

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. IV - No. 87

Ottawa, Saturday, September 12, 1936.

Each of the six factors except wholesale prices showing advances, the Economic Index reached a new high point at 115.7. Gains of 1 p.c. and 15 p.c. were shown over the preceding week and the same week of 1935, respectively.

The economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed an increase of 1 p.c. over the preceding week. Each of the six major factors except wholesale prices showed gains in this comparison. The net result was that the economic index rose to a new high point for the period of observation.

A constructive factor was the further advance in the index of carloadings which advanced to the highest point since early in 1931. The marked activity in the freight movement was in part due to the early harvest and the movement of western grain. A slight recession was shown in the index of wholesale prices. Reaction has now been recorded for two weeks following the substantial advance in July and the first part of August. Grain prices receded in the week of September 5. The price of wheat averaged only fractionally lower than in the preceding week. The recession in oats and barley was of greater proportions. Cattle prices were slightly higher at Toronto, while bacon hogs declined from \$9.00 per cwt. to \$8.97. Tin and zinc recorded gains on the New York metal market while copper, lead and silver were unchanged. Strength in copper, lead and tin carried the Canadian index for non-ferrous metals from 69.4 to 69.6.

Following recessions for two weeks, the price of high-grade bond prices advanced to a new high level. The bid quotation for the 1947-57,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. Dominion Government bond was  $112\frac{3}{4}$  against  $112\frac{5}{8}$  on August 20. The 1950-55, 3 p.c. bond was from  $102\frac{1}{8}$  to  $102\frac{1}{4}$ . The average yield of the issues used in this index was 2.97 p.c. as compared with 2.99 for the preceding week. The index of yields receded from 63.2 to 62.8 and the inverted index of bond yields consequently moved up from 158.2 to 159.2. Common stock prices showed a slight gain in the week of September 3, but no major trend has developed since the early part of May. The index of 112 stocks stood at 120.9 compared with 119.4. Each of the industrial groups except the oil stocks were either maintained or showed advances. The index of 19 power and traction stocks advanced from 66.4 to 67.1. Bank clearings were in large amount in the week ended September 3. The adjusted index showed a gain of 4.3 p.c. over the preceding week. A relatively slight gain was also shown in the number of shares traded on the stock exchanges.

Comparison with the same week of 1935

The economic index has shown a marked advance since the early part of June, widening the gap over the same period of 1935. The index in the week under review was 115.7 against 100.6 in the same week of last year, a gain of 15 p.c. Each of the six major factors recorded important gains in this comparison. The index of carloadings advanced no less than 17.4 p.c. The disparity is partly due to the earlier movement of grain in the western division. The gain in the first 35 weeks of the year was more than 52,000 cars, the total having been 1,550,000 cars. The lead in wholesale prices over the same period of last year has been somewhat reduced by the recessions of the last two weeks, but the index was 5.4 p.c. higher. The steady gain in high-grade bond prices since the first of the year has resulted in a marked gain over the same period of last year. The inverted index of bond yields now stands about 17 p.c. higher than in the first week of September, 1935, when considerable decline was in progress. The index of common stock prices was more than 24 p.c. higher than in the week of September 5, 1935. The advance in 112 stocks was from 97.3 to 120.9. Each of the groups in the official classification recorded advances in this comparison.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components  
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clearings <sup>3</sup>	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index <sup>4</sup>
Sept. 7, 1935	72.3	71.6	135.9	102.8	97.3	85.1	100.6
Aug. 29, 1936	84.2	75.6	158.2	106.8	119.4	127.4	114.4
Sept. 5, 1936	84.9	75.5	159.2	111.4	120.9	140.0	115.7

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index. 2. Cost of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds derived by taking the reciprocal of the Bureau's index of bond yields. 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 economic index is based on the six major factors shown above, weighted inversely as the standard deviation from the long-term trend of each. The index is designed to measure fluctuations, the weighted trends of the six factors neutralizing each other.

### Prosperity in the United Kingdom

Extending the advance of the last four years, industrial activity in the United Kingdom reached a new high point in the current period. The Board of Trade index for the second quarter represented a greater volume of industrial production than in any similar period since the index was first compiled. The index on the base of 1930 was 123.6 against 111.5 in the same quarter of 1935. Unemployment has been reduced from month to month until the number of employees out of work has now reached what may be described as normal proportions. In Great Britain there has been a rise of 520,000 in the number of insured workers in employment.

