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The Economic Index Averaged 10.6 per cent higher in 1936 than in the preceding year and a gain of nearly 2½ p.c. was shown in the 52nd week of the year

Despite the recession in capitalized bond yields, the economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a further gain in the week ended December 26. Five of the six major factors used in this connection recorded gains in the week under review. The index consequently moved up from 113.9 to 116.6.

While minor recessions have been shown from time to time, the economic index has recorded an advancing trend during the year just ending. The index commenced the year at 100.1 and rose to 116.6 in the week under review. The average for the 52 weeks of 1936, was 109.3 compared with 98.8 in the preceding year, a betterment of 10.6 p.c.

While the freight movement was greater in 1936 than in the preceding year, the percentage gain was of moderate proportions. The movement in the first fifty-one weeks was 2,442,000 cars against 2,321,000 in the same period of 1935. The increase was consequently about 121,000 cars. Coal of the eleven commodity groups, showed the greatest increase. The acceleration in the grain movement was also outstanding, an increase of 23,800 cars having been shown. An important gain of 22,000 cars was also recorded in miscellaneous commodities consisting mainly of manufactured goods. Carloadings, after seasonal adjustment, reached a high point in September, marked advances having also been shown during the last month of the year.

After having shown steadiness for 2½ years, wholesale prices moved up appreciably in the last half of 1936. Steady increases were shown in July and August, but the acceleration in the last two weeks of December was even more pronounced. The index in the week of December 25, was slightly in advance of 80 p.c. of the average for 1926. The gain over the same week of last year was no less than 10.3 p.c. While most of the groups shared in the recent advance, crop products and non-ferrous metals were especially strong.

Bond prices advanced during the first nine months of the year, the reaction in October being partly counterbalanced by recent gains. The index of capitalized bond yields based on Dominion Government issues was 16 p.c. higher at the end of the year than in the last week of 1935.

One of the most spectacular features of 1936 was the advance of common stock prices. Following the upward movement in the last quarter of 1935 and the first two months of the year just ending, common stock prices in Canada continued in a consolidation phase until the end of August. A marked gain has occurred in the last four months, resulting in a new high level since September, 1930. The index in the week of December 25 was 135.7 against 110.2 in the same week of 1935, a gain of no less than 23 p.c. Advance on the stock markets in the last few months has been accompanied by active trading on the exchanges. The number of shares traded on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges was 23,093,000 in the first eleven months 1936 against 13,222,000 in the same period of the preceding year, a gain of 75 p.c.

Bank clearings in the first eleven months were \$17,440,000,000 compared with \$15,411,000,000, a gain of 13.2 p.c. over the same period of 1935.

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 <sup>4</sup>
Dec. 28, 1935	72.9	72.6	134.8	96.0	110.2	154.6	100.9
Dec. 19, 1936	79.9	79.7	157.2	93.1	135.5	301.1	113.9
Dec. 26, 1936	84.6	80.1	156.5	101.5	135.7	396.9	116.6

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index. 2. Present value of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds. 3. Bank clearings were smoothed by taking a three weeks moving average for the purpose of eliminating irregular fluctuations. Totals for Ottawa were eliminated for all weeks shown, owing to incomparability introduced by the operations of the Bank of Canada. 4. The weighting of the six major factors is determined from the standard deviation from the long-term trend of each, based on data for the period from January 1919 to August 1936. The long-term trend determined from half-yearly data in the

post-war period was eliminated from the composite and the resulting index expressed as a percentage of the average during 1926.

The Economic Index Showed Recovery in 1936

The annual index of economic conditions based on the same factors as used in the weekly compilation, showed a gain of about 10.5 p.c. in 1936. The increases in carloadings and wholesale prices were of moderate proportions, while the four other factors moved to appreciably higher levels. The gain in the average of common stock prices was more than 26 p.c. and trading on the stock exchanges was markedly more active. Capitalized bond yields continued the advances shown since 1932, the increase in the average over the preceding year having been 8.8 p.c.

In the chart appearing on page 4, the long-term trend of the post-war period is shown for five of those indexes. The long-term trend of three of the components was downward during the eighteen years since the war, while the trends of the other three were upward. The weighted trends of the six components nearly offset each other, the slight downward movement being eliminated by adjustment.

