

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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The Economic Index rose nearly one per cent over the preceding week and 14.2 per cent over the same period of last year

Owing to gains in four out of the six major factors, the economic index was 113.9 in the week ended December 19 against 112.9 in the preceding week. The striking development of the week was the advance in wholesale prices, the index moving up from 77.9 to 79.5. The increase of 2.1 p.c. was considerable for an index not subject to marked fluctuations.

Pronounced gains were shown in grain prices on the Winnipeg exchange, the price of No. 1 Northern wheat advancing from 114 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 123  $\frac{7}{8}$ . No. 2 C.W. oats was 52 cents against 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ , while barley advanced more than 7 cents to reach 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The price of rye was 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 87  $\frac{7}{8}$  in the preceding week, while flax No. 1 N.W.C. advanced from 164  $\frac{7}{8}$  to 171  $\frac{5}{8}$ .

Non-ferrous metals recorded advances on the New York metal market, electrolytic copper having been 11 cents against 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Lead and zinc participated in the advance, lead being up from 5.33 to 5.53, and zinc from 5.15 to 5.45. A slight gain was also shown in the price of pig tin.

The adjusted index of car loadings moved up sharply following the advance of the preceding week. The standing in the 50th week of the year was 79.9 against 76.2, a gain of nearly 5 p.c. The rise over the preceding week was mainly due to the increase in the coal movement, although important gains were recorded in pulpwood and pulp and paper. Capitalized bond yields showed a considerable gain in the week under review, the index advancing 1.4 p.c. In view of the gains in the last seven weeks, much of the reaction during October has been counterbalanced. The bid quotation for the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.c., 1946 Dominion Government bond was 113 on December 18, against 112 $\frac{3}{4}$  on December 11. The average yield of the issues used in this index was 3.02 compared with 3.06 for the preceding week.

The minor rally in common stock prices apparent in the preceding week was extended in the week of December 17, when the index number of 112 stocks rose from 133.4 to 135.5. Each of the groups in the official classification, except the oils, recorded gains in this comparison. The index of 89 industrials advanced from 212.7 to 216.0. A moderate gain was recorded in the power and traction group, the index moving up from 79.4 to 80.8. The adjusted index of bank clearings showed a decline of 2.7 p.c. while speculative trading was at a somewhat lower level than in the preceding week.

Comparison with the Same Week of 1935

The economic index during the first half of the present year, showed a moderate lead over 1935. From June till September a considerable advance was recorded, greatly extending the disparity over the index of the last half of 1935. The economic index in the first fifty-one weeks of the year averaged 109.1 against 98.8 in the same period of 1935. The gain of 10.4 p.c. represents general improvement in each of the six major factors.

The index in the week under review stood at 113.9 against 99.7 in the same week of last year, a gain of 14.2 p.c. Each of the major factors recorded increases. Carloadings were up 15.8 p.c. The cumulative total for the first 50 weeks of the year was 2,394,000 cars against 2,279,000 cars in the same period of last year. The consequent gain was 114,472 cars or about 5 p.c. After having remained relatively steady for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  years, the average of wholesale prices showed a rise to a higher level during the last half of 1936. A crop shortage was the main feature in causing the rise of the last six months, but a number of constructive factors are now lending their influences to raise price levels. The index in the week under review was 79.5 against 72.8 in the same week of 1935, a gain of 9.2 p.c. The gain in the adjusted index of bank clearings was limited to 2.6 p.c., and marked gains were recorded in capitalized bond yields, common stock prices and in the number of shares traded.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components  
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings	Wholesale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields	Bank Clearings	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
Dec. 21, 1935	69.0	72.8	134.4	90.7	110.8	226.1	99.7
Dec. 12, 1936	76.2	77.9	155.0	95.7	133.4	422.1	112.9
Dec. 19, 1936	79.9	79.5	157.2	93.1	135.5	301.1	113.9



## Economic Betterment in the First Eleven Months

The economic situation of Canada during 1936 showed considerable improvement over the preceding year, advances having been recorded in most of the factors regarded as significant in the study of cyclical fluctuations. The main element in the betterment was the recovery in productive operations and a gain of 28 p.c. in common stock prices. Commodity prices averaged slightly higher, the steadiness in evidence for more than two years being reversed in the third quarter when an appreciable advance took place, the maximum for nearly six years having been reached in December.

