

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Economic Index Showed a Minor Gain over the Same Week of 1936  
but a Decline of nearly a Half Point from the Preceding Week

Due to the decline in three out of the six major factors, the economic index receded from 108.8 to 108.3 in the week of June 26. Encouraging increases were shown in the indexes representative of business conditions. Carloadings and wholesale prices recorded gains of 1 p.c. and 0.7 p.c., respectively over the week of June 19. High-grade bonds were slightly stronger, the index of capitalised yields advancing 0.4 p.c. Reactionary factors included the price index of common stocks which receded  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. The determining factor in depressing the general index was the decline in bank clearings, the adjusted index dropping off 5.5 p.c. Speculative trading on the stock exchanges reached a considerably lower level.

Despite the declining trend of the economic index since the first month of the year, the level last week was slightly above that of the same week of 1936. Three of the six major factors recorded gains over the same week of last year and those had a greater influence on the index than the three factors which showed decline. The business factors were again in the ascendancy, carloadings showing a gain of 6.8 p.c., while wholesale prices recorded the greatest gain of any of the economic factors at 16.8 p.c. Notwithstanding the considerable advance in high-grade bond prices since the recent low point was reached in April, a considerable deficit was shown from the same week of last year. The advance of 1936 which was practically uninterrupted from the beginning of the year until September was particularly sharp during the latter part of June, accounting in part for the decline of 4.2 p.c. in the index of capitalised bond yields. The average yield of the issues used in this connection was 3.31 as compared with 3.32 for the preceding week. Common stock prices still held a gain of nearly 11 p.c. over the same week of last year. The level has been practically maintained for about two months following the intermediate decline of April and the latter half of March.

Bank clearings showed a decline of 8.7 p.c. from the same week of last year and the number of shares traded was at a considerably lower point. The net result was that the economic index in the week under review was 108.3 against 107.9 in the same week of last year, a gain of 0.3 p.c.

Owing mainly to the continued rise in the railway freight movement in the Eastern division, the index of carloadings moved up from 76.7 in the preceding week to 77.5 in the week under review. The gain was due entirely to advances in the Eastern division as the index in the Western division has shown a downward trend for some time, reaching in the 24th week a low point for the present year. The traffic movement in the first 24 weeks of the year was 1,139,000 cars, a gain of 106,000 cars over the same period of 1936. Each of the main commodity groups, except grain, coal and coke, recorded increases in this comparison. The greatest gains were shown in miscellaneous commodities consisting mainly of manufactured products and l.c.l. merchandise. Other groups participating largely in the gains were pulp and paper, lumber, ore and pulpwood.

A minor increase was shown in the index of wholesale prices for the second consecutive week. The advance in grain prices afforded the main impetus in the week under review but most of the other main groups participated in the advance. An interesting development was the increase in the index of the wood and paper group occasioned by an advance in pulp prices. Mechanical No. 1 wood pulp was advanced in New York from \$28 on June 19, to \$31 on June 26. The average price of No. 1 Manitoba wheat was 127  $\frac{5}{8}$  against 121  $\frac{5}{8}$  in the preceding week. Advances of important proportions were shown in oats, flax and rye while barley was at a somewhat lower level following the advance of the preceding week. Bacon hogs advanced in Toronto from 9.21 to 9.41 while medium steers receded from 7.88 to 7.83. Tin prices were up sharply in New York reaching a higher level than at any time since the third week of April. Other metal prices including copper, lead and zinc were unchanged. Electrolytic copper advanced on June 29 to £61 on the London metal market against £59 10s on the 21st. Lead was quoted at £23 12s 6d against £21 12s 6d in the same comparison, and zinc was £21 13s 9d against £20 5s. The price of high-grade bonds showed moderate gains over the preceding week but the price changes were of a minor character during June. The bid quotation for the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 's of 1947-57 was 109 on June 29 against 108 $\frac{3}{4}$  on June 22. The 3's of 1950-55 were bid at 96  $\frac{1}{8}$  against 95  $\frac{5}{8}$  in the same comparison.

