

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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The economic index rose 1.6 per cent above the second week of November and was nearly 13 per cent above the same week of last year

Five of the six major factors used in this connection having shown an advance, the economic index increased from 111.8 to 113.6. Speculative trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges was less active than in the preceding week, while increases were shown in each of the other components. The index of wholesale prices advanced from 76.8 to 77.3, reaching a new high point on the recovery. Wholesale prices, due mainly to crop shortages, moved up sharply in July and August and have been practically maintained for the last three months. In the week under review, wheat prices were slightly stronger while considerable advances were shown in flax and rye. Prices of oats and barley averaged the same as in the preceding week. The price of No. 1 Northern wheat was 108 $\frac{5}{8}$ against 108 in the second week of November.

After having shown a decline for more than two months the index of carloadings adjusted for seasonal tendencies, showed an increase of 2.2 per cent in the forty-sixth week. The advance in the cumulative total for the elapsed portion of 1936 over the same period of 1935, was 97,260 cars. Each of the eleven commodity classes except pulpwood and other forest products, showed increases in this comparison. Shipments of grain and coal have been particularly heavy during the present year, while marked gains have also been shown in live stock, pulp and paper and miscellaneous commodities.

The recovery in high-grade bond prices continued in the week under review. The bid quotation for the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent 1947-1957 Dominion Government bond was 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ on November 20, as against 111 $\frac{1}{4}$ on November 13. Quotations reached a slightly lower level on Monday and Tuesday last. A gain of slightly more than one per cent was shown in the index of common stock prices. Each of the main groups of the official classification except power and traction stocks showed a gain in this comparison. The adjusted index of bank clearings was 99.2 against 90.4 in the second week of November, but a considerable decline was shown in the number of shares traded.

Comparison with the week ended November 23, 1935

The economic index owing to the substantial gains in the six major factors stood at 113.6 on November 21 as against 100.7 on November 23 of last year. The indicated gain of 12.8 per cent reflected especially the marked increases in bond and stock prices. Carloadings showed a gain of 10.1 per cent and wholesale prices were up 6 per cent. The inverted index of bond yields at 154.3 showed an increase of 14.6 per cent. The index of common stock prices on the 1926 base, showed a gain of 29 points in the twelve-month comparison. Each of the main groups considered in this connection recorded marked increases. The index of 19 power and traction stocks was 81.5 against 67.6 in the same week of last year. The increases in bank clearings and shares traded were comparatively moderate.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings ¹	Wholesale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields ²	Bank Clearings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index ⁴
Nov. 23, 1935	68.1	72.9	134.6	90.4	111.9	436.5	100.7
Nov. 14, 1936	73.4	76.8	152.9	90.4	139.4	568.1	111.8
Nov. 21, 1936	75.0	77.3	154.3	99.2	140.9	461.1	113.6

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index. 2. Present value of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds. 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 showing, owing to incomparability introduced by the operations of the Bank of Canada. 4. The weighting of the six major factors is determined from the standard deviation from the long-term trend of each, based on data for the period from January 1919 to August 1936. The long-term trend determined from half-yearly data in the post-war period was eliminated from the composite and the resulting index expressed as a percentage of the average during 1926.

Economic Conditions in Canada during the First Ten Months

Measured by the records of the first ten months, economic recovery in Canada characterized the year of 1936. The betterment of 1935 was unmistakably extended in the year now drawing to a close. Most of the major factors advanced in the present year to new high levels since the minima were reached during the worst phases of the depression in 1932 and the first quarter of 1933.

The trend of business operations is the most significant factor considered in this connection, reflecting the actual volume of production in a wide variety of industries. The business index expressed as a percentage of the base year of 1926 averaged 110.0 in the first ten months of 1936, compared with 101.3 in the same period of the preceding year. The gain of 8.6 per cent represents a satisfactory advance over the levels of 1935, especially in view of the considerable betterment which took place in the latter year over the low point of the depression. Notwithstanding the rapidity of the gain in 1935, the trend after the first quarter continued upward during the elapsed portion of the present year, the gains in the index after the smoothing adjustment being practically continuous from month to month. The level in 1936 has been 10 per cent above the base year of 1926, chosen as being the best representative of average conditions in the post-war period.

