

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



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Economic Conditions in March

A slight recession was shown in economic conditions during March. Most of the major factors reached lower levels than in the preceding month. Wholesale prices were nearly maintained, the index having been 72.4 against 72.5. A reaction occurred on the stock markets, the index of common stock prices having been 117.4 in March against 120.7 in February. The advance in the price of Dominion Government bonds continued in the month under review, reaching a new high point for nearly thirty years. The inverted index of Dominion bond yields was 143.1 against 141.2. The deposit liabilities of the banks were slightly lower at the beginning of the month, the recession being due to the change in demand deposits. The gain in notice deposits was from \$1,499,000,000 to \$1,517,000,000.

Business operations showed minor recession from February, after seasonal adjustment. While several important gains were recorded in the forty-five factors used in the compilation, the majority were at a lower level than in February. The index of mineral production was 158.2 against 186.2 in February. Zinc exports, silver shipments and bauxite exports showed gains over the preceding month. The gains in the exports of copper and nickel were less than normal for the season. Nickel exports at 18,531,000 pounds were greater than in any other March. The exports of copper were only exceeded for the month by the high level of last year. Zinc exports were 31,184,000 pounds, a seasonally adjusted gain of more than 43 p.c. Exports of zinc were greater than in any other March in history. Gold shipments from Canadian mines were at a lower level than in February, the index receding from 206 to 176. Asbestos exports of the better grades were 9,645 tons against 9,250, but the gain was less than normal for the season. The imports of bauxite for the manufacture of aluminium showed an adjusted gain of more than 6 p.c. The coal output showed a considerable decline, amounting to 1,026,000 tons against 1,449,000 in February.

Bright spots in manufacturing production included foodstuffs and forestry. The index of the production of foodstuffs increased from 77.0 to 84.7. Flour production in the latest month for which statistics are available, was 1,000,000 barrels against 982,000 barrels. The index moved up from 59.4 to 69.7. The gain in the manufacture of sugar was less than normal for the season and the industry is operating at low levels. A gain was shown in hog slaughterings, but other classes of live stock recorded declines after seasonal adjustment. The exports of cheese and canned salmon were heavy, recording gains much in excess of seasonal expectations. The exports of cheese were 2,065,000 pounds, recording a new high point for the month since 1927. The release of tobacco showed gains less than normal for the season. The index of cigar releases rose from 73.4 to 76.9, and the release of cigarettes were 371,000,000 against 358,000,000 in February.

The imports of crude rubber were 4,052,000 pounds against 4,256,000 pounds, a contra-seasonal decline being shown. The manufacture of pneumatic casings was nearly maintained in the latest month for which statistics are available. A further gain was shown in the manufacture of leather boots and shoes, the index advancing from 115.1 to 118.5. The imports of raw materials by the textile industry showed gains less than normal for the season, the index receded from 121.2 to 117.0. The imports of raw cotton were 13,558,000 pounds against 11,724,000 in February. The inward movement of raw wool and wool yarn was 3,831,000 pounds against 2,670,000.

An excellent showing was made by the paper and lumber group. The production of newsprint was greater than in any other March. The index advanced from 151.6 to 152.9, the production in March having been 243,900 tons. The export of planks and boards increased from 95,357,000 feet to 142,062,000. The seasonally adjusted index consequently advanced from 74.4 to 76.9. The export of shingles was again at a high level, the total having been 158,862 squares. The advance in the seasonally adjusted index was from 54.9 to 72.1. The net result for the forestry industry was an increase in the index from 111.3 in February to 114.4.

While some recession was shown in the operations of the primary iron and steel industry, the output was greater than in any March for some years. The index of steel ingot production declined from 149.4 in February to 137.9 in March and the output was greater than in any March since 1931. The output of pig iron was 55,009 tons against 55,751 in February. The automobile industry was more active, the output having been 17,974 units against 13,268. The seasonally adjusted index advanced from 76.6 to 86.1. Petroleum imports in March were 65,383,000 gallons against 39,655,000 in the preceding month. The index, after seasonal adjustment, advanced from 124.2 to 141.3.