Broadly speaking the producers of goods which the economist calls "comforts" i.e. goods that are neither necessities nor luxuries (motor cars and electrical appliances are the two outstanding examples) and the building trades have fared best in the recovery. British industry was able to take advantage of the substantial progress in evolving more economical and more efficient methods of production, the use of which had been stimulated by the spur of depression.

Sixteen of the eighteen factors, presented in the table and chart, showed increases in July over the same month of last year.

The Economic Situation in the United Kingdom

	July 1935	July 1936	Inc. + Dec. -
	Indexes, 1930=100		Per Cent
Industrial production (Quarterly)	111.5	123.6	+10.9
Employment	105.9	111.2	+ 5.0
Iron and steel output	131.6	139.6	+21.3
Copper available for manufacture	145.6	222.4	+52.7
Saleable coal raised	85.9	89.5	+ 4.2
Raw cotton delivered to mills	125.5	130.8	+10.6
Rayon yarn and waste produced	268.5	339.7	+26.5
Crude rubber available for manufacture	100.6	92.4	-14.9
Motor spirit entered for home consumption	151.4	157.0	+ 3.7
Building plans approved for dwelling houses	183.6	171.1	- 6.8
Electricity generated	133.7	154.3	+15.4
External trade			
Net imports	71.8	79.0	+11.1
British exports	76.5	84.2	+10.1
Net imports of raw materials	85.9	98.9	+15.1
Shipping - Tonnage of vessels cleared	94.7	95.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale prices	88.1	93.6	+ 6.2
Postal receipts	100.4	105.6	+ 5.2
Bank clearings	111.0	117.5	+ 5.9

Source: Board of Trade Journal, August 27, 1936

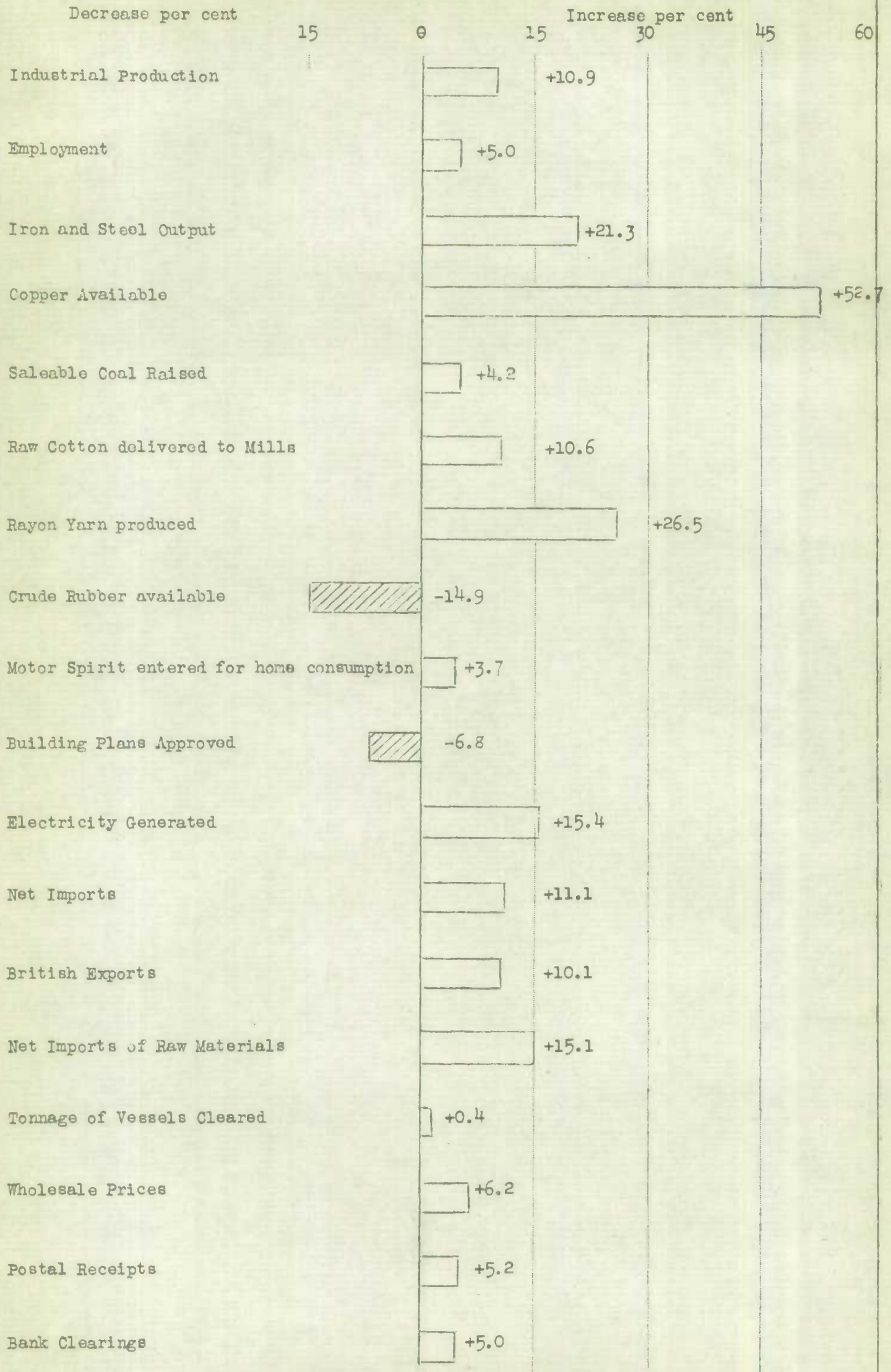
### Mineral Production in the First Half of 1936

