

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. VI -- No. 33

Ottawa, Saturday, August 13, 1938

Price \$1.00 per year

Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

Three of the 6 factors showing the trend of economic conditions recorded gains in the first week of August. The railway freight movement was more active and a slight gain was shown in high-grade bond prices. The increase in the adjusted index of bank clearings had an important effect on the composite. Commodity and common stock prices showed reaction, and trading on the stock exchanges was less active.

Two of the six major factors recorded gains in the first week of August over the same week of 1937. High-grade bond prices and speculative trading moved to a higher position. The decline in carloadings and wholesale prices was 11.7 per cent and 10.2 per cent, respectively. A decline of $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was shown in the index of common stocks.

The railway freight movement, after seasonal adjustment, showed a gain of 2 per cent in the 30th week of the year. The seasonally adjusted index of carloadings has shown an advancing trend since the middle of June and further increases are anticipated when the Western grain crop is made available. The gross traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the first week of August were \$2,555,000 against \$2,582,000 in the same week last year, a decrease of one per cent. The index of the volume of business averaged 8.6 per cent lower during the first six months of the present year than in the same period of 1937. The average during the first half year was 110.1 against 120.4 one year ago.

Wholesale prices sought lower levels, continuing the reaction of the preceding five weeks. The index of Canadian farm products dropped about three points to 66.7, declines being shown both in crop and animal products. A slight reaction was shown in metal prices on the London exchange, electrolytic copper dropping from £47 to £46 15s. Export copper was off slightly at New York, the domestic price remaining unchanged at 10 $\frac{1}{8}$. The prices of lead and zinc were fully maintained. A marked decline was shown in grain prices on the Winnipeg Exchange, No. 1 Northern wheat declining from 94 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$. Medium steers were slightly higher on the Toronto stockyards, while hogs showed a considerable recession. Declines were recorded in raw silk and cocoa beans. High-grade bonds recovered during the week of August 4, the average weekly yield having been 3.08 against 3.09. The advance was in the face of the decline in British Consols and United States high-grade bonds. The $4\frac{1}{2}$'s of 1946 advanced from 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ on August 2 to 112 on August 9.

A minor reaction occurred on the stock exchanges, the composite dropping from 107.4 to 106.7. Each of the industrial groups except oils and beverages showed declines. The index of power and traction stocks dropped from 66.5 to 66.0. Common stock prices have now fluctuated within narrow limits for five weeks following the rapid advance of the preceding three weeks.

The weekly index based on the six above mentioned factors rose from 106.8 in the last week of July to 108.0 in the week under review. The advance of 1.0 per cent represented increases in carloadings, capitalized bond yields and bank clearings. The index was still 3.4 per cent below the same week of 1937, when the standing was 111.8. Each of the six factors, except capitalized bond yields and speculative trading, showed declines from one year ago. From July to the first part of September last year a temporary advance was in progress but a considerable reaction occurred during the remainder of the year.

Weekly Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings ¹	Wholesale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields ²	Bank Clearings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index ⁴
Aug. 7, 1937	83.6	86.0	145.3	100.2	135.7	84.0	111.8
July 30, 1938	72.3	78.0	157.0	85.7	107.4	222.4	106.8
Aug. 6, 1938	73.8	77.2	157.7	94.5	106.7	126.5	108.0

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the weekly index. 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. 4. 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 weighting therefore represents, not an attempt to give the relative importance of the factors, but to place them on an equal footing by equating the **tendency toward fluctuation**. 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.

Section 101
Section 102
Section 103

Section 104

The first of the three sections of the act is the section which provides for the first year of the act. The section is divided into two parts, the first part providing for the first year of the act and the second part providing for the second year of the act.

The second of the three sections of the act is the section which provides for the second year of the act. The section is divided into two parts, the first part providing for the second year of the act and the second part providing for the third year of the act.

The third of the three sections of the act is the section which provides for the third year of the act. The section is divided into two parts, the first part providing for the third year of the act and the second part providing for the fourth year of the act.

The fourth of the three sections of the act is the section which provides for the fourth year of the act. The section is divided into two parts, the first part providing for the fourth year of the act and the second part providing for the fifth year of the act.

The fifth of the three sections of the act is the section which provides for the fifth year of the act. The section is divided into two parts, the first part providing for the fifth year of the act and the second part providing for the sixth year of the act.

