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Weekly Review of Economic ConditionsPROPERTY OF THE  
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Each of the six major factors considered in this connection showed general declines for the second consecutive week. A drop of 8.2 p.c. in the adjusted index of bank clearings was an important development. Due mainly to a decline in the movement of grain, carloadings showed a recession of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. from the preceding week. Wholesale prices were practically maintained despite recessions in a majority of the commodity groups. Some recession was shown in the index of capitalized bond yields, a number of high-grade issues recently showing a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  point. The index of common stock prices dropped from 113.6 to 108.1 amounting to nearly 5 p.c. Speculative trading was at a somewhat lower level than in the preceding week.

Two of the six major factors showed gains over the same week of last year. The business factors consisting of carloadings and wholesale prices recorded gains of 1.8 p.c. and 9.9 p.c., respectively. The other four major factors dropped to a lower position than in the same week of 1936. Owing to a temporary decline at this time last year, the deficit of the index of capitalized bond yields was limited to 4.7 p.c. Adjusted bank clearings were 9.3 p.c. below the level of last year.

Owing to the decline in common stock prices for the last nine weeks, the present level is 16 p.c. below that of 1936. Considerable gain was shown during October and November 1936, contrasting with the reactionary movement which began about the middle of August this year. Shares traded in the week under review were at a much lower level than in the same week of 1936.

As the western grain crop was much lighter than last year, the seasonally adjusted index of carloadings has shown decline for the last five weeks. The drop in the week under review was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  p.c., mainly accounted for by a deficit of 718 cars in grain loadings. During the first 40 weeks of the year, the traffic movement was 2,011,000 cars, a gain of more than 161,000 cars over the same period of 1936. This gain was achieved despite a deficit of 69,848 cars in the movement of grain. Despite the recent decline, carloadings were still 1.8 p.c. greater than in the corresponding week of 1936.

The recession in wholesale prices was limited to 0.1 p.c., the index receding from 84.8 to 84.7. A gain was recorded in the prices of animal products while other main groups in the official classification were either maintained or showed recession. Non-ferrous metals were weak on the principal markets, the index receding from 78.2 to 77.5. The copper index dropped 1.6 points and the tin index 5.2 points during the week, while lead and zinc remained stable. The price of No. 1 Manitoba wheat on the Winnipeg exchange advanced one cent to  $139\frac{1}{4}$ . Oats averaged  $54\frac{5}{8}$  against  $52\frac{3}{4}$  in the preceding week. Other coarse grains showed appreciable declines. Cattle prices were slightly firmer on the Toronto stockyards, while bacon hogs receded from 9.67 to 9.13. Electrolytic copper was £47 on October 19 against £53 on October 12. Lead receded from £18 to £17 10s and zinc from £17 17s 6d to £16 8s 9d. The price of copper on the New York metal exchange was maintained at 12 cents. Lead was 5.50-5.55 on October 19, against 6.00-6.05 on October 13, and zinc declined from 6.25 to 6.00. Cotton middlings were somewhat stronger at 8.18 against 7.77. Print cloths were maintained at  $4\frac{7}{8}$ . Raw silk, Japan, was slightly higher at 1.76 against 1.72, while cocoa beans receded from 6.40 to 6.20.

Despite the weakness of most speculative commodities, the wholesale price level maintained a lead of nearly 10 p.c. over the same week of 1936. Last year's advance in wholesale prices commenced in June of that year. Each of the eight main groups are still showing important gains over this time last year, the advance in crop products having been no less than from 79.7 to 87.0. The advance in the index of non-ferrous metals in the last twelve months was from 70.3 to 77.5.

The recession from the preceding week in the index of capitalized bond yields was limited to 0.3 p.c. The bid quotation for the  $4\frac{1}{2}$ 's of 1947-57, however, declined from 109 on October 13 to  $108\frac{1}{2}$  on the 19th. The 3's of 1950-55 dropped from  $95\frac{7}{8}$  to  $95\frac{1}{8}$ . Declines of  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. were also shown in the  $4\frac{1}{2}$ 's of 1946 and the  $4\frac{1}{2}$ 's of 1947-52. Prices rose fractionally at the opening session of the week under review but on the next day reflected weakness apparent at New York and London. Firmness was evident for the balance of the week with demand fairly steady. For the last four months, high-grade bonds have followed roughly the pattern of last year although prices are at a considerable lower level. The decline in the index of capitalized bond yields in the week under review



from the same period of last year was 4.7 p.c.