The total value of the mineral output during the first six months of 1936 amounted to \$165,432,000. This amount surpasses that of any preceding corresponding period in the history of mining in Canada and was greater than that of the first six months of 1935 by 19 per cent. Gains over 1935 were general for all groups, but the increase in the value of metal production was almost entirely responsible for the new high record.

Gold production was worth \$62,099,000 compared with \$52,934,000 last year; nickel \$21,479,000 compared with \$16,071,000, and the total value of metallics was \$121,848,000 compared with \$100,333,000. Fuels amounted to \$28,102,000 as against \$25,563,000, and other non-metallic \$6,006,000 compared with \$5,072,000. Structural materials accounted for \$3,726,000 compared with \$7,378,000.

Ontario metallics represented \$79,209,000, British Columbia \$20,635,000, Quebec \$14,664,000, Manitoba \$3,697,000, Saskatchewan \$2,321,000, Yukon \$567,000, Nova Scotia \$177,000, Northwest Territories \$77,000 and Alberta \$526. Coal was produced in Nova Scotia to the value of \$9,853,000, Alberta \$6,530,000, British Columbia \$2,814,000, Saskatchewan \$652,000, New Brunswick \$536,000, Manitoba \$6,700, Yukon \$2,236.

The Economic Situation in the United Kingdom  
in July 1936 compared with July 1935.





### Leather Footwear Production

There were 1,666,578 pairs of leather footwear produced in Canada in July as compared with 1,721,182 in June and 1,728,192 in July last year. This is the third consecutive month which has recorded a decrease from the corresponding month of 1935. Footwear produced during the 7 months ended July totalled 12,708,662 pairs compared with 12,392,432 in the same period last year.

---

### Stocks of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Stocks of Canadian unmanufactured tobacco on hand in Canada at the end of June amounted to 70,903,085 lb., and imported tobaccos 8,997,235. This compares with 64,013,689 of Canadian and 12,414,902 of imported tobaccos on hand on the same date last year.

---

### Commodities in August

A gradual advance in the general wholesale commodity price level beginning early in June received a set-back in the second week of August. During the intervening period, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index had advanced from 71.8 to 76.3, the most important movement since the initial impetus of recovery sent prices upward in the spring months of 1933. A minor reaction in the last three weeks of August carried the index back to 75.6. One of the noteworthy features of the midsummer advance was the improvement in farm product price levels relative to the general level of wholesale prices. For the first week of August the farm product index was 74.5 as compared with 76.3 for the general index representing the closest degree of proximity between these two series since the first quarter of 1930.