The new business obtained by the construction industry, after seasonal adjustment, was nearly maintained in March from the preceding month. Contracts awarded were valued at \$10,289,000 compared with \$8,228,000 in February. The gain over the same month of last year was about \$2,000,000. For the first quarter of the year, the total was \$32,127,000 against \$29,391,000 in the same period of 1935. The cost of building materials showed moderate appreciation from the same month of last year. The official index based on 111 commodities advanced during the twelve months from 81.4 to 84.2. No change was shown between February and March. After emerging from an exceptionally hard winter, the construction industry is favoured with better prospects.

The use of hydro-electric power has grown rapidly in Canada, playing a prominent part in the development of Canadian industries. The index of electric power production with seasonal adjustment reached in March a new high point in the history of the industry. The index based on the average daily output was 209.3 against 196.0 in the preceding month. The previous high point at 206.2 was reached in August of last year.

The gain in the railway freight movement was less than normal for the season. The March total was 192,123 cars against 180,232 in February, but the adjusted index declined from 78.4 to 75.4.

The external trade showed marked betterment over March of last year, but seasonally adjusted recessions were shown from the preceding month. The value of exports was placed at \$73,166,000 compared with \$60,198,000 in February, but the seasonally adjusted index was 91.0 in March against 99.3 in the preceding month. Exports were greater than in any March since 1929.

Indexes of Business Operations in March 1936
compared with the same month of
the preceding year
1926=100

	March 1935	March 1936	Increase + Increase - Per Cent
Physical volume of Business	94.2	* 103.5	+ 9.9
Copper exports	468.0	360.5	- 23.0
Nickel exports	193.3	371.3	+ 92.1
Zinc exports	133.5	193.2	+ 44.7
Gold shipments	159.5	175.9	+ 10.3
Rubber imports	105.5	70.4	- 33.3
Raw cotton imports	84.5	102.0	+ 20.7
Wool imports	60.3	203.5	+ 237.5
Newsprint production	129.0	152.9	+ 18.5
Planks and boards exported	54.2	76.9	+ 41.9
Shingles exported	58.6	72.1	+ 23.0
Steel production	78.9	137.9	+ 74.8
Pig iron production	68.7	84.5	+ 23.0
Crude petroleum imports	94.3	141.3	+ 49.8
Contracts awarded	51.2	63.1	+ 23.2
Imports	65.6	* 71.6	+ 9.1
Exports	73.8	91.0	+ 23.3

* Preliminary

Economic Index was 5 p.c. greater than
in the same week of last year but 2 p.c.
lower than in the preceding week

The economic index, owing to the recession of four major factors, showed a decline of 2 p.c. in the week of April 18. Wholesale prices showed a slight advance over the preceding week and bond prices were fully maintained. The decline of 8½ p.c. in the adjusted index of bank clearings was the main influence in depressing the index of economic conditions. A recession of 1.8 p.c. was shown in common stock prices, and trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges was at a considerably lower level. The economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 105.4 compared with 107.6 in the week of April 11.

The economic index has shown two different movements since the first of the year. During the first eight weeks the index moved up sharply to a new high point for the period of observation. Since the first of March a receding trend has been in evidence. Despite the recession of the week ended April 18, a considerable lead is still being shown over the levels of the corresponding period of last year. Each of the six major factors, except wholesale prices, showed an ascendancy over the week of April 20, 1935.

The gain in the index of common stock prices was nearly 39 p.c. While comparability was affected by the occurrence of a holiday, the index of carloadings was nearly 2 p.c. higher in the fifteenth week than in the corresponding week of last year. The inverted index of bond yields showed a gain of 3 p.c. and the level of Dominion government bonds is now practically as high as at any time in the last thirty years. The decline in wholesale prices was 0.7 p.c. The net result was that the economic index was 105.4 against 100.3 in the same week of last year, a gain of 5.1 p.c.

The index of carloadings was 76.1 in the fifteenth week against 77.1 in the preceding period. The total freight movement in the fifteen weeks of the present year was 628,800 cars compared with 642,900 cars in the same period of last year. The decline of 14,000 cars was due to the lessened movement in pulp wood, other forest products, l.c.l. merchandise and miscellaneous commodities. The gain in the movement of grain and grain products was 11,851 cars.

