

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. IV - No. 14.

Ottawa, Saturday, April 4, 1936.

Economic Index Showed Gains of $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and 6 p.c. over the Preceding Week and the Same Week of Last Year, respectively.

The economic index showed a gain of $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in the last week of March. Three of the major economic factors showed gains in this comparison. An advance of 2 p.c. was shown in common stock prices, while carloadings and inverted bond yields participated in the advance. Minor declines were shown in wholesale prices, bank clearings and speculative trading. The net result was that the economic index was 106.9 against 106.4 in the preceding week.

As each of the six major factors showed gains over the same week in 1935, the economic index registered an increase of 6 p.c. in the long-term comparison. A striking advance was in common stock prices, the gain amounting to 43 p.c. The index of the week under review was 123 against 86 in the same week of last year. The gain in the adjusted index of bank clearings was nearly 17 p.c. and a marked gain was shown in shares traded on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges. Minor increases were shown in carloadings, wholesale prices and the inverted index of bond yields. The standing in the last week of March was 106.9 against 100.8 in the same week of last year.

The economic index commenced the year at about the same position as at the beginning of 1935, a marked advance being shown during the first nine weeks of this year. A contrary tendency was shown in the index during the early weeks of 1935. The result has been that the gap widened during the first quarter of 1936 over the same period of last year. During the last five weeks, however, a moderate recession has been shown in the index, but the ascendancy in the last week of March over the same week of 1935 was 6 p.c.

Following the considerable decline in the eleventh week, carloadings recovered somewhat in the twelfth week of the year. The index moved up from 72.9 to 73.4. The deficit in the first twelve weeks was 11,911 cars. Pulpwood and miscellaneous commodities are still running considerably below the same period of last year, while grain, coal, pulp and paper have recorded appreciable gains. The price level receded slightly in the week ended March 27, the index dropping from 72.4 to 72.2. A slight surplus was still shown over the same week of last year when the index was 72.1. The principal grains, except barley, showed recessions on the Winnipeg grain exchange. The average price of No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat was 81.1 cents per bushel against 82.5. Tin showed a decline on the New York metal markets, while other principal non-ferrous metals were steady. The advance in bond prices was continued in the week under review, a new high point being recorded. The index of inverted bond yields was 144.5 against 142.0 in the preceding week. A gain of 1.4 p.c. was also shown over the same week of last year. The $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 1947-57 Dominion Government bond was bid at 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ on March 27 and the bid quotation for the 3 p.c. 1955 bond was 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ on the same date.

Common stock prices which had declined for two weeks showed a rally in the week under review, the index rising from 120.6 to 123.0. A gain was recorded in the index of 89 industrials, the groups contributing to this advance being iron and steel, pulp and paper, oils, beverages and miscellaneous stocks. The index of 19 power and traction stocks advanced one point to 68.5.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings ¹	Wholesale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields ²	Bank Clearings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
March 30, 1935	72.9	72.1	142.5	90.8	86.0	105.1	100.8
March 21, 1936	72.9	72.4	142.0	106.4	120.6	284.2	106.4
March 28, 1936	73.4	72.2	144.5	106.0	123.0	174.4	106.9

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 incomparability introduced by the operations of the Bank of Canada.

Increase in Notice Deposits and Security Holdings
Showed Contrast with the Decline in Current Loans

The banking situation was characterized during February by further gain in notice deposits, security holdings and liquid assets. The seasonally adjusted index of notice deposits advanced from 111.8 at the end of January to 113.0 on February 29. Security holdings and liquid assets reached new high points in the history of Canadian banking.

The repayment of current loans continued, the index on the base of 1926 declining from 82.4 to 80.9. Demand deposits reached a lower level than at the end of January, but were still somewhat greater than on the same date of last year.

A favorable development was the gain in notes in the hands of the public. The sum of the bank and Bank of Canada notes in circulation after deducting the holdings of the chartered banks was \$171,600,000 against \$165,100,000 on January 31.