### Productive Operations

The revival in productive operations was carried further in the year under review. The volume after the first quarter showed a steady upward trend. The net result was that the index of the physical volume of business on the base of 1926 averaged 111.3 in the first eleven months of 1936 compared with 102.0 in the same period of 1935. The gain of 8.8 p.c. represents the general betterment in mineral production, manufacturing, construction, electric power and distribution dealt with in detail below.

### Employment

A considerably higher level of employment was maintained in 1936 than in the preceding year. The gain of employment in manufacturing plants, unaffected to any important extent by relief measures, has continued without important interruption since May 1933, when the turning-point of the employment cycle was reached. The index of manufacturing employment averaged 6.6 p.c. higher in 1936 than in the preceding year and the gain on November 1 over the same date of 1935 was 4.1 p.c. Contributing to that advance, most of the principal industries recalled their working forces in large numbers. The gain over November 1, 1935 in the iron and steel, textile and lumber industries was 12 p.c., 5.7 p.c. and 10.1 p.c., respectively. The mining industry recorded an average gain of 10.4 p.c. over 1935, the acceleration in metal-mining being of large proportions. The advance in building construction operations was limited to 2.6 p.c.

### Mineral Production

The volume of mineral production, based on nine factors, was nearly 12 p.c. greater in the first eleven months of 1936 than in the same period of the preceding year. Copper exports reached a maximum in 1936, the gain over the same months of 1935 being 1.7 p.c. Exports of nickel in different forms recorded an increase of about 19 p.c. The outward shipments of zinc in the first eleven months were 12.4 p.c. greater than in the same period of the preceding year. Lead production in the first ten months recorded a gain of 10.0 p.c. Shipments of gold from Canadian mines to the Mint and to external points were 3,379,000 ounces compared with 2,947,000, a gain of 14.6 p.c. Silver shipments showed a gain of 7 p.c. in the same comparison. The production of coal showed a gain of 9 p.c. in the year under review.

### Manufacturing Production

A pronounced upward trend was shown in manufacturing operations during 1936. The official index based on 29 factors with seasonal adjustment was 128.9 in November compared with 96.1 in January, representing a gain of considerable proportions. A marked gain had also been shown in 1935, the low point of the depression having been reached in February 1933. The average of the index for manufacturing was 109.7 in the first eleven months of 1936 compared with 99.5 in the same period of the preceding year, a gain of 10.3 p.c.

The output of boots and shoes was 16,481,000 pairs compared with 16,417,000 in the same period of 1935, a gain of 0.4 p.c. The output of newsprint was 15.2 p.c. greater than in the first eleven months of 1935, while the exports of planks and boards advanced 27.8 p.c. the total in the eleven months of 1936 having been 1,566,000,000 feet.

The primary iron and steel industry was very much more active in 1936, suggesting revival in the industrial group producing durable goods. Steel ingot production at 1,010,600 tons recorded a gain of 20.8 p.c., while the output of pig iron at 610,173 tons was up 15.3 p.c.

The automobile industry fared worse in 1936 than in the preceding year. The output of motor cars at 141,911 recorded a decline of 10.8 p.c. Crude rubber imports, indicating conditions in the tire industry, showed a gain of 9.7 p.c. The imports of crude petroleum at 1,184,000,000 gallons were up 7.5 p.c. over the same period of 1935.



### Construction

The construction industry was more successful in obtaining new business from private enterprise offsetting a decline in government contracts. The contracts awarded in the first eleven months at \$156,469,000 recorded a gain of 0.3 p.c. over the same period of 1935. Building permits placed in principal cities at \$36,584,000, showed a decline of 17 p.c.

