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Economic Index rose 1.2 p.c. over the Preceding Week and 3.7 p.c. over the Same Week of 1936

Owing to the gain in five of the six major factors, the economic index showed a gain from 109.6 to 110.9 in the week of May 8. The trend of the economic index has been downward since the first month of the year but the lead has been maintained over the same week of 1936. During the week under review, improvement was fairly general. Marked gains were shown in carloadings, capitalized bond yields and common stock prices, while wholesale prices rallied slightly from the preceding week. The index of carloadings moved up 4.2 p.c. maintaining the lead over the same week of 1936. The index of wholesale prices was 85.2 against 85.1 in the preceding week. Following the marked decline during the first three months of the year, Dominion bonds have been firm to strong since the first of April. The gain in the inverted index of bond yields over the preceding week was 1.2 p.c. After having shown a declining trend for seven weeks a rally was recorded in common stock prices in the week of May 6. The index was 131.9 against 128.3 in the preceding week. A gain was shown in the number of shares traded while the adjusted index of bank clearings recorded a recession of 2.2 p.c.

The economic index continued to show a higher level than in the corresponding period of 1936. The index at 110.9 showed a gain of 3.7 p.c. over 107.0, the standing in the week of May 9, 1936. Five of the six major factors recorded gains in this comparison, the only exception being capitalized bond yields, the index of which showed a decline of 4.8 p.c. The gain in carloadings was 4.7 p.c., the index on the base of 1926 equalling 100 having been 84.3 against 80.5 in the same period of last year. The total freight movement during the first 17 weeks of the year was 801,447^{cars} against 720,600 in the same period of 1936. Eight of the eleven commodity groups recorded gains in this comparison, exceptions being grain, coal and coke. The marked gain in miscellaneous commodities consisting chiefly of manufactured goods was the main element in the increase. While a slight gain was shown in the Western Division, the activity in the Eastern Division exerted the most influence upon the Dominion total.

After receding for four weeks, the index of wholesale prices rallied in the week under review and showed a lead of 18.5 p.c. over the same week of 1936. Moderate gains were shown on the Winnipeg grain exchange, wheat and coarse grains, except oats, recording advances. The price of No. 1 Northern wheat was 131 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 130 $\frac{1}{4}$ in the preceding week. Metal prices were steady on the New York exchange, no change being recorded in silver or the more prominent base metals. The price of copper remained at 14 cents, while lead and zinc were quoted at 6.03 and 6.75, respectively. Raw sugar recovered part of the loss of the preceding week and a gain was shown in crude rubber. Cattle prices showed a decline on the Toronto stockyards while bacon hogs were maintained.

While a gain was shown in the index of capitalized bond yields over the preceding week, a considerable decline was shown from the same week of 1936. The standing was 138.1 against 145.1 in the week of May 9, 1936, a decline of 4.8 p.c. On May 10 the bid quotation of the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s of 1947-57 was 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ on May 3. The 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s of 1946 showed a gain of $\frac{1}{2}$ at 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the 4's of 1947-52 moved up from 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 104 $\frac{5}{8}$. A somewhat better demand developed during the week and prices rose accordingly. The average yield was 3.47 as compared with 3.50 last week and 3.25 a year ago.

Common stock prices showed a gain of 16.8 p.c. over the same week of 1936, the standing having been 131.9 against 112.9. Each of the groups in the classification recorded gains in this comparison. Industrials moved up from 188.0 to 216.5 and the index of 15 power and traction stocks was 82.8 against 63.9. The index of 21 gold stocks was at a lower level than in the same week a year ago, the index having been 113.2 against 127.4. Bank clearings have shown decline since the last part of March, the lead over the same week of 1936 in the adjusted index having been limited to 2.8 p.c.

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
May 9, 1936	80.5	71.9	145.1	101.4	112.9	196.8	107.0
May 1, 1937	80.9	85.1	136.4	106.5	128.3	258.2	109.6
May 8, 1937	84.3	85.2	138.1	104.2	131.9	277.4	110.9

(Notes on Page 2)

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

Progress in the Oil Industry

Five factors measuring the development of the oil industry are shown in a chart appearing on page 3.

