

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - Economic Index Showed a Gain of 3 p.c. over the Preceding Week, Gains being General in the Six Major Factors

Extending the advancing trend since the first of the year, the economic index showed a marked increase in the third week of February. Each of the six factors moved up over the level of the preceding week, significant gains being shown in carloadings and in speculative factors. The railway freight movement gathered momentum after the first of February, following a decline in the first month of the year. Excellent gains were shown in the sixth and seventh weeks, but the standing was considerably below that of last year when the freight movement was especially heavy for the season. The gain in common stock prices was 2 p.c. over the preceding week, a new high point being reached on the present movement. The advance in stock prices has now been in progress for the greater part of four months, a consolidating phase being in evidence during December. The economic index was 109.4 in the week ended February 22 against 106.1 in the preceding week, a gain of about 3 p.c.

Owing to the marked advance of the last two months, the economic index in the last week for which statistics are available was 9.4 p.c. higher than in the same week of last year. The economic index was comparatively stable during the first eight months of 1935, contrasting with the gains recorded during the first eight weeks of the present year. In the week ended February 22, five of the component factors out of the six showed advances over the same week of last year. The decline in carloadings was $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. A moderate increase of 0.7 p.c. was shown in the index of wholesale prices, while the inverted index of bond yields recorded a gain of 3 p.c. The main influence in raising the economic index over the same week of last year was the pronounced advance in common stock prices, the lead over the same week of 1935 having been 40.5 p.c. Even after taking the three weeks' moving average for smoothing purposes, the index of bank clearings was 35.6 p.c. greater than in the week ended February 21, 1935. Speculative trading on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges showed an increase, rising to a new high point since July 1933.

Although pulp and paper, oil and textile groups showed recession in the week ended February 20, the general average of common stock prices was about 2 p.c. higher than in the preceding week. The remaining groups of the official classification participated in the advance. The miscellaneous group, including International Nickel and Consolidated Smelters, advanced from 322.5 in the week of February 13 to 336.3 in the week under review. The index of fifteen iron and steel stocks advanced from 137.4 to 142.5. The index of nineteen power and traction stocks advanced two points. The general index of 112 stocks was 126.9 against 124.3 in the preceding week. The corresponding index for the week of February 21, 1935 was 90.3.

The index of wholesale prices, which had receded for the three preceding weeks, showed a slight gain in the week under review. The index moved up from 72.4 to 72.6. The price of No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat averaged 81.1 cents per bushel against 81.3. Slight advances were shown in oats, barley and rye, while flax recorded a recession. A gain was shown in the price of bacon hogs at Toronto while steers were slightly lower. Prices of non-ferrous metals were steady in New York with the exception of tin, which declined from 48 cents per pound to 47.50. Non-ferrous metals in Canada mounted from 68.3 to 69.0 when advances in copper, lead and zinc exerted a greater influence than a reduction in tin.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components 1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings ¹	Whole-sale Prices	Index of Inverted Bond Yields ²	Bank Clearings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
Feb. 22, 1935	77.8	72.1	137.2	87.4	90.3	114.6	99.9
Feb. 15, 1936	73.2	72.4	140.8	100.3	124.3	399.6	106.1
Feb. 22, 1936	74.3	72.6	141.2	118.5	126.9	445.0	109.4

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 not income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds. 3. Bank clearings were smoothed by taking a three weeks moving average for the purpose of eliminating irregular fluctuations.

Business Operations Show Gain Over January, 1935.

Business operations in January as measured by the final compilation of the index of the physical volume of business showed recession after seasonal adjustment from December but was at a higher level than in the same month of 1935. The index at 104.7 against 97.5 recorded a gain of 7.4 p.c. over January of last year.

Advances were fairly general over the levels of one year ago. The index of mineral production based on nine factors recorded a gain of 2.8 p.c. The export of nickel was an outstanding feature during the first month of the year. Coal production was 1,382,000 tons against 1,513,000 in January, 1935.

The index of manufacturing production advanced 6.3 p.c., the standing on the base of 1926 having been 94.5 against 88.9. The gain in the production of foodstuffs was slight, despite a marked acceleration in the operations of the meat-packing industry. The release of tobacco for consumption reached a low level in January. A sharp advance was made in the imports of textiles in raw and intermediate form for further manufacture. The imports of raw cotton were 19,900,000 pounds against 11,100,000 in the same month of last year. The gain in the imports of wool was 41 p.c.

