WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics---A Bright Picture

Quantitative information made available during the week presents a bright picture for the current trend of economic conditions. Three of the factors used in the compilation of a weekly index number, maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed gains over the preceding week, resulting in an increase of more than five per cent. The index was 88.0 in the week of October 28 compared with 83.6 in the week of October 21.

The most conclusive evidence of industrial recovery in October was the greatly increased activity in the construction industry. The value of contracts placed during October was greater than in any month since November 1931, an encouraging feature being the placing of several relatively large contracts by industrial concerns for additional plant. The contract for the extension of the Courtaulds plant at Cornwall was placed at $2,500,000. The new grain elevator at Fort Erie will be built at the estimated value of $1,750,000, while the addition to the Noranda plant will cost $500,000. The net result was that total contracts were valued at $15,014,000 compared with $8,387,000 in September, the gain after adjustment for seasonal tendencies being no less than 76.7 p.c.

Measured by presently available information, carloadings made a better showing in October than in the preceding month. The weekly indexes after adjustment for seasonal tendencies averaged higher in the first three weeks of October than in the corresponding period of September and the improvement was general in both the Eastern and Western divisions. The eastern freight movement in October was considerably in excess of the same month of last year, while the current western movement has been fairly well maintained at approximately the level of last year. The adjusted indexes for the first three weeks of October averaged 69.7 compared with 65.1 in the same period of September.

During the four-week period ended October 7, the quantity of sugar manufactured in Canada was 87,617,000 pounds compared with 60,378,000 in the preceding period, a gain of 48 p.c. after seasonal adjustment. The adjusted total was greater than in any similar period since last December, an upward trend having been maintained since the first of the year.

The increased production of coke in September as recently announced is regarded as a significant development reflecting the upward trend of industrial activity. The seasonally adjusted index was 101.8 in the latest month for which statistics are available, the highest point reached since May 1931. The output in September was 155,711 tons compared with 150,283 in the preceding month. The index of coke production reached the lowest point of recent years in April when the standing was 75.7. The cumulative gain since that time after seasonal adjustment was more than 34 per cent.

The gain in purchasing power due to the return of the unemployed in substantial numbers to their jobs has recently been reflected in an expansion in retail sales. The index number of the value of retail sales based on returns from 25 departmental and 2,700 other stores was 85.0 in September compared with 73.5 in the preceding month, a gain of 15.6 p.c. The average gain from August to September during the period of observation from 1929 to the present, was 8.5 p.c. The gain in the present case was consequently considerably greater than would be accounted for by seasonal causes. The increase in the index over the corresponding month of 1932 was about 2 p.c.

Cold storage holdings showed moderate decline at the first of October, the seasonally adjusted index being 112.7 compared with 115.7 on September 1. Beef, mutton and veal showed gains even after seasonal adjustment, while holdings of eggs, butter, cheese, lard, pork and poultry were in lesser volume. The index number for eggs on the 1926 base was 106.8 compared with 109.6 at the first of September. The index for cheese declined from 88.4 on September 1 to 84.5 on October 1, total holdings being 31,482,000 pounds compared with 33,008,000. The increase in holdings of poultry was less than normal for the season.

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The weekly index of economic conditions averaged 85.7 during the four weeks of October compared with 85.6 in September, the level being slightly more than maintained despite the speculative reaction. Measured by a study of thirty sensitive commodities, wholesale prices staged a rally in the last week for which statistics are available. Twelve commodities including four grains showed increases, while 12 were unchanged and the other six recorded reaction. Bond prices were practically maintained, the level in October being somewhat lower than in the preceding month. The trend of common stocks was downward during October with a firmer tendency apparent in the last two weeks.

Commerce with France under New Trade Treaty

The following are the monthly values of the trade with France since the new trade treaty went into effect on June 10, 1933. The figures within brackets are those of 1932. Exports to France: July $1,190,494 ($685,136), August $741,567 ($489,799), September $1,789,616 ($767,699). Imports from France: July $590,991 ($420,657), August $695,741 ($594,714), September $1,124,264 ($738,647). Total exports for three months $3,721,677 ($1,942,634); total imports $2,410,996 ($1,754,018).