The six factors were chosen with the object of tracing the short-term fluctuations. As the factors react individually to cyclical forces, it is evident that the composite should be an adequate measure of cyclical fluctuations. The index of the physical volume of business based on 45 factors is regarded as one of the best monthly indicators of short-term movements in the post-war period. Each of the six factors on an annual or monthly basis shows significant correlation with the business index. The correlation between the economic index on an annual basis and the index of the physical volume of business is particularly close.

The method of computation is in line with the purpose of measuring short-term fluctuations. The weights are derived by taking the reciprocals of the standard deviation from the long-term trend of each of the factors, the object being to place the fluctuations on a common footing. The trends as well as the fluctuations are weighted in the first instance but the weighted trends are eliminated by counterbalancing and adjustment. The economic index consequently measures the short-term or cyclical movement, an appropriate function for a weekly index.

The similarity of the fluctuations of the six factors justifies the compilation of a composite by taking the weighted average. The fluctuation of the speculative factors, such as common stock prices and trading, are of much greater amplitude than of the other factors, but the direction and timing correspond rather closely. The greater amplitude of the speculative factors is offset by the weighting system, used exclusively for this purpose.

Index of Economic Conditions and the Six Components by years  
1919 - 1936

1926=100	Economic Index	Carloadings	Wholesale Prices	Inverted Index of Dominion Bond Yields	Bank Clearings	Common Stocks	Shares Traded
1919	96.2	83.4	134.0	88.3	94.2	65.7	50.7
1920	103.4	86.8	155.9	79.9	114.3	66.9	51.1
1921	92.1	76.8	110.0	81.1	98.5	57.8	27.8
1922	86.8	80.9	97.3	89.7	91.7	62.6	44.1
1923	92.0	87.4	98.0	95.5	97.8	68.5	37.3
1924	93.3	89.7	99.4	97.1	96.0	70.6	41.7
1925	96.7	93.7	102.6	99.9	94.6	80.7	69.1
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	107.5	107.5	97.7	105.2	116.1	123.4	160.9
1928	116.4	113.3	96.4	107.6	138.6	159.6	277.5
1929	116.5	109.0	95.6	98.4	141.7	190.7	381.7
1930	103.5	96.8	86.6	102.7	113.4	136.2	232.4
1931	89.9	79.9	72.1	105.6	95.0	85.2	86.7
1932	76.7	67.3	66.7	95.1	72.9	55.6	54.5
1933	82.4	62.1	67.1	105.7	83.1	68.6	176.5
1934	93.1	71.6	72.6	122.9	90.1	85.7	102.4
1935	99.4	73.2	72.1	136.1	95.4	93.7	132.9
* 1936	109.8	76.4	74.1	148.7	119.9	118.2	200.9
**	+10.5	+4.4	+2.8	+8.8	+25.7	+26.1	+51.2

\* 11 Months.

\*\* Increase in 1936 over 1935 p.c.

1. These figures are averages of monthly data and differ slightly from the averages of weekly Statistics.

The Economic Position Improved in 1936 over the preceding year

The holiday season is the natural time to appraise Canada's progress. The last calendar year has brought surprises, most of them of the pleasant kind. Natural forces of recovery asserted themselves and the business of the Dominion was more active than in 1935. Brilliant advances were made in several industries, the output of a number of commodities even exceeding the high prosperity levels of 1929.

Mineral production reached a new high point in volume and also surpassed in value the climax of the last prosperity cycle. Newsprint production was greater than in 1929 and the output of electric power reached a new high point in history. The forestry group also enjoyed a greater measure of prosperity in the year just drawing to a close and the primary iron and steel industry recorded a marked gain in activity.

The financial background also brightened in the period under review. The commodity price level which had remained stable for thirty months showed a pronounced advance during the last half of the year. Subnormal crops and rearmament were partly responsible for the buoyancy on commodity markets but a number of constructive factors of a more fundamental nature made their appearance. Dominion bond prices advanced during the greater part of the year showing a considerable lead over the previous record levels reached in 1935. Common stock prices moved up sharply in the last four months denoting better prospects for company operations. The banks have a full pocket book -- security holdings and quick assets were never so large.