### Electric Power

The output of electric power exceeded in 1936 not only the records of the preceding year but also of any other year in the history of the industry. The output in the first eleven months at 23,162,000,000 kilowatt hours compared with 21,248,000,000 in the same period of 1935, recorded a gain of 9.0 p.c.

### Railways

Moderate gain was shown in the revenue freight handled by the railways of Canada during 1936. The gain in the freight movement was 4.7 p.c., the total in the first eleven months of 1935 being 2,289,000 cars compared with 2,185,000 in the same period of the preceding year. The gross operating revenue of the Canadian National on the Canadian lines showed a gain of 5.9 p.c. to \$140,112,000 from \$132,291,000 in the first eleven months of 1935. The gross operating revenues of the Canadian Pacific in the same comparison were \$126,340,000 against \$117,587,000, a gain of 7.4 p.c.

### External Trade

The considerable gain in external trade was a feature of the economic betterment of the year. Exports in the first eleven months of 1936 at \$928,495,000 recorded a gain of 22.3 p.c. over the same period of the preceding year. The value of imports advanced from \$511,745,000 to \$582,194,000, a gain of 13.8 p.c. Owing to the greater percentage gain in exports, the favourable balance of trade was \$346,000,000, an increase of 40 p.c. over the same period of 1935.

(See Table on Page 4)

### Rubber Exports

Exports of rubber amounted to \$1,156,865 in November compared with \$1,121,095 in the same month last year. Pneumatic tire casings accounted for about half of the total export. These went to 65 markets, mainly as follows: China \$71,709, New Zealand \$67,213, Argentine \$64,312, Brazil \$34,516, British South Africa \$26,529, Egypt \$23,622, Venezuela \$22,222, Netherlands \$26,100, Colombia \$20,495 and Jamaica \$19,893. Rubber boots and shoes were exported to the value of \$302,283 against \$297,578, largely to the United Kingdom.

### Exports of Planks and Boards

Exports of planks and boards amounted to 173,447,000 feet valued at \$3,868,478 compared with 121,444,000 at \$2,660,154 a year ago. The amount to the United Kingdom was 109,709,000 feet and to the United States 39,342,000. The export of shingles amounted to \$600,452 against \$657,583, largely to the United States. Douglas fir square timber amounted to \$57,295 compared with \$117,486, chiefly to the United Kingdom and Japan.

### Farm Implements and Machinery

Domestic exports of farm implements and machinery amounted to \$515,467 in November, an increase of \$173,641 over the same month last year. The United States was the chief purchaser with \$107,089, followed by Argentina at close to \$100,000, the United Kingdom \$82,419 and British South Africa \$75,671. Ploughs and parts were worth \$174,534, reaper-threshers \$85,108, and drills \$45,646.

### Retail Chains in Canada

Sales made by chain store companies in Canada during 1935 amounted to \$364,129,800, or 17.9 per cent of the total retail trade of the Dominion compared with sales of \$347,186,100 in 1934. There were 445 different chain store companies, operating a total of 8,022 individual units. These chains required the services of 30,449 male and 14,920 female store employees, to whom \$36,382,000 were paid in salaries and wages. Stocks on hand at the end of the year totalled \$55,062,100.



Statistics Illustrating the Economic Situation of Canada in the First Eleven Months of 1936 compared with the same period of 1935

