

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



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The Economic Index rose nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. over the preceding week and $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. over the same week of 1936

Due to the gain in four of the six major factors, the economic index advanced from 118.4 in the last week of January, to 118.9 in the first week of this month. Capitalized bond yields showed reaction in this comparison and speculative trading recorded further decline from the high levels of January. The main influence in raising the economic index was the appreciable increase in car loadings and bank clearings. The economic index has fluctuated from week to week since the first of the year, but the average for the six weeks set a new high level during the period of observation from the beginning of 1933 to the present. The index showed marked gain during the early weeks of 1936 but the present standing is about $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. greater than the index of 105.7 shown in the corresponding week of last year.

After showing decline for two weeks, the adjusted index of car loadings registered a considerable gain of $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in the latest week for which statistics are available. The index was 84.7 against 81.1 in the third week of the year. The total freight movement during the first four weeks of the year was 185,000 cars against 153,767 in the same period of 1936, registering a gain of no less than 20 p.c. Each of the eleven commodity groups showed increases, except coke, which declined more than 1,000 cars. Marked gains were shown in miscellaneous commodities consisting chiefly of manufactured goods, while coal and l.c.l. merchandise moved in heavier volume. The miscellaneous group was 11,283 cars greater than in the same period of 1936, while the movement of coal was 4,830 cars greater.

Wholesale prices recorded a gain in the week under review, the index advancing from 81.6 to 82.0. A part of the loss of the two preceding weeks was regained in grain prices on the Winnipeg exchange. The price of No. 1 Northern wheat was $124\frac{7}{8}$ against $120\frac{5}{8}$. Appreciable gains were also shown in coarse grains, flax No. 1 N.W.C. advancing from $116\frac{7}{8}$ to $169\frac{1}{2}$. The advance in barley No. 3 C.W. was one cent to $82\frac{3}{4}$. Metal prices were strong on the New York commodity market, advances having been shown in tin and zinc. The price of the latter advanced from 6 cents per pound to $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Copper, lead and silver were maintained at the levels of the preceding week. The Canadian index of non-ferrous metals rose from 82.5 to 83.5 when a decrease in tin failed to offset advances in copper, lead and zinc. Stimulated by buoyancy in European markets, copper again moved forward after the slight check of last week for a gain of 1.7 points. This left the index for this group at 89.2 or 38 p.c. above the first week in February, 1936, when it stood at 64.4. Recessions were shown in middling cotton and print cloths. The price of rubber was advanced from $21\frac{1}{4}$ to $21\frac{5}{8}$. The price of Rio No. 7 coffee, advanced from 9 cents per pound to $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents, while raw sugar showed recession. The index of wholesale prices was 82.0 in the week under review against 72.5 in the same week of last year, a gain of 13 p.c.

Bond prices showed further recession in the week under review, continuing the decline in evidence since the first of the year. Interest quickened temporarily following the rapid subscription of 35 million in Canadian National Railway bonds, but prices soon reacted and losses of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ point were common in the week end. The downward drift continued during the balance of the week and several conversions finished a full point lower. The bid quotation for the $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1946 Dominion Government bond was $111\frac{1}{4}$ on February 4, against $111\frac{1}{2}$ on January 28. The inverted index of bond yields showed a recession of slightly more than 2 p.c. from the preceding week. The gain over the same week of last year, however, was 6.4 p.c.

The expansion in cheque transactions continued in the week under review, the adjusted index of bank clearings having been 122.1 against 116.3 in the last week of January, a gain of 5 p.c. A temporary reaction was shown in bank clearings at this time last year and the lead over the same week of 1936 was consequently more than 20 p.c.

Common stock prices rose nearly one p.c. in the week of February 4, reaching a new high point for the present year. Industrials were uneven, gains having been shown in three of the nine groups. Advances were recorded in oils, building materials and industrial mines, while other groups were maintained or showed decline. The advance in the index of 15 power and traction stocks was from 92.2 to 93.8. The index of nine bank stocks was maintained at 96.8. A rise was recorded in the index of 21 gold stocks, while base metals showed a slight recession. The index of common stock prices was 15.7 p.c. higher than in the week of February 8 of last year.

