

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. 111 - No. 47.

Ottawa, Saturday, November 30, 1935.

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - Economic
Index Advanced 6.1 p.c. for the Week and Records
Gain of 11.4 p.c. over Same Week of 1934

Owing to gains in five out of six major factors, the economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recorded a marked increase in the third week of November. The gain was a continuance of an advance in progress for six weeks, with the result that the standing in the week ended November 23 was, with one exception, higher than at any time during the period of compilation from January 1933 to the present. The index was 104.2 against 98.2 in the preceding week, a gain of 6.1 p.c. The only other week in the last three years in which this standing was exceeded was in the latter part of May 1935, when the index stood at 105.6.

During the first eight months of this year the index fluctuated narrowly about the 100 p.c. line, representing average conditions during 1926. A decline was shown in September, which has been more than counterbalanced by the recent advance. A decline was also shown in September 1934 but recovery was recorded in the last two months of the year. The recent advance in the economic index has been of a more rapid nature than that of last year. The result is that the present standing is 11.4 p.c. higher than the index of 93.5 recording conditions in the week of November 24 1934. Each of the six factors used in this connection showed substantial gains over the same week of last year. The sharpest increases were shown in bank clearings, common stock prices and speculative trading. The advances in carloadings and wholesale prices were 4.1 p.c. and 2.4 p.c., respectively, while a gain of $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. was shown in the index of inverted bond yields.

The index of carloadings was 69.6 in the 46th week against 67.4 in the preceding week. Appreciable gains were also shown in the index number over the corresponding week of each of the last three years. The movement of railway freight in the first 46 weeks of the year was 2,096,000 cars compared with 2,070,000 cars in the same period of the preceding year. Deficits were shown in grain, live stock, coal, coke and lumber, while important increases were recorded in miscellaneous commodities, pulpwood, pulp and paper, other forest products, ore and l.c.l. merchandise.

A moderate gain was shown in wholesale prices, the index of 72.9 compared with 72.6 in the preceding week showing a gain of 0.4 p.c. No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat averaged higher on the Winnipeg grain exchange, the price being 86.5 cents per bushel against 84.7. Minor advances were also shown in barley and rye. Oats and flax, on the other hand, recorded recessions. Cattle prices were appreciably higher on the stockyards in Toronto, the average price for medium steers being \$5.08 per cwt. against \$4.74 in the preceding week. A minor recession was shown in the average price of bacon hogs. Base metals were unchanged on the New York markets with the exception of tin, which showed a decline from 52 cents per pound to 51.

The weekly index of wholesale prices indicated that a lead has been shown for ten weeks over the corresponding period of 1934. Following the establishment of a new high point on the recovery during October, prices receded for four weeks but have shown a rally for the last two weeks.

A marked gain was shown in common stock prices in the week of November 21, following the pronounced advance of the preceding six weeks. The index of 112 stocks consequently stands at a new high point on the recovery. The gain for the week was from 108.7 to 111.9, amounting to nearly 3 p.c. Each of the groups of the official classification, except oil and textile stocks, participated in the advance. The gain over the same week of 1934 was no less than 28.2 p.c. The advance in common stock prices was accompanied by active trading, the number of shares traded on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges being greater than at any time since July 1933. A sharp gain was also shown in bank clearings in the thirty-two clearing centres.

Bond prices receded slightly in the week under review, the price of the 5 p.c. 1943 Dominion Government bond being $110\frac{3}{4}$ on November 23 against $110\frac{7}{8}$ on November 16. The price of the 4 p.c. 1952 bond receded from $105\frac{1}{4}$ to 105. The $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 1944 and 1946 bonds were bid at $108\frac{3}{8}$ against $108\frac{1}{2}$ in the same comparison. A recession of 0.3 p.c. was consequently shown in the index of inverted bond yields. The gain in this index over the same week of 1934 was $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car-loadings ¹	Whole-sale Prices	Recipro-cals of Bond Yields ²	Bank Clear-ings	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
Nov. 24, 1934	66.3	71.2	130.0	78.6	87.3	131.5	93.5
Nov. 16, 1935	67.4	72.6	135.0	77.0	108.7	331.3	98.2
Nov. 23, 1935	69.6	72.9	134.6	113.6	111.9	436.5	104.2

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.