Year	Section 101	Section 102	Section 103	Section 104
1911	1000	1000	1000	1000
1912	1000	1000	1000	1000
1913	1000	1000	1000	1000
1914	1000	1000	1000	1000
1915	1000	1000	1000	1000
1916	1000	1000	1000	1000
1917	1000	1000	1000	1000
1918	1000	1000	1000	1000
1919	1000	1000	1000	1000
1920	1000	1000	1000	1000

Wheat Marketings

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending July 31, 1938 amounted to 620,402 bushels, a decrease of 25,426 bushels over the previous week when 645,828 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago, the receipts were 612,671 bus. By provinces, the receipts for the week ending July 31, 1938 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1937: Manitoba 218,768 (74,958); Saskatchewan 176,108 (331,021); Alberta 225,526 (206,692) bushels.

Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the fifty-two weeks from August 1, 1937 to July 31, 1938, as compared with the same period in 1937, were as follows, figures for 1937 in brackets: Manitoba 38,347,664 (20,721,431); Saskatchewan 27,789,746 (91,129,285); Alberta 59,303,828 (53,745,737) bushels. For the fifty-two weeks ending July 31, 1938 and July 31, 1937, 125,441,238 and 165,596,453 bushels respectively were received from the farms.

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending August 5, 1938 amounted to 372,110 bushels. During the corresponding week a year ago, the receipts were 202,653 bushels. By provinces, the receipts for the week ending August 5, 1938 were as follows, figures in brackets are for 1937: Manitoba 73,493 (27,621); Saskatchewan 132,692 (93,649); Alberta 165,925 (81,383) bushels.

Wheat Stocks in Store

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on August 4 was 18,514,053 bushels compared with 19,709,319 a week ago and 30,022,312 for the week ending August 6, 1937. Stocks on this date included 8,253,706 bushels of Durum. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 1,111,000 bushels compared with 983,000 the week before and 3,425,420 for the same week a year ago. Stocks of United States wheat in Canada totalled 282,984 bushels compared with 298,375 for the previous year. Wheat in rail transit amounted to 838,762 bushels and the amount in transit on the lakes was 2,721,699 for the week ending August 4, 1938 compared with 401,675 and 1,889,453 bushels respectively for the same period last year.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ended August 5, 1938, amounted to 1,010,063 bushels compared with 1,597,408 in the previous week and 781,345 in the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond in the latest week totalled 2,000 bushels compared with 3,000 the week before and 202,000 a year ago.

Overseas clearances during the week of August 5 follow by ports with figures for 1937 in brackets: Montreal 780,063 (753,262) bushels; United States 230,000 (23,000); Vancouver-New Westminster nil (83).

Canned Vegetables

Imports of canned vegetables in June were valued at \$25,741 compared with \$23,833 in May and \$34,487 a year ago. They included about 103,000 pounds of canned tomatoes from Italy, 25,000 pounds of mushrooms from France and 7,000 pounds of peas from Belgium. The export of canned vegetables amounted to \$145,810 compared with \$159,469 in May and \$189,639 in June last year. The amount to the United Kingdom was \$102,521. Canned tomatoes comprised almost half of the exports.

Pickles

Imports of pickles and sauces in June were of the value of \$35,716 compared with \$30,047 in May and \$30,091 in June last year. Most of the imports came from the United Kingdom. The export of pickles and sauces was \$264,387 compared with \$221,481 and \$207,811. The export to the United Kingdom was valued at \$246,283.

Business Conditions During the
First Six Months of 1938

While the average of factors showing the trend of economic conditions recorded reaction during the first half of 1938, some improvement was shown at the end of the first six months. During the latter part of June common stock prices which had been showing a declining trend for about fifteen months rallied sharply, indicating a reversal in speculative sentiment. The official index of common stock prices averaged nearly 102 in the first six months of the present year against 137.5 in the same period of 1937, a decline of about 26 per cent. The maximum in recent years was reached in March, 1937, and there followed a decline which terminated, at least temporarily, about the first of April. The rise which occurred in the latter weeks of June was continued in July and the levels of the first quarter were practically regained in recent weeks. The index of common stock prices crossed the post-war trend in an upward direction during the latter part of 1935 and remained above computed normal until early in the present year. The recent rally has resulted in a second upward crossing of the long-term trend.

Realignment of wholesale prices characterized the early months of 1937. During the depression a wide disparity had developed between the prices of raw materials and of finished goods. During the revival in wholesale prices, raw materials advanced much faster than manufactured goods and the parity of 1926 was practically regained. Part of the rapid rise in wholesale prices was due to speculative interest, but the embarrassing stocks of commodities on international markets had also been greatly reduced. During the last 15 months the prices of raw materials have declined more rapidly than other lines and a considerably disparity now exists between the two classes. During June the prices of non-ferrous metals, which had declined considerably in preceding months, showed a strong revival. Electrolytic copper recovered to more than 10 cents per lb. on both the London and New York markets. The strength in non-ferrous metals, however, did not have sufficient influence to offset the decline in grains and other crop products occasioned by the prospect of bountiful yields during the present season. The price of wheat on the Winnipeg grain exchange has declined sharply for more than a month.

