

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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The Economic Index rose 2.7 p.c. Over the Preceding Week and 0.2 p.c. over the Same Week of 1936.

Due to advances in four of the six major factors, the economic index showed a gain of nearly 3 p.c. in the third week of August, the standing having been 114.7 against 111.7. Minor reaction was shown in wholesale and common stock prices in the week under review, while the other major factors recorded advances. A bright showing was made in carloadings which moved up 3.3 p.c. Revival was shown in security trading as evidenced by a marked gain in the index of shares traded and an increase of 12½ p.c. in the adjusted index of bank clearings. The index of capitalized bond yields rose nearly one point but more recently reaction has been recorded. The economic index gave a good account of itself in the third week of August, despite the decline in prices.

Four of the six major factors recording gains over the same week of 1936, the economic index was slightly higher in the week under review than 12 months ago. The standing last week was 114.7 against 114.4 in the week of August 22, 1936. In spite of the relatively high level at this time last year, the considerable gain in the third week of August carried the index up to a point slightly in excess of that of last year. From February to June, the economic index showed reaction from the maximum point reached during January. From the latter part of June to the present, an advancing trend has been shown paralleling the similar movement during the same weeks of last year. A very slight difference has been shown during the last two months between the weekly indexes of the two years, but only on one occasion did the index of this year drop below the corresponding week of last year.

The business indexes consisting of carloadings and wholesale prices recorded wholesome gains over the same period of last year amounting to 5.3 p.c. and nearly 12 p.c., respectively. While the index of shares traded was somewhat below the level of last year, a gain of 0.8 p.c. was shown in the adjusted index of bank clearings. Common stock prices according to the official index recorded a gain of 17.3 p.c. over the level of the same week of last year. This presents a contrast with conditions on the New York stock market where a very slight gain was shown over the corresponding standing of 1936.

The decline in high-grade bond prices was the main influence in holding down the economic index in comparison with last year. The decline in the index of capitalized yields was 6.8 p.c. in the week under review. The decrease from the levels of 1936 have been somewhat reduced recently by the gains of the last few weeks. After remaining steady for about 9 weeks, bond prices have advanced rather sharply. In the early part of last week, the market was buoyant at moderate demand but interest has lagged and quotations moved slightly lower. The bid quotation for the 4½'s of the 1947-57 dropped from 109½ on August 16 to 109 3/8 on the 23rd. The 3's of 1950-55 were 96 5/8 on August 23, against 96½ on the 16th, and the 4½'s of 1946 were 110 against 110 1/8.

Railway traffic recorded a significant gain in the 32nd week, gains being recorded in both the Eastern and Western divisions. The index consequently moved up from 81.9 to 84.5, the increase over the same week of last year having been 5.3 p.c. This advance was achieved in spite of the continued deficit in grain. The total movement during the first thirty-two weeks recorded a gain of 134,670 cars, contrasting with a decline of 45,772 cars in grain and grain products. Carloadings showed a marked gain during the third quarter of last year occasioned mainly by the early marketing of grain. A more moderate advance has been shown during the last six weeks and the index has recorded a continual lead from week to week over 1936.

Following the maximum reached in July, continued recessions have been shown in wholesale prices during the present month. The recession was continued in the week under review, the index dropping off from 85.9 to 85.3. Animal products was the only one of the eight main groups recording a gain in the week under review. The index of crop products receded from 88.2 to 86.9.

The decline in grain prices on the Winnipeg grain exchange continued, wheat No. 1 Northern dropping from 134½ to 131½. Oats declined nearly 3 cents to 50 3/8. Marked declines were also shown in barley, flax and rye. Recessions were recorded in medium steers and bacon hogs on the Toronto stockyards from the high level of the preceding week. Cotton prices were weak on the New York exchange, the price of cotton middlings dropping from 10.39 to 9.64. Printcloths and cotton sheeting participated in the recession.

