

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Economic Betterment evident in October resulting  
In Part from some Brilliant Advances.

A general improvement in economic conditions occurred in Canada during October. The six major factors considered in this connection moved up substantially from the levels of the preceding month. The most significant change was the further advance in business operations. An unmistakable gain was shown in October over the preceding month extending the advance which has been in progress since the early months of 1933. After the smoothing adjustment, the index of the physical volume of business has recorded a steady advance since the first of the year. Owing to this excellent showing a considerable part of the decline in business operations, occurring between the early months of 1929 to 1933, has been counterbalanced.

The gain in wholesale prices was of moderate proportions but the net result was that a new high point was reached on the recovery. The index was higher in October than at any time since the early months of 1931. Recent gains in animal products and non-ferrous metals contributed greatly to the present relatively high level of the general index.

The improved prospects for corporate revenues have resulted in an advance in common stock prices, and the index in October showed an appreciable advance over the preceding months. The index was higher in October than in any month since April, 1931. With the gain in speculative prices, trading has been considerably more active on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges. The price of high grade bonds, which had declined sharply in September, rallied considerably in the month under review.

The deposit liabilities of the chartered banks were greater at the first of October than in any month since September, 1931. A marked advance has been in evidence since the summer of 1934. Bank deposits are now slightly above the long-term trend as determined from the post-war period.

The physical volume of business recorded in October a marked advance over the preceding month. The index, based on 45 factors, showed a gain over 101.9 the standing of September. Business operations were recently at a higher point/in any month since September, 1930. than

The nine factors used in measuring the trend of mineral production averaged higher in October than in the preceding month. Speculative gains were shown in copper and zinc exports. Exports of copper at 48,089,000 pounds against 33,924,000 pounds in September reached a new high point in history. Zinc exports being more than 30,000,000 pounds, were only exceeded by three other months in the history of the industry. Nickel exports on the other hand, showed a contra-seasonal decline from the preceding month, the index dropping from 242 to 199. Gold shipments from Canadian mines were only exceeded in two other months during the post-war period. The shipments amounted to 294,871 ounces compared with 232,292 in the preceding month. The imports of bauxite for the manufacture of aluminium were greater than 30,000,000 pounds against 26,000,000 pounds in September.

Manufacturing plants were more active in October, the index moving up somewhat from 100.0 the standing of the preceding month. Industries manufacturing food-stuffs showed a gain of 4 per cent after seasonal adjustment. The production of flour was a little more than maintained in the last month for which statistics are available. Gains were also shown in the production of oatmeal and rolled oats. The manufacture of sugar showed an adjusted gain of 6.2 per cent. Canned salmon exports were nearly 26 per cent heavier, while a decline was shown in exports of cheese. The slaughtering and meat packing industry was more active, the index showing a gain of nearly 12 per cent.

A slight gain was shown in the release of tobacco for consumption, adjusted gains being shown in cigars and cigarettes. The cigars made available numbered 13,277,000 against 11,505,000, the gain being slightly greater than normal for the season.

A decline was shown in the production of boots and shoes, the index dropping off from 114.4 to 103.4. The index of the imports of textile raw materials increased 18.7 per cent. The imports of raw cotton were 10,770,000 pounds against 5,857,000 in September, the adjusted gain being 23.3 per cent. The gain in the imports of raw wool and yarn was nearly 10 per cent, while an adjusted decline of 8 per cent was shown in the imports of cotton yarn.



The forestry index of 114.5 reached a new high point since January 1930, a gain over the preceding month of 10.4 per cent. The production of newsprint at 266,515 tons was greater than in any other month in history, the adjusted gain over the preceding month being 11.7 per cent. The index of the exports of planks and boards moved up from 57.0 to 64.3, a gain of 12.8 per cent. Exports of wood pulp and shingles recorded declines from the preceding month.

The index reflecting conditions in the iron and steel industry at 76.8 against 62.2 recorded a gain of 23.5 per cent after seasonal adjustment. Steel ingots and pig iron production recorded declines from September. The increase in steel ingots was less than normal for the season, the adjusted index recording a decline of 6.6 per cent. Sharp increases were shown in the imports of iron and steel and in the automobile production. The output of automobiles was 3,313 units compared with 5,323 in September. This increase, resulting from the early introduction of new models, was contrary to seasonal precedent. The gain in the imports of crude petroleum was slightly less than normal for the season, the total being 133,700,000 gallons compared with 127,000,000 in September. The imports of crude rubber, mainly used in the tire industry, showed a sharp decline in October from the preceding month. The total was 1,819,000 pounds against 3,594,000 in the preceding month.