	First Eleven Months		Increase + Decrease - Per Cent
	1935	1936	
<u>General Economic Situation</u>			
Index of Physical Volume of Business	102.0	111.0*	+ 8.8
Wholesale Prices	72.1	74.1	+ 2.8
Index of Common Stock Prices	92.5	118.2	+ 27.8
Shares Traded, Montreal and Toronto, Number	13,223,441	23,092,694	+ 74.6
Inverted Bond Yields, Dominion	136.1	148.7	+ 9.3
Mining Stock Prices	123.0	153.4	+ 24.7
Bank Debits \$000	28,613,763	32,524,015	+ 13.7
<u>Production and General Business</u>			
Mineral Production, 1926=100	148.3	165.7	+ 11.7
Copper Exports Pounds	361,907,900	368,069,200	+ 1.7
Nickel Exports Pounds	132,559,800	157,598,600	+ 18.9
Lead Production (10 Months) Pounds	276,824,273	304,491,456	+ 10.0
Zinc Exports Pounds	267,878,000	301,218,000	+ 12.4
Gold Shipments Fine Ounces	2,947,278	3,378,594	+ 14.6
Silver Shipments Fine Ounces	14,679,251	15,726,583	+ 7.1
Coal Production Tons	12,515,922	13,659,328	+ 9.1
Manufacturing Production, 1926=100	99.5	109.7	+ 10.3
Flour Production (10 Months) Barrels	11,646,780	12,403,095	+ 6.5
Sugar manufactured Pounds	891,945,739	959,927,834	+ 7.6
Cattle Slaughtering Number	1,281,667	1,410,691	+ 10.1
Hog Slaughtering Number	2,537,001	3,150,223	+ 24.2
Cigarettes Released Number	4,843,902,903	5,165,028,191	+ 6.6
Cigars released Number	115,035,258	112,654,828	- 2.1
Leather Boots and Shoes (10 Mos) Pairs	16,411,040	16,481,929	+ 0.4
Raw Cotton Imports Pounds	98,433,894	129,445,570	+ 31.5
Paper and Lumber -			
Newsprint Production Tons	2,508,557	2,890,602	+ 15.2
Exports of Planks and Boards Feet	1,225,518,000	1,565,756,000	+ 27.8
Iron and Steel -			
Steel Ingot Production Long Tons	836,474	1,010,598	+ 20.8
Pig Iron Production Long Tons	529,147	610,173	+ 15.3
Automobile and Allied Industries			
Automobile Production Number	159,159	141,911	- 10.8
Petroleum Imports Gallons	1,101,148,890	1,184,093,530	+ 7.5
Crude Rubber Imports Pounds	54,442,385	59,748,756	+ 9.7
Construction -			
Contracts Awarded \$	155,940,100	156,469,200	+ 0.3
Building Permits \$	44,158,767	36,584,163	- 17.2
Electric Power Production 000 K.W.H.	21,247,884	23,162,206	+ 9.0
Railways -			
Carloadings Number	2,184,862	2,288,690	+ 4.7
Gross Revenue, C.N.R. (Canadian Lines) \$	132,291,000	140,112,000	+ 5.9
Gross Revenue, C.P.R. \$	117,587,000	126,340,000	+ 7.4
External Trade -			
Exports \$	759,098,557	928,495,289	+ 22.3
Imports \$	511,745,369	582,194,350	+ 13.8
Excess of Exports over Imports \$	247,353,188	346,300,939	+ 40.0

