

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. IV - No. 44.

Ottawa, Saturday, October 31, 1936.

The Economic Index declined nearly 2 p.c. from the preceding week but showed a gain of 15.2 p.c. over the same week of 1935

Owing to the decline in four out of the six major factors, the economic index declined from 113.9 in the week of October 17 to 111.8 in the week under review. Bank clearings after usual adjustments showed a gain of 3.8 p.c. Shares traded on the other hand, receded from the high level of the preceding week. The gain in common stock prices was one half per cent. A continuous advance had been shown for seven weeks and the moderate gain in the week ended October 22 resulted in a new high point since September 1930. Five of the eight industrial groups showed gains over the week of October 15, declines being shown by steel, textile and beverage stocks. The index of miscellaneous stocks advanced from 409.1 to 413.7. A slight decline in power and traction stocks was shown, the index receding from 77.8 to 77.2. The net result was that the general index of 112 common stocks advanced from 133.7 to 134.4. The other factors included in the compilation were reactionary in the week under review.

The railway freight movement showed recession in the 42nd week, the index being down from 77.2 to 74.5. The movement in the week under review was 55,182 cars against 60,219 in the preceding week, the comparison being affected by the holiday. The index of wholesale prices was 76.8 against 77.1 in the preceding week. Grain prices receded on the Winnipeg exchange, No. 1 Northern wheat averaging 111 cents per bushel against 113 7/8. Each of the coarse grains showed minor declines. The price of cattle advanced on the Toronto stockyards. Tin and silver were lower on the New York metal market while copper, lead and zinc were fully maintained. The Canadian index of non-ferrous metals rose from 70.3 to 70.7 when advances in copper, lead and zinc exerted a greater influence than a reduction in tin.

The recession in Dominion Government bond prices continued in the week under review. The index of yields rose from 66.3 to 66.9, the average yield of six leading issues having been 3.19 as against 3.16 in the preceding week. Recent activity in the stock market has been credited with diverting some interest from high grade bonds and the turn over has suffered accordingly. The advance in prices from July to September, has been counter-balanced by the decline for the last four weeks.

Comparison with the Same Week of 1935

A considerable increase has been shown by the economic index for the last ten months over the same period of 1935. The economic index advanced from June to September but has shown a reactionary trend during October. The lead in the week of October 24 over the same week of 1935 was 15.2 p.c., the standing having been 111.8 against 97.1. Each of the six major factors showed gains over the week of October 26, 1935. Carloadings were up 3.2 p.c. while wholesale prices owing to the advance of the last four months recorded an increase of 5.5 p.c. The lead in the inverted index of bond yields over the same week of last year was 13 p.c. A marked rise was shown in bond prices during October last year while the opposite tendency has been in evidence during the last four weeks. Common stock prices showed a marked advance from October to March. The moderate decline during the spring and summer has been more than offset by the advance of the last eight weeks. The lead over the week of October 24, 1935 was 32.4 p.c. The increase in the indexes of the number of shares traded on the Canadian exchanges was 68.6 p.c. in the same comparison.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings ¹	Wholesale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields ²	Bank Clearings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index ⁴
Oct. 26, 1935	72.2	72.9	132.3	80.5	101.5	188.5	97.1
Oct. 17, 1936	77.2	77.1	150.8	103.0	133.7	657.3	113.9
Oct. 24, 1936	74.5	76.8	149.5	106.9	134.4	317.8	111.8

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index.
2. Cost of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds derived by taking the reciprocal of the Bureau's index of bond yields.
3. Bank clearings were smoothed by taking a three weeks moving average for the purpose of



eliminating irregular fluctuations. Totals for Ottawa were eliminated for all weeks shown, owing to incomparability introduced by the operations of the Bank of Canada. 4. The weighting of the six major factors is determined from the standard deviation from the long-term trend of each, based on data for the period from January 1919 to August 1936. The long-term trend determined from half-yearly data in the post-war period was eliminated from the composite and the resulting index expressed as a percentage of the average during 1926.

Business Conditions in Canada during
the First Nine Months of 1936 compared
with the same period of 1935

The receipt of information regarding the first nine months of 1936 sheds further light on the extent of the business recovery. The level of productive operations was much higher than in the corresponding months of 1935, the index of the physical volume of business based on 45 factors averaging 109.0 in the elapsed period of 1936 compared with 100.7 in the same period of last year. The gain of 8.2 p.c. in a representative index of this kind is evidence of a considerable resumption of business and productive enterprise over the levels shown in the first nine months of 1935.

