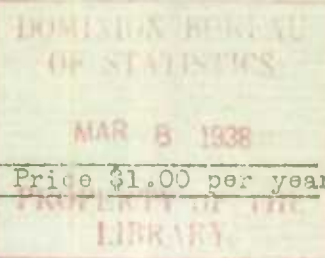


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



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The Economic Index Recorded a Decline of 2.6 p.c. from the Preceding Week but was still 2.9 p.c. above the same week of 1936.

Owing to the decline of four out of the six major factors, the economic index receded from 110.9 to 108.0 in the second week of May. Gains were shown in carloadings and in capitalized bond yields, while the other main factors showed recession. The declining trend in wholesale prices was resumed in the week under review, the index receding from 85.2 to 84.7. The decline in grain prices was the main influence in depressing the price index. The most encouraging development of the week was the gain in carloadings, the index at 85.9 showing an increase of nearly 2 p.c. over the preceding week. The seasonally adjusted index was greater than at any time since the early weeks of the year. After having been practically maintained week by week during April, high-grade bond prices recorded a moderate advance during the first two weeks of May. The gain in the index of capitalized bond yields in the week under review was 1.2 p.c. Moderate reaction was shown in common stock prices in the week of May 13, counterbalancing a portion of the gain during the preceding week. After declining sharply in April, some evidence of resistance to further decline was shown during the first two weeks of May. Affected by the Coronation holiday declines were shown in bank clearings and in the number of shares traded on the Canadian exchanges. The net result was that the economic index in the week of May 15 showed a decline of 2.6 p.c. from the preceding week.

The decline of the economic index in evidence since the first month of the year was continued in the week under review. The index, however, continued to show a lead over the same week of 1936. A decline was shown in the index for last year from March to May inclusive. The result was that the index in the week under review was 108.0 against 105.0 in the same week of last year, a gain of 2.9 p.c. Three of the six major factors showed a lead over the same week of last year. The business factors were particularly favourable.

The index of carloadings was 8.3 p.c. greater. The railway freight movement has been heavier week by week during 1937, than in the same period of last year and a marked advance has been shown in the index in the last two weeks. During the first 18 weeks of the year, the total railway traffic was 852,621 cars, a gain of more than 11 p.c. over the same period of last year. The gain in miscellaneous commodities, consisting chiefly of manufactured goods, was 51,419 cars and l.c.l. merchandise showed a gain of 13,736 cars. The movement of pulp and paper was also outstanding, the increase having been 10,079 cars. A decline in grain during the first 18 weeks was 15,076 cars, while coal and coke also recorded deficits.

Advances in wholesale prices which had continued sharply until the first week of April received a setback when a sharp liquidation developed in speculative commodities. The declining trend has now been in evidence for six weeks but the gain in the week of May 15 over the corresponding week of last year was no less than 17.8 p.c.

An appreciable decline in grain prices occurred on the Winnipeg grain exchange, No. 1 Northern wheat declining from $131\frac{1}{4}$ to $128\frac{1}{2}$. Coarse grains generally participated in the decline. Base metals were steady on the New York metal exchange, except tin which receded from $55\frac{1}{4}$ to $54\frac{3}{4}$. The price of silver bars advanced from 45¢ per ounce to $45\frac{1}{4}$. A large number of staples showed decline on the New York commodity markets. A sharp decline was shown in spot prices of cocoa. Cotton receded from 13.27 cents per pound to 12.95. Declines were shown in print cloths and cotton sheeting. The price of rubber smoked sheets declined from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to $20\frac{7}{8}$. Live stock prices on the Toronto stockyards reached somewhat lower levels.

While bond prices rallied during the earlier part of May, a considerably lower level was shown in the week under review than in the same week of 1936. The advance was continued recently, $4\frac{1}{2}$'s of 1947-57 being bid at 108 on May 18 against $107\frac{3}{4}$ on May 11. The $4\frac{1}{2}$'s of 1946 moved up from $108\frac{1}{4}$ to $108\frac{1}{2}$, and the 4's of 1947-52 were $104\frac{3}{4}$ against $104\frac{5}{8}$.