Reversing the receding trend of several months, wholesale prices recovered slightly in the week of April 17. The index was 72.2 against 72.0 in the preceding week, a gain of 0.3 p.c. The average price of No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat advanced from 79½ cents per bushel to 81½ cents. The coarse grains, except oats, also recorded advances in the week under review. Cattle prices were somewhat stronger on the Toronto stockyards, while a decline was shown in hog prices. The general price for copper on the New York metal markets was 9½ cents a pound, and a gain was also recorded in silver prices. A further decline was shown in tin, while lead and zinc were maintained. The price of Dominion Government bonds continued strong, the 4½ p.c. 1947-57 bond being bid at 109 5/8 on April 17, unchanged from April 9. The 3 p.c. 1950-55 bond advanced from 98 3/8 to 98 5/8 in the same comparison.

Common stock prices receded from the relatively high point of the preceding week. The index of 112 common stocks was 123.3 against 125.3 in the preceding week. The sub-index of 18 food products showed a minor advance, while other industrial groups participated in the recession. The index of 19 power and traction stocks was 67.5 against 68.4 in the preceding week.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car load-ings ¹	Whole-sale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields ²	Bank Clear-ings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
April 20, 1935	74.7	72.7	139.3	90.2	88.8	102.0	100.3
April 11, 1936	77.1	72.0	143.5	103.0	125.5	252.8	107.6
April 18, 1936	76.1	72.2	143.5	94.2	123.3	134.3	105.4

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.