Business more Active in October

Business operations in Canada reached a comparatively high level during October, the business index moving up from 101.9 in September to 107.2 in the month under review. With the exception of August, when the standing was 107.9, the index of October was higher than at any time since September 1930.

Each of the five divisions considered in connection with the compilation of the index of the physical volume of business recorded gains in October over the preceding month. The acceleration in mineral production was greater than that of any other main division. The index of manufacturing moved up from 100 to 105.4. The gain in electric power production, after the usual adjustments, was 3.6 p.c. and slight gains were recorded in construction and distribution.

The following table gives the indexes for the physical volume of business, industrial production and the five main components for October 1935 compared with September 1935 and October 1934:

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

Indexes, 1926=100	October 1934	September 1935	October 1935
Physical Volume of Business	95.9	101.9	107.2
Industrial Production	95.5	102.5	109.5
Manufacturing	94.8	100.0	105.4
Mineral Production	143.5	144.7	169.6
Construction	37.2	52.1	53.6
Electric Power	170.4	191.9	198.9
Distribution	97.2	100.1	100.7

The Trend of Common Stock
Prices Suggests World Recovery

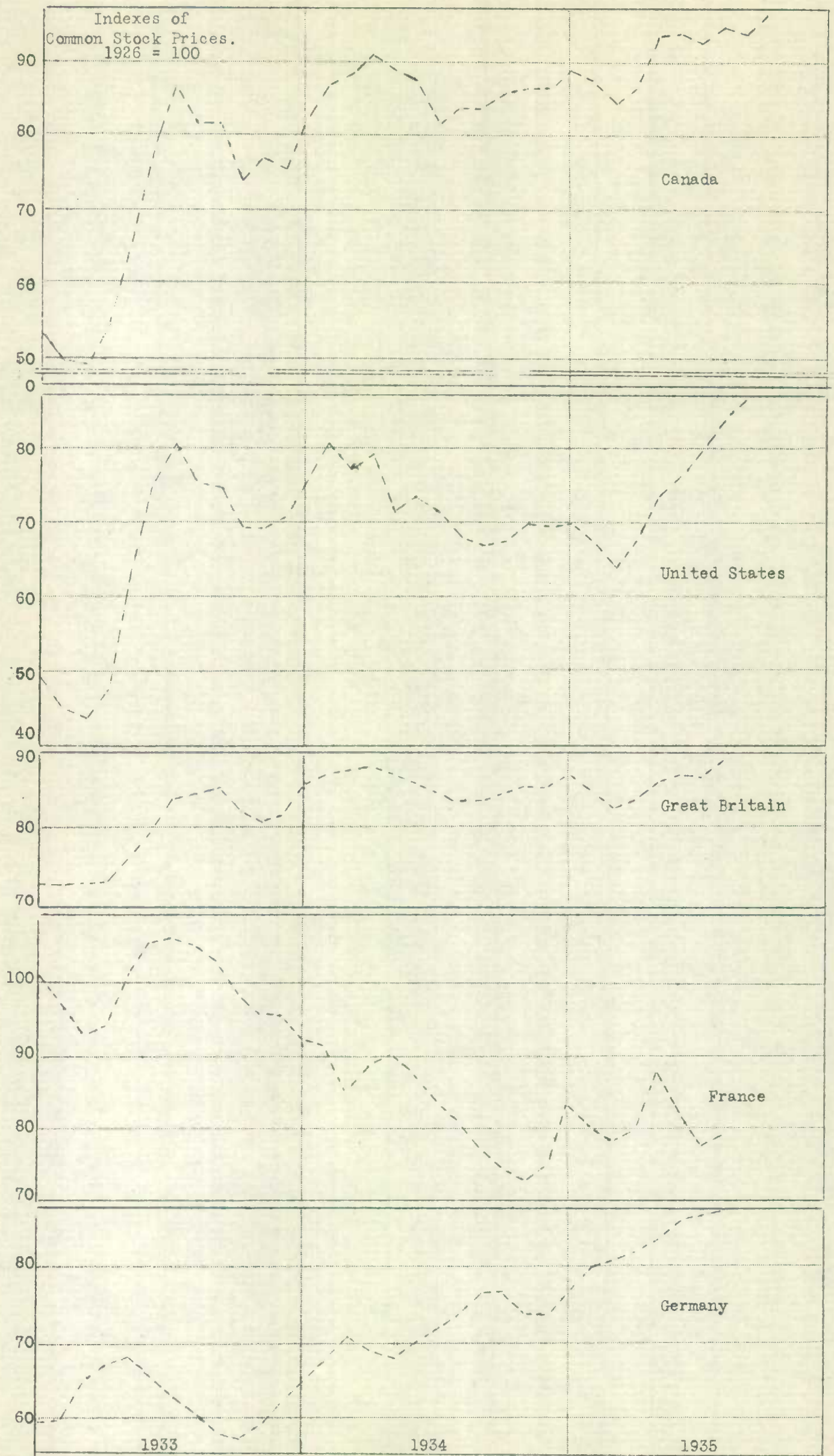
Common stock prices, reflecting improved prospects for corporate profits contingent upon heavier volume and rising prices, have shown continued gain in Great Britain and Germany since the first quarter of 1933. Gains were recorded in Canada and the United States from March to July of the same year. The indexes of both countries have recently shown an advance to a new high point on the recovery.

