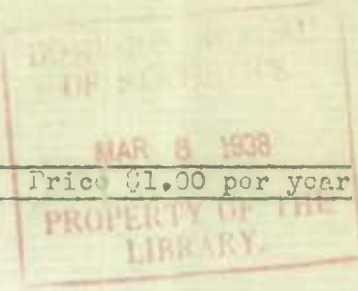


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. V - No. 6.

Ottawa, Saturday, February 6, 1937.

Price \$1.00 per year

Economic Index showed a Decline of $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. from the Preceding Week but was 13.6 p.c. Higher than in the same week of 1936

The economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. at 118.4 against 121.5 in the preceding week. The decline followed an advance for the four preceding weeks leaving the index at a relatively high point. Declines, however, were shown in each of the six major factors upon which the index is based. The reaction in wholesale prices, common stocks and capitalized bond yields was slight, while declines in the index of car loadings, bank clearings and speculative trading were appreciable.

The adjusted index of car loadings declined from 86.5 to 81.1 in the third week of the year, while the railway freight movement was 1,677 cars less than in the preceding week. The level was relatively high in comparison with the same period of the three preceding years. The recession in wholesale prices was slight, the index having been 81.6 against 81.7, in the preceding week. Each of the grains, except rye, showed declines on the Winnipeg grain exchange. The price of No. 1 northern wheat, was 120 $\frac{5}{8}$ against 122 $\frac{3}{4}$ in the preceding week. The price of No. 2 C.W. rye advanced from 99 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 104 $\frac{1}{8}$. The recession in oats, barley and flax, was comparatively slight.

Livestock prices showed advance on the Toronto stockyards, the price of cattle advancing from 5.43 to 5.57. Mechanical No. 1 wood pulp advanced at New York from \$24.00 per ton to \$25.50. Non-ferrous metals on the New York metal exchange were steady except for tin, which receded from 50.95 cents to 49.80. The quotation for silver bars was unchanged at 44.75 cents per ounce.

The declining trend of capitalized bond yields continued in the week under review, the index receding 0.8 p.c. The average yield of the issues used in this index was 3.09 as compared with 3.07 for the preceding week. No increase in offerings was reported and turn-over remained light. The greater part of the decline in quotations occurred in the latter days of the week following the announcement concerning the re-appraisal of the Canadian National Railways' financial structure. The bid quotation for the $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1947-57 Dominion Government bond was 110 $\frac{5}{8}$ on January 29, against 111 $\frac{5}{8}$ on January 22.

Bank clearings showed a slight decline from the high level of the preceding week, the adjusted index having been 116.3 against 118.5. The index of 96 common stocks reacted from 138.1 to 137.8 in the last week of January. Minor gains were shown in machinery and equipment, milling, textiles and food groups. The index of 15 power and traction stocks advanced from 91.8 to 92.2 and a slight gain was recorded in the index of nine banks. Gold stocks were slightly higher, while a considerable decline was shown in the index of three base metal stocks. Speculative trading was considerably less active both on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges.

Comparison with the Same Week of Last Year

The economic index was 13.6 p.c. higher in the week under review than in the corresponding week of 1936. The trend of the index was irregularly upward during the last 12 months resulting in a standing of 118.4 in the latest week against 104.3 in the week of February 1, 1936. Each of the six major factors participated in the gain. The business factors of car loadings and wholesale prices showed advances of 13.8 p.c. and 12.4 p.c., respectively. While the index of capitalized bond yields has shown a downward trend since the beginning of the year, the lead over the same week of 1936 was still 9.2 p.c. The index of bank clearings in the week under review was 116.3 against 95.8 in the same week of last year, a gain of 21.4 p.c. The index of common stock prices advanced markedly in the first two months of 1936. The present index, however, is more than 18 p.c. higher than the standing in the same week of last year. Speculative trading has shown decline in the last two weeks, the gain over the same week of last year having been $33\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car load-ings ¹	Whole-salo Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields ²	Bank Clear-ings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index ⁴
Feb. 1, 1936	71.3	72.6	140.6	95.8	116.7	382.1	104.3
Jan. 23, 1937	86.5	81.7	154.8	118.5	138.1	752.2	121.5
Jan. 30, 1937	81.1	81.6	153.6	116.3	137.8	510.2	118.4

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.