Metal prices were firm on the New York metal market the only decline having been in tin which dropped from 60 to 59 3/8. The recession in metal prices on the London exchange continued in the week under review. The price of electrolytic copper was £62 10s on the 24th against £64 10s on the 17th. Lead receded from £22 10s to £22 5s and zinc from £24 2s 6d to £23 18s 9d in the same period. Export copper on the New York market was unchanged at 14.15 after having shown considerable fluctuation during the week. The Canadian index of non-ferrous metals receded from 86.5 to 85.8 as the weakness continued in copper, lead, tin and zinc.

The index of common stock prices showed a recession of one-half point to 136.2. The drop was relatively slight following the marked advance in the preceding six weeks. As the advance of last year did not commence until the early part of September, common stock prices are now showing a marked gain of 17.3 p.c. over the third week of August 1936. In the week under review, industrials showed a slight gain, five of the nine main groups participating in the advance. Milling and industrial mines were unchanged while textiles and foods showed declines. The index of 15 power and traction stocks receded from 92.9 to 90.8, while the index of 9 banks was maintained at 90.

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
Aug. 22, 1936	30.3	76.2	158.5	109.6	116.1	175.7	114.4
Aug. 14, 1937	81.9	85.9	146.6	98.2	136.7	101.6	111.7
Aug. 21, 1937	84.5	85.3	147.7	110.5	136.2	158.7	114.7

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.

Canadian Trade with the United States

Canada's exports to the United States in July of commodities affected by the trade agreement amounted to \$23,147,411, the total export being \$40,354,377. The export of these commodities in July 1936 was \$17,514,178 and the total was \$29,517,464. During the first seven months of 1937, the export to the United States of the commodities was of the value of \$147,390,262 and the total export \$271,124,289, compared with \$116,011,346 and \$196,353,479 a year ago.

The leading commodities in July were as follows, with the 1936 figures in brackets; fresh strawberries \$77,380 (\$50,495), maple sugar \$137,800 (\$25,416), whiskey \$1,203,360 (\$1,365,711), cattle less than 175 lb \$202,737 (\$202,029), cattle over 700 lb \$1,573,707 (\$299,500), horses \$115,792 (\$150,538), fresh lobsters \$270,952 (\$269,953), cheese \$25,374 (\$246,700), logs \$216,182 (\$44,059), softwood planks and boards \$1,200,394 (\$1,085,159), pulp wood \$1,647,638 (\$1,463,911), wood pulp \$2,887,301 (\$2,142,223), newsprint \$8,837,412 (\$6,192,086), abrasives \$571,806 (\$321,957), asbestos \$545,515 (\$326,304).

Leading commodities during the seven months; bran and shorts \$2,121,679 (\$1,251,961), whiskey \$10,139,906 (\$11,051,557), beef cattle \$8,793,233 (\$6,914,118), fresh lobsters \$1,874,854 (\$1,480,924), softwood planks and boards \$8,119,707, (\$6,493,912), hardwood planks and boards \$1,250,161 (\$604,554), wood pulp \$19,753,028 (\$14,526,588), pulp wood \$5,045,669 (\$3,652,750), shingles \$3,599,676 (\$2,967,358), newsprint \$58,343,339 (\$44,691,320), nickel in matto or speiss \$1,480,299 (\$1,175,158), artificial abrasives \$3,180,607 (\$2,083,375), asbestos \$2,971,785 (\$2,106,612), asbestos sand and waste \$1,849,584 (\$1,083,195), acetic acid \$1,319,714 (\$821,442), cyanamid \$2,220,580 (\$1,618,498).