The statistics indicating the volume of operations show an upward trend in recent years, the maximum having been reached in 1936. The imports of crude petroleum attained last year a new maximum, the total having been 1,244,663,000 gallons against 1,156,788,000 in 1935, the preceding high point. The country's larger requirements of crude oil were accounted for principally by increased industrial activity and by a greater tourist trade.

Sales of gasoline in Canada totalled 617,842,000 imperial gallons during 1936, a gain of 7.7 p.c. over the preceding year. This increase reflected greater demands from June to August and so, to a considerable degree, was the result of improved conditions in the United States which naturally produced an increased flow of summer tourists to this country.

After showing a declining trend from 1929 to last year, a rebound was shown during the first quarter of 1937 in the official index of the price of gasoline based on Toronto quotations.

During 1935, the latest year for which complete statistics are available, forty-five refineries operated in Canada, with a combined capacity of 160,350 barrels of crude oil per day of 24 hours. The increase in the number of operating refineries has been an outstanding feature of the industry in recent years, many small units having been constructed particularly in the Western Provinces. The refineries used 1,196,000,000 gallons of crude oil in that year of which nearly 72 p.c. was imported from the United States, about 25 p.c. from South America and Trinidad and 3.4 p.c. was obtained from Canadian wells. The volume of gasoline made in 1935 amounting to 514,000,000 gallons, was the highest on record up to that time, being 11 p.c. greater than the output in 1934 and double the quantity made in 1927.

Capital employed in the petroleum refining industry was reported at \$64,000,000. The materials used in refining operations cost \$53,000,000 and the products were valued at more than \$79,000,000.

The index of common stock prices of four oil companies on the base of 1926 averaged 310 in 1929, and dropped to 99.1 in 1932. The recovery continued from that time to the first quarter of the present year when the average was 237.5.