A Number of Canadian Industries regained
Last year the Levels of 1929

As many Canadian factors of economic significance reached a higher point than at the peak of the last prosperity cycle culminating in 1929, it is clear that recovery was carried far in 1936. Twenty-four of the 50 factors considered in this connection reached a more favorable position than in 1929, when the physical volume of business was greater than at any other time in Canada's history. The business index averaged 111.0 in 1936, only 11.6 p.c. below the level of 1929 when the standing was 125.5. The gains in mineral production, newsprint and electric power to a new high point in history, were constructive features, tending to raise the business index toward the levels of 1929.

The index of the volume of mineral production based on nine factors rose nearly 35 p.c. The price of most of the metals and minerals produced in Canada were at greatly lower levels in 1936 than in 1929, but the value of mineral production was estimated at \$360,340,000 compared with \$310,850,000 in 1929. The strong demand for base metals in external markets and the favorable operating position of several Canadian mines resulted in a marked expansion in the production and exports of copper and nickel. The exports of copper were nearly 71 p.c. greater, while the outward shipments of nickel recorded a gain of 58.4 p.c. Lead production was estimated at nearly 378,000,000 pounds against 326,500,000, while the production of zinc was nearly 327,000,000 pounds compared with 197,300,000 in 1929. The shipments of gold from Canadian mines was about double the level of 1929.

The production of coal at 15,135,000 tons, on the other hand, showed a decline of 13.5 p.c. from the high level of 1929.

Newsprint production attained a temporary peak of 2,729,000 tons eight years ago. The revival of demand, especially in the United States market, resulted in the reaching of a new record production in 1936. The total was nearly 3,180,000 tons, a gain of 16.5 p.c. over 1929. The lumber industry was equally as active, the exports of planks and boards being practically as large as in 1929.

While a considerable gain was shown in the activity of the primary iron and steel industry over the preceding year, the output of steel and iron showed declines of 19.2 p.c. and 37.2 p.c., respectively, from the high level of eight years ago. The automobile and rubber industries were less active than in 1929, the output of motor cars showing a decline of 38.2 p.c. The imports of crude petroleum, on the other hand, recorded a gain of 17.4 p.c.

Marked declines were shown in the new business booked by the construction industry, a decline of nearly 72 p.c. being recorded in the value of contracts awarded. The decline of 29.4 p.c. in carloadings was partly attributable to the increase in truck competition.

The decline in exports was limited to 15 p.c., the considerable gain of 6.7 p.c. having been shown after adjustment for price changes. Imports recorded a decline of 51 p.c. in value, the total in 1936 having been \$635,191,000.

The financial background was markedly more favorable in 1936. The readily available assets of the chartered banks averaged 50 p.c. greater than in 1929. The credit extended to private enterprise in the form of current loans, showed an average decline of 48 p.c. Notice deposits on the other hand, reached a considerably higher level than in 1929. The surplus of notice deposits over current loans consequently averaged much higher in 1936, the total having been \$819,500,000, against \$137,200,000 in 1929. The security holdings of the banks made new history in 1936, the monthly average having been \$1,334,000,000 against \$499,000,000. The level of wholesale prices was still 22 p.c. below that of 1929, despite the marked advance of the last half of the year recently ended. The index of common stock prices averaged 119.2 against 190.7 in 1929, a decline of 37.5 p.c.

The advance of the last four years has been irregular but it is noteworthy that in many respects prosperity levels have been regained. A strong financial position and

the revival apparent in most important countries, are conditions favoring further Canadian betterment in 1937