\*Preliminary

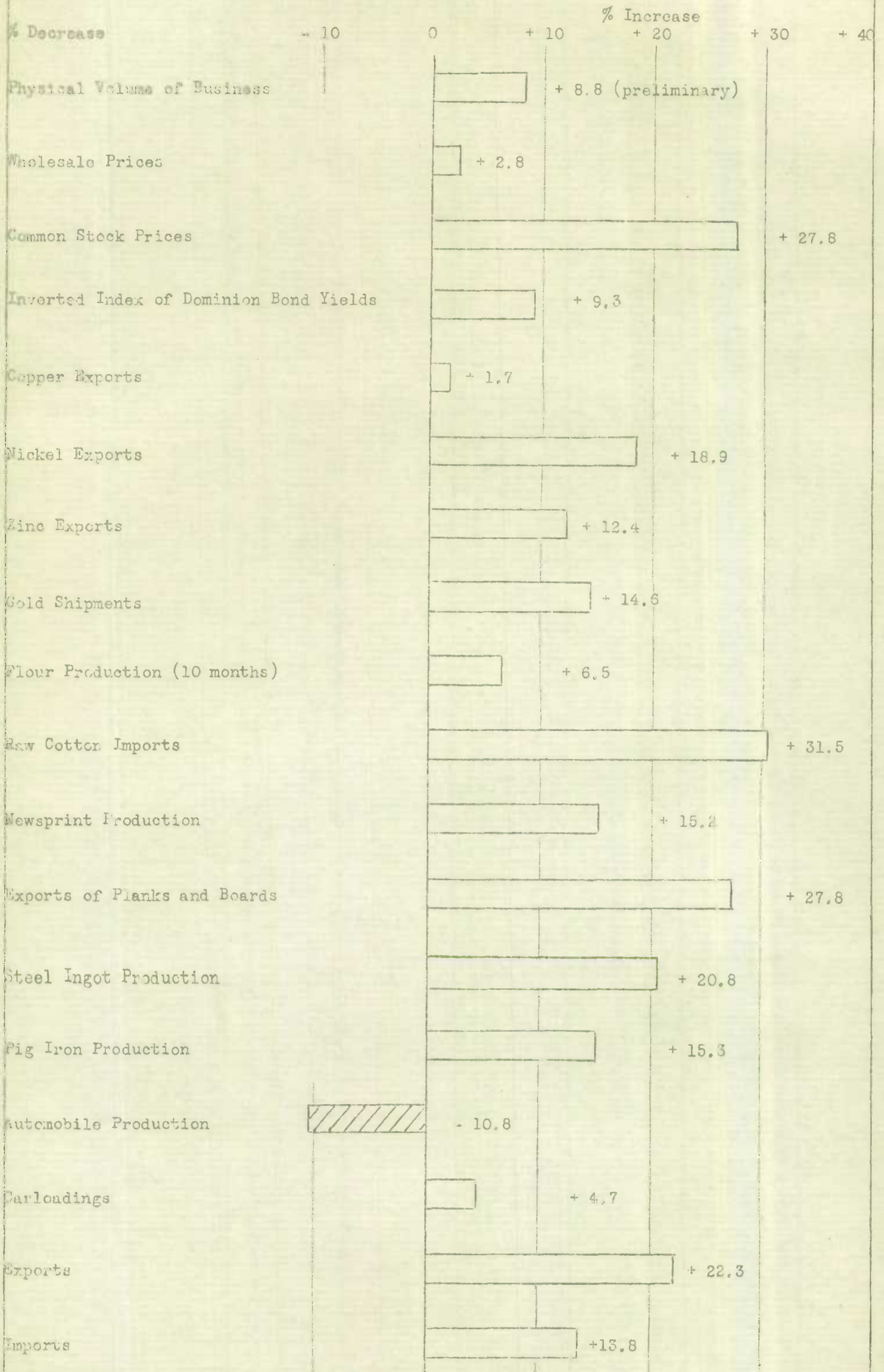
World Shipments of Wheat

World shipments of wheat during the week ending December 19 amounted to 9,460,000 bushels compared with 8,555,000 for the previous week and 9,976,000 for the same week last year. Shipments from North America and Australia showed decreases of 573,000 and 340,000 bushels, respectively, as compared with the previous while shipments from Argentina showed an increase of 768,000 bushels.

Stocks of Foreign Corn in Canada

Stocks of foreign corn in Canada on December 18 included the following, with 1935 figures in brackets: United States 2,280 (1,233) bushels, Argentine 4,967,825 (299,285), South African 632,514 (1,853,203).

The Economic Situation in Canada in the first 11 Months of 1936  
as compared with the same period of 1935.





### Canada's Domestic Exports in November

Canada's domestic exports in November were up 28 per cent over November 1935, amounting to \$120,971,384 against \$94,483,554. The amount to Empire countries was \$59,175,622 compared with \$48,256,475, a gain of 22.6 per cent, while the total to other countries was worth \$61,795,762 against \$46,227,079, a gain of 33.7 per cent.

The value of domestic exports to the United Kingdom was \$50,673,494 compared with \$41,208,646, up 23 per cent, and to the United States \$46,536,866 against \$35,966,957, a gain of 29.4 per cent. Exports to British South Africa were up 95.8 per cent, Australia 18.6, New Zealand 61.9, Belgium 304, France 116, and Netherlands 59.4, while a decrease of 17.8 per cent was recorded for Japan.