High grade bond prices declined sharply during the first quarter, part of the drop having been counterbalanced by the rally in May. The price level remained relatively steady during June contrasting with the sharp upward movement in June of last year. Common stock

prices receded for the second consecutive week equalling the low point reached about the first of May. No trend has developed during the last two months fluctuations in an upward or downward direction being limited to a narrow range. The index of 96 common stocks dropped from 129 in the week of June 17 to 128.3 in the week of June 24. The decline was fairly general among the groups of the official classification although the index of two industrial mines showed an increase. The mining stock index receded from 135 to 130.1.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components  
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clearings <sup>3</sup>	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index <sup>4</sup>
June 27, 1936	72.5	72.6	151.1	102.4	115.7	156.9	107.9
June 19, 1937	76.7	84.2	144.1	98.9	129.0	93.8	108.8
June 26, 1937	77.5	84.8	144.7	93.5	128.3	85.8	108.3

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.

#### Expansion in Employment in the first half of 1937

The marked expansion in industrial employment in recent months furnished significant evidence of the continuance of the economic recovery during the first half of 1937. Working forces were greater on the first of June than at any other time in the last 17 years except for a short period of exceptional prosperity from 1928 to 1930. Most of the decline in employment during the four years ended in the first quarter of 1933 has been counterbalanced by the steady improvement of the subsequent period. The index of employment on June 1 at 114.3 was about 50 p.c. greater than the low point of the depression reached in April, 1933. The standing was still slightly more than 10 p.c. below that of August 1929 when the all-time peak of Canadian employment was attained.

While the seasonally adjusted index of employment in manufacturing plants was not greatly altered during the first quarter of the year following the marked advance during the last half of 1936, the expansion continued in the second quarter. The standing on June 1 was 14 p.c. higher than on the same date of last year demonstrating in the most conclusive manner possible the progressive character of the industrial recovery in Canada. The gain in the iron and steel group, representative of the industries concerned with the production of investment goods, was no less than 22.7 p.c. Employment in the pulp and paper industries was indicated by an increase of 11 p.c. in the working forces engaged by the industry. The gain in the textile group over June 1 of last year was 10.5 p.c. It was also significant that increases were general in each of the manufacturing industries reported under the official classification.

In the non-manufacturing industries there were increases in logging and mining of 16 p.c. and 15 p.c., respectively. The expansion in construction was particularly large exceeding that indicated on June 1 in any other year of the record.

From a barometric standpoint, the major advantage of an accurate knowledge of employment conditions is in judging the relative rapidity with which business recovers from a period of depression, or conversely the seriousness of the decline from prosperity levels. Comparison of the indexes of employment and of the volume of business affords conclusive evidence of a high degree of correspondence between the two factors. The employment index is useful not only as a guide to the labour market and to the course of industrial activity, but also to fluctuations in buying power. As measured in dollars, the volume of purchasing power flowing into the hands of industrial wage-earners at any given time obviously depends partly upon the average fullness of employment and partly upon the rate of remuneration. Now, obviously, any shrinkage of employment tends directly to curtail the current earnings and, therefore, the effective demand of the working group involved; and this curtailment of demand may lead to further shrinkage of employment in other lines. During business improvement as in the last four years, the opposite course of developments naturally tends to prevail.

Indexes of Employment at June 1, 1937 compared  
with June 1, 1936

Classification	June 1, 1937	June 1, 1936	Increase Per Cent
All industries .....	114.3	102.0	+ 12.1
Manufacturing .....	117.9	103.4	+ 14.0
Pulp and paper products .....	111.7	100.6	+ 11.0
Rubber products .....	108.9	96.5	+ 12.8
Textile products .....	128.6	116.4	+ 10.5
Electric light and power .....	119.4	113.7	+ 5.0
Iron and steel products .....	111.5	90.9	+ 22.7
Non-ferrous metal products .....	157.1	130.1	+ 20.8
Non-metallic mineral products .....	153.0	137.6	+ 11.2
Logging .....	109.1	94.1	+ 15.9
Mining .....	151.9	132.1	+ 15.0
Transportation .....	86.7	85.4	+ 1.5
Construction and maintenance .....	105.2	87.0	+ 20.9
Building .....	58.7	52.0	+ 12.9
Highway .....	180.3	129.8	+ 38.9
Trade .....	131.5	127.1	+ 3.5
Retail .....	138.6	134.5	+ 3.0
Wholesale .....	115.4	110.0	+ 4.9