The net result was that the economic index was 118.9 in the week of February 6, against 118.4 in the preceding week and 105.7 in the same week of last year.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings ¹	Whole-sale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields ²	Bank Clearings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index ⁴
Feb. 8, 1936	70.2	72.5	141.4	101.6	120.1	391.1	105.7
Jan. 30, 1937	81.1	81.6	153.6	116.3	137.8	510.2	118.4
Feb. 6, 1937	84.7	82.0	150.4	122.1	139.0	438.6	118.9

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.

Liquid Position of the Banks

The pronounced decline in current loans in the last six years is in contrast to the relative stability of deposit liabilities. Notice and demand deposits in Canada were more than maintained in 1936, the gain in the twelve months ended December being \$103,000,000. The surplus of notice deposits over current loans was \$872,000,000 at the end of December compared with \$666,500,000 on the corresponding date of 1935. Gains were shown in current loans from August to October but the increases were relatively moderate.

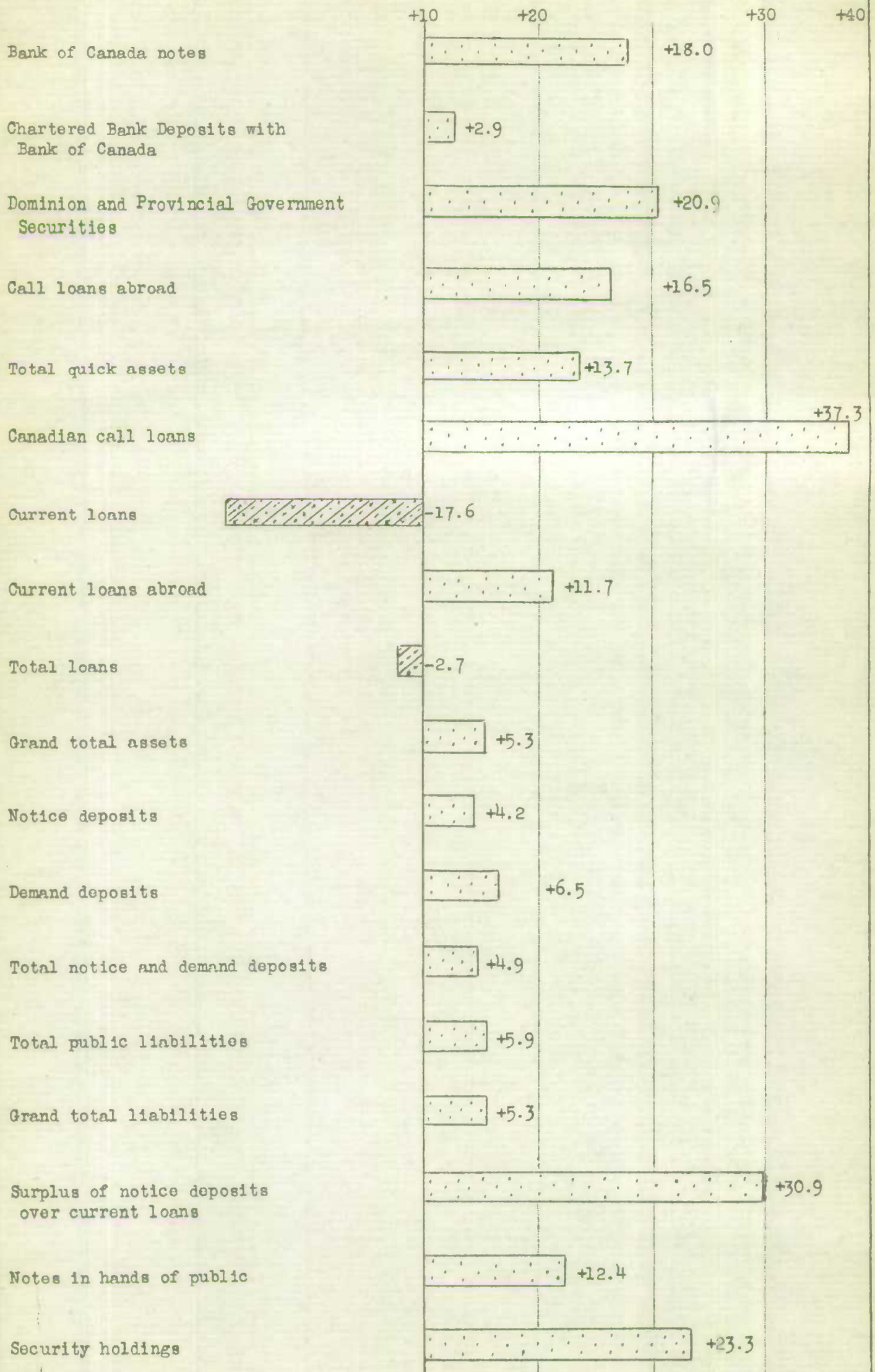
It was ⁱⁿ the gain in security holdings that the most striking development of the banking field occurred. The holdings increased sharply during the year, amounting at the end of December to \$1,423,700,000, the highest point in the history of Canadian banking. The sum of the accounts regarded as making up the readily available assets of the banks showed a gain over December, 1935, the highest total for quick assets having been shown at the end of the year. The amount at the end of the year was no less than \$1,586,400,000, compared with \$1,394,700,000 on the same date of 1935.