Weekly indexes of wholesale prices have shown during July a significant movement to a lower position. The index of wholesale prices averaged 82.2 in the first half of 1938 against 84.2 in the same period of 1937, a decline of only 2.4 per cent.

The continued strength in money and banking factors was the most constructive factor in the field of economic conditions. A marked rise occurred in the prices of high-grade bonds during the first six months of 1938. The result was that bond prices were higher than at any time since the beginning of the century, exceeding the previous maximum reached in the latter part of 1936. The index of capitalized bond yields reached at the end of the period under review a position greatly higher than the long-term trend determined from data for the post-war period. The trend during the last 20 years has been strongly upward and bond prices have recorded a cyclical as well as a secular trend advance.

The standing in the field of bond prices was supported by a strong banking position. Bank deposits during the first half of 1938 showed a slight gain over the first half of last year. During the last fifteen months deposit liabilities have been well maintained at a position greater than at any other time in history. Cyclical decline had been shown in deposits from 1929 to 1934. About the middle of that year a sharp advance commenced, continuing until the early part of 1937. Another factor of significance was the increase in current loans, which averaged more than seven per cent greater during the first six months of the present year than in the similar period of 1937.

The decline in business operations was severe from December to February. From that time greater resistance was shown with the result that the index of the physical volume of business averaged only 8.6 per cent lower during the first six months of 1938 than in the same period of the preceding year. The decline in the index of industrial production, which excludes factors indicating the trend of distribution, was slightly more than ten per cent in the same comparison. The trend was uneven among the different branches of production. Mineral production, for example, showed a gain of 8.2 per cent. The export of copper showed considerable expansion even over the high levels of the first half of 1937. The total in the half year under review was more than 266,000,000 pounds, a gain of about 41 per cent. Nickel exports, on the other hand, were not so heavy as one year ago, the decline having been nearly 13 per cent. The outward movement affected by the depression in the United States was nearly 98,000,000 pounds as compared with nearly 112,000,000 pounds in the first half of 1937. Lead production and zinc exports recorded a gain during the first half of 1938 but prices were at a considerably lower level. The gain in gold shipments from Canadian mines was outstanding, amounting to 11.4 per cent. The receipts at the Royal Mint and direct exports amounted to more than 2,200,000 ounces against 1,980,000 in the first half of 1937. Silver shipments showed an increase of nearly 15 per cent, while coal production was not quite maintained.

The decline in the index of manufacturing production was nearly 14 per cent, the standing having been 103.8 against 120.3. The milling industry was less active in the last six months. A gain of three per cent was shown in the manufacture of sugar. Cattle slaughterings were slightly heavier while a considerable decline was shown in the slaughter of hogs. The tobacco industry was active, the release of cigarettes showing a gain of nearly six per cent, while the release of cigars was 15 per cent greater. The cotton textile industry was less active, a decline of $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent having been shown in the amount of raw cotton opened for consumption.

The forestry industry was adversely affected by declining demand in external markets. The stocks of newsprint had accumulated before the beginning of the year and operations were curtailed in order to correct this maladjustment. The output of newsprint was 1,300,000 tons against 1,800,000 tons in the same period of 1937. A decline of 29 per cent. The exports of planks and boards indicating the trend of activity in the lumber industry dropped from 863,000,000 feet to 756,000,000.

The operations of the primary iron and steel industry were comparatively well maintained. The decline in the output of steel ingots was limited to 6.6 per cent, the total in the first half of the present year having been 666,000 long tons. The decline in production of pig iron was limited to 4.7 per cent, the total in the period under review having been 404,000 tons.

The decline in purchasing power adversely affected the automobile production. The output in the first six months of 1938 was 102,000 units against 129,000. The imports of crude petroleum indicating the trend in the oil industry showed a reduction of 6.4 per cent, the total in the first six months of this year having been about 471,000,000 gallons. The tire industry was less active, the amount of crude rubber imports having been 25,300,000 pounds against 33,200,000 in the same period of last year.

The construction industry was less active than in the corresponding period of 1937, The new business obtained in the form of contracts awarded was \$80,700,000 against \$110,400,000 last year, a decline of nearly 27 per cent. The record of building permits was somewhat better, the decline having been from \$28,000,000 to about \$25,800,000. The power industry was somewhat affected by the decline in industrial demand, especially of the newsprint concerns. The total production was 12,700,000 k.w.h. against 13,800,000,000 in the first six months of 1937. The economic recession in other countries resulted in a decline in our external trade. The value of exports declined about 21 per cent. The results, however, were somewhat affected by the form in which gold was exported. The imports declined from \$381,000,000 to \$377,000,000, representing a decrease of 11.6 per cent. The decline in carloadings was limited to 7.7 per cent, the total movement in the first six months of 1938 having been 1,129,000 cars. The gross revenue on Canadian lines of the Canadian National Railway showed a decline of eight per cent, while the Canadian Pacific Railway recorded a decrease of 7.8 per cent.