Canadian Fisheries

The year 1936 was the most successful experienced by the Canadian fisheries since 1930. The total value of production was \$39,164,618, this total representing the value of the fish as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or as canned, smoked, dried, etc. The value shows an increase over the preceding year of \$4,736,764, or 14 per cent, and an increase over 1932, the low year of the depression period, of \$13,207,509, or 51 per cent. To the total value for 1936, the sea fisheries contributed \$32,951,067, or 84 per cent, and the inland fisheries, \$6,213,551, or 16 per cent.

The salmon, lobster and cod fisheries are of chief importance, the value of output of the three fisheries, combined, representing 55 per cent of the total fisheries production of the Dominion. The marketed value of the salmon was \$13,867,513, of which 96½ per cent is credited to British Columbia, and the remaining 3½ per cent distributed among the four Atlantic coast provinces. The lobster fishery of the Atlantic coast had a production value of \$4,383,428, and the cod fishery a value of \$3,331,750. Practically all of the cod is taken on the Atlantic coast, the largest share being credited to Nova Scotia, with Quebec second. Other leading fisheries, with production values of over a million dollars each, are those of herring, sardine, whitefish, halibut, haddock and pickerel. The salmon and herring include both sea and inland, while the whitefish and pickerel are taken in the inland waters only. The other kinds mentioned above are of the sea fisheries.

