

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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The Economic Index was slightly more than maintained at 115.8 and showed a gain of 20.4 p.c. over the same week of last year.

Owing to the increase in three factors, notably bank clearings, the economic index was slightly more than maintained in the week of September 19. Gains were recorded in wholesale and common stock prices and in bank clearings, but recessions in other lines especially in carloadings nearly counterbalanced the gains. The index was 115.795 against 115.776 the revised standing of the preceding week, a gain of .01 p.c. The economic index has shown considerable advance since the first of the year especially in the last three months and now stands at the highest point during the period of observation from the beginning of 1933 to the present. The index of carloadings receded sharply in the 37th week of the year, the drop being from 85.1 to 79.1. The decline in the week under review represented a dropping off in the heavy grain movement of the western division. The index of wholesale prices moved up from 75.5 to 76.1, a gain of 0.8 p.c. Grain prices on the Winnipeg exchange were strong, No. 1 Northern wheat averaging 105 1-8 against 100 3-8 in the week of September 12. Coarse grains advanced with the exception of flax. Cattle prices were higher on the Toronto stockyards, while bacon hogs showed recession. Tin recorded a considerable increase on the New York metal market, while other non-ferrous metals were steady. Supported by strong European demand, domestic copper prices advanced to a new high. A slight decline was shown in high-grade bond prices. The bid quotation for the 3 p.c. 1950-55 Dominion Government bond was 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ on September 17 against 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ on September 11. While milling and beverage stock prices averaged lower in the week of September 17, advances were shown by the majority of the industrial groups. The index of 19 power and traction stocks moved up from 68.2 to 68.5 and transportation stocks were maintained. The net result was that the general index of 112 stocks advanced from 122.4 to 123.8. Bank clearings were large in the week of September 17, the adjusted index moving up from 106.9 to 116.5, a gain of 9 p.c. Trading on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges was at a slightly lower level than in the preceding week.

Comparison with the same week of 1935

The economic index now shows a gain of more than 20 p.c. over the same week of last year. During the latter part of September, 1935, the index showed a considerable decline reflecting the drop in high-grade bond prices. The economic index in recent months, on the other hand, has moved up rather steadily to a new high point during the period of observation. Substantial increases were shown in this comparison for the six component factors. The gain in carloadings, despite the decline of the latest available week, showed a gain of 4.7 p.c. Wholesale prices, according to the weekly index, are now about 4.4 p.c. higher than in the same week of last year. The prices of high-grade bonds show a marked increase over the relatively low levels of last year. In common stock prices each of the groups in the official classification is higher than in the week of September 19, 1935, the general index having advanced from 98.5 to 123.8. The gain of 25.7 p.c. represents a marked increase for the 12 months.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car load-ings ¹	Whole-sale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields ²	Bank Clear-ings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index ⁴
Sept. 21, 1935	75.5	72.9	119.9	100.5	98.5	166.6	96.2
Sept. 12, 1936	85.1	75.5	159.7	106.9	122.4	207.0	115.8
Sept. 19, 1936	79.1	76.1	159.2	116.5	123.8	206.2	115.8

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.

Industrial Production showed advance over August, 1935

Considerable acceleration was shown in Canadian productive operations during August. The index of the physical volume of business, based on 45 factors moved up to a new high point since the early part of 1930. Other major indexes also showed marked improvement over the same month of last year. The gain in wholesale prices, occasioned mainly by the marked rise of the last two months, resulted in a gain of 6.3 p.c. over August 1935. Dominion bond prices moved up to a new high point during the period of observation from 1919 to the present. The index of common stock prices advanced from 94.7 in August 1935 to 114.7 in the month under review. The gain of more than 21 p.c. represents the appraisal of speculators as to industrial conditions.

Exports of copper and nickel were not so great as in August of last year, while sharp increases were shown in the exports of zinc and the imports of bauxite for the production of aluminium. Exports of zinc were exceptionally high in August, a gain of about 75 p.c. being shown over the same month of last year. Gold shipments from Canadian mines were 317,931 ounces against 301,312.

Operations in manufacturing plants recorded considerable acceleration over the same period of last year. The index of the production of foodstuffs was about 20 points higher at 110. A marked gain was shown in the output of wheat flour in the last month for which statistics are available. A slight decline was shown in the amount of sugar manufactured. Activity in the meat-packing industry was at a higher level, the index of inspected slaughtering having been 144 against 119 in August 1935. The index of canned salmon exports mounted from 120 to 179.5.