Banking Factors -- in Dollars

	Actual Amounts		p.c. Inc.+ Dec.-	Indexes 1926=100		p.c. Inc + Dec -
	Feb. 1935	Feb. 1936		Jan. 1936	Feb. 1936	
Demand Deposits	516,238,111	533,784,608	+ 3.4	104.1	98.5	- 5.4
Notice Deposits	1,428,323,176	1,517,261,281	+ 6.2	111.8	113.0	+ 1.1
Current Loans	815,362,236	741,591,724	- 9.0	82.4	80.9	- 1.8
Security Holdings	983,915,428	1,265,117,695	+ 28.6	227.4	237.5	+ 4.4
Call Loans, Canada	85,577,211	78,259,633	- 8.6	55.1	55.8	+ 1.3
Call Loans, Elsewhere	90,354,375	62,130,121	- 31.2	23.7	24.1	+ 1.7

Short Term Interest Rates

The low level of interest rates prevailing in principal countries during the last twelve months is characteristic of the present phase of the major economic cycle. The trend had been downward for five years, and current rates are as low in most countries as at any time since the pre-war period.

Low money rates are regarded as one of the most constructive factors for the encouragement of the resumption and extension of productive operations. During depression financial policy is directed toward creating conditions favourable to easy credit and low interest rates. Such action tends to be successful, as it is supplemented by normal developments. Thus the marked reduction of productive operations, and the lower level of prices characteristic of a period of depression, naturally lead to a decline in the use of liquid funds.

Interest rates usually average lower in the early years of revival than in the last year of the depression. Invariably these rates move upward before the revival has been long in progress. The cause of this advance in money rates is obvious, and what requires explanation is the slowness with which the rise begins. Bank loans are among the facilities required by nearly every business enterprise. The volume of loans demanded increases not with the physical but with the pecuniary volume of business and the latter type of expansion may be deferred by a relatively small change in commodity prices for some time after the physical volume of business has expanded. Moreover, the banks have such liberal reserves at this stage of the economic cycle that they are able to meet an increasing demand for some time without greatly altering their strong liquid position.

The inflow of deposit money increases the lending power of the banks, and therefore retards the advance in interest rates. But when banks have secured tolerably full employment for their resources available for lending, they exact higher prices for additional advances, in the same way that manufacturers raise their selling prices when they have obtained substantial orders involving capacity operations.

Short term interest rates in London were lower in 1935 than at any time in recent years, three months bankers' drafts having been as low as 0.38 p.c. The highest point in the last six years was reached in October, 1929, when the rate was 6.13 p.c.

Four to six months prime commercial paper in New York averaged 0.75 p.c. in recent months, the highest point since July, 1929, having been 6.13 p.c. prevailing in September and October of that year.

The private discount rates of Germany and Italy are at moderate levels, while those of France advanced to 4.26 p.c. in January.

High-grade bond yields in Canada, representing long-term interest rates, were lower recently than at any time in 23 years. The yield on government bonds averaged 3.44 p.c. in February compared with 5.05 p.c., the high point of 1929.

Low interest rates resulting from ample liquid reserves, are now acting as a constructive factor in most of the principal countries. This condition, brought about partly by governmental action and partly by the normal accumulation of funds due to business inactivity and low price levels, is the principal element of readjustment at the present time.

Money Rates in Other Countries in Latest Month Available
Compared with January, 1935.

Source: Federal Reserve Bulletin

	January 1935	Latest Month Available
	Per Cent	per Annum
England (London)		
Bankers' acceptances, 3 months	0.36	0.56
Treasury bills, 3 months	0.26	0.53
Day-to-day money	0.66	0.75
Bankers' allowance on deposits	0.50	0.50
Germany (Berlin)		
Private discount rate	3.51	3.00
Money for 1 month	3.93	3.09
Day-to-day money	3.82	2.81
Netherlands (Amsterdam)		
Private discount rate	0.59	2.37
Money for 1 month	1.00	2.29
Switzerland		
Private discount rate	1.50	2.48
Belgium (Brussels)		
Private discount rate	2.38	1.88
France (Paris)		
Private discount rate	1.79	4.26
Italy (Milan)		
Private discount rate	4.00	5.00
United States		
Prime commercial paper, 4 - 6 mos.	0.88	0.75
Call loans renewal	1.00	0.75
Sweden (Stockholm)		
Loans up to 3 months	3.50	3.50
Japan (Tokyo)		
Discounted bills	5.11	5.11
Call money overnight	2.59	2.69

