

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. IV - No. 38.

Ottawa, Saturday, September 19, 1936.



Economic Index moved up 1.2 p.c. over the preceding week, and 18.5 p.c. over the same week of 1935. Four of the components showed advances over the preceding week, while substantial gains were shown in each of the of the six major factors over the same week of 1935

The economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced to a new high point at 117.1 in the week of September 12. In the preceding week the standing was 115.7, a gain of 1.2 p.c. being indicated. Four of the six major factors recorded gains, wholesale prices being unchanged and bank clearings recording a decline of 4.4 p.c. Marked gains were shown in carloadings and advances of importance were also recorded in inverted bond yields and common stock prices.

A further gain was shown in carloadings in the 36th week of the year. The index rose to 91.6, a new high point since 1931. The early movement of grain in the western division again accounted for the excellent showing. Wholesale prices were maintained on balance in the second week of September. Grain prices recovered with the exception of oats, the average price for No. 1 northern wheat being 100 3/8 against 96 5/8 in the preceding week. Live stock prices at Toronto showed recession. On the metal markets of New York tin showed advance while other metals were maintained. Firmness in copper, lead, tin and zinc moved the Canadian index for non-ferrous metals from 69.6 to 70.1.

High-grade bonds continued strong in the week under review, a slight gain being shown. Following the marked advance of the first seven months of the year Dominion bonds have remained comparatively steady since the week of August 19. The bid quotation for the 3 p.c. 1950-55 Dominion government bond was 101 1/2 on September 11 against 102 1/2 on September 4. Common stock prices were strong in the week of September 10, but advances were recorded in each of the groups of the official classification except oils and beverages. The gain in the industrial index was more than two points. The index of 19 power and traction stocks advanced from 67.1 to 68.2. The increase in the index of 20 miscellaneous industrial stocks was more than 20 points. Stocks showing pronounced gains during the week included Dominion Textile, Gypsum, International Nickel and Moore. The adjusted index of bank clearings dropped 4.4 p.c. while marked increase was shown in the number of shares traded.

Comparison with the week of September 14, 1935

Owing in part to the marked advance of the last three months, the economic index now shows a significant lead over the same week of 1935. The standing was 117.1 against 98.8, a gain of 18 1/2 p.c. Each of the six major factors contributed to the increase. The index of carloadings advanced 30.8 p.c., the high level of the railway freight movement being a feature of the current period. Wholesale prices were 4.4 p.c. higher than in the same week of 1935. The gain in inverted bond yields was accentuated in the week of September 11, due to the declining tendency during September of last year. The index of bank clearings showed a gain of 7 p.c. and the number of shares traded recorded a much greater percentage increase. The gain in common stock prices was 24 p.c. The advance last week added somewhat to the lead over the same period of 1935.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings ¹	Wholesale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields ²	Bank Clearings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index ⁴
Sept. 14, 1935	70.0	72.3	132.6	99.5	98.7	95.3	98.8
Sept. 5, 1936	84.9	75.5	159.2	111.4	120.9	140.0	115.7
Sept. 12, 1936	91.6	75.5	159.7	106.5	122.4	207.0	117.1

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.

Money Rates in Other Countries

An examination of money rates serves to exemplify the relatively advantageous position of countries outside the gold bloc. Financial recovery in France has been retarded by serious losses of gold, poor response to government bond issues and the growing fear of socialization of industry. The private discount rate at Paris stood at 5.6 p.c. A rise in prices seems inevitable. Current events in Spain naturally have an unsettling effect on neighbouring countries.

Sterling remains relatively steady, affected slightly by seasonal purchases of commodities in America. Conditions were very comfortable on the London market during August. Bankers' acceptances, 3 months, were down to 0.58 p.c. a decline of .07 from the level of August 1935 and reached a rate parity with Treasury bills. Day-to-day money remained the same at .75 per annum.

The Ethiopian expansion has had an elevating effect on the Italian private discount rate which reached 4.50 p.c. in August, a steady increase from 3.50 p.c. of the same month of last year. Japanese rates tend to ease slightly but still remain relatively high at 4.83 p.c.

Canadian and American rates remain at extremely low levels. Excess reserves of member banks in the Federal Reserve system decreased due to the absorption of some \$1,470,000,000 by the increase of 50 p.c. in reserve requirements of member banks which became effective August 15. However there remained more than ample resources to take care of many times the present demand.