The activity of the forestry group increased 11.5 p.c. Lumber exports were down 4 p.c., while wood pulp and shingles showed gains of 17 p.c. and 100 p.c, respectively. The gain in newsprint production was 13 p.c.

The primary iron and steel and automobile industries were more active than in the first month of 1935. The output of steel ingots was 68.4 p.c. greater, while the production of automobiles was 13,302 against 10,607.

A gain of 31.5 p.c. was shown in construction contracts awarded. The increase in the output of electrical energy was 4 p.c. Exports, a bright spot of the month, advanced 22.6 p.c., while imports recorded a gain of 9 p.c.

Indexes of Business Operations, January, 1936 compared with January, 1935, and December, 1935.

Indexes, 1926=100	January, 1935	December, 1935	January, 1936
Physical Volume of Business	97.5	106.2	104.7
Industrial Production	97.8	108.8	106.3
Manufacturing	88.9	112.5	94.5
Mineral Production	140.4	160.8	144.4
Construction	73.4	25.0	98.0
Electric Power	189.7	197.6	197.1
Distribution	97.1	99.3	100.3

Employment Records Gains Over February 1, 1935

The index of general employment showed a gain of four per cent on February 1 over the same date of last year. The index of employment in manufacturing plants, unaffected by unemployment relief, recorded an increase of no less than 9.3 p.c. The addition to the working forces in lumbering operations was 20.5 p.c. The paper industry employed 5.5 p.c. more men. Employment in the textile industry was nearly 10 p.c. greater. The number employed in the manufacture of agricultural implements showed a gain of 24.8 p.c. Despite the activity in the automobile industry in the last quarter of 1935, the gain over the first of February of last year was no less than 9.2 p.c.

Metallic mining showed a gain of 12 p.c. and the number employed in building operations was up about 24 p.c.

Comparisons with February 1935 are shown in the table on the following page.

Coal in January

Coal production in January was 1,381,944 tons compared with 1,287,813 in December and 1,518,857 in January 1935. The five-year January average was 1,243,352. Alberta produced 635,554 tons as against 688,171 a year ago, Nova Scotia 437,357 compared with 507,374, British Columbia 123,659 tons compared with 142,161. The Saskatchewan output of 149,697 tons was an over 2½ per cent increase. Imports of coal in January totalled 452,678 tons or a decrease of 5½ per cent. Anthracite importations consisted of 139,917 tons from the United States, and 19,132 from Great Britain.

Unadjusted Employment, 1926=100	February 1, 1935	February 1, 1936	Increase (+) Decrease (-) Per Cent	
All industries	94.6	98.4	+	4.0
Manufacturing	90.1	98.5	+	9.3
Rough and dressed lumber	45.9	55.3	+	20.5
Pulp and paper	79.5	83.9	+	5.5
Textiles products	105.0	115.2	+	9.7
Iron and steel products	77.9	89.8	+	15.3
Agricultural implements	52.5	65.5	+	24.8
Automobiles and parts	126.6	138.2	+	9.2
Mining	120.3	129.4	+	7.6
Metallic ores	204.4	228.7	+	11.9
Telephones	75.5	75.2	-	0.4
Steam railways	70.1	71.6	+	2.1
Construction	87.2	74.4	-	14.7
Building	43.3	53.6	+	23.8
Retail trade	116.6	121.6	+	4.2

Export of Lumber

The export of planks and boards in January was of the value of \$1,446,330 compared with \$1,342,796 a year ago. The export to the United Kingdom was \$624,760 and to the United States \$552,942. The largest item was Douglas fir at \$632,212, of which \$400,733 went to the United Kingdom, \$65,835 to China and \$41,940 to British South Africa. The export of Douglas fir square timber was \$129,880, an increase over last year. The amount to the United Kingdom was \$47,662 and to China \$40,386. Shingles sent to the United States were valued at \$514,354.

Rubber Imports in January

Imports of raw rubber in January amounted to 3,938,272 lb. compared with 5,980,505 last year. The following were the countries from which it came: Straits Settlements 2,689,110 lb., United States 829,803, Ceylon 418,880, United Kingdom 479. The value of all rubber goods imported was \$714,075 in January as against \$927,054 a year ago.

Asbestos in January

Exports of asbestos in January were 8,256 tons at \$503,397 compared with 5,819 tons at \$316,398 in January last year. The leading countries of destination were: United States \$242,835; Germany \$115,874; Japan \$53,032; Belgium \$14,408; Australia \$13,950. The asbestos sand and waste export was \$100,308 compared with \$61,215, and of asbestos manufactures \$10,835 compared with \$11,311. The imports of asbestos brake and clutch lining were valued at \$23,919 as against \$14,123 a year ago.