The index of 96 common stocks was more than 15 p.c. higher in the week of May 13 than in the same week of last year, the upward movement being from 114.2 to 131.5. A slight decline was shown from the preceding week, each of the industrial groups, except oils and foods, participating in the decline. Utility stocks were up slightly, the index of 15 power and traction stocks advancing from 82.8 to 83.1. Bank stocks continued firm, the index having been 92.6 against 92.1 in the preceding week.

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 16, 1936	79.3	71.9	145.8	94.4	114.2	149.9	105.0
May 8, 1937	84.3	85.2	138.1	104.4	131.9	277.4	110.9
May 15, 1937	85.9	84.7	139.7	87.2	131.5	119.3	108.0

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.

Business Operations Record Gain in April

Economic conditions were uneven in April, productive operations recording a gain over the preceding month. The index of the physical volume of business has persistently shown a high level since last summer. According to preliminary calculations, the business volume rose in April to a new high point on the recovery. The operations of the chartered banks exhibited characteristics of continued economic recovery at the beginning of April. Current deposits rose to a new maximum for recent years and a further increase was shown in notice deposits. Historical maxima in readily available assets and security holdings attested to the strong liquid position of the banks. A reaction in speculative prices occurred in April following the rapid advance of preceding months. Wholesale prices averaged higher than in March but sharp liquidation was in evidence during the latter part of the month. Non-ferrous metals and a considerable number of commodities traded on the London and New York exchanges reached lower levels at the end of April.

Common stock prices which have shown a marked advance for about seven months recorded reaction in April, the general index of 96 common stocks receding ^{from} 147.2 to 136.2. The decline was practically general in the main groups of the classification. The index has followed a similar pattern to that of last year but the recent decline has been more severe. High grade bond prices steadied in April following the marked decline during the first quarter. Stabilizing influences were uppermost in the bond market during the past month, a firmer price trend being recorded in the giltedged section. While the outlook in the Canadian bond market appears to be favourable for the continuance of stable price levels, the markets in London and New York are more uncertain and have a definite bearing on the Canadian market.

The index of capitalized bond yields was 136.6 in April against 137.6 in the preceding month. The gains in this index in recent weeks reflects a betterment in prices. The further gain in business operations during April was the most constructive factor in the trend of economic conditions. Canadian business has moved into the second quarter under increasingly favourable auspices. Reports from widely representative fields of trade and industry for April show, for the most part, substantial improvements over the same month of last year.

Six of the eight factors showing the trend of mineral production recorded increases in April over the preceding month after seasonal adjustment. The exports of copper for April at 23,273,000 lb. were, after seasonal adjustment, greater than in any month since May of last year. An adjusted increase of nearly 18 p.c. was shown over the preceding month. The export of nickel at more than 13 million pounds was greater than in any other April in the post-war period. Lead production in March at 35,200,000 pounds was greater than in any other March in history. The adjusted gain over the preceding month was more than 16 p.c. Zinc exports showed decline after seasonal adjustment, the total in April having been 12,851,000 lb. Gold shipments from Canadian mines were greater, after seasonal adjustment, than in any other month in history. The gain over the preceding month, after the usual adjustment, was nearly 22 p.c. The receipts at the Mint were 324,186 fine ounces, and the exports were 7,671 fine ounces. The shipments of silver were greater than in any April since 1930, the total having been 1,094,000 fine ounces. Exports of asbestos of the better grades, after seasonal adjustment, were greater than in any month in history. The increase over the adjusted total of the preceding month was 31 p.c. The imports of bauxite for the manufacture of aluminium were greater than in any other April in the last 18 years.