The trend of the index of common stocks in France was downward during 1933 and 1934, a rally of moderate proportions having taken place in the present year.

A chart showing the trend of common stock prices in five countries is presented on page 3.

November Employment Situation

Employment at the beginning of November showed a continuation of the generally upward tendency in evidence during the last six months, the improvement resulting in a higher level of employment at Nov. 1 than in any other month since Dec. 1, 1930. The 9,482 firms making returns reported payrolls aggregating 1,012,103, compared with 997,300 at Oct. 1, 1935. The advance of 14,803 persons is decidedly larger than that recorded at Nov. 1 in any of the five previous years in which the indicated trend of employment has been favourable; in the remaining years industrial activity had declined at that date, in most cases substantially.



October Vital Statistics

Births registered in 67 cities and towns in October numbered 6,708, deaths 3,936 and marriages 3,573 as compared with 6,810 births, 3,828 deaths and 3,557 marriages in October last year, showing a decline of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in births and increases of 3 per cent and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in deaths and marriages respectively.

Births registered during the ten months January - October of this year totalled 67,407, deaths 40,009 and marriages 29,037 as against 66,786 births, 37,974 deaths and 27,683 marriages during the corresponding ten months of last year. This comparison shows increases of one per cent in births, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in deaths and 5 per cent in marriages.

Automobile Imports in October

Imports of vehicles of iron in October were valued at \$2,497,936 compared with \$746,204 a year ago. Automobile parts from the United States accounted for \$2,301,000 of the total. There were 119 cars valued at \$1,200 or less each, 99 of which came from the United States and 20 from the United Kingdom. There were 51 trucks from the United States at \$34,098 and six from the United Kingdom at \$16,146. The highest priced car was one from the United Kingdom at \$110,346. Almost all of the 181 bicycles came from Great Britain, with eight motor cycles from the United States and five from Great Britain.

Leather Footwear Imports

Leather footwear imports in October amounted to \$88,177 as against \$86,078 in October 1934. Of that amount \$50,149 came from the United Kingdom and \$24,669 from the United States. Men's boots and shoes from the United Kingdom amounted to 13,969 pairs at \$28,942 and 5,526 pairs of women's at \$18,112 from the United States. There were 3,248 pairs of women's boots and shoes from Czechoslovakia at \$3,972 and 5,146 pairs from Great Britain at \$3,799. There were 2,700 pairs of shoes with canvas uppers at \$666 from India and smaller quantities from Hong Kong, Japan, Czechoslovakia, United Kingdom and United States.

Trade of the United Kingdom in 1935

During the first nine months of 1935 imports into the United Kingdom totalled in value £539,488,000 which was an increase of 3.7 per cent over the £520,215,000 in the same period of 1932. Imports from Empire countries were £206,963,000, an increase of 12.8 per cent and from foreign countries £332,525,000, a decrease of 1.3 per cent.

Exports of the United Kingdom in the nine months totalled £311,796,000, an increase of 15 per cent over the £270,107,000 in the same period of 1932. Exports to Empire countries were £147,784,000, a gain of 19.7 per cent and to foreign countries £164,010,000, a gain of 11.1 per cent.