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - Economic Index Advanced  
To 98.2 from 97.5 in the Preceding Week, a Gain of 0.7 per cent

The economic index at 98.2 against 97.5 recorded a moderate gain in the second week of November. The index based on six important factors available on a weekly basis showed a gain of 0.7 p.c. in this comparison. Each of the six factors, except bank clearings, showed increases over the first week of November.

An upward trend has been shown in the index for the last six weeks. This advance has counterbalanced a considerable part of the decline in September. During the first eight months of the year the index was maintained not far from the 100 p.c. line representing the average during the base year of 1926. With the exception of three weeks, the index during 1935 has shown a lead over the corresponding weeks of 1934.

The economic index in the second week of November showed a gain of 4.2 p.c. over the same week of last year. Each of the six components, except bank clearings, recorded gains in the twelve-month period. The index of common stock prices made a striking advance of 21.6 p.c. over the same week of last year. The index of inverted bond yields was up 5.4 p.c. Moderate gains were also shown in carloadings and wholesale prices.

A gain was shown in the railway freight movement during the 45th week of the present year, the index moving up more than 2 p.c. from 66.0 to 67.4. A gain was shown in the Eastern division, but the increase in the Western division was of greater proportions. The total movement of freight in the first 45 weeks of the year of 2,047,000 cars showed a gain of 27,873 cars over the same period of 1934. The movement of miscellaneous commodities constituted the greatest gain in this particular, contrasting with the considerable decline in grain and grain products.

The index of wholesale prices was more than maintained in the second week of November, the index being 72.5 compared with 72.4. The weekly index of wholesale prices discloses that the level has been higher for the last nine weeks than in the same period of 1934. The high point of the recovery was reached in the second week of October and a minor recession has been shown since that time.

The price of No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat averaged 84.7 cents per bushel, the same as in the preceding week. Barley and rye participated in an advance while oats and flax recorded recessions. Live stock prices recorded an increase on Toronto, medium steers being quoted at \$4.74 per cwt. against \$4.69, and bacon hogs at \$8.10 against \$8.03. Tin and zinc were slightly lower in New York, while copper and lead were maintained at the levels of the preceding week.

The advance in bond prices continued during the week under review the bid quotation for the 5 p.c. 1943 Dominion Government bond was 110  $\frac{7}{8}$  on November 16 against 110  $\frac{5}{8}$  on November 9. The 4 p.c. 1952 Dominion Government bonds advanced from 105 to 105  $\frac{1}{4}$  in the same comparison. The index of inverted bond yields recorded a gain of 1 p.c. over the preceding week and 5.4 p.c. over the same week of 1934. A considerable part of the reaction in September has been counterbalanced by the advance in the last six weeks.



The marked gain in common stock prices in progress during the five preceding weeks was carried further in the week under review. The index of 112 stocks was 108.7 against 106.7 during the first week of November. The index of 20 utilities advanced from 48.2 to 49.6, the index of 16 power stocks showing a gain of 1 point. The majority of the industrial groups were strong, the index of 87 industrial stocks moving up from 163.7 to 168.3. The food, beverage, milling, pulp and paper and miscellaneous groups participated in the advance. Declines were shown in the steel, oil and textile groups. An increase has been shown in the sales of shares traded on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges. This acceleration in activity has been in evidence for about six weeks. Bank clearings, after seasonal adjustment, were at a slightly lower level in the week under review.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components  
1926-100

Week Ended	Car loadings <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale Prices	Index of Inverted Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clearings	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
Nov. 17, 1934	66.1	71.2	129.0	85.8	89.4	151.7	94.2
Nov. 9, 1935	66.0	72.4	133.7	81.0	106.7	281.2	97.5
Nov. 16, 1935	67.4	72.5	135.0	77.2	108.7	331.3	98.2

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.