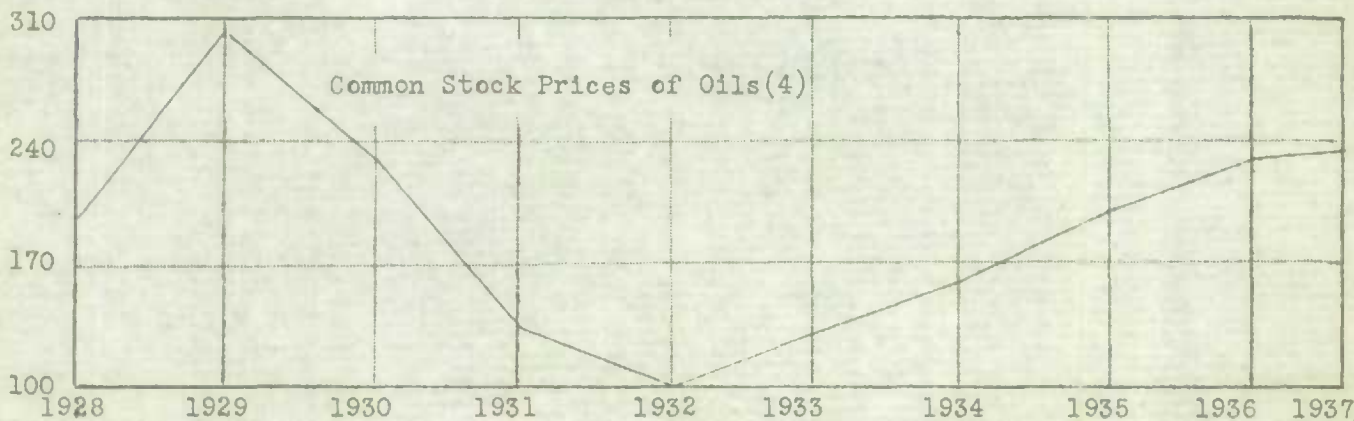
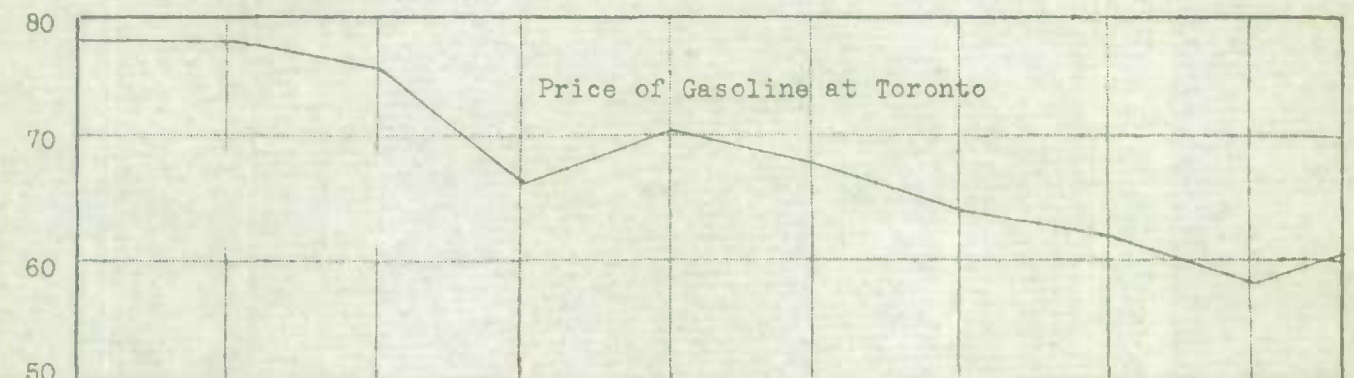
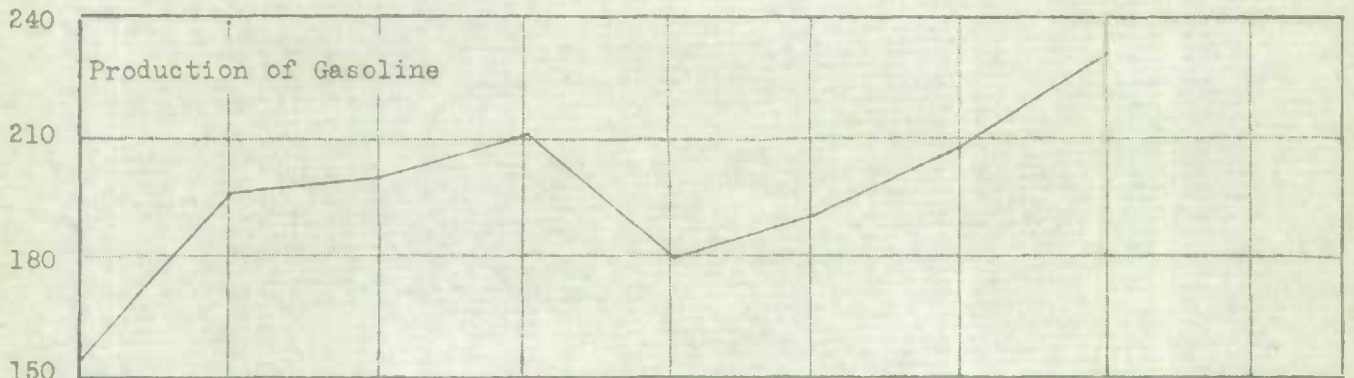
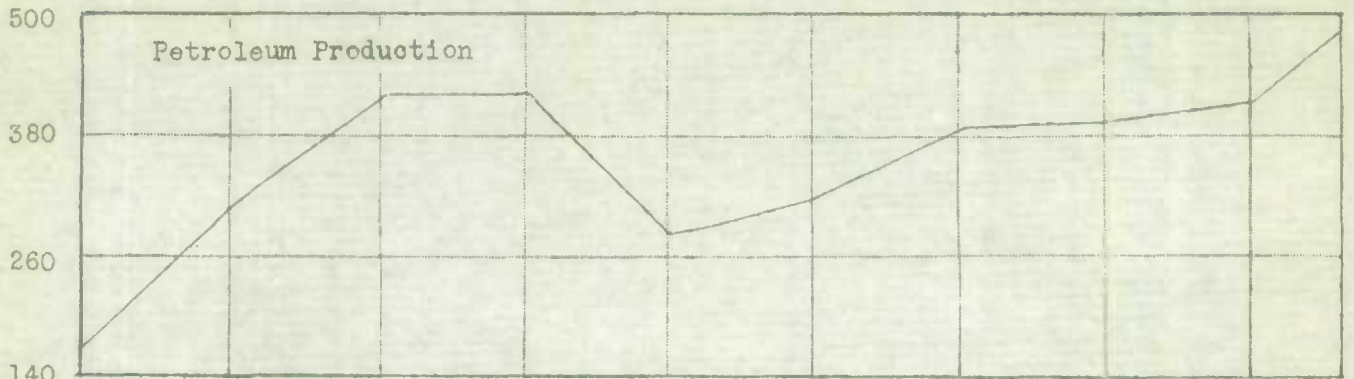
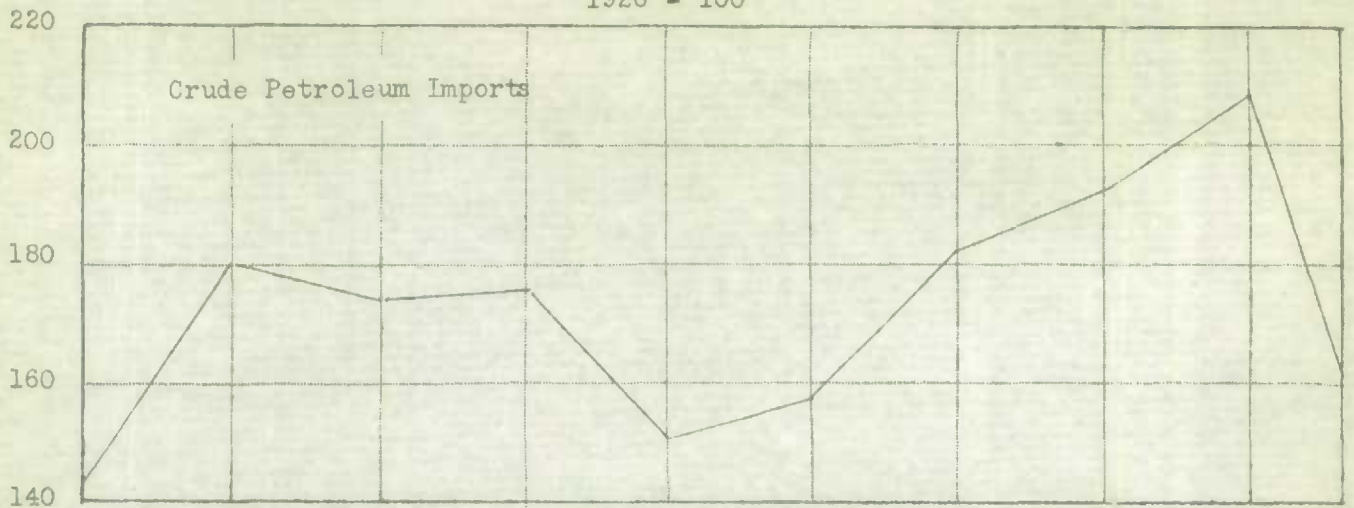
The Oil Industry in Canada
1926=100