Despite the decline in industrial production, it is interesting to find that employment recorded a gain in most important industrial groups. The general index of employment, averaged for the seven reporting dates, was 109.9 in the present year against 107.6, a gain of 2.1 per cent. A slight gain was recorded in manufacturing while logging and construction showed marked increases. The gain in mining employment was 3.3 per cent, while trade showed a gain of 0.7 per cent.

Commodity Movements in July

Apart from a minor increase in the second week, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices continued downward from 79.1 to 78.0 during July. This compared with 86.7 for the week of July 30, 1937. Reductions for the chief commodity groups ranged from 1 p.c. to 3 p.c. and affected all classes with the exception of non-ferrous metals. The grain index moved lower, subsequent to a rise from 68.5 to 69 in the second week, and closed at 65.2. After reaching the highest levels for the current year, raw rubber markets reacted irregularly during the second and third weeks of July. Prices then advanced sharply as reports showed consumption increasing and world supplies diminishing. Copper markets strengthened and were further supported during the closing days by a temporary shortage of electrolytic copper at London. Prices there at £46 10s per ton on the 28th showed a £2 rise from quotations on the 21st. Gradual advances raised the Connecticut Valley price from $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the 1st to 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ per pounds on the 29 of July.

Cost of Living in July

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index number for Canada was 84.2 in July as compared with 84.1 in June, moderate advances in the prices of foodstuffs being partially offset by reductions in fuels. The comparative figure for July, 1937, was 83.1. Slightly easier prices for veal, mutton, bacon, cooked ham, butter, milk, and sugar were more than offset by advances for pork, codfish, eggs, and potatoes, resulting in an increase in the food index from 78.1 to 78.4. During the past year food prices indexes have fluctuated within narrow limits, the highest point recorded being 79.1 in August, 1937, while 77.2 for July and December, 1937, marked the lowest level. The fluctuation in wholesale food prices has been of considerably greater magnitude. The retail fuel index receded from 85.1 to 85 owing to moderate reductions in the coal, coke and wood sub-groups.

Stocks and Bonds in July

The rally in common stock prices inaugurated during the third week of June was well maintained throughout July. Industrial stocks led chiefly by steel, construction, food, beverage and pulp and paper issues showed the sharpest gains, although utility stocks also recorded moderate net advances. The Bureau's monthly index of 95 common stocks at 106.9 for July was 6.9 higher than the June average. The spread between June 30 at 103.9 and July 30 at 107.1 showed a narrower fluctuation than was indicated by the monthly average. The daily index for 24 mining issues opening at 148.7 on July 4 made steady progress throughout the month to close at 155.4 on July 30. Both gold and base metal sub-groups showed their greatest gains in the final week of July, closing at 122.9 and 289.7 respectively, on July 30, as compared with 116.8 and 280.6 on July 4. The daily index for Dominion of Canada long-term bond prices receded 1.1 to 117.0 during the same interval.

Foreign Exchange in July

Sterling suffered a decline of 7.2 cents between July 1st and 30th, although over one cent of this was recovered in the final day's trading. A quotation of \$4.928 on the 30th was on a par with levels of mid-April 1937. The decline was associated with increasing United Kingdom import trade balances and a continued flow of capital to United States security markets. London gold prices were repeatedly revised upward to a high for the month of 141s 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d on July 29. The French franc receded from 2.81 cents on the 1st to 2.77 cents on the 19th as discussions of the unstable position of government finances were renewed. Later the franc steadied and remained firm at 2.77 cents till the close of the month. Gold exports from Japan continued to support the yen which closed at 28.77 cents against an opening quotation of 29.15 cents. Premiums on the United States dollar were reduced during the first week of July from 13/16 to $\frac{5}{8}$ of 1 per cent. After fluctuating around that level during the following week the recession was resumed and by the close of the month New York funds were only 9/32 of 1 per cent above par.

(Quotations mentioned are Montreal noon rates unless otherwise specified.)

Production of Leather Footwear, June

The production of leather footwear in June amounted to 1,714,770 pairs, a decrease from the preceding month of 209,003 pairs, or 11 per cent, and a decrease from June, 1937, of 511,292 pairs, or 23 per cent. With the exception of January, the June production is the lowest recorded so far this year.

Manufacture during the six months ended June was 10,946,853 pairs, compared with 12,483,211 in the corresponding period of 1937. The production of the 1938 period was less than that of 1937 by 1,536,358, or 12 per cent.