The mining, manufacturing and power industries showed expansion greater than the average, while railway transportation and general employment also recorded substantial gains.

The change in wholesale prices was relatively moderate, but even here the official index of 567 commodities averaged 2.2 p.c. higher during the first nine months of 1936. The average for the index was 73.5 compared with 71.9 in the first nine months of 1935. From the beginning of 1934 to June of the present year, stability characterized the commodity price level, narrow fluctuations being shown about the 72 p.c. line, with 1926 being regarded as the base equalling 100. Owing in part to crop shortages and improved demand in British and American markets considerable increase was shown in commodity prices from July to September.

The fluctuations in common stock prices were more spectacular. The price index of stocks traded on the Canadian exchanges averaged 90.6 during the first nine months of 1935. The average during the present year was 115.8, the indicated gain being no less than 27.8 p.c. The most spectacular gain of the last three years was shown from March to July 1933. A marked advance took place from October to the first of March. After reaction of several months duration, the advance was resumed at the first of September and carried forward sharply for two months.

One of the most significant developments during the first nine months of 1936 was the pronounced advance in high-grade bond prices. A gain had already been recorded from the early months of 1932 to the end 1935 but the spectacular advance was extended during the first nine months of the present year. The yield on Dominion Government bonds in the first nine months of 1936 was lower than at any time since records were first compiled. A low level of long-term interest rates is an incentive toward the production of investment goods. The cost of capital is an important consideration in undertakings involving the construction of plant and equipment.

It is an interesting development that many of the industries which shared in the prosperity phase of the last cycle, are now participating in the marked expansion of the last three years. Mining is one of the industries which must be included in this category. The index of mineral production based on nine factors rose from 146.2 in the first nine months of 1935 to 165.4 in the elapsed period of the present year, a gain of no less than 13.1 p.c. Copper exports at 287,672,000 pounds were more than maintained while nickel exports at 129,500,000 pounds recorded an increase of 24.4 p.c. The percentage gains in the production and outward shipments of lead and zinc were also large. Lead production in eight months at 247,000,000 pounds compared with 217,000,000 showed a gain of 13.7 p.c. and zinc exports in the nine months at 249,000,000 pounds were up 17 p.c.

Shipments of gold and silver showed gains of a substantial character, the increases being 13.2 p.c. and 18.4 p.c., respectively. Gold shipments to the Mint and external points were 2,692,000 ounces compared with 2,378,000. Shipments of silver were 13,118,000 ounces compared with 11,076,000. The revival in coal mining from 9,375,000 tons to 10,350,000 was a pleasing development, the net gain being 10.4 p.c. in the nine month's comparison.

The expansion in manufacturing operations since the first of last year was pronounced, the index based on 29 factors having been above the 100 p.c. line in recent months compared with about 89 in January 1935. During the first nine months of this year the index averaged 106.2 compared with 96.7 in the same period of 1935, a gain of 9.8 p.c.

The gain of 24.3 p.c. in the imports of raw cotton for further manufacture by the textile industry represents a considerable gain in operations. Newsprint production was at a much higher level in 1936, the gain over the first nine months of 1935 having been 24.3 p.c. The exports of planks and boards, indicating conditions in the lumber industry, at 1,207,000,000 feet showed a gain of 25 p.c. A considerably higher level of operations has been shown by the primary iron and steel industry. Steel ingot production showed a gain of 25.6 p.c., while the pig iron output was up 11.1 p.c.

The automobile and allied industries have participated in the revival of the last four years. The output of motor cars however, was down 8.5 p.c., the total in the last nine months having been 125,738 units. Crude rubber imports at 43,134,000 pounds, were slightly more than maintained. Such imports indicate mainly the preparation for the production of tires. Crude petroleum imports at 379,000,000 gallons showed a gain of 5.9 p.c.

The new business obtained by the construction industry was at a comparatively low level in 1936, showing a decline from the first nine months of 1935. Contracts awarded were \$127,672,000, a decline of 3.8 p.c. Building permits in 58 cities remained at the relatively low level of \$29,434,000 compared with \$36,681,000, the decline being nearly 20 p.c.

Electric power production has shown marked gain over the early months of 1935, reaching in April last, after seasonal adjustment, a new high point in the history of the industry. The gain in nine-months' production over that of the same period of 1935 was 9.3 p.c.