Year	Crude Petroleum Imports	Crude Petroleum Production	Production of Gasoline	Price of Gasoline at Toronto	Common Stock Prices of Oil (4)
1928	144.0	171.3	154.9	78.7	198.5
1929	180.9	306.6	196.5	78.7	310.0
1930	175.9	417.7	200.6	76.3	234.2
1931	176.0	423.3	211.5	66.8	138.7
1932	152.3	286.6	180.0	70.8	99.1
1933	158.7	314.3	190.4	68.4	129.6
1934	184.4	388.9	207.9	64.4	161.1
1935	193.3	397.1	231.3	62.5	202.6
1936	209.4	412.8	-	58.9	230.5
1937*	162.8	485.7	-	60.5	237.5

* Average for available period of 1937

The Oil Industry in Canada

1926 = 100



∧ Average for available period of 1937.

Production of Canada's Leading Minerals

Production of Canada's leading minerals during February follows, with corresponding figures for 1936 in brackets: Asbestos, 27,301 (17,038) tons; cement, 101,171 (94,602) barrels; clay products, \$127,313 (\$102,230); coal, 1,292,002 (1,492,207) tons; copper, 38,425,569 (32,911,842) lb.; feldspar, 1,538 (937) tons; gold, 310,074 (266,422) fine ounces; gypsum, 4,827 (2,877) tons; lead, 28,504,743 (27,149,114) lb.; lime, 39,979 (29,133) tons; natural gas, 3,281,733,000 (4,011,882,000) cubic feet; nickel, 17,330,201 (16,151,374) lb.; petroleum, 153,906 (107,928) barrels; commercial salt, 11,706 (11,662) tons; silver, 1,322,833 (1,235,039) fine ounces; zinc, 20,547,397 (20,678,372).