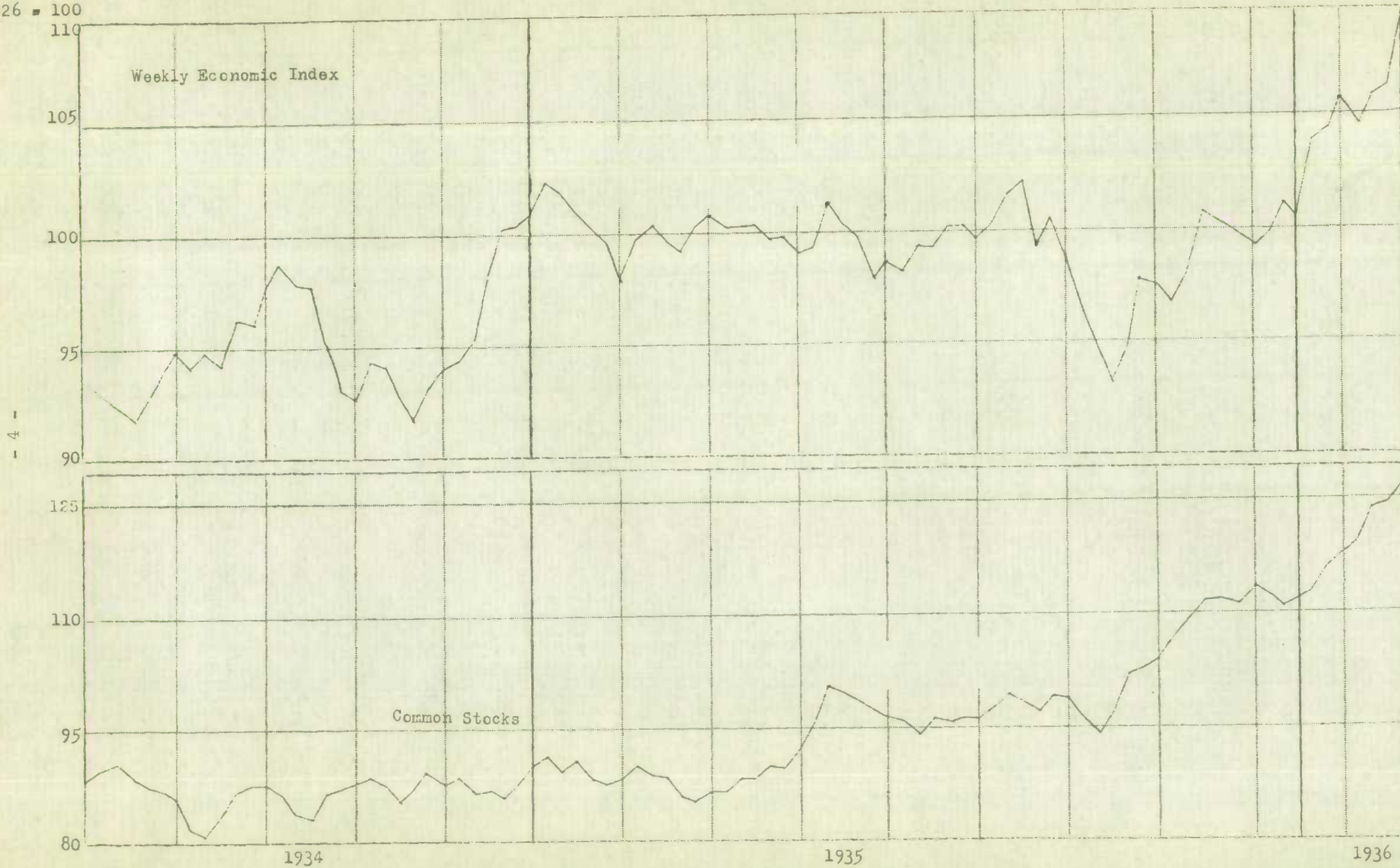
Live Stock and Poultry in Canada

The cattle population of Canada at December 1, 1935 is estimated at 8,430,800, a decrease of 0.6 per cent during the twelve months. Milch cow numbers increased 2.2 per cent while beef cow numbers declined 7.7 per cent. All classes of female breeding stock were reduced in numbers compared with the figures reported in the previous December. Since the number of cows to calve in the December-May period of 1935-36 has decreased and the intended marketings for the same period increased, it seems probable that cattle numbers have commenced their periodic decline.