#### Canada's Trade in October the Highest since November 1930

Canada's total trade during October amounted to \$138,500,000 as compared with \$115,542,000 in October 1934. This was a gain of \$22,959,000 or 19.9 per cent. The October trade exceeded the trade of any month subsequent to November, 1930, when the total was \$151,007,000.

Domestic exports during October, valued at \$34,952,000, were the highest monthly export since March, 1930. This total compared with \$67,743,000 last year and \$60,489,000 two years ago, showed an increase over October 1934 of 25.4 per cent and over two years ago of 40.4 per cent.

Imports amounted to a value of \$52,751,000 compared with \$47,229,000 in 1934 and \$41,070,000 in the same month two years ago. October imports were up over last year by 11.7 per cent and over October 1933 by 28.4 per cent.

#### Some of the Increased October Exports

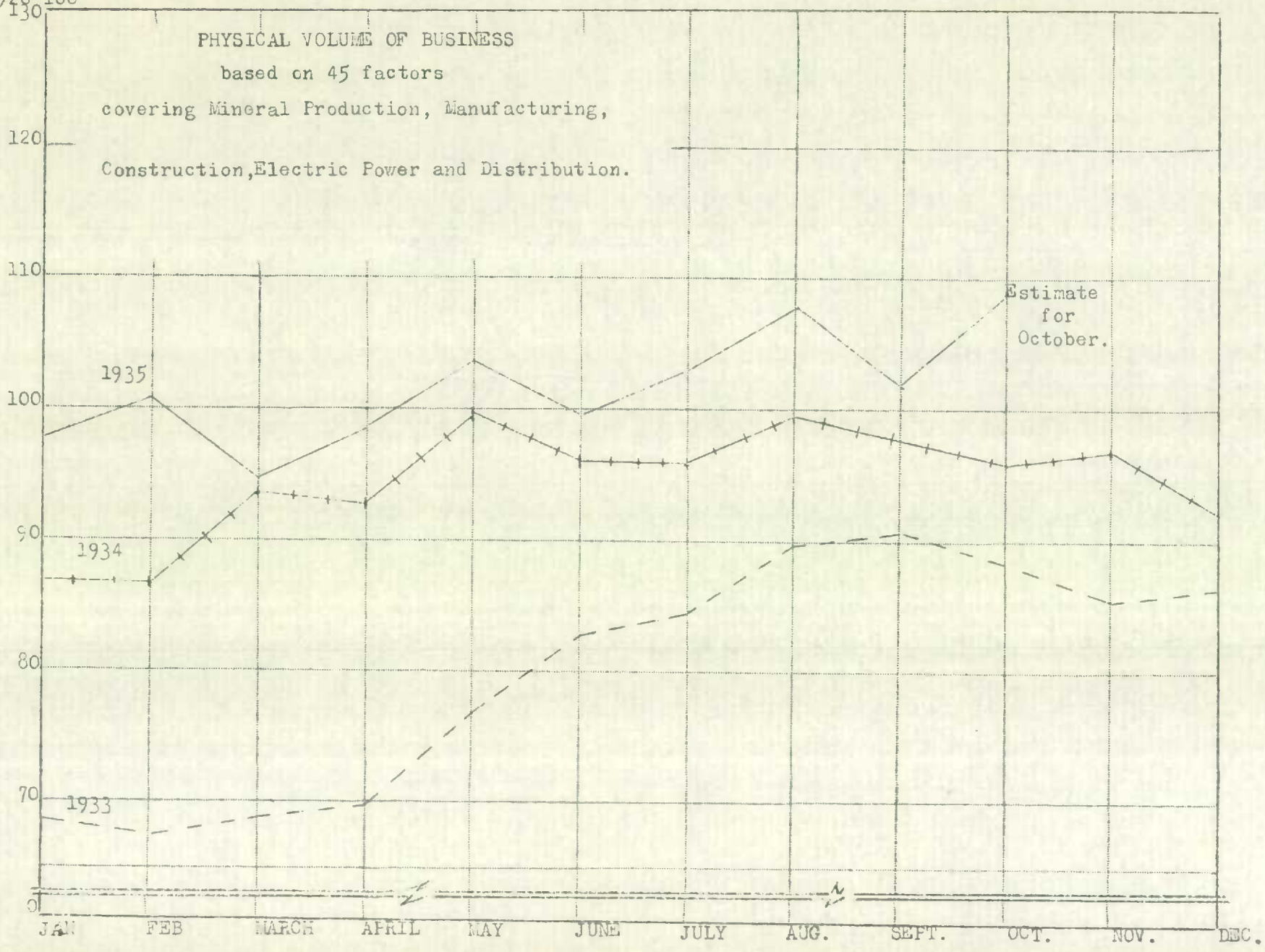
Some of the principal increases which accounted for the large export in October were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: Wheat \$25,474,000 (\$18,096,000), wheat flour \$2,009,000 (\$1,922,000), cattle \$468,000 (\$367,000), fish \$2,647,000 (\$2,245,000), unmanufactured leather \$375,000 (\$329,000), raw wool \$232,000 (\$119,000). Newsprint paper: \$8,727,000 (\$7,483,000), planks and boards \$2,842,000 (\$2,497,000), wood pulp \$2,269,000 (\$2,260,000), aluminium \$744,000 (\$124,000), copper \$3,892,000 (\$2,029,000), raw gold \$586,000 (\$373,000), lead \$823,000 (\$568,000), nickel \$3,641,000 (\$2,260,000), silver \$947,000 (\$374,000), asbestos \$747,000 (\$506,000), chemicals \$1,235,000 (\$1,043,000).

