

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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The Economic Index Reached a New High Point
Gains of 2 p.c. and 12 p.c. being Shown over
the Preceding Week and the Same Week of 1935

An increase of 2 p.c. was shown in the economic index in the week of August 8. Each of the six major factors except common stock prices showed gains over the last week of July. The railway freight movement showed acceleration over the depressed levels of the two preceding weeks, the index of carloadings being 78.6 against 75.4. The advance in wholesale prices in progress for more than two months was continued in the week under review. The index was 76.3 against 75.4 in the preceding week.

The continued strength in high grade bond prices was a feature of the week, the inverted index of bond yields reaching a new high point for the period of observation. Financial transfers as indicated by bank clearings showed a rebound in the week under review, the adjusted index having been 98.9 against 93.0 in the preceding week.

The minor decline in common stock prices in evidence during the preceding week was continued in the first week of August. The index dropped off from 119.9 to 118.5. The general level of stock prices has been relatively stable since the first part of May. Trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges was higher than in any week since the middle of April. The index advanced from 174. to 200.6.

The net result was that the economic index, standing at 112.2 against 109.9 in the preceding week, reached a new high point for the period of observation from the beginning of 1933 to the present.

Owing mainly to the advancing trend since the first of June a considerable lead is now being shown by the economic index over the corresponding weeks of 1935. The increase in the first week of August over the same week of twelve months ago was 12 p.c. Each of the six major factors showed advances. The gain in carloadings was 11½ p.c. Owing mainly to the gain in crop products contingent upon adverse weather conditions, an advance has been shown in wholesale prices since the first part of June. The present lead over the same week of 1935 is no less than 6.6 p.c. Despite the high levels of high-grade bond prices maintained throughout the greater part of 1935, marked advances have been shown since the first of the year. Prices in the first week of August reached a new high point for the period of observation, the index of inverted bond yields standing at nearly 157 against 140 in the same week of last year. The increase in bank clearings was 10.3 p.c., and speculative trading was nearly 53 p.c. greater. The index of common stock prices stood at a position 23.6 p.c. higher than in the week of August 8, 1935. The economic index was 112.2 against 100.1 in this comparison.

Carloadings showed a gratifying increase in the first 31 weeks of the year, the index moving up from 75.4 in the preceding week to 78.6. The cumulative total for the 31 weeks at 1,353,600 cars showed a gain of 23,770 cars over the same period of 1935. A marked advance in grain prices was again recorded on the Winnipeg grain exchange in the week ended August 8. The cash price of No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat averaged \$1.07 1-8 per bushel against \$1.00¼ in the preceding week. Advances were general among the coarse grains, oats, 2 C.W., moving up from 47 1-8 cents to 50 1-8. Rye, no. 2C.W., averaged 67 5-8 against 62 and gains were also shown in barley and flax. Tin declined on the New York metal market while copper, lead and zinc were steady. The index of Canadian non-ferrous metal prices remained the same, advances in lead and copper being nullified by declines in antimony, tin and zinc. The wholesale price index of Canadian farm products at 67.9 shows a gain of nearly 10 p.c. over the same week of 1935.

A majority of the industrial and utility groups showed recession in the week of August 6, the general index of common stock prices receding from 119.9 to 118.5. Iron and steel, pulp and paper and food stocks recorded advances while other industrial groups showed recession. The index of 80 industrials showed a decline of 3 points. The telephone and telegraph group showed an advance, and the index of 19 power and traction stocks showed a gain of 1 point at 67.6.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926 = 100

Week Ended	Car loadings ¹	Whole-sale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields ²	Bank Clearings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index ⁴
Aug. 10, 1935	70.6	71.6	140.1	89.7	95.9	131.4	100.1
Aug. 1, 1936	75.4	75.4	155.3	93.0	119.9	174.0	109.9
Aug. 8, 1936	78.6	76.3	156.9	98.9	118.5	200.6	112.2

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 economic index is based on the six major factors shown above, weighted inversely as the standard deviation from the long-term trend of each. The index is designed to measure fluctuations, the weighted trends of the six factors neutralizing each other.

Production in Canada and the United States

The economic betterment of Canada was maintained at a relatively higher level in recent months than that of the United States. Industrial production in the latter showed marked advance from September to December after having been well maintained during the first eight months of 1935. After receding during the first quarter, a rebound was recorded in the second.