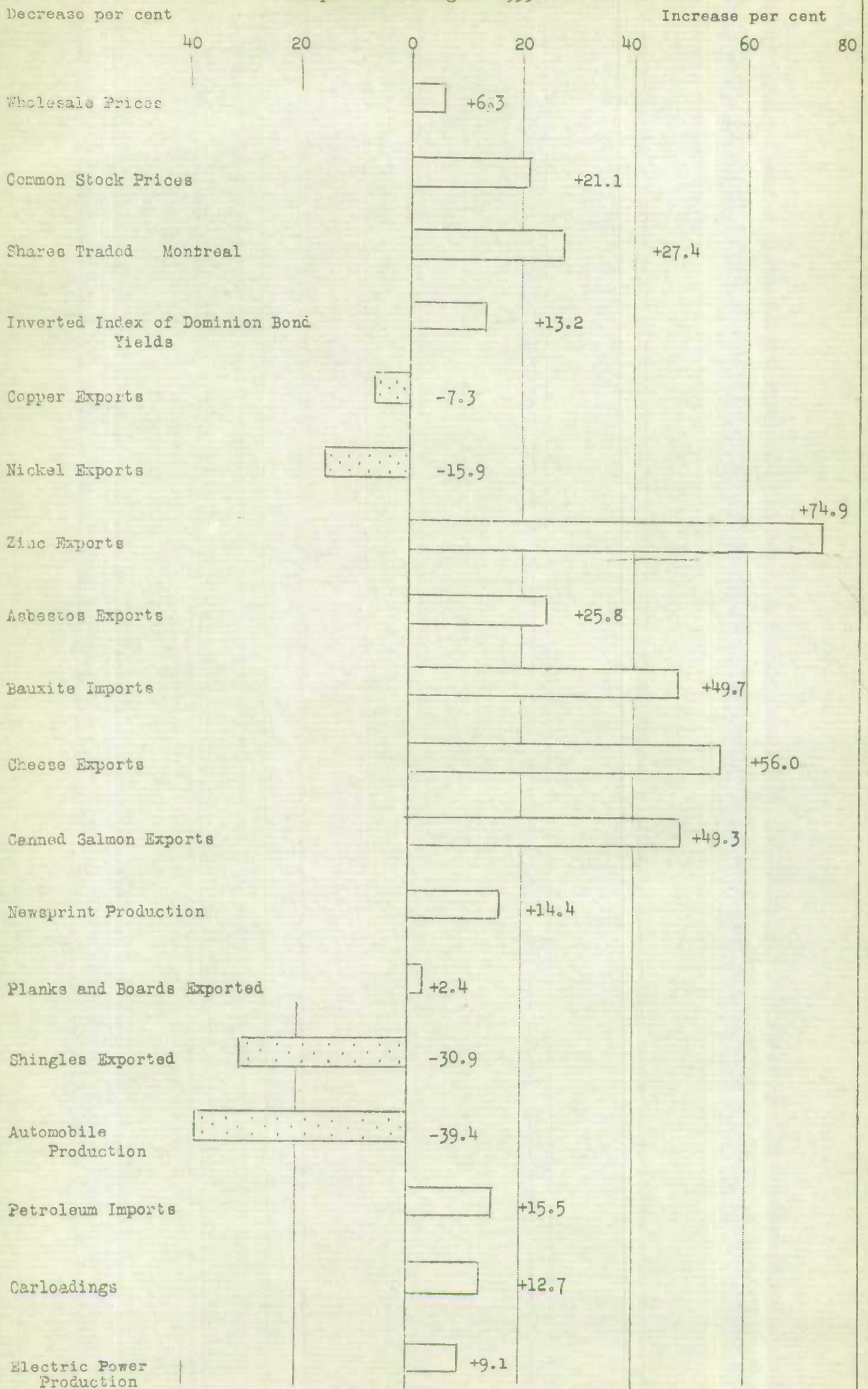
The production of automobile tires has recently been at a higher level than in the same period of last year. The index of crude rubber ^{imports} was 238.5 against 177.6, while the imports of raw cotton were slightly greater in August than in the same month of 1935. Cotton yarn and thread and wool showed decline. While the exports of shingles were not so heavy as in the summer of 1935, the production of newsprint, woodpulp exports and the exports of planks and boards showed considerable improvement.

The primary iron and steel industry was less active than in August of last year. Automobile production dropped to a low point, the production having been 4,460 units against 7,692 in August 1935. The imports of crude petroleum showed a gain of 15½ p.c. Owing to the heavy movement of grain, carloadings were nearly 13 p.c. greater in August of the present year. The growth of the power industry was continued in the last 12 months, the output being 9 p.c. greater.