Total domestic exports during the 11 months ending November were valued at \$917,131,115 compared with \$748,184,891 in the same period of 1935. The United States was Canada's best market during this period followed closely by the United Kingdom. The amount to the United States was \$366,992,672 compared with \$322,541,847, and to the United Kingdom \$362,511,095 against \$287,238,375.

Canada's leading markets in November were as follows, with 1935 figures in brackets: United Kingdom \$50,673,494 (\$41,208,646), United States \$46,536,866 (\$35,966,957), Belgium \$3,991,650 (\$987,670), Australia \$2,849,775 (\$2,403,076), British South Africa \$1,625,671 (\$830,124), France \$1,644,038 (\$761,530), New Zealand \$1,141,977 (\$705,435), Norway \$757,880 (\$772,438), Newfoundland \$744,174 (\$1,085,565), Morocco \$678,101 (\$4,392), Italy \$581,006 (\$141,628), Germany \$570,454 (\$424,588), China \$483,348 (\$489,395), Irish Free State \$385,889 (\$270,764), Brazil \$371,666 (\$433,913), Jamaica \$344,784 (\$380,718), Argentina \$351,913 (\$433,168), Trinidad and Tobago \$316,965 (\$203,596), Greece \$276,719 (\$50), Sweden \$276,183 (\$284,320), Mexico \$245,325 (\$159,332), Peru \$221,458 (\$73,506), Denmark \$198,847 (\$223,750), Chile \$192,755 (\$135,370).

### Production of Iron and Steel

Production of pig iron in Canada at 74,337 tons in November was the highest total reported for any month since March, 1930, when 74,582 tons were made. November was the fourth month in succession to show an advance over the next preceding month. Steel ingots and castings at 98,534 tons showed little change from the previous month and compared with 94,074 in the corresponding month last year. Output of ferro-alloys at 5,950 tons in November compares with 5,253 in the month preceding and 4,693 a year ago.

### Fruit Nursery Stock Sales

During the year ended May 31, total sales of nursery stock reported had a value of \$369,643, as compared with \$308,612 for the previous year. There were 447,365 apple trees valued at \$169,810 and comprising 82,063 trees of early varieties at \$32,114; 95,710 fall varieties at \$36,365; 256,959 winter varieties at \$97,104; and 12,633 crab apples at \$4,225. The numbers and values of other kinds of stock were: peaches 204,099, \$46,883; pears 66,156, \$26,635; plums 62,893, \$24,870; cherries 64,352, \$28,695; apricots 5,357, \$1,671; nectarines, 103, \$43; quinces, 776, \$330; blackberries 56,576, \$1,801; currants 88,343, \$8,399; gooseberries 35,408, \$5,116; grapes 128,004, \$11,742; loganberries 2,506, \$85; raspberries 1,226,221, \$30,880; strawberries 1,971,282, \$13,678.

### Export of Gold

The export of raw gold amounted to 14,670 ounces valued at \$492,462 in November compared with 10,603 at \$365,562 a year ago. Gold bullion, other than monetary, was exported to the amount of 372,981 ounces valued at \$13,062,955, entirely to the United States.

### Export of Silver Bullion

Silver bullion exports amounted to 731,298 ounces valued at \$326,626 in November, compared with 2,008,314 at \$1,314,410 a year ago. The amount to the United States was 658,807 ounces and to the United Kingdom, 72,491 ounces.



### Export of Meats

The November export of meats continued the high level of recent months, amounting to \$3,195,860 compared with \$2,423,639 in the same month last year. The value of the export to the United Kingdom was \$2,824,449 and to the United States \$219,531. Bacon and hams led, valued at \$2,565,036, the value to the United Kingdom being \$2,499,436.