Industrial production in Canada has shown an advancing trend since the early months of 1933. The Canadian index of industrial production in June was 112 compared with 95, the standing of the index of the United States transferred to the base of 1926.

Comparative Indexes of Production in the United States and Canada
for the latest available month (1926=100 for both countries)

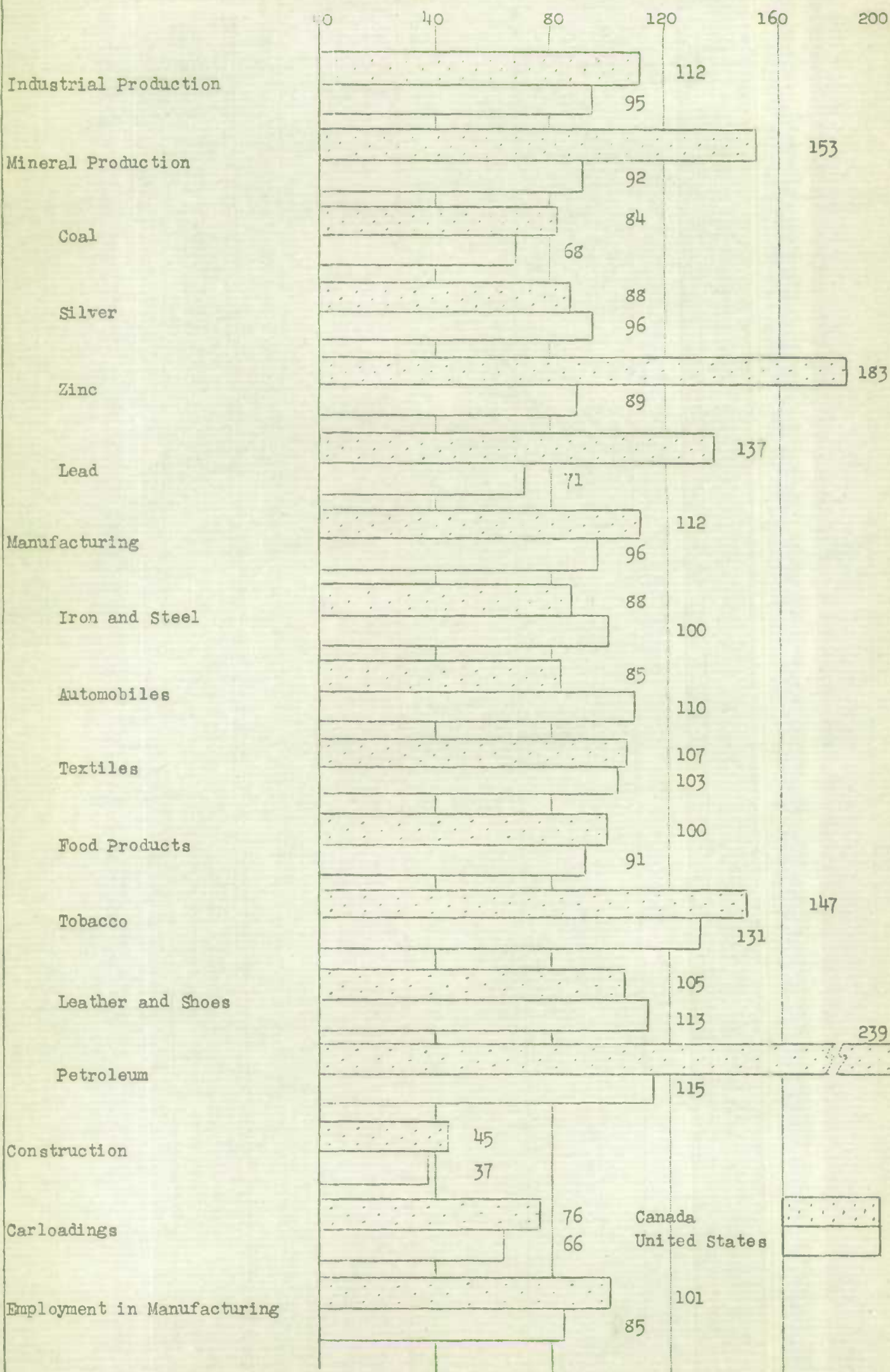
United States Indexes being as published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin but transferred to the base of 1926.