The Economic Situation in August 1936
compared with the same month of the preceding year

	August 1936	August 1935	Increase + Decrease - Per Cent
Wholesale prices	76.2	71.7	+ 6.3
Common stock prices	114.7	94.7	+ 21.1
Shares traded Montreal, number	406,257	318,960	+ 27.4
Inverted index of Dominion bond yields	158.2	139.7	+ 13.2
Mineral production			
Copper exports, cwt.	393,088	424,081	- 7.3
Nickel exports, cwt.	118,526	141,016	- 15.9
Zinc exports, cwt.	498,182	284,808	+ 74.9
Asbestos exports, tons	10,075	8,009	+ 25.8
Bauxite imports, cwt.	627,166	418,973	+ 49.7
Manufacturing production			
Cheese exports, cwt.	101,071	64,796	+ 56.0
Canned salmon exports, cwt.	57,350	38,476	+ 49.3
Newsprint production, tons	270,053	236,060	+ 14.4
Planks and boards exported, ft.	168,440,000	164,452,000	+ 2.4
Shingles exported, squares	234,537	339,300	- 30.9
Automobile production, number	4,660	7,692	- 39.4
Petroleum imports, gal.	146,313,749	126,729,590	+ 15.5
Carloadings, number	222,019	196,923	+ 12.7
Electric power production OOOK.W.H.	2,020,100	1,851,153	+ 9.1

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AUGUST 1936 compared with August 1935.



Economic Betterment in August

As most of the major factors showed advances, economic conditions recorded betterment in August over the preceding month. High-grade bond prices advanced to the highest point of the present century. Breaking away from the zone of stability in evidence from the beginning of 1934, wholesale prices advanced in August following the considerable increase of the preceding month. Crop curtailment due to the adverse weather conditions was the chief cause of the recent rise in the price level. A slight gain was shown in common stock prices during August, but the fluctuations of the present year have not resulted in any important change in the general level.

Productive operations showed further gain in August reaching a new high point on the recovery. Gold shipments, zinc exports and bauxite imports were the bright spots among the indicators showing the trend of mineral production. The movement of zinc and bauxite was greater than in any other month of the post-war period, while shipments of gold from Canadian mines were greater than in any other month with one exception. The exports of copper showed an increase, while nickel exports were at a somewhat lower level than in July. Asbestos exports showed a decline from the high level of the preceding month. A contra-seasonal recession was shown in the coal output.

Ten factors indicating activity in the manufacture of foodstuffs averaged considerably higher in August. Flour production recently showed an important rise, while the manufacture of sugar was maintained after seasonal adjustment. A heavy outward movement of canned salmon was a feature of the month. Imports of raw materials for the textile industry were practically maintained, gains being shown in cotton materials while wool showed a marked decline from the preceding month. Some recession was shown in the production of boots and shoes. The release of tobacco recorded a slight increase after seasonal adjustment.

The gain in the exports of lumber and shingles contributed to a slight advance in the forestry index. Newsprint production and the export of wood pulp were down slightly. The production of steel ingots recorded a rise from the relatively low point of the preceding month, and a gain was shown in the output of pig iron. The automobile industry was inactive pending the introduction of new models. Imports of crude petroleum, indicating conditions in the oil industry, rose to a high level for the month. The imports of crude rubber and the manufacture of tires showed important advances.

After showing an advance from April to July, the new business obtained by the construction industry dropped off in August. The construction index based upon contracts awarded and building permits dropped from 54.9 to 45.8. A moderate decline was shown in the output of electric power, the recession being due to a reduction in deliveries to electric boilers. The activity in grain movements accounted for an excellent showing in carloadings and merchandise exports. The railway freight movement was greater than in any August since 1930, while exports at about \$93,500,000 showed a marked gain over the preceding month.

Indexes of Business Operations in August 1936
compared with July 1936
1926=100

	July 1936	August 1936	Increase + Decrease - Per Cent
Common Stocks	114.3	114.7	+ 0.3
Wholesale Prices	74.4	76.2	+ 2.4
Inverted Index of Dominion bond yields	153.6	158.2	+ 3.0
Bank debits	119.8	116.2	- 3.0
Productive operations,-			
Copper exports	329.3	388.1	+ 17.9
Nickel exports	197.9	185.6	- 6.2
Zinc exports	128.6	331.4	+ 157.7
Asbestos exports	112.8	81.7	- 27.6
Foodstuffs	102.4	110.1	+ 7.5
Sugar manufactured	86.0	86.0	---
Raw Cotton imports	67.6	86.8	+ 28.4
Crude rubber imports	133.3	238.5	+ 78.9
Newsprint production	172.5	170.5	- 1.2
Woodpulp exports	85.4	78.6	- 8.0
Steel production	114.1	129.7	+ 13.7
Pig iron production	56.3	59.9	+ 6.4
Automobile production	65.9	30.3	- 54.0
Carloadings	78.0	81.2	+ 4.1

