

Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

Three of the six major factors recorded increases in the third week of September over the preceding week, but declines in the other three had a greater influence. The most significant change during the week was the marked decline in carloadings, the index receding from 92.8 to 85.8. Owing to considerable revival in grain shipments in the Western Division, carloadings had risen to a high point in the 35th week. The failure of western grains to show the increase made during the past period was the main factor in a large decrease in the index. Despite a decline in non-ferrous metals, the index of wholesale prices recorded a slight gain rising from 84.6 to 84.8. Common stock prices, on the other hand, averaged 2.4 p.c. lower than in the preceding week. High-grade bond prices showed a more considerable recession than for some time. Bank clearings and speculative trading recorded increases over the preceding week.

Four of the major factors occupied a higher position in the third week of September than in the same week of 1936. Capitalized bond yields and bank clearings were at a lower level, while the other four factors continued to show a lead. The marked decline in carloadings in the week under review failed to carry the index below the level of last year, a gain of nearly 1 p.c. still being shown. The most influential factor on the constructive side was wholesale prices which recorded again of 11.3 p.c. over the same week of 1936. Due to the recent declines, common stock prices have practically reached the level of last year the index showing a lead of only 0.1 p.c. Speculative trading was considerably more active than in the same week of last year.

After showing an advance for 13 weeks, the railway freight movement recorded a marked reversal in the 36th week of the year. The index dropped from 92.8 to 85.8. Owing to the small grain crop in the Prairie Provinces, especially in Saskatchewan, there is little prospect of the index of carloadings exceeding recent levels. During the first 36 weeks of the year, a gain of more than 145,000 cars was shown, the total freight movement having been 1,762,000 cars. A gain of nearly 105,000 cars was shown in miscellaneous commodities alone consisting chiefly of manufactured goods. An adverse factor was the decline of 58,000 cars in the movement of grain.

Wholesale prices were uneven in the week ended September 17, declines having been shown in textiles, wood and paper, and non-ferrous metals. The other main groups were either maintained or recorded advances. A development of some importance was the sharp increase in the prices of iron scrap. Exports of scrap iron from this continent have been heavy and some anxiety has been expressed over a present shortage for home consumption. The index of iron and its products, due to this influence, rose from 104.8 to 105.4. Animal products reached a somewhat higher level, the index rising one point to 81.5. Grain prices on the Winnipeg exchange were mixed, a decline from 132 to 130½ having been shown in wheat No. 1 Northern. Oats and barley showed advances, while flax and rye receded to slightly lower levels. Oats No. 2 C.W. averaged 51 5/8 against 50¾ while barley advanced from 57½ to 58 5/8. Cattle were lower on the Toronto stockyards, the price for medium steers declining from 7.14 to 7.10. Bacon hogs, on the other hand, advanced from 10.37 to 10.83.

Metal prices were mainly unchanged in New York, although tin receded from 59½ to 59¼. Metals were weak on the London exchange, electrolytic copper declining from £62 on September 14th, to £56 10s on the 21st. Lead receded from £21 6s 3d to £20 5s, while zinc dropped from £22 2s 6d to £20 8s 9d. The export price of electrolytic copper at New York was \$12.95 on September 21, against \$13.85-90 on the 14th. The Canadian index of non-ferrous metals fell from 84.8 to 82.8 on weakness in copper, lead, tin and zinc. Spot prices of raw silk and cocoa showed advances in New York, while textile prices, reflecting the influence of a heavy cotton crop, recorded declines. Middlings receded from 8.76 to 8.58 and print cloths from 5¼ to 5 1/8.

High-grade bonds recorded weakness in the week of September 16. An upward trend had been shown from April to the first week of September, but the recent recession reflects a certain amount of uncertainty. The present level is below that of the same period of 1936, but far in excess of other years in the post-war period. The bid quotation for the 3's of 1950-55 declined from 96 5/8 on September 16 to 96 3/8 on the 21st. The 4½'s of 1946 receded from 110 to 109¼ and the 4's of 1947-52 were 105¾ against 106.

The decline in common stock prices in progress during the preceding four weeks was continued in the week of September 16. The index of 96 common stocks declined from 122.7 to 119.8, each of the groups in the official classification participating in the decline. The index, however, was just slightly above the level of the corresponding week of last year when the standing was 119.7. During the last quarter of 1936, a marked advance took place in common stock prices which resulted in a relatively high level at the end of the year. The advance was continued until the early part of March. Since that time, the trend has been downward, despite the rally of six weeks ending about the middle of August. The index of 15 power and traction stocks was 78.5 in the week under review against 79.4 in the preceding week and 68.5 in the same week of 1936.