Indexes	Canada 1926-100	United States 1926-100	Percentage Increase + Decrease - (Canada over United States)
Industrial Production	111.6	95	+ 17.5
Mineral Production	152.5	92	+ 65.8
Coal	83.6	68	+ 22.9
Silver	88.2	96	- 8.1
Zinc	182.6	89	+105.2
Lead	137.2	71	+ 93.2
Manufacturing	111.5	96	+ 16.1
Iron and Steel	87.6	100	- 12.4
Automobiles	84.5	110	- 23.2
Textiles	107.0	103	+ 3.9
Food products	99.6	91	+ 9.5
Tobacco	146.6	131	+ 11.9
Leather and shoes	105.3	113	- 6.8
Petroleum	238.5	115	+107.4
Construction	44.7	37	+ 20.8
Carloadings	76.2	66	+ 15.5
Employment in Manufacturing	100.6	85.2	+ 18.1

Car Loadings

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended August 1 amounted to 46,471 cars, as against 41,689 cars in the same week last year. All items except other forest products showed gains, grain leading with an increase of 826 cars -- all in the eastern division. Miscellaneous increased by 816 cars, coal by 761, lumber by 498, pulp and paper by 493, ore by 478, pulpwood by 439, livestock by 345, merchandise by 305 and coke by 30 cars.

Comparative Indexes of Production in the United States and Canada for the latest available month (1926 = 100 for both countries), United States indexes being as published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin but transferred to the base of 1926.



Imports of Petroleum

Imports of crude petroleum in June amounted to 157,956,891 gallons valued at \$5,023,521, of which 112,179,711 came from the United States, 23,797,618 from Colombia, 14,444,031 from Peru and 7,435,561 from Venezuela. Gasoline imports were valued at \$346,353, coming mainly from the United States and Roumania.

Paraffin Wax

Paraffin wax imports in June totalled 411,078 pounds at \$18,846, of which \$11,684 came from the United States, \$5,183 from British India, and smaller amounts from the United Kingdom and Belgium. There were also 11,943 pounds of paraffin wax candles valued at \$1,626, of which \$1,125 came from the United States and \$501 from the United Kingdom.

Imports of Paper

Imports of paper into Canada during June were valued at \$542,582 as compared with \$477,307 in June last year. The amount from the United States was worth \$360,854 and from the United Kingdom \$112,464. Paper imports during the first three months of the present fiscal year amounted to \$1,590,985 compared with \$1,351,004 in the previous year.

Bicycles

Manufacturers of bicycles in Canada reported a total output valued at \$1,273,447 in 1935 compared with \$1,033,422 in 1934. Products included 37,248 bicycles worth \$748,670 at factory prices, parts and accessories at \$219,305, and other articles, such as children's wagons, scooters and ice skates at \$305,472. The four concerns in this business, all located in Ontario, employed an average of 348 workers who were paid \$347,382 in salaries and wages in 1935.

9,469 bicycles worth \$110,959 were imported in 1935, including 9,215 machines at \$106,152 from the United States, 189 units at \$3,872 from the United Kingdom and 65 units at \$935 from other countries. 101 machines worth \$1,931 were exported in 1935.

Sugar

Raw sugar imports in June amounted to 112,090,700 pounds compared with 115,393,500 a year ago. The consigning countries were as follows: British West Indies 77,471,500, British Guiana 21,254,300, Fiji 8,954,000, British South Africa 2,432,800. Imports of refined sugar, mainly from the United States, amounted to 242,900 pounds against 473,600 a year ago, and exports 690,000 pounds compared with 562,100. Newfoundland and the United States were the chief purchasers.

Ink

The output of printing inks in 1935 amounted to 9,588,146 pounds valued at \$2,248,440, an increase of 13 per cent in quantity and 15 per cent in value over 1934. The value of writing inks was \$251,987, which was a decline of 8 per cent from 1934. Thirty-one factories were classified to the Inks Industry in 1935 including 21 which made printing inks and rollers as chief products and 10 which were engaged chiefly in the manufacture of writing inks.

Asbestos

Asbestos shipments by Canadian producers in May amounted to 27,361 tons compared with 19,605 in April, and 18,562 in May of last year. During the five months ending May 97,245 tons were shipped, as compared with 67,430 in the corresponding period of 1935.