The railway freight movement made a fair showing in the first nine months of 1936, the gain in loadings over the same period of 1935 being 5 p.c. The gross operating revenue of the Canadian lines of the Canadian National was 6 p.c. greater, while the corresponding revenue of the Canadian Pacific was up 9 p.c.

The volume of the external trade showed correlation with the betterment in Canadian business operations. The value of imports in the first nine months was \$451,000,000, a gain of 11.9 p.c. Exports of \$693,000,000 compared with \$572,000,000 showed a gain of 21.1 p.c. The increase in the excess of exports over imports was 43 p.c.

October Employment Situation

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed a substantial improvement, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,020 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,044,178 persons, as compared with 1,015,639 in the preceding month. This increase of 28,539 workers is the largest so far reported in any month of the present year.

The records show that for October 1, 1935, 9,414 employers had reported payrolls aggregating 997,017 workers, or 32,040 more than at September 1; that increase was the largest indicated in any month of last year. The most marked improvement over September 1, 1935, was in manufacturing and logging, although the trend was also favourable in most of the main industrial groups.

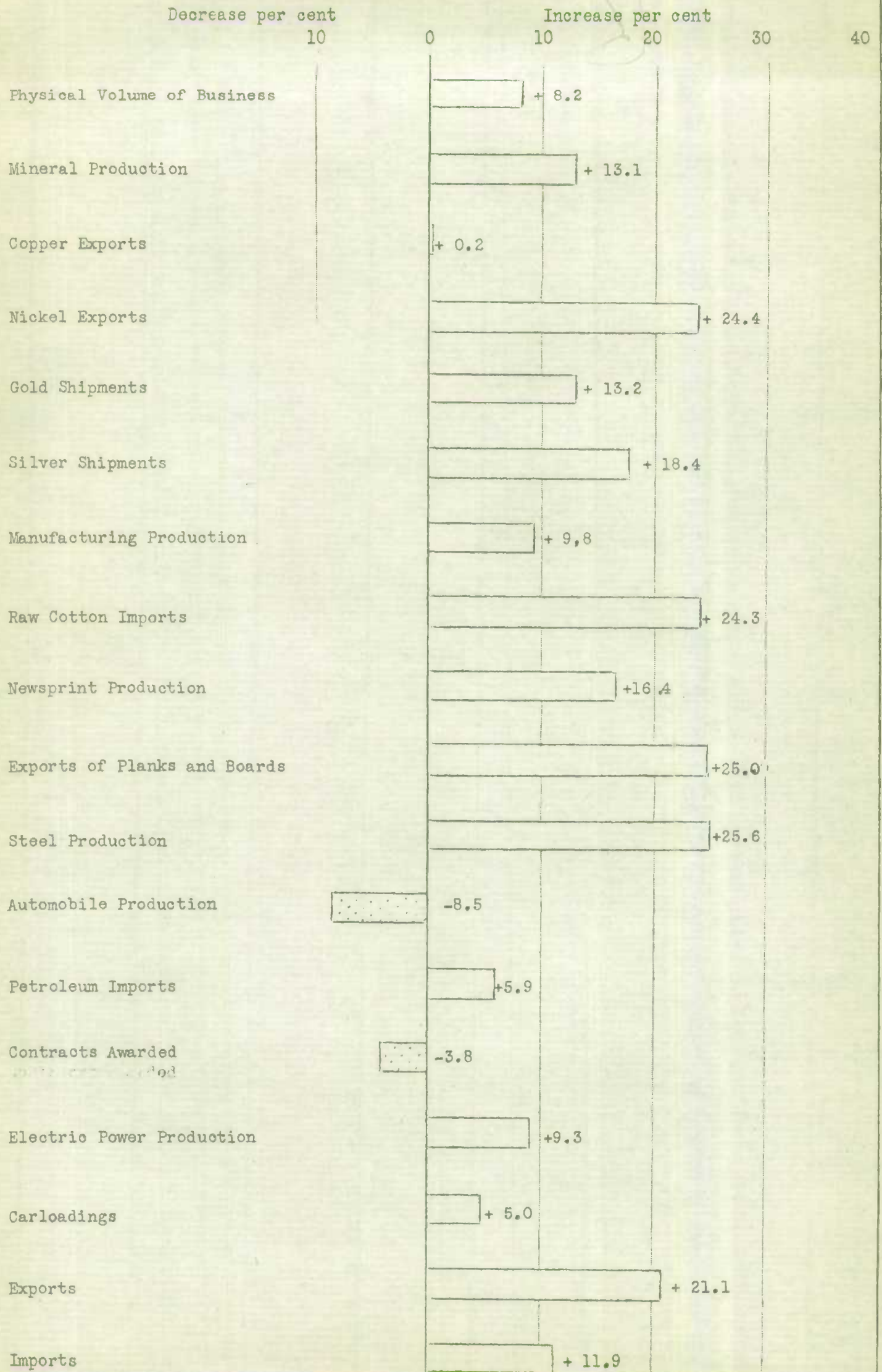
The most outstanding features of the October 1 survey of employment were the unusually pronounced increases in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments absorbed nearly 15,600 additional workers, and in logging, which directly provided work for practically 16,700 more than at October 1 in any other year for which statistics are available. Mining and trade also recorded substantially heightened activity, while the trend was seasonally downward in services and construction and maintenance; there were also losses in transportation.

