

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Economic Index Rose 1.2 p.c. over the Preceding Week  
and was the Same as in the Corresponding Week of 1936

The upward trend of the economic index was extended in the week ended September 4, when the standing was 115.1 against 113.7 in the preceding week. The index has recorded an irregular advance since the latter part of June following closely the parallel movement during the same period of last year. Four of the six major factors showed advances in the week under review, exceptions being wholesale and common stock prices. A bright spot of the week was the heavy freight movement, the index of carloadings rising 2.6 p.c. to a new high point for several years. The index of wholesale prices showed minor recession but recent advances on the grain exchange may mark a reversal in the trend. High grade bond prices were slightly higher in the week under review and a firm tendency has been shown during the present week. The decline in common stock prices was 1.8 p.c., bank clearings recorded a gain of 5 p.c. after the usual adjustment, and the number of shares traded increased 1.6 p.c.

Three of the six major factors recorded increases over the same week of last year, while the other three showed declines. The net result was that the economic index remained unchanged at 115.1. The business factors consisting of carloadings and wholesale prices recorded gains of about 9 p.c. and 12 p.c., respectively. The movement of western grain due to the early harvest, was particularly heavy during the 34th week, and the total traffic movement was 4,768 cars greater than in the same week of 1936. The decline in wholesale prices from the maximum on the recovery reached in the latter part of July has been of relatively moderate proportions. Due to the advancing trend in progress during the 12 months ended July, the lead over the same week of 1936 is still about 12 p.c. The index was 84.6 in the week under review against 75.5.

The rise in high-grade bond prices practically counterbalanced the recession of the preceding week, and the standing is now as high as at any time since February. At this time last year, high-grade bond prices were at a maximum for any time since issues first became an important factor in the Canadian market. The index of capitalized bond yields on the base of 1926, was 147.7 in the week of September 4, a decline of 7.2 p.c. from the same week of last year.

Common stock prices were about 12 p.c. higher than in the week of September 3, 1936, the index having been 130.9 against 117.0. Declines were shown in bank clearings and shares traded from the same week of last year but the decline in bond prices was the main influence in depressing the index in this comparison.

The railway traffic movement featured the week under review, the index rising from 89.5 to 91.9. During the first 34 weeks of the year, the movement amounted to 1,646,000 cars against 1,502,000 cars in the same period of last year. Except for grain, coal and coke, the eleven commodity groups showed marked gains over the same portion of last year. The index of wholesale prices was nearly maintained at 84.6 against 84.8 in the preceding week. No. 1 Northern wheat receded from 129  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 128  $\frac{7}{8}$  and a recession was shown in oats, while other coarse grains recorded gains in this comparison.

Metal prices were firm on the New York commodity market, tin recording an advance from 58.50 to 58.63. Electrolytic copper was £61 15s on September 7 against £61 5s on August 31. Lead advanced from £21 13s 9d to £22, while a recession was shown in zinc from £23 to £22 17s 6d. Spot raw silk receded from 1.92 to 1.89 on the New York market while accra cocoa beans advanced from 8.30 to 8.40. Cotton prices were weak at New York, middlings receding from 9.38 to 9.04, while print cloths were down from 5.50 to 5.375.

The index of capitalized bond yields advanced from 146.6 to 147.7, a gain of 0.8 p.c. Trading was decidedly light as the week opened and price movements were narrow but a more pronounced demand developed later and quotations moved slightly beyond the previous week's close. In the seven days ended September 7, quotations were well maintained. The  $\frac{4}{2}$ 's of 1947-57 were bid at 109  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and the 3's of 1950-55 were unchanged at 96  $\frac{3}{4}$ . The  $\frac{4}{2}$ 's of 1946 were bid at 110  $\frac{1}{4}$  and the 4's of 1947-52 were firm at 106  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Stock markets were weak in the period ended September 2, the general index receding from 133.3 to 130.9. Each of the groups in the industrial classification, except oils, participated in the retreat. The index of 15 power and traction stocks showed decline, golds and base metals yielding to reactionary tendencies.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components  
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clearings <sup>3</sup>	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index <sub>4</sub>
Sept. 5, 1936	84.2	75.5	159.2	111.4	117.0	140.0	115.1
Aug. 28, 1937	89.5	84.8	146.6	105.6	133.3	63.2	113.7
Sept. 4, 1937	91.9	84.6	147.7	110.9	130.9	64.2	115.1