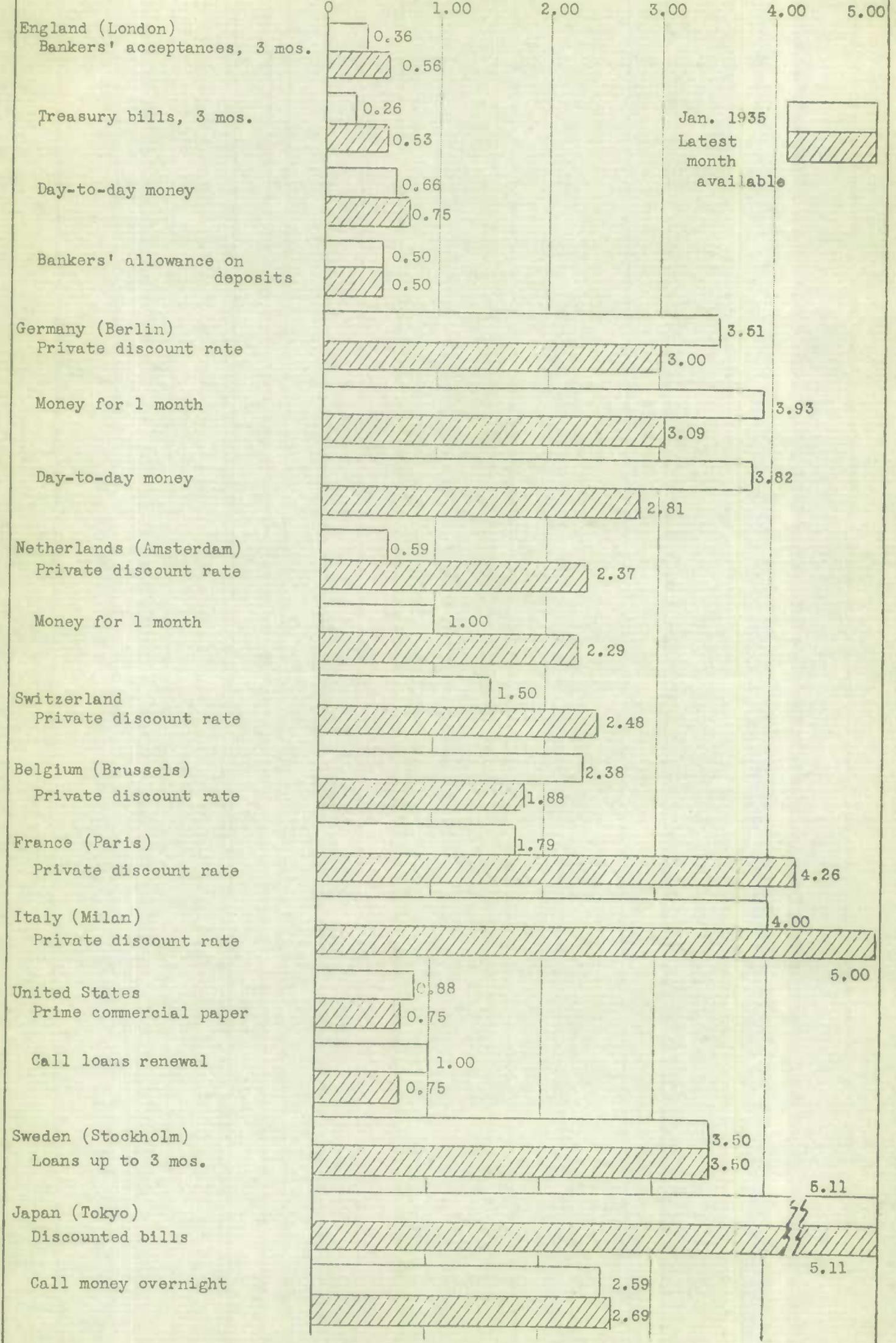
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures Imported in February

February imports of rubber were valued at \$745,244 as compared with \$609,926 in February, 1936. The amount from Straits Settlements was worth \$341,965, United States \$268,023, Ceylon \$91,917, and United Kingdom \$34,764. The raw rubber import amounted to 4,256,276 lb. at \$549,537 compared with 3,490,540 at \$404,606 a year ago. The Straits Settlements supplied 2,724,172 lb., the United States 776,862, and Ceylon 755,242. The total raw rubber import was worth \$549,537 in February compared with \$404,606.

Footwear Trade

Imports of leather footwear in February were valued at \$70,301 compared with \$97,853 in February 1935. The amount from the United States was worth \$41,804 and from the United Kingdom \$19,178. The export during the month amounted to 14,794 pairs at \$30,493 compared with 6,601 at \$24,016. The United Kingdom took 9,100 pairs, the United States 1,063, Jamaica \$2,873, and New Zealand \$1,393.

Money Rates in Other Countries
in latest month available
compared with January, 1935
Per Cent Per Annum.