The decline in common stock prices gained momentum in the week under review, the index receding from 113.6 to 108.1, a drop of 4.8 p.c. Each of the groups in the official classification recorded declines from the preceding week. The index of 15 power and traction stocks dropped from 76.8 to 72.8. The deficit from last year now amounts to 16 p.c., the index at that time standing at 128.7.

Owing to the downward trend in the last six weeks, the economic index based on the six above-mentioned factors, showed a decline of 2.4 p.c. from the preceding week and 6½ p.c. from the same week of 1936. The standing of the index in the week under review was 106.5 against 109.1 in the week of October 9. The economic index now stands at a lower point than at any time since June, 1935. A general decline of the six components for the consecutive weeks has resulted in a pronounced decline.

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 Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index <sup>4</sup>
Oct. 17, 1936	77.3	77.1	150.8	103.0	128.7	657.3	113.9
Oct. 9, 1937	81.6	84.8	144.1	101.7	113.6	93.9	109.1
Oct. 16, 1937	78.7	84.7	143.7	93.4	108.1	83.2	106.5

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.

#### Domestic Exports in Six Months

During the first six months of the current fiscal year Canada's domestic exports amounted to \$567,272,780 as compared with \$485,777,313 in the same period of the previous fiscal year, a gain of 16.8 per cent. The total to countries of the British Empire was worth \$250,609,151 compared with \$228,629,849, a gain of 9.6 per cent; countries outside of the British Empire accounted for \$316,663,629 compared with \$257,147,464, increasing 23.1 per cent. The United States was the chief customer with \$250,619,303 compared with \$195,599,902, a gain of 28.1 per cent. The United Kingdom was second with \$197,498,255 compared with \$188,366,055, a gain of 4.8 per cent.

Other leading markets during the six months follow, with figures for the corresponding period of 1936 in brackets: Australia, \$15,760,475 (\$11,587,348); New Zealand, \$8,168,274 (\$5,132,550); Netherlands, \$8,057,536 (\$6,575,230); British South Africa, \$7,776,013 (\$7,343,680); Germany, \$5,833,864 (\$2,778,527); British West Indies, \$5,763,228 (\$4,082,276); Newfoundland, \$4,580,836 (\$4,215,328); France, \$3,328,173 (\$4,903,897); Norway, \$3,243,716 (\$3,240,767); Argentina, \$3,108,461 (\$1,855,671); China, \$2,593,225 (\$2,344,726); British India, \$2,579,531 (\$1,396,120); Brazil, \$2,479,509 (\$1,881,681); Irish Free State, \$2,310,776 (\$1,950,328); Sweden, \$1,688,519 (\$1,684,282); Mexico, \$1,642,698 (\$1,398,468); Italy, \$1,238,322 (\$1,196,191).

#### Production of Automobiles

There were 4,417 automobiles produced in Canada during September as against 10,742 in August and 4,655 made in September, 1936. The number of passenger cars made was 1,926 units and commercial vehicles 2,491. Of these totals, 541 passenger cars and 854 trucks were made for the Canadian market with the balance of 1,385 passenger cars and 1,637 trucks being intended for export. During the nine months of this year, 161,671 motor vehicles were made in Canada, a gain of 29 per cent over the 125,738 made in the corresponding period of last year.



Only Slight Recession shown in  
Business operations during September

Except for the decline in common stock prices and in some speculative commodities, economic conditions were only slightly changed in September from the satisfactory levels of the preceding month. The index of common stock prices dropped about 12 p.c. The decline in wholesale prices was of moderate proportions, the strength in grains offsetting to a certain extent the decline in other speculative commodities. A gain was recorded in the deposit liabilities of the banks and the present standing is not far from the maximum in history reached in April of this year. The recession in capitalized bond yields was very slight and high-grade bonds are now higher than at any time in the 17 years prior to 1936. The strong liquid position of the banks and the relatively high level of bond prices indicate an easy credit situation.

According to the preliminary calculations, the volume of business was nearly maintained in September at the high level of the preceding month. The index based on 31 items out of the 46, was 123.0 against 123.4. The marked gain in the forestry group contributed to the excellent showing of the index in September. Each of the four factors showing the trend of operations in the group recorded gains after seasonal adjustment.