Preliminary Report on Fur Production

The value of Canada's production of raw furs in the season 1936-37 (12 months ended June 30, 1937) is placed at \$16,666,375, compared with \$15,464,883 in the preceding season. These totals comprise the value of pelts of fur-bearing animals taken by trappers and pelts sold from fur farms, the value of the latter representing approximately 40 per cent of the whole. The total for the season is the highest recorded since the season 1928-29.

The three principal kinds of furs are silver fox (\$5,986,410); muskrat (\$2,249,615); and mink (\$2,240,375). The value of the three kinds combined is \$10,476,400, or 63 per cent of the total for all kinds. The number of silver fox pelts was 204,388, an increase over the preceding season of 19,129, but owing to a reduction in the average price per pelt, the total value was less by \$121,784. The number of mink pelts, on the other hand, shows a decrease of 16,666, but the value increased by \$538,798. The number of muskrat pelts shows a slight decrease from the preceding season, but an increase is recorded in the total value. The average price for mink pelts advanced from \$11.03 in 1935-36 to \$16.28 in 1936-37, and the average for muskrat pelts from \$1.32 to \$1.40, while the average for silver fox pelts dropped from \$32.97 to \$29.29. Practically all the silver fox pelts are from the fur farms, while of the mink pelts, probably a third may be credited to the farms.

The highest priced fur is the fisher with an average per pelt in the season 1936-37 of \$52.85, and following is lynx with an average of \$34.53. Both of these prices are advances over those of the preceding season.

The leading provinces with regard to value of raw fur production are Ontario (\$2,987,713), Quebec (\$2,516,012) and Alberta (\$2,161,507).

Tobacco Production, 1937

The 1937 Canadian tobacco crop was the largest ever produced and the quality was exceptionally good. The acreage was 69,000 compared with 55,000 in 1936. Production amounted to 71,457,000 pounds as against 46,117,400 in the previous year. The acreage increase was almost entirely confined to the flue-cured type, although the cigar leaf acreage in Quebec was also advanced from that of 1936. The greatest increase of flue-cured occurred in Ontario, but substantial increases of this type were also made in Quebec and British Columbia.

Production for the provinces was as follows, with 1936 figures in brackets: Quebec, 8,678,000 (9,111,400) pounds; Ontario, 62,392,000 (36,883,400); British Columbia, 387,000 (122,600).

Sales and Purchases of Securities, June

The volume of Canada's international trade in securities for the month of June increased by \$21,000,000 or 57 per cent of the volume for May. The sharp increase in sales of Canadian bonds and stocks resulted in a larger net inflow of capital arising from security transactions than in any previous month this year; on balance, sales to all countries for June exceeded \$8,000,000. Over 64 per cent of total transactions with all countries were sales and purchases of Canadian securities.

Security transactions during the month with the United States resulted in a net inflow of capital to the extent of nearly \$8,000,000. Over \$3,500,000 of the inflow represented net sales of Canadian stocks; net sales were recorded also in Dominion government bonds, issues guaranteed by the Dominion, Canadian corporation bonds and short-term securities. Purchases on balance were recorded in Canadian Provincial and Municipal bonds and United States common and preference stocks.

The volume of security transactions between Canada and the United Kingdom, showed an increase of over 23 per cent compared with transactions during May. A small net outflow of capital to the United Kingdom resulted principally from repurchases of over \$1,000,000 of Canadian common and preference stocks, and \$250,000 of Canadian short-term securities.

Canada's trade in securities with countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom increased in volume for the second successive month. Net sales for the month of over \$1,500,000 were the highest since February, 1937. The greater part of the net sales represented net sales of over \$1,200,000 of Canadian stocks. Substantial net sales were recorded also in Canadian government and corporation bonds.

Advance Report on the Fisheries of Canada

The value of production of the commercial fisheries of Canada in 1937 amounted to \$38,976,294 compared with \$39,165,055 in 1936. These values are for the fish as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or canned, cured or otherwise prepared. The principal kinds of fish (those with an individual value or production of one million dollars or over) are, in order of value: salmon, lobster, cod, herring, whitefish, halibut, sardine, haddock, pickerel and trout. Chief of these is the salmon with a value in 1937 of \$12,370,219 of which 96 per cent is credited to the British Columbia output. Compared with the preceding year, the salmon fishery shows a decrease in quantity of catch of 305,491 cwt. and a decrease in marketed value of \$1,497,294. Lobster and cod are second and third respectively, the former with a value of \$4,633,429, and the latter with \$3,140,230.