While the bright lights of the situation are predominant, shadows are also in evidence. Although the general business recovery was reflected in increased governmental revenues and total expenditures were reduced, the continuance of heavy expenditure for relief, especially in the drought areas, placed a heavy strain on the public finances. Government in Canada has begun a serious attempt to balance budgets and curtail expenditure. Owing to the developments of the last twelve months, we therefore look to the future with well-founded confidence.

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December Employment Situation in Canada

Employees of 10,106 firms totalled 1,044,969 at the beginning of December as compared with 985,155 persons employed by 9,462 firms in 1935. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index at 110.1 was 11 per cent higher than at the opening of the year. The improvement effected during the last twelve months considerably exceeded the normal.

There was a pronounced and general revival in manufacturing, mining and logging, although most of the industries included in the monthly surveys of employment showed decided betterment as compared with the last few years, construction being the outstanding exception. Geographically the recovery on the whole has also been widespread, although activity in the Prairie Provinces in the last two months was less than in the same period of 1935.

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Imported Grain in Canada

Stocks of imported grain in Canada on Dec. 25 were as follows, with the 1935 figures in brackets: United States corn 2,280 (1,189) bushels, Argentine corn 5,083,811 (280,595), South African corn 692,955 (1,879,705), Argentine flaxseed 28,002 (nil), Danish barley 27,825 (nil).

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Stocks of grain

Stocks of grain in store in Canada on Dec. 25 were as follows, with the 1935 figures in brackets: Wheat 115,076,284 (262,245,594) bushels, oats 15,020,627 (12,334,974), barley 14,880,387 (9,110,554), flaxseed 863,743 (502,446), rye 2,169,728 (4,670,863).

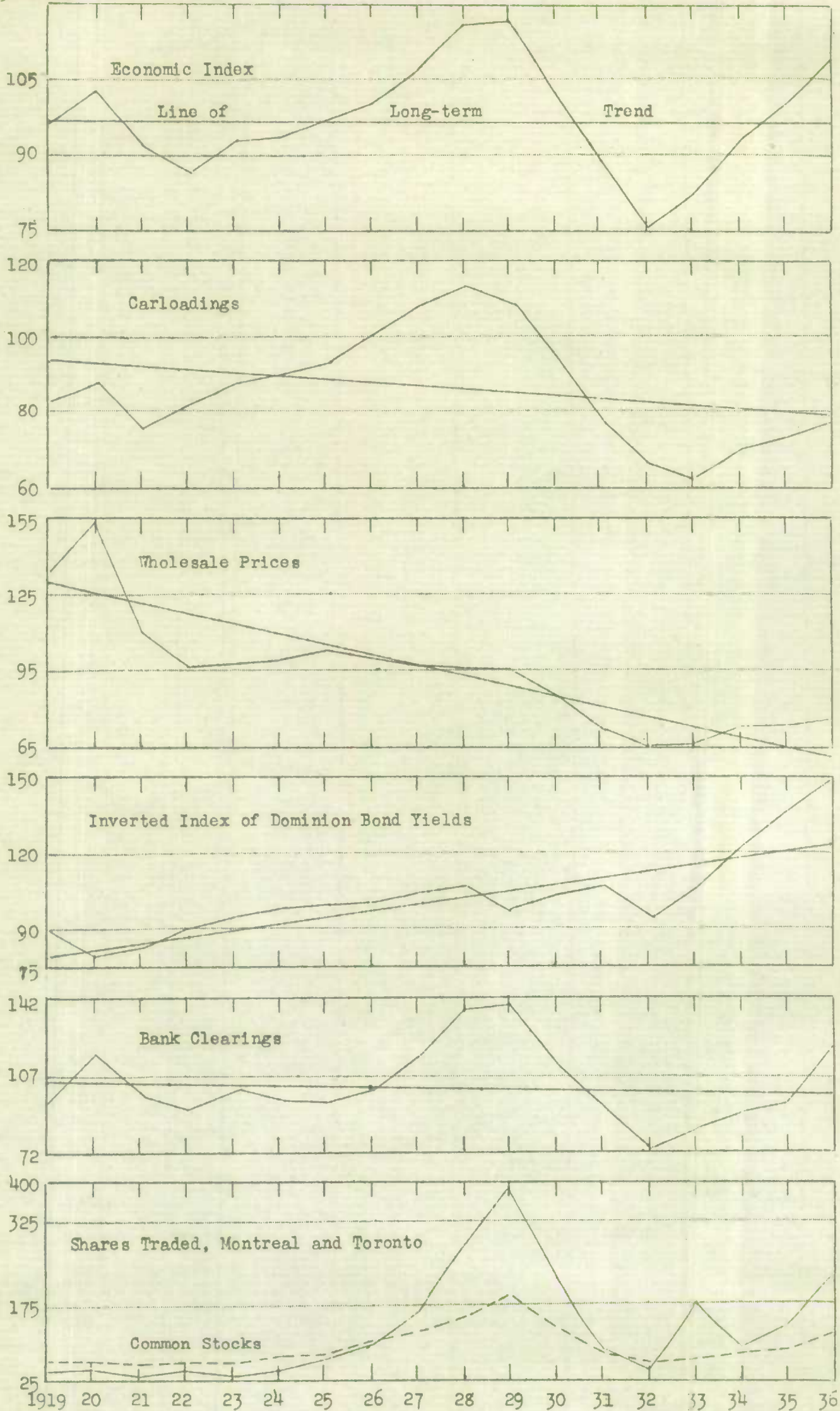
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Car Loadings