The export of nickel to the United States increased from \$665,000 to \$1,743,000, copper from \$241,000 to \$1,225,000, silver from \$215,000 to \$837,000, cattle from \$36,000 to \$471,000.

#### October Export of Butter and Cheese

There was a sharp advance in the export of butter in October which rose to 64,967 cwt. at \$1,504,786 from 641 cwt. at \$14,002 a year ago. The amount to the United Kingdom was 64,121 cwt. at \$1,483,695. Cheese exports decreased in volume but increased in value. Last month it was 130,503 cwt. at \$1,630,494 compared with 150,288 cwt. at \$1,536,156 a year ago. The amount to the United Kingdom was 127,249 cwt. at \$1,584,041, the next largest purchasers being: Belgium 892 cwt. at \$11,432, United States 481 cwt. at \$7,853,000, Jamaica 500 cwt. at \$6,319.

1926=100





### More Than Half of October Exports Went to the United Kingdom Alone

Considerably more than half of the large October export of \$34,952,500 went to British Commonwealth countries. That amount was \$50,230,624, and to foreign countries \$34,713,956. The amount to Commonwealth countries was a gain of \$11,662,717 or 30 per cent over the \$33,575,907 export of a year ago. It was almost 60 per cent of the whole. The amount to foreign countries was a gain of \$4,542,054 or 15 per cent over the \$29,171,902 export of October, 1934.

The largest export to any country was \$42,897,617 to the United Kingdom. It was more than half of our total export. A year ago the amount was \$32,574,960, so that the increase in October was \$10,322,657, or 31 per cent.

The October export to Empire countries was the largest since December, 1928, almost seven years ago. In December of that year it was \$52,655,000. The export to Great Britain last month was also the largest since December, 1928, when the amount was \$43,744,000.

Exports to the United States amounted to \$28,639,463 compared with \$19,169,006. This was a sharp increase of \$7,470,457, or 38 per cent. This was the largest export to United States since December, 1934, when the amount was \$29,290,000.

A feature of the October exports was the increase in the direct shipments to Italy. These rose from \$294,624 in October, 1934, to \$647,234 last month. This was an increase of 119 per cent. The chief items last month were: fine nickel 12,779 cwt. valued at \$568,713, wood pulp 11,020 cwt. at \$29,718, planks and boards 401,000 ft. at \$27,455.

There was a remarkable increase in exports to Australia, rising from \$1,325,495 a year ago to \$2,475,796, a gain of \$1,150,301 or 36 per cent. The next largest exports by countries were as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: British South Africa \$1,301,744 (\$1,289,347), Belgium \$1,199,296 (\$2,143,052), Netherlands \$1,051,864 (\$660,310), Newfoundland \$763,096 (\$1,325,495), British West Indies \$669,510 (\$749,048), France \$598,047 (\$739,174), New Zealand \$573,951 (\$620,060).