British Columbia, by reason of its salmon fishery, is first among the provinces in order of value of product, and is followed by Nova Scotia with its important lobster and cod fisheries. The value of output of the British Columbia fisheries in 1937 was \$16,155,439, or 41 per cent of the total for Canada, and the value of the Nova Scotia fisheries was \$9,229,834, or 24 per cent of the total. New Brunswick is third in order of value, and Ontario is not far behind.

Dairy Production, 1937

The creamery butter output of Canada in 1937 amounted to 246,387,300 pounds valued at \$63,217,300. Compared with 1936 these figures represent a decrease of 4,500,000 pounds in quantity but an increase of \$5,600,000 in value. Dairy butter production amounted to 113,084,000 pounds with a value of \$23,722,000, representing a decline of slightly less than one million pounds but an increase of \$2,800,000 as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year. The combined creamery and dairy make amounted to 359,471,300 pounds in 1937, 68.5 per cent of which was creamery butter and 31.5 per cent dairy butter, and had a value of \$86,939,300. Compared with the 1936 figures these data show a decrease of 1.5 per cent in quantity and an increase of 10.6 per cent in value. All parts of the Dominion except the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba and Alberta registered declines in the creamery butter output between 1936 and 1937. The Dairy butter make decreased in all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Factory cheese production in 1937 amounted to 128,444,300 pounds, valued at \$17,845,300. These figures reveal an advance of 9,300,000 pounds and \$2,300,000 over those of the previous year. Farm-made cheese was estimated at 1,232,300 pounds valued at \$174,027 in 1937. Thus, the total cheese production was 129,676,600 pounds with sales value of \$18,019,327. Comparing the total cheese production for 1937 with the previous year, increases of 7.7 per cent and 14.6 per cent are revealed. Factory-made cheese increased in all provinces except Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The production of farm-made cheese was slightly higher than in the previous year, and reaping the benefits of increased prices, the producers secured a larger gross return.

Concentrated whole milk products in 1937 amounted to 107,637,000 pounds, valued at \$7,601,000. The gain in quantity over the preceding year was 25,700,000 pounds while the value registered an increase of \$1,900,000. Increases were recorded in the production and value of all concentrated milk products between 1936 and 1937, amounting to 25.6 per cent and 26.1 per cent, respectively.

The total ice cream production of Canada in 1937, which includes the output of confectioneries and specialized ice cream plants as well as dairy factories, amounted to 9,367,191 gallons with an estimated value of \$11,552,188. These data, compared with those reported in 1936, show increases of 24.6 per cent in production and 29.4 per cent in value.

The total milk production of Canada, made up of factory and farm-made products in terms of milk as well as milk otherwise used, amounted to 17,188,617,700 pounds in 1937, in comparison with 16,998,415,500 pounds in 1936. Of the total quantity produced in 1937, 40.1 per cent was used as fresh milk, 33.5 per cent was made into creamery butter, 8.3 per cent was employed in the production of cheese, and 15.4 per cent used for making dairy butter on farms. The value of all dairy products was estimated at \$228,403,127 in 1937. This was the highest value recorded since 1930. Compared with 1936 it showed an increase of \$17,000,000 or 8 per cent.

Wheat Crop Situation

The condition of the spring wheat crop on July 31st showed a moderate decline of nine points since June 30th. This was 82 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre, compared with 91 per cent the month before and only 35 per cent a year ago. Coarse grains likewise showed small declines in condition during July although for Canada as a whole they were showing greatly improved prospects as compared with last year. Most minor crops including peas, beans, buckwheat, corn and sugar beets showed very slight improvement during July. Potatoes, turnips, hay and clover and pasture showed extremely slight declines.

The fall wheat crop in Ontario is estimated at 20,037,000 bushels, representing an increase of 1,348,000 bushels over last year. The harvested area in 1938 showed an increase of 23,300 acres over the harvested area in 1937. Fall rye production for the whole of Canada in 1938 amounts to 9,516,000 bushels, compared with last year's production of 4,579,000 bushels. The first cutting of alfalfa this year yielded 1,427,000 tons, compared with 1,572,000 tons in 1937.

The June acreage survey indicates a sown area of spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces in 1938 of 24,946,000 acres, representing an increase of 347,000 acres over the 1937 area. Manitoba shows an increase of 312,000 acres and Alberta an increase of 135,000 acres, while the Saskatchewan area is decreased by 100,000 acres, as compared with last year's acreages. Oats, rye and flaxseed acreages for the Prairie Provinces as a whole are moderately reduced this year. The barley area on the other hand is somewhat larger.

Crop conditions were very little changed in the Maritime Provinces during July. Haying was affected by excessive rainfall, but growing crops were benefited. A similar situation prevailed in Quebec where conditions were unfavourable for haying, but grains, potatoes, root and fodder crops made good growth. Grains are now showing some rust damage.