---

### Cost of Living in August

An acceleration in the rate of increase in food prices caused the cost of living index to mount from 80.5 for July to 81.2 for August. The food group jumped from 72.6 to 74.7, the sharpest rise since August 1933 when prices first commenced to register definite signs of recovery. Higher quotations were reported for a wide range of foods including meats, eggs, butter, cheese, bread, flour, potatoes, and canned vegetables. No changes of any consequence were recorded for other budgetary groups.

---

### Feldspar Production

Shipments of feldspar by Canadian producers totalled 2,565 tons in June as compared with 1,229 in May and 1,907 in June last year. Ground feldspar imports in June consisted of 99 tons from United States. In the previous month 51 tons were brought from that country.

---

### Salt Production

Commercial salt shipments by Canadian producers in June amounted to 19,257 tons compared with 27,016 in May and 16,510 in June last year. Exports of salt totalled 297 tons in June compared with 253 in the previous month. Salt imports rose to 12,589 tons in June compared with 10,136 in May. The United States supplied 28.8 per cent of the June import, Spain 25.1, Great Britain 23.9, British West Indies 19.4 and Newfoundland 2.8.

---

### Cement Production

Portland cement shipments by Canadian producers advanced to 559,321 barrels in June from the May total of 418,839 and the June 1935 shipments of 434,706 barrels. During the first six months of 1936 shipments totalled 1,629,941 barrels, or 22.6 per cent above the same period of 1935. Custom's records show that 4,250 barrels of cement were exported in June as compared with 8,198 in May. Imports amounted to 4,453 barrels compared with 6,333.

---

### Production of Lime

Canadian shipments of lime in June totalled 38,294 tons as compared with 39,239 in May and 32,769 in June, 1935. Shipments during the six months ending June 1936 advanced to 204,097 from last year. Exports of lime declined to 1,374 from the May total of 1,523.



### Clay Products

Canadian producers reported sales of clay and clay products to the value of \$343,591 in June, as against \$306,825 in May and \$317,127 in June, 1935. Sales during the first six months of 1936 had a value of \$1,260,291, an increase of 9.5 per cent over the same period of 1935. Clay and clay products were exported to the value of \$41,168 in the latest month as compared with \$31,246 in May. Imports were appraised at \$623,875 compared with \$677,551 in May. The import from Great Britain was 54.7 per cent of the total, United States 35.7.

---

### Gypsum Production in June

Production of gypsum in June amounted to 136,537 tons compared with 76,634 produced in May and 75,707 in June, 1935. During the six months ending June, 266,271 tons were produced compared with 172,010 a year ago.

---

### Asbestos Production in June

Canadian producers reported shipments of 23,136 tons of asbestos in June as compared with 27,361 in May and 15,338 in June, 1935. During the first six months of the current year, 120,381 tons of Canadian asbestos were shipped, an increase of 45 per cent over the tonnage shipped a year ago.

---

### Wood-Using Industries

Total production of the wood-using industries in Canada in 1934 was valued at \$57,861,000, an increase of five million dollars over the previous year. There were two thousand establishments employing over 25,000 persons.

With 801 plants, Ontario accounted for 50.5 per cent of the total production in 1934. The 678 establishments in Quebec produced 23.7 per cent. In British Columbia, 189 plants produced 10.3 per cent, followed by Alberta's 37 establishments with 4.1 per cent and Manitoba's 79 plants with 3.7. There were 122 plants in Nova Scotia, 54 in New Brunswick, 26 in Saskatchewan and 13 in Prince Edward Island, accounting for 3.3 per cent, 3.2, 0.8 and 0.3 per cent, respectively.

This wood-using group does not include every industry into which wood enters as a raw material, but only those producing commodities whose chief component is wood. Even if the almost universal use of paper made of wood is disregarded, it is difficult to find any form of industrial activity in which wood is not used directly or indirectly.

---

### Pickles and Preserved Vegetables

Canada's imports of canned vegetables were valued at \$20,471 in July as compared with \$28,131 in July last year. The amount from the United States was worth \$13,139, followed by France with \$2,544. Imports of pickles and sauces were worth \$36,116 as against \$28,465, of which \$20,398 came from the United Kingdom and \$10,167 from United States. Among the domestic exports of pickles and canned vegetables were 627,644 lb. of canned beans valued at \$24,684, 3,075,964 lb. of tomato paste, pulp and puree at \$131,669, other canned tomatoes, 554,970 lb. at \$22,830, and other canned vegetables 363,817 at \$27,322. In all cases the United Kingdom was the leading purchaser, and in the case of tomato paste the only buyer. Newfoundland was another leading purchaser.