World Wheat Situation

In the past four weeks, world wheat markets have experienced a considerable reaction from the new post-depression peaks established around the 17th of July. This reaction was due in part to the fact that against the decline in the Canadian wheat prospects, the United States gave promise of replacing bushel for bushel the quantities which were fading from the prospective Canadian crop. In addition, the rapid outpouring of United States winter wheat upon the market created undue hedging pressure which made it difficult for the markets in that country to gain any headway. With the resumption of the United States' role as a ranking exporter, the Liverpool market and Chicago have undertaken a mutual alignment with fairly constant spreads between both markets. Winnipeg prices have been more volatile than those in the other markets, rising more rapidly on the upswings, and dropping more abruptly on the reactions. The generally bearish appraisal of the world wheat situation was checked last week, however, when official confirmation was disclosed of July's drought damage in the Prairie Provinces. Since August 10, export sales of Canadian wheat have quickened, with buyers appearing friendlier to prices at their present levels.

Apart from these main characteristics of the current situation, other factors attracting market attention have included the appearance of Russian samples and offers in London. Exports of 184,000 bushels of Russian wheat to Greece were reported in the week ending August 6, and exports to Spain have also been rumoured. Argentina has come through the winter months with an undue lack of rainfall. Light showers over the week-end of August 8 were the first to be reported. While the lack of rainfall has not yet reached a critical stage, moderate concern is being held for the Argentine prospects. Similar weather conditions prevail in Australia, where the greater portion of the total wheat area is in need of immediate rain. A sharply increased official estimate for the crop in Roumania from 106 to 128 million bushels, has raised the estimate of the current Danubian surplus from around 40 million bushels to 60 million. This latter figure is still some twenty million bushels below the amount exported in the crop year just ended. Roumania has been offering new-crop wheat in Liverpool at prices well below competing supplies.

Although the Italian Government released a most optimistic crop estimate of 294 million bushels a month ago -- which, if realized would cover adequately the domestic requirements of that country -- this estimate does not appear to be confirmed in the report last week that Italy had purchased over 2 million bushels of Hungarian wheat. Assuming that the estimate has considerably overshot the mark, however, Italy will have no occasion to assume the heavy buying role which was necessitated by the short domestic crop harvested a year ago.

Turning to the outlook for the Canadian crop, the condition figures of 35 for the Prairie Provinces as a whole presents a most discouraging prospect. The total condition figure, however, obscures the extremely varied prospects in the different sections of the wheat belt. Fortunately the Manitoba crop, after receiving more than average precipitation except in the western districts, was forced to maturity before the prevalent rust spores had time to injure the stems. Judging by the July 31 condition figure of 90 for Manitoba, that province should reap its best harvest since 1932. In Saskatchewan, the worst crop tragedy since the province was opened has occurred this year, judging by the prospective yields per acre. Except in the south-eastern corner, practically no wheat at all will be harvested in the southern districts, and in the central districts extending from Saskatoon, through Regina to Weyburn. In the northern and north-eastern areas of the 'park belt', less than half a crop will be harvested. Alberta, taken as a whole, will harvest a crop equal to, or somewhat better than the low production of a year ago. Earliest harvest reports came from western Manitoba and south-eastern Alberta almost three weeks ago, and harvesting is now general. The season is earlier than usual this year, but not as advanced as the exceptionally early harvest in 1936.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending August 6, amounted to 202,653 bushels compared with 612,671 in the previous week and 1,713,506 a year ago.

By provinces, the receipts for the week ending August 6, 1937, were as follows, figures in brackets being those for 1936: Manitoba 27,621, (193,920), Saskatchewan 93,649 (993,963), Alberta 81,383 (525,623) bushels.

Seven Months' Exports

Canada's domestic exports during the first seven months of 1937 amounted to \$617,009,774 compared with \$503,707,349 in the same period of 1936. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to \$212,451,632 compared with \$195,965,956 and to the United States \$271,124,289 compared with \$196,353,479.

Exports in July

Domestic exports in July amounted to \$99,157,775 compared with \$83,898,858 a year ago and \$63,285,787 two years ago. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to \$36,494,749 compared with \$37,432,509 and \$21,500,200; to the United States \$40,354,377 compared with \$29,517,464 and \$28,172,018.