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### Canadian Farm Exports to United States

Products of the Canadian farm exported to the United States in October were valued at \$3,910,452 compared with \$2,646,348 a year ago. During the four months ending October the exports totalled \$14,396,684 compared with \$9,006,545. The chief items last month were as follows with the 1934 figures in brackets: wheat \$2,651,720 (\$785,377), cattle \$414,208 (\$20,294), bran and shorts \$197,638 (\$292,404), wool \$142,251 (\$5,937), wheat-flour \$101,333 (\$16,180), tallow \$89,740 (\$7,293), turnips \$73,039 (\$54,642), fresh pork \$37,720 (\$3,085), oats \$30,329 (\$334,905), horses \$25,240 (\$13,955), maple sugar \$23,599 (\$24,374), fresh berries \$23,523 (\$16,739), grass seed \$19,208 (\$5,004).

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### Duty Collected on Imports

Duty collected on imports into Canada during October amounted to \$7,951,499, compared with \$7,167,473 last year, \$6,414,363 in October 1933 and \$6,634,310 in October 1932. During the seven months of the present fiscal year collections of duty amounted to \$49,152,530 as against \$50,063,999 in the same period of last year and \$40,103,153 two years ago and \$47,418,335 three years ago.

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### Welland Ship Canal Traffic in October

Total traffic using the Welland Ship Canal decreased from 1,330,721 tons in October 1934 to \$1,150,323 tons last month. Soft coal decreased by 115,333 tons, coke by 33,623, pulpwood by 53,535, wheat by 9,010 and rye by 50,683. Barley increased by 10,413 tons, oats by 43,388, woodpulp by 24,635 and iron ore was up by 36,329. Totals from the opening of navigation were 7,470,510 tons this year and 7,864,921 last year.

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### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending November 15 amounted to 3,611,209 bushels compared with 3,110,373 in the previous week and 2,045,525 a year ago. Crop year clearances were 39,072,169 compared with 46,328,319.



Canadian wheat in store on November 15 amounted to 267,435,690 bushels as against 269,166,296 the week before and 255,907,915 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 32,714,122 bushels compared with 31,391,400 a week ago.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending November 8 amounted to 4,336,603 bushels as against 7,322,271 in the previous week and 6,952,355 a year ago.

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#### Nickel Production in September

Nickel production in Canada rose to 12,306,365 pounds in September; this was the highest monthly output since August, 1934, when 14,257,921 pounds were produced. The September, 1934, total was 8,764,513 pounds. During the nine months ending September Canada produced 97,527,654 pounds as compared with 96,942,803 in 1934.

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#### Production of Pig Iron, Ferro-Alloys and Steel Ingots

Production of pig iron in Canada during October totalled 45,521 tons as against 46,573 in October last year. Four furnaces were in blast at the end of the month, having a capacity of 1,900 long tons a day, or 45 per cent of all blast furnaces in Canada.

The output of 9,653 tons of ferro-alloys was an increase of 114 per cent over the 4,513 tons of the previous month, and 295 per cent over the 2,442 tons produced in October last year.

Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings, amounting to 95,016 tons, was the highest tonnage for any month since March, 1931. This total compares with 90,952 in the previous month and 57,975 in October 1934.

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#### Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industry

The slaughtering and meat packing industry in Canada during 1934, with a total production value of \$122,112,406, 406, shows a remarkable advance over the low years of 1932 and 1933, when the value was \$91,246,523 and \$92,366,137, respectively. In 1931 it was \$164,029,953.

Among the forty leading industries of Canada during 1934, slaughtering and meat packing takes fourth place in order of value of production, being preceded by pulp and paper, central electric stations and non-ferrous metal smelting groups. The industry is centred chiefly in Ontario where the value of products represented 42 per cent of the total in 1934.

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#### Building Permits in October

The estimated value of the building authorized by 58 cities during October was \$4,020,303, an increase of \$693,282, or 21 per cent over September and of \$1,422,284, or 54 per cent over October 1934. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island showed increases over October, 1934. The value of the building authorized in each month of the present year has been higher than in the same month of 1934, and since January, the aggregate for each month has also exceeded that for the same month of 1933.

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#### September Production of Copper

September production of copper was 33,941,168 pounds; during the preceding month 32,603,557 pounds were produced while in September, 1934, the production was 27,551,809 pounds. Output during the first nine months of 1935 totalled 312,520,346 pounds compared with 266,302,345 in the corresponding months of 1934.