Lumber Export in October

The export of planks and boards in October amounted to 138,118,000 ft. valued at \$2,842,419 as against 123,849,000 ft. at \$2,496,869 a year ago, an increase in value of \$345,450. The export to the United Kingdom was valued at \$1,510,573, United States \$860,075, Australia \$130,868, British Sudan \$58,837, British South Africa \$36,150, Fiji \$37,022, British West Indies \$31,200, Italy \$27,455, Belgium \$23,257, Irish Free State \$22,333, British India \$15,880, New Zealand \$8,514, Panama \$7,552, Germany \$6,424, Newfoundland \$4,517, China \$31,314.

The total Douglas Fir export of planks and boards was \$901,938 as against \$703,545 a year ago, Great Britain being the largest purchaser with \$544,263. The export to Italy was spruce. The Douglas Fir square timber export was 8,217,000 ft. at \$165,903 compared with 10,241,000 at \$136,381, a decrease in quantity but an increase in value. The largest purchasers were: China \$79,131, United Kingdom \$38,744, Australia \$29,383, Netherlands \$4,630, British South Africa \$4,000, Portuguese Africa \$3,261, New Zealand \$2,635.

Other items included laths at \$103,135 to the United States; shingles at \$957,373, going mainly to the United States; pickets at \$19,884, all to the United States; shooks at \$61,392, going mainly to Peru, United Kingdom, and British West Indies.

October Imports from Empire Countries

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$15,129,848	\$16,311,817	✓ 1,181,969	✓ 7.8
Australia	630,558	695,863	✓ 65,305	✓ 10.4
British Guiana	201,166	392,814	✓ 191,648	✓ 95.3
British India	398,001	557,678	✓ 159,677	✓ 40.1
British S. Africa	433,068	460,682	✓ 27,614	✓ 6.4
British W. Indies	1,275,176	724,485	- 550,691	- 43.2
Irish F. State	3,697	4,971	✓ 1,274	✓ 34.5
Newfoundland	151,884	320,707	✓ 168,823	✓ 111.2
New Zealand	73,321	231,482	✓ 158,161	✓ 215.7
United Kingdom	10,972,699	11,533,951	✓ 561,252	✓ 5.1

October Imports from Foreign Countries

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$32,098,956	\$36,439,203	✓ 4,340,247	✓ 13.5
Argentina	415,774	535,045	✓ 119,271	✓ 28.7
Belgium	361,169	600,691	✓ 239,522	✓ 66.3
China	142,310	269,105	✓ 126,795	✓ 89.1
Colombia	285,844	410,034	✓ 124,190	✓ 43.4
France	636,574	644,668	✓ 8,094	✓ 1.3
Germany	1,256,356	1,002,736	- 253,620	- 20.2
Italy	187,660	220,283	✓ 32,623	✓ 17.4
Japan	359,496	276,226	- 83,270	- 23.2
Netherlands	450,674	386,662	- 64,012	- 14.2
Norway	52,759	120,442	✓ 67,683	✓ 128.3
United States	25,796,700	29,773,518	✓ 3,976,818	✓ 15.4

Imports from Empire Countries in the Seven Months Ending October

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$95,426,783	\$109,964,311	✓ 14,537,528	✓ 15.2
Australia	4,260,923	5,459,107	✓ 1,198,184	✓ 28.1
British Guiana	1,181,270	2,872,195	✓ 1,690,925	✓ 143.1
British India	3,822,914	3,986,938	✓ 164,024	✓ 4.3
British S. Africa	1,476,714	3,058,396	✓ 1,581,682	✓ 107.1
British W. Indies	9,079,866	8,856,122	- 223,744	- 2.5
Irish F. State	16,849	49,744	✓ 32,895	✓ 195.2
Newfoundland	919,035	1,447,266	✓ 528,231	✓ 57.5
New Zealand	1,846,960	1,806,343	- 40,617	- 2.2
United Kingdom	68,127,866	72,859,360	✓ 4,731,494	✓ 6.9

