

Review of Economic Conditions

Each of the six major factors showed decline in the week ended October 9, the drop in carloadings being the most significant development. Wholesale prices recorded a decline of half a point following a moderate advance of four weeks. Capitalized bond yields were nearly maintained at the lowest point since the early part of June. The recession in bank clearings was of slight proportions, subsequent to a considerable rise in the preceding week. Common stock prices were reactionary but the decline in progress for nearly two months slackened temporarily and speculative trading was at a lower level than in the preceding week.

Compared with the same week of 1936 the business factors including carloadings and wholesale prices recorded gains while the other four major factors declined. The increase in the index of carloadings was 4.2 p.c. while the rise in wholesale prices was 10.6 p.c. The decline in the index of capitalized bond yields was less than 6 p.c., a sharp decline having been in progress at this time last year. Owing partly to the inactivity on the Winnipeg grain exchange, bank clearings were at somewhat lower levels than in the same week of 1936. The decline in common stock prices continued in the week under review, the deficit from the same week of last year having been slightly more than 10 p.c. Speculative trading was relatively inactive compared with the conditions twelve months ago.

Carloadings in the 39th week reflected a curtailment in the movement of freight, the index receding from 84.4 to 81.6. Declines occurred in both the eastern and western divisions. Grain fell off 1,275 cars from the preceding week and an uneven tendency was general in other commodity classes. The total number of cars loaded in the first 39 weeks was 1,949,000 against 1,789,000 in the same period of 1936. The greatest gain among the 11 commodity classes was shown by miscellaneous commodities consisting mainly of manufactured goods.

Weakness in grains and non-ferrous metals was the chief influence in depressing the level of wholesale prices, the index receding from 85.2 to 84.8. The indexes of crop products and non-ferrous metals showed declines of about one point each, the remaining groups being practically maintained during the week. The price of No. 1 Manitoba wheat declined from 143 to 138 $\frac{1}{4}$. Barley continued strong, the price advancing from 63 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 64 $\frac{1}{8}$. The remaining coarse grains showed declines, rye No. 2 C.W. dropping off from 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$. Price declines were shown on the Toronto stockyards, medium steers receding from 6.67 to 6.40 and bacon hogs from 10.43 to 9.67. Tin and zinc recorded declines on the New York Metal Exchange and copper dropped from 12.75 to 12.50. Lead was quoted at six cents, the same as in the preceding week, while zinc was down from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. Electrolytic copper was quoted at £51 10s on the 13th against £52 on the sixth. Lead dropped from £17 18s 9d to £17 8s 9d, while zinc receded from £17 16s 3d to £17 13s 9d. The export price of electrolytic copper at New York was 11.85 against 11.95 to 12 cents on the 6th of the month. Japanese raw silk was 1.72 on October 9 against 1.80 on October 2, while cocoa beans dropped from seven cents to 6.40. The decline in raw cotton continued, middlings being quoted at 7.77 against 8.07. Print cloths were down from five cents to 4.875. Rubber smoked sheets were quoted at 17 cents per pound against 17.75 in the preceding week. The Canadian index of non-ferrous metals was 78.2 against 79.3, copper, lead and zinc participating in the recession. The general level of wholesale prices has been relatively steady since the later part of March, the index fluctuating between 84 and 88. The considerable advance in prices was shown during the last half of 1936 but the recent lead over the same week of last year was 10.6 p.c.

Reflecting the temporary reaction in bond prices at this time last year the decline in the week under review from the same week of last year was reduced to 6.2 p.c., although the index of capitalized bond yields showed a minor recession from the preceding week. Quotations were relatively firm. The 3's of 1955, the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s of 1947-57 and the 4's of 1946 remained unchanged on October 13 at 109, 95 $\frac{7}{8}$ and 109 $\frac{1}{2}$, respectively.

Common stock prices were irregularly lower in the first week of October, the index receding from 113.7 to 113.6. Increases were shown in six out of the nine industrial groups, the exceptions being milling, beverages and industrial mines. The index of 15 power and traction stocks receded from 77.1 to 76.8. Advances were

recorded on the mining market, golds and base metals participating in the forward movement.

The economic index based on the six above mentioned factors showed a decline in the week from 110.6 to 109.1 or 1.4 p.c. While each of the six major factors recorded recession, the drop of 3.3 p.c. in carloadings was the greatest influence in depressing the composite during the week. The economic index after having reached a temporary peak at the first of September has now shown a declining trend for five weeks. The trend of the index in 1937 has roughly resembled that of the preceding year. The downward movement of the last five weeks, however, was contrary to the experience of last year when the economic index was well maintained. The net result of the adverse movements was that the economic index in the week under review occupied a position at 5.3 p.c. below that of last year when the standing was 115.2.