Vital Statistics in January

Births registered in January in 67 cities and towns, with a population of 10,000 and over, numbered 6,625, deaths 4,485 and marriages 2,025, compared with 6,627 births, 4,254 deaths and 1,902 marriages in January last year, showing practically no change in births and increases of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in deaths and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in marriages. There were 431 marriages in Toronto and 258 in Montreal, 158 in Winnipeg and 128 in Vancouver.

1926 = 100



British Empire and Foreign Trade in January

Exports to British Empire countries in January were valued at \$27,802,324, compared with \$20,470,866 in the same month of 1935, an increase of \$7,351,458 or over 35 per cent. Exports to the United Kingdom at \$21,682,840 were an increase of over 30 per cent, and there were large increases in sales to Australia, New Zealand, British South Africa and the British West Indies.

Imports from British Empire countries in January amounted to \$10,469,264 compared with \$10,462,135, an increase of \$7,129. Imports from the United Kingdom were \$7,328,939 compared with \$7,300,487, an increase of \$28,452. There were increases in our purchases from British East Africa, British India, Ceylon, British Guiana and New Zealand, but decreases in our imports from British South Africa, Straits Settlements, Jamaica, Newfoundland and Australia.

Exports to foreign countries in January were \$25,735,271 compared with \$23,430,960, an increase of \$2,304,311, or over nine per cent. Exports to United States amounted to \$20,129,564 as against \$17,529,101, a gain of \$2,600,463, or over 14 per cent.

Imports from foreign countries amounted to \$31,121,012 compared with \$26,767,270, an increase of \$3,353,742, or 12 per cent. Imports from the United States amounted to \$26,284,935, as against \$23,156,701, an increase of \$3,128,234, or over 13 per cent.

Automobile Production in January

There were 13,302 automobiles produced in Canada during January as against 13,775 in December and 10,607 in January, 1935. Of the total production in the latest month, passenger cars numbered 11,261 and trucks 2,041; 7,167 of the passenger models and 1,053 trucks being intended for sale in Canada and the balance for export. Customs figures show that 451 cars were imported and 6,622 exported during January.

January Production of Iron and Steel

Pig iron production in Canada during January at 61,336 tons was 9,311 tons lower than in December, but 16,920 tons higher than in January, 1935. The decline from December was mostly in the basic grade, which fell off to 44,116 tons from 55,815, while foundry iron advanced to 12,108 tons from 1,718 tons.

Production of steel ingots and castings amounted to 100,225 tons, an increase of 1,337 tons over the December total, and an advance of 40,699 over January, 1935. Output of ferro-alloys amounted to 4,325 tons during January.

Concentrated Milk Production

The total production of concentrated milk in January amounted to 5,026,407 lb. compared with 5,182,377 in December and 4,732,759 in January, 1935. January exports were as follows, with the 1935 figures in brackets: Condensed milk 47,000 (169,000) lb. evaporated milk 581,400 (371,300), milk powder 691,300 (281,100).

Export of Meats in January

The export of meats in January was of the value of \$2,184,948 compared with \$1,615,966 in December and \$2,241,097 in January 1935. The bulk of Canadian exports goes to the United Kingdom; last month the total was \$1,937,897.

The largest item as usual was bacon and hams. The total was \$1,845,168, of which \$1,811,506 went to the United Kingdom.

Imports of Tin in January

Imports of tin in January amounted in value to \$201,882, compared with \$225,998 a year ago. Imports by countries were as follows: Straits Settlements \$96,610, United States \$53,334, United Kingdom \$51,938.

Character of the January Imports

The January imports of aluminium amounted in value to \$282,000 compared with \$198,000 a year ago. There was a large increase in the import from the United States. Brass imports increased from \$135,000 to \$205,000 and electrical apparatus from \$622,000 to \$677,000, most of it coming from United States, but precious metals decreased from \$650,000 to \$423,000 and tin from \$229,000 to \$208,000.

Amongst the imports from United States which made large increases were fruits, from \$596,000 to \$837,000, vegetables from \$203,000 to \$226,000, furs from \$308,000 to \$509,000, unmanufactured leather from \$128,000 to \$150,000. One of the largest increases was in raw cotton from the United States, which made a gain from \$1,456,000 to \$2,376,000 and cotton yarn from \$224,000 to \$377,000. There was a decrease in raw silk from the United States but there were large increases in flax, hemp and jute from the United Kingdom as well as raw wool, noils and tops, woollen yarn and other wool. The import of manila and sisal grass rose from \$90,000 to \$226,000. Books and printed matter from United States increased from \$556,000 to \$647,000.