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index. 2. Present value of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds. 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. The weighting of the six major factors is determined from the standard deviation from the long-term trend of each, based on data for the period from January 1919 to August 1936. The long-term trend determined from half-yearly data in the post-war period was eliminated from the composite and the resulting index expressed as a percentage of the average during 1926.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending September 3 amounted to 1,223,874 bushels compared with 1,424,804 in the previous week and 3,108,715 a year ago; imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export totalled 706,000 bushels compared with 107,000 in the previous week and 1,351,000 last year. Aggregate overseas clearances from August 1 to September 3 were 7,402,107 bushels as compared with 17,988,330 in the same period of 1936-37; imports into the United States were 1,400,000 and 8,760,876, respectively.

Clearances by ports during the week of September 3 were as follows, with 1936 figures in brackets: Montreal, 773,445 (1,397,087) bushels; United States Ports, 388,000 (140,661); Vancouver-New Westminster, 62,429 (793,604); Churchill, nil (571,781); Sorel, nil (205,582). August 1 - September 3: Montreal, 5,105,302 (6,451,968); United States Ports, 1,182,000 (2,887,079); Churchill, 603,982 (1,786,081); Vancouver-New Westminster, 269,745 (3,277,734); Sorel, 200,000 (2,844,810); Three Rivers, 41,078 (528,193); Fort William and Port Arthur, nil (212,465).

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on September 3 amounted to 49,763,953 bushels compared with 38,479,062 the week before and 128,720,166 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 2,547,314 compared with 2,740,020 a week ago and 19,019,085 last year. Wheat in rail transit amounted to 8,304,735 bushels compared with 14,491,000 last year. In transit on the lakes was 1,038,215 bushels against 3,991,282 a year ago.

Leather Footwear

Production of leather footwear in July amounted to 2,055,533 pairs, a decrease from the preceding month of 170,529 pairs or eight per cent, but an increase over July, 1936, of 388,955 pairs or 23 per cent. July usually records a smaller output than June. The total output of 220 factories which reported for the first seven months of 1937 was 14,538,744 pairs compared with 12,708,662 in the corresponding period of 1936.

Imports of footwear, except rubber, were valued at \$83,978 compared with \$32,936 last year. The amount from the United States was \$44,357 and from the United Kingdom \$30,764. As usual, women's boots and shoes came mainly from the United States and Czechoslovakia, while most of the men's boots and shoes came from the United Kingdom. Export of Canadian-made leather footwear was valued at \$77,498 as against \$34,774 last year. Leading purchasers were the United Kingdom, Jamaica, New Zealand, United States, Australia and Newfoundland.

July Imports of Lumber

July imports of lumber and timber were valued at \$373,754, almost all of which came from the United States. The principal items were white pine at \$84,370, oak at \$84,344, yellow pine \$19,578, walnut \$19,095, Douglas fir \$36,217, hemlock \$16,727, poplar \$14,287, cedar \$12,910, mahogany \$9,265.

## July Imports

Imports into Canada in July, although not maintained at the level of the previous month were substantially above those of July, 1936. The total was \$71,995,940 compared with \$75,668,634 in June and \$53,820,904 a year ago. This was an increase over last year of \$18,175,036 or almost 34 per cent.

Countries of the British Empire supplied to the value of \$22,647,118 compared with \$18,321,409 a year ago, an increase of \$4,325,719 or over 23 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to \$14,507,241 compared with \$10,606,404, an increase of \$3,900,837 or almost 37 per cent. Imports from Foreign countries amounted to \$49,348,822 compared with \$35,499,495, an increase of \$13,849,327 or 38 per cent, while imports from the United States were \$41,945,201 compared with \$29,504,336, an increase of \$12,440,865 or 42 per cent.

Imports from other British Empire Countries were as follows, with July, 1936, figures in brackets: Australia \$1,068,426 (\$1,596,150); British South Africa, \$1,045,025 (\$195,294); British India, \$943,849 (\$568,723); Straits Settlements, \$860,308 (\$835,758); Ceylon \$802,524 (\$370,962); Jamaica \$795,802 (\$1,060,413); British Guiana, \$599,935 (\$406,076); Newfoundland \$382,201 (\$406,071); British East Africa \$329,445 (\$103,590); Smaller British West Indies \$187,656 (\$278,294); New Zealand \$166,887 (\$461,186).