Compared with a year ago, the export of wheat at \$12,291,000 was \$9,594,000 lower but wheatflour increased from \$1,707,000 to \$1,986,000. Cattle increase from \$1,121,000 to \$1,930,000, the chief purchaser being the United States at \$1,849,000. Cheese at \$2,256,000 was an increase of about \$700,000, the bulk of the export going to the United Kingdom. Fish and unmanufactured leather also registered increases and meats rose from \$2,823,000 to \$3,497,000, most of it going to the United Kingdom.

There was a large increase in the export of newsprint paper from \$8,651,000 to \$11,966,000. The feature was the purchase by the United Kingdom at \$1,012,000. Planks and boards were also a heavy export at \$4,319,000, an increase of over \$1,000,000, more than half of it going to the United Kingdom. Wood pulp at \$3,631,000 was a large increase.

Automobiles increased from \$1,612,000 to \$2,865,000, farm implements from \$622,000 to \$1,324,000 and machinery from \$532,000 to \$1,225,000. There was a heavy decrease in aluminium, but copper made a large advance from \$3,134,000 to \$6,040,000, most of it being purchased by the United Kingdom. The gold bullion export of \$7,683,000 went entirely to the United States; a year ago there was no export. There were sharp advances in lead and nickel, the heaviest purchasers being the United States and the United Kingdom.

Canal Traffic in July

Welland Canal traffic in July amounted to 1,633,591 tons as against 1,320,511 a year ago. The increase in corn was notable. St. Lawrence Canals increased from 997,153 tons to 1,285,873, corn again being mainly responsible for the increase. The Sault Ste. Marie Canal reported an increase from 10,950,758 tons to 14,137,093, due largely to iron ore.

Production of Leading Minerals

The production of Canada's leading minerals during the first five months of 1937 was as follows, with figures for 1936 in brackets: asbestos, 162,404 (97,245) tons; cement 1,337,323 (1,070,620) barrels; clay products, \$1,110,631 (\$916,700), coal 5,932,774 (5,849,630) tons, copper 201,055,674 (174,216,241) lb., feldspar 7,048 (4,770) tons, gold 1,628,356 (1,450,839) fine oz., gypsum 215,980 (129,734) tons, lead 167,162,552 (152,267,991) lb; lime 222,200 (166,803) tons, natural gas 13,795,588,000 (14,431,382,000) cu. ft., nickel 90,426,601 (68,704,668) lb; petroleum 852,500 (569,028) barrels, commercial salt 87,564 (89,168) tons, silver 7,212,785 (6,789,696) fine oz., zinc 136,537,593 (127,684,046) lb.

Canada's Leading Markets in July

The following were Canada's twelve leading markets in July; United States \$40,354,000, the United Kingdom \$36,495,000, Belgium \$2,635,000, Australia \$2,590,000, Japan \$2,310,000, New Zealand \$2,011,000, British South Africa \$1,174,000 France \$1,108,000, Germany \$1,042,000, British West Indies \$944,000, Netherlands \$915,000, Argentina \$843,000.

Production of Concentrated Milk, July

The July production of concentrated milk was 17,043,016 pounds compared with 19,471,353 in June and 12,296,410 in July 1936. Unsweetened evaporated milk and skim milk powder were the leading items. July export of evaporated milk was 2,896,600 pounds compared with 2,950,000 in June and 1,729,100 in July, 1936.

July Exports to Empire and Other Countries

Domestic exports to British Empire countries in July amounted to \$45,777,444 compared with \$44,339,519 a year ago, an increase of \$1,437,825 or slightly over three per cent. The following were the exports to the leading countries, with the 1936 figures in brackets: United Kingdom \$36,494,749 (\$37,432,509), Australia \$2,590,168 (\$1,880,434), New Zealand \$2,010,923 (\$1,071,864), British South Africa \$1,173,894 (\$1,439,111), Newfoundland \$821,187 (\$702,730), British India \$443,807 (\$116,475), Irish Free State \$397,049 (\$212,568), Straits Settlements \$237,521 (\$134,087), Hong Kong \$118,236 (\$74,857).