Reflecting diverse movements during the third week of September, the economic index, based on the six major factors, showed a decline of 0.8 p.c., the standing having been 113.0 against 113.9 in the preceding week. As stated above, the marked decline in carloadings afforded the main influence in depressing the index. Gains in wholesale prices, bank clearings and speculative trading tended to offset the decline in the three other factors. The economic index has now shown recession for two weeks reversing the upward trend in progress for the preceding 10 weeks. The index during 1936, followed a somewhat similar course rising to a relatively high point in September. The net result was that the index of September 18 was 2.2 p.c. below the standing of last year.

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. 19, 1936	85.1	76.2	159.2	116.5	119.7	206.2	115.5
Sept. 11, 1937	92.8	84.6	147.7	106.8	122.7	55.3	113.9
Sept. 18, 1937	85.8	84.8	146.8	107.5	119.8	234.1	113.0

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.

Export of Farm Implements and Machinery

The export of farm implements and machinery this year has been greatly in excess of last year and August was no exception, the amount was \$885,684 compared with \$1,324,394 in July and \$429,628 in August a year ago. There were 405 harvesters and binders valued at \$67,226, of which 272 went to the United States, 57 to Australia, 36 to Chile and 22 to Argentina. Milking machines at \$21,513 all went to the United States. The cream separator export was valued at \$4,525, Australia being the largest customer at \$3,805.

The number of hay rakes was 383 at \$12,655, of which 222 went to Argentina, 89 to Chile and 60 to British South Africa. There were 227 mowing machines at \$17,588, of which 78 went to Argentina, 50 to British South Africa, 36 to New Zealand, 26 to British East Africa, 22 to Australia, six to Uruguay and five to the United States. Cultivators numbered 1,324 at \$25,723, of which 443 went to British South Africa, 410 to Argentina, 180 to Brazil, 105 to British East Africa, 58 to French Africa, 41 to France, 40 to Venezuela, 17 to the United Kingdom, 15 to the United States and nine to Sweden. The number of drills was 236 at \$34,069, of which 156 were sent to the United States, 62 to the United Kingdom and 12 to French Africa.

Disc ploughs to the value of \$13,975 were exported to French Africa, \$5,434 to the United States, \$2,724 to Ecuador and smaller amounts to New Zealand, British South Africa, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Morocco and Norway. Other ploughs, of which the total was \$180,066 were shipped as follows: United States, \$67,242; British South Africa, \$64,524; Finland, \$2,582; Argentina, \$2,573; British East Africa, \$2,642; United Kingdom, \$27,842; Egypt, \$2,302; Sweden, \$2,302; Roumania, \$1,308; New Zealand, \$663; Australia, \$876; British Guiana, \$877; Palestine, \$200; Brazil, \$527; Ecuador, \$457; France, \$879; Japan, \$125; Norway, \$414; Netherlands, \$762; Peru, \$684; Venezuela, \$106. There were 146 threshers at \$109,338, of which 100 went to Argentina, 26 to the United States.

Canada's Exports in August

Domestic exports in August amounted in value to \$101,471,260 compared with \$92,559,495 in August last year, an increase of \$8,911,765 or 9.6 per cent. The feature of the trade was the large increase in exports to British Empire countries, the amount being \$45,853,755 compared with \$38,625,560, the gain being \$7,128,195, or 18.7 per cent. Exports to countries outside the British Empire amounted to \$55,617,505 compared with \$53,933,935, the increase being \$1,683,570 or 3.1 per cent.

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom amounted to \$35,726,662 compared with \$30,938,761, an increase of \$4,787,901 or 15.5 per cent. Exports to Australia advanced to \$3,147,942 from \$2,072,213, the increase being \$1,075,729 or over 51 per cent, while exports to New Zealand rose to \$1,946,195 from \$968,524, an increase of \$977,671 or over 101 per cent.

Exports to leading Empire countries were as follows, with the figures of August last year in brackets: British South Africa, \$1,667,225 (\$1,549,153); British West Indies, \$880,959 (\$765,672); Newfoundland, \$756,780 (\$825,920); Irish Free State, \$483,006 (\$575,162); Straits Settlements, \$268,411 (\$125,120); British India, \$229,469 (\$137,180); Hong Kong, \$146,378 (\$151,138); Malta, \$25,252 (\$10,100); Fiji Islands, \$34,328 (\$17,205); Palestine, \$13,525 (\$6,359).