Another development of fundamental importance during the first ten months of the year was the extraordinary high and advancing level in government bond prices. The index of Ontario Government inverted bond yields moved up during the present year to the highest point for the time that records are available. The prices maintained during the greater part of 1936 were at a maximum since the beginning of the century. The average yield on Ontario Government bonds during the first ten months of 1936 was 3.63 per cent compared with 3.87 per cent in the same period of 1935. The average yield on Dominion Government bonds was 3.28 per cent as against 3.57 in the first ten months of last year. The decline in long term interest rates is a powerful incentive for investors to seek more profitable employment for surplus funds in productive enterprise, a condition of large surplus funds seeking investment and low interest rates being a prerequisite to general business recovery.

Wholesale prices were relatively stable from the beginning of 1934 to June of the present year, following the considerable advance in 1933. After dipping slightly below the pre-war level in the early months of 1933, a sharp recovery was staged from March to July of that year. The level of 1934 to 1936 was established at a somewhat higher position, fluctuations being within narrow limits at about 12 per cent above the pre-war average.

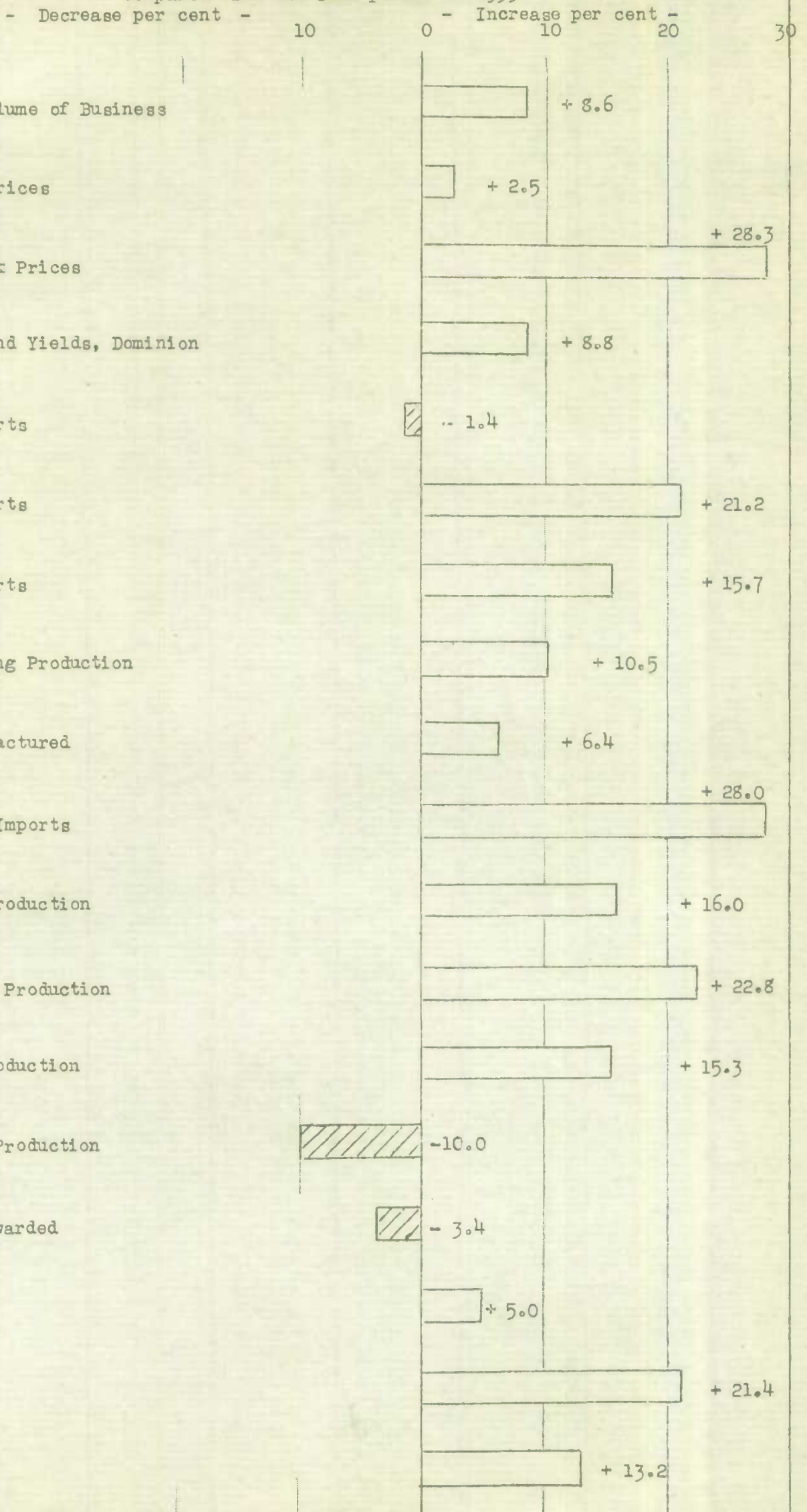
Owing to the appreciable decline in world stocks of the principal primary commodities and the pronounced increase in gold reserves, conditions are favourable for an advance in wholesale prices. The low interest rate existing in many countries also contributes toward the same end. The adverse weather conditions of 1936 in many of the grain growing countries resulted in subnormal crops and consequent rise in the price of farm products. The index of Canadian farm prices in October was 76.3 against 65.9 in the same month of last year while the general index of 567 commodities advanced from 73.1 to 77.1 in the same interval.