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#### Sporting Goods Production

The factory value of the sporting goods turned out in 1934 was \$1,544,000 as compared with \$1,097,000 in 1933. There were 625 employees earning \$433,000.

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### Concentrated Milk

Production of concentrated milk in October was 3,222,627 pounds, compared with 9,657,936 in the preceding month and 3,725,333 in October 1934. This is only the second month in the present year to record a decrease from the corresponding month of 1934, the other month of smaller production being January.

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### Handles, Spools and Woodturning Industry

The 37 establishments included in the handle, spool and woodturning industry in 1934 turned out products to the value of \$1,404,101 as compared with \$1,087,931 in 1933. These firms had 746 persons on their payrolls.

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### Waterways of Canada

The total investment in Canadian Canals, construction and maintenance, from Confederation to March 31, 1934, was \$986,794,100. This includes dredging, amounting to \$32,173,800, by the Public Works Department. Investments amounted to \$670,231,000 and maintenance, operation and subsidies to \$236,339,200. The total investment on harbors and rivers, excluding dredging by Public Works, amounts to approximately \$63 per capita as of March 31, 1934.

The greater part of the shipping engaged in the Canadian trade is of the steam or motor type vessel with a small percentage of sailing vessels engaged in the fishing industry off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. No authentic statistics regarding the total water-borne freight tonnage in and out of all Canadian ports has ever been compiled; however, it is estimated that the water-borne commerce in and out of Canadian ports was between thirty-five and forty million tons for the year 1933 made up as follows: sea-going 17,360,000 tons, Great Lakes 15,000,000, Pacific Coastal trade (Canada only) 2,500,000, Lower St. Lawrence and Atlantic coastal (Canada only) 1,000,000.

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### Sand Lino Brick in 1934

Only six factories in Canada manufactured sand-limo brick during 1934; four of these were located in Ontario and two in Quebec. These works employed an average of 78 workers throughout the year and paid out \$65,996 for salaries and wages. Production was reported at 12,744,000 valued at \$135,580, a gain of 49 per cent in quantity and 48 per cent in value from the 1933 output which, however, was the lowest on record for the industry.

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### Crop Conditions in The Argentine

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Buenos Aires reports under date of November 1 as follows: "Generous rains during the past month have made a very radical change in the crop prospects, and in these rains every part of the cereal zone has participated, even the south of Buenos Aires, which was beginning to complain of dryness, received a nice soaking a week ago. In view of the 25 per cent reduction in wheat area seeded, it is, of course, impossible that anything like a normal volume will be threshed, especially as there must be added to that reduction an area of abandonment which is at present impossible to estimate. Reports from the districts which were suffering severely from the long drought indicate that there has been a considerable response to the moisture in the fields which had been feared were lost completely, and which are now covered with a fresh green growth which would have been much more welcome a few weeks ago."

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### Automobile Production in October

Production of 8,313 motor vehicles in Canada during October reached the highest point since October 1929 and marked an improvement of 56 per cent over the September output of 5,323 cars, and 120 per cent over the 3,780 cars made in October 1934. The October increase was due to the introduction of new models at an earlier date than in former years. The month's output included 7,128 passenger cars and 1,185 trucks. Of the cars made in Canada 4,053 were passenger models and 694 trucks, the balance being intended for export. Production during the first ten months of the year totalled 145,663 units, showing increases over the 112,461 made in the same period of 1934, 60,371 in 1933, and 56,473 in 1932.



Exports to Empire Countries in October

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>Inc. or Dec.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
British Empire .....	\$38,575,907	\$50,238,624	✓11,662,717	✓ 30.2
Australia .....	1,325,495	2,475,796	✓ 1,150,301	✓ 86.3
British Guiana .....	95,851	114,213	✓ 18,362	✓ 19.2
British India .....	416,601	338,303	- 79,798	- 19.1
British S. Africa ...	1,239,347	1,301,744	✓ 12,397	✓ 1.0
British W. Indies ...	749,048	669,510	- 79,538	- 10.6
Irish F. State .....	191,507	384,944	✓ 193,437	✓ 101.0
Newfoundland .....	774,347	763,096	- 11,251	- 1.5
New Zealand .....	620,060	573,951	- 46,109	- 7.4
United Kingdom .....	32,574,960	42,897,617	✓10,322,657	✓ 31.7