A chart showing the percentage changes in 18 banking accounts at the end of 1936 compared with the same date of 1935 is presented on page 3.

Banking Factors in Dollars

Accounts of Chartered Banks	December 1935	December 1936	Inc. or Dec., P. C.
Bank of Canada Notes	40,578,926	47,863,653	+18.0
Chartered Bank Deposits with Bank of Canada	181,636,608	186,973,780	+ 2.9
Dominion and provincial government securities	955,934,969	1,155,508,350	+20.9
Call loans abroad	64,739,788	75,424,484	+16.5
Total quick assets	1,394,687,779	1,586,400,766	+13.7
Canadian call loans	82,980,995	113,945,859	+37.3
Current loans	819,525,595	675,451,831	-17.6
Current loans abroad	144,979,570	161,893,879	+11.7
Total loans	1,371,292,792	1,334,786,459	- 2.7
Grand total assets	3,079,108,166	3,242,339,594	+ 5.3
Notice deposits	1,485,977,174	1,547,822,474	+ 4.2
Demand deposits	640,920,930	682,326,453	+ 6.5
Total of notice and demand deposits	2,126,898,104	2,230,148,927	+ 4.9
Total public liabilities	2,776,612,644	2,940,641,467	+ 5.9
Grand total liabilities	3,069,984,565	3,233,053,551	+ 5.3
Surplus of notice deposits over current loans	666,451,579	872,370,643	+30.9
All notes in hands of public	170,137,009	191,295,499	+12.4
Security holdings	1,154,676,523	1,423,651,380	+23.3

Percentage Change in 18 Banking Factors for December, 1936, compared with December, 1935.



Wholesale Trade in 1936

The value of wholesale sales in Canada increased 7.9 per cent in 1936 over 1935, according to reports submitted by almost 200 wholesale houses operating in nine different kinds of business. To what extent this increase is due to changes in actual amount of goods sold and to a rise in wholesale price levels cannot be definitely stated due to the lack of prices indexes so constructed as to be strictly comparable.

By economic divisions, the increases for the year ranged from 4.8 per cent in Ontario to 13.1 per cent in British Columbia. The Prairie Provinces showed a gain of 9.7 per cent, the Maritimes 9.9, and Quebec 6.7 per cent. All business groups recorded improvement over 1935. The hardware and automotive groups both show gains of over 12 per cent, the fruit and vegetable trade almost 10 per cent, and the Drug and Grocery groups 7.5 per cent.

Leather Footwear Production

The output of leather footwear during the calendar year 1936 amounted to 21,888,531 pairs compared with 21,712,686 during 1935. Production for the month of December totalled 1,539,942 pairs, a seasonal decrease of 62,388 pairs from the preceding month, and a decrease of 26,044 from the same month of 1935. Total imports during the year were 18,322 pairs worth \$29,801 against 21,929 at \$26,093 in 1935. Exports of Canadian-made leather footwear showed an increase in both volume and value over, 1935, amounting to 231,707 pairs worth \$503,037, against 155,402 pairs at \$350,704.

Rubber Industry

Canada now ranks among the leading countries of the world as a manufacturer of rubber goods, the value being \$55,949,570 in 1935 compared with \$55,230,556 in 1934. Of the three main classes of products made in this industry during the year, rubber tires and tubes accounted for \$27,341,939 or almost 50 per cent of the total, rubber footwear for \$16,001,738 or over 28 per cent, and other rubber goods for the balance. In comparison with the previous year the output of rubber tires and tubes increased by \$197,115, footwear fell \$1,230,168, and other rubber goods increased \$1,752,242. There were forty-five establishments in this industry in 1935, of which 31 were in Ontario, 12 in Quebec and two in British Columbia.