The gain in the ten months' average of the index for 1936 was 2.5 per cent over the same period of 1935. During recent months a noteworthy feature has been the advance in crop products and non-ferrous metals, the sub-index for wood and paper also showing an interesting gain in October. Despite the slight change in other principal groups, the general index recently reached a new high point on the recovery.

The close interconnection of various economic functions was shown in the recovery in common stock prices subsequent to September 1935. A spectacular gain was made during the last quarter of that year. Fluctuations of a relatively narrow character were shown during the first half of the present year. A marked advance has been shown in recent months reflecting the improved prospects for corporate revenues. The official common stock index averaged 116.9 in the first ten months of 1936 compared with 91.1 in the same period of 1935, a gain of 28.3 per cent. The index of mining stocks averaged 23.8 per cent higher in the same comparison.

During the elapsed portion of the present year a marked advance took place in business operations, the standing in October being more favourable than at any time since January 1930. The marked betterment of the last four years was due mainly to recovery in the industries which participated so fully in the prosperous period from 1922 to 1929. Those include mining, newsprint, electric power and the automobile and allied industries.

Significant Business Factors in the First Ten Months of 1936,
 compared with the same period of 1935.



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

		1935	1936	Increase + Decrease - Per Cent
General Economic Situation				
Index of Physical Volume of Business		101.3	110.0	+ 8.6
Wholesale Prices		72.0	73.3	+ 2.5
Index of Common Stock Prices		91.1	116.9	+ 28.3
Inverted Bond Yields, Dominion		136.3	148.3	+ 8.8
Mining Stock Prices		122.8	152.0	+ 23.8
Production and General Business				
Copper Exports	Pounds	335,119,500	330,581,500	- 1.4
Nickel Exports	Pounds	117,702,700	142,644,400	+ 21.2
Zinc Exports	Pounds	243,642,800	281,775,600	+ 15.7
Manufacturing Production, 1926=100		97.6	107.3	+ 10.5
Flour Production (9 Months)	Barrels	9,823,026	10,706,828	+ 9.0
Sugar Manufactured	Pounds	754,506,205	802,444,724	+ 6.4
Cattle Slaughtering	Number	1,159,210	1,268,524	+ 9.4
Hog Slaughtering	Number	2,280,640	2,739,774	+ 20.1
Leather Boots and Shoes (9 Months)	Pairs	14,970,001	15,070,005	+ 0.7
Raw Cotton Imports	Pounds	84,619,650	108,340,084	+ 28.0
Paper and Lumber -				
Newsprint Production	Tons	2,245,703	2,604,381	+ 16.0
Exports of Planks and Boards	Feet	1,104,074,000	1,392,309,000	+ 26.1
Iron and Steel -				
Steel Ingot Production	Long Tons	742,720	912,064	+ 22.8
Pig Iron Production	Long Tons	464,585	535,836	+ 15.3
Automobile and Allied Industries				
Automobile and Truck Production	Number	145,663	131,099	- 10.0
Petroleum Imports	Gallons	963,749,466	1,137,901,464	+ 7.7
Crude Rubber Imports	Pounds	44,610,352	50,099,580	+ 12.3
Construction -				
Contracts Awarded	\$	147,649,300	142,628,800	- 3.4
Building Permits	\$	40,711,114	33,553,743	- 17.6
Electric Power Production	000 K.W.H	19,104,573	20,901,113	+ 9.4
Railways -				
Car Loadings	Number	1,970,769	2,068,776	+ 5.0
Gross Revenue, C.N.R. (Can. Lines)	\$	119,582,000	126,778,000	+ 6.0
Gross Revenue, C.P.R.	\$	105,805,000	114,230,000	+ 8.0
External Trade -				
Exports	\$	663,413,271	805,629,169	+ 21.4
Imports	\$	455,787,336	516,052,936	+ 13.2
Excess of Exports over Imports	\$	207,625,935	289,576,233	+ 39.5