Statistics Illustrating the Economic Situation of Canada in the First Nine Months of
1936 compared with the Same Period of 1935

	1935	1936	Increase + Decrease - For Cent
<u>General Economic Situation</u>			
Index of Physical Volume of Business	100.7	109.0	+ 8.2
Wholesale Prices	71.9	73.5	+ 2.2
Index of Common Stock Prices	90.6	115.8	+ 27.8
Shares Traded Montreal and Toronto - Number	9,405,899	15,713,340	+ 67.1
Inverted Bond Yields, Dominion	137.3	147.9	+ 7.7
Mining Stock Prices	123.3	151.3	+ 22.7
Bank Debits \$000	22,684,735	25,893,228	+ 14.1
<u>Production and General Business -</u>			
Mineral Production, 1926=100	146.2	165.4	+ 13.1
Copper Exports Pounds	287,030,200	287,672,600	+ 0.2
Nickel Exports Pounds	104,135,000	129,539,700	+ 24.4
Lead Production (8 Months) Pounds	217,365,424	247,102,976	+ 13.7
Zinc Exports Pounds	213,225,900	249,268,600	+ 16.9
Gold Shipments Fine Ounces	2,377,501	2,692,019	+ 13.2
Silver Shipments Fine Ounces	11,076,151	13,117,818	+ 18.4
Coal Production Tons	9,374,785	10,350,400	+ 10.4
Manufacturing Production, 1926=100	96.7	106.2	+ 9.8
Flour Production (8 Months) Barrels	8,287,837	9,190,705	+ 10.9
Sugar Manufactured Pounds	624,681,003	661,109,373	+ 5.8
Cattle Slaughtering Number	1,017,251	1,105,789	+ 8.7
Hog Slaughtering Number	2,018,041	2,347,884	+ 16.3
Cigarettes released Number	3,885,606,860	4,082,850,645	+ 5.1
Cigars released Number	88,266,273	86,238,743	- 2.3
Leather Boots and Shoes (8 mos.) Pairs	13,365,525	13,349,384	- 0.1
Raw Cotton Imports Pounds	73,849,197	91,797,293	+ 24.3
Paper and Lumber -			
Newsprint production Tons	1,979,112	2,303,275	+ 16.4
Exports of Planks and Boards Feet	965,956,000	1,206,971,000	+ 25.0
Iron and Steel -			
Steel Ingot Production Long Tons	647,704	813,734	+ 25.6
Pig Iron Production Long Tons	419,064	465,785	+ 11.1
Automobile and Allied Industries			
Automobile and Truck Production Number	137,350	125,738	- 8.5
Petroleum Imports Gallons	830,020,899	879,146,290	+ 5.9
Crude Rubber Imports Pounds	42,790,919	43,134,002	+ 0.8
Construction -			
Contracts Awarded \$	132,724,200	127,671,600	- 3.8
Building Permits \$	36,680,796	29,433,727	- 19.8
Electric Power Production 000 K.W.H	16,942,004	18,522,713	+ 9.3
Railways -			
Car Loadings Number	1,719,692	1,805,298	+ 5.0
Gross Revenue, C.N.R. (Can. Lines) \$	104,457,000	110,742,000	+ 6.0
Gross Revenue, C.P.R. \$	91,690,000	99,028,000	+ 9.0
External Trade -			
Exports \$	572,090,421	692,626,389	+ 21.1
Imports \$	403,036,316	450,866,373	+ 11.9
Excess of Exports over Imports \$	169,054,105	241,760,016	+ 43.0
Employment 10 Months' average unadjusted			
General Index, 1926=100	98.1	102.3	+ 4.3
Manufacturing	96.1	102.7	+ 6.9
Logging	118.2	119.2	+ 0.9
Mining	121.6	133.6	+ 9.9
Construction	95.8	87.9	- 8.2
Building	52.7	55.2	+ 4.8
Highway	170.9	132.8	- 22.3
Trade	120.9	126.2	+ 4.4