Record Production of Galvanized Sheets

Production of galvanized sheets in Canada during the months of July, August and September amounted to 13,096 net tons which was the largest tonnage reported for any quarter in the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the preceding three months output totalled 8,851 tons and during the third quarter of a year ago it was reported at 8,208 tons.

September Grindings of Grain

Wheat ground in Canadian Mills in September was in excess of a year ago. Grindings of grains were as follows in bushels, the bracketed figures being those of September, 1932: Wheat 6,179,626 (6,151,877); Oats 900,766 (1,081,749); corn 151,413 (147,992); barley 62,141 (72,056); buckwheat 20,800 (25,668); mixed grain 1,127,286 (1,174,201). Mill stocks of wheat on September 20 amounted to 9,989,401 bushels as compared with 8,370,164 bushels for September of last year. Flour production in September amounted to 1,392,683 barrels compared with 1,384,500 barrels. Exports of flour amounted to 552,556 barrels compared with 385,113 barrels.

Asbestos Shipments Heavy

Shipments of asbestos by Canadian producers in August amounted to 16,393 tons, the highest monthly total on record since October, 1931. In July, 14,531 tons were produced and in August, 1932, the production was 9,918 tons. During the eight months ending August, Canada's shipments of asbestos totalled 79,556 tons as compared with 72,539 tons in the corresponding period of 1932. Asbestos exports advanced to 17,645 tons in August from the July total of 13,490 tons. The United States as usual was the principal market for Canadian asbestos by purchasing 82.5 per cent of the tonnage exported in August.

Canadian Production of Copper

Production of copper in Canada during August amounted to 28,099,702 pounds as compared with 29,468,497 in the preceding month and 17,666,618 in August, 1932. During the first eight months of 1933 Canada produced 185,491,009 pounds of copper; in the corresponding period of 1932 the output totalled 166,138,017. Blister copper production declined to 24,513,037 pounds from the July total of 25,974,120 pounds.

Mercury in Canada

There has been no reported production of new mercury in Canada since 1897. Previous to this a small output of quicksilver was recorded as having been produced in British Columbia from a property situated on the north shore of Kamloops Lake. The principal mercury producing countries are Italy, Spain, United States, Mexico and Czechoslovakia.

Canadian Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on October 27 totalled 249,502,238 bushels compared with 245,240,584 the week before and 239,434,997 on the corresponding date of 1932. The excess of 1933 visible supplies over those of comparable dates in 1932 has been gradually narrowing during the past few months and is now only about 10 million bushels. Canadian wheat in store in the United States amounted to 8,338,971 bushels compared with 13,916,386 a year ago. In transit wheat on the Great Lakes was 3,839,390 bushels compared with 7,673,602 a year ago.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Oct. 20 amounted to 10,420,017 bushels compared with 14,109,483 in the previous week and 17,008,586 a year ago. By provinces the receipts were: Manitoba 593,224, Saskatchewan 5,281,545, Alberta 4,545,348. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the twelve weeks up to Oct. 20 were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of last year: Manitoba 20,024,498 (25,684,731), Saskatchewan 59,235,523 (110,788,509), Alberta 39,075,961 (62,884,870), Total 118,335,982 (199,358,110).

During the week ending October 27 the export clearances of wheat totalled 4,037,493 bushels compared with 5,837,008 in the previous week. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of last year: Week ending Oct. 27: Vancouver-New Westminster 1,435,460 (2,234,185), Montreal 1,090,918 (1,476,441), Quebec 1,065,700 (nil), United States ports 313,000 (692,000), Sorel 132,415 (877,341), Total 4,037,493 (5,279,967). Thirteen weeks ending Oct. 27: Montreal 22,135,838 (28,794,738), Vancouver-New Westminster 9,086,219 (18,934,383), United States ports 5,401,000 (6,790,000), Quebec 3,764,431 (372,455), Sorel 3,609,670 (7,370,919), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), Halifax 18,667 (nil), Victoria nil (314,628), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Total 46,723,716 (65,990,966).