Exports of asbestos rose to 21,667 tons in May from the preceding month's total of 15,467. Approximately 74 per cent of the May exports went to the United States. Imports of asbestos products into Canada in May were valued at \$74,096.

Natural Gas

Canadian producers reported an output of 1,784,601 thousand cu. ft. of natural gas in May as compared with 2,297,181 thousand cu. ft. in April and 1,665,967 thousand cu. ft. in May, 1935.

Imports of mixed gas - natural and artificial - into Canada in May amounted to 7,139 thousand cu. ft. worth \$4,683; in the previous month, 9,865 thousand cu. ft. at \$6,205 were imported.

Sales of Gasoline

The following were the sales of gasoline by provinces during the first five months of 1936, with the figures of a year ago in brackets: Ontario 88,266 (86,228) gallons, Quebec 31,199 (28,141); British Columbia 16,410 (15,233); Alberta 15,515 (14,392); Manitoba 7,658 (7,879); Nova Scotia 6,750 (5,492); Prince Edward Island 626 (464). Returns for New Brunswick and Saskatchewan are not yet complete.

The Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining Industry

A report on this industry, with finally revised statistics for 1935, as issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows a total Canadian production of 138,516,240 pounds of nickel valued at \$35,345,103 as compared with 128,687,340 pounds worth \$32,139,425 in 1934 and 83,264,658 pounds at \$20,130,480 in 1933. The quantity of nickel produced in the Dominion as compiled and published by the Bureau includes the nickel in matte exported, electrolytic metal made at Port Colborne, Ontario, and the nickel in oxides and salts produced in Canadian plants.

The 1935 output of nickel was the largest in the history of the Canadian nickel mining industry, surpassing 1934, the previous high record year, by 7.6 p.c. and of the total value of all metals produced in the Dominion throughout 1935, the value of nickel comprised 16 per cent, being surpassed only by that of gold.

Employment in the industry totalled 7,009 during 1935, or an increase of 24.8 per cent over 1934. Salaries and wages amounted to \$11,275,650 as compared with \$8,864,772 in 1934.

Exports of nickel and its products during 1935 totalled 1,427,265 cwt. valued at \$36,285,482, representing a pronounced increase over the preceding year's exports of 1,181,521 cwt. at \$28,913,230. The greater part of Canadian exports of nickel and its products is consigned direct to the United States and the United Kingdom; in 1935 the value of these exports to the former country amounted to \$16,117,522, while those to the United Kingdom were valued at \$12,572,741.

July Export of Wheat

Canada's export of wheat in July amounted to 25,912,508 bushels valued at \$21,884,644, on an average export price of 84.5 cents per bushel. A year ago the export was 9,158,035 bushels at \$7,213,629, the average price being 78.8 cents. The previous largest export of wheat in the month of July was in the year 1928 when the amount was 32,426,002 bushels.

During the four months ended July the export was 85,565,420 bushels valued at \$68,330,819 compared with 32,669,951 at \$26,731,219 in the corresponding period last year. In the twelve months ending July the amount was 232,019,649 bushels valued at \$190,176,575 compared with 144,374,910 bushels at \$118,427,684 in the previous year.

July Export of Wheat Flour

The July export of wheat flour was 444,905 barrels valued at \$1,707,265 the average export price being \$3.83 per barrel. A year ago the export was 395,232 barrels at \$1,459,983, on an average price of \$3.69.

During the four months ended July the export was 1,604,891 barrels valued at \$6,299,266 compared with 1,484,921 barrels at \$5,661,789. For the twelve months ending July the amount was 4,978,917 barrels at \$20,020,094 as against \$4,750,310 barrels at \$18,237,933 in 1935.

Production of Leather Footwear

The production of leather footwear in Canada in June amounted to 1,721,182 pairs compared with 1,795,518 in the preceding month and 1,756,304 in June last year. The output of leather footwear in the six months' period, January to June, 1936, totalled 11,042,084 pairs, compared with a total of 10,664,240 pairs in the corresponding period of 1935.

Imports of leather footwear during the month of June totalled 29,480 pairs valued at \$46,925, which was an increase over June, 1935, of \$16,699. The value of footwear from the United Kingdom represented 39 per cent of the total imports, and from the United States, 41 per cent.