Imports from other leading Foreign Countries were: Germany \$1,185,182 (\$1,073,710); Argentina \$629,757 (\$332,565); Belgium \$624,807 (\$467,029); France \$556,514 (\$582,056); Venezuela \$517,325 (\$185,965); Japan \$470,173 (\$371,328); Colombia \$397,742 (\$302,526); China \$395,672 (\$349,674); Switzerland \$354,492 (\$240,675); Czechoslovakia \$314,353 (\$216,331); Italy \$302,061 (\$31,680); Abyssinia \$350 (\$2,080); Egypt \$53,470 (\$36,058); Netherlands \$298,630 (\$359,801); Portugal \$70,468 (\$19,030); Spain \$54,202 (\$106,107); Canary Islands \$620 (\$3,485); Sweden \$215,297 (\$209,513).

The chief commodities imported during July were as follows, with July, 1936, figures in brackets: fruits \$2,856,000 (\$3,389,000); alcoholic beverages \$555,000 (\$500,000); grains and products \$2,010,000 (\$811,000); raw rubber \$1,205,000 (\$1,020,000); sugar \$1,763,000 (\$2,574,000); vegetable oils \$1,480,000 (\$843,000); raw cotton \$1,767,000 (\$811,000); noils and tops \$650,000 (\$604,000); worsteds and serges \$564,000 (\$371,000); books and printed matter \$1,243,000 (\$916,000); paper \$708,000 (\$572,000).

Automobiles were worth \$1,106,000 (\$596,000); auto parts \$1,860,000 (\$1,021,000); engines and boilers \$779,000 (\$528,000); farm implements \$1,754,000 (\$1,036,000); machinery \$4,285,000 (\$2,654,000); plates and sheets \$3,729,000 (\$2,197,000); other rolling mill products \$1,233,000 (\$668,000); aluminium \$666,000 (\$485,000); electric apparatus \$1,672,000 (\$921,000); clay and products \$835,000 (\$643,000); coal, \$3,158,000 (\$2,881,000); glass and glassware \$595,000 (\$486,000); crude petroleum \$5,579,000 (\$3,840,000); gasoline petroleum \$650,000 (\$488,000); stone products \$631,000 (\$557,000); dyeing and tanning materials \$499,000 (\$515,000).

## Sales and Purchases of Securities

Canada's trade in securities with other countries in July remained at about the same level as in the preceding two months and the net movement of this trade also showed little change. Total sales to all countries during July were \$25,565,599 as compared with \$26,561,215 in June and \$21,715,401 in July, 1936. Total purchases from all countries were \$28,314,488 as compared with \$28,934,430 the month before and \$29,223,231 a year ago.

Total sales to the United States were \$17,498,885 as compared with \$18,549,538 in June and \$18,811,327 in July, 1936; purchases from the United States were \$20,144,618 compared with \$22,509,362 the month before and \$25,417,735 last year. Total sales to the United Kingdom were \$6,387,314 compared with \$6,277,043 in June and \$1,869,735 in July last year; purchases from the United Kingdom were \$7,471,971 compared with \$5,760,525 in June and \$3,492,336 in July, 1936.

During the first seven months of 1937 total sales to all countries were \$326,654,690 as compared with \$207,542,888 in the same period of 1936; purchases totalled \$334,763,286 as compared with \$182,647,439. Sales to the United States during the first seven months aggregated \$235,844,924 compared with \$170,982,207 in 1936, while purchases amounted to \$270,225,871 as compared with \$152,621,971. Sales to the United Kingdom amounted to \$73,959,861 as compared with \$32,719,142, while purchases from that country were \$56,331,126 as compared with \$26,228,794.

### Retail Sales in July

Retail sales in Canada in July showed a 12 per cent advance in value as compared with the same month a year ago, according to the unadjusted index numbers. The general index was 73.5 and a year ago 65.6. There was a decline of 10 per cent from June when the index was 81.7. Advances over July last year were shown for 12 out of the 13 retail outlets. Grocery and meat stores had the largest percentage gain at 13.5 while men's clothing sales were up 13 per cent. Very substantial increases were made by the following groups: boots and shoes 17.3, furniture 15.5, hardware 14.4, women's clothing 14.3, variety 14.2 and music and radio 12.9. Dyeing and cleaning establishments reported a decline of 1.5 per cent in trade.