Imports from Foreign Countries in the Seven Months Ending October

	1934	1935	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$215,548,714	\$223,358,770	✓ 7,810,058	✓ 3.6
Argentina	2,143,453	2,199,839	✓ 56,386	✓ 2.6
Belgium	2,183,662	2,960,700	✓ 777,038	✓ 35.6
China	1,308,178	1,943,903	✓ 635,725	✓ 48.6
Colombia	3,786,236	2,920,303	- 865,933	- 22.9
France	3,926,357	4,057,251	✓ 130,394	✓ 3.3
Germany	6,359,825	5,960,236	- 399,689	- 6.3
Italy	1,617,256	1,281,547	- 335,709	- 20.8
Japan	2,359,342	2,156,570	- 202,772	- 8.6
Netherlands	2,382,858	2,791,728	✓ 408,870	✓ 17.2
Norway	478,292	582,514	✓ 104,222	✓ 21.8
United States	176,296,746	184,349,604	✓ 8,052,858	✓ 4.6

Character of the October Imports

The outstanding feature of the October imports was the increase in iron products. The total of these rose from \$6,770,000 a year ago to \$10,556,000. Automobile parts rose from \$579,000 to \$2,309,000 and complete cars from \$105,000 to \$140,000, imports increasing from both the United States and the United Kingdom.

There were increases in machinery from \$1,801,000 to \$1,818,000, castings and forgings from \$173,000 to \$201,000, engines and boilers from \$341,000 to \$675,000, iron plates and sheets from \$1,125,000 to \$2,020,000. These came mainly from the United Kingdom, tools from \$98,000 to \$147,000, tubes and pipes from \$39,000 to \$161,000, wire from \$112,000 to \$143,000, most of it coming also from the United Kingdom.

There was a decrease in the importation of alcoholic beverages from \$1,221,000 to \$737,000, and in fruits from \$1,730,000 to \$1,520,000. Raw rubber fell from \$1,112,000 to \$477,000, seeds from \$386,000 to \$128,000, vegetables from \$121,000 to \$96,000 and raw sugar from \$2,042,000 to \$1,847,000, but raw cotton rose from \$1,249,000 to \$1,334,000, cotton yarn from \$161,000 to \$201,000, other cotton from \$1,070,000 to \$1,203,000, flax and jute from \$669,000 to \$720,000, manila and sisal grass from \$84,000 to \$208,000, raw wool from \$111,000 to \$301,000, noils and tops from \$329,000 to \$638,000, woollen yarn from \$283,000 to \$261,000, worsteds and serges from \$155,000 to \$258,000.

There were some interesting increases in express parcels from \$105,000 to \$115,000, post office parcels from \$178,000 to \$180,000. While there was a decrease in settlers effects from the United States from \$316,000 to \$245,000 there was an increase from the United Kingdom from \$16,000 to \$19,000.

Meat Imports during October

Meat imports amounting to a value of \$97,124 declined slightly from the corresponding total for last year when it was \$99,441. The leading item was canned beef, which amounted to 1,274,755 lb. valued at \$58,066 as against nil a year ago. The Argentine supplied 1,118,635 lb. Uruguay 155,400 and Australia 720. Extracts of meat and fluid beef imports were worth \$29,210 as against \$20,206, coming almost entirely from the United Kingdom.

Rubber Imports

Total imports of rubber in October were valued at \$477,322, recording a considerable decrease from the import of \$1,111,625 in October last year. This large decrease was due to greatly lowered imports of raw rubber, which fell to 1,819,433 lb. from 6,816,973 last year. Of the total imports of rubber, the supply from the United States was valued at \$251,895 and from the United Kingdom \$120,286.

Of the raw rubber imports 863,471 lb. came from the United States, 661,198 from Straits Settlements, 111,894 from the United Kingdom and 182,870 from Ceylon. Rubber boots and shoes were another large item, at 106,798 pairs of the value of \$82,670, supplied mainly by the United Kingdom at 105,925 pairs.

Wood Pulp and Pulpwood Exports

The export of wood pulp and screenings in October amounted to 1,092,934 cwt. of the value of \$2,268,586 as against 1,078,984 cwt. at \$2,260,164 a year ago. The large purchaser was the United States with 306,833 cwt., followed by the United Kingdom with 54,585 cwt.

Pulpwood exports amounted to 122,045 cords with a value of \$899,014, compared with 100,369 at \$690,825 a year ago. The leading purchaser was the United States with 121,111 cords, the remainder, amounting to 934 cords going to France.