The manufacture of foodstuffs, based on eleven factors, showed a gain of nearly 10 p.c. over the preceding month. The slaughterings of cattle and hogs was larger than in any other April in the post-war period, the index of live stock slaughtered moved up from 156.4 to 157.4. The manufacture of sugar was in excess of 49 million pounds compared with 30 million in March. The gain in the index was from 53.7 to 91.6. The gain in the production of flour in the last month for which statistics are available, was less than normal for the season, and the production of rolled oats also showed a decline. The production of cheese and butter was greater than in any April since the monthly statistics were first collected. The exports of canned salmon were greater than in any April since 1931. A marked gain was shown over March after seasonal adjustment.

The number of cigarettes released for consumption was greater after seasonal adjustment than in any other month in history. The total was 550 $\frac{1}{2}$ million against 435 $\frac{1}{2}$ million in March, the index moving up from 195 to 232.5. A slight increase was shown in the release of raw leaf tobacco while cigars showed a gain less than normal for the season. The production of leather boots and shoes in March exceeded two million pairs for the first time in history. The total was 2,209,000 pairs against 1,826,000 in the preceding month. The operations of the forestry group, after seasonal adjustment, were maintained in April at the high level of the preceding month. The output of newsprint was 298,347 tons against 301,110 in the preceding month, a slight decline being shown after seasonal adjustment. The output of newsprint, however, was higher than in any other April and the same remark applies to the exports of wood pulp. After seasonal adjustment, the outward shipment of pulp was greater than in any other month since September, 1929. After seasonal adjustment, the exports of planks and boards showed a gain of 22 p.c. over March. A decline was recorded in the exports of shingles, the index receding from 107.8 to 80.1.

