

Dominion Bureau of Statistics  
Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. IV - No. 18.

Ottawa, Saturday, May 2, 1936.

The Economic Index Showed Gains of One  
Per Cent over the Preceding Week and  
6.7 per cent over the Same Week of 1935

Despite the decline in common stock prices, the economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a gain of 1 per cent in the week ended April 25. Four of the six major factors recorded advances over the preceding week. The railway freight movement showed a slight gain and has shown after seasonal adjustment a relatively high level for three weeks. A slight gain was shown in wholesale prices. High-grade bond prices recorded a gain over the preceding week to a new high point. Bank clearings recovered part of the recession of the preceding week. Declines were shown in common stock prices and in speculative trading. The net result was that the economic index was 106.6 against 105.5 in the week of April 18.

The receding trend of the economic index during the last nine weeks has by no means counteracted the marked advance of the first two months of the year. A considerable lead has consequently been shown over the levels of 1935. The increase in the economic index in this comparison during the week under review was 6.7 per cent. Each of the six economic factors, except wholesale prices, recorded a gain over the same week of last year. The increase in the inverted index of bond yields was nearly 4 per cent, and bank clearings showed a gain of 19.6 per cent. The most significant development in this connection was the gain of 34 per cent in the index of common stock prices. The increase in the index during the twelve months was from 89.8 to 120.4. The index of speculative trading showed a considerable gain over the low levels of 1935. The economic index was 106.6 in the week of April 25 against 99.9 in the corresponding week of last year.

The gain in the freight movement was slightly greater than normal for the season, the index moving up from 76.1 in the preceding week to 76.4. During the first 16 weeks of the year the movement was 673,371 cars against 683,161 in the same period of last year, representing a decline of 9,790 cars. Four of the eleven commodity classes are still showing a decline as compared with the same period of last year. The gain in the grain movement now amounts to 12,890 cars.

The index of wholesale prices was 72.3 against 72.2 in the preceding week. No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat recorded a slight increase at 81 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per bushel. Barley prices were maintained, while recessions were shown in oats, flax and rye. Metal prices were steady at New York. The yield on Dominion government bonds declined to a new low point in the week ended April 24, indicating that prices are now at a maximum for many years. The inverted index of bond yields was 144.7 against 143.5 in the preceding week. The bid quotation for the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent 1947-57 Dominion government bond was 109 $\frac{1}{2}$  on April 24. The bid quotation for the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent 1946 bond was as high as 111 $\frac{3}{4}$  on the same date after having been quoted at 112 during the early part of the week. The decline in common stock prices was practically general among the groups of the official classification in the week ended April 25. The index for 112 common stocks declined from 123.3 to 120.4. A drop of nearly five points was shown in the index of 89 industrials. A decline of half a point to 67.0 was shown in the index of 19 power and traction stocks.

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
April 27, 1935	76.2	72.7	139.3	84.3	89.8	86.5	99.9
April 18, 1936	76.1	72.2	143.5	94.4	123.3	134.3	105.5
April 25, 1936	76.4	72.3	144.7	100.8	120.4	126.9	106.6

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

Statistics Illustrating the Economic Situation of Canada in the First Quarter of  
1936 compared with the Same Period of 1935