Exports to Empire Countries in August

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$38,787,234	\$38,625,560	- 161,674	- 0.4
Australia	1,865,042	2,072,213	+ 207,171	+ 11.1
British Guiana	80,967	118,256	+ 37,289	+ 46.1
British India	317,982	137,180	- 180,802	- 56.9
British S. Africa ...	1,164,408	1,549,153	+ 384,745	+ 33.0
British W. Indies ...	655,575	765,672	+ 110,097	+ 16.8
Irish F. State	180,679	575,162	+ 394,483	+218.3
Newfoundland	505,914	825,920	+ 320,006	+ 63.3
New Zealand.....	619,109	968,524	+ 349,415	+ 56.4
United Kingdom	32,669,564	30,938,761	- 1,730,803	- 5.3

Exports to Foreign Countries in August

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$36,889,202	\$53,933,935	+ 17,044,733	+ 46.2
Argentina	492,013	268,068	- 223,945	- 45.5
Belgium	895,702	1,654,380	+ 758,678	+ 84.7
Brazil	390,096	331,452	- 58,644	- 15.0
China	296,894	399,793	+ 102,899	+ 34.7
Colombia	83,525	107,540	+ 24,015	+ 28.8
Cuba	67,184	114,874	+ 47,690	+ 71.0
France	638,299	480,199	- 158,100	- 24.8
Germany	304,411	761,190	+ 456,779	+150.1
Italy	222,415	168,853	- 53,562	- 24.1
Japan	860,689	1,846,158	+ 985,469	+ 78.6
Mexico	162,529	156,894	- 5,635	- 3.5
Netherlands	941,014	309,343	- 631,671	- 67.1
Norway	469,342	467,888	- 1,454	- 0.3
Spain	78,566	1,039	- 77,527	- 86.8
Sweden	137,474	115,793	- 21,681	- 15.8
United States	29,844,902	44,398,831	+ 14,553,929	+ 48.8

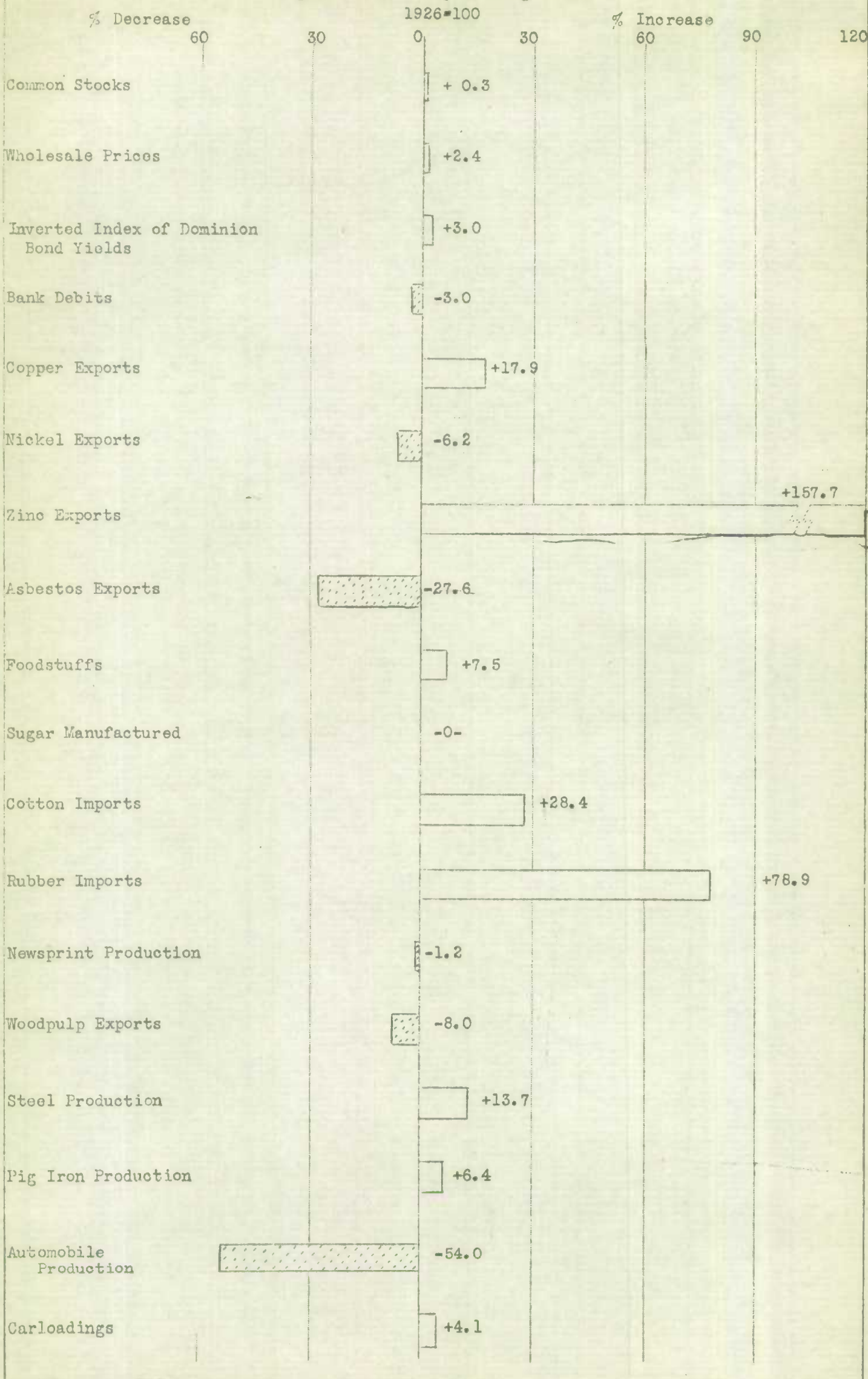
Exports to Empire Countries in Five Months Ending with August