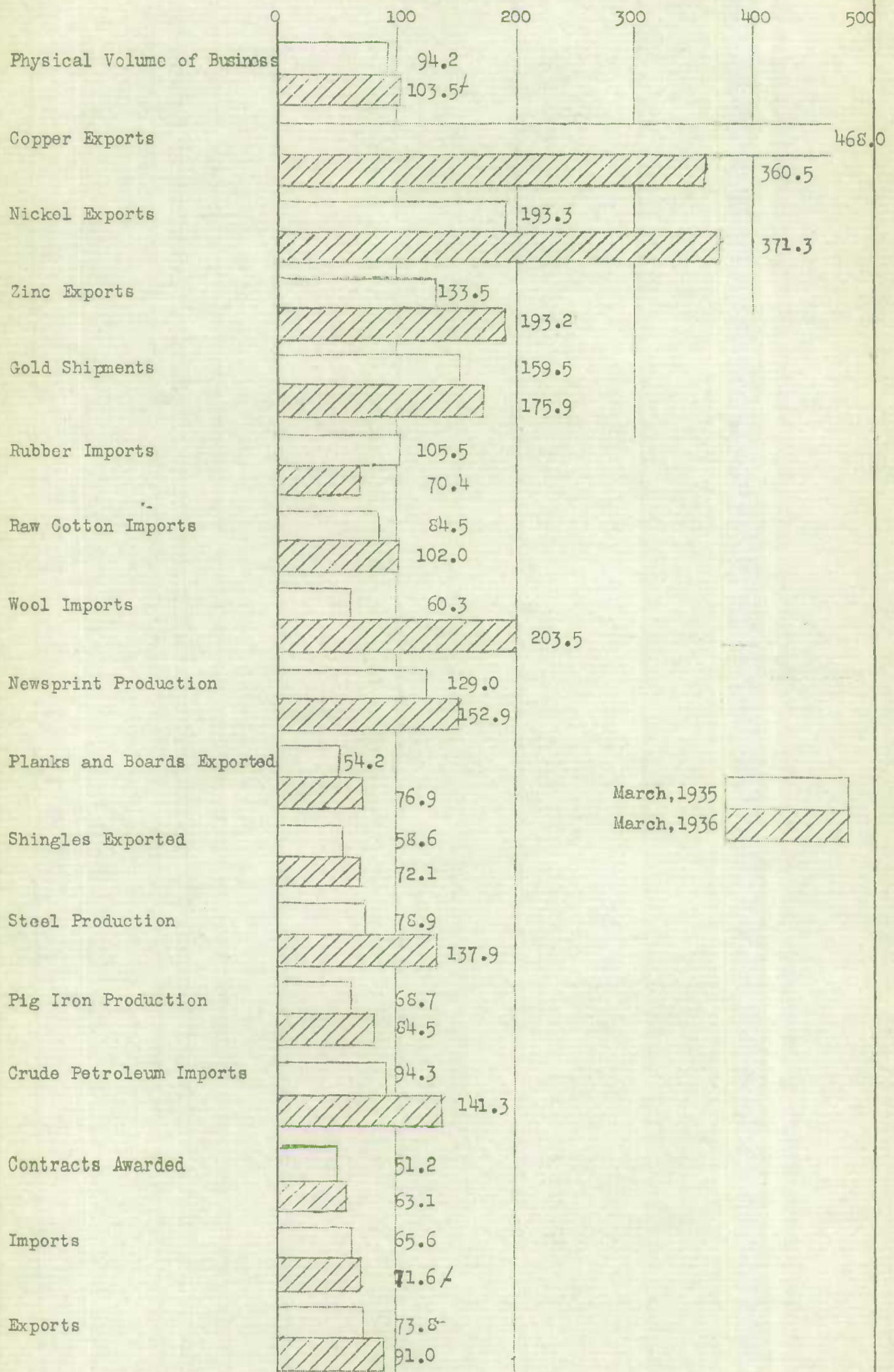
Automobile Registrations in 1935

There were 1,176,126 registrations of motor vehicles in Canada in 1935 compared with 1,129,532 in 1934, an increase of 46,594 or over four per cent. These included registrations for 989,844 passenger automobiles and taxi cabs, 172,775 motor trucks, 10,484 motor cycles, 1,848 motor buses and 1,265 road tractors, ambulances, service cars, etc.

The following were the registrations, by provinces, with the 1934 figures in brackets: Ontario 564,076 (542,245); Quebec 170,644 (165,526); British Columbia 98,411 (92,021); Saskatchewan 94,792 (91,461); Alberta 93,870 (89,369); Manitoba 70,660 (70,430); Nova Scotia 43,952 (41,932); New Brunswick 31,227 (29,094); Prince Edward Island 8,231 (7,206); Yukon 263 (248).

In addition to the registration of motor vehicles there were 39,576 registrations of trailers, the following being the number by provinces: Ontario 24,232, Quebec 5,108, Manitoba 3,870, Saskatchewan 2,248, British Columbia 1,908, New Brunswick 1,156, Nova Scotia 858, Prince Edward Island 196.

Indexes of Business Operations in March 1936
compared with the same month
of the preceding year
1926=100



⁺ Preliminary.

Canadian Exports in March

Domestic exports in March amounted in value to \$72,330,000 compared with \$58,099,000 a year ago, an increase of \$13,931,000 or about 24 per cent. Exports to the United Kingdom were \$26,757,000 compared with \$21,323,000, a gain of \$5,434,000 or 25 per cent, while exports to the United States were \$26,846,000 compared with \$21,916,000, an increase of \$4,930,000 or 22 per cent.

Alcoholic beverages, chiefly whiskey rose from \$910,000 to \$1,966,000, the amount to the United States rising from \$866,000 to \$1,927,000. Wheat to the United Kingdom increased from \$6,052,000 to \$6,728,000 and to the United States from \$150,000 to \$569,000. Rubber rose from \$1,289,000 to \$1,725,000, the amount to the United Kingdom going from \$369,000 to \$493,000 and to the United States from \$11,000 to \$320,000. Sugar went up from \$37,000 to \$337,000, the export to the United States growing from \$1,000 to \$286,000. The wheat flour export rose from \$1,863,000 to \$1,992,000, although the quantities both to the United Kingdom and United dropped slightly.