Men's Factory Clothing

Conditions improved materially in the men's factory clothing industry during 1935 over 1934. The 170 establishments included in this industry reported a gross value of production of \$36,578,897 compared with \$33,731,740 in 1934. There was also an expansion in the capital investment during the year, amounting to \$16,271,865 compared with \$15,221,828 in 1934. The number of employees increased from 8,849 to 9,296 and their remuneration required an additional \$1,101,455, bringing the total to \$8,990,370.

Men's woollen suits formed the chief item of production with an output of 1,231,898 valued at \$17,587,296, forming more than 48 per cent of the total. The next most important item was men's overcoats of which 435,272 valued at \$5,674,201 were made. Third place was taken by men's woollen trousers at 1,031,491 pairs worth \$2,915,640.

Food in Cold Storage

Creamery butter reported in cold storage warehouses amounted to 28,667,811 pounds on February 1 compared with 24,964,113 a year ago, while stocks of cheese were 22,236,191 pounds against 22,216,782. Stocks of meat and fish were as follows, with 1936 figures in brackets: pork 51,409,310 (33,061,342) pounds, lard 2,209,499 (3,668,097), beef 20,450,309 (20,310,732), veal 3,295,734 (2,188,654), mutton and lamb 6,165,040 (4,778,272), poultry 14,373,927 (11,138,380), fresh and frozen fish 18,208,682 (16,896,832), smoked, dried, pickled or salted fish 4,934,314 (3,978,404). Stocks of cold storage eggs totalled 941,878 dozen compared with 525,778 a year ago, fresh eggs 982,106 dozen against 429,427, and frozen eggs 3,113,098 pounds against 2,092,926.

Commodities in January

The persistent rise in commodity prices received its first setback in over four months during the latter half of January. In the preceding advance the Dominion Bureau of Statistics wholesale price index rose from 75.5 to 81.9 or 8.4 p.c. before dropping back fractionally to 81.6 in the final week of January. The reaction was by no means general, being confined mainly to grains, raw silk, cocoa and sugar, and most markets including the majority of those which had declined, were firm as the month closed. In the last two weeks of January there was a disposition on the part of commodities to react more closely to news specifically affecting their particular position in contrast to the broader and more speculative rise in the past few months. This was true of the rubber market which construed as bullish the decision of the International Restriction Committee to increase 1937 third-quarter quotas by only 5 per cent. Wheat likewise responded to improved export buying in the closing days of January after being depressed earlier by very large Argentine shipments. Copper prices closed firm after a mid-month reaction led by London. Livestock and meats were firm, although eggs moved steadily lower. Farm products as a group were more than 30 per cent higher at the end of January than a year earlier.

January Cost of Living

During the month of January the index of the cost of living in Canada computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 81.6 as compared with 81.7 in December. Retail prices of foods declined slightly from 75.3 to 75.2, moderate advances for butter, potatoes, sugar, and a number of meats being more than offset by substantial declines for eggs, milk and codfish. Reductions in the prices of coal and wood caused the fuel index to recede from 86.7 to 86.5. A survey of clothing prices for December 1936 showed a rise of 1.4 p.c. during the preceding three months.

Securities during January

Price averages for industrial and utility common stocks failed to make much headway during January, with fitful flurries of strength usually followed by reactions wiping out much of earlier advances. Weekly industrial averages moved between the exceptionally narrow limits of 221.0 and 222.8 closing at 221.9. An undercurrent of strength in utilities resulted in net gains despite intermittent declines, and weekly averages for this group advanced from 67.6 to 69.2. Steel issues exhibited considerable strength which was counterbalanced by weakness in Nickel and Smelters in the industrial section. Gold stocks made fairly steady progress throughout January as witnessed by a gradual rise in weekly average price indexes from 135.8 to 139.8. Base metals, however, received a setback in the fourth week, so that the final figure of 321.8 was down considerably from the peak of 337.6 for the third week, and slightly lower than the opening average of 322.3. High grade bond prices showed the effect of a sharp contraction in buying interest, and an index of Dominion of Canada long-term issues dropped from 118.2 for December to 117.7 for January.