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$139,437,346	\$184,432,249	+44,994,903	+ 32.3
Australia	8,206,763	9,849,135	+ 1,642,372	+ 20.0
British Guiana	414,925	472,162	+ 57,237	+ 13.8
British India	1,499,953	947,328	- 552,625	- 36.8
British S. Africa	5,744,293	6,327,405	+ 583,112	+ 10.2
British W. Indies	3,052,907	3,472,966	+ 420,059	+ 13.8
Irish F. State	1,109,751	1,603,009	+ 493,258	+ 44.4
Newfoundland	2,736,500	3,444,172	+ 707,672	+ 25.9
New Zealand	3,423,872	3,873,038	+ 449,166	+ 13.1
United Kingdom	109,550,913	151,201,034	+ 41,650,171	+ 17.0

Exports to Foreign Countries in Five Months Ending with August

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$170,841,819	\$212,450,885	+41,609,066	+ 24.4
Argentina	2,388,364	1,550,448	- 838,416	- 35.1
Belgium	3,679,579	9,473,052	+ 5,793,473	+157.4
Brazil	1,584,790	1,864,109	+ 279,319	+ 17.6
China	1,727,591	2,097,200	+ 369,609	+ 21.4
Colombia	419,508	441,829	+ 22,321	+ 5.3
Cuba	330,559	385,784	+ 55,225	+ 16.7
France	2,944,901	4,400,345	+ 1,455,444	+ 49.4
Germany	1,385,259	2,331,165	+ 945,906	+ 68.3
Italy	849,712	927,220	+ 77,508	+ 9.1
Mexico	660,178	1,003,856	+ 343,678	+ 52.1
Netherlands	3,443,145	5,461,163	+ 2,018,018	+ 58.6
Norway	1,848,370	2,689,116	+ 840,746	+ 45.5
Spain	857,902	178,376	- 679,526	- 79.2
Sweden	835,460	1,117,679	+ 282,219	+ 33.8
United States	137,218,167	160,479,216	+23,261,049	+ 17.0

Seasonally Adjusted Indexes of Business Operations in August 1936
compared with the preceding month.



August Output of Central Electric Stations

The output of central electric stations in Canada for August amounted to 2,020,100,000 kilowatt hours, or 9.1 per cent above the output last year. The decrease from July was in secondary power and the index for output less exports and deliveries to electric boilers reached a new high point at 182.85.

Exports to the United States dropped from 157,543,000 kilowatt hours in July to 143,350,000 and deliveries of secondary power to electric boilers dropped from 502,006,000 kilowatt hours in July to 488,915,000. Both the Maritime Provinces and Ontario showed substantial decreases from last year in deliveries to electric boilers, but increases in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia more than offset these reductions and the total was up by 18 per cent.

