

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Economic Index Showed a Gain of 6.2 p.c.  
over the Same Week of Last Year but was  
1 p.c. lower than in the Preceding Week

The economic index recorded a recession of one point in the third week of March. A decline of more than 5 per cent was shown in carloadings from the preceding week, while minor recessions were recorded in wholesale and common stock prices and the inverted index of bond yields. Gains were shown in bank clearings and shares traded. The economic index reached in the eighth week of the present year a high point for the period of observation extending from the beginning of 1933 to the present. A receding trend has been shown since that time. The index was 106.4 in the week of March 21 against 107.4 in the preceding week.

As each of the six major factors used in the compilation showed gains over the same week of 1935, the composite recorded an advance of 6.2 per cent. The most significant gain was shown in common stock prices where the advance was about 42½ per cent. Speculative trading was much heavier than in the same period of last year and the index of bank clearings recorded a gain of 14½ per cent. The gain in carloadings was limited to 1.1 per cent and minor increases were shown in wholesale prices and the inverted index of bond yields. The index in the week ended March 21 was 106.4 against 100.2 in the same week of last year.

The railway freight movement declined in the eleventh week. The drop in the index was from 76.9 to 72.9. The decline was general in both divisions, the drop from the preceding week having been 1,507 cars. Loadings of pulpwood and miscellaneous commodities showed considerable deficit from the first eleven weeks of last year. The principal gains were shown in grain, coal and pulp and paper. The net result was a decline of 12,182 cars from the same period of last year.

The level of wholesale prices was slightly lower than in the preceding week. Recessions were general in the principal grains, the average price of wheat, No. 1 Manitoba Northern, having been 82.5 cents per bushel against 83.2 in the preceding week. Live stock prices advanced on the Toronto stockyards. Non-ferrous metals, aside from the recession in tin, were well maintained at New York. The index of wholesale prices receded from 72.5 to 72.4 in the week under review. The inverted index of bond yields recoded from 142.5 to 142.0. The bid quotations, however, showed an advance toward the end of the week, the 4½ per cent 1947-57 Dominion government bond having been bid at 109 7/8 on March 20 against 108 7/8 on March 13. The inverted index of bond yields was nearly one per cent higher than in the same week of 1935.

Recessions were quite general in common stock prices during the week ended March 19, the index of 112 stocks being 120.6 against 122.5 in the preceding week. Each of the industrial and utility groups showed recession except the five milling stocks. The index of 19 power and traction stocks was 67.5 against 69.7 in the preceding week.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components  
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clearings <sup>3</sup>	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
March 23, 1935	72.2	71.9	140.8	92.9	84.7	106.8	100.2
March 14, 1936	76.9	72.5	142.5	105.8	122.5	263.1	107.4
March 21, 1936	72.9	72.4	142.0	106.4	120.6	234.2	106.4

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index. 2. Cost of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds derived by taking the reciprocal of the Bureau's index of bond yields. 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 comparability introduced by the operations of the Bank of Canada.

#### Metal Mining

Metal mining, as measured by shipments, was decidedly active in February. The exports of copper were greater than in any other February, the total movement having been 32,952,000 pounds against 19,182,000 in January. The adjusted index moved up



from 199.6 in the first month of the year to 424.4 in February. Exports of nickel were greater than in any other month in history. The total was 17,088,000 pounds against 14,111,000 in the preceding month. The seasonally adjusted index at 490.2 was greater than in any month during the period of observation. This compares with 451.4, the preceding high point reached in April of last year. The 17,088,000 pounds shows a gain of 54.2 p.c. over the same month of 1935, when the outward shipment was 11,082,000 pounds. The movement in the second month of last year was greater than in any preceding February in the post-war period. Current statistics of lead are unavailable but the production in January at 28,100,000 pounds was maintained after seasonal adjustment at the level of December and showed a considerable gain over the 22,673,000 produced in January 1935. The decline in zinc exports was contrary to seasonal expectations, the index dropping from 162.4 in January to 134.6 in the month under review.

The increase in employment during February after seasonal adjustment was about four per cent. The index on the base of 1926 was 234.9 against 204.6 on the same date of 1935, a gain of nearly 15 p.c. in the last twelve months.

The index of the stocks of three base metal companies was 230.4 in February compared with 131.2 in the same month of last year. The comparable number for the preceding month was 214.8. The index is based on the prices for Falconbridge, Hudson Bay and Noranda.

The wholesale price index for non-ferrous metals was 69.2 in the week of March 6 against 64.7 in the same period of 1935. The advance from the first week of the year, when the index stood at 60.7, was 0.7 p.c.

The following table and the chart on page three show the standing of business operations in February as compared with the preceding month, the indexes being adjusted for seasonal tendencies. The business index was practically maintained, the severity of the weather probably accounting for the interruption in the advance in progress during the last calendar year.