Volcanic Dust or Pumicite

The total production of volcanic ash in Canada during 1932 amounted to 180 tons valued at $3,600 as compared with an output of 128 tons valued at $2,560 in 1931. Canadian production of this material comes entirely from deposits located near Swift Current, Saskatchewan. The deposit consists of loosely compacted finely divided material, the greater part of which is light buff in colour. Volcanic dust is used for similar purposes as ground pumice, for scouring, cleansing and insulating, etc. In the United States there is a growing demand for both the gravel or pea-sized granules as well as for the sand for sound-deadening purposes, such as acoustic plasters; among the newer uses there appears to be a fair demand as an ingredient in concrete; pumice powder was spread and rolled on several hundred miles of oiled road in Kansas and it is claimed that a good surface was obtained at low cost.

Candy from Great Britain

Canadians get about three million pounds of confectionery in a year from the United Kingdom. It has an invoiced valuation of about half a million dollars.

Canadian Patent Leather in Great Britain

Since 1931 Canadian patent leather has assumed first place in the British market and is an important commodity. During the nine months ending September British imports were valued at £594,627 of which £287,856 was the Canadian contribution, United States £163,936, Germany £99,007 and the Netherlands £24,872. During the same period of 1931 the imports from these leading countries were: United States £405,150, Canada £129,737, Germany £92,403, Netherlands £86,251.

Railway Revenues in August

Canadian railways earned a gross revenue of $23,730,041 in August which was an increase over the August 1932 revenues of $630,110, or 2.7 per cent. This was the second month this year to show an increase over the corresponding month last year. Freight traffic, measured in ton miles, was heavier than in 1932 by 11.5 per cent, freight revenues increased by $809,772, or 4.9 per cent, and passenger miles also increased by 4.7 per cent but passenger revenues decreased by $205,084, or 6.1 per cent. Operating expenses were reduced by $777,146 and net operating revenues were

increased by $1,407,256, or 119 per cent. Total pay roll was $1,316,171, or 9.1 per cent less than in 1932, and the number of employees was reduced by 4,227 or 3.5 per cent. For the eight months, January to August, gross revenues were $167,772,122 in 1933 and $187,572,518 in 1932 and the operating income was $4,973,182 in 1933 and $7,047,286 in 1932.

For four successive months gross revenues of the Canadian National Railways exceeded revenues for the same month last year but August was the first month to show an increase in net operating revenues. Gross revenues amounted to $11,298,266, or $432,575 more than for August 1932. Despite an increase in freight traffic of 7.1 per cent, freight revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railway were less than in August 1932 by $127,403, or 1.7 per cent, and total operating revenues decreased from $10,172,076 to $9,919,881, or by 2.5 per cent.

Garnets

There was no commercial production of garnets in Canada during 1932. Development work however was conducted on a garnet deposit in Labelle county, Quebec. This consisted of surface stripping and shaft sinking; some machinery was installed and 100 tons of rock mined. This was shipped to the United States for experimental purposes. The greater proportion of garnet sold is used for abrasive-coated papers and cloths; considerable quantities are also employed in the plate glass surfacing industry. Several varieties of the mineral of which almandite, an iron aluminium silicate, is generally considered as being the best quality abrasive.

Municipal Bonded Indebtedness in Canada

The total bonded indebtedness of all classes of municipalities in the Dominion of Canada in 1931 was $1,341,199,000. It has almost doubled since 1919 when it aggregated $735,586,000.

By provinces the municipal bonded indebtedness was as follows, the figures within brackets being the amount in 1919: Prince Edward Island $1,960,000 ($970,000), Nova Scotia $31,386,000 ($17,864,000), New Brunswick $21,478,000 ($11,128,000), Quebec $428,018,000 ($205,636,000), Ontario $499,002,000 ($243,227,000), Manitoba $91,615,000 ($55,563,000), Saskatchewan $59,147,000 ($39,585,000), Alberta $78,680,000 ($66,870,000), British Columbia $129,914,000 ($94,742,000).