	First Quarter 1935	First Quarter 1936	Increase + Decrease - For Cent
<b>General Economic Situation</b>			
Index of Physical Volume of Business	97.4	104.5	+ 7.3
Wholesale Prices	71.7	72.6	+ 1.3
Index of Common Stock Prices	86.9	117.0	+ 34.6
Shares Traded, Montréal and Toronto - Number	3,202,884	7,393,737	+130.8
Inverted Bond Yields, Dominion	139.2	140.8	+ 1.1
Mining Stock Prices	117.1	145.5	+ 24.3
Bank Debits \$000	7,006,891	8,358,328	+ 19.3
<b>Production and General Business -</b>			
<b>Mineral Production, 1926=100</b>			
Copper Exports Pounds	885,525	874,406	- 1.3
Nickel Exports Pounds	314,627	497,305	+ 58.1
Lead Production (2 Months) Pounds	50,050,776	55,254,764	+ 10.4
Zinc Exports Pounds	799,338	688,387	- 13.9
Gold Shipments Fine Ounces	773,484	866,144	+ 12.0
Silver Shipments Fine Ounces	2,672,136	4,558,268	+ 70.6
Coal Production Tons	3,573,695	3,856,456	+ 7.9
<b>Manufacturing Production 1926=100</b>			
Flour Production (2 Months) Barrels	1,966,375	2,001,005	+ 1.8
Sugar manufactured Pounds	79,895,292	67,145,510	- 16.0
Cattle Slaughtering Number	284,686	298,581	+ 4.9
Hog Slaughtering Number	779,453	783,355	+ 0.5
Cigarettes released Number	1,040,805,520	1,045,566,032	+ 0.5
Cigars released Number	22,070,396	21,216,410	- 3.9
Leather Boots and Shoes (2 Months) Pairs	2,774,090	3,161,841	+ 14.0
Raw Cotton Imports Pounds	28,503,385	45,222,128	+ 58.7
<b>Paper and Lumber -</b>			
Newsprint Production Tons	587,946	693,424	+ 17.9
Exports of Planks and Boards Feet	263,982,000	309,655,000	+ 17.3
<b>Iron and Steel -</b>			
Steel Ingot Production Long Tons	173,372	294,682	+ 70.0
Pig Iron Production Long Tons	126,402	172,096	+ 36.1
<b>Automobile and Allied Industries</b>			
Automobile and Truck Production Number	50,696	44,591	- 12.0
Petroleum Imports Gallons	157,171,386	166,169,464	+ 5.7
Crude Rubber Imports Pounds	15,542,453	12,246,613	- 21.2
<b>Construction -</b>			
Contracts Awarded \$	29,391,300	32,127,200	+ 9.3
Building Permits \$	5,556,871	8,507,270	+ 53.1
Electric Power Production 000 K.W.H.	5,759,744	6,164,052	+ 7.0
<b>Railways -</b>			
Carloadings Number	548,366	545,257	- 0.6
Gross Revenue, C.N.R. \$	38,376,400	40,279,771	+ 5.0
Gross Revenue, C.P.R. \$	26,346,288	29,283,415	+ 11.1
<b>External Trade -</b>			
Exports \$	151,077,456	187,781,853	+ 24.3
Imports \$	122,464,255	134,952,705	+ 10.2
Excess of Exports over Imports \$	28,613,201	52,829,148	+ 84.6
<b>Employment - 4 months' average, unadjusted</b>			
General Index, 1926=100	94.7	98.5	+ 4.0
Manufacturing	91.0	99.0	+ 8.8
Logging	159.0	151.5	- 4.7
Mining	119.0	129.2	+ 8.6
Construction	87.4	74.7	- 14.5
Building	44.3	53.5	+ 20.8
Highway	163.4	113.2	- 30.7
Trade	120.3	125.4	+ 4.2

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

Indexes, 1926=100	March 1935	February 1936	March 1936
Physical Volume of Business	94.2	104.9	103.3
Industrial Production	93.3	104.9	104.1
Manufacturing	86.8	96.2	98.7
Mineral Production	143.4	186.2	158.2
Construction	48.0	52.6	52.0
Electric Power	190.5	196.0	209.3
Distribution	96.8	104.8	101.3

Marked Advance Shown over the First Quarter of 1935

Marked improvement in the economic situation of Canada was shown in the first quarter of 1936 over the same period of last year. Each of the major factors contributing to economic progress reached higher levels in recent months. The index of the physical volume of business averaged 104.5 in the first quarter of the present year against 97.4 in the same period of 1935. The gain of 7.3 p.c. represents the resumption of productive operations in this comparison. The tendency toward stabilization in the general price level in evidence since the beginning of 1934 was extended in the first quarter. The index of wholesale prices on the base of 1926 was 72.6 against 71.7, a gain of only 1.3 per cent.

The financial background recorded further betterment, high grade bond prices being even higher than in the first quarter of 1935.

The gain in the index of mineral production based on nine factors was 14.4 p.c. Nickel, zinc, gold and silver participated in the expansion.

Manufacturing showed a gain of 8.5 p.c., marked advances being shown in the steel and forestry groups. The imports of raw cotton recorded a gain of nearly 59 p.c. The bright spot of the quarter was the marked increase in the export trade, the gain being 24.3 p.c. Construction contracts awarded were up 9.3 p.c., while carloadings showed a slight decline.

Production in Canada and the United States

The economic betterment of Canada was maintained at a relatively higher level in recent months than that of the United States. Industrial production in the latter showed marked advance from September to November after having been well maintained during the first eight months of 1935. After receding from December to February, no change was shown in March.