Automobiles from all countries rose from \$188,000 to \$335,000, engines and boilers from \$647,000 to \$777,000, farm implements from \$196,000 to \$343,000, and a notable advance in machinery from \$1,275,000 to \$2,175,000. Iron plates and sheets, wire, tubes and pipes, stamped and coated products all made gains, the chief country of origin being the United States. Dyeing and tanning materials rose from \$392,000 to \$497,000, post office parcels from the United States increased from \$149,000 to \$162,000. Scientific and educational equipment from the United Kingdom decreased from \$31,000 to \$26,000 and from the United States increased from \$147,000 to \$157,000.

Rubber Exports in January

Canadian rubber exports were of the value of \$952,605 in January, changing little from either December or January 1935 exports. Pneumatic tire casings valued at \$463,698 made up nearly half the total. These tires went to 73 countries, mainly as follows: British South Africa \$93,825; Sweden \$58,207; New Zealand \$51,633; Brazil \$33,159; Netherlands \$20,404, Jamaica \$14,424, Palestine \$14,269, Chile \$13,870, Persia \$13,253, Peru \$10,245, China \$10,566, Denmark \$10,577, Argentina \$10,236. Another large item was rubber boots and shoes, amounting to 261,138 pairs worth \$269,247.

Paper Exports

January paper exports were worth \$6,908,759 compared with \$9,941,433 in December and \$6,843,339 in January, 1935. The amount to the United States was valued at \$5,501,354. Newsprint was the large item, amounting to 3,697,675 cwt. at \$6,326,653. Most of the newsprint exported was to the United States, the amount being 3,166,670 cwt.

Wood pulp and screenings were exported to the amount of 1,089,502 cwt. at \$2,094,090 compared with 931,938 at \$2,069,461 in January 1935. The chief purchaser was the United States with 859,082 cwt., followed by the United Kingdom with 145,479 cwt. There were 51,741 cords of pulpwood exported, all to the United States.

Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services

The index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services, on the base 1926=100, was unchanged for January at 80.8, a slight advance in food prices being offset by declines in miscellaneous items.

An index for retail prices alone, including foods, coal, coke, clothing, household requirements, etc., advanced from 76.3 to 76.4. When foods were removed from this index it showed a decline from 78.8 to 78.7. The index for fuel and lighting was unchanged at 87.2, slight increases in the prices of coal and coke not being of sufficient importance to affect the group index.

Average Value of Farm Lands

The average value per acre of occupied farm lands in Canada, including improved and unimproved land together with dwelling houses, barns and all other farm buildings, is reported as \$24 in 1935 compared with \$23 in 1934. By provinces, the average values are as follows, with the values for 1934 in brackets: Prince Edward Island \$31 (\$34);

Nova Scotia \$31 (\$27); New Brunswick \$25 (\$24); Quebec \$41 (\$34); Ontario \$42 (\$41); Manitoba \$17 (\$17); Saskatchewan \$17 (\$16); Alberta \$16 (\$16); British Columbia \$58 (\$60).

Sulphuric Acid

Production of sulphuric acid during 1935 at 222,410 short tons was a Canadian record and exceeded the 205,325 tons of 1934 by 8 per cent and the 148,142 tons of 1933 by 50 per cent.

Incandescent Electric Lamps

Factory sales of incandescent electric lamps in Canada during 1935 amounted to 21,417,095 standard size, all types, valued at \$3,892,878 and 9,610,304 in miniature sizes, all types, valued at \$608,076, making a total value of \$4,500,954 compared with \$4,531,935 in 1934 and \$3,716,077 in 1933. Imports into Canada of electric lamps in 1935 were valued at \$728,761.

Output of Central Electric Stations

Canadian central electric stations produced 2,091,041,000 kilowatt hours during January as against 2,012,742,000 in January 1935. During December last 2,156,525,000 kilowatt hours were produced. Exports to the United States increased to 118,051,000 kilowatt hours from 112,838,000 in December, but deliveries of surplus and off-peak power to electric boilers dropped from 632,590,000 kilowatt hours in December to 558,641,000. Consumption in Canada of firm power, or output less exports and deliveries to electric boilers amounted to 1,414,349,000 kilowatt hours, which has been exceeded only in October, 1935.

Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products

The factory selling value of products manufactured by 33 firms included in the Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industry during 1934 amounted to \$3,874,347 compared with \$2,728,572 in 1933 and \$4,174,602 in 1930 when 24 plants were reporting. These firms gave employment to an average of 481 persons who were paid \$494,486 in salaries and wages.

The products of this industry included gypsum wallboard, wall plasters and other gypsum products, foundry facings, asphalt road emulsion, carbon and graphite electrodes, mica plate, rock wool, frit for enamelling, asphalt battery boxes, wax and chalk crayons, tailors' wax chalk, pulverized non-metallic ores for fillers, refractory cements, calcined petroleum coke, and quicklime.

Woollen Industries in 1934

The gross value of production of the associated woollen industries during 1934 amounted to \$78,829,633, an increase of \$8,472,360 or 12 per cent over 1933. This total may be detailed as follows, with comparative figures for 1933 in brackets: Hosiery and knitted goods \$44,957,047 (\$40,997,210); Woollen cloth \$17,768,453 (\$15,893,114); Woollen yarn \$7,873,714 (\$7,116,903); Carpet, mats and rugs \$3,149,198 (\$2,195,849); Other woollen goods \$5,081,221 (\$4,154,197).

Employment was provided for 28,614 persons in these industries, an increase of 1,623 over the previous year. The payroll showed a corresponding increase, rising \$1,530,976 during the year to \$22,025,455. Capital investment declined from \$93,709,376 to \$92,271,198 a drop of \$1,438,178, or 1.5 per cent.

Natural Gas Industry in 1934

Natural gas production in Canada during 1934 advanced to 23,162,324,000 cu. ft. valued at \$8,759,652 from the 1933 total of 23,138,103,000 cu. ft. worth \$8,712,254. Alberta continued to be the leading province with an output of 14,841,491,000 cu. ft. followed by Ontario with 7,682,851,000, New Brunswick 623,601,000, and Saskatchewan 13,781,000 cu. ft. Manitoba, as usual, recorded a small output from several private wells. The largest natural gas producing area in Canada in 1934 was the Turner Valley fields located about 35 miles southwest of Calgary.

Exports to Empire Countries in January

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$20,470,866	\$27,802,324	+ 7,331,458	+ 35.8
Australia	1,369,854	2,165,723	+ 795,869	+ 58.1
British Guiana	74,894	53,056	- 21,838	- 29.2
British India	61,454	197,125	+ 135,671	+220.8
British S. Africa	498,033	1,211,742	+ 713,709	+143.3
British W. Indies	557,305	592,815	+ 35,510	+ 6.4
Irish F. State	227,135	102,760	- 124,375	- 54.8
Newfoundland	264,908	290,660	+ 25,772	+ 9.7
New Zealand	451,505	1,082,635	+ 631,130	+139.8
United Kingdom	16,611,036	21,682,840	+ 5,071,804	+ 30.5

Exports to Foreign Countries in January

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$23,430,960	\$25,735,271	+ 2,304,311	+ 9.8
Argentina	176,862	121,029	- 55,833	- 31.6
Belgium	174,224	343,254	+ 169,030	+ 97.0
Brazil	155,406	157,426	+ 2,020	+ 1.3
China	294,579	309,836	+ 15,257	+ 5.2
Colombia	64,264	34,738	- 29,526	- 45.9
Cuba	135,054	119,168	- 15,886	- 11.8
France	1,018,850	731,438	- 287,412	- 28.2
Germany	114,527	342,789	+ 228,262	+199.3
Italy	399,864	70,699	- 329,165	- 82.3
Japan	1,346,079	1,211,640	- 134,439	- 10.0
Mexico	121,021	99,717	- 21,304	- 17.6
Netherlands	544,858	435,166	- 109,692	- 20.1
Norway	194,929	167,348	- 27,581	- 14.1
Spain	25,450	67,140	+ 41,690	+163.8
Sweden	74,293	194,971	+ 120,678	+262.4
United States	17,529,101	20,129,564	+ 2,600,463	+ 14.8