Exports to the United States amounted to \$44,122,202 compared with \$44,398,831, a decrease of \$276,629 or less than one per cent. Exports to other foreign countries were as follows: Japan, \$2,555,923 (\$1,846,158); Belgium, \$1,707,786 (\$1,654,380); Germany, \$1,270,851 (\$761,190); Netherlands, \$1,090,557 (\$309,343); Argentina, \$480,282 (\$268,068); Brazil, \$533,684 (\$531,452); China, \$444,737 (\$399,793); France, \$325,751 (\$480,199); Greece, \$5,341 (\$955,144); Italy, \$102,330 (\$168,853); Portugal, \$20,278 (\$6,588); Portuguese Africa, \$124,432 (\$104,452); Russia, \$8,141 (\$712); Spain, nil (\$1,039); Canary Islands, nil (\$487); Spanish Africa, nil (\$175); Morocco, \$14,089 (\$61,207); French Africa, \$33,655 (\$13,339).

Among the items which showed large increases were beef cattle from \$824,000 to \$2,605,000, an increase of 216 per cent, most of the animals going to the United States. Newsprint paper advanced from \$9,501,000 to \$11,554,000, a gain of 21 per cent. Planks and boards rose from \$3,608,000 to \$4,448,000, a gain of 23 per cent; meats rose from \$2,467,000 to \$3,885,000, an increase of 57 per cent.

There was a sharp increase in the export of nickel from \$3,089,000 to \$5,914,000, an increase of 91 per cent. The largest purchasers were the United Kingdom at \$2,746,000 and the United States at \$1,971,000. The copper export increased from \$3,506,000 to \$5,332,000, the increase being 52 per cent. Purchases by the United Kingdom amounted to \$3,530,000. The asbestos export jumped from \$774,000 to \$1,440,000. Automobiles increased from \$1,133,000 to \$2,960,000, and cheese from \$1,401,000 to \$1,918,000.

Hospitals in Canada

Exclusive of the 56 mental hospitals in Canada, a report of which appears in a separate publication, and of the 32 hospitals controlled and managed by Dominion authorities there were in operation at the beginning of 1936, 878 hospitals devoted to the care of the sick. These were classified as follows: general public 462, women's hospitals 18, paediatric 11, isolation 16, convalescent six, Red Cross 33, tuberculosis 36, incurable 24, special hospitals five, private 267.

Since the public hospitals comprise almost 70 per cent of the existing hospitals in Canada, and contain 94 per cent of the total bed capacities of all hospitals available to the general public, the following data should be of interest. Of the 608 hospitals reporting, 477 or 78 per cent had 100 beds or fewer, with 33 per cent of the total bed capacity of all hospitals. Hospitals with over 100 beds numbered 131 or 21.6 per cent and had 66.7 per cent of the total bed capacity. Ontario and Quebec had 65 per cent of the hospitals of over 100 beds. Outside these two provinces the majority of public hospitals are of 100 beds or fewer and in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia 90 per cent of the hospitals belong to this group. The average number of beds in all public hospitals was 87.

The two most westerly provinces, Alberta and British Columbia, showed the highest ratio of beds, cribs and bassinets and also the highest ratio of patients under care during 1935 per ten thousand of the general population of these provinces. There were 737 per ten thousand of the general population under care in the public and private hospitals. In other words, one person out of every 13 of the general population was hospitalized during 1935.

The total personnel of 875 hospitals reporting was 36,139, an increase of 953 over the previous year. Salaried doctors and internes formed 3.9 per cent of the total personnel; graduate nurses, student nurses and probationers 42.9 per cent and all others 53.2. Salaried doctors totalled 685, an increase of 43 over the previous year.

Automobile Production in August

Production of automobiles during August numbered 10,742 units compared with 17,941 in July and 4,660 in August, 1936. The passenger car output was 5,814 and commercial vehicles 4,928. Of these totals 661 passenger cars and 2,226 trucks were for the Canadian market, the balance intended for export. For the first eight months of 1937 a total of 157,254 motor vehicles were produced in Canada, a gain of 30 per cent over the 121,083 made in the same period last year.