Money rates in eleven countries for the latest available month of 1936 compared with the same month of the preceding year are shown in the following table and the chart on page 3.

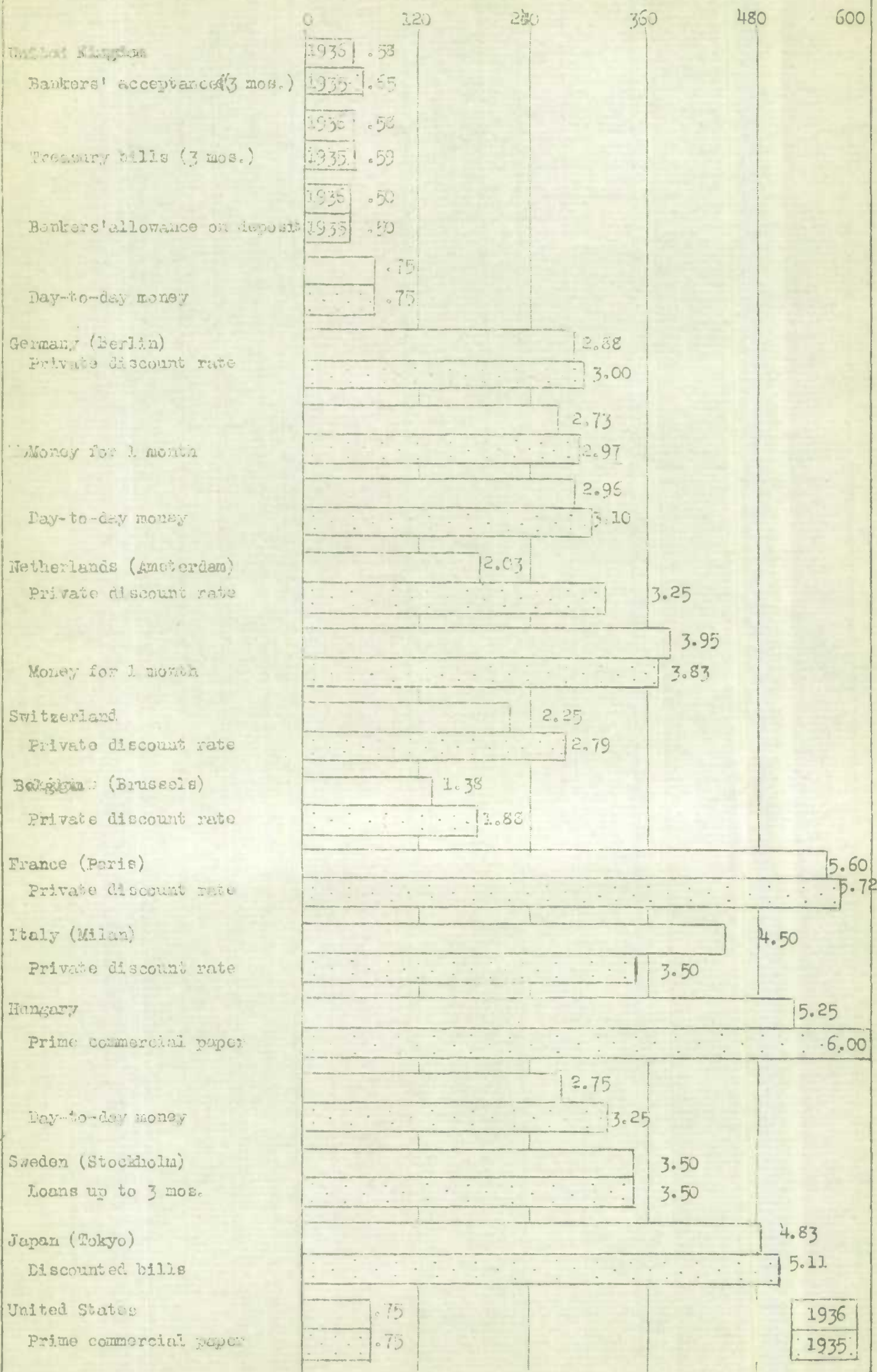
Money Rates in Other Countries

	Latest month in 1936	Same month in the preceding year
	Percent	per annum
<u>United Kingdom</u>		
Bankers' acceptances, 3 months	.58	.65
Treasury bills, 3 months	.58	.59
Day-to-day money	.75	.75
Bankers' allowance on deposits	.50	.50
<u>Germany (Berlin)</u>		
Private discount rate	2.88	3.00
Money for 1 month	2.73	2.97
Day-to-day money	2.96	3.10
<u>Netherlands (Amsterdam)</u>		
Private discount rate	2.03	3.25
Money for 1 month	3.95	3.83
<u>Switzerland</u>		
Private discount rate	2.25	2.79
<u>Belgium (Brussels)</u>		
Private discount rate	1.38	1.88
<u>France (Paris)</u>		
Private discount rate	5.60	5.72
<u>Italy (Milan)</u>		
Private discount rate	4.50	3.50
<u>Hungary</u>		
Prime commercial paper	5.25	6.00
Day-to-day money	2.75	3.25
<u>Sweden (Stockholm)</u>		
Loans up to 3 months	3.50	3.50
<u>Japan (Tokyo)</u>		
Discount bills	4.83	5.11
Call money overnight	2.63	2.45
<u>United States</u>		
Prime commercial paper	.75	.75

Source: Federal Reserve Bulletin, September, 1936

Money Rates in Selected Countries

Per cent Per Annum



Pulp and Paper Industry

The gross value of production in the pulp and paper industry in 1935 was \$162,651,282, an increase of 6.6 per cent over 1934 and 32 per cent over 1933 when production reached its lowest level. Despite this increase, the value of the 1935 production formed only two-thirds of the peak production of 1929 when it was \$243,970,761. There were 27,836 employees and the total payroll was \$35,893,313 as compared with 26,993 in 1934 with salaries and wages amounting to \$33,307,043. Total capital invested amounted to \$545,572,938, a decrease of 1.6 per cent from the previous year.

Newsprint paper made up 84.3 per cent of the total reported tonnage of paper made in 1935. The newsprint amounted to 2,765,444 tons valued at \$91,762,201 as compared with 2,604,973 tons in 1934 at \$86,811,460. The quantity produced in 1935 exceeded by 1.5 per cent the previous peak of 2,725,331 produced in 1929. The value, however, was 39.2 per cent below 1929. There is every indication that the 1936 tonnage of newsprint produced will exceed that of any previous year. Increases were shown in the other paper groups as well as in newsprint.