Exports to Empire Countries in Ten Months Ending with January

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$287,760,697	\$331,239,986	+ 43,479,289	+ 15.1
Australia	14,486,500	20,000,258	+ 5,513,758	+ 38.1
British Guiana	782,830	935,548	+ 152,718	+ 19.5
British India	3,236,907	2,759,642	- 477,265	- 14.7
British S. Africa ...	9,779,497	10,863,625	+ 1,084,128	+ 11.1
British W. Indies ...	6,228,944	6,448,031	+ 219,087	+ 3.5
Irish F. State	3,567,414	2,494,431	- 1,072,983	- 30.1
Newfoundland	5,886,439	6,202,850	+ 316,411	+ 5.4
New Zealand	5,657,111	7,436,803	+ 1,779,692	+ 31.5
United Kingdom	233,145,396	267,536,005	+ 34,390,609	+ 14.8

Exports to Foreign Countries in Ten Months Ending with January

	1934-35	1935-36	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries	\$267,321,216	\$302,871,582	+ 35,550,366	+ 13.3
Argentina	3,744,704	3,642,318	- 102,386	- 2.7
Belgium	10,330,711	8,045,930	- 2,284,781	- 22.1
Brazil	2,375,992	3,108,874	+ 732,882	+ 30.8
China	3,407,876	3,598,839	+ 190,963	+ 5.6
Colombia	654,835	747,665	+ 92,770	+ 14.2
Cuba	1,020,487	997,169	- 23,318	- 2.3
France	8,873,789	6,289,300	- 2,604,489	- 29.4
Germany	4,032,052	3,386,261	- 645,791	- 16.0
Italy	2,992,324	2,120,883	- 871,441	- 29.1
Japan	13,919,455	11,764,724	- 2,154,731	- 15.5
Mexico	1,517,757	1,411,981	- 105,776	- 7.0
Netherlands	9,302,606	7,414,076	- 1,888,530	- 20.3
Norway	3,991,615	3,797,208	- 194,407	- 4.9
Spain	2,214,394	1,317,119	- 897,275	- 40.5
Sweden	1,240,924	1,656,174	+ 415,250	+ 33.5
United States	187,208,620	231,086,162	+ 43,877,542	+ 23.4

Imports from Empire Countries in January

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$10,462,135	\$10,469,264	+ 7,129	+ 0.06
Australia	404,805	333,354	- 71,451	- 17.7
British Guiana	81,825	332,329	+ 250,504	+ 306.1
British India	473,567	534,732	+ 61,165	+ 12.9
British S. Africa	414,232	156,584	- 257,648	- 62.2
British W. Indies	326,819	314,605	- 12,214	- 3.7
Irish F. State	5,399	5,026	- 373	- 6.9
Newfoundland	185,356	51,941	- 133,415	- 72.0
New Zealand.....	177,642	284,423	+ 106,781	+ 60.1
United Kingdom	7,300,487	7,328,939	+ 28,452	+ 13.5

Imports from Foreign Countries in January

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries.	\$26,767,270	\$30,121,012	+ 3,353,742	+ 12.5
Argentina	60,268	269,565	+ 209,297	+ 347.3
Belgium	213,801	239,975	+ 26,174	+ 12.2
Brazil	90,442	35,619	- 54,823	- 60.6
China	117,431	180,946	+ 63,515	+ 54.1
Colombia.....	50,926	178,453	+ 127,527	+ 250.4
Cuba	28,326	10,269	- 18,057	- 63.7
France	407,357	379,099	- 28,258	- 6.9
Germany.....	533,028	547,475	+ 14,447	+ 2.7
Italy	177,369	66,422	- 110,947	- 62.6
Japan	273,719	239,580	- 34,139	- 12.5
Mexico	13,057	70,297	+ 57,240	+ 438.4
Netherlands.....	245,314	86,651	- 158,663	- 64.7
Norway.....	41,246	27,554	- 13,692	- 33.2
Spain	120,532	53,183	- 67,349	- 55.9
Sweden	80,889	127,498	+ 46,609	+ 57.6
United States	23,156,701	26,284,935	+ 3,128,234	+ 13.5

Imports from Empire Countries
In Ten Months Ending January

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
British Empire	\$134,246,466	\$151,955,934	+ 17,709,468	+ 13.2
Australia	5,636,719	6,633,978	+ 997,259	+ 17.7
British Guiana	2,001,974	4,314,156	+ 2,312,182	+ 115.5
British India	5,260,520	5,860,865	+ 600,345	+ 11.4
British S. Africa	2,993,475	4,175,861	+ 1,182,386	+ 39.5
British W. Indies	11,007,015	11,130,848	+ 123,833	+ 1.1
Irish F. State	24,942	72,170	+ 47,228	+ 189.4
Newfoundland	1,541,814	1,955,168	+ 413,354	+ 26.8
New Zealand	2,179,244	2,538,086	+ 358,842	+ 16.5
United Kingdom	95,289,816	100,306,005	+ 5,016,189	+ 5.3