In Ontario, the yield of fall wheat was reduced by leaf and stem rust, but good yields in Essex and Kent raised the provincial average yield above that of last year. Yields of spring grains promise to be about average and a plentiful supply of hay is assured.

Manitoba spring wheat conditions at the end of July were only slightly poorer than at the same date a year ago, and other field crops were in most cases better than reported on July 31, 1937. In Saskatchewan, spring wheat and the coarse grains deteriorated appreciably during July. Hay and clover and pasture conditions also declined. All Saskatchewan crops are still in notably better condition than on July 31, 1937. In Alberta spring wheat prospects remained unchanged, while oats, barley, mixed grains and flaxseed deteriorated slightly. All Alberta crops were likewise in much better condition at July 31 than on the same date last year.

Almost all British Columbia field crops declined in condition during July, and were showing considerably lower prospects than at the end of July in 1937.

Imports of Soap

The June imports of soap were valued at \$46,279 compared with \$48,124 in May and \$36,110 a year ago. Most of the imports came from the United States. Laundry soap amounted to \$23,103, castile \$5,205, toilet \$9,721, powdered \$3,999, and whale oil \$136. Laundry soap came mainly from the United States, castile from France and toilet soap from the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Japan.

Cost of Domestic Electricity

The average cost of 100 kilowatt hours electricity for domestic use in the larger centres of Canada, including lighting and small appliances such as refrigerators, cooking and water heating, in 1937, according to the latest figures available, was as follows: Hamilton \$1.58, Ottawa \$1.74, Toronto \$1.87, Quebec \$2.39, Montreal \$2.60, Vancouver \$3.00, Winnipeg \$3.00.

Lumber Imports

The imports of lumber in June were valued at \$288,008 compared with \$240,926 in May and \$420,639 in June last year. Oak to the value of \$60,980 came from the United States, with \$63,016 of white pine and \$21,684 of yellow pine.

Paper

The June imports of paper were valued at \$590,342 compared with \$640,747 in May and \$663,354 a year ago. The amount from the United States was \$431,032 and from the United Kingdom \$94,788. Among the larger items were \$36,002 of facial tissues and handkerchiefs, and \$89,628 of paperteries, etc.

Refrigerators

Electric refrigerators imported in June numbered 1,357 valued at \$86,244. All but one came from the United States.

Vegetable Oils

Vegetable oils imported in June amounted to \$968,475 compared with \$1,325,788 in May and \$1,357,575 a year ago. Non-edible cocconut oil, chiefly from Ceylon, amounted to \$52,716 and cocconut oil for refining, also chiefly from Ceylon, amounted to \$38,123. Olive oils from Italy alone were valued at \$30,540, and crude peanut oil via the United Kingdom almost entirely, aggregated \$243,730. There was a consignment of palm oil from the Straits Settlements to the value of \$256,967.

Fresh Fruits

The June imports of fresh fruits amounted to \$1,522,923 compared with \$1,547,972 in May and \$2,207,714 a year ago. Most of the imports came from the United States, including strawberries at \$104,482, peaches at \$22,335, pineapples at \$40,754, melons at \$49,579, cherries at \$69,057 and grapefruit at \$126,304. Some grapefruit came from the British West Indies and Haiti along with limes and pineapples. We got some lemons and apricots from Australia. Exports of fresh fruits amounted to \$31,804 compared with \$43,522 and \$16,247. These consisted mainly of strawberries and apples. The United Kingdom was the largest purchaser.

Fresh Vegetables

Imports of fresh vegetables in June were valued at \$765,640 compared with \$971,645 in May and \$894,192 last year. Most came from the United States, celery at \$55,838, carrots \$81,304, onions \$58,221, potatoes \$113,762, tomatoes \$249,140, beans \$44,844, green peas \$18,795. There were small quantities of beets, cabbage, carrots, onions, tomatoes and other vegetables from Bermuda, the West Indies, Mexico, Japan, Argentina, Chile and Egypt, with mushrooms from Hong Kong, Japan and Poland.

Canned Vegetables

Imports of canned vegetables in June were valued at \$25,741 compared with \$23,833 in May and \$34,487 a year ago. They included about 103,000 lbs. of canned tomatoes from Italy, 25,000 lbs. of mushrooms from France and 7,000 lbs. of peas from Belgium. The export of canned vegetables amounted to \$145,810 compared with \$159,469 in May and \$187,639 in June last year. The amount to the United Kingdom was \$102,521. Canned tomatoes comprised almost half of the exports.

Pickles

Imports of pickles and sauces in June were of the value of \$35,716 compared with \$30,047 in May and \$30,091 in June last year. Most of the imports came from the United Kingdom. The export of pickles and sauces was \$264,387 compared with \$221,481 and \$207,811. The export to the United Kingdom was valued at \$246,283.