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### Production of Incandescent Lamps

The production of incandescent lamps of standard size in 1936 was 24,364,181 at a value of \$4,117,871. This was the largest output in recent years although the value did not rise correspondingly. In 1931 the number was 18,205,931 valued at \$4,044,243 and in 1935, 23,026,982 at \$4,155,803. The number of miniature size incandescent lamps manufactured in 1936 was 11,246,707 at \$662,628. In 1931 the number was 7,255,194 at \$655,015 and in 1935 the amount was 9,832,118 at \$633,769. Electric arc lamps imported into Canada in 1936 were valued at \$5,546 compared with \$28,593 in 1935 and \$41,396 in 1931. The number of incandescent carbon filament lamps imported was 486,030 valued at \$18,830 and incandescent metal filament lamps 3,780,325 at \$215,088. The two latter showed considerable increase over 1935.

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### Six Months Mineral Production

Greater volume and an improvement in prices during the first six months of 1937 combined to make the value of the mineral production of Canada the greatest for any corresponding period in the history of mining in the Dominion. The total value of metals production, which was computed at \$164,211,056, accounted for forty-two millions of the 50 million dollars increase. Gains in output occurred in practically every item on the list and the very great improvement over the first six months of 1936 in the prices for copper, lead and zinc is reflected in the increase of value of the output of these metals. Gold, copper, nickel, lead, zinc, platinum and silver were the leading metals from the point of value although cadmium, cobalt, selenium and tellurium were produced in important quantities.

Gold production was \$68,820,361, an increase of 11 per cent, 64 per cent of which came from Ontario. Copper production at 243,919,406 pounds showed an increase of 18 per cent but the higher prices raised the valuation 89 per cent to a total of \$34,377,884. Nickel production rose 34 per cent in quantity and 36 per cent in value to \$29,218,283. Lead increased 10 per cent in output and 79 per cent in value to \$9,348,768.

Metals of the platinum group increased their output by 10 per cent and the value by 58 per cent to \$3,685,858. Canada is now the greatest producer of platinum in the world. Selenium at \$285,509, tellurium at \$79,177, cadmium at \$559,522, silver at \$4,322,292 were all increases.

There was a slight increase in the production of coal at 6,996,343 tons at \$21,326,043 and crude petroleum at 1,062,046 barrels was a gain of 57 per cent. This increase had been brought about in the main as a result of the acidizing of several wells in the Turner Valley field.

Amongst the non-metallic minerals, asbestos production was by far the most important. The output increased 64 per cent to 197,800 tons and 66 per cent in value to \$6,678,083. Quebec is the only producing province.

General gain in employment exceeded that in the same period of any other year for which records are available.

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### Crude Petroleum Imports

Crude petroleum imports increased to 164,723,274 gallons in July and in value to \$5,539,917 as compared with 156,154,899 at \$5,235,030 in the previous month and 121,335,556 at \$3,779,995 in July, 1936. The amount from the United States was 123,831,998 gallons, Venezuela 27,144,087, Colombia 10,999,954, Peru 2,738,882 and the United Kingdom 8,353. Total imports of crude petroleum during the four months ended July were 509,849,276 compared with 378,472,087 in the same period of 1936.

Public Debt of Canada

The total net direct and guaranteed or indirect debt of the Dominion and Provincial Governments for 1936 with the net direct debt of the municipalities for 1935, the latest available, amounted to \$7,039,091,538. The total aggregate net direct debt of the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments amounted to \$5,535,744,794 and the guaranteed indirect debt of the Dominion and Provincial Governments totalled \$1,503,346,744.

The net direct debt of the Dominion Government alone was \$3,006,100,517 and the net direct liabilities of Provincial Governments, sinking funds, available capital, current and cross-cut accounts being deducted was \$1,084,107,202. The direct liability of all Canadian municipalities in 1935, less sinking funds and investments was \$1,445,537,075, making the total net direct debt \$5,535,744,794.

The guaranteed, or indirect debt of the Dominion Government on March 31, 1936, was \$1,278,797,542, which included principal and interest guaranteed on railway and other securities to the value of \$778,343,114, interest only guaranteed on railway securities \$216,207,142 and other guarantees totalling \$284,247,286. These included bank advances \$89,523,708, British Columbia and Manitoba treasury bills \$6,520,661, deposits of chartered banks in Bank of Canada \$188,202,917. There is also an unstated amount guaranteed for the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Clearing Association Limited. The guaranteed debt of the Provincial Governments for the fiscal year 1936 amounted to \$224,549,202, making the total guaranteed or indirect debt \$1,503,346,744.