The bonded indebtedness of the urban municipalities in 1931 was as follows: Cities $1,005,189,000, Towns $145,268,000, Villages $503,000, Suburban municipalities $8,167,000, Total $1,159,127,000. The rural bonded debt was: Rural municipalities $68,167,000, Districts $13,743,000, Municipal districts $18,000, County councils $203,000, Counties $34,056,000, Total $116,186,000. There is no rural municipal system in Prince Edward Island and all public loans and borrowings other than urban are adminstered by the provincial government. The total school debt of all municipalities in Quebec, not separable by classes, was $65,886,000.

The per capita municipal bonded indebtedness was: British Columbia $249.92, Ontario $156.22, Quebec $136.03, Manitoba $130.85, Alberta $121.32, Saskatchewan $67.64, Nova Scotia $61.20, New Brunswick $52.61.

Grindestones, Pulpstones and Scythestones

The production of grindstones, pulpstones and scythestones from Canadian quarries during 1932 amounted to 328 tons valued at $15,735 as compared with 621 tons worth $38,103 in 1931 and 880 tons at $62,021 in 1930. In Nova Scotia the Read Stone Co. Ltd. carried out work at Quarry Island in Merigomish Harbour. Blocks up to six feet in diameter and weighing one ton were shipped to their property at Stonehaven, New Brunswick. This company produced grindstones and scythestones at the Stonehaven plant from rock obtained at Quarry Island, Woodpoint, Miramichi, Clifton, etc. At Shediac, New Brunswick, crude block scythestones were produced. These were exported to the United States. In British Columbia the J. A. McDonald Company of Vancouver produced pulpstones; the quarry of this company located on Newcastle Island was closed down early in 1932.

Sharp Rise in Retail Sales in September

Index numbers of Retail Sales issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics rose from 73.5 in August to 85.0 in September, or 15.6 per cent. This is the best showing for the same two months during the five years covered by the index, the average rise being 8.5 per cent. It appears, therefore, that while a large part of the rise is due to seasonal influences, nevertheless the gain is more than seasonal.

Aluminium and the Aluminium Age

The Aluminium Age will be the next metal age for our civilization, according to Prof. Colin G. Fink, head of the Division of Electrochemistry, Columbia University, New York. There is every indication, he states, that by 1942 the world's output of aluminium will total 600,000 tons...Whereas the supply of raw material for many of our metals is comparatively limited in years, the supply of bauxite or aluminium ore is almost limitless.

Aluminium ores have bot been found in commercial quantities in Canada. Metallic aluminium is produced from foreign ores at Shawinigan Falls and Arvida, P. Q. During 1932 the slag ore plant at Arvida was not operated; the reduction works were, however, in continuous operation throughout the year, both the reduction and fabricating works of the company at Shawinigan Falls were active. The reduction plants both at Shawinigan Falls and Arvida treated imported alumina in the manufacture of aluminium pig.

In 1932 a light streamlined railcar built almost entirely of strong aluminium alloys was completed and work continued on the aluminization of a pullman and a de luxe passenger coach. During the year pressed aluminium alloy frames for trucks and trailers were placed on the market. It is noteworthy that in 1930 approximately 4 per cent of the total consumption of aluminium in the United States was employed in thebuilding industry while in 1932 it had risen to 10 per cent. Aluminium foil has now been adopted for the insulation of some electric refrigerators.

A new finish for aluminium, obtained by dyeing the surface instead of coating it has been perfected. By means of the new process small metal products are being dyed after fabrication and in certain instances sheets are dyed before being stamped. Aluminium cooking utensils for home use have been manufactured in the vivid colours formerly obtainable only in high-quality vitreous enamelled ware.

It is reported that work now proceeding on the civil engineering side of the second stage of the Lochaber works in Scotland will provide some 120,000 h.p. The furnace room of the Lochaber plant is 700 feet long by 120 feet wide and has a maximum height of 47 feet. The bauxite ore reserves of the British Aluminium Company are situated in the south of France, The Gold Coast and British Guiana.