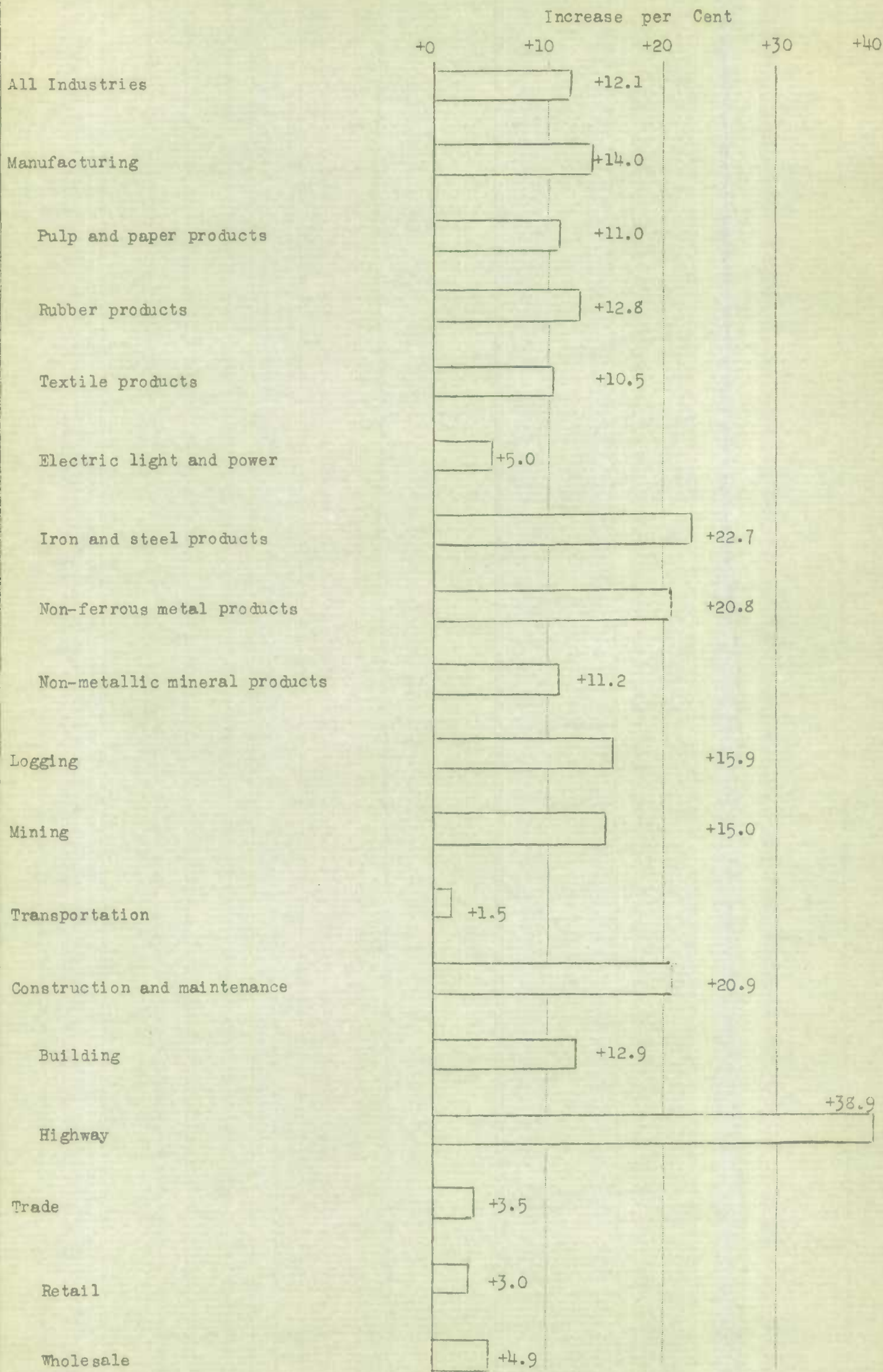
Retail Sales in May

Increased activity in all lines of retail trade for which information is available was shown during the month of May as compared with a year ago. The dollar value of Canadian retail sales was 8.4 per cent above May last year and 5.7 per cent above April, 1937, according to index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. On the basis of the average for 1930 as 100, the unadjusted general index number was 83.7 for May, 1937, 77.2 for May, 1936, and 79.2 for April this year.

After adjustments for differences in number of business days and for normal seasonal variations were made, the general index was 78.9 for May, 78.3 for April and 75.3 for March. The 78.9 recorded for May this year compares with a low of 67.6 for the same month in 1933 and a high of 108.8 for May of 1929.

Largest gains were made by furniture stores, hardware stores and the music and radio stores, in comparison with 1936. These reported improvements over last year's figures of 18.0 per cent, 14.8 per cent and 14.0, respectively. The value of grocery and meat store sales advanced 9.6 per cent, while sales of variety stores exceeded those for May, 1936, by 9.0 per cent. Sales of thirty-six large departmental stores gained 7.6 per cent over a year ago, while the other groups registered moderate increases ranging from 0.6 per cent for boots and shoes to 6.1 per cent for men's clothing.

Indexes of Employment at June 1, 1937  
 compared with June 1, 1936.



## June Employment

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,178 firms and branches throughout Canada, there was a considerable expansion in industrial employment at the beginning of June, the gain exceeding that recorded at June 1 in any other year for which information is available. The payrolls of the co-operating employers rose from 1,011,800 at May 1 to 1,087,735, an increase of 75,935 persons, or 7.5 p.c. in the month. For June 1, 1936, statements had been received from 9,690 employers of 963,513 persons, compared with 940,218 in the preceding month.

From 106.3 at May 1, the crude index advanced to 114.3 at the beginning of June, when it was higher than in any other month since October, 1930; the June 1 indexes in preceding years of the record have been as follows: 1936, 102.0; 1935, 97.6; 1934, 96.6; 1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

It is interesting to note that the index of employment at the latest date is higher than at June 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1929 and 1930. However, in making this comparison, the normal growth in the population should also be considered; even with the unusually large increase in staffs recorded at June 1, the employment curve is still rather lower than the crude population curve plotted from indexes calculated also on the 1926 base. On the other hand, in the years from 1926 to 1930, the employment curve was higher than that of population. These discrepancies were briefly discussed in the 1936 Annual Review of Employment.

The increase in employment at June 1, 1937, as already stated, exceeded the average gain indicated at the beginning of June in the experience of the last sixteen years; after adjustment for seasonal variation, the index therefore advanced from 109.4 at May 1, 1937, to 112.6 at the latest date. It was then higher than in any other month since August, 1930.