Indexes of Business Operations  
in February 1936 compared with the  
preceding month  
1926=100

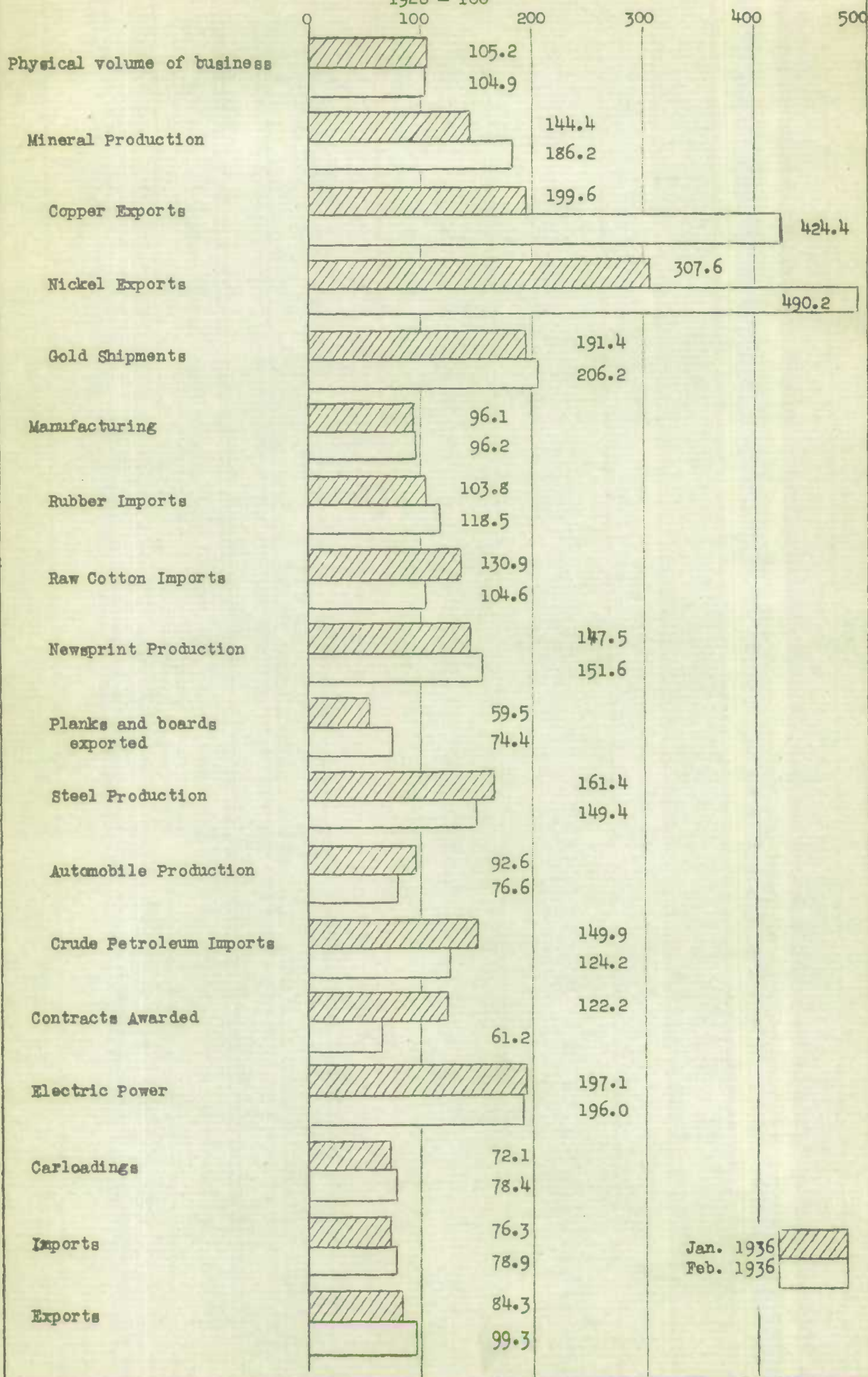
	January 1936	February 1936	Increase + Decrease - per cent
Physical volume of business	105.2	104.9	- 0.3
Mineral production	144.4	186.2	+20.9
Copper exports	199.6	424.4	+112.6
Nickel exports	307.6	490.2	+59.4
Gold shipments	191.4	206.2	+ 7.7
Manufacturing	96.1	96.2	+ 0.1
Rubber imports	103.3	118.5	+14.2
Raw cotton imports	130.9	104.6	-20.1
Newsprint production	147.5	151.6	+ 2.8
Planks and boards exported	59.5	74.4	+25.0
Steel production	161.4	149.4	- 7.4
Automobile production	92.6	76.6	-17.3
Crude petroleum imports	149.9	124.2	-17.1
Contracts awarded	122.2	61.2	-49.9
Electric power	197.1	196.0	- 0.6
Carloadings	72.1	73.4	+ 8.7
Imports	76.3	78.9	+ 3.4
Exports	84.3	99.3	+17.8