Domestic Exports of Wheat

Canada's domestic exports of wheat amounted to 9,789,027 bushels valued at \$11,974,334 in January against 7,557,320 worth \$6,497,470 a year ago and 5,380,226 at \$4,265,575 in 1935. The average export price was \$1.223 in the latest month against 86 cents a year ago and 79.3 cents two years ago. During the twelve months ending January the total was 245,273,237 bushels worth \$232,390,627 against 167,849,765 at \$139,384,702 in the same period of the previous year.

Wheat Flour Exports

The export of wheat flour amounted to 313,923 barrels valued at \$1,600,015 in January against 314,311 at \$1,310,929 a year ago and 346,099 worth \$1,315,644 two years ago. The average export price in January 1937 was \$5.097 against \$4.17 in 1936 and \$3.80 in January 1935. Grand total exports of wheat flour for the twelve months ending January were 4,849,683 barrels of the value of \$20,927,804, the average price being \$4.315 against 4,849,269 barrels worth \$18,996,335 with an average export price of \$3.917 during the same period of the previous year.

Crude Petroleum Production

The production of crude petroleum in Canada during the eleven months ending November amounted to 1,364,586 barrels, or 3.2 per cent above the production in the same period of 1935. The output in November amounted to 129,152 barrels against 137,004 in the previous month and 117,048 barrels in November, 1935. Alberta produced 113,794 barrels in November, made up of 111,156 barrels from the Turner Valley field, 1,274 from the Red Coulee field and 1,364 from the Wainwright.

Natural Gas Production

During the first eleven months of 1936 Canada produced 24,019,708,000 cubic feet of natural gas, compared with 21,830,004,000 a year ago. Production in November was recorded at 2,469,043,000 cubic feet compared with 1,961,024,000 in October and 2,312,485,000 in November, 1935.

Production of Feldspar

Canadian producers shipped 18,918 tons of feldspar during the first eleven months of 1936 compared with 16,540 in the same period of 1935. Output during November totalled 1,820 tons compared with 2,245 in October and 3,165 in November, 1935.

Salt Production

Shipments of commercial salt by Canadian producers during the eleven months ending November amounted to 211,216 tons, or 4.8 per cent above the tonnage shipped a year ago. Shipments during November advanced to 30,205 tons from the preceding month's total of 22,496 tons and the November, 1935, total of 26,505 tons.

Cement Production

Portland cement shipments by Canadian producers during the eleven months ending November amounted to 4,348,279 barrels, representing an advance of 23.2 per cent over the total for the same period of 1935, when it was 3,530,419. Shipments during November totalled 309,103 barrels compared with 566,940 in the preceding month and 266,346 in 1935.

Clay Products

Sales of clay and clay products by Canadian producers amounted to \$2,989,804 during the eleven months ending November as against \$2,831,095 in the same period of 1935. November sales totalled \$269,144 compared with \$341,145 in October and \$270,903 in November, 1935.

Lime Output

Production of lime during the first eleven months of 1936 amounted to 405,505 tons, compared with 372,528 in the same period of 1935, an advance of nearly nine per cent. Canadian producers shipped 42,613 tons of lime in November against 45,170 in October and 37,534 in November, 1935.

Primary Iron and Steel Industry

Factory sales of pig iron, steel, ferro-alloys and rolled products were nearly 33 per cent higher in 1935 than in 1934, the value being \$38,700,961 and \$29,101,463, respectively. The 24 works in Ontario reported sales at \$25,268,288 or 68 per cent of the total for Canada; six works in Nova Scotia accounted for \$7,987,949 or 20 per cent, and 13 in Quebec had total sales worth \$4,155,782 or 11 per cent. There were four operating plants in Manitoba, one in Alberta and five in British Columbia. The average number of employees in this industry was 9,523 during the year compared with 7,400 in 1934. Ontario plants provided employment for 5,682 workers, Quebec 1,791, Nova Scotia 1,630, Manitoba 304 and 116 in Alberta and British Columbia. They were paid a total of \$12,279,390 in salaries and wages against \$9,009,512, an increase of 36 per cent.

Production of Mica

Finally revised statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a production in Canada of 1,255,616 pounds of mica valued at \$82,038 during 1935 as compared with 1,995,269 pounds at \$97,071 in 1934. The output of the mineral in 1935 came entirely from properties operated in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Of the total quantity produced, scrap including ground mica, totalled 1,068,618 pounds or 85 per cent; the value of knife trimmed amounted to \$52,959 or 65 per cent of the total; the value of splittings totalled \$15,506, ranking second.