Marked improvement was reported in manufacturing, especially in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone divisions. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were important increases in logging, mining, communications, transportation, building, highway and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. The expansion in construction was particularly noteworthy, greatly exceeding that indicated at June 1 in other years of the record.

The trend was decidedly upward in each of the five economic areas; firms in Quebec and Ontario employed the greatest number of extra workers, while the percentage gains over the preceding month ranged from 6.5 in the Prairies to 10.1 in the Maritimes. The general situation was better than at June 1 in 1936, or in any of the last few years.

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## Automobile Production

There was an increase of 38 per cent in the number of automobiles manufactured in Canada during May as compared with the previous month and 17 per cent above the same month last year; the total in the latest month was 23,458 units compared with 17,081 in April and 20,006 in May, 1936. Passenger car output amounted to 17,980 units, including 14,193 for sale in Canada and 3,787 for foreign markets. Commercial cars numbered 5,478, of which 3,695 were intended for sale in Canada and 1,783 for export. For the year to date 104,730 automobiles were made in Canada compared with 89,548 during the five months of 1936.

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## Production of Iron and Steel

Pig iron production during May amounted to 78,147 long tons compared with 68,138 for the previous month and 58,832 in May, 1936. This month's output was the highest since May, 1930, and included 61,008 tons of basic iron, 14,578 of foundry iron and 2,561 of malleable iron, each grade recording betterment over the previous month.

Steel production during the month amounted to 120,843 tons compared with 121,426 in the previous month and 94,602 in May, 1936. The total included 114,528 tons of ingots and 6,315 of castings; in each case the tonnages were lower than in April. The ferro-alloy production in May totalled 6,201 long tons, a gain of 3.9 per cent over April.

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## Fur Production

The value of the raw furs produced in Canada during 1935-36 season was the highest since 1928-29, the total being \$14,040,000 as compared with \$12,843,000 the year before and over \$18,000,000 in 1928-29. These totals comprise the values of pelts of fur bearers taken by trappers and pelts sold from fur farms, the value of the latter representing over one-third of the whole.

Silver fox is far in advance of every other kind with respect to total value, representing about 34 per cent of the total raw fur production of the Dominion. The number of silver fox pelts produced during the season was 142,814 of the value of \$4,728,562 as compared with 120,465 pelts worth \$4,343,823 in 1934-35. These came almost exclusively from the fur farms. Muskrat and mink are second and third amongst the principal kinds of furs, the former with 1,630,231 pelts worth \$2,148,605 as against 1,983,747 worth \$1,784,252, and the latter with 154,279 pelts of the value of \$1,701,577 in comparison with 183,305 at \$1,540,684.

The number of pelts of fur bearing animals taken during the year was as follows, in the main, with corresponding figures for 1934-35 in brackets: badger, 157 (1,225); beaver, 44,151 (50,175); coyote, 50,639 (53,018); ermine, 661,569 (577,688); fisher, 4,624 (3,728); blue fox, 1,038 (1,316); patch fox, 28,055 (32,799); red fox, 105,979 (104,468); silver fox, 142,814 (120,465); white fox, 42,598 (68,366); lynx, 22,456 (22,014); marten, 24,586 (22,906); mink, 154,279 (183,305); muskrat, 1,630,231 (1,983,747); otter, 9,749 (8,927); rabbit, 853,277 (288,641); raccoon, 20,370 (20,101); skunk, 105,547 (131,940); squirrel, 629,580 (1,231,290); wolf, 12,062 (12,007).

Increases in average price were shown for all skins, with the exceptions of blue, red and silver fox and wolverine. Among the principal kinds were the following: badger, \$12.75 (\$7.69); beaver, \$10.12 (\$8.23); coyote, \$7.22 (\$6.77); ermine 0.61 (0.48); fisher, \$51.10 (\$45.62); blue fox, \$22.95 (\$24.73); patch fox, \$24.04 (\$21.16); red fox, \$7.47 (\$7.48); silver fox, \$33.11 (\$36.06); white fox, \$15.25 (\$15.24); lynx, \$28.33 (\$23.23); marten, \$21.85 (\$13.90); mink, \$11.03 (\$8.41); muskrat, \$1.32 (\$0.90); otter, \$17.83 (\$17.07); rabbit, 0.12 (0.06); raccoon, \$3.84 (\$3.45); skunk, 0.80 (0.66); squirrel, 0.14 (0.09); wolf, \$11.44 (\$8.57).