### Export of Milk and Its Products

The feature of the November export of milk and its products which rose to \$2,273,938 from \$1,401,652 a year ago, was the substantial increase in cheese exports. Cheese amounted to \$2,094,214, an increase of \$1,104,871, of which \$1,987,934 went to the United Kingdom, \$50,787 to the United States, \$15,326 to Newfoundland and \$11,160 to Belgium.

### Export of Cattle

The export of cattle amounted to 9,647 head at \$365,496 in November compared with 6,371 head at \$279,398 a year ago. There were 8,782 head for food purposes and the remainder for dairying. Most of the cattle went to the United States amounting to 7,330 head and 1,897 to the United Kingdom. In addition there were 1,084 head of pure bred cattle for the improvement of stock sent to the United States.

### Farms in the Prairie Provinces

There has been an increase of nearly 12,400 farms in the Prairie Provinces during the past five years. According to a preliminary release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics there were 300,462 farms in 1936 compared with 288,079 in 1931. Saskatchewan showed the greatest increase, from 136,472 to 142,389. Manitoba from 54,199 to 57,676, and Alberta from 97,408 to 100,397.

### Exports of Refined Sugar

Exports of refined sugar in November amounted to 256,500 pounds valued at \$10,440 compared with 488,100 at \$21,701 in November last year. The leading purchaser was Newfoundland with 189,200 pounds, and the British West Indies 60,200.

### New Motor Vehicle Sales

A small increase in passenger car sales accompanied by a sharp decline in truck and bus sales resulted in a drop of 0.4 per cent in total motor vehicle sales for November compared with November 1935. There were 5,991 new vehicles sold compared with 6,015 last year. During the eleven month period, January to November, 104,037 cars, trucks and buses retailed at \$107,316,480, a gain of nine per cent in number and 12 per cent in value over the same period of 1935.

### Railway Traffic

Canadian railways carried 7,830,121 tons of revenue freight during September against 6,563,206 in September, 1935, and 6,410,938 in September, 1934. Traffic in agricultural products amounted to 2,525,814 tons compared with 2,008,694 in 1934, animal 204,369 against 179,389, mine 2,655,303 against 2,247,273, forest 671,596 compared with 591,988, manufactures and miscellaneous 1,773,039 against 1,535,862.

### Expenditures in Mining Industry

Total expenditures incurred by the Canadian mining industry for consumable stores, equipment, freight, insurance, etc. were \$84,813,603 in 1935 compared with \$76,082,765 in the preceding year, representing an increase of 11.5 per cent. The magnitude of current development programmes is reflected in expenditures in particular spheres of mining. This was specially evident in the totals for the nickel-copper mining, smelting and refining, and gold; the total value of expenditures in copper-nickel amounted to \$18,135,440 against \$16,170,299 in 1934, while the widespread expansion in the search for and development of gold mines is evidenced in an increase in purchases from \$23,993,873 in 1934 to \$28,707,183. Expenditures by these industries producing fuels amounted to \$10,965,363 against \$9,626,960.



## World Wheat Situation

Now that the Southern Hemisphere crops are made, and world supplies determined for the balance of the crop year, the principal issue in the current situation is how the division of supplies is to be made among the deficiency countries. Needless to say, the issue is a unique one in the light of recent experience, for the last genuine sellers' market occurred in the autumn of 1924, when prices rose sharply in response to the close adjustment between world supplies and requirements.

Until the end of November this year it was apparent that by supplementing the diminished production with a reduction in stocks, world requirements as then gauged could be met without undue pressure. Accordingly, importers showed a tendency to buy conservatively and to wait upon the harvest of the Australian and Argentine crops. What was not reckoned upon was an underestimate of continental European requirements. The transformation in the situation during the past three weeks, marked by an advance of 24 cents in Liverpool prices in as many days, commenced when the Italian government entered the market heavily, taking Argentine, Canadian and Australian cargoes, and making futures purchases of Argentine wheat.