Nickel Export in October

The export of nickel in October was as follows: Nickel in matte or speiss, United Kingdom \$269,784, United States \$231,626, Norway \$54,126, France \$2,628; fine nickel, United States \$1,707,949, United Kingdom \$764,349, Italy \$299,714, Japan \$106,844, France \$21,038, Chile \$1,886, Australia \$930, Belgium \$649, Peru \$174, Dutch West Indies \$161, British India \$73; Nickel oxide \$128,090, United Kingdom \$19,500, United States \$19,207.

Export of Gold

The export of gold bullion in October was \$10,321,950 as against \$5,573,570 a year ago, all of which went to the United States. Raw gold to the United States was \$615,166 compared with \$586,397. The amount to the United States was \$585,419 and to Belgium \$29,747.

Platinum Export

The October export of platinum was valued at \$987,349 of which \$984,300 went to the United Kingdom, \$3,006 to Norway and \$43 to Belgium. A year ago the export was \$664,890.

October Canal Traffic

Total freight through the Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie Canals during October increased 45 per cent over last year, or from 7,453,671 tons to 10,789,338. Heavy shipments of wheat and soft coal down the Welland Ship Canal were the principal factors in raising the total freight from 1,153,023 tons to 1,645,696. St. Lawrence Canals traffic was also heavier, increasing from 992,490 to 1,385,546 tons. Wheat shipments were mainly responsible for this increase.

World Wheat Situation

Up to the present time the export movement and prices of Canadian wheat have been satisfactorily maintained in view of the factors affecting the marketing of the Canadian crop during the past month. Since mid-October, Southern Hemisphere crop conditions have improved appreciably, while in the United States the winter wheat acreage just seeded has assumed record proportions. On October 26 the Australian government released its first estimate of the 1936 wheat crop at 129.5 million bushels. More recent private estimates have placed the crop slightly higher. This season marks the third consecutive year of low yields in Australia, and the current crop is likely to be 10 million bushels lower than that of 1935. An even smaller crop threatened in the early part of October, but fairly scanty rains forestalled a bad crop failure and improvement has been noted principally in Victoria and South Australia. While it is too early for an official estimate of the Argentine crop, private estimates favour an output around 240 million bushels. In this country, an abundance of rainfall in the late growing season offset the shortage of moisture at seeding time and a yield slightly above average is in prospect. A crop of 240 million bushels in Argentina would provide an exportable surplus of about 145 million; and a crop around 130 million bushels in Australia would leave 80 million for export.

October Imports

Imports into Canada during October increased 23.5 per cent compared with the same month last year. The amount from Empire countries was up 21.5 per cent and from Foreign countries 24.4 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom increased 8.8 per cent, United States 21.4, Germany 34.5, Argentina 324.2 and Australia 123.7. The grand total was \$65,158,561 against \$52,751,020, of which \$19,818,321 came from Empire countries and \$45,340,240 from Foreign.