Car loadings for the week ended December 26 amounted to 36,142 cars, against 48,279 for the previous week and 30,246 a year ago. Miscellaneous freight again showed an increase over last year, being up 1,835 cars, merchandise 743, lumber 641, pulp and paper 599, pulpwood 580, ore 535, coal 501, other forest products 500 and live stock 310. Coke was the only commodity to show a decrease and was down 382 cars. Both divisions showed increases.

Index of Economic Conditions and the Six Components by years, 1919-1936.

1926=100



Canadian Mining Production Breaks Record - Gold  
Production Largest on Record - Nickel Higher than  
ever before - Lead Exceeds All Previous Years

Increases in the output of many mineral products and improved prices for several metals resulted in the establishment of 1936 as the record year in the mineral production of Canada, according to a report issued today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The output of all products of Canadian mines and quarries, including metals, fuels, non-metals other than fuels and structural materials, was valued at \$360,540,000, or an average of nearly one million dollars a day for every day in the year, and represented an increase of over 15 per cent over 1935, the previous peak.

Canadian gold production of 3,720,505 fine ounces at \$130,329,000 represented 51 per cent of the total value of all metals produced, and was a gain of 13 per cent in value. Every gold producing province recorded an increase. The total production was a Canadian record.

A record nickel production totalled 167,713,000 lb. valued at \$43,471,000, an increase of 21 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value. During the year a quantity of nickel-copper ore was shipped by the British Columbia Nickel Mines Ltd. to Japan.

Copper production at 414,137,000 lb. was some five million pounds less than in 1935 but the value rose to \$38,665,000 from \$32,312,000. Ontario copper mines showed an increase but the output of Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia was less. The Granby mine in the latter province is to reopen next year and this should mean a gain from that province in 1937.

Lead production constituted a record at 377,965,000 lb., and was a nine p.c. increase over 1935. The chief source is the famous Sullivan Mine in British Columbia.

Zinc production was 326,916,000 lb. valued at \$10,765,000 as against 320,650,000 at \$9,937,000 in 1935, an increase of two per cent in quantity and eight per cent in value.

Silver production reached 18,089,000 fine ounces, an increase of nine per cent. British Columbia mines account for 52 per cent of the total. Platinum metals output at \$7,741,000 was an all-time high.

The Canadian coal output at 15,052,000 tons marked an increase of eight per cent over 1935. It was the highest since 1929. All provinces had an increased production. Imports of coal into Canada during the first eleven months of 1936 totalled 12,637,744 tons or 3.5 per cent above the tonnage imported a year ago. Anthracite receipts from the United States during the period January to November inclusive, declined 0.7 per cent to 1,521,831 tons; from Great Britain, 9.1 per cent to 1,299,492 tons, and from Belgium 31.8 per cent to 38,293 tons; on the other hand, importations from Germany advanced 56.8 per cent to 313,203 tons and from French Indo-China, 125 per cent to 122,572 tons. In addition to these tonnages, 16,231 tons of anthracite were received from the Netherlands. The United States supplied Canada with 9,170,734 tons of bituminous, or 7 per cent above the tonnage supplied during the eleven months ending November, 1935. Receipts of bituminous coal from Great Britain were 60.5 per cent lower at 144,537 tons.