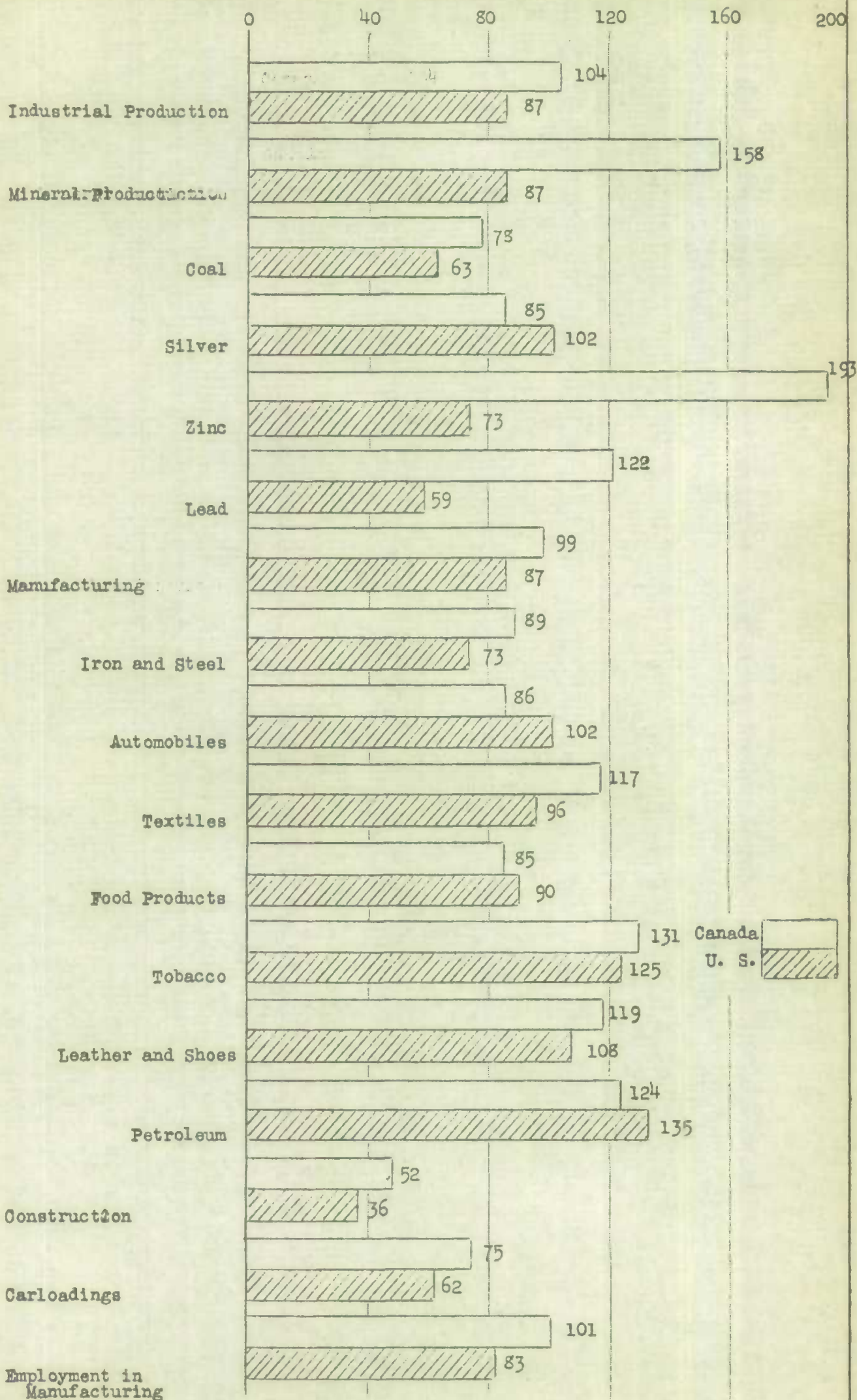
Industrial production in Canada has shown an advancing trend since the early months of 1933. The Canadian index of industrial production in March was 104 compared with 87, the standing of the index of the United States transferred to the base of 1926.

The chart on page four shows the relative position during March in seventeen production indexes of the two countries.

Comparative Indexes of Production in the United States and Canada  
for the latest available month (1926=100 for both countries)  
United States indexes being as published in the Federal  
Reserve Bulletin but transferred to the base of 1936

Indexes	Canada 1926=100	United States 1926=100	Percentage Increase + Decrease - (Canada over U. States)
Industrial Production	104	87	+ 12
Mineral Production	158	87	+ 82
Coal	78	63	+ 24
Silver	85	102	- 17
Zinc	193	73	+ 164
Lead	122	59	+ 110
Manufacturing	99	87	+ 14
Iron and steel	89	73	+ 22
Automobiles	86	102	- 16
Textiles	117	96	+ 22
Food products	85	90	- 4
Tobacco	131	125	+ 5
Leather and shoes	119	108	+ 10
Petroleum	124	135	- 8
Construction	52	36	+ 44
Carloadings	75	62	+ 21
Employment in Manufacturing	101	83	+ 22

Comparative Indexes of Production in the United States and Canada for the latest available month (1926=100 for both countries), United States indexes being as published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin but transferred to the base of 1926.



Exports to Empire Countries in March

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire .....	\$28,764,867	\$35,657,037	+ 6,892,170	+ 24.0
Australia .....	2,004,756	2,271,850	+ 267,094	+ 13.3
British Guiana .....	97,208	107,566	+ 10,358	+ 10.7
British India .....	611,276	229,303	- 381,973	- 62.5
British S. Africa ....	1,246,015	1,841,324	+ 595,309	+ 47.8
British W. Indies ....	866,145	882,319	+ 116,174	+ 1.9
Irish F. State .....	477,793	329,242	- 148,551	- 31.1
Newfoundland .....	226,439	473,362	+ 246,923	+ 109.1
New Zealand .....	964,904	2,009,912	+ 1,045,008	+ 108.3
United Kingdom .....	21,323,233	26,756,837	+ 5,433,604	+ 25.5