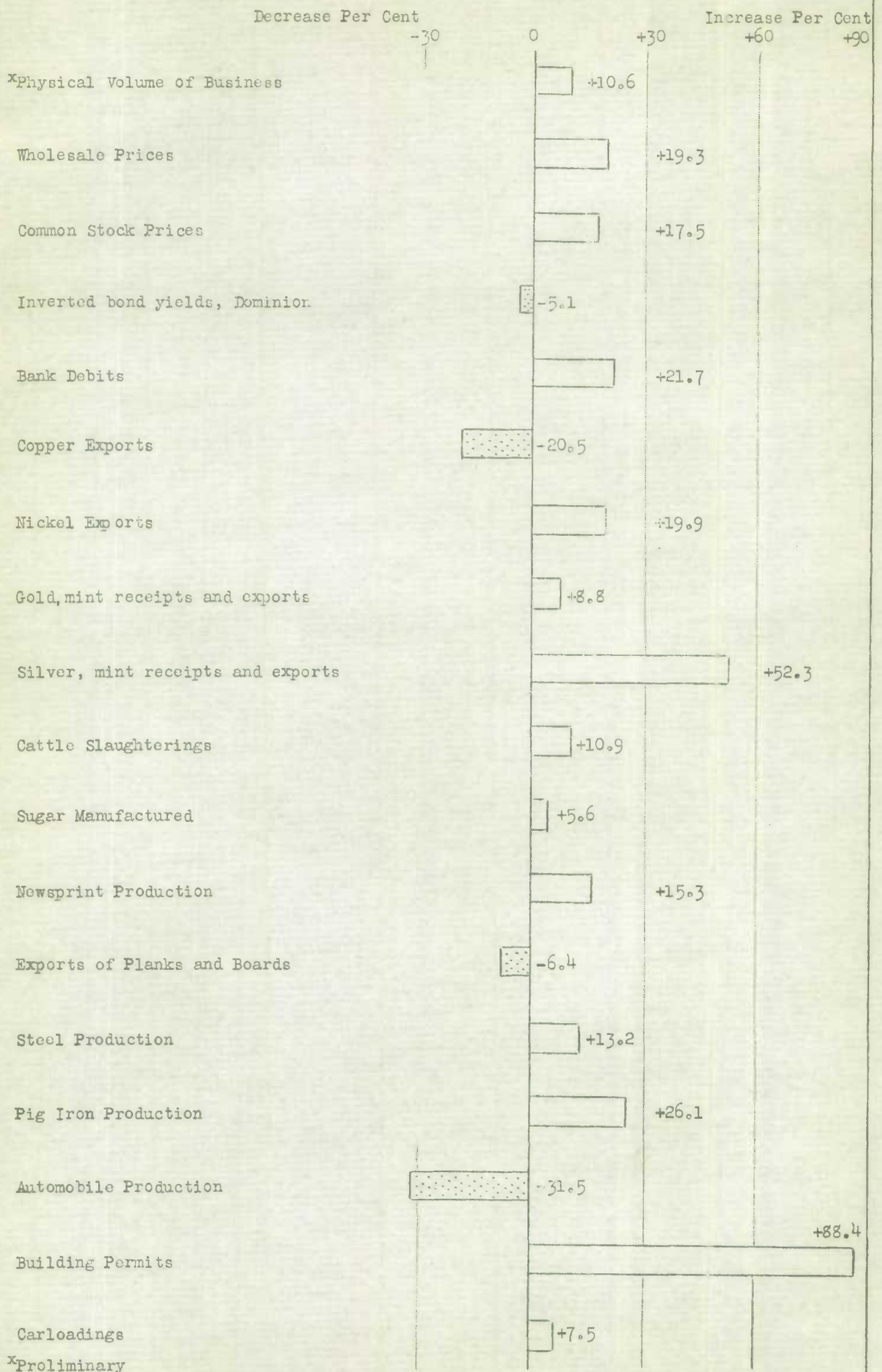
The activity of the primary iron and steel industry was practically maintained in April. Production of steel ingots was 121,426 tons against 125,104 in March. A slight gain was shown in the production of pig iron after seasonal adjustment, the total having been 68,138 long tons against 70,986 in the preceding month. The output of motor cars showed a contra-seasonal decline, the total having been 17,081 units compared with 24,901 in March. As a considerable gain is normally shown for April, the adjusted index dropped sharply from 92.4 to 51.9. The favourable showing of the construction industry in March was slightly bettered in the month under review, the index advancing from 83.0 to 85.7. Contracts awarded rose to \$24,427,000 against \$16,058,000 in March. Building permits showed a contra-seasonal decline from the preceding month, but were greater than in April of last year. Carloadings made an excellent showing in April, being greater than in any other April since 1931. The total was 207,618 cars against 214,379 for March. The index, after seasonal adjustment, was practically maintained at 80.2 against 80.6 in the preceding month. External trade was active, the exports being greater than in any April since 1929. After seasonal adjustment, the gain over March was about 20 p.c.

Business Operations in April 1937 compared with the same month of the preceding year

	April 1937	April 1936	Increase + Decrease - Per Cent
Index of the Physical Volume of Business	122.8*	111.0	+ 10.6
Wholesale prices	86.1	72.2	+ 19.3
Common stock prices	136.2	115.9	+ 17.5
Inverted bond yields, Dominion	136.6	143.9	- 5.1
Bank debits	\$3,376,200,540	2,773,756,289	+ 21.7
Copper exports	cwt. 232,732	292,618	- 20.5
Nickel exports	cwt. 131,633	109,665	+ 19.9
Gold, mint receipts & exports, fine oz.	331,857	305,110	+ 8.8
Silver, mint receipts & exports " "	1,094,394	718,421	+ 52.3
Cattle slaughterings	number 148,982	134,399	+ 10.9
Sugar manufactured	pounds 49,055,446	46,454,928	+ 5.6
Newsprint production	tons 298,347	258,721	+ 15.3
Exports of planks and boards	ft. 101,079,000	107,949,000	- 6.4
Steel ingot production	tons 121,426	107,220	+ 13.2
Pig iron production	tons 68,138	54,045	+ 26.1
Automobile and truck production	number 17,081	24,951	- 31.5
Contracts awarded	\$ 24,426,600	9,815,100	+ 148.9
Building permits	\$ 6,098,036	3,237,366	+ 88.4
Carloadings	number 207,618	193,067	+ 7.5