Iron and Steel Production

Pig iron production during August amounted to 74,578 long tons compared with 79,736 in July and 38,570 in August last year. For the first eight months of the year, pig iron production was 578,258 tons as against 413,893 last year.

The output of ferro-alloys was 9,913 tons compared with 6,285 in July and 9,290 in August, 1936. The eight months' production was 47,816 tons compared with 51,050.

Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings was 126,695 tons compared with 122,968 in July and 30,164 a year ago. During the eight months ending August the output was 962,840 tons as against 727,657 last year.

Exports to the United States under Trade Agreement

Domestic exports to the United States in August of commodities affected by the Canada-United States agreement which went into effect at the beginning of 1936 amounted in value to \$22,838,977 compared with \$18,475,564 in August last year. An outstanding feature of the export was the shipment of 47,713 beef cattle. These were valued at \$2,307,593; a year ago the number was 14,634 and the value \$295,609. The newsprint export was valued at \$8,781,758 compared with \$6,826,995, while pulp wood amounted to \$1,819,717 compared with \$1,098,431 and softwood planks and boards at \$1,173,846 compared with \$914,594.

The export of these commodities during the eight months ending August amounted to \$170,229,239 compared with \$134,486,910 in the same period of 1936. Amongst the commodities were 230,749 beef cattle at \$10,893,831 compared with 189,407 at \$7,209,727. The newsprint export was \$67,125,097 compared with \$51,518,315. Wood pulp totalled \$22,574,671 compared with \$16,959,069, pulp wood \$6,865,386 compared with \$4,746,181 and shingles \$4,219,450 compared with \$3,525,023. Softwood planks and boards were valued at \$9,293,553 compared with \$7,408,506. Whiskey amounted to \$11,426,142 compared with \$12,557,111. Artificial abrasives totalled \$3,696,430 compared with \$2,431,096, asbestos \$3,425,233 compared with \$2,483,295 and asbestos sand and waste at \$2,080,193 compared with \$1,308,739.

Export of Living Animals

The export of living animals in August showed a large increase over the corresponding month last year, amounting to \$3,033,871 compared with \$1,106,991. The gain was due largely to the substantial increase in the export of beef cattle. The total of beef cattawas 50,490 head of the value of \$2,576,741 as compared with 20,515 at \$762,150. These went chiefly to the United States, amounting to 47,713 head of the value of \$2,370,593, the United Kingdom 2,038 head at \$183,030, Newfoundland 582 at \$21,647 and St. Pierre 157 at \$1,571.

The export of dairy cattle was considerably lower at 437 head valued at \$28,020 compared with 1,001 at \$62,084 a year ago. The chief market was the United States with 426 head. Cattle for the improvement of stock changed little from last year, amounting to 552 head worth \$70,125 compared with 541 at \$53,927, of which the United States took 551 head.

There were 574 horses sent abroad during the month with an appraised value of \$68,545 as compared with 721 at \$91,337. The United States took 538 head at \$64,095, Newfoundland 19 and the United Kingdom 17. Poultry exports were worth \$71,572 as compared with \$24,047, the United States taking the bulk. Swine exports totalled 10,268 valued at \$176,565, or approximately treble those of last year, the United States again being the chief market. Sheep for the improvement of stock numbered 404 of the value of \$10,608 as compared with 352 worth \$9,807, chiefly to the United States.

Export of Milk and Its Products

There was an increase of over \$360,000 in the export of milk and its products during August in comparison with the corresponding month last year, the total being \$2,247,738 as compared with \$1,887,377. The total to the United Kingdom was \$1,979,532. Cheese was the leading export, amounting to 132,271 cwt. of the value of \$1,917,577 as compared with 101,071 of the value of \$1,401,307. The United Kingdom was the chief purchaser with 124,205 cwt. of the value of \$1,794,250, followed by the United States with 5,508 cwt. worth \$79,477; in all there were 17 markets. Cream exports amounted to 11,679 gallons of the value of \$20,217 as compared with 1,938 gallons worth \$2,877. Butter fell to 543 cwt. worth \$14,900 from 9,514 at \$230,508. Other leading exports were as follows, with 1936 figures in brackets: condensed milk, \$29,427 (\$22,548); milk powder, \$77,611 (\$40,040); evaporated milk, \$187,819 (\$190,042).