Railway Revenues in 1935

Canadian railways earned \$306,819,785 in 1935, an increase of \$8,982,937 over 1934 gross revenues of \$297,836,848. Operating expenses for the year increased from \$249,640,378 in 1934 to \$261,281,085, or by \$11,640,707, the operating pay roll accounting for \$8,514,383 of this increase, and the operating income was reduced from \$35,885,641 to \$34,357,235. The improvement in gross revenues was made in the last six months of the year; at the end of June revenues were \$755,023 below those of 1934 but each month to the end of the year showed improvements over the same months in 1934.

Automobile Financing in February

Motor vehicles financed in Canada in February numbered 4,593 units, a decline of 4.2 per cent as compared with 4,796 financed in January and an increase of 8.1 per cent as compared with 4,249 for February last year. The total amount of financing for February was \$1,913,677, which is 4.8 per cent lower than the January total, \$2,010,774, and 3.2 per cent lower than the total for February, 1935, \$1,984,204.

Imports of Crude Petroleum

The amount of crude petroleum imported in February was 39,654,916 gallons compared with 53,576,228 a year ago. The quantity during the first eleven months of the current fiscal year was 1,100,403,359 gallons as against 1,013,271,140.

Paraffine Wax

Paraffine wax imported into Canada in February was 284,434 pounds valued at \$12,648 compared with 301,607 at \$14,362 a year ago. Most of it, 201,600 pounds, came from British India. In addition there were wax candles imported to the amount of 10,472 pounds at \$1,869, the main supply coming from the United States. The import of paraffine wax will total about two million pounds during the fiscal year which ends on March 31, white wax candles will go over 110,000 pounds.

Manufacturing Industries in 1934

In 1934 the value of production amounted to \$2,533,758,954 an increase of 21.4 p.c. over the previous year but still 37.1 p.c. below the 1929 level. The number of persons employed dropped from 694,434 in 1929 to 493,903 in 1933 a drop of 28.9 p.c. In 1934, however, the number of employees rose to 545,162 an increase of 10.4 p.c. from the 1933 figures. In spite of this increase the employees in 1934 still numbered 21.5 p.c. below the 1929 figures. The decline in salary and wage payments exceeded even that of the number of employees, the drop between 1929 and 1933 being \$347,487,752 or 42.7 p.c.

All groups shared in the improvement recorded in 1934. The greatest recovery was made by the iron and its products group with a gain of 45.5 p.c. in the value of production and 15.2 p.c. in the number of persons employed. Non-ferrous metals were a close second with increases of 44 p.c. in production value and 19.4 in employment. This group also reported an increase in 1933 of 8.3 p.c. in the value of production. The textiles and textile products group recorded increases for the second consecutive year.

Changes in the Value of Retail Sales

The index number of the value of retail sales in Canada for February was 69.1, unchanged from a year ago, but a slight decline when compared with 69.9 for January. As compared with February, 1935, there were gains in the indexes for Boots and Shoes, Candy, Women's Clothing, Department Stores, Furniture and Variety Stores. Declines were recorded for Men's Clothing, Drugs, Dyers and Cleaners, Groceries and Meats, Hardware, Music and Radio, and Restaurants.

Production and Factory Sales of Washing Machines

There were 91,537 washing machines manufactured or assembled in Canada during 1935 as compared with 84,079 in 1934 and 38,931 in 1933. Of the 1935 output there were 78,762 electrically operated machines, 2,747 gasoline driven and 10,028 hand machines. Factory sales during the year amounted to 90,307 units at \$4,218,456 at factory prices.

The National Wealth of Canada

There was issued today an estimate of the National Wealth of Canada carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It brings up to the end of 1933 the figures which were last issued in 1929.

As was expected, the decline in values since the peak of the boom in 1929 has been considerable and is reflected throughout the inventory which the Bureau has prepared. The grand total shows a decline from \$31,275,000,000 to \$25,768,000,000, the decrease being \$5,507,000,000, or over 17 per cent.

Farm values have shrunk from \$6,300,000,000 to \$4,760,000,000 and agricultural production in possession of the farmers has been cut in half. The value of urban real property has dropped from \$8,251,000,000 to \$6,913,000,000 and forests from \$2,299,000,000 to \$2,090,000,000, household furnishings and clothing from \$1,370,000,000 to \$913,000,000, manufactures from \$2,259,000,000 to \$1,317,000,000. On the other hand, steam railways, investment in road and equipment, have grown from \$3,321,000,000 to \$3,365,000,000, telephones from \$291,000,000 to \$330,000,000, but electric railways have declined from \$240,000,000 to \$223,000,000.