Exports to Foreign Countries in March

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries.	\$29,333,753	\$36,372,817	+ 7,039,064	+ 24.0
Argentina .....	136,980	135,920	- 1,060	- 0.8
Belgium .....	823,237	1,705,576	+ 882,339	+ 107.2
Brazil .....	184,218	370,657	+ 186,439	+ 101.2
China .....	594,251	703,279	+ 109,028	+ 18.3
Colombia .....	77,047	122,070	+ 45,023	+ 58.4
Cuba .....	76,488	78,418	+ 1,930	+ 2.5
France .....	586,658	594,416	+ 7,758	+ 1.3
Germany .....	242,987	631,581	+ 388,594	+ 159.9
Italy .....	219,446	108,849	- 110,597	- 50.4
Japan .....	1,769,368	1,387,061	+ 117,693	+ 5.0
Mexico .....	156,293	210,537	+ 54,244	+ 34.7
Netherlands .....	395,041	795,371	+ 400,330	+ 101.3
Norway .....	358,674	421,471	+ 62,797	+ 17.5
Spain .....	317,262	63,725	- 253,537	- 80.0
Sweden .....	197,330	401,871	+ 204,541	+ 103.7
United States .....	21,915,511	26,845,683	+ 4,930,172	+ 22.5

Exports to Empire Countries in Twelve Months Ending with March

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire .....	\$541,496,978	\$596,711,979	+ 55,215,001	+ 16.2
Australia .....	18,081,847	23,974,094	+ 5,892,247	+ 32.6
British Guiana .....	927,198	1,098,866	+ 171,668	+ 18.5
British India .....	4,118,175	3,133,869	- 984,306	- 24.0
British S. Africa ....	12,127,704	13,502,138	+ 1,374,434	+ 11.3
British W. Indies .....	7,634,664	7,947,304	+ 312,640	+ 4.1
Irish F. State .....	4,120,524	3,079,231	- 1,081,293	- 27.2
Newfoundland .....	6,468,918	6,902,682	+ 433,964	+ 6.7
New Zealand .....	7,344,785	10,221,205	+ 2,876,420	+ 39.2
United Kingdom .....	274,182,737	318,957,298	+ 44,774,561	+ 16.3

Exports to Foreign Countries in Twelve Months Ending with March

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries.	\$318,403,016	\$368,903,584	+ 50,500,568	+ 15.9
Argentina .....	4,014,974	3,981,453	- 33,521	- 0.9
Belgium .....	11,780,088	11,061,409	- 718,679	- 6.1
Brazil .....	2,769,578	3,711,283	+ 941,705	+ 34.0
China .....	4,461,465	4,555,726	+ 94,261	+ 2.1
Colombia .....	797,370	919,192	+ 121,822	+ 15.3
Cuba .....	1,203,854	1,177,131	- 26,723	- 2.2
France .....	9,842,294	7,648,440	- 2,193,854	- 22.4
Germany .....	4,474,158	4,559,594	+ 85,436	+ 1.9
Italy .....	3,630,650	2,376,533	- 1,254,097	- 34.5
Japan .....	16,935,869	14,844,137	- 2,091,732	- 12.4
Mexico .....	1,885,330	1,719,634	- 165,696	- 9.8
Netherlands .....	10,071,978	9,445,227	- 626,751	- 6.2
Norway .....	4,786,736	4,576,786	- 211,950	- 4.4
Spain .....	2,626,984	1,540,740	- 1,086,244	- 41.3
Sweden .....	1,637,603	2,295,087	+ 657,484	+ 40.1
United States .....	224,697,923	279,487,072	+ 54,789,149	+ 24.4

Imports from Empire Countries in March

	1935	1936	Ino. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire .....	\$12,196,930	\$14,275,890	+ 2,078,960	+ 17.0
Australia .....	341,731	341,025	- 706	-
British Guiana .....	293,373	231,087	- 62,286	- 21.2
British India .....	610,669	874,634	+ 263,965	+ 43.2
British S. Africa .....	168,316	380,615	+ 212,289	+ 126.1
British W. Indies .....	603,893	643,413	+ 39,520	+ 6.5
Irish F. State .....	6,341	5,490	- 851	- 13.4
Newfoundland .....	13,372	30,207	+ 16,835	+ 125.9
New Zealand .....	158,623	722,864	+ 571,241	+ 360.1
United Kingdom .....	9,082,030	9,681,808	+ 599,778	+ 6.6