Significant Business Factors in Nine Months of 1936

compared with the same period of 1935



September Imports

Canada's total imports during September were of the value of \$52,982,972 as compared with \$44,689,463 in September last year, a gain of \$8,293,509, or 18.6 per cent. Imports from Empire countries were worth \$16,911,972 against \$14,643,703, an increase of \$2,268,169, or 15.5 per cent. The total from countries outside of the British Empire was valued at \$36,071,000 compared with \$30,045,760, a gain of \$6,025,240 or 20.1 per cent. Imports from the United States showed a gain of 23 per cent, increasing to \$29,758,679 from \$24,195,166; the amount from the United Kingdom rose 12.1 per cent to \$10,905,743 from \$9,729,408.

There were 21 markets from which Canada imported goods to the value of over \$200,000, exclusive of the United States and the United Kingdom. These were as follows, with 1935 totals in brackets: Australia \$1,425,620 (\$873,314), Germany \$1,305,011 (\$946,502), Straits Settlements \$900,266 (\$475,599), France \$563,260 (\$615,925), Netherlands \$532,052 (\$451,979), Belgium \$521,861 (\$379,734), British India \$515,633 (\$554,313), Argentina \$481,004 (\$340,025), Colombia \$443,236 (\$451,244), Japan \$386,937 (\$241,930), Jamaica \$378,253 (\$561,888), Ceylon \$376,764 (\$274,960), British South Africa \$363,185 (\$678,697), British Guiana \$339,990 (\$129,036), Trinidad and Tobago \$319,535 (\$250,052), New Zealand \$319,605 (\$123,920), China \$262,488 (\$296,510), Switzerland \$259,555 (\$205,502), Peru \$254,242 (\$420,990), Czechoslovakia \$250,001 (\$237,396).

Character of the September Imports

Increases in imports in September, which rose from \$44,689,000 a year ago to \$52,983,000, were very general in character, but the advance was particularly noticeable in commodities in which iron is the main constituent. Machinery at \$2,535,000 was an increase of \$762,000. Iron plates and sheets made a gain of \$150,000, automobiles \$14,000, although there was a drop of \$260,000 in auto parts. Farm implements made a gain of \$371,000, which was exactly the increase in such imports from the United States, iron tubes and pipes \$45,000 and iron wire \$47,000.

There was a sharp increase over 1935 in agricultural and vegetable products of \$2,000,000, accounted for chiefly by fruits at \$515,000, cocoa and chocolate \$156,000, rubber \$403,000, raw sugar \$505,000 and vegetable oils \$82,000. Tea increased by \$116,000 and coffee by \$46,000. There was an increase of \$36,000 in fish, \$115,000 in hides and \$42,000 in meats.

Textile imports increased by over \$1,000,000, raw cotton accounting for \$483,000, raw silk \$171,000, raw wool \$128,000, woollen yarn \$35,000 and artificial silk \$158,000. The increase in books and printed matter was \$213,000, chiefly from the United States, although the imports from the United Kingdom also showed a gain. Paper imports increased by \$79,000 and planks and boards by \$111,000.

Other notable increases were aluminium \$140,000, electrical apparatus \$125,000, coal \$9,000, crude petroleum \$416,000, sulphur \$115,000, articles for exhibition \$228,000, express parcels \$41,000 and post office parcels \$51,000.

Imports during Six Months Ending September

Imports into Canada during the six months ending September were valued at \$315,997,606 compared with \$280,572,061 in the same period last year, an increase of \$35,425,545 or 12.6 per cent. An expansion of 15.5 per cent was recorded in imports from foreign countries, increasing from \$186,919,567 last year to \$215,969,511. The amount from British Empire countries was also higher, amounting to \$100,028,095 as against \$93,652,494, a gain of \$6,365,601, or 6.8 per cent. The value from the United States was \$180,656,708, a gain of \$26,080,122 or 16.9 per cent. The total from the United Kingdom also increased, rising from \$61,325,409 to \$64,532,937, a gain of \$3,207,528 or 5.2 per cent.