Newsprint Paper Exports

Exports of newsprint paper amounted to 4,806,421 cwt. at \$8,178,485 in October as against 4,090,083 at \$6,958,945 a year ago, an increase in value of 17 per cent. This export went to 35 countries, the larger purchasers being: United States 3,719,095 cwt., Australia 294,779, United Kingdom 205,857, China 124,014, Japan 107,131, Argentina 85,103, New Zealand 62,581, Chile 34,593, Irish Free State 30,992, British S. Africa 24,104.

World Wheat Situation

There have been very few notable happenings in the wheat situation during the past month. European demand has been limited and erratic but the outward movement of Canadian supplies has continued satisfactorily, mainly due to imports for consumption by the United States. World shipments remained disappointingly low while European importing countries utilized their ample domestic supplies. Argentine wheat shipments have declined during the month, but Australian clearances, principally to ex-European destinations, have held up surprisingly, casting doubts on the accuracy of the 1934-35 estimate of production. Russian shipments continued at a moderate rate during the month and will probably persist for a few more weeks before exportable supplies are exhausted. Canada's percentage of the overseas wheat trade has increased further and this tendency will probably continue during the balance of the calendar year at least. Until the new Southern Hemisphere crops reach Europe, Canada is the principal source of wheat and has a wide range of grades and qualities in export position to meet varied demands.

Supplies of wheat on passage to Europe have remained well below those of the fall of 1934, mainly as a result of lower clearances from the Southern Hemisphere. Port stocks in the importing countries have increased very little. Import demand is unsteady but breaks out into fairly liberal buying whenever events are such as to cast doubts on the possibilities of securing supplies when needed.

Latest private estimates of the Argentine crop about to be harvested range from 150 to 180 million bushels, indicating an exportable surplus of between 55 and 85 million bushels, after allowing 95 million bushels for home consumption. Argentina has a market in Brazil and other South American countries for between 20 and 30 million bushels so that exports to Europe will be quite small during 1936, even if the larger estimate materializes.

Australia's crop is officially placed at 135 million bushels of which 55 million are required at home, leaving a balance of 80 million bushels for export or carry-over. Direct advices to the Bureau of Statistics from Melbourne indicate a total yield of 126 million bushels. The combined surplus of the Southern Hemisphere on the basis of the highest estimates would be 165 million bushels, compared with 292 million exported in the last crop year. This is a reduction of 127,000,000 bushels for the two countries. The full effect of this reduction can be offset or delayed by early shipment that will lower the carry-over below normal at July 31, 1936. The uncertainty of the Oriental market also indicates that a greater proportion of the Australian exportable surplus will be pressed upon European and United Kingdom markets.

Russia shipped about $17\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels in the first 16 weeks of the crop year and is reported not to be offering later than November shipment. Broomhall estimated the Russian exports for the season of 24 million bushels, although he has recently indicated that this figure might be too low. It may be taken for granted that the peak of the Russian movement for the season is now past.

The Danubian countries, and especially Roumania, have not appeared as strongly in the export situation as was anticipated and apart from a little low grade wheat that Franco is trying to sell, there is very little wheat offering on the International market from European countries. India, also, has shipped very sparingly.

Canada's Coal Production in 1934

Coal production in Canada during 1934 advanced to 13,310,193 tons worth \$42,045,942 from the 1933 total of 11,903,344 tons valued at \$35,923,962. Nova Scotia mines produced 6,341,625 tons during the year; this represented a 39.1 per cent increase over the tonnage mined in 1933. New Brunswick's output advanced slightly to 314,750 tons from the preceding year's total of 312,303. Manitoba produced 4,113 tons as against 3,380. A two per cent decline was recorded in Saskatchewan's production; the 1934 total was 909,288 tons and the 1933 output, 927,649. Reports from Alberta operators show that 4,753,810 tons were mined as compared with 4,713,788 in 1933. The first upward trend in coal output in British Columbia since 1923 was recorded during the year under review; the production totalled 1,405,969 tons while in 1933 the output was 1,382,272. The Yukon output declined to 638 tons from the 1933 total of 862.

Crude Petroleum Imports

Crude petroleum imports in October amounted to 133,728,567 gallons valued at \$3,822,571 compared with 110,637,902 gallons at \$3,377,858 a year ago. Countries of origin were as follows: United States 99,876,515 gallons, Peru 12,944,841, Colombia 11,075,114, Venezuela 9,832,097.