The quantity of Canadian-made leather footwear exported was 10,663 pairs. The United Kingdom was Canada's best customer, taking 5,604 pairs, or more than half of the total quantity exported. Jamaica was second with 2,264 pairs.

Index Numbers of Security Prices

Lower prices, particularly in the latter part of the week, accompanied by comparatively light trading, caused a moderate recession in the general index from 119.9 for the week of July 30 to 118.5 for the week of August 6, and 95.9 in the corresponding week last year. Industrial stocks, with the exception of Foods and Iron and Steel, were disposed to go lower and the index declined from 192.3 for the week ending July 30 to 189.3 for August 6. The comparative index for last year was 144.0

Apples and Small Fruits in Cold Storage

Apples held in cold storage establishments and in fruit storages employing refrigeration equipment amounted to 86 barrels and 7,901 boxes or hampers. Increases amounting to 28 barrels and nearly 6½ thousand boxes and hampers were reported between August 1, 1935 and August 1, 1936.

3,393 quarts of fresh strawberries and 541,228 quarts of frozen strawberries were reported, making an increase of 277 quarts of fresh stocks and a decrease of 459 thousand quarts of frozen stocks from the same date of the previous year.

Production of Butter and Cheese

The production of creamery butter in Canada during the month of July amounted to 36,617,835 pounds compared with 36,887,654 in July last year, a decrease of 0.7 per cent.

Cheese production in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia in the month of July amounted to 20,872,551 pounds compared with 18,363,960 in the same month a year ago, an increase of 13.7 per cent. In comparison with the output of the previous month, there was an increase of approximately 1½ million pounds. Production figures for the other four provinces in which cheese is produced, are given for July 1936 only and amount to 396,816 pounds, making a total production of 21,269,367 pounds for the whole of Canada in July.

Food in Cold Storage

Creamery butter in cold storage on August 1 amounted to 41,520,775 pounds compared with 40,687,935 on the same date last year, and 27,321,967 on July 1, 1936. The other products in cold storage were as follows, with last year's quantities in brackets: Cold storage eggs 10,070,577 (9,862,675) dozen; Fresh eggs 377,479 (379,981); Frozen eggs 5,087,975 (4,216,279); pork 30,755,028 (26,813,303) pounds; lard 3,250,686 (3,699,884); beef 11,707,529 (8,810,654); veal 3,680,088 (2,182,977); mutton and lamb 671,436 (900,358); poultry 4,177,968 (2,901,377); fish, fresh and frozen 18,849,624 (16,300,826); fish, smoked, fried, pickled or salted, 6,258,644 (4,907,991).

Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks

After the rally of the past two weeks, the price index of 23 mining stocks sustained a fractional loss, the index declining from 161.0 for the week of July 30 to 160.4 for the week of August 6. The index for the comparable week in 1935 was 116.6.

Sales and Purchases of Securities
Between Canada and Other Countries

The international trade in securities between Canada and other countries in June was slightly heavier than in May. While the value of purchases remained about the same as in the previous month, the value of sales increased, reducing the balance of purchases to about two million dollars. This balance was practically confined to the trade with the United States, sales and purchases between Canada and Great Britain being almost equal in June. These international security transactions between Canada and other countries were carried on through the medium of the investment dealers, stock exchanges, banks, United States branch houses and other agencies.

In June sales to the United States were \$17,317,821 compared with \$12,075,199 in May, while purchases from the United States were \$19,240,228 and \$15,246,883 in these respective months. Between May and June sales to Great Britain declined from \$4,446,213 to \$2,474,323 and purchases from \$5,721,795 to \$2,474,113.

During the first six months of 1936 the total value of sales to all countries was \$185,827,487 compared with \$131,912,334 in the corresponding period in 1935 and \$178,413,047 in the same part of 1934. Purchases during this period were \$153,424,208 in 1936, \$105,173,161 in 1935 and \$146,983,439 in 1934. It should be noted that the sales of new issues of Canadian securities outside of Canada are not included in these figures, such as the new issue of Dominion of Canada bonds of \$48,000,000 sold in January, 1936, in New York to a syndicate.