The Economic Situation in September 1937 compared with  
September 1936

		September 1937	September 1936	Increase + Decrease -
		x		Per cent
Physical volume of business		123.0	120.0	+ 2.5
Mineral production				
Copper exports	Cwt.	364,890	326,501	+ 11.8
Nickel exports	Cwt.	186,605	159,485	+ 17.0
Zinc exports	Cwt.	253,148	299,099	- 15.4
Gold mint receipts and exports	Fine oz.	354,308	316,904	+ 11.8
Silver mint receipts and exports	Fine oz.	2,327,784	1,196,301	+ 94.6
Asbestos exports	Cwt.	18,784	10,028	+ 87.3
Manufacturing production				
Sugar manufactures	Lb.	91,122,789	78,496,030	+ 16.1
Cattle slaughtering	Number	169,118	145,236	+ 16.4
Creamery butter production	Lb.	28,507,111	28,402,496	+ 0.4
Factory cheese production	Lb.	19,463,153	18,551,812	+ 4.9
Salmon exports	Cwt.	66,019	52,544	+ 25.6
Newsprint production	Tons	312,351	269,782	+ 15.8
Woodpulp exports	Cwt.	1,435,322	1,423,556	+ 0.8
Planks and boards exports	M ft.	223,507	160,586	+ 39.2
Shingles exported	Squares	251,973	264,109	- 4.6
Pig iron production	Tons	77,180	51,892	+ 48.7
Automobile production	Number	4,417	4,655	- 5.1
Contracts awarded	\$	21,715,000	16,558,500	+ 31.1
Building permits	\$	5,078,882	3,657,271	+ 38.9
Carloadings	Number	262,028	251,304	+ 4.3

x Preliminary, 31 items out of 46

Domestic Exports to the United States

Canada's domestic exports to the United States of commodities affected by the Canada-United States trade agreement were of the value of \$193,538,660 during the nine months ended September as compared with \$153,746,789 in the same period of 1936. Total domestic exports were worth \$359,242,374 as compared with \$275,872,996. During September, the export of commodities under the agreement totalled \$23,409,421 compared with \$19,255,711 a year ago, while total domestic exports were \$43,995,883 compared with \$35,120,686.

Newsprint paper was the leading export under the agreement during the nine months ended September with a value of \$76,589,839 as compared with \$59,282,998. Wood pulp was worth \$25,652,059 as against \$19,553,936, whiskey \$13,179,225 compared with \$13,601,329. There were 257,488 head of cattle of the value of \$12,040,161 as compared with 209,856 head at \$7,945,648. Softwood planks and boards amounted to \$10,567,905



compared with \$8,381,150, pulp wood \$8,449,888 compared with \$5,833,956 and shingles \$4,925,774 compared with \$4,159,421.

Other principal commodities were as follows, with figures for the first nine months of 1936 in brackets: bran, shorts and middlings, \$2,166,521 (\$2,207,344); horses, 9,168 head at \$1,181,566 (15,183 head at \$1,840,006); fresh lobsters, \$2,189,280 (\$1,789,710); whitefish, \$1,179,941 (\$1,058,877); hardwood planks and boards, \$1,674,007 (\$910,188); nickel in matte or speiss, \$2,029,408 (\$1,664,251); artificial crude abrasives, \$4,142,891 (\$2,783,539); asbestos, \$3,874,042 (\$2,812,259); asbestos sand and waste, \$2,305,172 (\$1,555,344); acetic acid, \$1,529,423 (\$1,175,200); cyanamid, \$2,414,494 (\$1,844,403).

Newsprint paper also led the exports during September with a value of \$9,464,742 as compared with \$7,764,683, wood pulp \$3,077,388 compared with \$2,594,867, pulpwood \$1,584,502 compared with \$1,087,776, softwood planks and boards \$1,364,352 compared with \$972,644, and whiskey \$1,753,083 compared with \$1,044,218 and 22,904 head of cattle worth \$915,481 (15,163 head at \$419,086).

### Production of Iron and Steel

For the first nine months of this year, 1,202,697 tons of ore, 656,871 tons of coke and 349,778 tons of limestone were charged to iron blast furnaces in Canada to make 655,438 tons of pig iron. During the same period of 1936 the output of pig iron totalled 465,785 tons. Production of 77,180 long tons during September was three per cent over the 74,578 tons made in the previous month and 49 per cent over the 51,892 for the corresponding month of 1936.

Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings advanced to 1,077,452 tons during the first nine months as compared with 813,734 in the same period of 1936 and 647,704 in 1935. During September, the production declined to 114,622 tons from the August total of 126,695, but showed a decided improvement over the 86,077 tons made in September, 1936. The month's output included 109,013 tons of ingots and 5,609 tons of castings.

### Domestic Exports

Canada's domestic exports during September were 5.9 per cent in advance of those of September, 1936, the total being \$94,151,951 as compared with \$88,894,179. The increase in the aggregate was due entirely to greater shipments of goods to Foreign countries, the total of which was \$52,404,485 as compared with \$44,696,579, a gain of 17.2 per cent. The amount sent to countries of the British Empire was \$41,747,442 compared with \$44,197,600, a decline of 5.5 per cent.

The United States was Canada's best customer during the month, taking merchandise to the value of \$43,995,883 compared with \$35,120,686, a gain of 25.3 per cent. The United Kingdom placed second with a value of \$33,189,307 compared with \$37,164,971, a decline of 10.7 per cent. This decline was very largely due to the falling-off in wheat shipments to 5,334,334 bushels worth \$6,775,937 from 15,359,796 at \$15,208,591. Domestic exports to Australia were much higher in September, amounting to \$3,253,510 compared with \$1,738,213, a gain of 87.2 per cent; exports to Japan were worth \$2,034,386 compared with \$1,543,899, increasing 31.8 per cent.

Domestic exports to other leading Empire countries follow, with comparable figures for 1936 in brackets: British South Africa, \$1,408,448 (\$1,016,275); Newfoundland, \$865,602 (\$771,156); New Zealand, \$843,489 (\$1,259,512); British India, \$325,598 (\$448,792); Trinidad, \$299,170 (\$168,821); Jamaica, \$291,778 (\$254,523); Straits Settlements, \$164,808 (\$116,543); Irish Free State, \$108,941 (\$347,319); Hong Kong, \$99,891 (\$73,831); British Guiana, \$95,432 (\$91,376); Gold Coast, \$94,889 (\$266,307); British East Africa, \$92,263 (\$95,871); Barbados, \$90,128 (\$79,714).

Exports to other leading Foreign countries follow: Germany, \$756,524 (\$447,362); Belgium, \$545,708 (\$1,564,541); Argentina, \$543,831 (\$305,223); Norway, \$539,749 (\$551,651); Netherlands, \$465,663 (\$1,114,067); Philippine Islands \$379,216 (\$71,043); Mexico, \$368,916 (\$394,612); Brazil, \$330,205 (\$236,923); France, \$176,969 (\$503,552); Portuguese Africa, \$170,476 (\$120,517); Chile, \$165,128 (\$79,536); China, \$156,641 (\$247,526); Peru, \$134,276 (\$70,121); Venezuela, \$133,805 (\$81,784); Cuba, \$128,793 (\$125,801); Italy, \$121,400 (\$268,971); Colombia, \$113,427 (\$100,846); Denmark, \$111,684 (\$31,544); Russia, \$111,169 (nil); Poland, \$105,872 (\$44,644).



The non-ferrous metal products group increased to \$26,917,000 from \$17,907,000, copper increasing to \$5,068,000 from \$3,107,000, gold bullion, other than monetary to \$11,165,000 from \$4,545,000, lead to \$1,237,000 from \$953,000, nickel to \$4,747,000 from \$3,821,000 and silver to \$1,019,000 from \$512,000. The agricultural group declined sharply to \$17,076,000 from \$31,076,000, due to the falling-off in wheat exports to \$7,507,000 from \$20,582,000. Whiskey increased to \$1,798,000 from \$1,066,000, rubber to \$1,582,000 from \$1,280,000 and wheat flour to \$1,855,000 from \$1,600,000.

Newsprint paper exports increased from \$10,321,000 to \$12,148,000, planks and boards from \$3,504,000 to \$5,411,000, pulp wood from \$1,088,000 to \$1,809,000, shingles, from \$650,000 to \$719,000, square timber from \$190,000 to \$310,000 and wood pulp from \$2,907,000 to \$3,744,000. Automobiles were worth \$1,351,000 compared with \$1,336,000 and asbestos \$1,233,000 compared with \$832,000. There were increased shipments of meats, fish, cheese, cattle, binder twine, farm implements, machinery, pigs and ingots and stone and products.