The active assets of the Dominion amounted to \$425,843,510, made up as follows: cash on hand and in banks, \$20,243,808, gold bullion account \$2,236,629, advances to provinces for relief, housing loans, etc. \$123,764,302, Harbour Commissions \$83,152,398, Dominion Housing Act \$81,583, Farm Loan Board \$16,789,808, railway account \$46,087,498, advances to foreign governments \$30,494,720, Soldier and General Land Settlement Loan \$43,594,540, the balance being miscellaneous current accounts.

The non-active assets of the Dominion, which totalled \$3,006,100,517 included: canals \$242,855,235, railway \$442,910,909, miscellaneous public works \$265,165,018, military property and stores \$12,035,421, territorial accounts \$9,895,948, old railway accounts \$88,398,829, railway loans not active \$655,527,456, Canadian National Steamships non-active loans \$15,507,970, miscellaneous investments and other non-active accounts \$79,621,230, balance consolidated fund \$1,042,806,052, excess of expenditure over revenue \$151,376,449.

The liabilities of the Dominion Government amounted to \$3,431,944,027 composed as follows: Bank circulation redemption fund \$6,857,942; Post Office account - money orders, postal notes, etc. \$2,726,925, Post Office savings bank deposits \$22,047,287, insurance and superannuation funds \$150,614,097, trust funds \$20,943,718, contingent and special funds \$6,044,065, province debt account \$9,623,817, interest due and outstanding \$1,739,168, funded debt less sinking fund \$3,211,347,008. The annual interest payable on the funded debt of the Dominion is \$128,598,908.

The net funded debt of the provinces was: Ontario \$644,122,955, Saskatchewan \$183,060,318, Quebec \$170,210,482, British Columbia \$146,852,865, Alberta \$142,941,031, Manitoba \$144,753,826, Nova Scotia \$81,151,448, New Brunswick \$65,833,449, Prince Edward Island \$4,713,168. The total net direct liabilities were as follows, with the indirect liabilities in brackets: Ontario \$406,038,823 (\$113,968,417), Quebec \$168,130,149 (\$10,229,301), British Columbia \$138,622,929 (\$48,315,998), Alberta \$113,549,326 (\$8,554,346), Saskatchewan \$83,234,570 (\$33,691,987), Nova Scotia \$63,859,489 (\$591,687), New Brunswick \$56,765,773 (\$1,760,497), Manitoba \$48,579,861 (\$7,436,969), Prince Edward Island \$5,326,282 (nil).

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Asbestos Exports in July

There was an increase in the export of Canadian asbestos in July as compared with the corresponding month of 1936, but a decline was shown when compared with the previous month; the total in July was 16,800 tons of the value of \$1,056,356 as compared with 17,205 at \$975,700 in June and 13,851 worth \$700,380 a year ago. Chief purchasers during July were the United States with 8,998 tons, Belgium 2,523, the United Kingdom 1,892, Germany 1,629 and France 1,150. Asbestos sand and waste totalled 16,043 tons of the value of \$268,578 as compared with 16,526 at \$284,386 the month before and 12,605 at \$209,629 a year ago. The United States was the chief purchaser with 14,449 tons at \$240,193. Asbestos manufactures were exported to the value of \$20,343 compared with \$49,249 in June and \$12,067 in July, 1936.

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### Imports of Raw Sugar

Imports of raw sugar in July amounted to 75,658,000 pounds as compared with 128,975,000 in July, 1936. The following are the countries of origin: British Guiana 22,687,900, Barbados 17,829,200, Jamaica 17,723,600, Smaller British West Indies, 6,068,500, Australia 5,266,300, Fiji 3,742,800, Trinidad 2,178,000, Peru 161,700. During the first seven months of 1937 total imports were 399,951,800 pounds compared with 354,552,900 in the same period of 1936.

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### July Imports of Coffee and Tea

July imports of green coffee amounted to 3,273,493 pounds compared with 2,755,137 in June and 3,343,628 in July last year. The following were the leading countries of origin: British East Africa 1,229,537 pounds, Jamaica 854,945, Colombia 434,200, Brazil 342,715, Trinidad 179,800. Total imports of chicory and coffee were valued at \$358,919 compared with \$324,808 in June and \$310,039 in July last year.