---

### Fresh Fruits

Imports of fresh fruits in July were of the value of \$1,797,641, an increase of \$486,910 over July last year. The total from the United States was \$1,487,398 and Jamaica \$236,335. There were 3,226,555 lb. of apricots, quinces, etc., 581,779 of bananas, 99,199 of cherries, 1,883,078 of grape fruit, 511,823 of grapes, 35,808 boxes of lemons, 4,525,151 lb. of muskmelons and cantaloupes, 409,291 of oranges, etc., 2,006,650 of peaches, 1,699,286 of pears, 2,448,841 of plums and prunes and 18,358 of strawberries.

Domestic exports of fresh fruits were valued at \$74,883 compared with \$78,957, shipments to United States totalling \$56,569 and United Kingdom \$17,182. Fresh strawberries was the leading item, the amount being 862,100 lb. at \$67,843.

---



Imports from Empire Countries in July

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire.....	\$16,846,972	\$18,321,409	+1,474,437	+ 8.8
Australia .....	1,248,283	1,596,150	+ 347,867	+ 27.9
British Guiana .....	518,928	406,076	- 112,852	- 21.7
British India .....	566,284	568,723	+ 2,439	+ 0.4
British S. Africa ...	252,530	195,294	- 57,236	- 22.7
British W. Indies ...	1,834,584	2,293,319	+ 458,735	+ 25.0
Irish Free State ....	19,318	4,969	- 14,349	- 74.3
Newfoundland .....	189,868	406,071	+ 216,203	+113.9
New Zealand .....	146,974	461,186	+ 314,212	+213.8
United Kingdom .....	10,469,659	10,606,404	+ 136,745	+ 1.3

Imports from Foreign Countries in July

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
Foreign Countries ....	\$31,567,425	\$35,499,495	+3,932,070	+ 12.5
Argentina .....	322,558	332,565	+ 10,007	+ 3.1
Belgium .....	373,474	467,029	+ 93,555	+ 25.0
Brazil .....	96,850	73,504	- 23,346	- 24.1
China .....	187,332	349,674	+ 162,342	+ 86.7
Colombia .....	385,575	302,526	- 83,049	- 21.5
Cuba .....	31,481	21,797	- 9,684	- 47.5
France .....	537,575	582,056	+ 44,481	+ 8.3
Germany .....	767,660	1,074,971	+ 307,311	+ 40.0
Italy .....	217,782	31,680	- 186,102	- 85.5
Japan .....	359,560	371,328	+ 11,768	+ 3.3
Mexico .....	24,060	15,935	- 8,125	- 34.8
Netherlands .....	349,989	359,801	+ 9,812	+ 2.8
Norway .....	83,173	65,121	- 18,052	- 21.7
Spain .....	85,668	106,107	+ 20,439	+ 23.9
Sweden .....	155,951	209,513	+ 53,562	+ 34.3
United States .....	26,314,523	29,504,336	+3,189,813	+ 12.1

Imports from Empire Countries in Four Months Ending July

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire .....	\$61,621,673	\$66,803,784	+5,182,111	+ 8.4
Australia .....	3,227,610	3,292,735	+ 65,125	+ 2.0
British Guiana .....	2,018,209	1,848,458	- 169,751	- 8.4
British India .....	2,263,551	2,947,953	+ 684,402	+ 30.2
British S. Africa ....	1,570,614	399,038	-1,171,576	- 74.6
British W. Indies ....	5,258,406	6,931,426	+1,673,020	+ 31.8
Irish F. State .....	27,787	20,279	- 7,508	- 27.0
Newfoundland .....	466,066	939,793	+ 473,727	+101.6
New Zealand .....	1,185,044	1,789,059	+ 604,015	+ 51.0
United Kingdom .....	39,877,966	42,541,094	+2,663,128	+ 6.7