### Mineral Production in 1935

Production of sixteen leading minerals in Canada in 1935 was as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: Asbestos 210,164 (155,980) tons; Cement 3,616,010 (3,783,226) barrels; Clay products \$2,733,063 (\$2,680,410); Coal 13,364,577 (13,810,193) tons; Copper 419,051,056 (364,761,062) pounds; Feldspar 15,817 (18,302) tons; Gold 3,280,470 (2,972,074) fine ounces; Gypsum 540,562 (461,237) tons; Lead 338,192,678 (346,275,576) pounds; Lime 399,962 (360,113) tons; Natural Gas 24,191,612,000 (23,162,324,000) cu.ft. Nickel 138,087,781 (128,607,340) pounds; Petroleum 1,439,662 (1,422,869) barrels; Commercial salt 213,090 (197,621) tons; Silver 16,346,978 (16,415,282) fine ounces; Zinc 319,617,699 (298,579,603) pounds.



Indexes of Business Operations  
in February, 1936.  
compared with the preceding month.  
1926 = 100





### Imports from Empire Countries in February

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire .....	\$9,743,075	\$11,474,230	+ 1,731,155	+ 17.8
Australia .....	348,725	302,742	- 45,983	- 13.2
British Guiana .....	154,095	212,694	+ 58,599	+ 38.0
British India .....	543,755	722,626	+ 178,871	+ 32.9
British S. Africa ....	134,989	245,299	+ 110,310	+ 81.7
British W. Indies ....	294,099	380,452	+ 86,353	+ 29.4
Irish F. State .....	3,639	5,159	+ 1,520	+ 41.8
Newfoundland .....	33,787	33,907	+ 120	+ 0.3
New Zealand .....	196,811	354,448	+ 157,637	+ 80.1
United Kingdom .....	7,310,644	7,871,168	+ 560,524	+ 7.7

### Imports from Foreign Countries in February

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$27,300,635	\$30,123,168	+ 2,822,533	+ 10.3
Argentina .....	43,460	199,141	+ 155,681	+ 358.2
Belgium .....	235,557	357,275	+ 121,718	+ 51.7
Brazil .....	59,193	45,320	- 13,873	- 23.4
China .....	326,125	448,932	+ 122,807	+ 37.7
Colombia .....	74,569	147,857	+ 73,288	+ 98.3
Cuba .....	20,673	29,963	+ 9,290	+ 44.9
France .....	420,365	480,844	+ 60,479	+ 14.4
Germany .....	537,318	743,942	+ 206,624	+ 38.5
Italy .....	155,834	14,830	- 141,004	- 90.5
Japan .....	231,861	225,663	- 6,198	- 2.7
Mexico .....	51,187	117,579	+ 66,392	+ 129.7
Netherlands .....	425,960	267,311	- 158,649	- 37.2
Norway .....	21,676	45,924	+ 24,248	+ 111.9
Spain .....	40,813	118,266	+ 77,453	+ 189.8
Sweden .....	85,656	101,082	+ 15,426	+ 18.0
United States .....	23,497,729	25,974,701	+ 2,476,972	+ 10.5

### Imports from Empire Countries in Eleven Months Ending with February

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire .....	\$143,989,541	\$163,430,164	+ 19,440,623	+ 13.5
Australia .....	5,985,444	6,936,720	+ 951,276	+ 15.9
British Guiana .....	2,156,069	4,526,850	+ 2,370,781	+ 10.0
British India .....	5,804,275	6,583,491	+ 779,216	+ 13.4
British S. Africa ....	3,128,464	4,421,160	+ 1,292,696	+ 41.3
British W. Indies ....	11,301,114	11,511,300	+ 210,186	+ 1.9
Irish F. State .....	28,581	77,329	+ 48,748	+ 170.6
Newfoundland .....	1,575,601	1,989,075	+ 413,474	+ 26.2
New Zealand .....	2,376,055	2,892,534	+ 516,479	+ 21.7
United Kingdom .....	102,600,460	108,177,173	+ 5,576,713	+ 5.4

### Imports from Foreign Countries In Eleven Months Ending February

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$330,250,472	\$346,607,806	+ 16,357,334	+ 5.0
Argentina .....	2,588,588	3,449,434	+ 860,846	+ 33.3
Belgium .....	3,306,599	4,519,249	+ 1,212,650	+ 36.7
Brazil .....	756,871	848,968	+ 92,097	+ 12.2
China .....	2,064,866	3,200,836	+ 1,135,970	+ 55.0
Colombia .....	4,505,441	4,036,364	- 469,077	- 10.4
Cuba .....	879,946	399,247	- 480,699	- 54.6
France .....	5,903,447	6,122,744	+ 219,297	+ 3.7
Germany .....	9,235,240	9,211,036	- 24,204	- 0.3
Italy .....	2,475,876	1,938,131	- 537,745	- 21.7
Japan .....	4,029,436	3,129,471	- 899,965	- 22.3
Mexico .....	400,782	736,696	+ 335,914	+ 83.8
Netherlands .....	3,972,160	3,858,380	- 113,780	- 2.9
Norway .....	654,452	810,260	+ 155,808	+ 23.8
Spain .....	1,281,121	1,327,993	+ 46,872	+ 3.7
Sweden .....	1,604,800	1,634,614	+ 29,814	+ 1.9
United States .....	272,307,233	286,689,071	+ 14,381,838	+ 5.3