Asbestos is the most important non-metallic mineral other than coal from point of value, produced in Canada. Production totalled 307,596 tons valued at \$10,131,000 and marked an increase of 46 per cent in quantity and 44 per cent in value over 1935. This is a record output, even surpassing the previous high of 306,055 tons established in 1929. Production comes entirely from the province of Quebec.

Salt production, including salt in brine used for chemical purposes, totalled 384,149 tons, a new peak, and greater than that of 1935 by 7 per cent. Salt is produced in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba.

Gypsum production totalled 788,287 tons, an increase of 46 per cent over 1935. Nova Scotia's output totalled 684,476 tons; New Brunswick, 38,271 tons; Ontario, 40,055 tons; Manitoba, 11,712 tons, and British Columbia, 13,773 tons.

The output of natural gas totalled 25,805,600 thousand cubic feet valued at \$9,808,000, an increase of 3 per cent in quantity and 5 per cent in value. Crude petroleum totalled 1,494,981 barrels worth \$3,608,000, an increase of 3.3 per cent over 1935.

Mineral Waters

Shipments of natural mineral waters from Canadian springs totalled 146,516 imperial gallons valued at \$16,590 in 1935 against 97,440 worth \$17,738 in 1934. Production in both years originated in Ontario and Quebec.

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Changes in the Value of Retail Sales

Average daily retail sales for November were 5.7 per cent greater than for the same month last year, while sales for the eleven months ending November advanced 4.6 per cent compared with the same period of 1935. The general index of retail sales, after adjustment, on the 1930 base equals 100 was 76.6 for November compared with 72.5 in the same month last year. All groups registered gains in the eleven months ending November compared with the same period of last year, resulting in an index of 73.4 compared with 70.2.

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Bank Debits to Individual Accounts

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits showed a gain of 13.7 per cent in the first eleven months of 1936 over the same period of the preceding year, amounting to \$32,524,014,857 compared with \$28,613,762,690. Twenty-eight of the thirty-two clearing centres participated in the increase. British Columbia showed the greatest percentage increase of any of the five economic areas, the gain in Vancouver and Victoria exceeding 24 p.c. Owing to the marked increase in Montreal, the Province of Quebec also showed a pronounced advance, the aggregate for the three centres of the Province recording a gain of 21 p.c. Bank debits in November were \$3,302,561,645 against \$3,021,511,117 a year ago and \$3,328,225,661 in October.

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Electric Refrigerators

Production of electric refrigerators in Canada totalled 27,067 units valued at \$3,444,550 at factory selling prices compared with 30,257 at \$3,933,022 in 1934 and 16,649 at \$2,201,721 in 1933. The 1935 figures include 22,452 complete domestic refrigerators, 2,208 complete commercial machines, and 2,407 complete condensing units. Imports of electric refrigerators amounted to 2,504 units valued at \$184,414 in 1935 compared with 1,760 at \$135,220 in 1934.

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Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages

Births registered in 66 cities and towns of Canada having 10,000 population and over numbered 5,929 in November, deaths 4,103 and marriages 3,058, compared with 6,150 births, 5,816 deaths and 3,188 marriages in November, 1935, showing decreases of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and 4 per cent in births and marriages, respectively, and an increase of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in deaths.

Births registered during the eleven months, January-November, of this year totalled 73,308, deaths 47,039 and marriages 34,109, as against 73,611 births, 43,778 deaths and 32,299 marriages during the same eleven months last year. This comparison shows a decrease of one-half per cent in births and increases of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in deaths and marriages respectively.

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Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries

Factory sales of electric storage batteries in Canada during July, August and September were valued at \$758,659 compared with \$853,824 in the previous quarter and \$770,518 in the same period last year. Sales for the quarter under review included 131,945 batteries for the starting and ignition of internal combustion engines, 617 batteries for motorcycle starting, 5,898 cells for farm lighting plants, 1,143 cells for railway service.