Export of Wheat and Wheatflour

The export of Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom amounted to 10,669,671 bushels at \$10,521,094 in August as against 17,157,182 at \$14,015,966 in August last year. Exports to the United States amounted to 6,088,835 bushels at \$6,085,816 as compared with 3,090,693 valued at \$2,404,290. Total export was 21,157,268 bushels at \$20,853,268 as compared with 21,698,234 at \$17,603,968.

There were 166,713 barrels of wheat flour exported to the United Kingdom of the value of \$692,936 as compared with 203,529 at \$742,863 in August 1935. Total exports of wheat flour were 387,728 barrels at \$1,596,643 in August compared with 376,562 at \$1,405,278.

Coarse Grains

August exports of barley amounted to 1,958,415 bushels valued at \$1,589,537 as compared with 721,456 at \$326,713 a year ago. The amount to the United Kingdom was 277,969 bushels and to the United States 1,679,700. Total export of oats was 376,527 bushels at \$132,629 as against 651,362 at \$262,843, the amount to the United Kingdom being 282,549 bushels and United States 10,219. Rye exports rose to 539,566 bushels valued at \$362,565 from 74,795 at \$30,095. The amount sent to the United Kingdom was 175,916 bushels and to the United States 289,276.

July Paper Imports

Paper imports amounted in value to \$572,284 in July as compared with \$489,464 in July last year. Imports from the United States were valued at \$412,955 and United Kingdom \$83,905. There were 34,507 cwt. of wood pulp imported, mainly from the United States. No pulpwood was imported.

Raw Rubber Imports

July imports of raw rubber amounting to 5,094,621 pounds were an increase of approximately 2,140,000 over the same month last year. The amount from the Straits Settlements direct was 3,531,510 pounds, United States 754,058, Ceylon 728,028, United Kingdom 67,200 and Ecuador 13,825. Total imports of rubber were valued at \$1,019,916 in July as compared with \$528,765 last year.