Crude Petroleum

The production of crude petroleum in Canada during May totalled 114,297 barrels as compared with 107,748 in April and 123,801 in May, 1935. Production in Alberta during May included 96,133 barrels from the Turner Valley field, 1,402 barrels from the Red Coulee field and 1,254 from the Wainwright field. Exports of petroleum and its products in May were valued at \$63,898 as against the preceding month's valuation of \$153,132.

Imports of petroleum, asphalt and their products into Canada were valued at \$4,282,937 or 71.1 per cent above the April total. In May, Canada imported 103,517,363 gallons of crude petroleum made up of 71,188,062 gallons from the United States, 11,764,155 from Colombia, 10,556,035 gallons from Venezuela and 10,009,111 from Peru.

Milling of Grain in June

Grains ground in Canadian mills in June are shown as follows, in bushels, with the 1935 figures in brackets: Wheat 5,281,656 (4,431,823); Oats 913,460 (823,174); Corn 271,986 (204,197); Barley 70,129 (42,455); Buckwheat 5,336 (4,702); Mixed Grain 905,061 (793,098). Flour production in June amounted to 1,148,810 barrels compared with 991,559 a year ago. Exports of flour in June amounted to 430,171 barrels compared with 429,561 in June last year.

Monthly Traffic Report on Canadian Railways

Canadian railways carried 5,890,988 tons of revenue freight during May, including 4,163,240 tons loaded at Canadian stations, 737,716 tons of imports and 989,932 tons of in-transit freight, largely United States freight passing over Canadian rails and destined to United States stations. Compared with last year's traffic the total was 501,881 tons, or 7 per cent greater, but it did not equal the May, 1934 traffic by 24,568 tons.

Agricultural products were heavier than in 1935 by 220,265 tons, due largely to increases of 173,000 tons in wheat, 19,183 tons in barley and 23,100 tons in other mill products. Animal products increased by 2,675 tons and mine products by 144,395. Forest products decreased by 56,459 tons, pulpwood being lighter by 26,622 tons, or 21 per cent, and logs, posts, poles and piling by 56,110 tons, or 50 per cent.

Manufactures and miscellaneous increased from 1,750,467 tons in May, 1935 to 1,941,472 tons. Iron and steel increased by 27,663 tons, in-transit freight being heavier by 23,748 tons, or 94 per cent, automobiles increased 23,573 tons which was almost entirely in-transit freight, and newsprint paper, mostly for export, increased by 23,513 tons.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending August 7 amounted to 113,278,783 bushels compared with 117,657,777 in the previous week and 193,601,641 in the same week a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States was 18,412,316 bushels compared 19,277,230 in the previous week.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending July 31 amounted to 901,019 bushels, compared with 483,167 in the previous week and 2,616,541 in the corresponding week last year. Marketings for the crop year amounted to 216,273,373 bushels as compared with 229,749,310 in the previous year.

Overseas export clearances and United States imports of Canadian wheat during the week ending August 7 amounted to 4,998,932 bushels as against 2,047,126 last year.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 climbed from 75.4 for the week ending July 31 to 76.3 for the week ending August 7. Price changes occurred in Vegetable Products, Animals, Textiles and Non-Ferrous Metals. Vegetable Products rose from 75.6 to 78.5. Animal Products advanced from 71.3 to 72.0, a slight fall was noted in livestock and gains were registered for fish, hides and skins, meats, milk products, lard and eggs. Non-Ferrous metals remained the same at 68.9. Wood, Iron, Non-Metallic and Chemicals were unchanged at 68.3, 85.4 and 78.4, respectively.

Canadian Farm Products mounted from 67.4 to 67.9. Field Products rose from 64.8 to 65.5 when firmer prices for grains were of more importance than recessions in potatoes. Animal Products advanced from 71.7 to 71.9, due to strength in hides and skins, eggs and wool which exceeded declines in livestock.

The Control and Sale of Liquor in Canada

The interests of National Revenue on the one hand and of public welfare on the other have led practically all countries to undertake regulation of the traffic in alcoholic liquor to a greater or lesser degree. A bulletin entitled "The Control and Sale of Liquor in Canada", issued by the Bureau of Statistics, presents an historical summary of efforts to regulate the sale and consumption of liquor in Canada, summaries of the provincial laws at present in force, and the available statistical data relating to sales, government revenue, production, imports, exports, apparent consumption, crime, mortality, etc. The reader is warned, however, that personal attitudes render dispassionate and scientific treatment of this question difficult and that statistical data for conclusive analyses are only in part available.

Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways for May

Gross earnings of Canadian railways for May increased from \$24,537,334 in May, 1935 to \$27,022,242. Operating expenses increased from \$21,871,215 to \$23,788,818. Net operating revenues were increased from \$2,666,119 to \$3,233,424. Freight traffic, measured in ton miles, increased by 15.7 per cent and passenger traffic was heavier by 2.8 per cent. For January to May gross revenues increased from \$115,465,754 in 1935 to \$128,438,045, but the operating income declined from \$7,079,349 to \$6,586,871.

Crop Conditions in the Argentine

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Buenos Aires reports under date of August 3 that more or less normal winter weather prevailed during the month of July in the cereal regions of the Republic, sunshine, rains and frosts alternating, and the atmospheric humidity being generally heavy. "This was not exactly what was needed", he says, "A long spell of cold and fine weather would have been preferable in order to offset the long period of excessive rains preceding it, and permit the land to dry out so that the seeding of wheat may be completed. A substantial acreage intended for wheat still remains unsown. What has been sown is generally reported to be in good shape, the ample moisture and mild temperatures having promoted growth, which in some of the earlier fields shows a tendency to be excessive, however. Rains in the middle of the month greatly benefited the southern part of the province of Buenos Aires, which had previously suffered for lack of it."

Stocks of Grain in Canada

Total stocks of wheat in Canada at July 31, 1936, the end of the crop year, were 108,747,059 bushels. Compared with last year's figure of 203,273,016 bushels, this marks a decline of 94,525,957 bushels. The average carryover of wheat in Canada at July 31 for the five years, 1931-1935, was 174,985,451 bushels. The 1936 carryover is the lowest since 1929.

Of the farm stocks of wheat estimated at 5,520,000 bushels, the holdings in the Prairie Provinces were 4,550,000 bushels, the lowest since 1930.

In addition there were 19,268,321 bushels of Canadian wheat held in the United States compared with 11,704,536 last year. A high proportion of the Canadian wheat now in the United States is already sold to the United States mills and is merely held in bond there until needed in the grist.

Stocks of other grain in Canada at July 31 were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: Oats 40,447,390 (26,470,703) bushels; Barley 9,895,590 (5,559,536); Rye 3,210,545 (3,137,172); Flaxseed 269,287 (312,979).

World Shipments of Wheat

World shipments for the week ending August 8, 1936, amounted to 9,792,000 bushels as compared with shipments of 9,886,000 bushels for the previous week and 8,095,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. North American shipments showed an increase of 1,008,000 bushels as compared with the previous week while shipments from the Argentine and Australia showed decreases of 862,000 and 256,000 bushels respectively.

Imported Corn in Store

Stocks of imported corn in Canada on August 7 were as follows, with the figures of a year ago in brackets: United States 102,089 (412,854) bushels, Argentine 284,932 (294,323); South African 518,626 (1,986,687).

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Canadian Grain Statistics
2. The Control and Sale of Liquor in Canada
3. Railways in Canada with Annual Operating Revenues of 500,000 and Over, May.
4. Sugar Report for the Four Weeks ending July 11.
5. The Bicycle Manufacturing Industry, 1935.
6. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, June.
7. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, June.
8. The Inks Industry, 1935.
9. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
10. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces.
11. The Grain Situation in the Argentine.
12. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, June.
13. Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining Industry, 1935.
14. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, and Gasoline Sales, May.
15. Asbestos Production in Canada, May.
16. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada.
17. Production of Leather Footwear, June.
18. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Fish, Aug. 1.
19. Cold Storage Stocks of Apples and Small Fruits, Aug. 1.
20. Production of Butter and Cheese and Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, Aug. 1.
21. Revenues from Motor Vehicle Registrations and Gasoline Tax, 1935.
22. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
23. Price Movements, July.
24. Canadian Milling Statistics, June.
25. Preliminary Announcement of Population Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1936.
26. Car Loadings.
27. Monthly Traffic Reports of Railways of Canada.
28. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
29. Preliminary Estimate of Yield of Fall Wheat and Fall Rye, and Condition of Field Crops at July 31, Canada. Estimate of Areas Sown to Principal Grain Crops in Prairie Provinces.

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