Imports of tea amounted to 2,943,231 pounds compared with 3,091,557 in June and 2,265,466 a year ago. Black tea from India accounted for 1,512,960 pounds and from Ceylon 798,364 while green tea from Japan amounted to 165,194 pounds. There were 69,843 pounds of black tea from Japan, 40,337 from the Dutch East Indies and 2,600 from British East Africa.

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### July Imports of Vehicles of Iron

July imports of vehicles of iron were valued at \$3,197,926 compared with \$4,736,155 in June and \$1,749,467 in July, 1936. There were 183 freight autos imported, of which 175 valued at \$203,200 came from the United States and eight at \$16,396 from the United Kingdom. The number of passenger autos valued at \$1,200 or less was 1,080, of which 984 came from the United States and 96 from the United Kingdom. Of the more expensive cars there were 14, one of which valued at \$5,442 came from the United Kingdom and 13 at \$39,941 from the United States. There were 22 buses, of which seven at \$30,786 came from the United Kingdom and 15 at \$111,911 from the United States. In all the value of the automobile imports was \$1,106,000 compared with \$596,000 a year ago. Automobile parts amounted to \$1,860,000 compared with \$1,021,000.

Bicycles imported totalled 2,357, of which 2,232 came from the United Kingdom, 83 from the United States, 27 from Germany, 12 from Japan and two from Belgium. There were 198 motorcycles, of which 105 came from the United States and 93 from the United Kingdom.

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### July Imports of Cheese

July imports of cheese were valued at \$25,932 compared with \$17,628 a year ago. The leading varieties came from the following countries: Italy 38,076 pounds at \$8,824, France 19,072 pounds at \$6,307, Denmark 19,653 at \$3,356, United States 16,084 at \$4,701, Switzerland 4,859 at \$1,323.

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### First Estimate of Canadian Grain Crops

According to the first official estimate, the total Canadian wheat production in 1937 is 188,191,000 bushels, including 168,999,000 bushels of spring wheat and 19,192,000 bushels of fall wheat. Of the spring wheat, the crop in the Prairie Provinces accounts for 164,000,000 bushels distributed as follows: Manitoba 53 million, Saskatchewan 35 million and Alberta 76 million bushels. The drought damage in 1937, particularly in Saskatchewan, has been unparalleled in the previous crop history of the Prairie Provinces, with the average yield per acre at a new low level. While the drought area in 1937 was not greatly different from that in 1936, the area of total failure was much larger than that of a year ago. The grade and quality of the 1937 crop is indicated to be very high, although slightly below the record of 1936. The total Canadian wheat crop this year is the lowest since 1914 when a crop of 161 million bushels was harvested from an acreage only four-tenths the size of the 1937 acreage.

For all Canada the 1937 crops of coarse grains except flaxseed show an increase over 1936, due to the improved yields in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. Due to dry soil conditions in Saskatchewan, the Canadian flaxseed acreage in 1937 was almost halved, and yields per acre were also reduced, accounting for the very small flaxseed production this year. The oat crop in 1937 is estimated at 282,065,000 bushels or slightly more than 10 million bushels higher than in 1936. Barley production is placed at 87,781,000 bushels,

almost 16 million bushels more than a year ago. Oats and barley are proving of better quality than in 1936. Fall rye is estimated at 4,588,000 bushels and spring rye at 1,450,000 bushels, and the flaxseed crop at only 741,000 bushels.

The main hay and clover crop is estimated at 13,047,000 tons, a reduction of three quarters of a million tons from 1936. Ontario production is more than a million tons higher this year, but Quebec production is down by 1.3 millions, and production in the Prairie Provinces has been generally lower.

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Reports Issued Today

1. Carloadings.
  2. Canadian Grain Statistics.
  3. Dairy Production, August.
  4. Meat and Fish in Cold Storage.
  5. Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Cold Storage.
  6. Small Fruits and Vegetables in Cold Storage.
  7. First Estimate of Yield of Principal Grain Crops and Hay and Clover.  
    Condition of Late-sown Crops, Canada.
  8. Mineral Production of Canada, June, 1937.
  9. Imports of Coffee and Tea, July.
  10. Sugar Report, July 25 to August 14, 1937.
  11. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange.
  12. Retail Sales in Canada, July.
  13. Summary of Canada's Imports, July.
  14. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
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