The electrolytic plant of the Dnieper aluminium combine in Russia commenced functioning on June 10, last. The annual capacity of the plant will be 40,000 tons, representing one-fifth of the world output of aluminium. The unit of 80 baths now functioning is the first series. The alumina plant of this combine was expected to commence operations in September of the present year; Tikhvinsk bauxite will be utilized. The Volkhovsk combined works, also in the U.S.S.R., yielded the first lot of aluminium in May, 1932. The capacity of these works is now being extended, it is reported, to 12,000 tons of aluminium a year against 5,000 tons, which was the estimated figure under the first plan.

The Corundum Industry

Corundum crystals are found in an area embracing several townships in Renfrew and Hastings counties in Ontario. The corundum mining industry made its appearance in this area in 1900 and production reached a maximum in 1906. Corundum mining practically ceased with the perfection and production of artificial abrasives by the electric furnace. In 1921 grain corundum amounting to 403 tons valued at $55,965 was exported to the United States; since that time no shipments of corundum have been reported.

There has been a considerable consumption of South African corundum in the United States during recent years. Exports from South Africa have amounted to between 3,000 and 4,000 tons annually. The lens and optical grinding trades consume about 30 per cent and the remainder is used in the manufacture of special fused alumina abrasive.

In February, 1933, two electrical furnaces were put into operation in the artificial corundum works at Tscheljabinsk, Russia; for 1933 it is intended to produce about 3,800 tons of artificial corundum for abrasive purposes.

Aerated Waters Industry in 1932

Production from the aerated waters industry in Canada was valued at $11,067,886 in 1932. This output was 15 per cent under the value of $13,064,353 for 1931. In 1932 there were 398 plants in Canada which were engaged chiefly in making non-alcoholic carbonated beverages. Of these, 157 were in Ontario, 123 in Quebec, 27 in Nova Scotia, 25 in British Columbia, 21 in New Brunswick, 15 in Saskatchewan, 15 in Alberta, 13 in Manitoba and 2 in Prince Edward Island. Works in Quebec and Ontario accounted for 81 per cent of the total production and 76 per cent of the employees.

Blue-Printing and Photostat Printing

Commercial blue-printing and photostat printing in 1932 had a production valued at $167,905 compared with $319,386 in 1931. This is exclusive of blue-printing done by architects, contractors, manufacturers and others for their own use. The capital invested in this industry last year was $162,042.

Oiled and Waterproof Clothing

The oiled and waterproof clothing industry in 1932 had an output valued at $628,547, a decline of $185,027 from 1931. The largest single item was rubberized coats, of which the output was 7,868 dozen at $278,159 compared with 8,385 dozen at $264,623 in 1931.

Macaroni and Kindred Products Industry in 1932

The production of macaroni, vermicelli, spaghetti, etc., in Canada in 1932 although greater in volume was nevertheless lower in value. The output amounted to 22,278,366 pounds valued at $1,053,589 as compared with an output of 20,311,423 pounds valued at $1,195,987 in 1931. In addition to the macaroni, etc., produced in this industry, there is also about 900,000 pounds produced in the biscuit industry. The fourteen establishments were distributed by provinces as follows: Ontario four, British Columbia four, Quebec three, Manitoba two and Alberta one. Imports of macaroni, vermicelli, etc., decreased from 1,294,649 pounds valued at $91,171 in 1931 to 720,105 pounds valued at $56,310 in 1932. Exports, however, were higher. In 1932 they amounted to 2,475,136 pounds valued at $111,623 as compared with 1,149,934 pounds valued at $55,911 the previous year.

Shipments of Ochres in 1932

Shipments of natural iron oxides (ochres) by Canadian producers totalled 5,240 tons valued at $46,161 in 1932 as compared with 5,520 tons worth $49,205 in 1931 and 6,596 tons at $83,873 in 1930. Production of ochres came entirely from the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia, the former province accounting for 95.7 per cent of the total tonnage. During 1932 iron oxides were shipped to Vancouver from a property near Mons, British Columbia: these were utilized for the purification of city gas.