New Motor Vehicle Sales in October

New motor vehicles sold in Canada during October totalled 3,911 units as against 2,702 in October last year and 2,102 in the same month two years ago. October sales of passenger cars exceeded those of September for the first time since 1932, when statistics were first made available. The usual seasonal decline from the September level was evident in truck and bus sales, but these registered a gain of 36.9 per cent over October, 1934.

Butter and Cheese Imports in October

Butter imports amounting to 7,351 pounds were less than a third of the import of a year ago when the amount was 22,915. The import came almost entirely from the United States at 6,261. The value in October was \$1,831 and last year \$3,676.

Cheese imports amounting to 157,821 pounds with a value of \$37,301, were an increase of 43,022 pounds and \$6,024 in comparison with the same month last year. New Zealand was the largest supplying country with 47,154 pounds, followed by the United States with 33,481, France 29,897, Italy 19,020, Netherlands 10,402, United Kingdom 9,809 and smaller amounts from British Guiana, Denmark and Norway.

Exports of Asbestos

The United States took the bulk of the export of asbestos during October. The total was 9,369 tons at \$516,972, in comparison with 8,020 tons at \$377,499 in October last year, of which 7,310 tons went to the United States. Asbestos sand and waste exports amounted to 13,638 tons, increasing from 8,205 tons in October 1934. The amount sent to the United States was 12,594 tons. Manufactures of asbestos were worth \$16,200 as against \$12,588, the supply going to the United Kingdom being valued at \$11,787.

Raw Sugar Imports in October

Raw sugar imports in October amounted to 88,682,200 pounds, compared with 86,245,800 a year ago. Countries of origin were as follows: British Guiana 18,434,200, British East Africa 17,367,000, Fiji 13,558,000, Jamaica 13,909,500, Australia 10,080,000, British South Africa 6,784,500, Barbados 5,209,100, Cuba 2,189,600, Trinidad 371,500, Other British West Indies 778,800.

Record Output of Electricity

Canadian central electric stations continued to establish new high records by producing 2,162,569,000 kilowatt hours in October. This was not only the largest quantity produced in any month but, after adjustment for the unequal number of days in the months and the seasonal variations, the index number also reached a new high at 202.55 which was 6.64 points above the previous record made in September.

The exports to the United States increased from 142,177,000 kilowatt hours in September and 107,122,000 in October last year to 146,530,000. The increase over last year was 63 per cent firm power and 37 per cent surplus power and the additional day about accounted for the increase over September.

Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery

Exports of farm implements and machinery in October were valued at \$376,326 compared with \$322,521 a year ago, an increase of \$53,805. Exports by leading countries were as follows: United States \$145,601, Argentina \$99,844, British South Africa \$75,405, Australia \$6,073, Uruguay \$4,843, Portuguese Africa \$2,822, New Zealand \$2,102, Sweden \$1,482, Chile \$899, Southern Rhodesia \$812, French Africa \$661, France \$643, British East Africa \$629, Austria \$558, Persia \$347.

Exports of Rubber

Rubber exports during October were valued at \$1,004,935, a decrease of \$130,959 from October last year. Pneumatic tire casings was the principal export, amounting to 52,145 with a value of \$516,792, which fell from 75,266 at \$603,231 a year ago. These went to 68 countries, mainly as follows: New Zealand \$58,523, Brazil \$58,268, British South Africa \$47,820, Colombia \$38,756, Netherlands \$29,591, Egypt \$28,277, Swdden \$20,240, Bolivia \$20,586, Venezuela \$17,534, Iraq \$15,582, Morocco \$15,245, Jamaica \$13,581, Palestine \$10,598, British East Africa \$10,107, Chile \$9,827, Straits Settlements \$9,131, Switzerland \$8,569.

Canvas shoes with rubber soles were exported to the amount of 72,513 pairs with a value of \$39,321. These went to 23 markets, the largest being the United Kingdom with 16,538 pairs. The export of rubber heels amounted to 314,372 pairs valued at \$12,318 as against 377,543 pairs at \$17,454 a year ago. The large purchaser was the United Kingdom with 281,158 pairs.

Canada's Trade with Italy

Canada's domestic exports to Italy during the twelve months ending October amounted in value to \$3,530,973 compared with \$3,296,379 in the previous twelve months and \$3,710,581 in the same period two years ago. Imports from Italy in the past twelve months amounted to \$2,379,169 compared with \$2,609,040 in the previous twelve months and \$2,642,655 in the same period two years ago.