Exports to other countries amounted to \$53,380,331 compared with \$39,559,339, an increase of \$13,820,992 or about 35 per cent. Exports to leading countries: the United States \$40,354,377 (\$29,517,464), Belgium \$2,634,829 (\$1,712,435), Japan \$2,309,686 (\$1,632,672), France \$1,107,639 (\$1,137,863), Germany \$1,041,614 (\$300,878), Netherlands \$914,662 (\$1,023,766), Argentina \$843,151 (\$347,427), Brazil \$582,776 (\$366,437), China \$551,349 (\$277,893), Italy \$317,223 (\$109,380), Spain nil (\$25,254), Greece nil (\$521,558), Morocco \$20,298 (\$320).

Central Electric Stations, July

The output of central electric stations during July amounted to 2,188,055,666 kilowatt hours compared with 2,255,338,200 for June and 2,021,147,000 in July last year. The decrease from June output was slightly more than the usual seasonal and the index number dropped from 239.83 for June to 233.67.

Manufacturing Industries of Quebec, 1935

Manufacturing statistics of Quebec in 1935 show that with about 30 per cent of the Dominion output, Quebec is the second largest manufacturing province. The value of manufactured products totalled \$821,020,796 or an increase of 7.1 per cent as compared with 1934. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase in 1935 of 4.5 per cent in the number of employees with an even greater increase in the salaries and wages paid which amounted to 7.5 per cent.

In analysing the improvement effected by the major industrial groups, it is found that the non-ferrous metal products group with an increase of 21.7 per cent in the gross value of production recorded the greatest gain. The iron and its products groups with an increase of 15.8 per cent came next, followed by wood and paper products with 6.9 per cent, non-metallic mineral products 6.5 per cent, animal products 5.3 per cent and textiles 4.8 per cent, vegetable products 6.6.

Dominion-Provincial Conference of Municipal Statistics

The following resolution was adopted at the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics held recently in Ottawa and of which a report was issued today:

- " Whereas there exists in Canada a lack of uniformity and unnecessary duplication in the preparation and presentation of municipal statistics; and
- " Whereas the said lack of uniformity and the said duplication render difficult and almost impossible the presentation of comparable and summary municipal statistics; and
- " Whereas such comparable statistics are essential for an understanding of municipal problems and of public finance in Canada:
- " Be it resolved that this Conference endorses the principle of uniformity in municipal accounting and in the preparation and presentation of municipal statistics, and the avoidance of duplication in this regard, and that these objectives be achieved by continued co-operation of the Dominion Government and the governments of the several provinces."

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1926=100, fell from 85.9 for the week ending August 13 to 85.3 for the week ending August 20. On the same date last year the index stood at 76.2. Price changes were largely downward and recessions occurred in vegetable products, textile, wood, iron and non-ferrous metals, while animal products was the only group to show an advance.

Canadian Crop Conditions

Harvesting of Canada's grain crops is now well advanced although rains during the past week have caused some interruptions. In the Maritime Provinces the harvest is early as a result of the prolonged dry spell but yields are below earlier expectations. Pastures are dry while roots and late potatoes would benefit from rain. In Quebec and Ontario heavy rainfall has done considerable damage to standing grain and staked fields and dry weather is needed to facilitate completion of the harvest. Corn and roots promise good crops while pastures have held up well. Manitoba crops are nearly all cut and considerable thrashing has been done. Yields are mostly good although grades will run lower than last year. Where crops in Saskatchewan were worth cutting, the work is almost completed and yields are running from less than seed to as high as 25 bushels in the better areas. Food supplies are low throughout most of the province. There has been no important change in the dried out areas in recent weeks. Harvesting is progressing in southern Alberta but in other parts of the province dry weather is needed to hasten the ripening of crops. No frost ^{damage} has been reported as yet. Grasshoppers are plentiful on the prairies and many eggs are being laid for next year. Fruit crops are promising in all the producing provinces.