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
Oct. 10, 1936	78.3	76.7	153.6	111.2	126.6	555.8	115.2
Oct. 2, 1937	84.4	85.2	144.5	103.8	113.7	172.8	110.6
Oct. 9, 1937	81.6	84.8	144.1	101.7	113.6	93.9	109.1

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. 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.

Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils

Vegetable oils were imported to the value of \$1,234,580 during August as against \$1,479,956 in the previous month and \$1,159,028 in August, 1936. The value of the import from the United Kingdom was \$536,434, from the Straits Settlements \$273,005 and from the United States \$209,578. Other chief sources were Ceylon at \$85,063, Nigeria \$29,748, China \$26,804, France \$23,092, Japan \$13,603 and Italy \$12,506. Exports of vegetable oils were valued at \$13,317 compared with \$14,316 a year ago, of which the United States took \$12,282.

Imports and Exports of Fertilizers

There was a decline in volume but an increase in value in the import of fertilizers during August in comparison with the same month last year, the amount being 555,265 cwt. valued at \$313,213 as compared with 618,609 at \$261,647. The amount from the United States was 467,426 cwt. worth \$265,069. Total exports were 181,028 cwt. of the value of \$206,512 as compared with 278,938 at \$318,872 a year ago, of which the United States took 169,734 cwt. of the value of \$188,196. Cyanamid exports amounted to 110,964 cwt. worth \$108,703.

Imports and Exports of Fruit

Both imports and exports of fresh fruits in August exceeded those of the corresponding month last year. The imports amounted in value to \$1,647,504 as compared with \$1,532,400, while the exports were \$154,750 as compared with \$127,400. The United States figured largely in both the imports and exports, shipping fresh fruits to this country to the value of \$1,290,671 and receiving to the value of \$145,847.

The trade in canned and preserved fruits during August totalled \$358,370 as compared with \$268,791 last year, the imports amounting to \$211,262 compared with \$197,079 and the exports to \$147,118 compared with \$71,712. Australia, the Straits Settlements, the United States, Spain and the United Kingdom figured largely in the imports, while the United Kingdom was the chief export market.

Economic Conditions during Eight Months

Productive operations in Canada during the first eight months of 1937 approached the levels of 1929, the business index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics averaging only about six per cent below our most active year in history. The greater part of the decline terminating in the first quarter of 1933 was counterbalanced by the marked recovery since that time. As compared with the first eight months of 1936, the physical volume of business index recorded a gain of 12 per cent, standing at 121.6 against 108.6 in 1936 and 129.1 in the same period of 1929. The trend of the index continued upward during 1937, the gains after smoothing adjustment being practically continuous from month to month.

While wholesale prices have recovered considerably from the nadir of the depression in 1933, the index averaged in the first eight months of the present year nearly 11 per cent below the levels of 1929. The disparity in common stocks was of much greater proportions, amounting to 30.6 p.c. Capitalized bond yields on the other hand rose to a much higher point than in 1929, with favourable implications as to long-term interest rates and the credit situation. Payments by cheque were 23 p.c. less than in 1929, the greater part of this decline being caused by the lower level of stock prices and the relative inactivity on the stock and grain exchanges.

Marked progress was made by the mining industry during the last eight years. An index of mineral production based on nine factors showed a gain of no less than 46½ per cent. Each of the principal metals except silver recorded expansion. The output of the gold mining industry more than doubled and marked gains were recorded in copper, nickel and zinc. The decline in coal production, on the other hand, was 18 per cent.

Manufacturing plants practically recovered the level of 1929, the official index showing a recession of only 0.7 p.c. Flour and sugar production recorded declines contrasting with a marked gain in the meat packing industry. The release of cigars declined by about one-third, while the use of cigarettes increased by a similar percentage. A gain of 29 p.c. was shown in the operations of the boot and shoe industry. Imports of raw cotton measuring activity in the textile industry were nearly 9 p.c. greater at about 98 million pounds.

The forestry group achieved marked expansion, the output of newsprint having been 37 p.c. greater, while the exports of planks and boards rose 7 p.c. to 1,204 million feet.