Bank Debits to Individual Accounts

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits amounted to \$2,619,000,000 in August, an increase of 5 per cent over the same month last year. A decline of \$275,000,000 or 3 p.c. was recorded from the previous month. In comparison with the same month last year gains were shown in the province of Quebec of 16½ p.c., Ontario 10.2 p.c., British Columbia 17 p.c. Declines were recorded in the Maritime Provinces of 1.2 p.c., and the Prairie Provinces of 18 p.c.

Bank debits in the first eight months of 1936 were \$22,760,000,000 against \$20,259,000,000 in the same period of 1935. The gain of 12.3 p.c. represents the acceleration in business and speculation, each of the economic areas recording increases in this comparison.

Coal Tar Distillation

Production in the coal tar distillation industry in 1935 increased 30 per cent to \$2,606,338 from the previous year. This production value was higher than in any year since 1930. The volume of creosote oils was double the 1934 figure, reflecting the better demand for creosoted timber for railway purposes and for commercial bridges, wharves, telephone poles, buildings, etc. Pitch, refined tar, and saturated felts and sheathings were also made in greater volume than in 1934.

Fur Production of Canada in 1934-35

The value of the raw fur production of Canada in the season 1934-35 was \$12,843,341, an increase over the preceding season of \$494,013, or 4 per cent, and an increase over the season 1932-33 of \$2,538,187, or 25 per cent. The total production comprises the pelts of fur bearing animals taken by trappers and pelts sold from fur farms, the value of the latter in 1934-35 representing approximately 31 per cent of the total, an increase of one per cent over the preceding season.

The principal item is silver fox, whose total value of \$4,343,823 represents 34 per cent of the total value of raw fur production in the season. Next in order of importance, but with considerably smaller total values are muskrat (\$1,784,252), mink (\$1,540,684) and white fox (\$1,043,028). The total number of all kinds of pelts combined was 4,926,413, compared with 6,076,197 in 1933-34. The decrease in the total is attributable chiefly to reductions in the numbers of muskrat, ermine, rabbit and squirrel. Decreases are also shown for mink and beaver. This is the first season since 1927-28 that the number of muskrat pelts has been less than two million.

New Motor Vehicle Sales in August

Retail sales of new motor vehicles in Canada continue well in advance of 1935 levels. During August, there were 5,894 cars, trucks and buses sold for \$6,172,045. These figures indicate a gain of 9.9 per cent in number and 12.3 per cent in value, as compared with August, 1935, when 5,365 vehicles retailed at \$5,496,913.

The total number of vehicles sold in Canada during the eight-month period, January to August, amounted to 88,975, as against 80,895 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 10 per cent.

Canadian Trade in 1935-36

The Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada for the fiscal year 1935-36 has just been issued by the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This handy little brochure of Canada's trade consists, as in previous years, of two main sections: (1) A Review of Canada's External Trade during the fiscal year just closed (1935-36), and (2) A Series of Statistical Tables (Condensed Statistical Record of Canadian Trade), partly summary and historical, but mainly a presentation of the main items of the trade of Canada with ninety-eight important countries of the world. Copies of this report may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, at 25 cents per copy.

Export of Living Animals in August

The export of living animals in August was of the value of \$1,407,000 compared with \$469,000 a year ago. The largest item was cattle for food over 700 pounds, the total being 10,595 at \$629,300. The export to the United Kingdom was 5,455 at \$453,396 and to the United States 4,880 at \$163,807. There were 5,820 cattle at \$82,179 under 700 pounds, most of which went to the United States, and 4,100 at \$50,671 under 175 pounds.

Another large item was 721 horses at \$91,337, 674 of which went to the United States, 25 to Newfoundland, 18 to the United Kingdom and four to Barbados.

The animals sent abroad for the improvement of stock were an interesting export. There were 541 cattle sent to the United States for that purpose, three to Newfoundland and three to China; 376 poultry to Newfoundland, 132 to the United States and 12 to the United Kingdom; 352 sheep to the United States; 11 swine to the United States and two to Newfoundland. There were 107 mink and three foxes.

Newsprint Export in August

The export of newsprint in August was valued at \$8,890,078 compared with \$7,582,315 a year ago. Export to leading countries was as follows: United States \$6,826,995, Australia \$731,165, Japan \$236,238, Argentina \$189,501, New Zealand \$135,760, Cuba \$66,260, China \$53,859. Newsprint went to 32 countries.

Export of Wood Pulp and Pulp Wood

The export of wood pulp and screenings in August was valued at \$2,829,830 of which \$2,432,481 went to the United States and \$236,785 to the United Kingdom. A year ago the export was \$2,355,879. The export of pulpwood was 142,362 cords valued at \$1,107,255 compared with 161,986 cords at \$1,230,778 last year. Practically all of this export goes to the United States.

