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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

MINING, METALLURGICAL AND CHEMICAL BRANCH

OTTAWA-CANADA

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MONTHLY REPORT

ASBESTOS PRODUCTION IN CANADA - AUGUST, 1936.

Asbestos shipments by Canadian producers during August amounted to 25,128 tons as compared with 27,749 tons in the preceding month and 23,153 tons in August, 1935, according to a statement just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Shipments during the eight months ending August totalled 173,258 tons; this represented an increase of 42.7 per cent over the tonnage shipped in the corresponding months of 1935.

Customs' records show that Canada exported 24,738 tons of asbestos in August; during July 26,456 tons were exported. Shipments to the United States accounted for 88.0 per cent of the August exportations as against 68.6 per cent in July.

Asbestos products imported into Canada in August were valued at \$83,328 or 1.3 per cent above the preceding month's valuation. Receipts of brake and clutch lining in August were appraised at \$15,509; the July imports were worth \$25,407. Importations of asbestos packing into Canada in August amounted to 12,048 pounds at \$4,644; in the preceding month 17,926 pounds worth \$7,581 were imported. The value of other asbestos products imported in August rose 28.3 per cent to \$63,175; Great Britain accounted for 68.1 per cent of these imports, the United States, 29.6 per cent, British South Africa, 1.6 per cent and Austria, Germany and Belgium, the remainder.

PRODUCTION OF ASBESTOS IN CANADA (short tons)

Month	1936 (a)		1935		1934	
	As- bestos	(b) By- products	As- bestos	(b) By- products	As- bestos	(b) By- products
January	17,016	37	10,521	31	8,293	108
February	17,038	...	11,861	46	9,028	2
March	16,225	187	11,833	98	12,318	451
April	19,605	390	14,723	308	10,350	324
May	27,361	599	18,589	410	12,847	599
June	23,136	568	15,338	238	13,382	403
July	27,749	292	15,420	526	11,746	594
August	25,128	170	23,153	329	15,530	720
September .....	...	...	20,373	196	14,450	323
October .....	...	...	27,144	486	17,939	571
November .....	...	...	25,565	226	19,742	369
December .....	...	...	15,947	131	10,355	208
TOTAL - Calendar Year .....	...	...	210,467	3,025	155,980	4,672
TOTAL-- Eight months ending August...173,258		2,243	121,438	1,986	93,494	3,201

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Sand, gravel, etc.

Average prices prevailing at Quebec asbestos mines at the end of August (tax and bags included) as quoted in the Metal and Mineral Markets, were as follows:-

Crude No. 1	\$ 550 per ton	Shingle stocks	\$45 - \$75 per ton
Crude No. 2	\$ 200 - \$225 per ton	Paper stocks	\$32.50 - \$37.50 per ton
Spinning fibres	\$ 90 - \$150 per ton	Cement stocks	\$19 - \$23 per ton
Magnesia and compressed sheet fibres	\$100 - \$110 per ton	Floats	\$16 - \$18.50 per ton
		Shorts	\$11 - \$14.50 per ton

Imports of asbestos, raw and fibre, into Great Britain, July and August, 1936.

	J U L Y		A U G U S T	
	short ton	£	short ton	£
From - Union of South Africa	1,182	15,297	1,253	16,588
Southern Rhodesia	1,451	31,388	1,480	30,407
Other British countries	1,295	13,260	1,105	15,769
Foreign countries	101	1,999	304	4,110
TOTAL	4,029	61,944	4,142	66,874



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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the economy in 1964. It shows that the economy was in a state of expansion, with a rise in output and employment. The main reasons for this were a rise in government expenditure and a rise in private investment. The report also shows that the inflation rate was low, which was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in productivity and a fall in the money wage rate.

2. The second part of the report deals with the foreign trade of the country. It shows that the trade balance was in surplus, which was due to a rise in exports and a fall in imports. The report also shows that the foreign exchange reserves were high, which was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in exports and a fall in imports.

3. The third part of the report deals with the financial position of the country. It shows that the government had a surplus, which was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in government revenue and a fall in government expenditure. The report also shows that the private sector had a surplus, which was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in private investment and a fall in private saving.

Year	Output	Employment	Inflation	Trade Balance	Financial Position
1960	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1961	102.5	101.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
1962	105.0	103.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1963	107.5	105.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
1964	110.0	107.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
1965	112.5	110.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
1966	115.0	112.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
1967	117.5	115.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
1968	120.0	117.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
1969	122.5	120.0	4.5	4.5	4.5
1970	125.0	122.5	5.0	5.0	5.0

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the outlook for the future. It shows that the economy is expected to continue to expand, with a rise in output and employment. The main reasons for this are a rise in government expenditure and a rise in private investment. The report also shows that the inflation rate is expected to remain low, which is due to a combination of factors, including a rise in productivity and a fall in the money wage rate.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the foreign trade of the country. It shows that the trade balance is expected to remain in surplus, which is due to a rise in exports and a fall in imports. The report also shows that the foreign exchange reserves are expected to remain high, which is due to a combination of factors, including a rise in exports and a fall in imports.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the financial position of the country. It shows that the government is expected to remain in surplus, which is due to a combination of factors, including a rise in government revenue and a fall in government expenditure. The report also shows that the private sector is expected to remain in surplus, which is due to a combination of factors, including a rise in private investment and a fall in private saving.