The activity of the primary iron and steel industry was nearly restored, the output of steel ingots showing a recession of only 3 p.c. The use of scrap in steel production assumed greater importance, the output of pig iron recording a decline of 21 p.c. The production of automobiles during the first eight months showed a decline of 28.5 p.c. from the same period of 1929, but as present policy calls for more uniform operations throughout the year complete annual statistics may greatly alter the comparison.

Expansion in the operations of the oil industry was demonstrated by a gain of 29 p.c. in the imports of crude petroleum, the total having been 825 million gallons against 641 million. Crude rubber imports used largely by the tire industry showed a decline of 25 p.c. and the output of tires declined 48 p.c.

The standing of employment in 1929 was not far from restored in the first eight months of the present year. The recession in the general index limited to 6 p.c. corresponded closely with that in the index of the physical volume of business. Manufacturing showed a decline of 4 p.c. While marked gains were recorded in logging and mining, the drop in construction was more than 27 p.c. despite the increase of 13 p.c. in employment on the highways.

Marked contrasts developed in banking operations. Deposits recorded a gain of nearly 5 p.c. while the three main classes of loans showed noteworthy declines, current loans dropping off 45 p.c. Readily available assets were 56 p.c. greater while security holdings showed the remarkable gain of 180 p.c. The standing of these accounts indicates a stronger liquid position.

Cost of Living

The first appreciable decline in food prices during the past year was responsible for a small decrease in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index from 83.6 in August to 83.4 in September. The food index fell from 79.1 to 78.3, due

principally to lower tendencies in prices for vegetables and beef. These were of greater consequence than increases in other meats, butter, and eggs. This movement is of particular interest in view of the downward tendency in wholesale food prices during the past two months. It comes at a time of the year when food prices are usually dominated by seasonal increases. Fuels which are also subject to seasonal influences, recorded slight advances for September.

The Bureau's cost of living index for September was 3 p.c. above that of a year ago, and 9 p.c. higher than the depression low point in 1933. Meanwhile wholesale price levels have risen by more than 24 p.c. Although shelter, clothing and household equipment have contributed to some extent to recent advances, the family budget has been affected most by food prices. Between the summers of 1933 and 1937 food prices increased on the average by about 15 p.c., with more than one-third of this movement occurring in the past year.

Stocks of Wheat in Store

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending October 8 decreased 305,492 bushels compared with the previous week and decreased 88,644,359 when compared with the corresponding week in 1936. The amount in store was reported at 74,134,518 bushels compared with 74,809,661 the week before and 162,778,877 for the week of October 9, 1936. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 1,878,000 bushels compared with 2,086,314 a week ago and 20,995,192 last year. Wheat in rail transit amounted to 7,800,418 bushels compared with 9,185,104 last year; wheat in transit on the lakes totalled 4,759,033 bushels against 5,597,960.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending October 8 amounted to 2,510,059 bushels compared with 3,672,617 in the same week last year, while imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export totalled 69,000 bushels compared with 1,188,000. Total overseas clearances from August 1 to October 8 were 16,312,326 bushels compared with 36,699,128 in the same period of the previous crop year, while imports into the United States were 1,429,000 bushels compared with 14,368,412.

Railway Statistics

The gross revenues of Canadian railways for July increased from \$27,301,258 in 1936 to \$29,405,186, or by \$2,103,927 or 7.7 per cent. Operating expenses were heavier than last year by \$1,045,946, or 4.1 per cent, and the operating income increased from \$889,843 to \$1,810,691. Although the freight traffic, measured in tons, increased 11.0 per cent the ton miles decreased, the average haul declining from 297.0 to 264.5 miles due mainly to a large decrease in western grain. For the same reason the average revenue per ton mile increased from 1.037 cents in 1936 to 1.103 cents, or by 6.4 per cent. The number of employees was reduced by 807 but the total pay roll was increased from \$15,582,126 to \$16,264,004.

Use of Films and Slides in Canadian Schools

Motion pictures, stillfilms, filmstrips and lantern slides are finding an increased use in the schools of Canadian cities, but in the majority of cases it is experimental or occasional rather than regular. Among 197 school systems in cities of more than 5,000 population, 91 make some use of motion pictures but only 25 of this number use them regularly, 83 use filmstrips or stillfilms at times but only 32 of them regularly, 123 use lantern slides but only 48 regularly. In 62, or nearly one-third of the 197 city systems, no use is made of any of these visual aids to education.

More than 80 p.c. of the 26,458 schools outside of the cities on which data were received, were one-room rural schools. Only 33 of the one-room schools (these nearly all in Alberta, where the Extension Department of the University has organized visual instruction units) use motion pictures regularly, 49 of the larger schools, 103 of the small schools and 228 of the larger use them occasionally. The regular use of stillfilms, filmstrips and slides is still less common, though the occasional use of the last is more frequent.