Canada's Trade in Nine Months Ending September

Imports into Canada during the nine months ending September amounted to \$450,866,373 as compared with \$403,036,316 in the same period of 1935 and \$377,249,292 in 1934. The amount from the United Kingdom was \$89,430,693 as compared with \$85,018,570 and \$82,581,822. The total from the United States was \$265,706,867 as compared with \$232,563,255 and \$218,627,056.

Total exports during the nine months were valued at \$685,161,023 as compared with \$563,175,187 in the previous year and \$540,859,166 two years ago. Exports to the United Kingdom were valued at \$264,069,688 as against \$196,132,122 and \$208,092,500; exports to the United States were \$275,872,996 as against \$254,361,857 and \$215,431,114 two years ago.

September Export of Lumber

The export of planks and boards in September amounted in value to \$3,504,120 as compared with \$2,262,825 last year. The amount to the United Kingdom was \$1,896,197 and to the United States \$1,148,352. Douglas fir topped the list with \$1,252,781, followed by spruce at \$1,101,542. Most of the Douglas fir went to the United Kingdom and most of the spruce to the United States.

Retail Merchandise Trade in the Prairie Provinces

Retail sales in the Prairie Provinces for 1935 amounted to almost \$385,000,000, an increase of six per cent over 1934 and 16 per cent higher than 1933. The index of sales for 1935 stands at 69.4 on the 1930 base equals 100, indicating that the value of retail trade was still 30 per cent below 1930 levels. Relative improvement over 1934 was about equal for each of the three provinces. Sales in Manitoba amounted to \$137,533,000, an increase of six per cent; Saskatchewan \$119,137,000, a gain of approximately seven per cent, and Alberta \$128,202,000, a gain of 6.5 per cent.

Petroleum Products

The increase in the number of operating refineries has been an outstanding feature of the petroleum refining industry in recent years. Particularly has this been the case in the western provinces where many small units have been constructed. In 1921 there were 11 refineries in Canada and by 1935 there were 45. These refineries produced 513,716,004 gallons of gasoline during the year, the highest on record, being 11 per cent greater than in 1934 and double the quantity of 1927. About 71.7 per cent of the 1,196,411,443 gallons of crude used in these refineries was imported from the United States, 24.9 per cent from South America and Trinidad, and 3.4 per cent from Canadian wells. In addition 52,823,336 gallons of imported casinghead gasoline was used for blending purposes.

Production of fuel and gas oils totalled 469,969,708 gallons compared with 455,995,325 in 1934. Lubricating oils amounted to 17,863,607 gallons compared with 18,976,438. Production of kerosene amounted to 31,833,717 imperial gallons against 37,741,993, asphalt 34,668,858 imperial gallons against 25,584,495 and 11,237,594 lb. of wax candles compared with 10,655,682.

Rubber Exports

The export of rubber in September was valued at \$1,279,943 as against \$1,021,518 a year ago. The leading item was rubber boots and shoes, amounting to 623,011 pairs valued at \$512,216 against 313,763 at \$289,231. These went to 25 markets, the United Kingdom by far the largest, followed by Newfoundland. Pneumatic tire casings export was also large amounting to \$475,248 against \$475,248, finding a place in 63 countries.

Asbestos

Exports of Canadian asbestos in September amounted to the value of \$552,442 as compared with \$506,630, the largest markets being the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, France and Germany. Asbestos sand and waste exports were worth \$268,760 against \$164,934, chiefly to the United States.

Canned Beef

The feature of the imports of meats in September was 1,060,953 lb. of canned beef from Argentina valued at \$48,982. The total import of meats was \$51,273 as against \$37,537 last year.

September Automobile Production

Production of 4,655 automobiles during September showed little change from the previous month and compares with 5,323 made in September last year. Passenger car production amounted to 2,481 in September and commercial cars or trucks at 2,174. Output of passenger cars in September 1935 numbered 3,819 and commercial cars 1,504.

Traffic on Railways of Canada

Canadian railways reported carrying 6,038,592 tons of revenue freight during July as against 5,589,531 tons in July, 1935. Freight loaded at Canadian stations increased from 4,226,415 tons to 4,453,463 tons, or by 5.4 per cent. Light loading of agricultural products in the Prairie Provinces, heavy loading of agricultural products in Ontario, forest products in British Columbia, mine products in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia were the chief factors in these changes. Freight from foreign connections increased by 16.3 per cent, due largely to heavier shipments of freight destined to foreign points received principally at Ontario ports.