Economic Conditions in Canada during 1936 compared with 1929

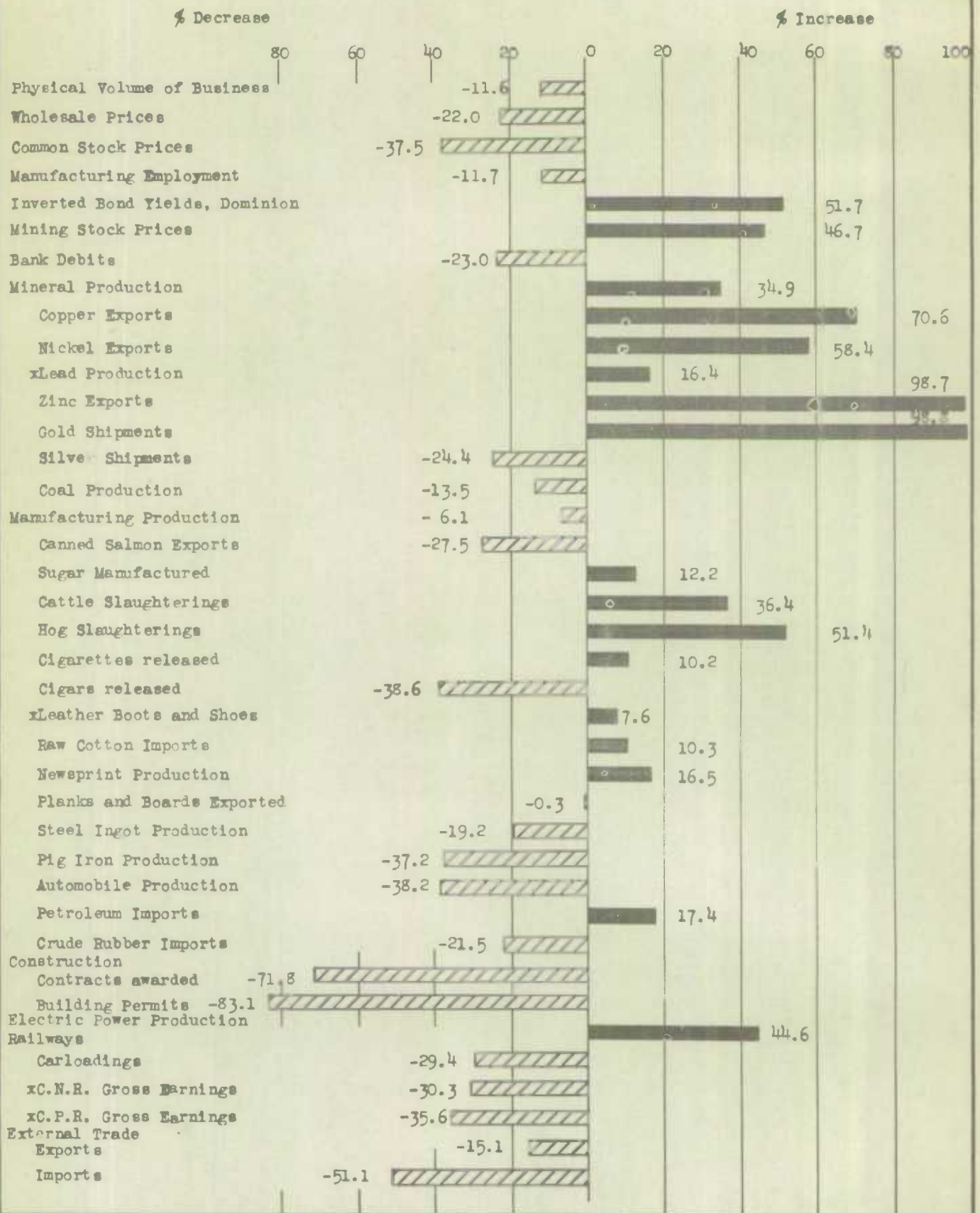
	1929	1936	Inc. + Dec. - P.C.
<u>General Economic Situation</u>			
Index of Physical Volume of Business	125.5	111.0	- 11.6
Wholesale Prices	95.6	74.6	- 22.0
Index of Common Stock Prices	190.7	119.2	- 37.5
Inverted Bond Yields, Dominion	93.4	149.3	+ 51.7
Mining Stock Prices	105.4	154.6	+ 46.7
Bank Debts \$000	46,670,482	35,928,607	- 23.0
<u>Production and General Business</u>			
Mineral Production, 1926=100	123.2	166.2	+ 34.9
Copper Exports Pounds	235,409,700	401,694,700	+ 70.6
Nickel Exports Pounds	109,639,800	173,637,500	+ 58.4
* Lead Production Pounds	294,603,038	342,807,477	+ 16.4
Zinc Exports Pounds	160,824,600	319,554,900	+ 98.7
Gold Shipments Fine Ounces	1,875,082	3,728,229	+ 98.8
Silver Shipments Fine Ounces	22,003,890	16,643,869	- 24.4
Coal Production Tons	17,496,557	15,134,812	- 13.5
Manufacturing Production 1926=100	117.7	110.6	- 6.1
Canned Salmon Exports Cwt.	651,500	471,838	- 27.5
Sugar manufactured Pounds	940,393,501	1,055,584,264	+ 12.2
Cattle Slaughtering Number	1,116,647	1,522,845	+ 36.4
Hog Slaughtering Number	2,353,161	3,562,534	+ 51.4
Cigarettes released Number	5,081,254,400	5,600,453,214	+ 10.2
Cigars released Number	199,272,377	122,342,499	- 38.6
* Leather Boots and Shoes (11 Months) Pairs	16,299,664	17,546,999	+ 7.6
Raw Cotton Imports Pounds	136,296,702	150,288,295	+ 10.3
Paper and Lumber -			
Newsprint Production Tons	2,728,827	3,179,914	+ 16.5