Lithographing Industry

There were 42 firms in Canada engaged wholly or chiefly in the production of printed matter by the lithographic process with a value of products of \$9,517,400 in 1936, as compared with \$8,835,444 in 1935. The number of persons employed was 2,547 compared with 2,444, with salaries and wages totalling \$3,536,212 compared with \$3,365,974. Ontario had 27 of these firms, Quebec seven, British Columbia five, Manitoba two and Nova Scotia one.

Cement, Clay and Lime Production

Production of Portland cement by Canadian producers during July amounted to 832,720 barrels compared with 752,683 in June and 545,773 in July, 1936. During the seven months ended July, Canadian shipments totalled 2,922,726 barrels or 33.1 per cent above the same period of 1936.

Clay and clay products sold in July were of the value of \$511,950 compared with \$485,917 in June and \$406,305 a year ago. Sales during the first seven months of the year were worth \$2,108,498 compared with \$1,777,375 last year.

Shipments of lime from Canadian kilns were recorded at 45,804 tons compared with 47,114 in the preceding month and 38,968 in July, 1936; while during the first seven months of 1937, shipments totalled 315,118 tons as compared with 253,963 a year ago.

Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery

The imports of farm implements and machinery in August were more than double those of August, 1936, amounting in value to \$1,745,008 as compared with \$827,538. However the import in the latest month was slightly lower than in the previous month, when the total was \$1,754,265. The United States supplied to the value of \$1,671,665. Internal combustion traction engines up to \$1,400 each accounted for the big gain, there being 1,420 engines valued at \$1,160,746 as compared with 552 at \$417,148. There were 34 harvesters in combination with threshing machine separators valued at \$50,896 as compared with 22 at \$36,931. Threshing machine separators amounted to \$37,287 as compared with \$31,390.

Hides and Skins

Hides and skins were imported to the value of \$466,280 in August as compared with \$283,128 in the same month last year, of which \$200,106 came from the United States, \$106,866 from New Zealand, \$67,398 from Argentina and \$33,801 from Cuba. Cattle hides were worth \$330,082 compared with \$141,308 sheep skins \$78,948 compared with \$45,789.

Domestic exports of hides and skins were valued at \$499,013 compared with \$271,274 a year ago, of which the United States took \$383,315. Cattle hides and skins amounted in value to \$344,494 compared with \$230,501, calf hides and skins \$99,913 compared with \$32,151, sheep hides and skins \$22,223 compared with \$2,324 and horse hides and skins \$16,672 compared with \$6,249.

Rubber Imports

There was a decline in quantity but an increase in value in the imports of raw rubber in August, amounting to 7,852,589 pounds of the value of \$1,511,022 as compared with 8,466,684 pounds worth \$1,305,766. In the previous month there were 4,358,908 pounds brought in valued at \$896,856. The Straits Settlements was the leading source of supply with 5,746,609 pounds, United States 1,538,173, Ceylon 410,897 and Dutch East Indies 156,910. The total import of rubber was \$1,792,297 as compared with \$1,204,741 in the previous month and \$1,524,109 in August, 1936.

Imports of Tea and Coffee

Green coffee imports in August were at much the same point as in the same month last year, amounting to 2,214,718 pounds of the value of \$225,707 as compared with 2,182,030 worth \$182,283 in the same month last year. British South Africa was the chief source of supply with 599,824 pounds, followed by Colombia with 531,732 pounds, Jamaica 515,362 and Brazil 268,012. Total imports of coffee and chicory were worth \$254,039

compared with \$199,671 a year ago.

Total imports were somewhat increased over those of last year, totalling 3,044,018 pounds valued at \$793,830 as compared with 2,102,533 worth \$482,989. The amount purchased in the United Kingdom was 1,002,201 pounds. India supplied 1,445,432 pounds, Ceylon 1,196,401, Japan 308,733 and China 93,352. Exports of tea from Canada amounted to 42,935 pounds compared with 78,642.

Cheese Imports

Cheese imports during August amounted to 65,973 pounds of the value of \$15,822 as compared with 90,257 at \$23,910 in August, 1936. There were 23,781 pounds from Italy, 21,534 from Switzerland, 3,187 from the Netherlands, 3,139 from Denmark, 6,501 from the United States, and 2,235 from Finland.