Exports to Foreign Countries in October

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>Inc. or Dec.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
All Foreign Countries	\$29,171,902	\$34,713,956	✓ 5,542,054	✓ 19.0
Argentina .....	617,291	265,105	- 352,186	- 57.1
Belgium .....	2,143,052	1,199,296	- 943,756	- 44.0
China .....	405,084	478,728	✓ 73,644	✓ 18.2
Colombia .....	54,631	105,710	✓ 51,079	✓ 93.5
Franco .....	739,174	598,047	- 141,127	- 19.1
Germany .....	195,139	447,654	✓ 252,515	✓129.4
Italy.....	293,624	647,234	✓ 352,610	✓119.7
Japan.....	1,985,032	653,765	- 1,326,317	- 66.8
Netherlands .....	660,310	1,051,664	✓ 391,354	✓ 59.3
Norway .....	311,343	330,834	✓ 19,491	✓ 6.3
United States .....	19,169,006	26,639,463	✓ 7,470,457	✓ 39.0

Exports to Empire Countries in Seven Months Ending October

	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1935-36</u>	<u>Inc. or Dec.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
British Empire .....	\$206,674,835	\$221,390,141	✓15,215,306	✓ 7.4
Australia .....	10,237,160	12,934,315	✓ 2,697,655	✓ 26.4
British Guiana .....	531,726	620,445	✓ 88,719	✓ 16.7
British India .....	2,742,114	2,164,535	- 577,579	- 21.1
British S. Africa ...	7,635,637	8,059,057	✓ 423,420	✓ 5.5
British W. Indies ...	4,598,930	4,277,356	- 321,074	- 7.0
Irish F. State .....	2,695,433	1,687,092	- 1,008,391	- 37.4
Newfoundland .....	4,232,314	4,181,280	- 51,534	- 1.2
New Zealand .....	4,116,176	4,900,544	✓ 784,368	✓ 19.1
United Kingdom .....	166,163,266	177,982,044	✓11,318,778	✓ 7.1

Exports to Foreign Countries in Seven Months Ending October

	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1935-36</u>	<u>Inc. or Dec.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
All Foreign Countries	\$178,105,517	\$206,149,619	✓28,044,102	✓ 15.7
Argentina .....	2,678,404	3,015,772	✓ 337,368	✓ 12.6
Belgium .....	8,409,349	5,742,551	- 2,667,298	- 31.7
China .....	2,335,378	2,467,523	✓ 132,145	✓ 5.7
Colombia .....	473,301	588,216	✓ 109,915	✓ 23.0
Franco .....	5,563,072	3,976,899	- 1,586,173	- 28.5
Germany .....	3,592,060	2,039,342	- 1,552,218	- 43.2
Italy .....	1,882,062	1,832,405	- 49,657	- 2.6
Japan .....	8,676,085	6,756,117	- 1,919,968	- 22.1
Netherlands .....	7,570,900	5,112,294	- 2,458,606	- 32.5
Norway .....	2,788,892	2,666,341	- 122,551	- 4.4
United States .....	120,543,761	158,011,431	✓37,467,720	✓ 31.1



### Aluminium Export in October

The export of aluminium in blocks in October was valued at \$674,503, of which \$523,769 went to the United Kingdom, \$101,114 to the United States, \$20,805 to Switzerland, \$16,652 to Australia and smaller amounts to Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, China, Chile, Sweden, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay. The total aluminium export was \$744,000 as against \$124,000 a year ago.

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### October Export of Copper

The export of copper in October was exceptionally heavy, amounting to \$3,392,000, of which \$1,757,000 went to the United Kingdom and \$1,225,000 to the United States. The United States purchase was chiefly copper blister at \$1,074,070 and the United Kingdom ingots, bars, etc. at \$1,452,465. There was a large sale to Germany at \$230,515, Belgium \$146,519, France \$270,269, Netherlands \$69,145.

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### Gold and Silver Export

Gold bullion exported in October at \$5,673,570 all went to the United States and raw gold at \$536,397 went mainly to the United States with small amounts to Belgium, Colombia and the United Kingdom.