Goods Brought into Canada Free from the United States under the \$100 Regulation

The value of imports brought into Canada, free of duty, from the United States by Canadians under the \$100 exemption clause since May 1, when the regulation went into effect, until July 31 was \$751,885. The following is the classification of items: clothing \$393,457, furniture and household appliances \$90,735, boots and shoes \$73,992, automobile accessories \$29,763, automobile tires and tubes \$20,133, foodstuffs \$1,559, miscellaneous articles \$142,246.

Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services on the base 1926=100, advanced from 80.5 in July to 81.2 in August, which is 2.3 per cent above the level of a year ago. Increases in foods were responsible for the upward movement. An index for retail prices alone, including such items as foods, coal, coke, household requirements, etc., rose from 75.5 to 76.6. When foods were removed from this index it was unchanged at 78.3. An index for 46 food items increased from 72.6 to 74.7, the highest point recorded since August, 1931. Eggs, butter, cheese, bread, flour, potatoes, beans, and pork showed advances, while onions, fish, veal, mutton and sirloin beef registered moderate declines.

Imports of Autos in July

Imports of autos in July amounted to \$596,000, more than twice that of last year. The amount from the United States was \$528,000 and from the United Kingdom \$66,000. Parts from the United States were worth \$1,010,000 and from the United Kingdom \$11,000. There were nine motor buses at \$66,000 from the United States and 31 railway tank cars at \$19,413. Motorcycles from United States numbered 75 at \$21,784, 38 from the United Kingdom at \$7,868 and 4 from Germany at \$1,033. Traction engines from United States numbered 9 at \$20,874.

Fertilizers

Increased imports of muriate of crude potash, sulphate of crude potash, nitrate of soda and superphosphate were responsible for the increase of slightly more than 119,000 cwt. in the import of fertilizers in July over the same month last year. The July import amounted to 357,779 cwt. valued at \$194,229 as compared with 238,623 at \$87,798. The amount from the United States was 287,391 cwt., France 35,486 and Norway 1,091. Imports of articles which enter into the cost of the manufacture of fertilizers were valued at \$51,688 as against \$79,734. Domestic exports of fertilizers amounted to 153,180 cwt. at \$183,378 in July as against 175,678 cwt. at \$203,257 a year ago. This went mainly to the United States.

Grain Situation in the Argentine

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires reports under date September 12, that the first official estimate of the areas seeded to the principal grain and seed crops (excluding maize) for 1936-37 has been issued. The grand total of 30,863,000 acres is 12 per cent in excess of last season's total. However, the new season's figures are nevertheless below what may be considered normal. The following are the estimates with the 1935-36 figures in brackets: wheat 16,803,000 (14,209,000) acres; linseed 7,290,000 (6,573,000); oats 2,965,000 (2,953,000); barley 1,977,000 (1,940,000); rye 1,730,000 (1,750,000). It may be added that the official estimate is lower than had been anticipated by many in interested circles.

Stoves and Warm Air Furnaces

Production of stoves and cooking plates in Canada during 1935 were valued at \$7,466,000, an increase of 14 per cent over the \$6,522,000 reported for 1934. There were 57 plants in operation. Factory sales of warm air furnaces for domestic heating numbered 14,589 units with a factory selling value of \$1,055,000, while in 1934 there were 13,644 units at \$969,000.

Bonded Indebtedness to Municipalities

The gross bonded indebtedness of urban and rural municipalities in the year 1934 amounted to \$1,452,850,565 compared with \$1,384,545,300 in 1933. The bonded debt of cities in 1934 was \$1,106,655,113, towns \$137,835,228, villages \$12,350,940, suburban municipalities \$8,041,615. It should be noted that in Quebec the villages are included with the counties. The total of rural municipalities was \$111,552,397. The total school debt of all municipalities in Quebec which is not separable by classes, was \$76,415,272. Offsetting the gross bonded debt, the sinking funds held by municipalities in 1934 amounted to \$236,000,000. This, however, does not include the sinking funds of Quebec municipalities which were not available. It does include, however, the sinking funds for schools of all municipalities in Quebec which stood at \$8,302,529.