Imports from Foreign Countries
In Ten Months Ending January

	1935	1936	Inc. or Dec.	Per Cent
All Foreign Countries.	\$302,949,837	\$316,484,638	+ 13,534,801	+ 4.5
Argentina	2,545,128	3,250,293	+ 705,165	+ 27.7
Belgium	3,071,042	4,161,974	+ 1,090,932	+ 35.5
Brazil.....	697,678	803,648	+ 105,970	+ 15.2
China	1,738,741	2,751,904	+ 1,013,163	+ 58.3
Colombia	4,430,872	3,888,507	- 542,365	- 12.2
Cuba.....	859,273	369,284	- 489,989	- 57.0
France.....	5,483,082	5,641,900	+ 158,818	+ 2.9
Germany.....	8,697,922	8,467,094	- 230,828	- 2.7
Italy	2,320,042	1,923,301	- 396,741	- 17.1
Japan	3,797,575	2,903,808	- 893,767	- 23.5
Mexico.....	349,595	619,117	+ 269,522	+ 77.1
Netherlands	3,546,200	3,591,069	+ 44,869	+ 1.3
Norway	632,776	764,336	+ 131,560	+ 20.8
Spain	1,240,308	1,209,727	- 30,581	- 2.4
Sweden	1,519,144	1,533,532	+ 14,388	+ 0.9
United States.....	248,809,504	260,714,370	+ 11,904,866	+ 4.8

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending February 21 amounted to 4,191,675 bushels as against 2,768,742 a year ago. Imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond were 583,000 bushels as compared with 218,000, making a total overseas export clearance and import into the United States of Canadian wheat of 4,764,675 bushels compared with 2,986,742. Clearances from August 1 to February 21 amounted to 82,118,987 bushels compared with 72,547,907 in the same period of the previous year, and imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption or milling in bond amounted to 30,578,448 bushels compared with 15,094,171.

Marketings of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the week of February 14 totalled 335,264 bushels, a decrease of 236,665 from the previous week, and a decrease of 1,970,510 from the same date of 1935. The total^{for} the elapsed part of the crop year was 185,041,795 as against 182,135,701 in the same period of the preceding crop year.

Canadian wheat in store on February 21 amounted to 228,352,876 bushels, a decrease of 6,449,061 bushels from a week ago, and a decrease of 12,698,848 from the same week of 1935. Canadian wheat in the United States totalled 24,686,385, but no United States wheat is in store at the present time.

Retail Sales

Retail sales in January were 1.2 per cent higher in dollar value than for January 1935 and 2.2 per cent higher than for January 1934. As compared with December 1935, retail sales decreased by more than the usual seasonal amount.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Cream Separators, 1935. ✓
 2. Concentrated Milk Production, January.
 3. Iron and Steel Production, January.
 4. Automobile Production, January.
 5. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
 10. Incandescent Electric Lamps, 1935. ✓
 11. Sulphuric Acid, 1935. ✓
 12. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco during the Quarter Ending December 31, 1935. —
 13. Births, Deaths and Marriages in January.
 14. Asphalt Roofing Industry, January.
 15. The Natural Gas Industry, 1934. ✓
 16. Canada's Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries, January.
 17. Survey of Live Stock in Canada. ✓
 18. Monthly Trade Trends with Foreign Countries.
 19. Monthly Trade Trends with Empire Countries.
 20. Coal and Coke Statistics, January.
 21. Changes in the Value of Retail Sales, January.
 22. Footwear Trade of Canada, January.
 23. Asbestos Trade of Canada, January.
 24. Imports of Rubber, January.
 25. Imports of Lumber, January.
 26. February Employment Situation.
 27. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, January.
 28. The Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Fabric Glove and Mitten Industries, 1934. ✓
 29. Output of Central Electric Stations, January.
 30. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
 31. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, January.
 32. Summary of Canada's Imports, January.
 33. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, January.
 34. Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, January.
 35. Exports of Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, January.
 36. Prices and Price Indexes, January.
 37. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
 38. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
 39. Canadian Grain Statistics.
 40. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, January.
 41. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, January.
 42. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
 43. Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, January.
 44. Printing and Bookbinding, 1934. ✓
- Publishing* ✓

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