Imports from leading countries were as follows, with 1935 figures in brackets: United States \$36,135,929 (\$29,773,518), United Kingdom \$12,545,957 (\$11,533,951), Argentina \$2,269,548 (\$535,045), Australia \$1,556,736 (\$695,863), Germany \$1,349,076 (\$1,002,736), Straits Settlements \$1,287,132 (\$317,115), British India \$806,790 (\$557,678), Peru \$696,442 (\$614,389), France \$597,654 (\$644,668), Belgium \$593,899 (\$600,691), Colombia \$592,843 (\$410,034), British Guiana \$540,656 (\$392,814), Jamaica \$508,078 (\$318,877), British East Africa \$499,905 (\$420,116), Japan \$475,197 (\$276,226), Netherlands \$477,465 (\$386,662), British South Africa \$400,152 (\$460,682), New Zealand \$363,845 (\$231,482), Switzerland \$297,233 (\$262,510), Italy \$253,648 (\$210,283), Czechoslovakia \$225,376 (\$192,960), Sweden \$194,092 (\$172,546).

Births, Deaths and Marriages

Births registered in 67 cities and towns of Canada having population of 10,000 and over in October numbered 6,517, deaths 4,131 and marriages 3,974, compared with 6,762 births, 3,889 deaths and 3,647 marriages in October last year, showing a decrease of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in births and increases of six per cent in deaths and nine per cent in marriages.

Births registered during the ten months ending October of this year totalled 67,379, deaths 42,936 and marriages 31,051, against 67,461 births, 39,962 deaths and 29,111 marriages during the same period last year. This comparison shows practically no change in births, and increases of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in deaths and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in marriages.

Bank Debits to Individual Accounts

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits showed a gain of 14.5 per cent in October over the same month last year. The total in the latest month was \$3,328,225,661 compared with \$2,907,516,367. In the previous month the total was \$3,133,564,540.

Character of October Imports

Higher imports in all of the main commodity groups, especially in agricultural products, fibres and textiles, iron and products and non-metallic minerals, were responsible for the increase in October imports to about \$65,159,000 from \$52,751,000 in the same month last year.

Municipal Taxable Valuations

Total taxable valuations in leading Canadian cities in 1934 were as follows: Montreal \$977,401,255, Toronto \$956,261,924, Vancouver \$341,469,904, Winnipeg \$222,581,316, Hamilton \$169,192,540, Ottawa \$160,036,925, Quebec \$128,411,719, London \$86,858,296.

Exempted from Municipal Taxation

Property exempted from municipal taxation in 1934 was as follows in the leading cities: Montreal \$320,850,611, Toronto \$155,591,418, Ottawa \$80,315,404, Vancouver \$60,849,765, Quebec \$52,109,330, Winnipeg \$50,705,110, Halifax \$39,236,755, Three Rivers \$36,378,575, Hamilton \$31,309,590, Victoria \$22,338,032, Windsor, Ontario \$15,354,890, Regina \$15,845,025, Saint John \$13,168,585, Westmount \$13,833,560.

Output of Central Electric Stations

Central electric stations in Canada produced 2,378,399,000 kilowatt hours during October which was the largest output of any month on record, and the index number adjusted for seasonal variations was also a new high, reaching 225.53 as against 211 for September, 205.07 for October last year and 222.99, the previous high made in April this year. The consumption in Canada, or total output less exports and deliveries of secondary power to electric boilers, also created a new high record at 1,630,139,000 kilowatt hours and the index number rose to 194.73, as against 184.33 for September, the previous high record.

Index Numbers of Manufactured and Natural Fuel Gas

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of prices for domestic manufactured fuel gas fell from 94.0 in 1934 to 93.0 in 1935, on the 1926 base equals 100, thereby maintaining the downward trend observable since 1921. At that time the index stood at 109.4. A smaller decline occurred in domestic natural gas prices, the index being 93.2 in 1935 as compared with 93.4 for the previous year. Prices have shown a gradual decline from a peak of 104 in 1925 to their present level, except for minor interruptions in 1931 and 1932. During the past ten years, the movement of fuel prices generally has been slowly downward, aggregating about 14 p.c. throughout the period. Gas rates have lagged moderately behind this general decline, and in 1935 averaged seven per cent lower than for 1926. Other percentage decreases during this period for the more important fuels were: coal 13 p.c., coke 14 p.c., electricity 12 and wood 19.