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## Survey of Production in Canada

A gain of more than seven per cent in the net value of total production over the preceding year is indicated for 1935. The net value of commodities produced was \$2,395 million against \$2,234 million in the preceding year. As the level of commodity prices remained relatively steady during the interval, the gain represents considerable betterment in the volume of productive operations. The general nature of the improvement was shown by the fact that each of the nine main branches of production participated in the advance.

While the lowest point of the recent depression was reached in 1933, revival commenced in the latter part of the year and has been fairly continuous since that time. With regard to 1936, price and volume indexes indicate that a further gain in net production occurred. The index of wholesale prices averaged 3.5 p.c. higher than in 1935, while the gain in the index of industrial production was nearly 10.4 p.c., and the index of general employment recorded an advance of 4.3 p.c.

Owing to its preeminent industrial position, Ontario had a net commodity production of nearly \$286 per capita in 1935, an improvement of \$18 per capita over 1934, principally due to appreciable advances in manufacturing, agriculture and mining. British Columbia ranked second with a per capita production of \$250, registering, largely because of forestry and manufacturing, an increase of \$17 per capita over 1934. Alberta held third place with \$203 per capita, a decline of \$12 from 1934 due mainly to reduction in agriculture. Quebec, with a per capita production of \$198, was fourth, increasing its per capita figure by nearly \$9 over 1934. Nova Scotia, with \$160, Saskatchewan, \$146, Manitoba, \$144, New Brunswick, \$142, and Prince Edward Island, \$124, produced in the order named. Of the nine provinces, Manitoba and Alberta alone showed recession which was limited in the former province to about \$5 $\frac{1}{2}$  per capita.

The Dominion figure of net commodity production at \$219 per capita was 6 p.c. or \$13 in advance of the figure for 1934. The estimated increase in population in 1935 over 1934 was only one p.c.

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### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending June 25 decreased 2,642,214 bushels compared with the previous week and 102,843,334 when compared with the corresponding week of 1936. The amount in store on the latest date was 45,651,991 bushels, against 48,294,205 the week before and 148,495,325 on the same date last year. Wheat in rail transit amounted to 1,917,757 bushels compared with 7,150,369 a year ago; wheat in transit on the lakes totalled 1,882,506 against 2,069,347. Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 5,538,018 bushels, a decrease of 406,276 from the previous week and 10,073,854 lower than in 1936.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending June 18 amounted to 701,993 bushels compared with 891,268 in the previous week and 1,662,894 in the same week of 1936. Marketings during the forty-six weeks ended June 18 amounted to 161,202,216 bushels compared with 209,759,474 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Overseas export clearances during the week of June 25 amounted to 1,763,732 bushels compared with 2,925,681 in the previous week and 4,670,423 in the corresponding week last year; imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export totalled 597,000 bushels against 412,000 a week ago and 1,365,000 a year ago. Clearances from August 1 to June 25 aggregated 135,749,847 bushels against 154,440,896 during the same period of the previous crop year; Canadian wheat imported into the United States amounted to 41,619,803 bushels as against 44,235,705.

### Births, Deaths and Marriages

Births registered in 64 cities and towns of Canada having 10,000 population and over numbered 6,671 in May, deaths 4,256 and marriages 3,096, as compared with 6,678 births, 4,415 deaths and 2,691 marriages in May of last year, showing practically no change in births, a decrease of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in deaths and an increase of 15 per cent in marriages.

### Output of Central Electric Stations

Central electric stations in Canada produced 2,301,167,000 kilowatt hours during May, as against 2,322,884,000 in April and 2,083,363,000 in May last year. The index number, adjusted for seasonal variations decreased from 239.32 for April, the peak, to 232.28. Exports to the United States amounted to 161,027,000 kilowatt hours and deliveries of secondary power for electric boilers were 620,589,000. Consumption of firm power increased from 1,510,508,000 kilowatt hours in April to 1,519,552,000.

