvement in the condition of the button industry during 1934 over 1933. The number of employees increased from 568 to 640 or more than 12 per cent, while the total salaries and wages paid rose from \$434,561 to \$501,379 or over 13 per cent. Vegetable ivory buttons to the value of \$281,338 formed the most important single item of production and were followed by pearl buttons at \$260,658.

Substantial Improvement In Employment in October

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed a substantial improvement, according to statements received from 9,914 firms, whose staffs aggregated 997,017 persons, as compared with 964,977 in the preceding month. This increase of 32,040 workers is the largest so far reported in any month of the present year, while it also exceeds that indicated between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 in any of the fourteen preceding years for which employment statistics are available. In only eight of these years has the trend been upward at the beginning of October.

The most outstanding features of the Oct. 1 survey of employment were the unusually pronounced increases in manufacturing and in logging.

Export of Poultry to the United Kingdom

The volume of exports of Canadian frozen chickens to the United Kingdom market during the season, January to May was 1,955,042 lb. at the declared value of \$391,884 compared with 1,298,326 at \$231,224 in the corresponding period of 1934.

Inks Industry

Manufacturers of printing and writing inks reported an increase of 14 per cent in the value of products made during 1934 as compared with 1933. Output totalled \$2,411,001 at factory prices in 1934 as against \$2,106,436 for last year and this year's figure was the highest recorded since 1930. Printing and lithographic inks were valued at \$1,935,874 and writing inks at \$122,519. The balance represented printers' rollers, mucilage, etc.

Soap Manufacture

Manufacturers of soaps, cleaning preparations and washing compounds reported a decline of 4.5 per cent in the value of products made during 1934 as compared with 1933. The value of output was \$13,614,464 in 1934 and \$14,263,234 in 1933, the former figure being the lowest recorded since 1924.

Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery

The export of farm implements during September was valued at \$418,708 as against \$212,566 in the same month of last year. A large item was ploughs and parts at \$122,268, going to 19 markets. The larger markets were the United States at \$47,414, British South Africa \$23,655, United Kingdom \$17,920, Argentina \$17,417. Other large items were 130 harvesters and binders at \$21,273, of which 120 went to British South Africa; 333 mowing machines at \$21,500, 235 going to Argentina; 549 cultivators at \$16,143, 135 to the United States and 319 to British South Africa. There were also 247 drills at \$31,244 exported, of which 100 went to Argentina, 79 to the United States and 52 to the United Kingdom. Threshing machine separators and parts also went out in considerable volume, being valued at \$47,177, the large markets being the United States with \$23,842, and British South Africa at \$22,526.

Imports of Vehicles of Iron

Imports of vehicles of iron during September were valued at \$1,539,678 compared with \$1,031,496 in September last year. The United States supplied to the value of \$1,550,409. Imports of parts for automobiles alone were valued at \$1,385,000, the amount from the United States being of the value of \$1,378,000. One hundred and fifteen passenger autos valued at \$1,200 or less, with a total value of \$61,576, came from the United States, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland. The United States supplied 85, and the United Kingdom 29.

External Trade in Fertilizers in September

Imports of fertilizers in September amounted to \$220,139 compared with \$246,879, in September last year, the amount from the United States being \$213,336. The largest item was 187,381 cwt. of superphosphate of lime at \$76,069, from the United States, followed by 42,621 cwt. of nitrate of soda at \$52,398 from the United States and 4,214 at \$4,498 from Norway. The export of fertilizers was \$131,017 compared with \$187,216 a year ago, an increase of \$56,199.

Green Coffee Imports

Imports of green coffee of 2,180,290 lb. in September came mainly from the following countries: Colombia 583,023 lb., British East Africa 580,831, Brazil 467,612, Jamaica 277,045, United Kingdom 98,762, Trinidad 38,600, Costa Rica 33,944, Mexico 33,315, Hawaii 15,000. The imports in September, 1934, were 2,277,087 lb.

External Trade in Soap in September

Canada's exports of soap in September were valued at \$150,693 and imports \$34,089. This was an increase in exports of \$101,871 compared with a year ago and a decrease in imports of \$7,917. The leading purchasers of Canadian soap last month were as follows: United States \$75,534, United Kingdom \$40,502, St. Pierre \$10,124, British West Indies \$2,061, New Zealand \$1,320. Imports from the United States amounted to \$21,247, including \$13,000 for common or laundry soap, United Kingdom \$8,385, of which \$5,293 was for toilet soap. Castile soap came mainly from France at \$1,528.

Imports of Paper

Canada's imports of paper in September were valued at \$478,827 compared with \$459,932 a year ago, a decrease of \$18,895. It came from many countries, chiefly the United States and Great Britain.

Imports of Wire

Imports of wire in September were valued at \$108,514, of which \$88,520 came from the United Kingdom and \$18,791 from the United States. A year ago the imports were \$120,390.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products in 1934

Non-ferrous metal products, such as metal weatherstrip, electric floor lamps, screens, cigarette lighters, atomizers, name plates, marine lamps, etc., were valued at \$691,335 in 1934, an increase of \$213,698 over 1933. It was the highest production during the past five years. The bulk of the products are made in Ontario.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Canadian Grain Statistics.
2. Output of Central Electric Stations, September.
3. Imports of Rubber, September.
4. Monthly Trade Trends with Foreign Countries, Oct.-Sept. 1933-1935.
5. Monthly Trade Trends with Empire Countries, Oct.-Sept. 1932-1935.
6. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
7. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, September.
8. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, September.
9. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, October.
10. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
11. Coal and Coke Statistics, September.
12. The Button Industry in Canada, 1934.
13. Galvanized Sheets - Third Quarter, 1935.
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17. Exports of Pulp Wood; Wood Pulp and Paper, September.
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