Wheat Stocks

Canadian wheat in store for the week August 20, 1937, was 30,769,031 bushels compared with 29,227,704 for the previous week and 123,661,366 last year. Wheat in rail transit amounted to 2,440,988 bushels compared with 10,677,416 last year; wheat in transit on the lakes totalled 576,321 bushels compared with 3,391,086 last year. Canadian wheat in store in the United States amounted to 2,601,000 bushels compared with 3,318,720 a week ago and 19,544,757 a year ago.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

The overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending August 19 amounted to 1,980,739 bushels while imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond were 183,000, making a total of 2,168,739 compared with 1,492,798 in the previous week and 4,674,659 a year ago.

Clearances by ports were as follows with 1936 figures in brackets:
Montreal 1,355,746 (1,373,256), Churchill 283,982 (588,000), United States ports 266,000 (661,263), Three Rivers 41,078 (nil), Vancouver-New Westminster 33,933 (364,130), Fort William and Port Arthur nil (48,010). Clearances by ports from August 1 to August 19 were: Montreal 3,222,553 (3,817,902), United States ports 730,000 (2,145,334), Fort William and Port Arthur nil (157,116), Sorel nil (2,014,863), Three Rivers 41,078 (213,920), Churchill 603,982 (892,300), Vancouver-New Westminster 155,816 (1,956,267).

Stocks of Imported Corn

Stocks of imported corn on August 20 were as follows, with 1936 figures in brackets: United States 797 (314,899) bushels, Argentine 2,980,750 (152,929), South African 1,409,425 (370,561). The quantity of Argentine flaxseed was 809,509 bushels as against none a year ago.

World Shipments of Wheat

World shipments of wheat during the week ending August 21 amounted to 7,533,000 bushels as compared with 6,452,000 in the previous week and 10,336,000 a year ago. Shipments from North America showed an increase over the previous week of 1,412,000 bushels while shipments from the Argentine and Australia showed decreases of 23,000 and 556,000 bushels respectively. During the first three weeks of the present crop year world shipments amounted to 21,000,000 bushels as compared with 30,100,000 in the corresponding period of last year. North American shipments amounted to 8,900,000 bushels this year as compared with 18,400,000 in 1936.

July Automobile Production

Production of automobiles in July numbered 17,941 units compared with 23,841 in June and 10,475 in July last year. Passenger car production was 12,513 units, 7,422 being made for the Canadian market and the balance intended for export. During the first seven months of this year 146,512 motor vehicles were made, an increase of 26 per cent over the 116,423 units in the corresponding period of 1936.

Marriages in 1936

There were 80,853 marriages in Canada in 1936 compared with 76,893 in 1935 and 73,092 in 1934. The average between 1926 and 1930 was 71,885 and the number from 1931 to 1935 was 68,596, thus showing a substantial increase in 1936. The number of births in 1936 was 219,894, which figures are exclusive of stillbirths. The number in 1935 was 221,451 compared with 221,303 in 1934 while the average from 1926 to 1930 was 236,520 and from 1931 to 1935, 228,352. Births thus showed a sharp decline. The number of deaths last year was 106,887 compared with 105,567 in 1935 and 101,582 in 1934, while the average of 1926 to 1930 was 108,924 and from 1931 to 1935, 103,603.

Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages in July

Births registered in 67 cities and towns having 10,000 population and over numbered 7,180 in July, marriages 4,077 and deaths 4,002 as compared with 7,001 births, 3,512 marriages and 4,624 deaths in July last year, showing increases of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in births 16 per cent in marriages and a decrease of 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in deaths. During the first seven months of 1937, there were 47,430 births, 20,850 marriages and 32,481 deaths as against 47,291 births, 19,463 marriages and 31,314 deaths in the corresponding seven months of last year. This comparison shows practically no change in births and increases of 7 per cent in marriages and 4 per cent in deaths.