Paints, Pigments and Varnishes

Paint, pigment and varnish manufacturers reported an improvement in business of about nine per cent in 1935 when the aggregate output was \$20,341,407. Corresponding totals for other years were \$18,618,371 in 1934, \$14,896,693 in 1933 and \$14,912,383 in 1932. Production in 1935 included 3,163,015 gallons of ready mixed paints, 953,730 of enamels, 1,483,375 of varnishes, 555,230 of lacquers, 507,647 of thinners, 8,180,141 pounds of cold water paints, 288,382 gallons of stains, 4,386,396 pounds of paste paints, 173,783 gallons of shellac, 1,391,239 pounds of colours in oil or japan and numerous other items.

Export of Living Animals

The export of living Canadian animals in October was valued at \$1,037,566, of which \$685,134 went to the United States and \$322,137 to the United Kingdom. There were 1,172 cattle for the improvement of stock to the United States at \$91,081, 112 sheep at \$2,500 to the United States and 21 swine at \$841 to the same country. There were 494 cattle sent to the United States for dairy purposes, but the major portion of the export was for beef cattle. The number of cattle weighing over 700 pounds to the United Kingdom was 4,401 head at \$307,501 and to the United States 2,960 at \$96,362. Horses sent to the United States numbered 599 at \$81,816, to the United Kingdom 78 at \$14,450.

October Export of Planks and Boards

A gain of slightly more than \$1,176,000 was recorded in the export of planks and boards in October over the same month of last year. The total was \$4,013,986 against \$2,842,419. The United Kingdom was the main buyer at \$2,478,813, followed by the United States with \$1,223,230. Shingles were lower at \$632,547 compared with \$957,373, going mainly to the United States.

Export of Petroleum

The export of gasoline and naphtha was valued at approximately \$100,000 in October as against \$1,600 a year ago. Newfoundland was the leading purchaser. Fuel oil exports were valued at \$96,418 against \$76,433, largely to the United States, smaller amounts going to Newfoundland and St. Pierre.

Farm Implements and Machinery

The export of farm implements and machinery in October was valued at \$503,933, of which \$199,856 went to Argentina, \$92,851 to the United States, \$77,575 to the United Kingdom, \$54,949 to British South Africa and \$28,655 to Australia.

Export of Butter and Cheese

The export of butter during October was very small in comparison with last year, amounting to \$15,422 as against \$1,504,786. Cheese rose \$593,980 to \$2,224,474, going chiefly to the United Kingdom with 19 other markets.

Export of Rubber

The increase in the export of boots and shoes of rubber in October over the same month last year from \$266,583 from \$446,573, was largely responsible for the increase in total rubber exports to \$1,240,074 from \$1,004,935. The export of pneumatic tire casings although higher than that of boots and shoes, fell slightly to \$513,916 from \$516,792. The United Kingdom was the leading market for boots and shoes, while New Zealand and Sweden led the 51 countries of destination of tire casings.

Export of Meats

The export of meats in October made an impressive gain over those of the same month last year, increasing to \$3,051,809 from \$1,689,777. This increase was due to heavier importations by the United Kingdom chiefly, rising from \$1,510,946 to \$2,706,633. The total to the United States was also higher, amounting to \$201,801 against \$82,685. Bacon and hams was largely responsible for the increase in the total, going chiefly to the United Kingdom.

Export of Newsprint in October

The export of newsprint in October was valued at \$8,891,609 compared with \$8,178,485 a year ago. The following were the leading markets: United States \$7,707,622, Australia \$1,200,247, United Kingdom \$291,177, Argentina \$176,495, Japan \$150,433, New Zealand \$103,964, British South Africa \$55,842, Brazil \$36,263, China \$31,382, Hong Kong \$24,818, Uruguay \$22,816. The export went to 31 countries.

Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales

Marked gains in financing of motor vehicle sales in Canada are reported for the month of October as compared with the same month last year. The number of units financed was 8,656, an increase of 37 per cent, and their financed value was \$3,222,545, a gain of 36 per cent. This is slightly higher than the average gain for the ten-month period, January to October, during which time 119,762 vehicles were financed for \$47,929,084, a gain of 34 per cent in both number and amount.

Production of Automobiles

Most automobile manufacturers began to produce 1937 models during October, with the result that production rose slightly to 5,361 units from 4,655 in the previous month. During the same month last year, production amounted to 8,313 units. Customs' figures showed that 1,020 cars and trucks were imported and 2,922 exported.