* Preliminary, 33 items out of 46

Business Operations in April 1937 compared with the same month of the preceding year



Canada's Domestic Exports

Canada's domestic exports recorded an improvement of \$8,093,000 in April over the corresponding month of 1936; the total was \$65,517,000 in comparison with \$57,424,000. Domestic exports to the United Kingdom increased by \$4,234,000 and to the United States by \$957,000. The movement of Canadian commodities into the United States amounted to \$32,511,000 as compared with \$31,554,000; the total to the United Kingdom was \$19,540,000 as against \$15,306,000.

Domestic exports to other leading countries were as follows, with April 1936 figures in brackets: Australia, \$1,372,401 (\$1,623,611); Japan, \$1,252,625 (\$1,171,626); British South Africa, \$1,179,887 (\$957,531); New Zealand, \$959,607 (\$282,613); Irish Free State, \$681,056 (\$163,362); Netherlands, \$599,918 (\$416,099); British India, \$542,596 (\$159,007); Germany, \$465,308 (\$366,182); Belgium, \$439,955 (\$940,048); Newfoundland \$403,916 (\$425,513), and France \$399,051 (\$554,871).

The chief commodities exported were as follows: newsprint paper, \$9,769,000 (\$7,158,000); wheat, \$5,011,000 (\$5,089,000); copper, \$3,665,000 (\$2,569,000); nickel, \$3,289,000 (\$3,001,000); meats, \$2,826,000 (\$1,843,000); wood pulp, \$2,818,000 (\$1,960,000); planks and boards, \$2,544,000 (\$2,165,000); automobiles, \$2,234,000 (\$1,253,000); wheat-flour, \$1,689,000 (\$1,137,000); rubber, \$1,526,000 (\$1,048,000); lead, \$1,403,000 (\$717,000); fish, \$1,283,000 (\$903,000); whiskey, \$1,212,000 (\$1,525,000); cattle, except for stock, \$1,012,000 (\$1,893,000); asbestos, \$936,000 (\$445,000); furs, \$926,000 (\$754,000); machinery, \$747,000 (\$299,000); farm implements, \$701,000 (\$519,000); aluminium, \$661,000 (\$151,000); stone and products, \$543,000 (\$441,000); fertilizers, \$519,000 (\$549,000); soda and compounds, \$411,000 (\$311,000).

Exports to the United States

Canada's domestic exports to the United States during April increased \$957,000 over the corresponding month last year; during the first four months of the year a gain of \$29,307,000 was recorded. The total for April this year amounted to \$32,510,800 as against \$31,553,900, while during the first four months the total was \$141,133,800 as compared with \$111,827,000. The export of domestic commodities affected by the Canada-United States Trade Agreement during April was valued at \$18,210,900 in comparison with \$14,992,100; the four month total aggregated \$79,132,700 as compared with \$62,180,000.

Newsprint paper led the list of domestic exports affected by the agreement during April, the total being \$8,017,566 as against \$5,844,784, followed by wood pulp at \$2,424,380 against \$1,756,451; whiskey, \$1,181,514 (\$1,489,052); softwood planks and boards, \$998,138 (\$891,103); cattle, \$965,352 (\$1,760,406); artificial crude abrasives, \$409,461 (\$261,274); asbestos, \$409,054 (\$222,479); shingles, \$345,802 (\$391,650); bran, shorts and middlings, \$310,605 (\$75,019); cyanamid, \$289,470 (\$217,100); asbestos sand and waste, \$287,730 (\$152,809); horses, \$215,155 (\$335,561); acetic acid, \$198,276 (\$139,047); nickel in matte or speiss, \$194,878 (\$98,674); pulpwood, \$166,355 (\$153,916); fresh lobsters, \$144,192 (\$133,047).