August Imports of Butter and Cheese

Imports of cheese in August amounted to \$23,910 compared with \$27,283 last year. The leading consigning countries were United States \$10,272, Switzerland \$5,284, New Zealand \$2,327, Italy \$2,016, United Kingdom \$1,838. Imports of butter were very small at \$344 all from the United States.

August Lumber Imports

August lumber imports were an increase of 1,625,000 feet over last year. The total import in the latest month was 7,225,000 feet of the value of \$292,005 as compared with 5,600,000 at \$227,263 a year ago. Most of the import came from the United States at 7,124,000 feet.

Imports of Meat

August imports of meats were valued at \$152,798 as compared with \$143,218 a year ago. The amount from the United States was worth \$55,730, United Kingdom \$54,186 and Argentina \$37,297. Barrelled pork in brine was the leading item, all of which came from the United States at \$45,372. Canned beef followed at \$40,960, mainly from Argentina.

Import of Living Animals

The import of living animals in August was of the value of \$119,777 compared with \$103,543 a year ago. The import from the United States was worth \$63,733, United Kingdom \$27,971 and Belgium \$27,861. The increase in the import of horses for the improvement of stock was the feature of the month. There were 87 imported of the value of \$34,487 as compared with 19 at \$10,800, of which 73 at \$27,861 came from Belgium, 11 at \$3,950 from United States and three at \$2,676 from United Kingdom. Animals for exhibition purposes valued at \$49,725 compared with \$63,800 last year. All of these came from United States.

Automobile Production

Production of automobiles in Canada declined to 4,660 units in August as compared with 10,473 for July and 7,692 in August last year. There were 448 cars and trucks imported and 3,449 exported.

Production of Iron and Steel

Pig iron production recovered 10 per cent to 38,570 in August from the previous month when the low point of the year was reached. August production of basic grade fell to 27,884 tons from 30,199 while the foundry grade advanced to 6,203 from 2,407 and malleable iron increased to 4,483 tons from 2,382. Production of pig iron during the first eight months of 1936 amounted to 413,893 as against 364,704 tons in 1935.

Production of steel ingots and castings at 80,164 tons in August compares with 68,793 in July and 82,438 in August 1935. The improvement over July was in the ingots grade, the tonnage rising to 77,846 from 66,055 tons. For the first eight months of this year the output was 727,657 tons as against 556,752 a year ago. Output of ferro-alloys during August amounted to 9,290 tons as against 10,962 in the previous month and 3,893 last year.

August Export of Rubber

The August export of rubber manufactures was valued at \$1,229,668 compared with \$1,056,497 a year ago. The amount to the United Kingdom was \$573,253. The largest item in the exports was rubber boots and shoes at \$497,639 of which 466,671 went to the United Kingdom alone. The next largest purchaser was British South Africa at \$8,242. These boots and shoes went to 22 other countries, notably New Zealand, Newfoundland, Argentina, Belgium, France, Holland, Norway and Switzerland. The export of automobile tire casings was as usual large. The amount was 51,355 tires at \$477,296 going to 66 countries. The export of canvas shoes with rubber soles was not so large as usual, 74,328 pairs at \$42,069, the chief purchaser being New Zealand with 35,215 pairs at \$20,498.

Farm Implements and Machinery

The export of farm implements and machinery in August was valued at \$429,628 as against \$507,452 a year ago. Among the leading purchasers were British South Africa \$138,532, United States \$88,496, United Kingdom \$72,995, Argentina \$29,940, New Zealand \$26,193, Australia \$9,834, French Africa \$5,301, Portuguese Africa \$4,341.

August Export of Meats

The August export of meats amounted to \$2,467,039 of which \$2,122,961 went to the United Kingdom and \$198,441 to the United States. A year ago the export was \$1,767,524. Bacon and hams were the chief item, amounting to \$2,093,863, of which \$2,018,365 went to Great Britain.

Butter Exports

August butter exports showed a large increase over the same month last year. The amount was 9,514 cwt. as against 373. The United Kingdom was the leading market with 8,646 cwt., followed by Newfoundland with 302, Bermuda 234 and smaller British West Indies 117.

Cheese Exports

Cheese exports were higher in August than a year ago. There were 101,071 cwt. in the latest month as compared with 64,796. The United Kingdom was the chief purchaser with 70,128 cwt., followed by the United Kingdom with 28,586, Newfoundland 651 and Trinidad and Tobago 543.