Production of Iron and Steel

Production of pig iron showed an increase in October for the third successive month and reached the highest level for the year at 70,051. The improvement over September amounting to 35 per cent was altogether in the basic grade. The amount produced during the ten months was 535,836 tons against 464,585 last year and 325,663 in 1934.

Production of 98,330 tons of steel ingots and direct steel castings was 14 per cent over the total of 86,077 made in the previous month and three per cent over the 95,016 of October, 1935. The ten month total was 912,064 tons, compared with 742,720 in 1935 and 643,137 in 1934.

August Railway Traffic

A heavy movement of grain was the main factor in increasing total freight carried by Canadian railways during August from 5,309,225 tons in 1935 to 6,307,409 in 1936, or by 19 per cent. Freight carried during the month was as follows, with August 1935 figures in brackets: Agricultural products 1,574,122 (1,104,644) tons, Animal 180,688 (170,605), Mine 2,171,229 (1,885,134), Forest 685,648 (621,155), Manufactures and Miscellaneous 1,760,215 (1,554,066) tons.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on November 20 shows a decrease of 6,564,447 bushels from a week ago and 129,161,366 from the corresponding date last year, the sixth consecutive week in which reductions have been shown in the Canadian visible supply. The amount in store, including 6,927,641 bushels in rail transit amounted to 135,925,526 bushels against 142,489,972 in the previous week and 265,086,891 a year ago. Wheat in transit on the lakes amounted to 3,800,447 bushels compared with 3,530,766 bushels and 3,938,329.

Overseas export clearances of wheat amounted to 5,484,506 bushels during the week ending November 20, against 3,983,483 a year ago; imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond were 981,000 and 1,105,000 bushels, respectively. During the period August 1 to November 20 clearances amounted to 63,468,484 bushels compared with 43,628,667 last year, while imports into the United States were 20,387,413 against 17,997,433.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending November 13 amounted to 2,013,540 bushels compared with 2,923,530 a week ago and 3,727,945 in the same week last year. Receipts during the fifteen weeks of the crop year totalled 125,530,819 bushels compared with 155,413,761.

Shipments of Feldspar

Shipments of feldspar by Canadian producers amounted to 1,910 tons during August, compared with 2,859 in July and 1,923 in August last year. Total shipments during the eight months were 12,104 tons as against 10,505 a year ago.

Salt Production

Commercial salt shipments amounted to 19,726 tons in August compared with 20,962 in the previous month and 15,786 last year. The Canadian shipments during the eight months of 1936 totalled 139,111 tons, or 1.9 per cent higher than those of last year.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
 2. Changes in Single Track Mileage Operated by Steam Railways, 1935.
 3. Summary of Canal Traffic, October.
 4. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
 5. Summary of Canada's Imports, October.
 6. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, October.
 7. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, October.
 8. Canadian Grain Statistics.
 9. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, October.
 10. Preliminary Report on the Pack of Certain canned Fruits and Vegetables, 1935.
 11. Output of Central Electric Stations, October.
 12. Preliminary Announcement of Unemployment and Employment among Wage-Earners.
 13. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
 14. Municipal Statistics, 1934.
 15. The Cotton and Jute Bag Industry, 1935.
 16. Paints, Pigments and Varnishes Industry, 1935.
 17. Domestic Rates for Manufactured and Natural Fuel Gas, 1913-1935.
 18. Feldspar and Salt Production, August.
 19. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report.
 20. Exports of Petroleum and Its Products, October.
 21. Exports of Lumber, October.
 22. Exports of Paints and Varnishes, October.
 23. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, October.
 24. Exports of Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, October.
 25. Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, October.
 26. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, October.
 27. Production of Concentrated Milk, October.
 28. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
 29. Export of Canadian Wood Pulp, Pulp Wood and Paper, October.
 30. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, October.
 31. Exports of Living Animals, October.
 32. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, October.
 33. Trade of Canada by Months, April 1933 to October 1936.
 34. Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, October.
 35. Monthly Trade Trends, November - October.
 36. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, October.
 37. Automobile Production, October.
 38. Production of Iron and Steel, October.
 39. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways.
 40. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
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