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## Canada's Trade in the First Eleven Months of 1936

Canada's total trade during the first eleven months of 1936 amounted to \$1,511,000,000 which was the highest since 1930 when the total during the same period was \$1,786,000,000. It was an increase of \$240,000,000 over 1935. The peak year was 1928 at \$2,375,000,000.

Imports in the eleven months of 1936 amounted to \$582,000,000 the highest since 1931 when the total was \$588,000,000. Exports have made a speedier recovery with \$929,000,000 which is the highest since 1929, the total in that year being \$1,120,000,000. In 1935 imports were \$512,000,000 and exports \$759,000,000.

Trade with the United Kingdom during the first eleven months of 1936 aggregated \$477,798,000 which was the highest since 1928, the total in that year being \$578,164,000. A year ago it was \$390,452,000. Imports at \$114,465,000 were highest since 1930 at \$150,762,000 and exports at \$363,333,000 have only been exceeded once in the last nine years. That was in 1928, the total then being \$403,795,000. A year ago the imports were \$109,464,000 and the exports \$280,988,000.

The November trade with the United Kingdom rose to \$63,219,000 from \$54,315,000 a year ago. Imports at \$12,488,000 were down \$423,000 but exports at \$50,731,000 were up \$9,427,000.

Canada's total trade with the United States during the first eleven months of 1936 aggregated \$714,063,000 and was the highest since 1930 at \$1,000,217,000. Imports were \$337,230,000 and exports \$376,825,000. Imports were highest since 1931 at \$369,522,000 and exports since 1929 at \$508,784,000. A year ago imports amounted to \$289,982,000 and exports \$332,075,000.

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### November Imports

Canada's imports in November showed an increase of \$10,211,383 over the corresponding month last year. The total was \$66,169,416 compared with \$55,958,033. Imports from Empire countries were worth \$19,863,416, a decrease of \$226,912 or slightly more than one per cent. Those from Foreign countries at \$46,306,060 were \$10,436,295 or 29.1 per cent higher, due largely to increased imports from the United States, which rose \$7,742,794 to \$35,397,846, or 28 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom fell 3.3 per cent to \$12,488,386. Large increases were shown in imports from Argentina, Australia, Brazil, New Zealand and Japan, while marked declines were noted in imports from Netherlands, Spain, China and British South Africa.

Leading countries follow with 1935 figures in brackets: Argentina \$3,849,641 (\$523,919), Belgium \$791,670 (\$627,405), Straits Settlements \$1,653,510 (\$1,267,233), Southern Rhodesia \$384,439 (nil), Ceylon \$559,723 (\$390,928), Australia \$851,701 (\$585,796), New Zealand \$337,345 (\$167,915), Japan \$399,644 (\$256,028), Germany \$1,134,500 (\$1,179,788), British Guiana \$809,236 (\$724,321), Brazil \$133,170 (\$64,639), Czechoslovakia \$216,990 (\$186,308), Netherlands \$378,117 (\$625,015), Colombia \$476,036 (\$625,204), Barbados \$394,120 (\$574,006).

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### Coal Production in November

Coal production in Canada during November amounted to 1,464,540 tons, compared with 1,761,711 in October and 1,622,322 in November last year. The five-year average for the month was 1,390,787 tons. The November output included 982,341 tons of bituminous, 67,209 of sub-bituminous and 414,990 tons of lignite. Production of coal during the eleven months ending November amounted to 13,659,328 tons against 12,694,696 a year ago. Production during November follows, by provinces, with 1935 figures in brackets: Nova Scotia 619,786 (504,099) tons, Alberta 566,895 (804,653), Saskatchewan 122,760 (153,369), British Columbia 120,610 (132,210), New Brunswick 33,937 (27,240). Imports of coal advanced to 1,598,094 tons in November, coming from the following countries: United States 1,403,779 tons, Great Britain 120,677, Germany 48,524, French-Indo China 9,174, Netherlands 8,951, Belgium 7,890, Norway 65.