Imports from Foreign Countries in March

	1935	1936	Ino. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries ..	\$35,994,210	\$38,489,141	+ 2,494,931	+ 6.9
Argentina .....	202,335	254,628	+ 52,293	+ 45.6
Belgium .....	306,939	574,529	+ 267,590	+ 87.2
Brazil .....	78,675	51,909	- 26,766	- 34.0
China .....	280,704	516,345	+ 235,641	+ 83.9
Colombia .....	58,380	165,833	+ 107,453	+ 184.1
Cuba .....	49,321	42,695	- 6,626	- 13.4
France .....	540,248	594,312	+ 54,064	+ 10.0
Germany .....	779,194	696,649	- 82,545	- 10.6
Italy .....	239,002	15,785	- 223,217	- 93.4
Japan .....	395,219	336,610	- 58,608	- 14.8
Mexico .....	95,402	148,343	+ 54,941	+ 58.8
Netherlands .....	371,785	400,117	+ 28,332	+ 7.6
Norway .....	59,125	52,384	- 6,741	- 11.4
Spain .....	93,634	90,991	- 2,643	- 2.8
Sweden .....	100,092	116,870	+ 16,778	+ 16.8
United States .....	31,332,739	32,896,619	+ 1,563,880	+ 5.0

Imports from Empire Countries in Twelve Months Ending with March

	1935	1936	Ino. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire .....	\$156,186,471	\$177,705,190	+ 21,518,719	+ 13.8
Australia .....	6,327,175	7,276,881	+ 949,706	+ 15.0
British Guiana .....	2,449,442	4,757,937	+ 2,308,495	+ 94.2
British India .....	6,414,944	7,458,125	+ 1,043,181	+ 16.3
British S. Africa .....	3,296,780	4,801,765	+ 1,504,985	+ 45.7
British W. Indies .....	11,895,007	12,154,713	+ 259,706	+ 2.2
Irish F. State .....	34,922	82,819	+ 47,897	+ 137.2
Newfoundland .....	1,588,973	2,019,282	+ 430,309	+ 27.1
New Zealand .....	2,534,678	3,622,398	+ 1,087,720	+ 42.9
United Kingdom .....	111,682,490	117,858,981	+ 6,176,491	+ 5.5

Imports from Foreign Countries in Twelve Months Ending with March

	1935	1936	Ino. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries ..	\$366,244,682	\$385,097,811	+ 18,853,129	+ 5.1
Argentina .....	2,790,923	3,744,062	+ 953,139	+ 34.2
Belgium .....	3,613,538	5,093,778	+ 1,480,240	+ 41.1
Brazil .....	835,546	900,877	+ 65,331	+ 7.8
China .....	2,345,570	3,717,181	+ 1,371,611	+ 58.5
Colombia .....	4,563,821	4,202,197	- 361,624	- 7.9
Cuba .....	929,267	441,942	- 487,325	- 52.4
France .....	6,443,695	6,717,056	+ 273,361	+ 4.2
Germany .....	10,014,434	9,907,685	- 106,749	- 1.1
Italy .....	2,714,878	1,943,916	- 770,962	- 28.4
Japan .....	4,424,654	3,466,081	- 958,573	- 21.7
Mexico .....	494,184	885,039	+ 390,855	+ 79.1
Netherlands .....	4,343,945	4,258,497	- 85,448	- 2.0
Norway .....	713,577	862,644	+ 149,067	+ 20.9
Spain .....	1,374,755	1,428,984	+ 54,229	+ 2.9
Sweden .....	1,704,822	1,757,668	+ 52,776	+ 3.1
United States .....	303,639,972	319,579,506	+ 15,939,534	+ 5.2

### Canada's Leading Markets in 1935-36

Canada's 15 leading markets during the fiscal year 1935-36 were as follows: United Kingdom \$318,957,298, United States \$279,487,072, Australia \$23,974,094, Japan \$14,844,137, British South Africa \$13,502,138, Belgium \$11,061,409, New Zealand \$10,221,205, Netherlands \$9,445,227, British West Indies \$7,947,304, France \$7,648,440, Newfoundland \$6,902,882, Norway \$4,576,786, Germany \$4,559,594, China \$4,555,726, British India \$3,133,869.

Canada's 15 leading markets in 1934-35 were as follows: United Kingdom \$274,182,737, United States \$224,697,923, Australia \$18,081,847, Japan \$16,935,869, British South Africa \$12,127,704, Belgium \$11,780,088, Netherlands \$10,071,978, France \$9,842,294, British West Indies \$7,364,664, New Zealand \$7,344,785, Newfoundland \$6,468,918, Norway \$4,788,736, Germany \$4,474,158, China \$4,461,465, Irish Free State \$4,120,524.

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### Duties Collected on Imports

Duties collected on imported commodities in March amounted to \$7,508,479 compared with \$8,621,157 last year and \$8,769,985 in March, 1934. The duties on imports during the fiscal year ending March amounted to \$82,580,552 compared with \$84,627,473 in 1934-35 and \$73,154,472 in 1933-34.

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### Canada's Trade in 1935-36

Imports into Canada during the fiscal year 1935-36 amounted to \$562,803,001 compared with \$522,431,153 in 1934-35, \$433,798,625 in 1933-34 and \$406,383,744 in 1932-33.

Domestic exports amounted to \$765,615,563 compared with \$659,899,994 in 1934-35, \$579,343,145 in 1933-34 and \$473,799,955 in 1932-33.