Canadian Feed Supplies

Canadian feed supplies for 1937-38 are larger than those of last year. With the exception of Saskatchewan, where the drought has been the most severe yet experienced, most parts of the Dominion will have sufficient feed grains and fodder. With numbers of live stock on farms somewhat less than a year ago, and supplies greater, feed prices have shown a downward trend. The larger supplies in the United States have eased the situation on this continent. The outlook for 1937-38 for live stock producers is much more favourable than a year ago.

The Canadian production of feed grains is estimated at 8,670,000 tons in 1937, or 14 per cent larger than the very low production of 7,637,000 tons in 1936. It is a little more than four per cent below the average production from 1931 to 1935.

The oat crop in Canada is over 10 million bushels greater than last year's crop of 271,778,000 bushels. Production is quite reduced in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec but higher in Ontario, and very much greater in Manitoba and Alberta. The 1937 barley crop is almost 16 million bushels greater than the 1936 total of 71,922,000 bushels. The crop of 38 million bushels in Manitoba is double last year's. Saskatchewan's crop of 6.5 million bushels is 10.1 million less than the small harvest of 16.6 million in 1936. The total rye crop is 41 per cent larger than a year ago. The production of husked corn in Ontario will be somewhat greater than the harvest of 1936.

Adding current production to stocks on hand at July 31, 1937, gives a total supply of 9,097,000 tons for 1937-38, which is 448,000 tons or five per cent greater than a year ago. Since grain consuming animal units on farms are less than those of a year ago, feed supplies per grain consuming animal unit are estimated at 0.70 tons compared with 0.64 tons in 1936.

Production of Leather Footwear

The output of leather footwear in August totalled 2,321,489 pairs, an increase over the preceding month of 265,956 pairs, or 13 per cent, and an increase over August, 1936, of 318,594 pairs, or 16 per cent. During the period January-August, the output totalled 16,860,233 pairs, compared with a total of 14,711,557 pairs in the corresponding period of 1936.

The imports during August amounted to 57,685 pairs valued at \$119,457 compared with 51,745 pairs worth \$103,740 in August, 1936. The number of pairs of Canadian-made leather footwear exported in August was 56,041, valued at \$125,263 compared with 25,952 pairs worth \$53,361 in August, 1936. The chief countries of destination were New Zealand, Jamaica and the United Kingdom.

Pickles and Preserved Vegetables

Canned vegetables were imported to the value of \$12,923 during August or less than half the value in the same month of 1936. Pickles and sauces at \$29,954 were at approximately the same level, coming chiefly from the United Kingdom. Domestic exports of canned vegetables were worth \$112,536 as compared with \$105,536, the United Kingdom taking the bulk. Exports of pickles, sauces and catsups totalled \$96,874 as compared with \$152,414, a large part of which came from the United Kingdom.

Import of Meats

The August import of meats was considerably below those of the same month last year, the total being \$91,016 as compared with \$152,798. The amount from the Argentine was worth \$28,583, Uruguay \$23,440, the United States \$19,761 and the United Kingdom \$14,003. As is usual, canned beef was the leading item, the value being \$50,814 compared with \$40,960. Extracts of meats and fluid beef fell in value to \$18,797 from \$52,391, and barrelled pork in brine to \$9,763 from \$45,372.

Lumber Imports

Lumber imports in August were increased over those of the same month last year in both volume and value, the total in the latest month being 8,665,000 feet valued at \$358,264 as compared with 7,225,000 at \$292,005. The United States supplied 8,638,000 feet of the value of \$352,490. There were 1,396,000 feet of oak, 900,000 of Douglas fir, 328,000 of gumwood, 178,000 of cedar, 3,074,000 of white pine, 250,000 of poplar, 111,000 of redwood and 357,000 of walnut. Veneers and plywood imports were worth \$38,887, much the same as last year.

Exports of Asbestos

There was a large increase recorded in the export of asbestos in August in comparison with the same month last year, the total being 19,808 tons valued at \$1,143,232 as compared with 10,075 worth \$527,630. The United States was the leading purchaser with 8,289 tons, followed by Japan with 3,721 tons, Germany 2,779, Belgium 1,893, and France 1,505.

Asbestos sand and waste exports amounted to 16,733 tons of the value of \$272,547 compared with 14,663 at \$236,809, of which 14,496 tons went to the United States. Asbestos manufactures were exported to the value of \$24,521 compared with \$9,318, the United Kingdom, Australia, Newfoundland, China and Brazil leading the purchasers.