## Character of the February Imports

Imports into Canada rose from \$37,044,000 in February 1935 to \$41,597,000 in February 1936. Imports from United Kingdom increased from \$7,311,000 to \$7,781,000 and from the United States from \$23,498,000 to \$25,975,000. Alcoholic beverages, largely from the United Kingdom, fell from \$872,000 to \$483,000. Cocoa, chocolate, coffee, gums and grains all declined somewhat, but fruits from the United States increased from \$727,000 to \$845,000. Edible nuts from all countries rose from \$148,000 to \$298,000 and raw rubber from \$610,000 to \$745,000. The import of that commodity from the United States fell from \$537,000 to \$268,000, the explanation being that much of the raw rubber coming to Canada is now sent direct from British Malaya. Seeds increased from \$154,000 to \$236,000 and sugar, mainly for refining, from \$46,000 to \$756,000. There was a large increase in the importation of tea from \$464,000 to \$697,000 and the amount consigned from Great Britain increased from \$198,000 to \$205,000. Vegetable oils also increased from \$836,000 to \$978,000, the amount from Great Britain rising from \$40,000 to \$352,000 and from the United States from \$130,000 to \$333,000. Vegetables increased from \$376,000 to \$426,000, coming mainly from the United States.

There was a large increase in the importation of furs from \$409,000 to \$876,000, mainly from United States. Unmanufactured leather rose from \$250,000 to \$273,000, the amount from the United Kingdom rising from \$79,000 to \$118,000, but from the United States dropped from \$167,000 to \$148,000. Hides rose from \$267,000 to \$294,000, none coming from the United Kingdom, but from the United States the increase was from \$158,000 to \$159,000.

There was a sharp increase in the imports of raw cotton from \$863,000 to \$1,470,000, practically all of it coming from the United States. Cotton yarn from \$197,000 to \$247,000, mainly from the United Kingdom, and other cotton from \$1,085,000 to \$1,224,000, also mainly from the United Kingdom, the increase being from \$710,000 to \$769,000. Fishing lines increased from \$94,000 to \$128,000, chiefly from the United Kingdom. The manila and sisal grass imports increased from \$117,000 to \$376,000 but raw silk declined from \$349,000 to \$275,000, coming largely from United States. Raw wool, noils and tops, woollen yarns, worsteds and serges and other wool, all showed large increases. These are in the main United Kingdom products. Dyeing and tanning materials rose from \$433,000 to \$469,000; from the United Kingdom rising from \$31,000 to \$45,000 but from the United States decreased from \$224,000 to \$178,000.

Books and printed matter increased from \$682,000 to \$825,000, those from the United Kingdom from \$119,000 to \$141,000 and from the United States from \$539,000 to \$664,000. Imports of automobiles increased from \$204,000 to \$263,000, those from the United Kingdom from \$10,000 to \$30,000 and from the United States from \$194,000 to \$233,000, but automobile parts, almost entirely from the United States fell from \$2,590,000 to \$2,023,000. Farm implements increased from \$387,000 to \$464,000, those from the United Kingdom dropped from \$25,000 to \$15,000, but from the United States increased from \$343,000 to \$425,000. Machinery increased from \$1,380,000 to \$1,986,000, the amount from United Kingdom from \$149,000 to \$213,000 and from the United States from \$1,200,000 to \$1,707,000. Iron plates and sheets dropped from \$705,000 to \$619,000, the supply from the United Kingdom declined from \$272,000 to \$162,000 but from the United States increased from \$428,000 to \$487,000. Aluminium, brass, clocks and watches, copper, lead and tin imports all increased, the gains being mainly in imports from the United States.

Electrical apparatus increased from \$624,000 to \$688,000, the amount from United Kingdom declined from \$82,000 to \$52,000 but from United States increased from \$533,000 to \$630,000. Coal increased from \$2,472,000 to \$2,889,000, from United Kingdom from \$94,000 to \$157,000 and from United States from \$2,378,000 to \$2,676,000. Coke increased from \$418,000 to \$525,000, practically all of it from the United States. Glass and glassware rose from \$409,000 to \$446,000, from United Kingdom \$51,000 to \$63,000 and from United States from \$283,000 to \$295,000. Crude petroleum dropped from \$1,635,000 to \$1,217,000; from United States from \$1,180,000 to \$1,109,000. Gasoline from the United States dropped from \$106,000 to \$84,000. Articles for exhibition increased from \$59,000 to \$234,000; from the United Kingdom they dropped from \$10,000 to nil, but from the United States rose from \$49,000 to \$220,000. Post office parcels from the United Kingdom increased from \$25,000 to \$28,000 and from the United States from \$146,000 to \$182,000.