World Wheat Situation

Crop developments in the Southern Hemisphere are now fairly vital to the assurance of adequate supplies to meet importers' demands during the balance of the current crop year. While rains in Argentina have favoured the prospect of an outturn in that country only moderately below normal, the infrequent and light showers reported in Australia have been entirely inadequate to prevent what promises to be a serious crop loss. As evidence of the tightening situation, the Liverpool market is particularly sensitive to the weather cables from these countries. In the main, temporary price declines have uncovered substantial buying with the result that during the past month a net gain in Liverpool futures equivalent to ten cents a bushel has been registered. Under other circumstances, the currency devaluation undertaken by several European countries, which renders wheat imports more costly in terms of their own currencies, would have precipitated a bearish movement on the Liverpool and North American markets. Such a tendency was offset, partly by the interpretation of the devaluation news as a welcome step toward currency stabilization, but mainly by the fact that western European countries are in greater need of wheat imports this season, and had already been negotiating substantial purchases before the devaluation measures were announced. Apart from the last week in September, when in the immediate uncertainty export sales were virtually at a standstill, United Kingdom and continental purchases in Winnipeg have ruled fairly brisk.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in September

Births registered in 67 cities and towns in September, having a population of 10,000 and over, numbered 6,624, deaths 3,895 and marriages 4,285, as compared with 6,498 births, 3,556 deaths and 3,762 marriages in September, 1935, showing increases of two per cent in births, $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in deaths and 14 per cent in marriages.

Births registered during the nine months, January-September, of this year totalled 60,862, deaths 38,805 and marriages 27,077, as against 60,699 births, 36,073 deaths and 25,464 marriages during the corresponding nine months of last year. This comparison shows increases of less than one-half per cent in births, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in deaths and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in marriages.

Livestock on Farms

Small reductions in the number of horses, cattle and sheep on Canadian farms on June 1 as compared with the same date last year are indicated, but hogs have increased by 23 per cent. This increase in the number of hogs was sufficient to more than offset the reduction in other classes and the total number of animals on Canadian farms rose from 18,700,200 to 19,267,700. The number of horses at June 1 was 2,918,900 as compared with 2,931,300, cattle 8,819,100 as against 8,820,600, hogs 4,159,700 compared with 3,379,700 and sheep 3,370,000 as against 3,568,600. In comparing the 1935 and the 1936 totals for the Dominion, allowance must be made for the fact that the estimates for the Prairie Provinces for 1936 are based upon the Census returns, while the 1935 figures were estimated from the card survey.

September Export of Meat

The September export of meat was of the value of \$2,600,210 compared with \$1,462,078 last year. The largest item, as usual, was bacon and hams at \$1,996,879, of which \$1,939,361 went to the United Kingdom, \$37,025 to the United States and \$11,105 to Newfoundland.

Cheese and Butter

The export of cheese in September was valued at \$1,481,309 as against \$1,745,102 a year ago. The leading purchaser was the United Kingdom at \$1,230,336, followed by the United States at \$214,549 and Belgium at \$10,207. Imports of cheese totalled \$33,748 as against \$18,121. Nearly one-third of the cheese came from Switzerland.

The export of butter in September was \$51,015 as compared with \$49,311, the amount to the United Kingdom being \$23,898. Imports of butter were very small, being but 953 lb. all of which came from the United States and Alaska.

September Export of Living Animals

The export of beef cattle weighing over 700 lb. in September amounted to 12,670 head valued at \$619,949, compared with 4,846 at \$193,314 last year, of which 4,412 at \$325,935 went to the United Kingdom, and 8,040 at \$262,894 went to the United States. There were 860 head of cattle at \$85,977 sent to the United States for the improvement of stock. There were 737 horses at \$76,889 exported in September as against 450 at \$41,574 last year. There were 688 horses sent to the United States, 30 to the United Kingdom, 16 to Newfoundland, two to Bermuda and one to St. Pierre. The two to Bermuda were valued at \$500.

Newsprint Paper Exports

Export of Canadian newsprint during September amounted to 5,567,360 cwt. valued at \$9,755,549 as compared with 4,178,230 at \$7,173,542 last year. The leading market was the United States with 4,415,860 cwt., United Kingdom 257,115, Australia 221,133. In all there were 34 markets. Exports of wood pulp and screenings amounted to 1,423,556 cwt. compared with 1,112,670. The values were \$2,906,804 and \$2,221,163. The United States was the chief purchaser.