Index Numbers of the Cost of Domestic Electricity

The index number of the cost of electricity for domestic service in Canada was 86.53 on the base 1926=100. The index has declined steadily each year since 1928 when it was 96.87. All provinces showed decreases, indicating downward trends in domestic service rates.

The following were the provincial indexes in 1936 with the 1928 indexes in brackets: Manitoba 97.34 (99.77), Ontario 94.26 (98.26), New Brunswick 89.12 (95.22), British Columbia 81.08 (83.57), Quebec 79.08 (98.71), Alberta 77.99 (97.98), Saskatchewan 71.16 (94.49), Nova Scotia 71.04 (95.20), Prince Edward Island 66.67 (100.00).

Prince Edward Island Fisheries

The marketed value of the output of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island in 1936 was \$946,336, an increase of \$46,651 over 1935, but was \$350,689 lower than in 1929. The lobster fishery of this province is of chief importance, with a catch of 59,286 cwt. of the value of \$614,789. Cod in next in importance with 62,120 cwt. of the value of \$97,174, followed by herring with 56,498 cwt. worth \$66,987, smelts were fourth with 11,843 cwt. valued at \$53,896 and oysters fifth with 6,742 barrels worth \$43,067.

International Trade in Securities

The large volume of Canada's international trade in securities was maintained in March, the total being \$129,247,724 as compared with \$125,374,460 in the previous month. Total sales were of the value of \$66,451,010 as against \$69,162,591, while purchases were worth \$62,796,714 as compared with \$56,211,869. Sales to the United States amounted to \$48,358,262 as against purchases of \$50,610,233, while sales to Great Britain were \$15,132,057 against purchases of \$10,516,839.

During the first quarter of 1937, total sales to all countries were \$194,762,583 as contrasted with \$128,236,375 in the same period of 1936 and \$65,923,630 in 1935. Sales to the United States during the elapsed period of 1937 were \$140,549,449 against \$105,924,662 in the corresponding period of 1936 and \$57,739,445 in 1935. Sales made to Great Britain were \$44,627,400 compared with \$21,243,129 and \$7,644,572, respectively.

Purchases made during the first three months of the year amounted to \$184,059,936 in comparison with \$89,541,703 during the corresponding period of 1936 and \$60,360,694 in 1935. Purchases from the United States totalled \$151,000,034 compared with \$77,345,765 a year ago and \$47,064,197 two years ago. The purchases from the United Kingdom amounted to \$28,647,602 as against \$11,187,210 a year ago and \$10,864,818 during the first three months of 1935.

An Educational Problem

One of the most serious educational problems of recent years has been the difficulty of financing small rural schools. Salaries of teachers in one-room schools have been reduced more than one-half in one or two provinces; in several they now average only one-third of what the city teacher is paid, and at best are not more than about one-half; in a majority of the provinces the average is well below \$500. These teachers are moving from one school to another every year, or every second year, in an attempt to better their position, where the city teacher remains in her position from seven to ten years. It follows that they have lower certificates and less experience than the urban teachers, though it can hardly be said that their task is proportionately less difficult.

These are some of the points indicated in an analytical summary prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At this time, when teachers' contracts for the coming year are generally under revision, comparisons afforded by the tables may be of particular interest. The tables are arranged after a plan approved last October at a conference of representatives of the provincial Departments of Education, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The plan is essentially that recommended by the Research Department of the Canadian Teachers' Federation in 1935. In the present report it is possible to present statistics according to the approved plan for only six provinces; similar records for Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta are not yet available.