Lumber Export in August

The export of planks and boards in August was valued at \$3,608,494, of which \$2,180,064 went to the United Kingdom and \$1,048,785 to the United States. Last year the export was \$3,205,836. The largest item in August, was spruce at \$1,077,206, of which more than half went to the United Kingdom. Douglas fir amounted to \$1,073,652, the amount to the United Kingdom being \$746,528, followed by \$39,344 to China. The Douglas fir square timber export was \$135,824. The export of red cedar shingles was \$529,116, the bulk of which went to the United States and smaller amounts to the United Kingdom, British South Africa, British West Indies and New Zealand.

Petroleum Products

The export of Canadian fuel oil in August amounted to 6,029,174 gallons at \$169,140 compared with 132,168 gallons at \$10,450 a year ago; gasoline and naphtha 814,326 gallons at \$123,481 compared with 33,226 at \$3,611.

August Export of Nickel

The August export of nickel amounted to \$3,039,000 compared with \$4,939,000 a year ago. The amount to the United States was \$1,881,000, United Kingdom \$670,000, Germany \$233,362, Japan \$102,196, Norway \$95,066, Netherlands \$29,795.

Gold and Silver Bullion

The August export of gold bullion was \$10,424,300, all to the United States, as against \$4,045,989 a year ago. The silver bullion export was \$696,769 compared with \$1,791,940.

Fruit and Vegetable Crop

Generous rainfall over large areas of the country has greatly improved the crop picture in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia during the past month. In Ontario where sizing of apples was almost at a standstill before the rains, marked improvement has taken place and the crop promises to be somewhat larger than was estimated last month. The rain came too late to save the grape crop which is now past the peak with the crop in sight the lightest in years. Both bunches and berries are small as a result of the dry weather. Field tomatoes have also picked up wonderfully since the rain but will not come up to average production. Other late vegetable crops show much more promise but are still below average in most cases.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending September 11 amounted to 15,070,766 bushels as compared with 19,793,094 in the previous week and 17,740,865 in the corresponding week last year. Total marketings from August 1 to September 11 were 69,167,269 bushels as compared with 42,094,355 in the same period last year.

Overseas export clearances of wheat for the week of August 18 amounted to 3,298,102 bushels as compared with 2,911,929 in the same week last year. Imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export amounted to 1,006,000 bushels as compared with 771,000. During the period August 1 to September 11 overseas clearances aggregated 25,589,682 bushels as against 14,362,327 in the same period last year. United States imports of Canadian wheat were 9,302,000 and 5,594,533 bushels, respectively.

Canadian wheat in store on September 13 amounted to 160,139,528 bushels, including 12,835,107 bushels in rail transit. The visible supply in the previous week amounted to 164,106,356 and 221,940,118 in the week of September 20, 1935. The last two amounts do not include ⁱⁿ rail transit wheat. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to

19,290,832 bushels as against 19,370,748 in the previous week and 19,302,912 a year ago. Wheat in transit on the lakes was 5,844,084 bushels compared with 4,809,200 a week ago and 12,835,107 last year.

Reports Issued during the Week

1. Soaps, Washing Compounds and Cleaning Preparations Industry, 1935.
2. Sugar Report for the Four Weeks ending September 5.
3. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
4. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
5. Carriages, Sleighs, and Vehicle Supplies, 1935.
6. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, August.
7. Coal Tar Distillation Industry, 1935.
8. Canada's Monthly Trade Trends, Sept.-Aug., 1933-34 to 1935-36.
9. Trade of Canada by Months, April 1933, to August 1936.
10. Canadian Grain Statistics.
11. Miscellaneous Paper Goods, 1935.
12. Production of Iron and Steel, August.
13. Automobile Production, August.
14. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, August.
15. Imports of Animals, Living, August.
16. Imports of Lumber, August.
17. Imports and Exports of Soap, August.
18. Imports and Exports of Toilet Preparations, August.
19. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, August.
20. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, August.
21. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, August.
22. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, August.
23. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, August.
24. Exports of Canadian Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, August.
25. Vital Statistics, 1934.
26. Exports of Canadian Paints and Varnishes, August.
27. Export of Canadian Lumber, August.
28. Exports of Canadian Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, August.
29. Exports of Canadian Living Animals, August.
30. Census Press Bulletin No. XI.
31. Exports of Canadian Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, August.
32. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
33. Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, August.
34. Production of Concentrated Milk, August.
35. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report.
36. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
37. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
38. Fur Production of Canada, 1934-35.
39. Output of Central Electric Stations, August.
40. New Motor Vehicle Sales, August.

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