Antimony in Canada

Antimony bearing minerals occur in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, also in the Yukon. No sales of antimony ores were recorded in Canada in 1932. There was, however, a small shipment of high grade antimony ore made to Germany from the Lake George Mines, York county, New Brunswick, which was for experimental purposes. Imports of antimony or regulus of not ground or manufactured, into Canada in 1932 totalled 631,204 pounds valued at $37,180 as compared with 919,724 pounds worth $56,458 in 1931; 50,468 pounds of antimony salts valued at $6,869 were imported during 1932 as against 3,178 pounds at $482 in 1931; 678 pounds of antimony salts valued at $88 were brought into the Dominion in 1932, which were for purposes of dyeing.

An Antimony Association has been established by the Bureau of Reconstruction of the government of Hunan, a Chinese province which accounts for more than 75 per cent of the world's supply. The Association will pay to the government a fee of 10 per cent of the fixed price of all exports from the province. The enterprise began to function on January 1, 1933. Despite progress in the production of antimony ore in Mexico, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, and France, China still remains the predominating producing country accounting in 1931 for 18,320 long tons of ore out of a total world output of 27,000 tons, Mexico's quota being 5,357 tons; Bolivia, 1,327 tons; and that of France 700 tons.

Iron and Steel Rails from Canada and South Africa

The export of Canadian iron and steel rails to British South Africa provide some interesting figures. During the fiscal year 1919 these totalled 314 tons valued at $33,987; 1931, 13,500 tons at $409,535; 1932, 8,875 tons at $231,734. In July of this year the amount was 4,235 tons at $132,734 and in September 7,434 tons at $223,865, making a total this year so far of 11,669 tons at $356,599.

Talc and Soapstone Production in 1932

The production of talc and soapstone in Canada during 1932 was valued at $159,038 as compared with an output worth $157,083 in 1931 and $186,216 in 1930. It is worthy of note that the Canadian talc and soapstone industry realized a 1.2 per cent increase in the value of their 1932 output over that for the preceding year.

Soapstone is produced in Quebec by the Broughton Soapstone and Quarry Co. Ltd. Production consists of sawn blocks used as a refractory lining for alkali recovery furnaces in pulp mills, and of powdered material which finds a market as filler in various industries and in the manufacture of putty. High grade talc was mined in Hastings County, Ontario, refined talc near Madoc. This product was shipped to points in Canada, United States and Europe. The preparation of the mineral for the market includes crushing, drying, grinding and bolting. Talc was also produced at Anderson Lake in British Columbia.

The physical characteristics of talc largely determine its economic importance. Talc is now utilized in cosmetic manufacture, paper making, paint, rubber and textile filling, ceramic and glass manufacture, insulating, lubrication, making of refractory facings, roofing, and dusting coal mines. In its natural form it can be shaped and baked into electrical fittings. Some of these so-called "lava" products become extremely hard after heat treatment. The mineral is also used in the manufacture of crayons, pencils, etc.

Pulp and Paper Industry in 1932

Considering only the manufacturing aspect of the pulp and paper industry, the gross value of production in 1932 was $135,634,983 a decrease of twenty-two per cent over the figure for 1931. The gross values of the manufactured products of the industry for the last five years are as follows: 1928, $233,077,236; 1929, $243,970,761; 1930, $215,674,246; 1931, $174,733,954; 1932, $135,634,983. This gross value represents the sum of the values of pulp made for sale in Canada, pulp made for export and paper manufactured. It does not include pulpwood nor the pulp made in combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in making paper.

The pulp and paper industry is the most important manufacturing industry in Canada, heading the lists in 1932 for gross and net values of manufactured products as well as for total number of employees and distribution of wages and salaries. In total capital invested the industry is second only to electric light and power plants. The industry has headed the lists in wage and salary distribution since 1922 when it replaced the sawmills in this respect and it has been first in gross value of products since 1925, exceeding the gross value of flour mill production.

The net value of production is one of the best indications of the relative importance of a manufacturing industry. It represents the difference between the values of raw materials and finished products. With regard to the net value of production the pulp and paper industry has headed the lists since 1920 when it replaced the sawmills. The net value of production for the last five years was as follows: - 1928, $144,586,815; 1929, $147,096,012; 1930, $133,681,991; 1931, $110,786,276; 1932, $86,673,512.