## Canadian Wall Paper

Canadian wall paper went to seventeen countries in February. The amount was 246,797 rolls, the value being \$28,504, which was a slight reduction from a year ago. There were 79,645 rolls sent to Australia, 55,751 to Newfoundland, 37,607 to New Zealand, 24,084 to United Kingdom, 21,264 to Peru and 10,878 to the United States.



Exports to Empire Countries in February

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire .....	\$24,971,414	\$29,314,956	+ 4,343,542	+ 19.4
Australia .....	1,590,591	1,701,906	+ 111,395	+ 7.0
British Guiana .....	47,160	55,752	+ 8,592	+ 18.2
British India .....	269,992	144,924	- 125,068	- 46.3
British S. Africa ....	1,102,192	797,139	- 305,003	- 27.7
British W. Indies ....	539,575	616,954	+ 77,379	+ 14.3
Irish F. State .....	75,317	215,553	+ 140,241	+136.2
Newfoundland .....	356,040	226,670	- 129,370	- 36.3
New Zealand .....	722,770	774,490	+ 51,720	+ 7.1
United Kingdom .....	19,714,103	24,664,456	+ 4,950,343	+ 25.1

Exports to Foreign Countries in February

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$21,748,047	29,659,135	+ 7,911,138	+ 36.4
Argentina .....	133,290	203,215	+ 69,925	+ 52.5
Belgium .....	626,140	1,309,903	+ 683,763	+109.2
Brazil .....	209,363	231,752	+ 22,384	+ 10.7
China .....	459,338	253,608	- 205,730	- 44.8
Colombia .....	65,428	49,457	- 15,971	- 24.6
Cuba .....	106,879	101,544	- 5,335	- 5.0
France .....	381,847	784,724	+ 402,877	+105.5
Germany .....	199,119	541,752	+ 342,633	+172.1
Italy .....	418,860	146,801	- 272,059	- 65.0
Japan .....	1,247,046	1,192,352	- 54,694	- 4.4
Mexico .....	211,230	97,116	- 114,164	- 54.0
Netherlands .....	374,331	1,235,780	+ 861,449	+230.1
Norway .....	433,447	358,107	- 80,340	- 18.3
Spain .....	95,323	159,896	+ 64,563	+ 67.7
Sweden .....	199,349	237,042	+ 37,693	+ 18.9
United States .....	15,573,792	21,555,227	+ 5,981,435	+ 38.4

Exports to Empire Countries in  
Eleven Months Ending with February

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire .....	\$312,732,111	\$361,054,942	+ 48,322,831	+ 15.5
Australia .....	16,077,091	21,702,244	+ 5,625,153	+ 35.0
British Guiana .....	829,990	991,300	+ 161,310	+ 19.4
British India .....	3,506,899	2,904,566	- 602,333	- 17.2
British S. Africa ...	10,381,639	11,660,814	+ 779,125	+ 7.2
British W. Indies ...	6,768,519	7,064,985	+ 296,466	+ 4.4
Irish F. State .....	3,642,731	2,709,939	- 932,742	- 25.6
Newfoundland .....	6,242,479	6,429,520	+ 187,041	+ 3.0
New Zealand .....	6,379,381	8,211,293	+ 1,831,412	+ 28.7
United Kingdom .....	252,359,504	292,200,461	+ 39,840,957	+ 15.6

Exports to Foreign Countries in  
Eleven Months Ending with February

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$289,069,263	\$332,530,767	+ 43,461,504	+ 15.0
Argentina .....	3,877,994	3,845,533	- 32,461	- 0.8
Belgium .....	10,956,851	9,355,833	- 1,601,018	- 14.6
Brazil .....	2,585,360	3,340,626	+ 755,266	+ 29.2
China .....	3,867,214	3,852,447	- 14,767	- 0.4
Colombia .....	720,323	797,122	+ 76,799	+ 10.7
Cuba .....	1,127,366	1,093,713	- 33,653	- 2.5
France .....	9,255,636	7,054,024	- 2,201,612	- 23.8
Germany .....	4,231,171	3,928,013	- 303,158	- 7.2
Italy .....	3,411,184	2,267,684	- 1,143,500	- 33.5
Japan .....	15,166,501	12,957,076	- 2,209,425	- 14.6
Mexico .....	1,729,037	1,509,097	- 219,940	- 12.7
Netherlands .....	9,676,937	8,649,856	- 1,027,081	- 10.6
Norway .....	4,430,062	4,155,315	- 274,747	- 6.2
Spain .....	2,309,722	1,477,015	- 832,707	- 36.1
Sweden .....	1,440,273	1,893,216	+ 452,943	+ 31.5
United States .....	292,792,412	252,641,389	+ 49,858,977	+ 24.6



## February Export of Pulpwood Products

The export of wood pulp and screenings in February was valued at \$2,212,540 compared with \$1,985,562 a year ago. The pulpwood export was 52,796 cords at \$314,907, which was slightly less than last year. Newsprint exports reached a value of \$6,267,605, the largest purchaser being the United States as usual at \$5,313,768.