The provincial governments continue to exercise certain restrictions and control of borrowings by the municipalities situated within their respective provincial areas, but the yearly increase of bonded indebtedness since 1925 indicates the more or less free use of borrowing powers by municipalities to meet their expenditures and debt requirements. While there are decreases in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario in 1934 as compared with the previous year, the increases in the other provinces more than offset the reduction.

Municipal governments, in general, have endeavoured to curtail expenditures during the depression period, but the unemployment situation and relief problems fall heavily upon them and no doubt explain to a large extent the increase in this branch of governmental indebtedness in the later years.

Railroad Revenues in June

Gross revenues of Canadian railways for June amounted to \$26,049,000 or an increase over 1935 of \$1,986,000. Operating expenses were greater by \$1,522,000, increasing net operating revenues by \$434,000. The net operating revenue was within \$6 of two million dollars and the operating revenue was \$832,000, an increase of \$240,000. For the first half of the year gross revenues increased from \$139,529,000 in 1935 to \$149,487,000 in 1936 and operating expenses increased from \$126,068,000 to \$135,249,000 but the operating income decreased from \$7,761,000 to \$7,419,000.

Lead Production

The Canadian output of lead in June was recorded at 28,523,448 pounds as compared with 32,047,660 in the preceding month and 27,509,446 in June, 1935. Quotations for lead on the London market averaged 3.408 cents per pound in Canadian funds, giving the June output a value of \$972,185. The May average was 3.452 cents.

The world production of refined lead in June totalled 135,287 tons as against 144,725 in May. All the principal lead-producing countries recorded declines in output during June. The United States showed a 7.1 per cent falling-off, Mexico 10 per cent, Australia 8.3 and Germany one.

Zinc Production

Canada's zinc production in June reached a total of 29,988,104 pounds compared with 29,629,858 in the preceding month and 28,254,101 in June, 1935. Zinc quotations on the London market in Canadian funds averaged 3.122 cents per pound in June; valued at this price the June output was worth \$936,268. In May the average price was 3.23 cents.

Estimated world output of zinc in June was 131,665 tons as against 137,737 tons in May. Production in the United States advanced 42 tons during the month to 44,947. Germany's output was slightly lower at 12,456 and the Australian production of 11,957 was off 487 tons.

Production of Copper

The Canadian production of copper in June amounted to 31,421,070 pounds, as compared with 35,044,332 in the preceding month and 35,623,079 in June last year. Copper quotations on the London market averaged 9.067 cents in June, at which price the Canadian output was worth \$2,849,058. The average price in May was 9.079 cents.

The world production of refined copper totalled 134,969 tons in June, as against 131,560 in May. The United States production advanced 1,188 tons to 60,562 tons in June. An increase of 2,221 tons was shown in the production from other countries to June.

Nickel Production

Nickel production in Canada during June was reported at 14,070,491 pounds as against 11,815,188 in May and 11,701,703 in June, 1935.

Crude Petroleum Production

Crude petroleum production in Canada during June was lower than either the previous month or the same month last year. Production amounted to 114,050 barrels as compared with 114,297 in May and 120,400 in June last year. Alberta produced 97,639 barrels, made up of 94,679 from the Turner Valley field, 1,309 from the Red Couleco field and 1,651 from the Wainwright.

The United States production of crude oil and natural gasoline averaged 3,120,000 barrels per day in June as against 2,845,000 a year ago. Louisiana output was 1,398,000 barrels above the Bureau of Mines recommendations. California overproduced by 1,274,000 and Texas by 976,000. Kansas production was 219,000 barrels and Oklahoma 90,000 below their quotas.

Export of Commodities Affected by Trade Agreement

Canada's domestic exports to the United States of principal commodities affected by the Canada-United States Trade Agreement effective on January 1, 1936, amounted in value to \$18,475,564 in August. In August, 1935, the value of such commodities was \$14,532,066. During the eight months ending August these commodities were exported to the United States to the value of \$134,491,078 as compared with \$106,813,938 in the same period of 1935, an increase of almost 26 per cent.