Railway Traffic in February

Freight loaded on Canadian railways during February amounted to 3,889,981 tons, or 3.2 per cent above the loadings for February, 1936, and when allowance is made for the extra Saturday last year the rate of increase is 7.5 per cent. Receipts from foreign connections brought the total freight carried up to 5,768,250 tons, or 259,832 tons or 4.7 per cent above the 1936 total.

Canadian Gold Output

Canada's output of gold in March advanced to 326,275 ounces from the preceding month's total of 310,074 and 299,102 in the corresponding month last year. Total production during the first three months of 1937 was 964,894 ounces compared with 843,078 in the corresponding period of 1936. The Royal Canadian Mint received, in addition to new gold, jewellery and scrap shipments containing 5,746 ounces of gold during the first three months of the year.

Production of Feldspar

Production of feldspar by Canadian producers during the first three months of the year amounted to 4,776 tons as against 2,716 in the same period of 1936 and 2,327 two years ago. Output during March totalled 2,061 tons against 1,533 the month before and 878 in the corresponding month last year.

Copper Production

Canada's production of copper during the first three months of the current year advanced 13.3 per cent over the same period of 1936, the amount being 117,504,602 pounds as compared with 103,680,291. Production in March amounted to 41,796,786 as against 36,478,815 pounds in the same month last year and 38,425,569 in the previous month.

World Production of Refined Copper

The world production of refined copper advanced to 191,006 tons in March from the preceding month's total of 172,913 tons. Output in the United States increased 17.5 per cent to 83,676 tons.

Canadian Nickel Production

The Canadian production of nickel in March reached a new high monthly record of 18,193,641 pounds. In the previous month the total was 17,330,201 pounds and in the corresponding month of 1936, 15,666,457 pounds were produced. The previous high monthly output was in December, 1936, when the total was 18,011,386 pounds.

Gypsum Production

The output of gypsum in Canada during the first quarter of 1937 was much in advance of the same period of 1936, amounting to 36,652 tons as against 13,093. In the same period of 1935 the total was 11,269 tons. During March the production amounted to 23,352 tons, approximately four times that of the same month of 1936.

Commercial Salt

Shipments of commercial salt during the first quarter of the current year aggregated 37,120 tons in comparison with 36,086 during the corresponding period of 1936 and 35,954 during 1935. Production during the latest month amounted to 13,504 tons against 11,706 in the previous month and 13,411 in 1936.

Portland Cement Production

During the first three months of 1937, production of Portland cement advanced to 408,190 barrels from 358,243 in the corresponding period of 1936 and 257,264 during the same period of 1935. The March output amounted to 209,743, more than double that of the previous month and compared with 167,129 for March, 1936.

Clay Products

Clay and clay products sold during the first quarter of 1937 were 15.2 per cent above the total for the corresponding period of 1936; the total was \$441,392 as compared with \$383,153. During March, shipments were worth \$178,431 as against \$127,313 the month before and \$163,873 in March, 1936.

Lime Output

An advance of 36.9 per cent was recorded in the tonnage of lime shipped from Canadian kilns during the first three months of 1937 as compared with the same period of 1936; the totals were 124,939 tons and 91,268 tons, respectively. March production amounted to 46,583 tons as against 39,979 in the previous month and 32,929 in March, 1936.

Asbestos Production

Shipments of asbestos have been heavier for each month of the current year than in the corresponding months of 1936 and 1935, with the result that the total for the first three months of the year was somewhat higher, amounting to 82,501 tons against 50,279 in the same period of 1936 and 34,215 in 1935. Exports during the three months aggregated 78,030 tons or more than double those of 1936, while imports of asbestos products were 33.5 per cent higher at \$95,046.

Building Permits

There was a decline of \$556,480 or 8.4 p.c. in the value of building permits issued by 58 cities during April as compared with March, but in the more significant comparison with April, 1936, there was an increase of \$2,860,670 or 88.4 per cent. The total for April was \$6,098,036 as compared with \$6,654,516 in the previous month and \$3,237,366 in the same month last year. The estimated value of construction authorized during the first four months of 1937 was \$16,568,165, the highest during this period since 1931. The wholesale prices of building materials, though showing an upward movement in recent months, continue below the average for the seventeen years, 1920 to 1936.

Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services, on the base 1926=100, advanced from 82.0 in March to 82.2 in April. Increased prices for foods were mainly responsible for this further gain. Reductions for eggs, salt pork, bacon, potatoes and coffee were more than offset by higher prices for beef sirloin, shoulder beef, mutton, ham, cod fish, butter, bread, flour and sugar and the index number for 46 food items moved up from 75.7 to 76.3. An index for retail prices alone, including foods, coal, coke, clothing, household requirements, etc., rose from 77.7 to 77.9, but when foods were removed from this index it remained unchanged at 79.5.

Animals on Farms in Scotland

A census taken by the Department of Agriculture of Scotland indicates that there were decreases of 2.4 p.c. in the number of cattle on agricultural holdings, 2.1 p.c. in sheep and 5.4 p.c. in the number of pigs on December 4, 1936, as compared with the same date of 1935. The number of cattle was 1,265,400 as against 1,297,000; sheep, 5,600,800 against 5,757,000 and 257,200 pigs compared with 272,000.

British India Crop Acreages

There was a slight increase in the estimated acreage sown to rice in British India for the 1937 season, while small declines were noted in cotton and wheat, according to the Indian Trade Journal. The estimated acreages for the principal crops were as follows, with 1936 figures in brackets: rice, 33,556,000 (33,434,000); wheat, 32,490,000 (33,606,000); cotton, 35,050,000 (25,994,000); groundnut, 7,211,000 (5,857,000); sesamum, 5,543,000 (5,664,000); sugarcane, 4,431,000 (4,020,000); jute, 2,546,000 (2,181,000); linseed, 2,879,000 (3,402,000); castorseed, 1,377,000 (1,455,000).

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Stocks of Canadian wheat decreased 4,175,208 bushels during the week ending May 13 as compared with the previous week and 120,255,964 when compared with the corresponding week of 1936. The amount in store was reported as 64,150,238 bushels against 68,325,446 the week before and 184,406,202 in 1936. Canadian wheat in rail transit amounted to 3,789,239 bushels compared with 8,529,165 last year; wheat in transit on the lakes amounted to 2,719,610 bushels against 7,966,613. Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States on May 13 amounted to 3,439,052 bushels as compared with 9,655,334 a week ago and 11,790,898 on May 15, 1936.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending May 7 amounted to 757,888 bushels, compared with 591,672 the week before and 1,040,371 during the week ending May 8, 1936. Total marketings from August 1 to May 7 were 155,267,869 bushels as compared with 199,232,645 bushels during the same period of the previous crop year.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week of May 14 amounted to 4,176,349 bushels as compared with 4,486,105 in the corresponding week last year; total clearances during the elapsed part of the crop year were 119,290,947 bushels as compared with 123,738,175 the year before. Imports of wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export during the week of May 14 amounted to 571,338 bushels compared with 347,000 last year; During the period August 1 - May 14, imports into the United States were 38,750,641 bushels compared with 39,109,554.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange.
 2. Fisheries of Prince Edward Island, 1936.
 3. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
 4. Salaries and Qualifications of Canadian Teachers, 1936.
 5. List of Correspondents for Telegraphic Crop Reports in Canada.
 6. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, April.
 7. Prices and Price Indexes, April.
 8. Asbestos Production, March.
 9. Sales and Purchases of Securities, March.
 10. Gold Production, March.
 11. Steel Wire, Wire Fencing, Wire Nails and Cut Nails, 1936.
 12. Index Numbers of Cost of Electricity for Domestic Service, 1936.
 13. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, February.
 14. Canadian Grain Statistics.
 15. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
 16. Production of Copper and Nickel, March.
 17. Production of Gypsum, March.
 18. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, March.
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