Exports of Planks and Boards Feet	1,754,633,000	1,749,860,000	- 0.3
Iron and Steel -			
Steel Ingot Production Long Tons	1,378,024	1,114,550	- 19.2
Pig Iron Production Long Tons	1,080,160	678,672	- 37.2
Automobile and Allied Industries			
Automobile Production Number	262,625	162,322	- 38.2
Petroleum Imports Gallons	1,060,000,971	1,244,662,673	+ 17.4
Crude Rubber Imports Pounds	79,511,819	62,421,709	- 21.5
Construction -			
Contracts Awarded \$	576,651,800	162,588,000	- 71.8
Building Permits \$	234,944,549	39,809,442	- 83.1
Electric Power Production 000 K.W.H.	17,632,879	25,493,474	+ 44.6
Railways -			
Carloadings Number	3,532,595	2,494,369	- 29.4
* Gross Revenue, C.N.R.(Canadian Lines) \$	200,934,000	140,112,000	- 30.3
* Gross Revenue, C.P.R. \$	196,183,000	126,340,000	- 35.6
External Trade -			
Exports \$	1,208,338,430	1,027,901,954	- 15.1
Imports \$	1,298,992,692	635,190,844	- 51.1
Excess of Exports over Imports \$	- 90,654,262	+ 392,711,110	
Employment, General 1926=100	119.0	103.7	- 12.9
Manufacturing	117.1	103.4	- 11.7
Mineral Production	120.1	136.5	+ 13.7
Trade	126.2	127.5	+ 1.0
Banking Annual Averages -			
Readily Available Assets \$	1,014,934,498	1,524,114,000	+ 50.2
Security Holdings \$	499,015,138	1,334,142,300	+ 167.4
Demand Deposits \$	696,387,381	618,340,550	- 11.2
Notice Deposits \$	1,479,870,058	1,518,216,900	+ 2.6
Current Loans \$	1,342,666,883	698,689,780	- 48.0
Notes in Public Circulation \$	191,460,000	179,900,120	- 6.0
Surplus of Notice Deposits over Current loans \$	137,203,175	819,527,160	+497.3