Railways in Canada

Canadian railways earned \$24,710,362 in February as against \$22,597,186 in February last year. Operating expenses increased from \$21,184,592 to \$22,193,887 and the operating income was increased from \$338,904 to \$1,451,238. The extra day in February last year would account for a difference in earnings of around four per cent and a smaller amount in expenses; consequently the rate of increase was greater than these data would indicate. The number of employees was reduced by 9,792 or 7.5 per cent, and the pay roll was reduced by \$195,338 or 1.4 per cent.

Cost of Living

The general index of the cost of living for Canada on the base 1926=100, was 82.2 in April as compared with 82.0 in March. The retail price index of foods rose from 75.7 in March to 76.3 in April. Considerable gains were reported for a wide range of foods, including butter, lard, flour, bread, sugar, tea, codfish and several meats, although moderate decreases occurred for eggs, corn, potatoes, marmalade, jam and coffee. There were no changes of any importance recorded for other budgetary groups.

Imports of Raw Sugar

Canada's import of raw sugar during March amounted to 48,640,600 lb. valued at \$819,298 compared with 47,313,700 at \$875,021 during March last year. The supply came exclusively from British Empire countries, as follows: Fiji, 14,164,000 pounds; British Guiana, 17,822,000; Jamaica, 5,641,200; Barbados, 5,603,100; Australia, 3,908,700; British South Africa, 1,167,400 and Trinidad 73,400.

Production of Leather Footwear

Production of leather footwear during the first three months of the current year amounted to 5,798,641 pairs compared with 5,459,797 in the same period of 1936.

Wheat and Flour Exports

The volume of Canada's export of wheat during April fell substantially from the same month last year, but the average export price per bushel was very much higher. The total export during the month was 3,617,803 bushels of the value of \$5,011,276 in comparison with 6,572,364 bushels worth \$5,089,477, the average export price being \$1.38 and 77 cents, respectively.

Wheat flour exports during the month were higher than a year ago, amounting to 285,724 barrels of the value of \$1,688,655 compared with 281,162 at \$1,137,405. Here too the average export price showed considerable betterment, amounting to \$5.91 compared with \$4.04.

Raw Rubber Imports

The Straits Settlements are the source of the bulk of Canada's supply of imported raw rubber, accounting for 46,987,690 pounds valued at \$7,512,351, out of a total import of 62,529,499 valued at \$10,302,433 brought in during the fiscal year 1936-37. During the previous fiscal year the amount from the Straits Settlements was 40,923,327 pounds of the value of \$4,688,067, out of a total of 56,892,370 pounds at \$6,723,350. The total from the United States during the latest period was 9,996,087 pounds, from Ceylon 3,766,276, the United Kingdom 985,658, Dutch East Indies 382,132, with smaller amounts from Belgium, Ecuador, and Bolivia.

Green Coffee Imports

Green coffee imported direct or purchased in bond during the fiscal year 1936-37 amounted to 39,926,059 pounds of the value of \$3,606,036 compared with 35,594,030 pounds valued at \$3,138,120 in the previous fiscal year. British East Africa was the leading source of supply with 12,325,124 pounds, followed by Colombia with 7,861,246, Jamaica 7,165,909, Brazil 6,558,479, the United Kingdom 2,472,139, Trinidad 1,183,440, Costa Rica 483,859, Mexico 437,843, Hawaii 336,050.

Imported Tea

Tea imports during the fiscal year ending March 1937 amounted to 40,620,874 pounds of the value of \$9,348,409 compared with 37,148,787 worth \$8,153,748 in the previous year. Tea of India amounted to 22,598,431 pounds, Ceylon 13,805,368, Japan 2,408,262 and of China 666,012 pounds.