Re-exports amounted to \$13,441,659 compared with \$7,658,963 in 1934-35, \$6,311,324 in 1933-34 and \$6,913,842 in 1932-33.

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### Character of March Imports

The March imports at \$52,765,000 were an increase of \$5,574,000 over those of a year ago. Imports from the United Kingdom increased from \$9,082,000 to \$9,682,000 and from the United States from \$31,333,000 to \$32,897,000.

There were large increases in imports of raw materials for the textile industry. Raw cotton increased from \$1,586,000 to \$1,656,000, cotton yarn from \$249,000 to \$291,000, Flax hemp and jute from \$782,000 to \$857,000, manila and sisal grass from \$89,000 to \$324,000, raw wool from \$189,000 to \$716,000, noils and tops from \$438,000 to \$607,000, woollen yarn from \$197,000 to \$267,000, and dyeing and tanning materials from \$407,000 to \$416,000.

While automobiles increased, both from the United Kingdom and the United States, the total rising from \$362,000 to \$649,000, the imports of automobile parts declined sharply from \$3,692,000 to \$2,417,000. Castings and forgings, engines and boilers and tools decreased somewhat, but farm implements rose from \$698,000 to \$1,162,000, machinery from \$2,003,000 to \$2,523,000 and electric apparatus from \$743,000 to \$898,000.

Imports of coal from the United States increased from \$2,321,000 to \$2,549,000. Books and printed matter from the United Kingdom declined from \$155,000 to \$148,000, but from the United States increased from \$675,000 to \$814,000. Sugar imports rose from \$857,000 to \$1,030,000, but raw rubber declined from \$947,000 to \$855,000.

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### Canada's Trade in the First Quarter of 1936

Imports during the first quarter of 1936 amounted to \$134,592,000, compared with \$122,464,000 in 1935 and \$113,502,000 in 1934. This was an increase of \$12,128,000, or almost 10 per cent over 1935.

Domestic exports during the first quarter of 1936 amounted to \$185,042,000 compared with \$148,720,000 in 1935 and \$142,132,000 in 1934. This was an increase of \$36,322,000 or 24 per cent over 1935. Foreign exports amounted to \$2,740,000 compared with \$2,358,000 in 1935 and \$1,714,000 in 1934. This was an increase of \$382,000 or 16 per cent over 1935.

The total trade of Canada in the first quarter of 1936 was \$322,734,000 compared with \$273,542,000 in 1935 and \$257,348,000 in 1934. The increase over 1935 was \$49,192,000 or 18 per cent and over 1934 it was \$65,386,000 or 25 per cent.

Canada's Trade with the United States in First Quarter of 1936

Domestic exports to the United States during the first quarter of 1936 increased 24 per cent, imports 9 per cent and re-exports 17 per cent and total trade 15 per cent. The following table shows the trading:

	<u>First Quarter of 1935</u>	<u>First Quarter of 1936</u>
Domestic Exports	\$55,019,000	\$68,531,000
Re-exports	2,043,000	2,394,000
Imports	77,988,000	85,157,000
	<u>\$ 135,050,000</u>	<u>\$ 156,082,000</u>

Exports of Wood Pulp and Pulpwood

The export of wood pulp and screenings in March was 1,508,523 cwt. valued at \$3,024,975 compared with 1,296,255 cwt. at \$2,798,342 a year ago. The amount to the United States was 1,233,151 cwt. and to the United Kingdom 58,234. The export during the fiscal year just ended was 13,722,878 cwt. at \$28,103,970, compared with 12,249,540 at \$25,869,296 in the previous fiscal year.

The export of pulpwood in March was 44,290 cords valued at \$252,858 as against 70,714 at \$409,761 a year ago. All of it went to the United States. The export during the past twelve months was 973,738 cords at \$6,943,102 compared with 1,003,102 cords at \$7,131,238 in the previous fiscal year.

Newsprint Paper

The export of newsprint paper in March was 5,131,272 cwt. valued at \$8,794,454 compared with 4,129,839 at \$7,104,207 a year ago. It went to 33 countries last month, the leading purchasers being as follows: United States \$7,002,159, Australia \$403,298, Japan \$387,639, New Zealand \$375,605, China \$116,773, Argentina \$99,970, United Kingdom \$93,868, British South Africa \$84,349, Mexico \$46,860, British India \$31,231, Irish Free State \$27,619, Cuba \$22,806, Uruguay \$21,584, Brazil \$20,150. The export during the fiscal year just ended was 53,261,626 cwt. valued at \$90,761,379 compared with 47,850,462 cwt. at \$82,147,844 in the previous fiscal year.

Export of Aluminium

The export of aluminium in March amounted to \$223,000 compared with \$414,000 a year ago. There was reduced purchasing by the United Kingdom from \$165,000 to \$64,000 and by the United States from \$103,000 to \$69,000. The amount to Germany was \$25,971, Australia \$16,879, Japan \$7,953. During the last fiscal year the export of aluminium was valued at \$9,719,000 compared with \$8,160,000 in the previous fiscal year.