Export of Gold

Raw gold exports in August amounted to 21,945 ounces of the value of \$681,381 as compared with 20,111 at \$687,223 a year ago. The United States took 21,278 ounces, Belgium 58 and the United Kingdom 87. There were 331,863 ounces of gold bullion, other than monetary, exported during the month of the value of \$11,574,000 as compared with 297,863 at \$10,424,300, the United States taking the total.

Nickel Exports

Nickel exports were of the value of \$5,914,000 in August as compared with \$3,089,000 a year ago. The United Kingdom and the United States were the main purchasers with \$2,745,769 and \$1,971,000, respectively. Other leading purchasers were: Japan, \$522,429; Norway, \$224,172 and the Netherlands \$332,820.

Gold Production in July

Gold production in Canada during July advanced to 347,474 ounces from the preceding month's total of 344,895 ounces, and the July, 1936, output of 321,107. The average price per ounce during July was \$35.05 on the New York market, at which price the output was worth \$12,178,964. In the preceding month the average price was \$35.02 and the value of the production, \$12,078,223. During the seven months ending July, production aggregated 2,320,725 ounces as compared with 2,096,815 a year ago.

Ontario's output during July totalled 219,934 ounces and consisted of 95,237 from the Porcupine camp, 85,317 from the Kirkland Lake area and 39,180 from other sources. In July, 1936, the Porcupine camp produced 91,000 ounces, the Kirkland Lake area 80,361, and other sources 31,000. Quebec operators reported an output of 58,785 ounces as compared with 56,070.

British Columbia produced 40,739 ounces as compared with 39,382 in July, 1936; Manitoba and Saskatchewan 20,141 ounces compared with 14,396; Yukon alluvial and lode gold, 6,417 ounces as compared with 7,518 a year ago. Nova Scotia producers shipped 1,458 ounces of gold to the mint in July as against 1,380 a year ago. The gold content of receipts of jewellery and scrap at the Royal Canadian Mint in July was 1,720 ounces as compared with 2,570 a year ago.

Dairying in 1936

The consumption of butter in Canada in 1936 was 346,553,280 pounds, or about 31½ pounds per capita. In 1935 the consumption was 340,439,540 pounds, representing a per capita of slightly over 31 pounds. Cheese consumption was estimated at 37,193,554 pounds last year compared with 39,634,889 in 1935, the per capita consumption in 1936 being 3.37 pounds compared with 3.62 pounds in 1935. The consumption of concentrated whole milk products advanced from 51,653,392 pounds in 1935 to 61,576,526 in 1936.

Canadian Wheat Stocks

Canadian wheat in store on September 17 amounted to 67,240,900 bushels compared with 57,144,285 the week before and 161,256,035 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 1,874,314 bushels compared with 19,290,832 last year. Wheat in rail transit was 8,598,120 bushels compared with 12,835,107 a year ago; in transit on the lakes amounted to 2,102,356 against 5,844,084. United States wheat in Canada amounted to 1,575,885 bushels; a year ago there was none.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending September 17 amounted to 10,786,013 bushels compared with 10,475,662 in the previous week and 15,542,786 a year ago. For the seven weeks to September 17, marketings were 46,974,523 bushels as against 84,710,055 in the same period of 1936.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending September 17 amounted to 2,009,569 bushels as compared with 3,642,178 in the same week last year, while imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export were 129,000 bushels as compared with 1,006,000. Overseas clearances from August 1 to September 17 were 9,347,824 bushels as compared with 25,726,749 in the corresponding period of 1936-37, while imports into the United States were 1,208,000 bushels as compared with 11,148,876.

Petroleum Products Exported in August

The export of coal oil in August was 431,914 gallons at \$42,744 compared with 28,060 at \$2,854 in July and 208,834 at \$30,652 a year ago. All of it went to Newfoundland. Gasoline exports amounted to 616,364 gallons at \$50,363 compared with 676,869 at \$52,738 in July and 814,326 at \$123,481 last year. Most of this went to Newfoundland and smaller quantities to Bermuda and Sweden.

The export of Canadian fuel oil was 2,117,193 gallons at \$82,772 compared with 2,694,118 at \$103,299 in July and 6,029,174 at \$169,140 a year ago. The bulk of the fuel oil went to the United States. The export of other mineral oil aggregated 89,259 gallons at \$21,672 as against 97,500 at \$24,241 in July and 39,002 at \$9,632 in August, 1936. The markets were: United States, Newfoundland, Trinidad, British Guiana, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Straits Settlements, St. Pierre and Alaska.