The cattle export to the United Kingdom increased from \$59,000 to \$141,000 and to the United States from \$980,000 to \$1,007,000. The export of cheese made a sharp increase from \$57,000 to \$272,000, the main reason being the increase to the United States from \$3,000 to \$194,000. Fish increased from \$1,741,000 to \$2,260,000, to the United Kingdom from \$302,000 to \$481,000 and to the United States from \$838,000 to \$1,232,000. Furs rose from \$1,532,000 to \$1,892,000, the amount to Great Britain dropping from \$1,050,000 to \$921,000, but to the United States rising from \$437,000 to \$914,000. Meats increased from \$2,601,000 to \$2,621,000, consignments to Great Britain declining slightly from \$2,289,000 to \$2,246,000, but to the United States rising from \$215,000 to \$222,000.

The export of paper made a decided increase from \$7,686,000 to \$9,514,000, the amount to the United States going from \$5,989,000 to \$7,085,000. Planks and boards went from \$1,822,000 to \$2,822,000, to the United Kingdom from \$831,000 to \$1,120,000 and to the United States from \$557,000 to \$1,216,000; shingles from \$314,000 to \$421,000, chiefly to the United States; square timber from \$144,000 to \$168,000; wood pulp from \$2,798,000 to \$3,025,000, the amount to the United States from \$2,104,000 to \$2,568,000.

The automobile export declined somewhat from \$3,719,000 to \$2,945,000, to the United Kingdom from \$755,000 to \$372,000. Farm implements increased from \$412,000 to \$586,000, to the United Kingdom dropping from \$168,000 to \$150,000 but to the United States increasing from \$119,000 to \$249,000. Machinery rose from \$508,000 to \$596,000, chiefly to the United Kingdom.

Export of copper declined from \$3,136,000 to \$2,982,000, the amount to the United Kingdom growing from \$1,317,000 to \$1,654,000 but to the United States dropping heavily from \$1,036,000 to \$153,000. Lead increased from \$459,000 to \$887,000, to the United Kingdom going from \$294,000 to \$547,000. The nickel export more than doubled, rising from \$2,314,000 to \$5,276,000, the cause being the largely increased demand from the United Kingdom from \$400,000 to \$2,991,000, while to the United States it rose from \$1,539,000 to \$1,711,000. Silver increased from \$707,000 to \$358,000, the United States requirements rising from \$688,000 to \$805,000.

Wheat and Wheatflour Exports to the United Kingdom in March

The export of Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom during March amounted to 8,458,156 bushels, of the value of \$6,727,607, compared with 7,121,418 at \$6,052,234 in March, 1935. This was shipped entirely via Canadian Sea Ports. The export to the United States amounted to 883,401 bushels compared with 224,192. The total export during the month was 13,146,185 bushels as compared with 8,906,379 in March, 1935. Wheat exports during the fiscal year ending March 31 were 179,124,180 bushels compared with 165,701,983 in the previous fiscal year.

Canadian wheatflour exports to the United Kingdom totalled 210,420 barrels worth \$878,428, as against 248,438 at \$900,108 in March last year. The total to all other countries was 259,195 barrels as compared with 236,206 in 1935. The export to all countries during the fiscal year ending March 31 was 4,858,947 barrels as compared with 4,936,827 in the fiscal year 1934-35.

Traffic on Canadian Railways in Canada during January

Canadian railways carried 5,276,624 tons of revenue freight during January as compared with 5,347,300 in the previous month, 5,185,228 in January 1935, and 5,299,645 in January, 1934. Loadings of agricultural products amounted to 943,937 tons as compared with 794,860 in the same month last year; animal products 188,927 as against 198,778; mine products 2,151,149 as against 2,259,070; forest products 588,424 compared with 639,380; manufactures and miscellaneous 1,404,187 as against 1,313,140.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on April 17 amounted to 197,768,436 bushels as compared with 200,583,005 a week ago and 222,134,147 on April 19, 1935. There were 13,139,736 bushels of Canadian wheat in store in the United States as compared with 13,694,080 a week ago, and 13,920,654 last year.

Marketings of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending April 10 amounted to 1,297,010 bushels as compared with 1,205,849 in the previous week and 1,756,105 in the same week last year. The total from the commencement of the crop year on August 1 to April 10 was 195,267,056 as against 198,108,024 in the same period in the previous year.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week of April 17 amounted to 2,326,795 bushels and imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond 493,000. The total is 2,819,795 bushels as compared with 2,559,360 in the same week of 1935. Total overseas clearances from August 1 to April 17 amounted to 102,825,344 bushels as against 87,724,562 in the same period of 1934-35. Imports into the United States were 35,827,464 bushels and 19,807,087, making a total overseas clearance and import into the United States of 138,702,808 bushels in 1935-36 and 107,531,649 in 1934-35.