The Italian crop in 1936 was the poorest in recent years, being officially confirmed at 227.1 million bushels, and leaving Italy's import requirements at between 55 and 60 million bushels. The German government, which was expected to authorize modest imports this year, recently announced that it needed a million metric tons or 36.7 million bushels of wheat, although the government foresaw difficulty in finding the requisite foreign exchange. Similarly, the new French National Wheat Board is coming on to the market, and is looking for moderately priced wheat. In the case of both Italy and Germany, it has become evident that their import needs are considerably in excess of those first estimated, and it is the potential pressure from these countries upon available supplies which has precipitated the sharp price increase.

In reckoning the world statistical position, the Argentine crop, officially estimated at 249.8 million bushels, provides an exportable surplus of 155 million. The Australian crop of 133.5 million bushels supplies another 80 million from the Southern Hemisphere. Assuming July 31 stocks in 1937 in these two countries are no larger than at July 31, 1936, 235 million bushels can be counted upon for export from the Southern Hemisphere during the current crop year. Canada's exportable surplus this year is 215 million bushels; the Danube, 80 million, and other countries including India, 40 million. These bring the total world supplies available for export to 570 million for the current season.

Mr. Broomhall has recently raised his estimate of European import requirements to 436 million bushels to allow for additional imports for Italy. His estimate of German requirements was four million, prior to the recent German announcement. If this amount were raised to 35 million, the estimate would come to 467 million. Non-European requirements of 120 millions would bring the world requirements to 587 million bushels. While all these figures are approximations, it is the apparent excess of requirements over supplies which has made the market so sensitive to indications that the various countries are seeking to increase their wheat takings.

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## Canal Traffic

Down-bound iron ore increased from 1,572,375 tons in November, 1935, to 4,266,271 tons, up-bound soft coal increased from 945,554 tons to 1,272,634 tons and, with wheat up by 705,236 bushels, although other grains and flour were lighter, total traffic on the Sault Ste. Marie Canals increased from 3,338,803 tons in 1935 to 5,348,042, or by 60 per cent. From the opening of navigation to November 30 total traffic passing through the locks amounted to 69,155,798 tons which was 21,301,959 tons, or 45 per cent above the 1935 total for the same period.

Decreases of 38,118 tons of wheat, 28,842 tons of other grains (soya beans), 19,349 tons of gasoline, 73,689 tons of wood pulp and other small decreases more than offset increases of 69,461 tons of corn, 80,165 of soft coal, 38,368 of iron ore and the total traffic on the Welland Ship Canal was reduced from 1,313,023 tons in 1935 to 1,308,413.

Total freight passed through the locks of the St. Lawrence Canals during November amounted to 999,184 tons against 865,184 in 1935. Wheat shipments were heavier by 90,882 tons, corn by 72,538, soft coal 60,019 and coke 17,800. Other grains, mostly soya beans, declined by 27,640 tons, sugar 13,783, wood pulp 67,828 and iron ore by 13,517.

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Reports Issued

1. Car Loadings.
  2. Canadian Grain Statistics.
  3. Output of Central Electric Stations, November.
  4. Production of Concentrated Milk, November.
  5. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
  6. Retail Chains in Canada, 1935.
  7. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, November.
  8. Exports of Canadian Lumber, November.
  9. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, November.
  10. Imports and Exports of Soap, November.
  11. Exports of Canadian Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, November.
  12. Imports of Lumber, November.
  13. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, September.
  14. Feldspar and Salt Production, September.
  15. Sand and Gravel, 1935.
  16. Automobile Production, November.
  17. Special Report on the Consumption of Supplies by the Canadian Mining Industry, 1935 (Price 25¢).
  18. Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, September.
  19. New Motor Vehicle Sales, November.
  20. Sugar Report for Four Weeks ending November 28, 1936.
  21. Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, November.
  22. Census Press Bulletin No. XLX.
  23. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
  24. Summary of Canal Traffic, November.
  25. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
  26. Quantity and Value of Fruit Nursery Stock Sales.
  27. The Charcoal Industry, 1935.
  28. Asphalt Roofing Industry, November.
  29. Production of Iron and Steel, November.
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  40. Trade of Canada by Months, April 1933 to November 1936.
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  42. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
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