Ontario, as previously, leads the provinces in national wealth with \$8,795,000,000, or 34 per cent of the whole. It was \$10,655,000,000 in 1929. Quebec is second with \$6,738,000,000 or 26 per cent of the total. It was \$8,403,000,000 in 1929. The following is the wealth of the other provinces, with the 1929 figures in brackets: Saskatchewan \$2,527,000,000 (\$3,088,000,000), British Columbia \$2,430,000,000 (\$2,756,000,000), Alberta \$2,035,000,000 (\$2,427,000,000), Manitoba \$1,562,000,000 (\$1,979,000,000), Nova Scotia \$790,000,000 (\$925,000,000), New Brunswick \$730,000,000 (\$855,000,000), Prince Edward Island \$138,000,000 (\$167,000,000), Yukon \$13,000,000 (\$15,000,000).

The leading wealth in each of the provinces is as follows: Ontario, urban real property \$2,732,000,000; Quebec, urban real property \$2,435,000,000; Saskatchewan, agricultural wealth \$1,250,000,000; British Columbia, urban real property \$676,000,000; Alberta, agricultural wealth \$873,000,000; Manitoba, agricultural wealth \$416,000,000; Nova Scotia, urban real property \$160,000,000; New Brunswick, steam railways \$154,000,000; Prince Edward Island, agricultural wealth \$68,000,000; Yukon, mines \$12,000,000.

The following is the agricultural wealth in each of the provinces, with the 1929 figures in brackets: Ontario \$1,554,000,000 (\$2,287,000,000); Saskatchewan \$1,250,000,000 (\$1,712,000,000); Quebec \$960,000,000 (\$1,447,000,000); Alberta \$873,000,000 (\$1,098,000,000); Manitoba \$416,000,000 (\$689,000,000); British Columbia \$192,000,000 (\$252,000,000); Nova Scotia \$126,000,000 (\$178,000,000); New Brunswick \$121,000,000 (\$181,000,000); Prince Edward Island \$68,000,000 (\$92,000,000).

The following is the wealth in manufactures: Ontario \$605,000,000 (\$1,104,000,000); Quebec \$398,000,000 (\$686,000,000); British Columbia \$166,000,000 (\$222,000,000); Nova Scotia \$42,000,000 (\$61,000,000); New Brunswick \$37,000,000 (\$61,000,000); Manitoba \$33,000,000 (\$56,000,000); Alberta \$21,000,000 (\$45,000,000); Saskatchewan \$11,000,000 (\$20,000,000); Prince Edward Island \$1,430,000 (\$1,797,000).

The following is the wealth in forests: Quebec \$759,000,000 (\$835,000,000); Ontario \$525,000,000 (\$577,000,000); British Columbia \$452,000,000 (\$497,000,000); New Brunswick \$120,000,000 (\$133,000,000); Alberta \$79,000,000 (\$88,000,000); Nova Scotia \$63,000,000 (\$69,000,000); Saskatchewan \$53,000,000 (\$59,000,000); Manitoba \$33,000,000 (\$36,000,000); Prince Edward Island \$1,700,000 (\$1,922,000).

The following is the wealth in fisheries: British Columbia \$8,900,000 (\$13,795,000); Nova Scotia \$5,800,000 (\$7,447,000); New Brunswick \$3,200,000 (\$4,150,000); Ontario \$2,800,000 (\$3,400,000); Quebec \$2,800,000 (\$2,300,000); Prince Edward Island \$900,000 (\$725,000); Manitoba \$800,000 (\$1,317,000); Alberta \$190,000 (\$547,000); Saskatchewan \$60,000 (\$122,000); Yukon \$13,000 (\$12,000).

The following is the wealth in mines, capital employed: Ontario \$310,000,000 (\$302,000,000); British Columbia \$129,000,000 (\$170,000,000); Quebec \$127,000,000 (\$146,000,000); Alberta \$112,000,000 (\$142,000,000); Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island \$59,000,000 (\$67,000,000); Manitoba \$30,000,000 (\$18,000,000); Yukon \$12,000,000 (\$7,000,000); Saskatchewan \$12,000,000 (\$6,000,000); New Brunswick \$5,000,000 (\$4,900,000).