Export of Copper

The export of copper in March amounted to \$2,982,000 compared with \$3,136,000 a year ago. Amount to the United Kingdom was \$1,654,000 and to United States \$153,000. Other leading purchasers were: Sweden \$336,209, Germany \$286,040, France \$170,206, Poland \$97,509, Belgium \$74,659, Brazil \$41,546, Netherlands \$37,305, Switzerland \$28,284, Norway \$27,690, New Zealand \$10,466. During the last fiscal year the export of copper was valued at \$30,305,000 compared with \$23,928,000 in the previous year.

Wall Paper

There were 264,227 rolls of wallpaper exported in March, the value being \$26,703. The following were the leading purchasers: New Zealand 120,320 rolls, Newfoundland 50,272, Australia 49,088, United Kingdom 25,338, United States 8,900. The export of wallpaper during the last fiscal year was 1,783,553 rolls at \$195,682 compared with 1,874,006 at \$212,460 in the previous fiscal year.



### March Automobile Production

Production of 18,021 automobiles in March compares with 13,268 in February and 21,975 in March last year. Customs figures shows that 804 cars were imported and 7,612 were exported, compared with 587 and 9,379 in March, 1935.

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### Gasoline Sales in 1935

Sales of gasoline in Canada during 1935 rose to 573,652,000 imperial gallons from the 1934 total of 534,782,000, an increase of seven per cent. The following are the totals by provinces with the 1934 figures in brackets: Ontario 272,681,000 (252,977,000); Quebec 102,178,000 (93,511,000); Alberta 47,443,000 (45,194,000); British Columbia 43,410,000 (42,338,000); Saskatchewan 39,166,000 (36,785,000); Manitoba 28,483,000 (27,694,000); Nova Scotia 22,274,000 (20,003,000); New Brunswick 15,185,000 (13,640,000); Prince Edward Island 2,832,000 (2,640,000).

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### Steel Wire

Factory sales of steel wire by Canadian producers were valued at \$4,372,000 in 1935, an improvement of 21 per cent over the \$3,617,000 reported for 1934. Sales included 36,000 tons of plain wire, 20,000 of galvanized wire and considerably over 12,000 tons of barbed wire.

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### Forest Production

Forest production in Canada in 1934 was valued at \$105,539,000 compared with \$93,773,000 in 1933 and \$206,853,000 in 1930. Pulpwood led the items of production with \$38,303,000, followed by firewood at \$31,489,000. The value of logs and bolts was \$29,115,000. Quebec led the provinces with a value of \$38,312,000, Ontario \$24,726,000, and British Columbia \$21,439,000.

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### Iron and Steel and Their Products

Final statistics on the iron and steel industries for 1934 indicate an increase of about 45 per cent over the output value for 1933. Production in 1934 was valued at \$308,303,352 compared with \$211,961,908 for the previous year, \$225,832,185 in 1932 and \$374,725,068 in 1931. The improvement in 1934 was quite general with all of the industries participating except bridge and structural steel work which declined 14 per cent to \$4,700,143.

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### April Employment Situation

There were 918,716 persons employed by 9,474 establishments on April 1 compared with 874,556 by 9,066 firms a year ago. Industrial activity at the beginning of April suffered the usual between seasons contraction, mainly resulting from the release of bushmen following the completion of the logging program, before any considerable number of workers were absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. There were 933,221 persons employed on March 1. After correction for seasonal trend the index stood at 103.3, which with two exceptions was higher than in any other month since the spring of 1931.

Besides logging, construction also reported large reductions. Partly as a result of unfavourable weather employment in trade showed a substantial decline which was of a contra-seasonal character. Coal mining, hotels and restaurants and railway operation also released employeos. On the other hand, manufacturing showed decided improvement on a scale much larger than the average in the years since 1920. The iron and steel and textile groups recorded greatly increased activity. There were additions to staffs in metallic ore mining and in services as a whole.

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### Gold Production in February

Canadian production of gold in February amounted to 266,422 ounces compared with 277,554 in January and 229,340 in February, 1935. Production during the first two months of 1936 was 16 per cent above that of 1935. The average price on the London market during the latest month was \$35.18.

The following was the February production by provinces, with the January figures in brackets: Ontario 180,355 (183,161) ounces; Quebec 46,306 (45,242); British Columbia 26,003 (35,130); Manitoba and Saskatchewan 12,607 (approximately the same); Nova Scotia 751 (1,077). Jewellery and scrap 2,905 (3,343).

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#### World Output of Gold in February

World output of gold in February was 2,584,000 ounces compared with 2,637,000 in January. South Africa produced 895,000, or 3 per cent below the January total, while the output in the United States, including the Philippines, declined to 275,718 ounces from the January production of 291,295.

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#### Vital Statistics in March

Births registered in 67 cities and towns in March numbered 7,172, deaths 4,706 and marriages 1,813, compared with 6,755 births, 4,309 deaths and 1,910 marriages a year ago, showing increases of 6 p.c. in births, 9 p.c. in deaths and a decrease of 5 p.c. in marriages.