Production of Iron and Steel in March

Production of pig iron during March amounted to 55,009 long tons as compared with 55,751 in the previous month and 44,727 in March of a year ago. The decline was due entirely to the drop in foundry iron, none of this grade being made as against 10,064 in February. Basic iron advanced to 47,960, and malleable iron to 7,049. There were 172,096 tons of pig iron produced during the first three months of 1936 compared with 126,402 in the same period of 1935.

Steel ingot and direct steel casting production was 101,092 as compared with 93,365 in February and 57,840 in March, 1935. The cumulative output of steel for the first quarter of 1936 was 294,682 tons, as against 173,372 in the same period of 1935. The output of ferro alloys in March was 5,455 tons, nearly seven per cent higher than in February and 100 per cent more than in March, 1935.

Bank Debits to Individual Accounts in March

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits amounted to \$2,599,000,000 in March as against \$2,236,000,000 in the same month of last year, an increase of 16 per cent. The dollar volume of business in the first quarter of 1936 was \$8,358,000,000 compared with \$7,007,000,000 in the same period of last year. The increase of \$1,351,000,000 or 19.3 per cent represented greater activity in speculation and business. Only four of the thirty-two centres in Canada failed to register an increase in this comparison.

Commodity Price Movements in March

Commodity markets were unsteady during March, and the index fell from 72.6 for the week ending March 6 to 72.2 for the week of March 27. It averaged 72.4 for March as against 72.5 for February. The only noteworthy advance of the month in primary markets was for raw silk which moved up more than 20 cents a pound, regaining over one-half of losses in January and February. Most commodity prices fluctuated narrowly, however, with signs of weakness evident occasionally in the latter half of the month. Wheat, for example, mounted about 2½ cents per bushel in the first two weeks, and then lost more than this amount before the month closed. Tin and copper also were weaker in the latter half of March.

Cost of Living in March

The index of the cost of living in Canada in March was 80.5 as compared with 80.4 in February. This index has fluctuated within very narrow limits during the past six months. Retail prices of foods rose from 72.9 in February to 73.4 in March, the principal factors contributing to the advance being increases for eggs and potatoes. Butter and pork showed moderate declines. The fuel index moved up from 87.3 to 87.5. Higher prices for coke in a number of important centres were responsible for the failure of this group to record the usual seasonal decline. However, the fuel index in March was still more than a point below the level of a year ago.

Securities in March

Common stock prices in March received the first definite setback since the beginning of the long rise which commenced last October. This movement had carried a price index for industrial issues upward from 144.1 to 202.2 before the reaction occurred. Although fairly sharp, the March decline was of a short duration, being confined chiefly to the second and weeks. Prices had definitely stiffened again before the month closed.

Foreign Exchange in March

Foreign exchange movements during March were the narrowest in several months, but underlying pressure upon the European gold "bloc" continued unabated. European currencies were shaken by the tense political situation which developed in the second week, and the French franc declined to its gold export point. Gold losses, however, were relatively small and the franc strengthened as the month closed aided by an increase in the official bank rate from 3½ p.c. to 5 p.c. Sterling continued to maintain a stable position with reference to the franc, and consequently was also somewhat lower. The United States dollar again moved to a premium at Montreal early in March, and was quoted at approximately \$1.005 as the month closed. This compared with a premium of roughly 1 p.c. in the final months of 1935. Stabilization of the Russian ruble at the equivalent of three French francs was recently announced.

World Wheat Situation

There has been an unusual number of opposing tendencies in the world wheat situation during the past month. The main pessimism is derived from the lack of either continuity or breadth in world demand. Minor factors discouraging an enthusiastic outlook are the continued provision of export supplies by European countries, the scarcity of foreign exchange, the possibility of an exportable surplus in the United States in 1936-37, and repeated forecasts of increased 1936 acreage in Australia, Argentina and Canada. The persistent failure of Liverpool traders to be impressed by the drought in the United States hard winter wheat area has been a recent discouragement.