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### Leading Mineral Products

Marked progress was indicated in the production of minerals in Canada during the first seven months of 1937 in comparison with the same period of 1936. According to figures received from the operators, 15 of the 16 products listed in the following summary recorded increases, with 1936 figures in brackets: asbestos, 232,939 (148,130) tons; cement, 2,922,726 (2,195,751) barrels; clay products, \$2,108,498 (\$1,777,375); coal, 8,136,183 (7,952,697) tons; copper, 285,315,796 (234,196,597) pounds; feldspar, 11,307 (8,910) tons; gold, 2,320,725 (2,096,815) fine ounces; gypsum, 503,670 (371,956) tons; lead, 231,270,104 (213,115,950) pounds; lime, 315,118 (253,963) tons; natural gas, 16,359,618,000 (17,019,169,000) cubic feet; nickel, 127,178,686 (95,548,025) pounds; petroleum, 1,303,418 (823,018) barrels; commercial salt, 135,892 (119,385) tons; silver, 11,937,190 (10,297,633) fine ounces; zinc, 208,201,730 (192,645,893).

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### Coke and Gas Industry

The value of coke gas and by-products made in coke and gas plants in Canada during 1936 was \$39,871,898 compared with \$38,474,789 in 1935 and \$38,272,020 in 1934. In 1936 the coke production amounted to 2,404,793 tons valued at \$16,710,008 at the works; gas sold and used by the producers totalled 44,482,988,000 cubic feet worth \$20,219,359, and by products were worth \$2,942,531.

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### Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services on the base 1926=100, fell from 83.6 in August to 83.4 in September as a result of reduced food prices. An index including foods, clothing, coal, coke, household furnishings, tobacco, etc., receded from 79.4 to 78.9. If foods be removed from this index, it shows a decline from 79.7 to 79.4.

The food index moved down from 79.1 to 78.3, reductions for beef and vegetables exerting more influence than a lengthier list of commodities recording moderate gains, including butter, eggs, cheese, tea, coffee and pork. This marks the first appreciable decrease in food prices during 1937, and it comes at a time of year when seasonal advances usually cause the index to move upward.

Moderate seasonal advances in the prices of coal and coke caused a slight rise in the fuel index from 84.6 to 84.7. The coal index showed an advance from 83.9 to 84.0, while coke rose from 85.8 to 86.2. The trend in fuel prices has been downward since 1921, at which time the index stood at 109.2.

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### Building Permits

The value of the building authorized in the first nine months of the present year was \$42,750,366, greatly exceeding the aggregate of \$30,683,412 recorded in the period January - September, 1936, and was decidedly higher than in the first nine months in any other year since 1931, in which period the total was \$88,602,995. Although wholesale prices of building materials have recently advanced, the index for the first nine months of 1937 was below the average for the years since 1919. The value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during September stood at \$5,078,882, an increase of \$862,572 or 20.5 per cent over the total for August and \$1,421,611 or 38.9 per cent over September, 1936.



The value of the permits issued during September follows by provinces, with 1936 figures in brackets: Ontario, \$2,554,259 (\$1,867,689); Quebec, \$1,187,107 (\$887,327); British Columbia, \$575,242 (\$345,874); Manitoba, \$291,465 (\$154,925); Alberta, \$201,762 (\$124,557); Nova Scotia, \$148,130 (\$142,361); Saskatchewan, \$66,969 (\$71,538); New Brunswick, \$45,548 (\$29,150); Prince Edward Island, \$8,400 (\$33,850).

Leading cities: Toronto, \$1,013,192 (\$833,838); Montreal, \$939,345 (\$773,917); Vancouver, \$390,535 (\$272,370); Windsor, \$319,360 (\$70,705); Kitchener, \$255,333 (\$88,382); Hamilton, \$212,967 (\$80,700); Winnipeg, \$145,500 (\$109,700); St. Bonifacio, \$140,590 (\$15,275); Halifax, \$115,610 (\$101,936); New Westminster, \$85,450 (\$16,200); Edmonton, \$80,290 (\$64,200); Calgary, \$53,922 (\$44,900); London, \$50,870 (\$102,885); Fort William, \$50,400 (\$39,550).