Imports from Foreign Countries in Four Months Ending July

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
Foreign Countries ....	\$124,700,862	\$145,953,096	+21,252,234	+ 17.0
Argentina .....	1,153,556	1,219,395	+ 65,839	+ 5.7
Belgium .....	1,447,229	1,963,400	+ 516,251	+ 35.7
Brazil .....	344,296	256,662	- 87,634	- 25.5
China .....	1,121,493	1,337,129	+ 215,636	+ 19.2
Colombia .....	1,386,566	1,542,551	+ 155,985	+ 11.2
Cuba .....	238,462	273,198	+ 34,736	+ 14.6
France .....	2,077,709	2,134,154	+ 56,445	+ 2.7
Germany .....	2,977,458	3,504,539	+ 527,081	+ 17.7
Italy .....	643,845	86,147	- 557,698	- 86.6
Japan .....	1,326,875	1,307,647	- 19,228	- 1.4
Mexico .....	466,532	304,564	- 161,968	- 34.7
Netherlands .....	1,493,612	1,666,759	+ 173,147	+ 11.6
Norway .....	320,729	220,940	- 99,789	- 31.1
Spain .....	364,890	447,845	+ 82,955	+ 22.7
Sweden .....	611,167	644,200	+ 33,033	+ 5.4
United States .....	103,989,146	123,288,876	+19,299,730	+ 18.6



### August Employment Situation

Employment at the beginning of August showed further improvement, continuing the moderately forward movement that has characterized the industrial situation in the last four months. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,796 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 998,564 persons, as compared with 938,338 at July 1.

The experience of the years, 1921-1935, shows that employment usually though not invariably gains at the beginning of August, there being, on the average a fractional increase in the index. The advance at the latest date rather exceeded this average, increase so that the Aug. 1 index, after correction for seasonal influences, very slightly advanced, standing when adjusted at 101.1, as compared with 100.9 in the preceding month.

For Aug. 1, 1935, 9,307 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 949,940 persons, while in the preceding month they had had 934,633 employees. The gain then had occurred mainly in manufacturing, construction and maintenance and transportation.

Activity increased in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while there were moderate reductions in personnel in Quebec. Employment in all five economic areas was in greater volume than at the same date in any of the last four years.

---

### Asbestos Products Industry

There was a decided improvement indicated in Canadian asbestos production during 1935. The output of all grades of the mineral totalled 210,467 short tons valued at \$7,054,614 as compared with 155,900 tons worth \$4,936,326 in the preceding year. The asbestos mines and mills in 1935 provided employment for 2,072 persons.

---

### Cement Industry

Finally revised figures show that shipments from Canadian cement plants during 1935 totalled 3,643,086 barrels valued at \$5,580,043 as compared with 3,783,226 worth \$5,667,946 in 1934 and 3,007,432 at \$4,536,935 in 1933. The 1935 production, compared with 1934, represents a decrease of 3.6 per cent in quantity and 1.6 in value.

---

### Electric Railways of Canada

The traffic of electric street and suburban railways in Canada continued to increase during 1935 although the improvement over 1934 was not as great as the increase of 1934 traffic over 1933. Total fare passengers carried during the year amounted to 600,728,313, as against 595,143,903 in 1934 and 585,385,094 in 1933. This, however, was less than the 1932 total and also less than for any previous year during the past decade. The outstanding increase was made in Hamilton where the number of passengers increased from 12,413,821 in 1934 and 11,900,637 in 1933 to 17,267,897 passengers in 1935. Improved business conditions in Hamilton, restriction on competing taxis, and a reduction in the cash fare on January 16, 1935, from 7 cents to 5 cents were responsible for this improvement of 39 per cent. Total revenues of all systems increased from \$40,048,136 in 1934 to \$40,442,320 and, with a reduction in operating expenses from \$28,036,754 to \$28,009,013, net operating revenues were increased by \$421,925, or from \$12,011,382 to \$12,433,307.

---

### Exports of Refined Sugar

The export of refined sugar in July amounted to 1,150,600 lb. as against 208,800 in the same month last year. The United States was the leading purchaser with 987,300 lb., followed by Newfoundland with 88,600, Trinidad 36,100, Smaller British West Indies 19,800, British Guiana 8,400, Barbados 8,200 and Bermuda 2,200.