Dairy Production in July

During July there were 38,916,360 pounds of creamery butter produced. In June the production was 41,868,648 pounds and in July a year ago, 35,916,043. There were 21,295,463 pounds of cheese made in July compared with 22,262,013 in June and 24,823,239 in July, 1937. The total production of butter and cheese for the seven months ending July was 152,192,211 lbs and 58,624,176 respectively, a gain of 8.4 per cent in butter over the same period of 1937 and a decrease of 11.8 in cheese.

Dairy and Poultry Products in Cold Storage

The total of Canadian creamery butter in cold storage on August 1, this year was 50,078,942 lbs. and of dairy butter 354,682. There were 38,378,903 lbs. of cheese, 30,402,179 pounds of concentrated milk products, 8,632,771 dozen cold storage eggs, 571,392 dozen fresh eggs and 4,960,166 pounds of frozen eggs, and 3,214,956 pounds of dressed poultry.

Dairy and poultry products in cold storage on July 1, 1938 follow with figures for August 1, 1937 in brackets: creamery butter 32,802,254 (40,602,700) lbs; dairy butter 200,365 (423,547) lbs; cheese 32,061,752 (35,508,497) lbs; concentrated milk products 26,075,566 (19,576,792) lbs; cold storage eggs 8,380,923 (10,741,141) dozen; fresh eggs 475,385 (447,148) dozen; frozen eggs 4,489,553 (5,969,473) lbs; dressed fowl 3,513,337 (5,099,530) pounds.

Meat and Fish in Cold Storage

Total storage stocks of meat on August 1, 1938 were 42,527,391 pounds compared with 48,598,660 on July 1, 1938 and 48,446,696 on August 1, 1937. The following are the figures for August 1, 1938 with those for July in brackets: pork 26,960,801 (33,103,982) pounds; beef, 9,614,035 (9,504,123); veal 3,219,922 (2,849,344); mutton and lamb 650,127 (605,856); lard 3,561,239 (3,908,822).

Stocks on August 1, 1937 were, in pounds: pork 35,151,602; beef 9,522,464; veal 3,090,403; mutton and lamb 672,227; and lard 2,579,023.

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables

Canadian apples held in cold and common storage at August 1 were 5,921 boxes and 1,809 bushels. Converting all containers to bushels the combined figures are 7,730 bus. compared with 9,071 at July 1, a decrease of 1,341 bushels.

Stocks of all frozen and SO₂ fruit were 2,018,508 pounds. Holdings of potatoes amounted to 1,246 tons compared with 3,300 tons at July 1, a decrease of 1,054. Onion stocks totalled 281 tons compared with 10, an increase of 271 tons.

Correction

In last week's Economic Review a typographical error said that railway freight movement of cars in the first six months of 1936 was 1,124,000; this should read 1,224,000.

Reports Issued This Week

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, May | 22. Boilers, Tanks and Engines Industry, 1936 |
| 2. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, May | 23. Cost of Electricity for Domestic Service, 1937 |
| 3. Advance Report on the Fisheries, 1937 | 24. Carloadings |
| 4. Security Prices | 25. Imports and Exports of Wire, June |
| 5. Preliminary Report on Fur Production, 1937 | 26. Imports of Coffee and Tea, June |
| 6. Sales and Purchases of Securities, June | 27. Imports of Living Animals, June |
| 7. Dairying Statistics, 1937 | 28. Imports of Rubber, June |
| 8. Sugar Report, June 25 to July 16, 1938 | 29. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings |
| 9. Commercial Tobacco Production, 1937 | 30. Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, June |
| 10. Tobacco Crop Report | 31. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, June |
| 11. Business Conditions for Six Month of 1938 | 32. Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, June |
| 12. Price Movements, July | 33. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, June |
| 13. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices | 34. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery |
| 14. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces | 35. Imports of Lumber, June |
| 15. Production of Leather Footwear, June | 36. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, June |
| 16. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, Aug. 1 | 37. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products |
| 17. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, Aug. 1 | 38. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils |
| 18. Cold Storage Meats and Fish, Aug. 1 | 39. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits |
| 19. Monthly Review of Dairy Production, July | 40. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables |
| 20. Canadian Grain Statistics | 41. Imports and Exports of Pickles and Preserved Vegetables, June |
| 21. Preliminary Estimated Yield of Fall Wheat and Rye and Condition of Field Crops, Canada | 42. Imports and Exports of Canned Fruits |
| | 43. Imports and Exports of Toilet Preparations |
| | 44. Imports and Exports of Soap, June |

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010730065