## Railway Traffic in December

Railway revenue freight originating at Canadian stations and received from foreign connections during December amounted to 5,347,800 tons as against 5,001,462 in December 1934 and 4,594,360 in December 1933. Loadings were heavier than in 1934 by 233,157 tons or 6½ per cent. During the year 1935 total freight amounted to 68,868,815 tons compared with 67,681,499 in 1934 and 57,099,111 in 1933.

## Export of Nickel in February

The export of nickel in February was valued at \$4,120,000 compared with \$2,705,000 in February last year. The following were the countries of destination: Nickel in matte or speiss: United Kingdom \$796,860, United States \$313,609, Norway \$273,954, Netherlands \$218,952; Fine Nickel: United States \$1,386,372, United Kingdom \$796,026, Netherlands \$150,711, Germany \$10,067, France \$5,112, Japan \$1,832, Hong Kong \$976, Peru \$133, Australia \$121; Nickel Oxide: Netherlands \$131,597, United States \$17,077, United Kingdom \$16,288.

## February Copper Export

The export of copper in February was valued at \$2,720,000 compared with \$1,444,000 a year ago. The amount sent to the United Kingdom was \$1,454,000, France \$314,633, Germany \$294,552, Sweden \$160,509, Netherlands \$122,499, Belgium \$97,008, Italy \$64,879, Norway \$40,296, Switzerland \$8,844, New Zealand \$3,591, Japan \$768, Australia \$614, Peru \$65.

## Export of Gold and Silver in February

The export of gold bullion in February was valued at \$2,599,500, all going to the United States. A year ago the amount was \$6,761,000. The raw gold export was 10,218 ounces at \$352,159, this also going to the United States. This was about double the export of a year ago.

The silver bullion export was 1,205,920 ounces valued at \$543,539, most of which went to the United States. A year ago the amount was 936,880 ounces at \$506,432. The export of silver in ore was 115,229 ounces at \$52,167, the shipments abroad going to United States, Belgium and Germany. The amount a year ago was 41,425 ounces at \$22,162.

## Index of Physical Volume of Business Shows Slight Revision in February

The index of the physical volume of business maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a slight recession in February from the preceding month. The index on the base of 1926 was 104.9 against 105.2 in January, the compilation including 45 factors covering productive operations in Canada. A very slight gain was shown in manufacturing operations, the increase in mineral production having been outstanding. The indexes of construction and electric power showed a decline, while a moderate gain was recorded in distribution.

Indexes of Business Operations, February 1936, compared with  
February 1935 and January 1936

Indexes, 1926=100	Feb. 1936	Jan. 1936	Feb. 1935
Physical Volume of Business	104.9	105.2	100.6
Industrial Production	104.9	107.0	101.1
Manufacturing	96.2	96.1	92.5
Mineral Production	186.2	144.4	143.5
Construction	52.6	95.3	72.0
Electric Power	196.0	197.1	188.9
Distribution	104.8	100.3	99.4



### Canada's Tourist Trade in 1935

A preliminary estimate of Canada's tourist trade in 1935 places the total expenditures of tourists from other countries at approximately \$201,000,000 and the total expenditures of Canadian tourists in other countries at approximately \$91,000,000. The corresponding estimates for 1934 were \$130,000 and \$61,000,000, respectively.

It is estimated that the expenditure of tourists by automobile from the United States last year was \$131,006,000 as against \$86,259,000 the year before, and by rail and steamer from the United States \$59,109,000 as against \$34,260,000. The estimated expenditure by tourists from overseas countries was \$10,117,000 compared with \$9,455,000.

The estimated expenditure of Canadian tourists in overseas countries in 1935 was \$16,486,000 compared with \$14,272,000 in 1934; tourists by automobile to the United States \$50,206,000 compared with \$32,645,000, and to the United States by rail and steamer \$24,592,000 compared with \$13,938,000.

The favourable balance accruing to Canada on tourist trade account may, therefore, be placed somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$110,000,000 as compared with \$89,000,000 in 1934.

### Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages

Births registered in February in 67 cities and towns of Canada having 10,000 population and over numbered 6,372, deaths 4,422 and marriages 2,221 as compared with 6,032 births, 4,242 deaths and 1,980 marriages in February of last year, showing increases of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in births, 4 per cent in deaths and 12 per cent in marriages.