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### Production of Peat

Peat produced for fuel in Canada during 1935 totalled 1,340 tons valued at \$5,761 compared with 1,878 tons at \$7,343 in 1934. Commercial production in 1935 was credited entirely to Ontario. In addition to the output recorded above, moss litter and moss insulative material were produced at five bogs located in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

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### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending December 18 amounted to 2,099,902 bushels compared with 1,304,451 in the previous week and 2,738,574 a year ago. Receipts during the twenty weeks ending December 18 were 134,815,594 bushels against 178,521,792 in the same period of last year.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week of December 24 amounted to 2,645,562 bushels against 2,919,318 a year ago, while imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption or milling in bond for re-export totalled 339,000 and 281,000 bushels, respectively. Total clearances from August 1 to December 24 were 82,041,169 bushels against 56,059,050 a year ago, and United States imports were 25,935,770 bushels and 24,041,220 bushels, respectively.

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending December 24 showed a decrease of 590,691 bushels compared with the previous week and 147,169,310 compared with the same week in 1935. The amount in store, including 4,263,763 bushels in rail transit was reported as 115,076,284 bushels compared with the revised figure of 115,666,975 for the previous week and 262,245,594 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 28,187,544 bushels compared with 27,402,420 a week ago and 35,312,733 in 1935.

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### Crude Petroleum

Imports of crude petroleum in November totalled 146,192,000 gallons valued at \$4,604,000. The amount from the United States was 109,166,000 gallons at \$3,646,000, Colombia 15,182,000 at \$412,000, Peru 11,489,000 at \$377,000, Venezuela 10,355,000 at \$168,000.

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### Vegetable Oils in November

Imports of vegetable oils in November were valued at slightly more than \$1,388,000, a gain of approximately \$81,000 over the same month last year. The leading items were: 1,018,052 gallons of cocoanut oil at \$472,656, 6,640,322 pounds of palm and palm kernel oil at \$274,702, cotton seed oil valued at \$102,682, 28,676 cwt. of peanut oil valued at \$170,866. The chief country of supply was the United Kingdom with a value of \$463,037, followed by Ceylon at \$318,485, the United States \$272,991, Straits Settlements \$186,070, and Netherlands \$41,151. Exports of vegetable oils were valued at \$21,270 against \$36,732, going almost entirely to the United States.

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### Asbestos Trade

Exports of Canadian asbestos amounted to 16,373 tons valued at \$845,245 in November compared with 10,299 at \$576,974 a year ago. In addition, asbestos sand and waste amounted to 16,698 tons at \$275,151 against 11,207 at \$179,127. Asbestos manufactures were valued at \$32,632 compared with \$20,885. The United States was the chief buyer, followed by Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom. Among the imports were brake and clutch lining worth \$15,527, asbestos packing at \$4,232 and other asbestos at \$47,096.

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### Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales

Financing of motor vehicle sales in Canada during the 11 months ending November recorded an improvement of 33 per cent in both the number of vehicles financed and the amount of financing as compared with the same period of 1935. There were 126,643 units financed to the extent of \$50,680,389 compared with 94,972 units at \$38,114,584 a year ago. Moderate gains in financing were shown in November over the same month last year. The number of vehicles financed was 6,881 at \$2,751,305, a gain of 18 per cent in number and 20 per cent in amount.

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### Leather Gloves and Mittens

Leather gloves and mittens were manufactured to the value of \$3,687,102 in 1935, an increase of one per cent over 1934 but 32 per cent over 1933. There were 539,111 dozen pairs made. Sheepskin was the chief kind of leather used, followed by cowhide, muleskin, kid, lambskin, horsehide, pigskin and deerskin. The industry is confined to the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, with Quebec by far the largest producer. The values by Provinces were: Quebec \$2,057,313, Ontario \$1,128,386, Manitoba and British Columbia \$501,403.



Reports Issued During the Week

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  3. December Employment Situation.
  4. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, November.
  5. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, November.
  6. Imports and Exports of Wire, November.
  7. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, November.
  8. Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, November.
  9. The Asbestos Trade, November.
  10. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
  11. Leather Gloves and Mittens, 1935.
  12. Steam Railways of Canada, 1935.
  13. The Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada, 1935.
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