Miscellaneous Leather Goods

The value of output of the Miscellaneous Leather Goods Industry in 1934 was \$5,664,737, an increase over the preceding year of \$1,203,922, or 27 per cent. Practically all items of production show increases over 1933 in both quantity and value, in particular the several items of harness, saddles and saddle parts, suitcases and club bags, handbags and shopping bags. The industry is centred in Ontario where the value of production in 1934 amounted to \$3,489,961 or 62 per cent of the total. Quebec is second in importance with a total of \$1,577,615 or 28 per cent of the whole.

Export of Lumber in February

The export of planks and boards in February was of the value of \$2,008,122, a sharp advance over the \$1,588,012 of a year ago. The largest supply in February was sent to the United Kingdom at \$820,966, a very large supply going also to United States at \$815,600. The export of Douglas Fir planks and boards was \$898,111 compared with \$769,193. The Douglas Fir square timber export was worth \$75,093, of which \$31,764 went to Australia, \$27,147 to the United Kingdom. The export of shingles to the United States was valued at \$196,415.

Imports of Aluminium

Imports of aluminium in February were valued at \$252,000 as compared with \$207,000 a year ago. Alumina from the United States was valued at \$142,169. There was no import of aluminium in pigs or blocks but in sheets or plates the value was \$32,037, most of which came from the United Kingdom.

Imports of Tin

Imports of tin in February were valued at \$202,000 compared with \$193,000 a year ago. It came mainly from the Straits Settlements and United Kingdom.

Export of Meats in February

The export of meats in February was valued at \$2,267,305 as against \$2,702,842 a year ago. As usual United Kingdom was the principal market, the amount going to that country being \$1,924,146. The largest item in the export was bacon and ham valued at \$1,775,093; a year ago it was \$2,252,796. The largest buyer in February was the United Kingdom at \$1,715,329; next came the United States with \$48,324. The following were the other principal items, with the 1935 figures in brackets: Fresh beef \$95,353 (\$165,721); pickled pork \$25,023 (\$11,798); fresh pork which went mainly to the United States \$181,281 (\$34,663); canned meats \$20,253 (\$17,785); poultry \$83,183 (\$141,606); soups \$11,964 (\$2,149).

Men's Factory Clothing Industry

Conditions in the men's factory clothing industry in 1934 improved materially. The gross value of production increased from \$26,622,689 in 1933 to \$33,731,740 or more than 26 p.c. while the number of persons given employment also rose from 7,969 to 8,849, an increase of more than 11 p.c. The remuneration paid these employees also increased by \$1,340,922 to a total of \$7,888,915 or more than 20 p.c. The cost of materials used in 1934 increased by \$3,814,418 or 24.3 p.c. over that paid in 1933 and the value added by manufacture also increased by \$3,294,633 or 30 p.c. There was also a small increase in the capital investment during 1934 when it amounted to \$14,954,100, an increase of \$267,728 or roughly 2 p.c. as compared with 1933. This industry is centred mainly in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

Castings and Forging Industry

Production by the casting and forging industry in Canada in 1934 was factory valued at \$82,265,344. Castings and forgings amounted to \$35,128,086 compared with \$24,197,347 in 1933. The main products were commercial iron castings \$5,494,868, stoves and hot plates \$5,736,481, warm air furnaces \$919,320, pipe and fittings \$8,139,474, enamelled cast iron sanitary-ware \$914,489, machinery and parts \$1,582,118, custom and repair work \$2,566,066.

Conference of Agricultural Statisticians

A Conference on Agricultural statistics opened at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Monday, March 30 and was continued until Thursday Evening. In the absence of the Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, the delegates were welcomed by James G. Parmelee, Deputy Minister.

Mr. Parmelee in extending a welcome on behalf of the Minister, the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Dominion Statistician noted that seven of the nine provinces co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in this work had representatives present, while Mr. Joseph A. Becker was also present from the United States.

"While the British North America Act prescribes statistics as a subject of Dominion rather than provincial jurisdiction", said Mr. Parmelee, "it is increasingly realized in practice that a broad and true co-operation among all federal and provincial agencies offers the most promise of success.

"A little more than twelve years ago, in January 1924, the last conference of this kind was held. Since that date, there have been some notable improvements in the statistics of agriculture. Several of the provinces have appointed agricultural statisticians. Within this Bureau, most of the agricultural statistics have been placed in one Branch so that unified direction is possible.

"The provision of agricultural statistics, however, has not kept pace with the demand and the problem of those engaged in this work has been to make a judicious selection of the more pressing items requiring statistical treatment. With so many claims being made on the government requiring expenditure of funds, such care is very necessary. Yet, it is appreciated that the persistent depression in agriculture has directed inquiring attention to our farm problems. Such inquiries call for the facts and these are best expressed in statistics that are readily understood.