Export of Pulp and Paper in August

The export of newsprint paper in August was valued at \$10,662,990 compared with \$11,234,434 in July and \$8,890,078 in August last year. The chief purchaser as usual was the United States at \$8,781,758 and other large purchasers were: Japan, \$377,398; Australia, \$364,830; United Kingdom, \$260,013; Argentina, \$212,736; Salvador, \$96,094; New Zealand, \$94,690; Cuba, \$79,313; China, \$77,009; British South Africa, \$67,369; Peru, \$36,666; Irish Free State, \$36,139; Brazil, \$42,474; Hong Kong, \$33,592; Venezuela, \$25,681. The newsprint export went to 31 countries. The total export of paper was \$11,553,605 compared with \$11,965,649 in July and \$9,500,818 a year ago.

Wood pulp and screenings were valued at \$3,625,875 compared with \$3,630,824 in July and \$2,829,830 last year, the chief purchasers being the United States and the United Kingdom. The pulp wood export was valued at \$1,912,868 as against \$1,749,462 in July and \$1,107,255 in August last year. The leading purchaser was the United States, with smaller supplies going to Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and Norway.

Export of Lumber in August

The export of planks and boards in August aggregated \$4,448,134 compared with \$4,319,247 in July and \$3,608,494 a year ago, the chief purchasers being the United Kingdom at \$2,376,405 and the United States \$1,387,882. The largest item was spruce at \$1,593,958; Douglas fir was worth \$1,250,193, hemlock \$202,735, birch \$487,849, cedar \$225,892, pine \$459,065.

Export of Rubber in August

The August export of rubber was \$1,893,865 compared with \$1,583,930 in July and \$1,229,668 in August last year. The largest item was pneumatic tire casings at \$796,865. These went to 66 countries. Boots and shoes of rubber amounted to \$691,156, the bulk going to the United Kingdom. There were 375,638 pairs of rubber heels valued at \$14,346, of which 282,536 went to the United Kingdom and 47,668 to New Zealand.

Stocks of Foreign Grain

Stocks of foreign grain Canada on September 17 were as follows, with figures of a year ago in brackets: United States oats, 329,761 (126,187) bushels, wheat 1,575,885 (nil), barley, 530,625 (nil), rye, 1,047,510 (nil), corn 731 (108,711); Argentine corn, 1,641,512 (206,236); South African corn, 2,502,740 (171,247); Argentine flaxseed 193,040 (269,040).

Dyeing and Finishing of Textile Goods

The gross value of the work performed by the dyeing and finishing of textile goods industry in 1936 amounted to \$3,568,362, of which 57 per cent was connected with the dyeing and finishing of textile fabrics, and 31 per cent to the dyeing and finishing of yarns. Compared with the previous year, there was a drop of 10.9 per cent in the value of work performed.

Concentrated Milk Production

The combined production of all items of concentrated milk in August amounted to 15,938,695 pounds, a decrease from the preceding month of six per cent but an increase over August 1936 of 44 per cent. Production in every year is highest in June and after that month there is a gradual reduction in output extending through the fall and winter months. During the eight months ending August the output was 102,098,386 pounds compared with 75,118,293 in the corresponding period of 1936. The increase in the manufacturing of evaporated milk was especially noticeable.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Automobile Production, August.
2. Iron and Steel Production, August.
3. Coal and Coke Statistics, Second Quarter, 1937.
4. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange.
5. Carloadings on Canadian Railways.
6. Annual Report of Hospitals in Canada, 1935.
7. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, July.
8. Summary of Canada's Imports, August.
9. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, August.
10. Exports of Living Animals, August.
11. Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, August.
12. Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, August.
13. Exports of Paints and Varnishes, August.
14. Summary of Trade of Canada, July.
15. Canadian Grain Statistics.
16. Concentrated Milk Production, August.
17. Asphalt Roofing Sales, August.
18. Dyeing and Finishing of Textile Goods, 1936.
19. Coal Tar Distillation, 1936.
20. Explosives, Ammunition and Fireworks, 1936.
21. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
22. Production of Asphalt Roofing, August.
23. Gypsum Production, July.
24. Gold Production, July.
25. Earnings and Employment among wage-earners, Prairie Provinces.
26. Dairying Statistics of Canada, 1935 and 1936.
27. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report.
28. Exports of Petroleum and Its Products, August.
29. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, August.
30. Exports of Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, August.
31. Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, August.
32. Exports of Lumber, August.

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