Exports of Canadian Lumber in July

The exports of planks and boards in July amounted in value to \$4,319,247 compared with \$4,499,416 in June and \$3,246,505 in July last year. The largest item was spruce at \$1,646,830 of which considerably more than half went to the United Kingdom. The amount of Douglas Fir was \$1,222,101, more than half of that also going to the United Kingdom. A large purchaser was China at \$105,346. Douglas square timber exports was valued at \$264,545, the largest purchaser being Japan at \$119,886 followed by the United Kingdom at \$95,265. The red shingle export was \$467,319 the bulk going to the United States.

July Export of Nickel

The export of nickel in matte or speiss in July was as follows: United Kingdom \$656,226, United States \$180,659, Norway \$154,998; fine nickel United States \$1,838,330, United Kingdom \$1,336,574, Japan \$220,908, Italy \$133,728, France \$63,674, Germany \$27,132, Sweden \$22,423, Brazil \$8,846, Chile \$4,770, China \$3,198; nickel oxide, United States \$20,585.

July Export of Aluminium, Copper and Zinc

There was a comparatively small export of aluminium in July the amount being \$319,992 compared with \$3,245,978 a year ago. The chief purchasers were the United Kingdom at \$199,103, United States, \$66,594, Japan \$21,414, Australia \$21,276. Copper ingots, bars, etc. were exported as follows to leading countries; United Kingdom \$3,366,786, France \$682,475, Germany \$241,186, Sweden \$143,140. The United Kingdom purchased copper in rods, strips and sheets to the value of \$530,560, and the United States copper and ore at \$462,465 with Japan second at \$114,279. Zinc in ore at \$567,339 went to Belgium.

Export of Milk and its products in July

The export of milk and its products in July amounted to \$2,600,750 which was somewhat larger than a year ago and close to double the export in June. The cheese export itself was \$2,256,239, the bulk of it going to the United Kingdom. The evaporated milk export was \$210,279.

Increase in Carloadings

Carloadings for the week ending August 21, totalled 54,761 cars compared with 51,006 in the previous week and 50,368 in the corresponding week a year ago. Western grain increased by 2,873 cars and coal by 521. Miscellaneous was also heavier in both divisions. Compared with a year ago all commodities except grain showed increases, miscellaneous being up by 3,274 cars and the total by 4,393.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report
 2. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, May
 4. Feldspar and Salt Production, May
 5. Gypsum Production, May
 6. Cement, Clay Products and Lino Production, May
 7. Copper and Nickel Production, June
 8. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation
 9. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, May
 10. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, July
 11. Summary of Canal Traffic, July
 12. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange
 13. Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, July
 14. Gold Production, June
 15. Asbestos Production, June
 16. Central Electric Stations, July
 17. Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, July
 18. New Motor Vehicle Sales, July
 19. Occupational Mortality in Canada, 1931-1932

 21. Concentrated Milk, July 1937
 22. Box, Basket and Crate Industry, 1936
 23. Sporting Goods, 1936
 24. Manufacturing Industries of Quebec, 1935
 25. Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics, Report
 26. Canada's Preliminary Trade Report, 1936-37
 27. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada
 28. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices
 29. Primary Movement of Wheat
 30. Vital Statistics, Preliminary Annual, 1936
 31. Automobile Production, July
 32. Exports of Paints and Varnishes, July
 33. Exports of Petroleum, July
 34. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, July
 35. Exports of Living Animals, July
 36. Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, June
 37. Imports and Exports of Soap, June
 38. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, June
 39. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, June
 40. Canada Year Book, 1937
 41. Canadian Grain Statistics
 42. Mineral Production, Annual Report, 1936.
 43. Summary of the Trade of Canada, June
 44. Carloadings
 45. Births, Deaths and Marriages in July
 46. Motor Vehicle Sales, July
 47. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, July
 48. Export of Canadian Lumber
 49. Exports of Canadian Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, July
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