Exports of rough cobbled and thumb-trimmed mica in 1935 totalled 149,600 pounds valued at \$52,196; those of mica scrap and waste amounted to 1,340,000 pounds worth \$6,189 while exports of mica splittings totalled 34,600 pounds valued at \$16,615. The total value of all mica exports amounted to \$75,950 against \$117,802 in the preceding year.

Production of Radio Receiving Sets

During the first nine months of 1936 the Canadian producers made a total of 161,998 radio receiving sets. They also imported 984 sets, exported 1,810 and sold 148,154 units. Taking into account inventories at the beginning of the year there would be 48.49 thousand machines available for sale on September 30, 1936.

Production of radio receivers at 92,327 sets during the third quarter of 1936 was the highest total reported for any quarter since the record was established at 131,777 sets for the last three months of 1931. Output during the period under review was 125 per cent over the 40,954 sets of the previous quarter and 65 per cent over the 56,043 made in the same quarter of last year.

Production of Prepared Breakfast Foods

The production of prepared breakfast foods, including corn flakes, bran flakes, wheat flakes, shredded wheat, muffets, force, etc., amounted to 65,175,763 pounds valued at \$9,576,471 in 1935, as against 59,866,888 pounds worth \$8,641,084 in 1934.

Awning, Tent and Sail Industry

The improved business conditions in the awning, tent and sail industry which first became apparent in 1933, failed to continue throughout 1935. The gross value of production decreased by \$14,852 or about 0.9 per cent, falling from \$1,620,163 in 1934 to \$1,605,311 in 1935. However, the number of persons engaged in the industry rose from 466 to 506 or more than eight per cent, while the remuneration they received was \$59,424 or almost 15 per cent more than in 1934. The cost of materials used declined from \$871,533 to \$868,429. There were sixty-six establishments included in this industry whose principal products were awnings, tents, sails, waterproof covers, etc.

Railway Statistics

Gross revenues of Canadian railways for November amounted to \$29,034,295 as against \$27,265,449 in 1935. This was an increase of \$1,768,845, or 6.5 per cent. Operating expenses increased by \$1,241,510 or 5.9 per cent, net operating revenues by \$527,335 and the operating income from \$5,247,962 in 1935 to \$5,883,729. Freight traffic was heavier by 5 per cent and passenger traffic by 5.6 per cent, but passenger receipts declined 0.6 per cent. Total pay roll increased from \$13,690,157 to \$13,742,485 and the average number of employees from 116,595 to 116,701.

For the eleven months, January-November, gross revenues were \$301,401,999 in 1936 and \$280,483,686 in 1935, operating expenses increased to \$259,044,822 to \$240,405,673 and the operating income increased to \$30,671,148 from \$29,195,262 in 1935.

Fresh Vegetables

December imports of fresh vegetables were valued at \$310,958 compared with \$244,072 a year ago. The value of the import from the United States was \$230,470. Domestic exports of fresh vegetables were worth \$225,812 compared with \$276,202, of which \$161,106 went to the United States.

Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals

Manufactures based on non-metallic minerals showed an increase of six per cent in 1935 over the preceding year, according to final statistics. The amount in the latest year was \$176,184,717 compared with \$166,782,852 for 1934. It was still 27 per cent below the record of \$242,023,518 established in 1929. All but three of the 15 industries recorded advanced output.

Chemicals and Allied Products

The production of chemicals and allied products in 1935 was valued at \$118,574,228 at the factory. This total, which was higher than in any year since 1930, was about 9.7 per cent above the 1934 value of \$108,052,039 and 27.7 per cent above the corresponding figure of \$92,820,761 in 1933. The gain in employment over 1934 was 10.5 per cent and the increase in salaries and wages 13.3 per cent. The improvement in 1935 was quite general, with 14 of the industries recording substantial advances and one reporting a small decline.

Manufactures of the Non-Ferrous Metals

Final statistics for 1935 place the value for manufactures based on non-ferrous metals at \$288,523,250, compared with \$237,233,670 in 1934 and \$283,645,666 in 1932, the best previous year. All but one of the seven industries included in this group reported increased output over 1934.