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#### Exports of Canadian Cheese

The export of Canadian cheese was considerably higher in September as compared with September, 1936, the total being 148,479 cwt. of the value of \$2,128,002 compared with 99,086 cwt. worth \$1,481,309. The United Kingdom led the purchasers with 141,926 cwt., followed by the United States with 3,488 and Newfoundland 1,042. There were 15 additional markets. During the six months ended September, the exports were 531,462 cwt. worth \$7,812,364 compared with 409,863 at \$5,624,714 in the same period of 1936.

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#### Production of Feldspar and Salt

Shipments of feldspar by Canadian producers totalled 2,458 tons in July as compared with 1,801 in the previous month and 2,499 a year ago. During the seven months ending July, shipments totalled 11,307 tons as compared with 8,910 in the same period of 1936.

Canadian producers of commercial salt shipped 23,487 tons in July as compared with 24,841 in the previous month and 20,962 in July, 1936. Shipments during the first seven months of the year aggregated 135,892 tons, an increase of 13.8 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936.

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#### Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending October 15 amounted to 73,265,768 bushels compared with 74,134,518 for the previous week and 159,573,002 for the week of October 16, 1936. Stocks on the latest date included 17,453,926 bushels of Durum wheat. Wheat in rail transit totalled 6,114,599 bushels compared with 9,823,227 a year ago; in transit on the lakes amounted to 2,650,732 bushels against 5,663,271. Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 1,755,000 bushels compared with 1,878,000 in the previous week and 20,972,126 a year ago. United States wheat in Canada totalled 1,585,567 bushels, while a year ago there was none.

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#### Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending October 15 amounted to 1,846,124 bushels compared with 2,898,886 in the same week last year, while imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export totalled 47,000 bushels compared with 1,353,000. Overseas export clearances from August 1 to October 15 were 18,158,450 bushels compared with 39,598,014 in the same period of 1936-37, while imports into the United States were 1,476,000 bushels compared with 15,721,412.

Overseas export clearances during the week of October 15 follow, by ports, with 1936 figures in brackets: Montreal, 1,296,091 (1,040,089) bushels; United States Ports, 334,000 (548,694); Vancouver-New Westminster, 216,033 (309,483); Sorol, nil (951,400); Fort William and Port Arthur, nil (49,220). August 1 - September 15: Montreal, 12,313,252 (13,322,508) bushels; United States Ports, 3,394,000 (6,019,394); Vancouver-New Westminster, 1,036,138 (7,227,102); Sorol, 770,000 (6,740,063); Churchill, 603,982 (4,293,501); Three Rivers, 41,078 (814,487); Quebec, nil (773,581); Fort William and Port Arthur, nil (407,578).

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### Consumption of Meats

The consumption of meats in Canada in 1936 was estimated at 1,479 million pounds, an increase of eight million pounds over the estimate for the previous year. Beef and mutton figures showed decreases and pork an increase. The per capita consumption of beef was 60.34 (66.18) pounds; pork, 67.88 (62.01) pounds; mutton and lamb, 5.93 (6.36) pounds; the figures within brackets being those for 1935. The corresponding figures for other important animal products in 1936 were as follows: poultry, 203,085,020 pounds, or 18.42 pounds per capita; butter, 346,553,280 pounds or 31.42 pounds per capita; cheese, 37,193,554 pounds or 3.37 pounds per capita; eggs, 238,884,006 dozen or 21.66 dozen per capita.

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### Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending October 15 amounted to 3,339,873 bushels compared with the previous week's total of 3,783,667 and the corresponding total for 1936 of 6,470,881. Total marketings from August 1 to October 15 were 72,701,298 bushels as compared with 112,616,452 in the same period of 1936.

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### Gold Production in August

The Canadian output of gold in August rose to 348,451 ounces from the July production of 347,474 ounces and the August, 1936, total of 330,502 ounces. During the eight months ended August, the production totalled 2,669,176 ounces or 10 per cent above the output for the corresponding period of 1936. Ontario producers reported an output of 217,503 ounces, of which 95,107 came from the Porcupine camp, 80,883 from the Kirkland Lake area, and 41,513 from other sources. During July, the Porcupine camp produced 95,237 ounces, the Kirkland Lake area 85,517 and other sources 39,180.