"Alleviating policies must be based on a sound appraisal of the situation and the agricultural statistician has an important duty in the provision of factual material. Further, the men who have compiled the statistics are often in the best position to interpret them and it is in the accomplishment of this duty that the agricultural statistician performs the best service to the administrator and legislator.

"The economic position of agriculture is of predominant importance in Canada. Five millions of our people are employed in farming and a further number depends directly on farm purchasing power for their subsistence. Unfortunately, this latter number varies with the prosperity of agriculture and the decrease in urban employment as agriculture is depressed constitutes an important factor in our relief problem of today."

Dr. R. H. Coats was elected chairman. In citing the important work to be done, he said that the gathering was the outcome of a resolution moved by the Quebec Minister of Agriculture, seconded by the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, and passed at the recent Dominion-Provincial Conference at Ottawa. That Conference had urged expansion of the work now being done and strongly recommended the convening of the present Conference.

That resolution was as follows: Resolved that the Committee on Agriculture and Marketing of the Dominion-Provincial Conference go on record as stressing the importance of agricultural statistics in any scheme of agricultural development and urging the expansion of the statistical work presently being done to provide greater accuracy comparability and comprehensiveness. To this end we favour the convening of a conference of the provincial officers in charge of agricultural statistics and others interested with the Dominion authorities as soon as possible".

The following delegates were present: R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, Ottawa; Joseph A. Becker, Crop Reporting Board, United States; T. W. Grindley, Chief of the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Grant A. Peart, Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; H. C. Bois, Rural Economics Branch, Quebec; Theo Lamontagne, Rural Economics Branch, Quebec; Geo. W. Robertson, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and Pool Elevator Organization; George Batho, Manitoba Department of Agriculture; R. M. Scott, Winnipeg Free Press; R. W. Neely, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture; E. A. Ursell, Statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners, Fort William; P. E. Light, Dominion Department of Agriculture; G. H. Stewart, Statistician, Department of Agriculture, British Columbia; J. G. Fraser, North West Grain Dealers Association, Winnipeg; S. E. Todd, Dominion Council of Canadian Meat Packers, Toronto; M. Cumming Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture; D. G. Andrews, Swift and Company, Chicago, U.S.A.; S. H. H. Symons, Ontario Department of Agriculture; and P. H. Ferguson, J. B. Rutherford, W. Dougan, J. K. Finlayson, J. S. McGiffin, A. J. Pelletier, O. A. Lemieux, Dominion Bureau of Statistics; J. M. Swaine, Director of Research, Dominion Department of Agri-

culture, Ottawa; John Fattersen, Director of the Meteorological Service, Toronto; W. E. W. Jackson, Assistant to Director of Meteorological Service, Toronto; R. Newton, Director, Division of Agriculture and Biology, National Research Council, Ottawa; E. S. Hopkins, Dominion Field Husbandman, Ottawa; Clinton Henderson, Canadian Produce Association, Montreal; H. R. Haro, Agricultural Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; C. B. Davidson, Secretary of the Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg; Horace A. Craig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Alberta, Edmonton; Robert Telford, Chief Statistical Clerk, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa; W. A. Deslauriers, Dept. of National Revenue; Grant Major, Chief Commodity Division, Dept. of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa; W. A. Warne, S. B. Smith, D. F. Greenway, Dominion Bureau of Statistics; D. A. MacArthur, Agricultural Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; W. C. Hopper, Chief, Marketing Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; H. A. Derby, Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; A. C. Fraser, Secmrg. National Dairy Council, Ottawa; R. E. Robinson, Markets and Transportation Division, Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; L. A. Burrows, Horticultural Council of Canada; A. Cohen, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The results of the deliberations which continued until Thursday evening will be reported by the various governments, public bodies and corporate interests and organizations concerned and no doubt a considerable improvement in this very important field will be the result.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Marketings of the wheat in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending March 20 reached a total of 1,594,406 bushels, a decline of 527,098 from the previous week, and a decrease of 713,917 from the same date of 1935. From the commencement of the crop year to March 20, marketings amounted to 191,018,000 bushels as against 192,803,098 in the same period of the preceding crop year.