Opposing these bearish tendencies is a wide variety of more constructive forces. Of principal interest to Canada, in possession of two-thirds of the total exportable supply of wheat, is the fact that importers are taking such a high proportion of their supplies from this country, with the probability of higher percentages in the very near future. The remaining surplus in Australia, which has been our main competitor since last October, is now reduced to less than 30 million bushels and C.I.F. prices of Australian wheat have consequently risen to a premium above most Canadian sorts.

Secondly, growing crop conditions in important European countries are less favourable than they were a year ago. During the past month, prospects have been reduced in Spain, Italy, Germany and the Balkan states. Hot, dry weather has persisted in the North African countries that are counted upon by France and Italy to fill their domestic wheat deficiencies. Low temperatures and dust storms have been harmful in Russia. The official forecast of the United States winter wheat crop issued on April 10 was lower than expected and subsequent weather has not been favourable to crop development.

The persistent decline in wheat prices was arrested in the first week of April when unfavourable reports of the United States winter wheat crop diverted market leadership from Liverpool to Chicago. Reduced world shipments, uncertainty regarding the 1936 harvests, steadier Australian prices and unsettling political events in Europe have all served to strengthen markets throughout the world. Chicago and Minneapolis have been more buoyant than other markets that are less intimately concerned with United States crop prospects.

New Motor Vehicle Sales in March

There were 11,600 new motor vehicles sold in Canada in March, an increase of 639 units or 5.8 per cent over the same month of 1935. New motor vehicles sold in February numbered 5,412 units. Sales for the first three months of the year numbered 22,556 as compared with 21,664 in the same period of 1935 and 14,840 in 1934.

New passenger car sales in March amounted to 9,451 units as against 9,244 in March, 1935. The values were \$9,765,372 and \$9,287,801, respectively. Truck and bus sales were 2,149 as against 1,717 a year ago, with respective values of \$2,237,765 and \$1,608,632. Total sales by provinces follow, with figures for March, 1935, in brackets: Maritimes 955 (639); Quebec 2,762 (1,921); Ontario 5,971 (5,295); Manitoba 410 (511); Saskatchewan 334 (263); Alberta 723 (801); British Columbia 1,121 (855).

Railway Operating Revenues and Expenses

Gross earnings of Canadian railways for January increased from \$20,970,149 in 1935 to \$22,233,785 in 1936, operating expenses from \$20,506,690 to \$20,439,502 and net operating revenues from \$463,458 to \$794,283.

Output of Central Electric Stations in March

The output of central electric stations in Canada reached a new high in March at 2,135,460,000 kilowatt hours and the index number rose to 207.81; the previous peak was 202.55 for October, 1935.

Exports to the United States increased from 103,957,000 kilowatt hours last year to 125,922,000 and deliveries to electric boilers increased from 518,053,000 kilowatt hours in March, 1935, to 625,272,000.

Machinery Industry in 1934

The value of production of 198 establishments included in the Machinery Industry during 1934 was \$26,072,269 as compared with \$13,912,926 in 1933, the lowest ever recorded for the industry. The record output was in 1929 at \$65,692,539. These factories gave work to 7,526 employees in 1934 and paid out \$8,265,101 in salaries and wages. Expenditures for manufacturing materials amounted to \$10,391,964 and for fuel and electricity to \$537,585.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, March.
2. Production of Iron and Steel, March.
3. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
4. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, March.
5. Machinery Industry in 1934.
6. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada, January.
7. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, January.
8. Wire and Cut Nails, 1935.
9. Summary of Exports of Canadian Grains and Flour, March.
10. Woven Wire Fencing, 1935.
11. Prices and Price Indexes, March.
12. Steel Ingots and Castings, 1935.
13. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
14. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
15. Registrations of Motor Vehicles in Canada, 1935.
16. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, Feb.
17. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
18. Canadian Grain Statistics.
19. Building Permits, March.
20. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
21. Production of Concentrated Milk, March.
22. New Motor Vehicle Sales, March.

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