Births registered during the first three months of 1936 totalled 20,169, deaths 13,613 and marriages 6,059 as against 19,414 births, 12,806 deaths and 5,815 marriages a year ago. This shows increases of 4 p.c. in births, 6 p.c. in deaths and 4 p.c. in marriages.

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#### Coal in March

Coal production in March amounted to 1,025,892 tons compared with 1,448,620 in February and 1,037,909 in March, 1935. The average March production in the last five years was 999,276 tons. Nova Scotia mines in March produced 426,190 tons as against 396,854 a year ago, while Alberta's output of 374,737 tons was an 11½ p.c. decrease.

Coal imports in March amounted to 506,260 tons, a decline of almost four per cent from that of a year ago. Anthracite importations were made up of 143,432 tons from the United States and 20,163 from Great Britain. Receipts of bituminous coal included 335,647 tons from the United States and 6,430 from Great Britain. Exports of Canadian coal during March rose 72 p.c. to 40,782 tons. The five year average for the month was 25,041 tons.

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#### Rolled Iron and Steel Products

Factory sales of hot rolled iron and steel products by Canadian producers in 1935 were valued at \$27,830,000 compared with \$19,669,000 in 1934.

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#### Copper Production in January

Copper production in January totalled 34,289,634 pounds compared with 36,556,119 in December and 33,480,418 in January 1935. Quotations for electrolytic copper on the London market in January averaged 8.59 cents per pounds in Canadian funds; valued at this price the output was worth \$2,948,442, the December production being valued at \$3,192,162 on an average price of 8.73 cents. World production of refined copper declined to 131,384 tons in January from the December total of 141,700.

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#### Production of Nickel

Production of nickel in January totalled 14,052,702 pounds compared with 14,998,225 in December and 9,390,437 in January a year ago.

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#### Changes in the Value of Retail Sales

Retail sales in March were 7 per cent higher than in February and were about on a par with the amount a year ago. When allowances are made for differences in number of business days in the different months and for normal seasonal variations, retail trade in March shows a gain of 3.2 per cent over that of February. The adjusted figure for March is also 3.2 per cent higher than in March, 1935.

### Express Statistics in 1935

Combined gross earnings of all express companies increased from \$16,206,171 in 1934 to \$16,592,746 and operating expenses from \$8,473,601 to \$8,960,675. Taxes were reduced from \$175,385 to \$174,212. Money orders, travellers' cheques and other financial paper issued amounted to \$54,829,082 as against \$50,234,896 in 1934 and the number of offices at which these could be purchased increased from 7,782 to 8,026. Employees increased from 4,043 to 4,126 and total salaries and wages, including commission and part-time wages, increased from \$6,151,826 to \$6,607,736.

### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending April 17 amounted to 786,477 bushels, a decrease of 510,533 from the previous week and 805,369 lower than in the same week of 1935. Total marketings for the crop year to April 17 were 196,053,533 bushels as compared with 199,699,870 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat during the week of April 24 amounted to 2,760,753 bushels and imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond 566,000 bushels. This compared with an overseas export clearances of 2,279,086 bushels, and United States import of 161,000 in the same week of 1935. Total overseas clearances during the period August 1 to April 24 were 105,586,097 bushels and United States imports of Canadian wheat 36,443,709, as compared with clearances of 90,003,648 and United States imports of 19,968,087 in the same period of 1934-35.

Canadian wheat in store on April 24 amounted to 191,224,148 bushels compared with 197,519,003 a week ago and 215,903,642 on April 26, 1935. The amount of Canadian wheat in the United States was 12,446,412 bushels as against 13,139,736 a week ago and 12,225,680 last year. There were 1,417,272 bushels of wheat in transit on the lakes as compared with 1,077,417 a year ago.

### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Trade of Canada by Months, April 1932 to March 1936.
2. Births, Deaths and Marriages in March.
3. Coal and Coke Statistics, March.
4. Automobile Statistics, March.
5. Central Electric Stations, March.
6. Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, March.
7. Electric Vacuum Cleaners, 1935.
8. Rolled Iron and Steel Products, 1935.
9. Canada's Monthly Trade Trends, April - March, 1933-34 to 1935-36.
10. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
11. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
12. Canadian Grain Statistics.
13. Estimate of Forest Production, 1934.
14. Iron and Steel and Their Products, 1934.
15. Gold Production in Canada, February.
16. The April Employment Situation, 1936.
17. Asphalt Roofing Industry, March.
18. Gypsum Production in Canada, January.
19. Copper and Nickel Production, January.
20. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, March.
21. Changes in the Value of Retail Sales, March.
22. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, Jan. 1936, and Gasoline Sales, 1935.
23. Summary of Canada's Imports, March.
24. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
25. Express Statistics for 1935.
26. Steel Wire, 1935.
27. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, March.
28. Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, March.
29. Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, March.
30. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, March.
31. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.

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