---

### Rubber Exports

Exports of rubber in July were valued at \$1,151,472 compared with \$1,119,124 in July last year. The big item was pneumatic tire casings. These went to 73 markets, amounting to 58,490 valued at \$552,097 compared with 74,290 at \$630,729 last year. There were 187,921 pairs of canvas shoes with rubber soles valued at \$91,558 compared with 193,475 at \$113,650, mainly to the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

---



## Vegetable Oils

Vegetable oil imports were valued at \$843,490 in July, a decrease of \$342,096 from the same month last year. Imports from the United States were valued at \$236,914, United Kingdom \$207,882, China \$118,803, Straits Settlements \$82,719, France \$53,006, Philippines \$50,775, Nigeria \$22,780, Netherlands \$21,487, Spain \$14,769 and Ceylon \$13,386. Domestic exports of vegetable oils amounted to \$9,314 compared with \$24,420, of which \$6,515 went to the United States and \$1,739 to United Kingdom.

## Imports of Coffee

Imports of green coffee in July amounted to 3,344,342 lb. compared with 2,369,266 in July, 1935. There were 15 supplying countries, of which British East Africa led with 1,076,771 lb., Colombia 972,097, Jamaica 493,329, Brazil 325,815, United Kingdom 155,608, Costa Rica 106,923, Trinidad and Tobago 54,400, Mexico 50,164 and Venezuela 48,304.

## Tea Imports

Tea imports at 2,265,466 lb. in July were 823,533 lower than in July last year. Ceylon led as a source of supply with 1,013,786 lb., British India 344,542, Japan 163,851, China 30,480 and Hong Kong 19,303.

## Farm Implements and Machinery

Substantial increases in the import of cream separators, harvesters, combination harvesters and threshers, ploughs and parts, threshing machine separators and internal combustion traction engines for farm purposes were responsible for the increase of \$441,956 in the import of farm machinery in July. The July import was valued at \$1,036,411 as compared with \$594,455 last year. The total from the United States was \$974,834 and from the United Kingdom \$24,375.

## July Imports of Lumber and Timber

July imports of lumber and timber amounted to 7,882,000 feet as compared with 5,247,000 a year ago. United States supplied 7,830,000 feet. White ash, cedar, Douglas fir, gumwood, mahogany, oak, southern, yellow or pitch pine, white pine, redwood and walnut were the main varieties.

## Food in Cold Storage

Stocks of dairy and poultry products in cold storage on September 1 were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: Creamery butter 50,910,640 (52,646,831) lb., dairy butter 312,728 (803,431), cheese 33,934,665 (34,840,619), cold storage eggs 10,435,193 (10,353,874) doz., frozen eggs 5,209,832 (4,238,481) lb., concentrated whole milk products 14,158,988 (14,627,777), concentrated milk by-products 2,277,396 (3,940,533), poultry 3,725,015 (2,232,036).

Stocks of meat and fish: Pork 27,851,096 (22,046,008) lb., lard 2,300,107 (3,232,430) lb., beef 12,762,427 (9,567,792), veal 3,814,897 (2,087,201), mutton and lamb 764,611 (830,023), poultry 3,725,015 (2,232,036), fish, fresh and frozen 23,761,691 (20,232,452), fish smoked, dried, pickled or salted 6,562,786 (5,356,468).

## Production of Butter and Cheese

The production of creamery butter in Canada during August amounted to 31,506,239 pounds, as against 32,946,849 in August, 1935, representing a decrease of 4.4 per cent. The cumulative production for the seven months ending with August was 172,712,745 pounds compared with 167,385,067 in the same period of 1935, an increase of 3.2 per cent.

Cheese production reached a total of 18,585,275 pounds compared with 17,767,168, an increase of 2.5 per cent. The cumulative production of cheese amounted to 72,619,513 lb. compared with 68,920,990 last year.



### August Export of Wheat

The August export of wheat at 21,157,268 bushels was over half a million bushels short of the export a year ago but the value at \$20,853,825 was over three million dollars higher. The export in August 1935 was 21,698,284 bushels valued at \$17,603,968. The average value per bushel was 81.1 cents but in August, 1936, it was 98.4 cents.

The export of wheat during the first five months of the present fiscal year was 106,722,688 bushels valued at \$89,184,644 compared with 54,368,235 bushels at \$44,335,187 in the same period last year. During the twelve months ending August the export was 231,478,633 bushels at \$193,426,432 as against 151,363,519 at \$123,163,230 in the previous twelve months.