Births registered during the two months January - February of this year totalled 12,997, deaths 8,907 and marriages 4,267 as against 12,659 births, 8,496 deaths and 3,882 marriages during the corresponding two months of last year. This comparison shows increases of 3 per cent in births, 5 per cent in deaths and 10 per cent in marriages.

### About British Exports

The British Board of Trade has estimated the value of the exports of United Kingdom merchandise to leading receiving countries, expressed in terms of the population. This analysis indicates that the per capita consumption of United Kingdom products in New Zealand was \$41.20, converting it into Canadian currency at 480 cents to the pound sterling. The per capita consumption in the Irish Free State was \$31.94, Australia \$20.98, British South Africa \$18.76, Canada \$9.48. Norway and Denmark were as usual the only foreign nations to compare in this respect with the Dominions, the Danes purchasing \$17.82 and the Norwegians \$11.03 per capita.

### Bank Debits to Individual Accounts in February

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits amounting to \$2,677,000,000 showed a gain of 32.5 p.c. in February over the same month of last year. The increase was mainly due to active trading on the stock exchanges, common stock prices being at a much higher level than in the same month of last year. Only four out of the 32 centres showed declines in this comparison, marked gains being shown for each of the five economic areas. Bank debits for the first two months of 1936 were almost \$5,760,000,000 compared with \$4,771,000,000 in the similar period of 1935. The gain was no less than \$989,000,000 or 21.7 p.c.

### Production of Ice Cream

The total production of ice cream in Canada during 1934 amounted to 5,987,727 gallons valued at \$7,687,335. This compared with 5,723,499 gallons at \$7,330,630 in 1933. The 1929 production, amounting to 9,797,436 gallons at \$13,604,709, was the highest for any year for which statistics are available. Production for 1934, by provinces, follows, 1933 figures being in brackets: Prince Edward Island 39,020 (30,801) gallons; Nova Scotia 315,335 (281,946); New Brunswick 130,323 (121,150); Quebec 1,061,403 (959,837); Ontario 2,976,026 (2,944,277); Manitoba 326,095 (336,616); Saskatchewan 281,679 (283,157); Alberta 377,732 (369,246); British Columbia 480,122 (396,469).



### Dyeing, Cleaning and Laundering

The dyeing, cleaning and laundry industries of Canada in 1934 had a gross production value of \$15,603,000 compared with \$15,240,000 in 1933 and \$17,303,000 in 1932. In 1929 the value was \$23,042,000.

### Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries in February

Imports from British Empire countries in February totalled \$11,474,230 compared with \$9,743,075 a year ago, an increase of \$1,731,155, or about 17 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to \$7,871,168 compared with \$7,310,644, an increase of \$560,524, or 7½ per cent. Imports from other leading Empire countries were as follows, with the 1935 figures in brackets: British India \$722,626 (\$543,755); Straits Settlements \$515,304 (\$121,810); British West Indies \$380,722 (\$294,099); New Zealand \$354,448 (\$196,811); Australia \$302,742 (\$348,725); British South Africa \$245,299 (\$134,989); Ceylon \$237,519 (\$150,552); Fiji \$215,793 (\$234,816); British Guiana \$212,694 (\$154,095); British East Africa \$179,775 (\$81,383).

Imports from Foreign Countries amounted to \$30,123,168 compared with \$27,300,635, an increase of \$2,822,533, or 10 per cent, while imports from United States amounted to \$25,974,701, as against \$23,497,729, an increase of \$2,476,972, or 11½ per cent. Imports from other leading foreign countries were as follows, with the 1935 figures in brackets: Germany \$743,942 (\$537,318); France \$480,844 (\$420,365); China \$448,932 (\$326,125); Belgium \$357,275 (\$235,557); Netherlands \$267,311 (\$425,960); Japan \$225,663 (\$231,861); Argentina \$199,141 (\$43,460); Czechoslovakia \$176,410 (\$157,897); Switzerland \$187,925 (\$196,257); Colombia \$147,857 (\$74,569); Mexico \$117,579 (\$51,187); Spain \$118,266 (\$40,813); Philippines \$101,748 (\$37,825); Sweden \$101,082 (\$85,656). The imports from Italy dropped from \$155,834 to \$14,830. Imports from Abyssinia amounted to \$363 as against \$1,319 a year ago. This is mainly coffee.

### Concentrated Milk Production in February

Concentrated milk production in February amounted to 5,016,598 pounds, of which evaporated milk accounted for more than half. A year ago the production was 4,849,504 pounds. The following were the exports in February, with the 1935 figures in brackets: Evaporated milk 633,700 (713,500) pounds; Milk powder 573,200 (396,100); Condensed milk 88,900 (154,200); Casein 45,104 (nil). Imports amounted to 63,923 pounds of milk powder and 12,256 of casein. A year ago milk powder amounted to 526 pounds and casein to 23,734.