Loading Countries in Wheat Trade

Canada's average export of wheat during the calendar years 1931 to 1935 was 189,779,890 bushels, taking first place among the countries of the world as an exporter of wheat. The Argentine was second with an average export of 144,481,566 bushels, followed by Australia with 101,217,302, Russia 33,897,000 and the United States 32,138,353. The other principal exports in order of annual average quantities during the five years were as follows: Hungary 12,653,920, Germany 10,957,342, Algeria 7,965,223, Roumania 9,542,461, France 7,588,634 and French Morocco 6,348,997.

The United Kingdom was the chief importer of wheat with an average import of 202,078,422 bushels during the five year period 1931 to 1935. France followed with 49,512,655 bushels, Belgium 46,131,453, China 30,698,572, Brazil 30,201,992, Italy 26,916,651, Germany 24,951,221, Netherlands 24,203,587, Japan 21,058,826, United States 18,687,913, Switzerland 18,594,953, Greece 17,321,335, Irish Free State 13,722,732 and Denmark 12,505,091.

Production of Butter and Cheese

The production of creamery butter in Canada during January amounted to 8,824,793 pounds as compared with 9,466,296 in the same month last year, a decrease of about 642,000 pounds or 6.8 per cent. Production of cheese in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, the five main producing provinces, totalled 1,032,606 pounds compared with 1,026,109 last year.

Coarse Grains Exported

The export of oats in January recorded a substantial increase over the same month last year, amounting to 705,176 bushels valued at \$329,598 against 260,599 bushels worth \$77,914. A large part of this went to the United Kingdom totalling 606,866 bushels at \$278,183 against 195,070 worth \$52,912. The export of barley amounted to 47,322 bushels at \$45,828 against 81,408 at \$39,542. There was no rye exported.

Revenue Freight

Revenue freight carried by Canadian railways during November amounted to 7,018,819 tons, against 6,406,890 in 1935, and 6,199,463 in November, 1934. The five main commodity groups recorded increases over last year and were as follows, with 1935 in brackets: Agricultural products 1,579,612 (1,547,624) tons, animal 242,486 (214,979), mineral 2,642,718 (2,382,487), forest 719,575 (607,506), manufactures and miscellaneous 1,834,428 (1,654,294).

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending January 29 amounted to 506,619 bushels, compared with 565,008 in the previous week and 718,218 a year ago. Total marketings during the twenty-six weeks of the crop year were 140,403,293 bushels compared with 184,134,602 a year ago.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending February 5 amounted to 1,829,662 bushels compared with 4,190,636 a year ago, while imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond were 578,000 bushels against 714,000. Total clearances from August 1 to February 5 were 95,422,687 bushels against 76,130,066 in the same period of 1935-36, while United States imports aggregated 30,667,553 against 28,979,464.

Canadian wheat in store on February 5 amounted to 97,796,951 bushels compared with the revised figure of 101,376,070 a week ago and 239,411,485 on February 7, 1936. Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States were 22,370,556 bushels compared with 23,572,067 in the previous week and 27,275,891 last year.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, December.
 2. Men's Factory Clothing Industry and Clothing Contractors, 1935.
 3. Statistics on Gross Margin in Retail Trade.
 4. The Rubber Industry, 1935.
 5. Production of Leather Footwear, December.
 6. Summary of Trade of Canada, December.
 7. Car Loadings.
 8. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada, November.
 9. Changes in the Value of Wholesale Trade, December.
 10. The Awning, Tent and Sail Industry, 1935.
 11. The Prepared Breakfast Foods Industry, 1935.
 12. Production and Sales of Radio Receiving Sets, Third Quarter, 1936.
 13. The Mica Industry, 1935.
 14. Primary Iron and Steel Industry, 1935.
 15. Price Movements, January.
 16. Changes in the Value of Country General Store Sales, December.
 17. Cement, Clay and Lime Production, November.
 18. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, November.
 19. Feldspar and Salt Production, November.
 20. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production and Gasoline Sales, November.
 21. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange.
 22. World Trade in Wheat, Calendar Years, 1926-1935.
 23. Canadian Grain Statistics.
 24. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, November.
 25. Summary of Exports of Canadian Grains and Flour, January.
 26. Manufactures of the Non-Ferrous Metals, 1935.
 27. Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals, 1935.
 28. Chemicals and Allied Products, 1935.
 29. Production of Butter and Cheese, January; Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, February 1.
 30. Cold Storage Holdings of Apples and Small Fruits, February 1.
 31. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Fish, February 1.
 32. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
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