---

### August Export of Wheat Flour

The August export of wheat flour amounted to 387,728 barrels valued at \$1,590,643 on an average export price of about \$4.12 per barrel. A year ago the quantity was 376,562 barrels at \$1,405,278, the average price being \$3.73. During the first five months of the present fiscal year the export was 1,992,619 barrels at \$7,895,909 compared with 1,861,483 barrels at \$7,067,067 in the same period last year.

---

### Yield of Principal Grain Crops

The wheat production of Canada in 1936, according to the first estimate, is 232,973,000 bushels. Of this amount 220,903,000 bushels are spring wheat and 12,070,000 bushels fall wheat. The spring wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces amounts to ~~216,000,000~~ bushels. The drought of 1936 was evidently more extensive and severe than any previously recorded and caused an even greater reduction in spring wheat yields than the combined effects of rust, drought and frost in 1935. The records must be searched back to 1919 before a lower total wheat production for the Dominion is found and in that year, the seeded acreage was only three-quarters of the 1936 level. The 1936 yield per acre is the lowest in 29 years of continuous annual records. The 1936 crop, however, is very high in grade and quality, partially offsetting the diminished production.

The other grain crops also suffered large reductions in comparison with the 1935 figures, but an increased acreage of flaxseed more than offset the lower yield per acre. The 1936 production of oats is estimated at 274,463,000 bushels, nearly 120 million bushels under the 1935 figures. Barley production in 1936 is given as 74,376,000 bushels, about 8½ million less than in 1935. The quality of the oats and barley harvested in 1936 will be generally poorer than in 1935. The fall rye crop of 1936 is placed at 3,781,000 bushels and spring rye at 1,201,000, both far below average and the 1935 figures. With the flaxseed acreage climbing steadily back to previous levels, production in 1936 is estimated at 1,855,000 bushels compared with 1,471,600 in 1935.

The main crop of hay and clover escaped the full brunt of summer drought and the 1936 production is placed at 13,619,000 tons compared with 14,060,000 a year ago. Large increases in the Maritimes, Quebec and British Columbia were not quite sufficient to offset the declines in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

---

### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending August 28 amounted to 15,613,883 bushels as compared with 10,787,812 in the previous week and 4,802,509 in the same week last year. Total marketings from August 1 to August 28 were 34,303,409 bushels compared with 10,181,851 in the same period last year.

Overseas export clearances of wheat for the week of September 4 amounted to 3,449,320 bushels and imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond 1,251,000. In the same week last year overseas export clearances totalled 1,245,807 bushels and United States imports 514,000. From August 1 to September 4 clearances totalled 18,279,517 bushels and United States imports 6,817,000, as compared with 9,139,905 and 4,129,533, bushels respectively.

Canadian wheat in store on September 4 amounted to 147,347,363 bushels including 14,441,999 in rail transit. This compares with a visible of 135,170,109 in the previous week and 198,121,468 in the same week last year; no rail transit wheat is included in the last two amounts. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 19,019,085 bushels compared with 18,309,313 and 17,962,653. There were 3,991,282 bushels in lake transit.

---



Reports Issued During the Week

1. Wood-Using Industries in Canada, 1934.
2. Asbestos Production, June.
3. Gypsum Production, June.
4. Canada's Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries, July.
5. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
6. Production of Butter and Cheese, August, and Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, September 1, 1936.
7. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Fish, September 1.
8. Cold Storage Stocks of Apples and Small Fruits, September 1.
9. Imports of Lumber, July.
10. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, July.
11. Imports of Coffee and Tea, July.
12. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, July.
13. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, July.
13. Imports and Exports of Pickles and Preserved Fruits, July.
14. First Estimate of Yield of Principal Grain Crops, Hay and Clover and Alfalfa, and Condition of Late-sown crops, Canada.
15. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
16. Cement, Clay Products and Lime, June.
17. Feldspar and Salt Production, June.
18. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
19. Price Movements, August.
20. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco on Hand at June 30.
21. Production of Leather Footwear, July.
22. The Mineral Production of Canada during the Six Months ending June, 1936.
23. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.



STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010730174