Export of Grains and Flour

The export of wheat during September amounted to 5,903,060 bushels valued at \$7,507,277 as compared with 20,720,316 at \$20,582,258 in September, 1936. The United Kingdom took 5,334,334 bushels valued at \$6,775,937 compared with 15,359,796 at \$15,208,591. Wheatflour exports amounted to 306,655 barrels of the value of \$1,855,488 compared with 378,318 at \$1,599,748, of which the United Kingdom took 173,824 barrels.

Barley exports totalled 1,616,403 bushels worth \$1,029,816 compared with 2,673,804 of the value of \$2,304,239. The United Kingdom accounted for 1,391,694 bushels compared with 555,556. There were 323,206 bushels of oats sent abroad to the value of \$176,889 compared with 371,619 at \$159,923, of which the United Kingdom took 236,268 bushels worth \$125,841. Rye exports were small, amounting to 72,659 bushels at \$67,833 compared with 532,272 valued at \$358,644.

Imported Autos

There was a large increase in automobile imports during August as compared with the same month last year, the number being 904 units of the value of \$935,911 as compared with 448 at \$336,882 a year ago. Most of these came from the United States. A feature of the month was the large increase in the import of motor buses, which showed a gain to 33 valued at \$305,192 from 5 worth \$35,264. There were 164 freight autos worth \$177,606 compared with 111 at \$97,743; 692 passenger autos worth \$1,200 or less each totalling \$428,986, and 12 of the more expensive models valued at \$16,643 against four at \$6,274. Auto parts were worth \$1,261,000 compared with \$819,000, largely from the United States.

Bicycle Imports

Bicycle imports in August were more than ^{double} those of the same month last year, amounting to 1,985 valued at \$26,281 as compared with 879 at \$11,108. These came chiefly from the United Kingdom, the number from the country being 1,822; there were also 79 from the United States, 57 from Germany, 26 from Japan and one from Jamaica.

Imports of Crude Petroleum

Crude petroleum imports during August were higher than in the same month last year, amounting to 157,777,730 gallons of the value of \$5,728,701 as compared with 146,313,749 at \$4,737,123. The United States accounted for 116,984,571 gallons, Venezuela 22,223,092, Colombia 14,092,879 and Peru 4,477,188.

Imports of Paper

August imports of paper were of the value of \$622,102 as compared with \$707,874 in the previous month and \$546,388 a year ago. The bulk came from the United States, the value being \$410,404, followed by the United Kingdom with \$122,726. Wood pulp imports amounted to 34,128 cwt. worth \$55,883 as compared with 60,866 at \$97,693, all from the United States.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending October 8 amounted to 3,783,667 bushels compared with 6,544,558 in the previous week and 5,448,641 a year ago. Total marketings from August 1 to October 8 were 69,361,425 bushels as compared with 106,145,571 in the same period of the previous crop year.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. The Grain Situation in Argentina.
 2. The Nickel, Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining Industry, 1936.
 3. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, August.
 4. Imports and Exports of Soap, August.
 5. Imports of Living Animals, August.
 6. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, August.
 7. Imports and Exports of Pickles and Preserved Vegetables, August.
 8. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, August.
 9. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, August.
 10. Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, August.
 11. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, August.
 12. Imports and Exports of Wire, August.
 13. Imports and Exports of Toilet Preparations, August.
 14. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products, Refrigerators, August.
 15. Summary of Exports of Canadian Grains and Flour, September.
 16. The Asbestos Trade of Canada, August.
 17. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, August.
 18. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, August.
 19. Imports of Lumber, August.
 20. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, August.
 21. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, August.
 22. Imports of Coffee and Tea, August.
 23. Imports of Rubber, August.
 24. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, August.
 25. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, August.
 26. The Footwear Trade of Canada, August.
 27. Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, August.
 28. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, August.
 29. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange.
 30. Production of Leather Footwear, August.
 31. Canadian Food Supplies.
 32. Meat and Fish in Cold Storage.
 33. Butter and Eggs in Cold Storage.
 34. Fruits and Vegetables in Cold Storage.
 35. Dairy Production, September.
 36. Cement, Clay Products and Lime Production, July.
 37. The Lithographing Industry, 1936.
 38. Operation Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, July.
 39. Unemployment Among Wage-Earners for Cities of 10,000 population and Over.
 40. The Use of Films and Slides in Canadian Schools.
 41. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
 42. Business Conditions in Canada during first eight months of 1937.
 43. The Gypsum Industry, 1936.
 44. Price Movements, September.
 45. Carloadings on Canadian Railways.
 46. First Estimate of Yield of Root and Fodder Crops, Canada.
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