Exports to Italy in the past twelve months included the following: Nickel \$1,392,787, wheat \$500,016, wood pulp \$337,007, aluminium \$70,184, flour \$26,250, asbestos \$106,315, iron oxide \$21,491, tires \$50,425, liquors \$1,730, agricultural implements \$10,349, adding machines \$960, rubber belting \$16,626, other rubber manufactures \$3,474, copper \$453,988, planks and boards \$137,778, zinc \$29,692, furs \$80,008, sausage casings \$19,038, photographic films \$3,688, dried codfish \$169,699.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending November 22 amounted to 3,879,482 bushels an increase of 248,273 bushels over the previous week and 956,053 over the same week last year. Clearances for the elapsed part of the crop year amounted to 42,971,651 bushels as against 48,951,748.

Canadian wheat in store on November 22 amounted to 264,288,316 bushels compared with 267,694,343 a week ago and 257,400,076 on the same date last year. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 30,412,726 as against 21,601,594 last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week of November 15 amounted to 3,727,945 bushels as compared with 4,886,606 in the previous week and 6,219,496 last year. Marketings from the commencement of the crop year to November 15 totalled 155,513,761 bushels as compared with 153,599,774.

Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries

The international trade in securities between Canada and other countries in September, although lower than in August, was higher than in any other month of the year except March. The volume of transactions between Canada and the United States declined while there was an increase in that between Canada and Great Britain.

Total sales were \$24,664,634 in September compared with \$25,398,973 in August while total purchases were \$21,631,995 in September, having declined from \$28,035,443 in August. Sales to the United States were \$21,748,633 in September compared with \$23,057,940 in August and purchases from the United States were \$15,831,450 in September as compared with \$25,526,342 in August. Sales to Great Britain were \$2,816,503 in September and \$2,204,573 in August and purchases were \$5,225,269 in September as compared with \$2,353,535 in August.

For the first nine months of 1935 sales of securities outside of Canada totalled \$203,049,999 as compared with \$247,921,998 in 1934 and \$201,142,344 in 1933. Purchases of securities from all other countries during the same period were \$168,044,143 in comparison with \$231,809,883 in 1934 and \$146,551,051 in 1933.

Retail Sales in October

Retail sales were higher in October than in any other month during the past four years with the exception only of the December months, in which the Christmas trade is concentrated. The general index of retail trade for October stood at 81.0 (average for 1930=100). In comparison with this figure, indexes for the corresponding months in preceding years are 77.7 for 1934, 73.7 for 1933, and 75.8 for 1932. The increase over September of this year, 16.4 per cent, is more than seasonal; in fact, it is the largest increase registered by October over September during the past six years.

The index numbers are based on returns made by 167 chains, comprising more than 3,300 stores, and 36 departmental establishments. No allowance has been made for the varying number of business days in each month, nor for seasonal influences.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, October.
2. Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, October.
3. Imports of Rubber, October.
4. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
5. Canadian Grain Statistics.
6. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, October.
7. Exports of Lumber, October.
8. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, October.
9. Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, October.
10. November Employment Situation.
11. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, October.
12. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, October.
13. The Footwear Trade of Canada, October.
14. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
15. Asphalt Roofing Industry, October.
16. Canada's Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries, October.
17. Monthly Trade Trends with Empire Countries, October.
18. Imports of Lumber, October.
19. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, October.
20. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
21. Summary of Canada's Imports, October.
22. Canada's Monthly Trade Trends with Foreign Countries.
23. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, October.
24. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, October.
25. Coal Statistics for Canada, 1934.
26. Exports of Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, October.
27. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
28. Output of Central Electric Stations, October.
29. Sugar Report for the Four Weeks Ending November 2.
30. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, October.
31. New Motor Vehicle Sales in October.
32. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, October.
33. The Asbestos Trade, October.
34. Canada's Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, October.
35. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, October.
36. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
37. Canada's Imports and Exports of Wire, October.
38. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products and Refrigerators, October.
39. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, October.
40. Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, October.
41. Imports and Exports of Soap, October.
42. Sales and Purchases of Securities between Canada and Other Countries.
43. Changes in the Value of Retail Sales, October.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010730236