### Production of Radio Receiving Sets

Production of radio receiving sets in Canada during the first quarter of 1937 amounted to 40,434 sets valued at \$1,418,438 at factory selling prices, an increase of 41 per cent in number and eight per cent in value over the corresponding period of last year. Sales by the producers totalled 36,356 sets valued at \$3,144,832 at list prices, the highest in any first quarter since 1932. In 1936 the number sold during the first three months was 31,814 sets.

### Production of Leading Minerals

Increased production of 15 of Canada's leading mineral products listed below was recorded in April as compared with the same month of 1936, while in only one case was a decline reported, natural gas falling to 2,254,401,000 cubic feet from 2,297,181,000. Production was as follows, with comparable figures for 1936 in brackets: Asbestos, 42,267 (19,605) tons; cement, 371,839 (293,538) barrels; clay products, \$289,272 (\$226,722); coal, 973,142 (936,933) tons; copper, 41,989,288 (35,491,618) lb.; feldspar, 1,048 (825) tons; gold, 323,337 (299,269) fine oz.; gypsum, 65,708 (40,007) tons; lead, 35,154,985 (33,670,727) lb.; lime, 47,750 (36,296) tons; nickel, 20,266,884 (11,018,947) lb.; petroleum, 188,014 (107,748) barrels; commercial salt, 26,101 (16,064) tons; silver, 1,488,350 (1,461,621) fine ounces; zinc, 33,121,107 (23,704,058) lb.

Bank Debits in May

The amount of cheques cashed in the 32 clearing centres of Canada was \$2,769,000,000 in May as compared with \$2,979,000,000 in the corresponding month of 1936, and \$3,376,000,000 in the previous month, a decline of seven per cent in the first comparison, and an adjusted decline of 28 per cent compared with April. The totals for May were as follows, with figures for 1936 in brackets: Maritimes, \$58,050,738 (\$50,918,082); Quebec, \$893,721,714 (\$891,798,474); Prairie Provinces, \$432,317,444 (\$567,399,893); British Columbia, \$169,394,830 (\$163,821,850); Ontario, \$1,315,280,355 (\$1,305,260,379).

Twenty-eight of the thirty-two clearing centres recorded gains in the first five months of the present year over the same period of 1936, with the result that the amount of cheques cashed totalled \$15,294,000,000 as compared with \$14,111,000,000.

Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales

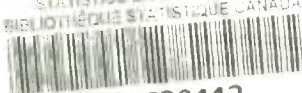
An increase of 16.6 per cent in volume and 21.8 per cent in value was shown in financing of motor vehicle sales in Canada during May as compared with May, 1936. The total of new and used vehicles was 24,634, the financed value of which was \$10,527,924 as compared with 21,172 vehicles at \$8,641,472. There were 8,133 new vehicles financed for \$5,793,077 in the latest month as compared with 7,270 at \$4,960,491; used vehicles numbered 16,561 of the value of \$4,734,847 as compared with 13,902 at \$3,680,981.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. The Fisheries of Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon, 1936.
2. Sales of Asphalt Roofing, May.
3. Production of Asphalt Roofing, May.
4. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
5. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, May.
6. Survey of Production in Canada, 1935.
7. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada.
8. Canadian National Railways, 1923-1936.
9. Canadian Pacific Railways, 1923-1936.
10. Advance Report on the Fur Production of Canada, 1935-36.
11. Preliminary Report on Agriculture, Manitoba (1936 Census).
12. Dairy Situation in Canada.
13. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
14. Canadian Grain Statistics.
15. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, April.
16. Cement, Clay and Lime Production, April.
17. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange.
18. Output of Central Electric Stations, May.
19. Production of Iron and Steel, May.
20. Automobile Production, May.
21. June Employment Situation.
22. Production and Sales of Radio Receiving Sets, First Quarter, 1937.
23. Variety Store Chains in Canada, 1936.
24. Advance Report on Wholesale Sales, 1936.
25. Feldspar and Salt Production, April.
26. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, May.
27. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, May.
28. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, April.



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