* 11 Months

The Economic Situation of Canada

Statistics for the year 1936

compared with 1929.



x 11 Months.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Imports during 1936

Imports during the calendar year 1936 were valued at \$635,190,844 as against \$550,314,551 in 1935, the highest since 1930 when the total was \$1,008,479,479. The amount from foreign countries was \$69,446,000 higher at \$445,871,823 and from Empire countries, an advance of \$15,430,200, the value being \$189,319,021.

Imports from the United States were worth \$369,856,076 compared with \$312,416,604, the United Kingdom \$122,971,264 compared with \$116,670,227, Germany \$11,188,646 against \$9,769,159, Argentina \$10,787,360 against \$3,286,791, Straits Settlements \$9,916,328 against \$6,637,069 and British India \$8,245,194 compared with \$6,954,124.

Imports from other leading Empire countries follow, with 1935 figures in brackets: Australia \$8,871,119 (\$7,395,885), British Guiana \$5,125,210 (\$4,511,120), Jamaica \$4,897,824 (\$4,473,999), New Zealand \$4,574,078 (\$2,786,739), Ceylon \$3,701,465 (\$2,764,811), Barbados \$3,665,104 (\$3,408,007), Trinidad and Tobago \$2,888,486 (\$2,484,956), British East Africa \$2,630,896 (\$3,008,004), Smaller British West Indies \$1,853,345 (\$1,674,092), Newfoundland \$2,144,532 (\$2,135,742), British South Africa \$2,142,973 (\$4,736,814), Gold Coast \$1,076,638 (\$439,424), Hong Kong \$701,979 (\$1,160,180), Southern Rhodesia \$657,565 (nil), Nigeria \$419,732 (\$440,455), Bermuda \$160,157 (\$138,855), British Honduras \$95,536 (\$94,887), Irish Free State \$57,081 (\$82,523), Palestine \$46,610 (\$99,214).

Imports from other leading foreign countries were as follows: France \$6,451,025 (\$6,630,771), Belgium \$6,137,830 (\$4,678,296), Peru \$5,204,083 (\$4,059,037), Netherlands \$4,463,685 (\$4,547,477), Colombia \$4,337,392 (\$3,893,929), Japan \$4,296,558 (\$3,565,026), China \$3,733,062 (\$3,295,218), Czechoslovakia \$2,247,011 (\$2,048,027), Switzerland \$2,582,497 (\$2,576,333), Sweden \$1,716,601 (\$1,672,671), Italy \$1,184,105 (\$2,419,084), Spain \$1,129,315 (\$1,421,523), Venezuela \$1,022,339 (\$1,409,456), Philippine Islands \$923,144 (\$382,228), Dutch East Indies \$915,743 (\$622,302), Mexico \$948,925 (\$706,466), Brazil \$874,613 (\$996,339), Norway \$685,634 (\$858,829), Egypt \$598,227 (\$858,552), Cuba \$452,357 (\$457,335), Austria \$378,015 (\$335,436), Iraq \$374,788 (\$337,929), Portugal \$252,232 (\$158,499), Greenland \$229,010 (nil), Turkey \$226,617 (\$267,570), Hawaii \$170,726 (\$108,517), Siam \$160,071 (\$156,879), Roumania \$162,058 (\$144,443).

January Employment Situation

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that industrial activity has invariably declined at the first of January, there being in the years 1921 - 1936, an average decrease of about seven per cent in the staffs reported as compared with a month earlier. The customary contraction was indicated at the opening of the present year, but on the whole, this involved a smaller-than-average proportion of the workers covered in the monthly surveys of employment. The persons released from the staffs of the 10,034 firms co-operating at Jan. 1, 1937, numbered 59,333, the reported payrolls being reduced from 1,044,411 at Dec. 1, 1936, to 985,078 at the date under review, or by 5.7 per cent.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity.

The most pronounced curtailment was in construction and manufacturing. The reduction in the former, involving over 22,300 persons, was unusually large. In factory employment 23,200 men and women were released. The decline in manufacturing operations at the latest date constituted just over 39 per cent of the total decrease in all industries, as compared with an average proportion of 57.8 per cent in the years since 1920. The recession in manufacturing at the beginning of January in other years of the record has always been followed by a revival during the month, although in no case has the recovery indicated at Feb. 1 equalled the shrinkage noted in the preceding report. Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses at Jan. 1 occurred in food, textile, lumber, pulp and paper and leather factories.

Imports of Crude Petroleum

Imports of crude petroleum in December amounted to 60,569,143 gallons valued at \$2,000,803, of which 44,232,152 gallons came from the United States, 8,491,438 from Peru and 7,845,533 gallons from Colombia. A year ago the imports amounted to 55,639,590 gallons valued at \$1,648,039. The fuel oil imports for ships stores amounted to 2,343,375 gallons at \$63,634, all from the United States, the quantity being much the same as a year ago.

November Silver Production

The Canadian output of silver in November advanced to 1,639,491 ounces from the October total of 1,580,405 and the November, 1935, production of 1,616,355 ounces. During the first eleven months of 1936, Canada produced 16,330,223 ounces as against 14,896,777 a year ago. Silver quotations on the New York market averaged 45.3674 cents per ounce in Canadian funds. Valued at this price the month's output was worth \$743,794.