Some of the leading items in August follow, with 1935 figures in brackets: fresh strawberries 56,115 (43,137) lb., bran, shorts and middlings 414,286 (161,588) cwt., maple sugar 740,489 (70,027) lb., whiskey 303,557 (122,508) proof gal., cattle, except dairy, 14,634 (5,537), dairy cattle 977 (573), horses 674 (508), poultry, living, 42,071 (1,735), cheese 28,586 (472) cwt., cream 1,938 (2) gal., laths 45,039,000 (31,305,000), planks and boards 43,219,000 (50,597,000) ft., pulp wood 140,634 (160,786) cords, shingles 228,419 (336,466) square, wood pulp 1,190,020 (858,647) cwt., newsprint paper 3,900,920 (3,312,993) cwt., crude artificial abrasives 122,445 (100,000) cwt., cyanamid 122,702 (65,788) cwt., crude gypsum 83,024 (54,172) tons.

Production of Gold

The Canadian output of gold in July amounted to 319,505 ounces as compared with 316,670 in June and 285,763 in July last year. Production during the first seven months of 1936 totalled 2,087,014 ounces, or 15.6 per cent above the output in the same period of 1935. July production follows, by provinces, with last year's figures in brackets: Ontario 201,392 (188,984) ounces, Quebec 56,266 (39,832), British Columbia 38,556 (38,250), Manitoba and Saskatchewan 14,457 (11,634), Yukon 7,454 (4,816), Nova Scotia 1,380 (2,033). Gold averaged \$34.91 per ounce in Canadian funds during July; valued at this price the Canadian output was worth \$11,153,920. Jewellery and scrap received at the Royal Canadian Mint amounted to 2,570 ounces.

Estimated world output of gold in July was 2,894,000 ounces as compared with 2,774,000 in the previous month and 2,631,000 in July last year. South Africa produced 968,000 ounces, United States, including the Philippines 428,308, consisting of 264,140 ounces received at the mint, 164,114 by private smelters and refiners and 54 ounces contained in ore and base bullion exported.

Production of Canada's Leading Minerals

Production of Canada's leading minerals in the first six months of 1936 was as follows, with 1935 figures in brackets: Asbestos 120,381 (82,865) tons, cement 1,629,941 (1,329,433) barrels, clay products \$1,260,291 (\$1,150,964), coal 6,879,419 (6,326,567) tons, copper 205,637,311 (215,022,358) lb., feldspar 7,335 (5,922) tons, gold 1,767,509 (1,519,927) fine oz., gypsum 266,271 (172,010) tons, lead 180,791,439 (161,475,647) lbs., lime 204,097 (193,785) tons, natural gas 15,808,755,000 (14,319,902,000) cu. ft., nickel 82,775,159 (63,829,319) lb., petroleum 683,078 (713,528) barrels, commercial salt 98,423 (96,830) tons, silver 8,446,379 (7,794,640) fine oz., zinc 157,672,150 (152,047,329) lb.

Silver Production

June production of silver amounted to 1,656,683 ounces as compared with 1,419,146 in May and 1,524,740 in June last year. The average price of silver on the New York market was about 44.866 cents per ounce in Canadian funds; at this price the Canadian output was worth \$743,293. The May average price was 44.949 cents.

New silver production in the United States advanced to 5,293,000 ounces in June from the May output of 4,754,000. Peru produced 1,580,000 ounces as against 1,500,000 in May.

Mineral Output of Southern Rhodesia

The value of the mineral and metal output of Southern Rhodesia in May was £628,632 as compared with £590,849 in April. In the first five months of this year the output was valued at £2,906,520 as against £2,505,804 in the same period of last year. Output of the various metals and minerals follow, with the previous month's figures in brackets: Gold 68,331 (68,694) ounces, asbestos 4,704 (4,811) tons, chrome 20,006 (10,595) tons, coal(raised) 63,014 (64,406) tons, iron pyrites 1,520 (1,680) tons.

Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries during July

The July purchases and sales of securities between Canada and other countries were larger than in June. In July sales to the United States were \$18,811,327 compared with \$17,317,821 in June, while purchases increased to \$25,417,735 in July from \$19,240,228 in the previous month. Sales to Great Britain declined from \$2,474,323 in June to \$1,869,735 in July, while during the same period purchases increased from \$2,474,113 to \$3,492,336.

During the first seven months of 1936 the total value of sales to all countries was \$207,542,888, compared with \$152,986,392 in the same period of 1935 and \$199,633,561 in the corresponding part of 1934. Purchases during this period were \$182,647,439 in 1936, \$118,376,705 in 1935 and \$168,113,487 in 1934.