Silver bullion exported was \$732,152 to the United States and \$93,607 to the United Kingdom. The silver in ore export was \$121,277.

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### Lead and Zinc Export

The October export of zinc spelter was 274,932 cwt. at \$902,710 compared with 220,848 cwt. at \$569,336 a year ago. Zinc in ore at \$55,865 went mainly to Belgium and France.

Pig lead export was 249,329 cwt. at \$793,952 as against 283,756 cwt. at \$461,592 in October 1934. The lead in ore export was \$29,326, going to Belgium mainly.

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### Export of Meats in October

The export of meats in October was of the value of \$1,639,777, which was about \$10,000 less than a year ago. The largest purchaser as usual was the United Kingdom at \$1,510,946 or almost 90 per cent of the whole.

The largest item was bacon and hams at \$1,143,544, of which \$1,121,194 went to the United Kingdom. This was a considerable advance over the \$1,105,720 sent a year ago. Prices were better for last month, the quantity was 66,161 cwt. whereas in October 1934 it was 67,832.

Other items included: fresh beef at \$25,373 to the United Kingdom and \$11,396 to the United States; fresh pork at \$37,720 to the United States; canned meats at \$16,633 to the United Kingdom; pickled beef at \$10,405 to Newfoundland; soups at \$293,163 to the United Kingdom.

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### Financing of Automobile Sales in October

For the nineteenth consecutive month, automobile financing in Canada showed improvement over the corresponding month in the previous year. Sales of 6,320 cars, trucks and buses were financed to the extent of \$2,362,276 in October. The cumulative total for the first ten months of the year was 89,120, a gain of 23.3 per cent over the 69,173 for the same period of last year, and nearly eighty per cent more than the number financed in the same period of 1933.

There were 1,430 new vehicles financed for \$1,096,937, a gain of 15.6 per cent in number and 17.9 per cent in value over the same month last year. Used vehicles numbered 4,840 at \$1,265,339, an increase of 15.6 in volume and 17.6 p.c. in value.

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## The Canadian Home

The six room house is more common in Canada than homes of any other size, but it is not typical in all parts of the country. Nearly 60 per cent of Canadian households occupy from four to seven rooms and almost 20 per cent live in three rooms or fewer. Only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent live in homes of more than ten rooms.

Clear cut regional differences exist. In the Maritimes, urban homes, such as in Halifax and St. John, centre around six rooms, while the rural homes are larger on the average than in any other part of Canada. Five room houses are the most numerous in urban Quebec but in rural Quebec there is no definite favor for any special size.

Both rural and urban Ontario homes characteristically include six rooms, the outstanding exception being Ottawa, where seven-room houses are most numerous.

Over 50 per cent of Prairie rural homes contain four rooms or fewer, while the number of such homes in Ontario is less than 23 per cent. In Alberta and Saskatchewan there are more rural households occupying homes of two rooms than any other. Prairie urban areas also contain proportionately more small homes and a lower percentage of large homes than is found in Eastern Canada, although the typical size is five rooms. Rural and urban home distributions in British Columbia are more nearly similar than in any other province. Four room homes predominate in both areas.

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## Reports Issued During the Week

1. The Housing Accommodation of the Canadian People.
2. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
3. Production of Iron and Steel in October.
4. Slaughtering and Meat Packing, Sausage and Sausage Casings, 1934.
5. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, October.
6. Exports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, October.
7. Production of Concentrated Milk, October.
8. The Lime Industry, 1934.
9. Sporting Foods, 1934.
10. The Grain Situation in the Argentine.
11. Copper and Nickel Production, September.
12. Asphalt Roofing Industry, October.
13. Summary of Canal Traffic, October.
14. The Sand-Lime Brick Industry, 1934.
15. Waterways of Canada.
16. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
17. Provisional Estimate of Yield of Root and Fodder Crops, Canada. Area and Condition of Fall Wheat and Fall Rye and Progress of Fall Ploughing.
18. Building Permits for October.
19. Trade of Canada by Months, April 1933 to October, 1935.
20. Canada's Trade Trends, October.
21. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
22. The Cement Products Industry, 1934.
23. Cost of Education - Bulletin No. 4.
24. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
25. Canadian Grain Statistics.
26. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.



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