The production of gold from Quebec ores amounted to 56,642 ounces as compared with 58,785 in July. An advance of 4.3 per cent was recorded in British Columbia's output to 45,290 ounces. Production in Manitoba and Saskatchewan has shown little variation during the past three months, amounting to 20,327 ounces in August compared with 20,141 in July and 20,752 in June. The Yukon alluvial and lode gold output reached a total of 7,002 ounces against 6,417. Shipments of gold from Nova Scotia operators totalled 1,686 ounces against 1,458 in July. Receipts of jewellery and scrap at the Royal Canadian Mint contained 1,379 ounces of gold, bringing the total for the year to 16,544.

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### Canal Traffic in September

Continued heavy shipment of iron ore down the Sault Ste. Marie Canals, through Canadian and United States locks, was the chief factor in increasing total traffic to 12,585,095 tons in September from 11,041,096 a year ago. The tonnage of iron ore carried was 9,975,422 as compared with 7,910,329, and coal 1,581,775 compared with 1,923,315. Wheat shipments declined 9,170,128 bushels or 33 per cent, while other grains increased by 2,787,220 bushels, or 43 per cent.

The September traffic through the Welland Ship Canal was the heaviest for that month in the history of the canal, amounting to 1,566,447 tons as compared with 1,406,502 a year ago. Shipments of barley, corn and rye showed substantial increases, also gasoline, oil, iron, pig and bloom, iron and steel, coal and ores. Wheat shipments decreased by 144,060 tons, or 37 per cent, flour by 13,358, sugar 16,059, wood pulp 14,653 and coke by 20,133 tons.

Total freight using the St. Lawrence Canals during September was the greatest September on record, and October last year with a total of 1,385,546 tons is the only month to show a greater tonnage. The decrease from September, 1936, in wheat of 110,070 tons was more than offset by gains in barley of 87,024 tons, in corn by 36,331 and in rye of 14,301 tons. Soft coal also increased by 111,644 tons and iron ore, other ores, sand, gravel and stone were much heavier than last year.

### Production of Butter and Cheese

The production of creamery butter in Canada in 1936, amounted to 255,043,622 pounds, the largest ever produced in any one year and exceeds the previous high record year of 1935 by 14,124,823 pounds, or six per cent. The total value was \$59,535,442, an increase over the preceding year of \$7,307,309, or 14 per cent. The average price per pound was 23.34 cents, an average higher than for some years past, but still much below prices in the years 1915 to 1930. All provinces show increases in quantity of product over the preceding year, excepting British Columbia.

Ontario and Quebec are the chief centres of the dairying industry, the production of creamery butter in the former province representing 34 per cent of the total output for the Dominion, and the production of the latter, 31 per cent. The position occupied by each of the other provinces with respect to total output is as follows: Alberta, 10 per cent; Saskatchewan and Manitoba, each nine per cent; British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, each two per cent; and Prince Edward Island one per cent.

There was an increase also in the production of factory cheese, the total make for the year amounting to 119,230,860 pounds, compared with 100,427,390 pounds in 1935. The value was \$15,588,112, an increase of \$5,017,803 or 47 per cent. The large increase in total value is due chiefly to the increased price per pound - 13.07 cents compared with 10.53 cents in 1935. Ontario is the great cheese producing province, its make in 1936 amounting to 88,457,007 pounds, or 74 per cent of the total for the whole of Canada. Quebec's production was 25,483,258 pounds, or 21 per cent of the whole.

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### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Production of Iron and Steel, September.
  2. Unemployment Among Wage-Earners for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Census, 1936.
  3. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, July.
  4. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange.
  5. The Coke and Gas Industry, 1936.
  6. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, September.
  7. Building Permits, September.
  8. Exports of Canadian Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, September.
  9. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, August.
  10. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
  11. Prices and Price Indexes, September.
  12. Carloadings on Canadian Railways.
  13. Canadian Grain Statistics.
  14. Sales of Fertilizers in Canada, Year Ended June 30, 1937.
  15. Feldspar and Salt Production, July.
  16. Preliminary Report on Agriculture, Alberta.
  17. Live Stock and Animal Products, 1936.
  18. Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, September.
  19. Advance Report on the Production of Dairy Factories, 1936.
  20. Gold Production in Canada, August.
  21. Summary of Canal Traffic, September.
  22. Automobile Production, September.
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