September Production of Coal

Canadian mines produced 1,101,158 tons of coal in September as compared with 934,191 in the corresponding month of 1932 and 1,012,659 in September, 1931. The five-year average for the month was 1,204,659. Last month the Canadian output included 750,811 tons of bituminous coal, 48,789 of sub-bituminous and 301,558 of lignite. Nova Scotia's production in September totalled 497,868 tons; a year ago, 307,992 were produced. Alberta mines produced 408,775 or 5.2 per cent below the September, 1932, total of 431,252. A 10.3 per cent falling-off was recorded in British Columbia's output; the month's total was 112,874 as against 125,834 in September, 1932. Saskatchewan produced 57,981 and New Brunswick, 23,640 as compared with the September, 1932, output of 51,719 and 17,392 respectively.

Imports of Coal in September

Imports of coal into Canada in September totalled 1,468,108 tons, a decline of 15.8 per cent from the September 1928-1932, average of 1,744,057. In September, 1932, Canada imported 1,296,274. Anthracite importations were recorded at 379,999 tons made up of 208,318 from the United States, 171,679 from Great Britain, and 2 from Alaska. During the past six months Canada's anthracite requirements have been drawn from the following sources: Great Britain, 59.2 per cent and the United States, 40.8 per cent. Canadian coal exported from Canada in September amounted to 19,049 tons, a 66 per cent decline from the five-year average for the month of 56,668 tons. Clearances through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports were recorded at 11,714 tons and through the western ports, 7,335 tons.

Production of Coke in September

Production of coke in Canada at 155,711 tons during September was the highest reported for any month since March, 1932, being 3.7 per cent over the 150,283 tons made in August and 23 per cent greater than the 126,639 tons made in September of a year ago. During the month 60,727 tons of Canadian coal and 151,561 tons of imported coal were carbonized in Canada to make 155,711 tons of coke. For the first nine months of this year oven charges included 386,948 tons of Canadian coal and 1,340,320 tons of imported coal while the aggregate output of coke amounted to 1,259,616 tons.

Beryl

Considerable research work has been conducted as to the commercial utilization of the metal beryllium, especially in alloys. The principal ore of beryllium consists of the mineral beryl. There are several known occurrences of this mineral in Canada and shipments of beryllium ore have been made for experimental purposes from deposits in Renfrew County, Ontario, and from the Oiseau River area in Manitoba. No shipments were recorded either in 1931 or 1932.

Beryllium-copper alloys have received much attention during the last two years. They are noted for their excellent physical properties which may be still further improved by suitable heat-treatment. The range of composition of commercial useful alloys of this type is from 1 to 2.25 per cent beryllium, the usual content being 2.25 per cent with the remainder pure copper. Advantages claimed for these alloys are high tensile strength and great hardness. At present beryllium-copper is delivered in sheets, strips, rods, wire and tubes, in sizes and gauges in which phospher bronze is usually furnished. New York price for beryllium-copper, at the close of 1932, was $6.25 per pound containing 12.5 per cent of beryllium.

Chromite Production

Production of chromite in Canada for 1932 amounted to seventy-eight tons valued at $1,113 and constitutes the first output of this mineral in the Dominion since 1929. The entire 1932 output came from the Thetford Mines area in the province of Quebec.

It was reported last year the Feragen chrome ore mines, located in the Roros District of Norway, were to resume operations after being idle for many years, and a daily output of thirty tons was expected. Chromite production in New South Wales totalled ninety-seven tons valued at £291 in 1932, while the output in Southern Rhodesia amounted to 17,298 tons valued at £33,732. Production in Rhodesia during

1931 totalled 89,974 tons worth £224,186. The U.S.S.R. reports that the Khalilov complex ore deposits discovered during the first Five-Year Plan period in the middle Volga region are being prepared for mining. These deposits contain nickel and chrome.