Imported Automobiles and Parts

There was a striking increase in the importation of automobiles during the fiscal year 1936-37 as compared with the previous year. The number imported was 13,307 of the value of \$10,410,000 against 4,542 worth \$3,305,000 in 1935-36. Of those imported last year, 12,178 valued at \$9,636,000 came from the United States and 1,126 at \$772,000 from the United Kingdom.

Passenger cars valued at less than \$1,200 each made the best showing, amounting to 10,229 at \$6,584,000 compared with 3,265 worth \$1,962,000, of which the United States accounted for 9,253 at \$6,118,000. There were 2,354 freight autos compared with 1,091; passenger cars worth more than \$1,200 each, 392 (113); motor omnibuses, 104 (12); and other autos 228 (61).

Parts for autos imported were of the value of \$27,380,000 as compared with \$22,707,000 the year before. The amount from the United States was \$27,180,000 compared with \$21,822,000.

Crude Petroleum Imports

Imports of crude petroleum .8155 specific gravity or heavier during the fiscal year 1936-37 amounted to 1,181,892,598 gallons valued at \$37,265,207 compared with 1,165,786,559 worth \$34,296,520 the year before. The amount imported from the United States was 885,817,918 gallons, from Peru 112,678,569, Venezuela 60,316,046 and Trinidad 1,955,041 gallons.

Trade of Hong Kong

The trade of Hong Kong amounted to \$1,019,758,821 during the calendar year 1936, as compared with \$890,766,982 in 1935, an increase of \$128,991,839, according to the "Hong Kong Trade and Shipping Returns" for 1936, received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total imports were worth \$525,078,601 against \$403,774,330, and exports \$494,680,220 as against \$486,992,652. Canada's trade with Hong Kong during the year amounted to \$7,150,690 as against \$6,920,649 in 1935.

Irish Free State Crop of Potatoes

The 1936 crop of potatoes in the Irish Free State is reported by "Foreign Crops and Markets" issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, as 90,384,000 bushels as compared with 96,218,000 in 1935. Canada's production of potatoes during the year amounted to 39,034,000 bushels as against 38,670,000.

Production of Butter and Cheese

Production of creamery butter and factory cheese during April showed increases of 3.8 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively, when compared with the same month last year. The output of creamery butter amounted to 14,906,936 pounds against 14,367,335, and of factory cheese 2,281,435 compared with 2,186,061. All provinces had greater production of creamery butter with the exceptions of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, while Saskatchewan and Alberta had lowered outputs of factory cheese.

Relationship of Exports, Imports and Apparent Consumption of Specified Agricultural Commodities to Canadian Production

Exports of Canadian farm products were approximately 22 per cent of the total domestic production of agricultural commodities for 1935. Imports of farm products such as are grown in Canada amounted to one per cent of the domestic production for the same year. Apparent consumption of these commodities amounted to 85 per cent of the Canadian production. The consumption figures have been adjusted for changes in stocks during the year.

Exports of all field crops were 33 per cent of production, meats and meat animals 10 per cent, dairy products six per cent and poultry for meat less than two per cent. Imports of field crops were 10 per cent of production, meats and meat animals less than one per cent, with negligible proportions in the cases of dairy products and poultry. Apparent Canadian consumption of field crops was 78 per cent of production, of meats 91 per cent, of dairy products 94 per cent and of poultry 98 per cent.

During the crop year August 1, 1935 to July 31, 1936, exports of wheat from Canada amounted to 90 per cent of 1935 production. These exports include flour. This relatively high ratio was a result of below-normal production and a large export trade. A large proportion of the 1935-36 exports were from stocks of previous years. When adjustments were made for the change in stocks, exports of wheat were 57 per cent of production. In 1935, 55 per cent of the cheese produced in Canada was exported, 53 per cent of the commercial apple crop and 43 per cent of the wool.

From the standpoint of the proportion of the production entering export trade, hogs were the most important meat animal, with 16 per cent of the production for 1935 leaving Canada. About four per cent of the turkey crop and four per cent of the duck crop were exported. Exports of maple sugar and syrup were 21 per cent of domestic production.