Canadian Petroleum

Exports of Canadian fuel oil in September amounted to 2,837,438 gallons valued at \$98,375 compared with 376,078 gallons at \$26,022 a year ago. The oil went to the United States, Newfoundland and St. Pierre and Miquelon. The export of Canadian gasoline and naphtha was 56,500 gallons at \$8,419 compared with 399,992 gallons at \$60,281 last year. The largest purchaser was Newfoundland.

Bank Debits to Individual Accounts

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits amounted to \$3,133,564,540, a marked gain over September last year when the total was \$2,425,895,084, and \$2,619,152,500 in August, 1936. The greater value of cheques cashed was due to recovery in business operations and to pronounced activity on the stock exchanges. Each of the five economic areas showed substantial gains in comparison with 1935.

Copper Production

Copper production in Canada during August advanced to 35,388,972 pounds from the preceding month's total of 28,579,506 and the August, 1935, output of 32,593,815 pounds. Production during the first eight months of 1936 totalled 269,605,789 pounds compared with 278,582,977 last year. Copper quotations on the London market in August averaged 9.5068 cents per pound. On this basis the Canadian output in August was worth \$3,365,067. The world production of refined copper in August rose to 128,630 tons from the July total of 119,450.

Nickel Production

Canadian producers reported an output of 12,352,757 pounds of nickel in August; during the preceding month 12,569,576 pounds were produced, while in August, 1935, the production totalled 10,903,373 pounds. During the eight months ending August, Canada produced 107,697,492 pounds as compared with 84,953,568 in 1935.

Unemployment in Prairie Province Cities

The census of June 1, 1936 showed that on that date there were 14,254 male wage-earners 14 years of age and over who were not at work, compared with 17,339 on the same date of 1931. There were 7,771 on relief. There were 2,688 female wage-earners out of work compared with 2,838 in 1931, with 659 on relief.

Male wage-earners out of work in 1936 in various cities with the 1931 figures in brackets: Regina 3,103 (3,814), Saskatoon 2,186 (3,193), Calgary 5,935 (7,172), Edmonton 5,503 (5,655). Female wage-earners not at work: Regina 545 (476), Saskatoon 383 (424), Calgary 834 (941), Edmonton 672 (615). Male wage-earners on relief: Regina 2,027, Saskatoon 1,033, Calgary 2,913, Edmonton 3,128. Female wage-earners on relief: Regina 168, Saskatoon 69, Calgary 153, Edmonton 297.

Imports of Lumber

Imports of lumber and timber in September were valued at \$320,668 compared with \$209,791 a year ago, almost all of it coming from the United States. The leading item was oak at \$76,688, a small quantity coming from Japan, followed by white pine at \$76,317, walnut at \$35,647, gumwood \$21,581.

Imports of Living Animals

Imports of living animals in September were valued at \$87,942 or more than double those a year ago, those introduced from the United States, being placed at \$74,902 and from the United Kingdom \$11,509. Most of the animals were for exhibition purposes to the value of \$63,665 from the United States. Seventeen cattle at \$7,406 were brought from the United Kingdom and two at \$275 from the United States. There were three horses at \$3,003 from the United Kingdom and three at \$1,950 from the United States. Of fifteen dogs imported, 13 at \$609 came from the United States and two at \$243 from the United Kingdom.

Metal Exports

Exports of aluminium were valued at \$1,835,000 in September compared with \$567,000 in September last year. The United Kingdom was the leading purchaser, followed by Japan, the United States, and British India. Copper exports rose to \$3,107,000 from \$2,636,000, the United Kingdom, Germany, United States, Sweden and France being the chief purchasers. Raw gold was valued at \$542,499 against \$524,502, chiefly to the United States. Lead was also exported in greater volume, amounting in value to \$952,000 compared with \$566,000. Nickel exports at \$3,821,000 compared with \$3,676,000, mainly to the United States, the United Kingdom, Norway, Netherlands, Japan and Italy.

Fertilizers

Sales of fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers, including exports and excluding sales for the production of mixed fertilizers in Canada, totalled 442,085 short tons during the year ending June 30, as compared with 399,940 tons during the preceding twelve months.

Coal Production

Canadian coal production was higher in September than in the previous month and September last year. The total advanced to 1,384,453 tons from 1,036,105 in August and 1,118,198 in September last year. Production in the latest month consisted of 1,009,578 tons of bituminous, 52,132 of sub-bituminous and 322,743 of lignite.



1010730181