Silver production in the United States in November declined to 5,561,000 ounces from the October output of 6,391,000. Peru produced 1,693,000 ounces compared with 1,495,000, and Australia 801,000, a gain of 1.4 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

Lead Production

Lead production in Canada during November set up a new high monthly record at 38,316,019 pounds. In the preceding month 28,260,126 pounds were produced, while in November 1935, the output was 32,545,947. An advance of 10.8 per cent was shown in the output during the first eleven months of 1936 compared with the same period of last year, amounting to 342,807,477 pounds against 309,370,220. Quotations on the London market averaged 4.73416 cents per pound in Canadian funds, at which price the Canadian output was worth \$1,545,193.

The production of refined lead in the United States advanced to 40,273 tons from the preceding month's total of 39,317 tons. Despite the increase in output, stocks in the United States declined 6,516 tons during November to 176,914. Mexico produced 22,117 tons in November against 16,979 in October. Australia's output totalled 22,150 tons or 13.7 per cent higher. Germany's production was 20.4 per cent higher at 16,746 tons.

Zinc Production in November

Zinc production in Canada during November amounted to 22,753,900 pounds, against 31,688,437 in October and 28,911,026 in November, 1935. During the eleven months ending November the Canadian production totalled 311,509,467 pounds against 292,247,713 a year ago. Quotations on the London market rose to 3.55253 cents in November from 3.18187 in October, at which price the November output was worth \$1,008,285.

World production of zinc during November amounted to 138,342 tons compared with 142,697 in October. The United States output amounted to 45,742 tons compared with 46,297. Stocks in the United States declined 11,365 tons in November to 57,527. Unfilled orders at the end of November totalled 75,891 tons as against 60,513 on October 31. The output in Germany was slightly higher at 12,897 tons.

Gypsum Production

Gypsum production in Canada during November amounted to 75,661 tons, compared with 157,490 in October and 67,885 in November last year. Production during the eleven months ending November totalled 801,289 tons against 520,597 in the same period of 1935.

Production of Leather Footwear

Production of leather footwear during 1935 amounted to 22,258,410 pairs valued at \$35,814,891, compared with 19,990,716 at \$32,167,225 in 1934. The average price per pair was \$1.61 in both years. Although the value is still below that of the high record of about \$66,000,000 in 1920, the volume of output has shown an almost continuous yearly advance. In 1920 the number of pairs made was 17,693,966. Footwear made in sizes for women is of chief importance, the number of pairs made representing 45 per cent of the entire output. Men's boots and shoes accounted for 30 per cent of the total.

The industry is centred chiefly in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the value in the former being \$20,954,632 and in the latter \$13,751,113. Production in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was worth \$657,068, Manitoba and Alberta \$194,370 and British Columbia \$432,729.

Fertilizers

Domestic exports of fertilizers in December amounted to 291,065 cwt., of the value of \$347,731 compared with 367,829 cwt. at \$411,658 a year ago. Cyanamid exports totalled 240,006 cwt. worth \$270,903 against 218,195 at \$229,063, going largely to the United States. The export of ammonium sulphate was valued at \$12,891 and tankage \$55,227.

December imports of fertilizers at 388,553 cwt. worth \$253,156 compared with 343,876 cwt. at \$156,582 in December, 1935. The United States was the leading source with a value of \$138,757, Belgium followed at \$45,260, Germany \$44,894 and the Netherlands \$23,018. Sulphate of ammonia was among the leading items, valued at \$77,703, muriate of crude potash \$49,754 and acid phosphate of lime at \$76,723.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 22 amounted to 565,008 bushels, compared with 809,201 in the previous week and 683,237 a year ago. Total marketings during the twenty-five weeks from August 1 to January 22 amounted to 139,896,674 bushels compared with 133,416,384 a year ago.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending January 29 amounted to 1,643,068 bushels compared with 4,358,242 in the same week last year, while imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond totalled 576,000 bushels compared with 579,000. Total clearances from August 1 to January 29 were 93,295,495 bushels against 71,939,430 in the same period of the previous crop year. Imports into the United States were 30,113,866 bushels against 28,265,464.

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending January 29 amounted to 101,338,362 bushels compared with the revised figure of 103,693,893 in the previous week and 244,540,152 in the same week last year. Canadian wheat in the United States totalled 23,572,067 bushels compared with 24,135,232 the week before and 29,280,087 a year ago.