About 75 per cent of the amount of Canadian corn production was imported during the crop year 1935-36. In relation to domestic production, importations of flaxseed totalled 53 per cent, tobacco eight per cent and beans about three per cent. Canada imported wool to the extent of 77 per cent of domestic production in 1935, but it should be noted that exports were 43 per cent of production. Net imports in the case of this commodity were 33 per cent of home production. Imports of strawberries amounted to 18 per cent of the commercial crop in Canada, but seven per cent of the crop was also exported. Imports of most of the products were only relatively small proportions of Canadian production.

Those commodities of which the apparent Canadian consumption was substantially higher than the 1935 production included corn, flaxseed and wool. Apparent Canadian consumption of wheat was 43 per cent of production, and of cheese 40 per cent of production. For 23 of the 32 commodities included in the computation, apparent consumption ranged from 75 to 100 per cent of domestic production.

Spring Seeding - Intentions to Plant

The seeding of spring grains in Canada is considerably advanced over that of 1936. Forty-five per cent of the wheat crop was sown prior to April 30 with eight per cent at the same date in 1936. Eight per cent of the oats and six per cent of the barley were sown by April 30, 1937, compared with three and two per cent, respectively, a year ago. The seeding of spring wheat is the earliest since 1931.

A decrease of half a million acres in the area sown to grain in Canada in 1937 is to be expected if the intentions of farmers at May 1 are carried out. The intended acreages for 1937 as reported are as follows, with 1936 totals in brackets: Spring wheat, 24,367,800 (24,779,700); oats, 12,959,900 (13,118,400); barley, 4,450,300 (4,432,500); spring rye, 181,500 (177,700); flaxseed, 427,250 (467,750); mixed grains, 1,162,700 (1,172,800); potatoes, 501,000 (496,400).

For the Prairie Provinces, the intended acreages of the principal grain crops were: spring wheat, 24,113,000 (24,522,000); oats, 8,250,000 (8,505,000); barley, 3,681,000 (3,719,000); spring rye, 171,200 (167,400); flaxseed, 419,100 (459,300). Manitoba - Wheat, 2,669,000 (2,566,000); oats, 1,398,000 (1,441,000); barley, 1,370,000 (1,384,000); spring rye, 13,900 (13,000); flaxseed, 80,000 (88,000). Saskatchewan - Wheat 14,158,000 (14,596,000); oats, 4,472,000 (4,610,000); barley, 1,234,000 (1,299,000); Spring rye, 83,900 (83,100); flaxseed, 322,400 (354,300). Alberta - Wheat, 7,286,000 (7,360,000); oats, 2,380,000 (2,454,000); barley, 1,077,000 (1,036,000); spring rye, 73,400 (71,300); flaxseed, 16,700 (17,000).

Argentine Grain Situation

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires reporting under date of May 3 states that weather normal for the autumn season prevailed during April. In the marginal regions in the north, west and south there has been a dearth of moisture, which put an end to cultivation. But in the last week of the month general rains brought relief to the north and west, without benefiting the south very greatly. In the great central cereal region, conditions throughout the month have been ideal, and great progress has been made with the preparation of the land for seeding wheat and linseed. There is an evident intention to plant every possible acre with wheat, which future adverse weather conditions alone will have the power to frustrate.

The report further states that the balance of wheat available for export was 29,920,000 bushels, maize 306,575,000, linseed 26,827,000, oats 9,042,000, barley 13,825,000 and rye 2,595,000. The first official estimate of the 1936-37 crop of maize stands at 371,636,000 bushels, about 25,983,000 bushels lower than the fourth estimate of the 1935-36 crop.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Stocks of Canadian wheat amounted to 68,325,446 bushels on May 6, compared with 72,228,331 a week ago and 189,521,282 on the same date last year. The Canadian wheat in the United States totalled 9,655,334 bushels compared with 10,295,520 on May 1 and 10,762,421 on the corresponding date of 1936. Wheat in transit by rail amounted to 5,089,778 bushels compared with 12,159,876 last year and wheat in transit on the lakes was 3,101,522 bushels as against 4,911,560.