Canadian wheat in store on March 27 amounted to 209,263,559 bushels as compared with 212,761,762 a week ago and 231,247,795 on March 29, 1935. There were 17,031,013 bushels of Canadian wheat in the United States as compared with 16,217,206 last year. No United States wheat is in store in Canada at present.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week of March 27 amounted to 2,622,522 bushels as compared with 1,842,278 on March 29, 1935. Imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond during the same weeks were 762,000, no change from last year. This brought the combined totals to 3,384,522 bushels and 2,604,278. Clearances from August 1 to March 27 totalled 96,289,971 bushels as against 81,454,634 in the same period of 1934-35, and imports into the United States 33,981,448 and 17,543,154 bushels, respectively.

Lumber Imports

There were 6,034,000 ft. of lumber imported into Canada during February as compared with 5,413,000 in the same month of 1935. The values were \$256,604 and \$212,211, respectively. Of the import in the latest month, the United States supplied 6,027,000 ft. There were 124,000 ft. of mahogany, 40,000 ft. of chestnut, 43,000 of hickory, 526,000 of gumwood, 566,000 of yellow or pitch pine, 1,029,000 ft. of white pine, 1,254,000 of oak, 73,000 of redwood, 82,000 of cedar, 1,135,000 of Douglas fir, 240,000 of poplar, 16,000 of hemlock, 326,000 of walnut, and 34,000 of white ash. There were imports of veneers to the value of \$40,810, mainly from United States and Australia, and plywood at \$26,142, mainly from United States.

Production and Sales of Radio Receiving Sets

Production of radio receiving sets in Canada during the last three months of 1935 numbered 189,769 sets with a factory selling price of \$12,411,658. Output during the quarter under review exceeded that of the previous quarter by 52 per cent and the corresponding quarter of a year ago by 2 per cent. Of the total quantity made during the quarter, 14,575 were standard broadcast band, 34,955 were selective wave and 35,912 were all wave.

Radio sales during 1935 numbered 190,289 sets with a selling value of \$16,513,520 as against 167,177 sets at \$7,344,635 in 1934 and 130,493 sets at \$5,383,846 in 1933. Distributed by provinces Ontario took 41.4 per cent of the total 1935 sales, Quebec 18, Saskatchewan and Alberta 14.8, Manitoba 9.8, British Columbia 9.2, and the Maritimes 6.8.

Hides and Skins

There were 24,615 cwt. of hides and skins imported in February as compared with 24,923 in February, 1935, the values being \$294,070 and \$266,783, respectively. The amount from the United States was 15,187 cwt., New Zealand 1,315, France 3,207, and Argentine 2,441.

Total exports of hides and skins were 37,426 cwt. compared with 21,942, worth \$348,575 and \$154,607, respectively. The amount to the United States was 35,179 cwt. and to the United Kingdom 1,458.

Fertilizers in February

Total imports of fertilizers during February were 93,663 cwt. at \$74,290 compared with 50,108 at \$45,303 in February, 1935. The largest item was 69,590 cwt. of super-phosphate, mainly from the Netherlands. Other imports were 955 cwt. of blast furnace slag, 1,618 of bone dust, 1,420 of sulphate of crude potash, 5,992 cwt. of nitrate of soda, tankage 2,081 cwt.

Among the domestic exports of fertilizers during February were the following, with February, 1935, figures in brackets: Ammonium sulphate 55,490 (61,011) cwt., bone dust and meal 1,618 (nil), cyanamid 277,732 (337,318) cwt. The cyanamid import came largely from the United States.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
2. Production and Factory Sales of Washing Machines, 1935.
3. Production and Factory Sales of Electric Ironers, 1935.
4. Commercial Tobacco Production, 1935.
5. Changes in the Value of Retail Sales, February.
6. Advance Report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1934.
7. Miscellaneous Leather Goods, Leather Belting, Boot and Shoe Findings, 1934.
8. Exports of Canadian Lumber, February.
9. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, February.
10. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, February.
11. Index Numbers of Railway Freight Rates.
12. Asphalt Roofing Production, January and February.
13. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
14. Castings and Forgings Industry, 1934.
15. Men's Factory Clothing Industry and Clothing Contractors, 1934.
16. Summary of the Trade of Canada, February.
17. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, February.
18. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, February.
19. Exports of Canadian Paints and Varnishes, February.
20. The Asbestos Trade of Canada, February.
21. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
22. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, February.
23. Trade Trends with Foreign Countries, March - February, 1933 to 1936.
24. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, December.
25. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, 1935.
26. Canadian Grain Statistics.
27. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
28. Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, February.
29. Imports of Lumber, February.
30. Footwear Trade of Canada, February.
31. Imports of Rubber, February.
32. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, February.
33. Production and Sales of Radio Receiving Sets, Final Quarter of 1935.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010730151