The Southern Rhodesia chromite deposits at Selukwe are apparently not approached in magnitude by any other known single source of ore. The other important occurrences of chromite include the New Caledonian deposits (largely depleted), the Indian occurrences in Mysore and Baluchistan, the Transvaal and Russia. The British Empire not only contains the largest producing chromite mine at Selukwe but probably the largest potential supply in the chromite occurrences of the Transvaal and in the Great Dike in Southern Rhodesia, both of which so far have only been very partially developed. The three principal uses for chromite are (1) for the production of ferro-chromium, (2) for the production of bichromates and other chemical compounds of chromium and recently the chemicals used in electro-plating with chromium, and (3) as a refractory.

Linen Thread from Paisley

Linen thread, that old standby which saves buttons and does other notable things, still comes into Canada in huge quantities and practically all of it from Paisley, Scotland. Canada uses about one quarter oa f million pounds in a year and it is imported at almost the same number of dollars.

Bibles, Prayer Books and Text Books from the United States

Bibles, prayer books, etc., have been coming of late mainly from the United States. The September supply from that country was valued at $9,174 and from Great Britain $8,350. During the past twelve months the supply from the United States was $124,938 and from the United Kingdom $105,748. It is the same with text books. In September the imports from the United States came to $66,426 and from the United Kingdom $37,335. During the past twelve months Canadians purchased $477,534 worth from the United States and $397,057 from the United Kingdom.

British Pamphlet Advertising in Canada Increasing and United States Decreasing

The United States does at least three times more advertising by pamphlets in Canada than does the United Kingdom. During the past twelve months the quantity from the United States was 1,538,662 pounds valued at $678,159 compared with 452,146 pounds at $199,569 from the United Kingdom.

But while the advertising pamphlets from the United States have decreased from the previous twelve months those from the United Kingdom have increased. The quantity from the United States was 2,649,152 pounds at $1,013,510 and from Great Britain 374,315 at $152,556.

About the Export of Cheese

The export of cheese has been declining since 1926 when it totalled 1,483,335 cwt. valued at $33,718,587. During the fiscal year 1933 it was 857,116 cwt. at $8,758,415.

Films Imported

There were 268,243 feet of films valued at $21,427 imported from the United Kingdom in September and 240,120 from the United States. During the past year the importations from the United Kingdom have more than doubled.

Heavy Production of Nickel in August

Canada produced 10,197,430 pounds of nickel in August as compared with 9,237,576 in July and 839,119 in August, 1932. The total output during the eight months ending August amounted to 42,152,367 pounds; in the corresponding period of 1932 the total was 24,921,730.

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Nickel in ore, matte or speiss exported from Canada in August totalled 4,300,100 pounds and in July 3,888,300. Exports of nickel, fine, were recorded at 3,515,300 pounds as against 6,245,300 in the preceding month. Nickel oxide exportations advanced to 628,400 pounds from the July total of 367,500.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended October 28 amounted to 49,502 cars. This was a decrease from the previous week of 2,203 and the index number dropped from 66.57 to 61.83. Grain in the western division was down by 1,680 and miscellaneous freight was lighter in both divisions. Live stock, coal and coke were heavier, but all other commodities showed decreases.

Merchandise loading has continued below the 1932 level since the beginning of the year, but the difference has been decreasing slowly but steadily; for last week the total of 12,782 cars was 825 fewer than in 1932 as against a difference of 2,200 six months ago.

World Shipments of wheat and Wheat Flour

World shipments of wheat and wheat flour for the week ending October 30, amounted to 10,153,000 bushels as compared with shipments of 10,627,000 for the previous week and 9,944,000 for the corresponding week last year. North American shipments show a decrease of almost two million bushels, while shipments from Russia were more than doubled. Argentine clearances were slightly higher than last week.

During the first thirteen weeks of the present crop year world shipments amounted to 131 million bushels compared with 134 million for the corresponding weeks last year. North American shipments have amounted to 59 million compared with 85 million. Since August 1 the Argentine has cleared 29 million bushels of wheat compared with 10 million for the same weeks last year. Australian shipments have also been slightly heavier.

Foreign Corn in Stock in Canada

The stock of foreign corn in Canada on October 27 totalled 11,541,859 bushels of which 10,227,646 was United States product, 1,048,325 Argentine and 265,881 South African.

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