### March Employment Situation

Industrial employment at the beginning of March showed moderate improvement, although the situation in some localities and industries continued to be adversely affected by unfavourable weather conditions. Reports were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,411 employers whose payrolls were enlarged from 926,888 persons at Feb. 1, to 931,959 at Mar. 1, or by one half of one per cent. The experience of the last fifteen years shows that the average change in employment between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 is a comparatively small increase, gains in nine of the years since 1920 rather more than offsetting losses in the remaining six. The advance this year was very slightly below the average. The greatest improvement at the beginning of March occurred in manufacturing; the additions to staffs in leather, textile and iron and steel factories were most noteworthy.

### Automobile Production in February

Production of automobiles in Canada during February numbered 13,268 units as against 13,302 cars made in the previous month and 18,114 in February 1a a year ago. This month's output included 10,853 passenger cars and 2,415 trucks, 6,367 of the passenger cars and 1,758 of the trucks being intended for sale in Canada and the balance in each case for export. Customs' figures for the month show that 356 cars were imported and 4,583 exported as compared with imports of 329 and exports of 4,858 during February, 1935.

### Iron and Steel Production

Production of pig iron at 55,751 tons in February was a 50 p.c. increase over that of a year ago. The ferro-alloy output was 5,114 tons as against 2,700 and the production of steel ingots and castings totalled 93,365 tons compared with 56,006.



### February Output of Electricity

Canadian central electric stations produced 1,937,550,000 kilowatt hours during February, as against 1,803,447,000 in February last year, which was an increase of 7.4 per cent, or, allowing for the extra day, an increase of 3.7 per cent. Exports amounted to 110,685,000 kilowatt hours and deliveries to electric boilers amounted to 529,983,000 kilowatt hours.

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### Production of Coal in February

Canada's production of coal in February was 1,448,620 tons, as against 1,381,944 in January and 1,016,668 in February, 1935. The average February output during the past five years was 1,054,024 tons. Alberta's output rose to 709,954 tons from 367,932 a year ago. Nova Scotia produced 420,926 compared with 427,101.

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### Women's Factory Clothing Industry

The gross factory value of production of the Women's Factory Clothing establishments in Canada in 1934 was \$51,553,000 compared with \$44,536,000 in 1933. The value in 1929 was \$66,346,000.

The increase in 1934 or 1933 was due to an increase of 37 in the number of firms reporting. The number in 1934 was 577 as against 540 in 1933, while in 1929 the number reporting was 461.

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### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending March 13 amounted to 2,121,504 bushels, as compared with 1,286,189 in the previous week and 1,723,435 in the same week of last year.

Overseas export clearances amounted to 2,397,179 bushels in the week ending March 20 in comparison with 1,690,050 in the same week last year, while imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond were 401,000 bushels compared with 152,000. The combined total was 2,798,179 bushels as against 1,842,050 a year ago. Clearances from August 1 to March 20 amounted to 93,667,449 bushels compared with 79,612,356 in the same period of 1934-35. United States imports were 13,219,449 bushels as against 16,781,154. This brought the combined total to 106,886,897 bushels compared with 96,393,510.

Canadian wheat in store on March 20 amounted to 212,258,556 bushels compared with 214,192,499 a week ago, and 234,148,355 on March 22, 1935. There were 18,995,621 bushels of Canadian wheat in store in the United States as against 20,297,069 the week before and 17,859,766 last year.

### Reports Issued During the Week

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|---|---|
| 1. Summary of Canada's Imports, February. | 17. Traffic Report of Railways, December.         |
| 2. Output of Central Elec. Stations, Feb. | 18. Production of Iron and Steel, Feb.            |
| 3. Production of Concentrated Milk, Feb.  | 19. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and               |
| 4. Silver, Lead, Zinc Production Dec.     | Smelter Products, February.                       |
| 5. Cement, Clay Products and Lino, Dec.   | 20. Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, Feb. |
| 6. Cotton Textiles Industries, 1934.      | 21. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs,    |
| 7. Index Numbers of Security Prices.      | Feb. 22. Exports of Milk, Milk Products           |
| 8. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.     | and Eggs, Feb. 23. Grain Statistics.              |
| 10. Bank Debts, February.                 | 24. Carloadings on Canadian Railways.             |
| 11. Ice Cream Production, 1934.           | 25. Production of Leading Minerals, Dec.          |
| 12. Women's Factory Clothing, 1934.       | 26. New Motor Vehicle Sales, February.            |
| 13. Coal and Coke Statistics, Feb.        | 27. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.     |
| 14. Automobiles, February.                | 28. Births, Deaths and Marriages, February.       |
| 15. March Employment Situation.           | 29. Imports from Empire and Foreign               |
| 16. Asphalt Roofing Industry, Feb.        | Countries, February.                              |
|   | 30. Canada's Tourist Trade, 1935.                 |



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