Commercial Failures

The decline in the number of commercial failures to 91 in May as against 101 in the same month last year was indicative of betterment in business conditions. Defaulted liabilities amounted to \$1,146,019 as against \$1,295,406 a year ago. A decline was also shown in the five month comparison. There were 529 assignments with liabilities of \$7,083,281 as compared with 569 with liabilities of \$6,639,761 in the first five months of 1935.

August Domestic Exports

Domestic exports in August amounted to a value of \$92,559,495 as compared with \$75,676,436 in August last year, an increase of \$16,883,059 or 22.3 per cent. Exports to Empire countries were valued at \$38,625,560 as against \$38,787,234, a decline of \$161,674 or 0.4 per cent. Exports to foreign countries increased to \$53,933,935 from \$36,889,202, a gain of \$17,044,733 or 46.2 per cent. The total to the United Kingdom was worth \$30,938,761 as compared with \$32,669,564, a decline of \$1,730,803 or 5.6 per cent. The export to the United States, amounting to \$44,398,831 was an increase of \$14,553,929 or 48.7 per cent.

Exports to other leading Empire countries were as follows, with 1935 figures in brackets: Australia \$2,072,213 (\$1,865,042), British South Africa \$1,549,153 (\$1,164,408), New Zealand \$968,524 (\$619,109), Newfoundland \$825,920 (\$505,914), Irish Free State \$575,162 (\$180,679), Jamaica \$290,190 (\$280,791), Trinidad and Tobago \$242,008 (\$183,955), Hong Kong \$151,138 (\$196,540), Smaller British West Indies \$141,178 (\$82,379), British India \$137,180 (\$317,982), British Guiana \$118,256 (\$80,697), Straits Settlements \$125,120 (\$125,832), Barbados \$92,926 (\$108,450), Southern Rhodesia \$65,463 (\$43,827), British East Africa \$44,369 (\$79,664), British Honduras \$25,171 (\$19,947).

Exports to other leading foreign countries follow: Japan \$1,346,153 (\$360,689), Belgium \$1,654,380 (\$395,702), Greece \$955,144 (nil), Germany \$761,190 (\$304,411), France \$480,199 (\$638,299), Norway \$467,888 (\$469,342), China \$399,793 (\$296,894), Brazil \$331,452 (\$390,096), Netherlands \$309,343 (\$941,014), Argentina \$268,068 (\$492,013), Finland \$175,295 (\$21,944), Italy \$168,853 (\$222,415), Mexico \$156,894 (\$162,529), Sweden \$115,793 (\$137,474), Cuba \$114,374 (\$67,184), Hawaii \$114,476 (\$11,767), Colombia \$107,540 (\$83,525), Philippine Islands \$103,515 (\$82,286), Portuguese Africa \$104,452 (\$138,160), Peru \$97,158 (\$83,754), Denmark \$91,338 (\$70,509), Chile \$82,622 (\$80,093), Venezuela \$68,401 (\$37,975), Egypt \$36,907 (\$33,121), Morocco \$61,207 (\$15,551), Dutch East Indies \$43,762 (\$48,153), Poland and Danzig \$44,092 (\$20,545), Uruguay \$35,991 (\$22,510), Dutch West Indies \$23,924 (\$10,013), French West Indies \$23,929 (\$11,442).

Character of August Exports

Outstanding increases in grains, vegetables, dairy products, cattle, raw wool, newsprint paper, whiskey, iron pigs and ingots, gold, lead, asbestos, petroleum, stone and products and electrical energy were mainly responsible for the substantial increase in Canada's domestic exports in August over the same month last year. The total in the latest month was valued at \$92,559,000 as compared with \$75,676,000, an increase of more than 22 per cent.

There was an increase in the export of alcoholic beverages from \$715,000 to \$1,640,000, fruits from \$183,000 to \$213,000, wheat from \$17,604,000 to \$20,854,000, sugar from \$72,000 to \$153,000, vegetables from \$163,000 to \$312,000, butter from \$9,000 to \$231,000, cattle from \$310,000 to \$378,000, cheese from \$675,000 to \$1,401,000, fish from \$2,308,000 to \$3,035,000, hides from \$175,000 to \$271,000, unmanufactured leather from \$297,000 to \$372,000, meats from \$1,768,000 to \$2,467,000, raw wool \$195,000 to \$236,000.