Marketings of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending April 30 amounted to 591,672 bushels compared with 921,264 in the previous week and 1,063,622 in the same week of 1936. Total marketings during the thirty-nine weeks ended April 30 were 154,509,981 bushels against 198,192,274 in the same period of the previous crop year.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week of May 7 amounted to 1,896,324 bushels compared with 1,252,379 the week before and 6,790,263 during the week of May 8, 1936. Canadian wheat imported into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export totalled 345,000 bushels against 522,000 in the previous week and 762,000 a week ago. Grand total overseas export clearances during the period August 1 to May 8 were 114,810,598 bushels compared with 119,252,070 in the same period of 1935-36, while imports into the United States were 38,611,303 bushels compared with 38,371,554.

Export of Coarse Grains

The export of barley and oats was small during April, amounting to 14,804 bushels and 16,410, respectively. During the first nine months of the crop year the export of barley amounted to 14,649,186 bushels compared with 3,579,131 during the same period of the previous year, the values being \$12,788,741 and \$1,561,837, respectively. The large increase over the year before was due to heavier shipments to the United States, increasing to 12,654,696 bushels from 201,500.

During the same period, the export of oats fell to 4,456,873 bushels valued at \$1,975,266 from 8,466,171 bushels worth \$2,826,581. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell to 3,463,346 bushels from 6,231,183 and to the United States to 215,551 bushels from 517,817. Rye exports increased somewhat, the total being 2,170,833 bushels compared with 1,799,935, with values of \$1,511,473 and \$79,647. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States both increased.

April Canal Traffic

Navigation on the Sault Ste. Marie Canals opened through the United States locks on April 8 and through the Canadian lock on April 21 and the total freight passed amounted to 3,963,376 tons, against 40,254 for the two days of April last year. The Welland Ship Canal opened on April 10, seven days earlier, and freight traffic increased from 94,691 tons in 1936 to 666,927. St. Lawrence Canals opened on April 12, five days earlier, and the freight traffic amounted to 391,261 tons, against 187,427 last year.

Farm Stocks of Grains in the United States

According to "Crops and Markets" issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, stocks of wheat and corn on farms on April 1, 1937, are the smallest for that date of the 12 years for which records are available. Stocks of oats are well below average but greater than in either 1934 or 1935.

The April 1 stocks of all wheat are only 71,723,000 bushels compared with 98,978,000 on April 1, 1936, and the 5-year (1928-32) average of 127,770,000. Favourable wheat prices, and in some areas the use of wheat as feed for livestock have been factors contributing to the small holdings. Holdings of wheat by classes were approximately as follows: 19,690,000 bushels of Hard Red Winter, 18,552,000 of Soft Red Winter, 19,871,000 of Hard Red Spring, 3,518,000 of White wheat (both winter and spring), and 5,092,000 bushels of Durum.

Farm stocks of corn were estimated at 411,980,000 bushels, or about half the 816,058,000 on farms at April 1, 1936, and compared with 754,491,000, the 5-year (1928-32) average. April 1 farm stocks of oats of 287,745,000 bushels are the smallest on record for that date with the exception of 1934 and 1935 when 276,539,000 bushels and 208,928,000 bushels, respectively, were held on farms.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Sugar Report, April 3 to 24, 1937.
 2. Car Loadings.
 3. Production of Leather Footwear, March.
 4. Price Movements, April.
 5. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, February.
 6. Railway Statistics, February.
 7. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, February.
 8. Cement, Clay Products and Lime Production, February.
 9. Feldspar and Salt Production, February.
 10. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production and Gasoline Sales, February.
 11. The Beekeepers' and Poultrymen's Supply Industry, 1936.
 12. The Grain Situation in the Argentine.
 13. Canadian Grain Statistics.
 14. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
 15. Summary of the Trade of Canada, March.
 16. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange.
 17. Imports of Coffee and Tea, March.
 18. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products, Refrigerators, March.
 19. Imports of Rubber, March.
 20. Intentions to Plant Field Crops, Winter-Killing and Spring Condition of Fall Wheat, Fall Rye and Hay and Clover Meadows. Progress of Spring Seeding.
 21. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, May 1.
 22. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Fish, May 1.
 23. Stocks of Apples, Pears, Small Fruits and Vegetables, May 1.
 24. Production of Butter and Cheese, April.
 25. Relationship of Exports, Imports and Apparent Consumption of Specified Agricultural Commodities to Canadian Production, 1935.
 26. Summary of Canal Traffic, April.
 27. Summary of Exports of Canadian Grains and Flour, April.
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