Import of Farm Implements and Machinery

The December import of farm implements and machinery showed a large increase over the same month last year, amounting to \$509,453 as against \$113,893. The amount from the United States totalled \$491,238. Internal combustion traction engines and parts amounted to \$442,484 against \$57,063, accounting for the increase over last year. There were 204 engines valued at \$240,738 compared with 23 at \$19,862, and parts \$201,746 against \$37,201.

Import and Export of Canned and Preserved Fruit

Canada's import of canned and preserved fruits in December increased to \$182,453 from \$101,663 a year ago. The leading source of supply was the Straits Settlements with \$100,592, supplying the bulk of the December import of canned pineapples which totalled 3,440,283 pounds valued at \$110,568 compared with 1,386,326 worth \$45,218. Olives in brine were valued at \$22,350, Italy supplying \$17,440.

Domestic exports of canned and preserved fruits were valued at \$282,545 in comparison with \$361,909 a year ago. The United Kingdom was the chief purchaser at \$270,103. The export of canned apples was worth \$123,954, canned pears \$115,120, and jams and jellies and preserves \$5,926.

Import and Export of Fresh Fruit

December imports of fresh fruit were valued at \$1,219,315 against \$1,086,388 in December, 1935. The United States supplied to the value of \$870,994, Japan \$219,032, Jamaica \$75,180 and Italy \$26,953. Fresh bananas were valued at \$78,796, coming mainly from the United States and Jamaica; cranberries were worth \$34,189, from the United States. Grapefruit imports were worth \$82,029, largely from the United States; grapes totalled \$91,599, chiefly from the United States, lemons \$81,230 from the United States and Italy. Oranges, mandarines and tangerines were valued at \$834,339, of which the United States supplied \$574,356, Japan \$219,032 and Jamaica \$30,040.

Domestic exports of fresh fruit were valued at \$898,830 compared with \$1,550,719, of which the United Kingdom took \$828,963. Fresh apples amounted to 229,394 barrels worth \$893,572 compared with 388,392 at \$1,525,370.

Imports of Rubber

December imports of rubber were valued at \$654,000, a decline of nearly \$230,000 from the same month last year. The decline was accounted for by decreased imports of raw rubber, falling to 2,673,053 pounds valued at \$453,616 from 5,745,825 at \$677,659. The raw rubber came from the following countries: Straits Settlements 1,894,563 pounds, the United States 438,030, Dutch East Indies 223,920, Ceylon 112,000 and Bolivia 4,540.

Lumber Imports

Lumber imports during December amounted to 8,320,000 feet valued at \$307,058 as against 5,491,000 at \$213,488 a year ago. All but 26,000 feet came from the United States. The import included: 1,546,000 feet of Douglas fir, 1,060,000 of gumwood, 151,000 of hemlock, 78,000 of mahogany, 1,208,000 of oak, 555,000 of pitch pine, 1,916,000 of white pine, 182,000 of poplar, 77,000 of redwood and 441,000 of walnut. The import of veneers was valued at \$25,555.

Milling in December

There were 4,921,327 bushels of wheat ground in Canadian mills during December compared with 4,358,625 in the same period last year. With the exceptions of buckwheat and mixed grains, coarse grains were higher. Milling follows for the month, with December 1935 figures in brackets: Wheat 4,921,327 (4,358,625) bushels, oats 1,131,106 (1,026,706), corn 280,583 (174,963), barley 100,179 (98,350), buckwheat 19,387 (20,187), and mixed grain 1,673,473 (1,969,230). Production of flour amounted to 1,090,392 barrels compared with 957,219.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Imports of Lumber, December.
 2. Canadian Milling Statistics, December.
 3. Canadian Grain Statistics.
 4. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, December.
 5. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products, Refrigerators, December.
 6. Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, December.
 7. Imports of Rubber, December.
 8. Imports and Exports of Wire, December.
 9. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
 10. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, December.
 11. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, December.
 12. Imports and Exports of Pickles and Preserved Vegetables, December.
 13. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, December.
 14. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, December.
 15. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, December.
 16. Changes in the Value of Retail Sales.
 17. Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Cold Storage.
 18. The Leather Footwear Industry, 1935.
 19. December Imports and Exports of Fertilizers.
 20. Production of Silver, Lead and Zinc, November.
 21. Production of Gypsum, November.
 22. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange.
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