Newsprint paper exports rose to \$9,501,000 from \$8,101,000, red cedar shingles \$529,000 from nil, square timber to \$157,000 from \$82,000, wood pulp \$2,330,000 from \$2,356,000, machinery to \$658,000 from \$634,000, iron pigs and ingots \$231,000 from \$137,000, copper \$3,506,000 from \$3,187,000, raw gold \$637,000 from \$528,000, gold bullion other than monetary \$10,424,000 from \$4,939,000, petroleum \$333,000 from \$36,000, stone and products \$811,000 from \$452,000, fertilizers \$271,000 from \$94,000, soda and compounds \$272,000 from \$253,000, electrical energy \$333,000 from \$236,000 and settlers' effects \$348,000 from \$240,000.

There were decreases in the export of farm implements, hardware and cutlery, aluminium, nickel, silver, coal and acids.

Canada's Leading Markets in August

Canada's fifteen leading markets in August were as follows: United States \$44,398,831, Great Britain \$30,938,761, Australia \$2,072,213, Japan \$1,346,153, Belgium \$1,654,380, British South Africa \$1,549,153, New Zealand \$968,524, Greece \$955,144, Newfoundland \$825,920, British West Indies \$763,672, Germany \$761,190, Irish Free State \$575,162, France \$480,199, China \$399,793, Brazil \$331,452.

Irish Free State Trade in June

According to the Quarterly Statistical Bulletin issued from Dublin, Ireland, imports into the Irish Free State during June were of the value of £3,097,000 as compared with £3,419,000 in May and £3,040,000 in June 1935. Re-exports were worth £22,000 compared with £26,000 and £26,000. June exports were valued at £1,773,000 as against £1,519,000 in May and £1,423,000 in June last year.

Building Permits for August

The value of the building permits issued during August 1936 was smaller than in the preceding month, and was also less than in August last year; during the month under review, the 58 co-operating centres authorized building estimated to cost \$3,672,845, as compared with \$4,615,502 in July and \$4,311,968 in August 1935. The value of the building authorized in the first eight months of the present year was \$25,788,767 as compared with \$33,348,881 a year ago.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending September 4 amounted to 19,793,094 bushels as compared with 16,613,883 in the previous week and 14,171,639 in the same week last year. Receipts from August 1 to September 4 totalled 54,096,503 as compared with 24,353,490 a year ago.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending September 12 amounted to 4,013,329 bushels and imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond were 1,479,000. In the same week last year clearances were 2,310,993 bushels and United States imports 694,000. Total overseas export clearances from August 1 to September 12 were 22,291,580 bushels and United States imports 8,296,000. This compares with overseas export clearances of 11,450,898 and United States imports of 4,823,000 in the same period of last year.

Canadian wheat in store on September 12 amounted to 154,040,905 bushels compared with 147,730,257 a week ago and 206,904,181 last year. The Canadian wheat in United States totalled 19,370,743 bushels as against 19,019,085 last week and 17,810,777 on the same date last year. Wheat in transit on the lakes amounted to 4,309,280 bushels compared with 3,991,282 and 3,360,908.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
2. Canadian Grain Statistics.
3. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, July.
4. Imports and Exports of Toilet Preparations, July.
5. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, July.
6. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, July.
7. Imports and Exports of Soap, July.
8. Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, July.
9. Imports and Exports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products and Refrigerators, July.
10. Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, July.
11. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, July.
12. Imports of Rubber, July.
13. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, July.
14. Imports and Exports of Wire, July.
15. Summary of Exports of Canadian Grains and Flour, August.
16. Pulp and Paper Industry, 1935.
17. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
18. Gold Production, July.
19. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, June.
20. Prices and Price Indexes, August.
21. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production and Gasoline Sales, June.
22. The Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining Industry, 1935.
23. Copper and Nickel Production, June.
24. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, June.
25. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
26. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, July.
27. Commercial Failures, May.
28. The Woodenware Industry, 1935.
29. Summary of Cold Storage Reports for 1935.
30. Canadian Grain Statistics.
31. Building Permits, August.
32. Census Press Bulletin No. 10.
33. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, August.



1010730175