

## Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. V - No. 10.

Ottawa, Saturday, March 6, 1937.

Price \$1.00 per year

The Economic Index was practically maintained from the 3rd week of February and showed a gain of 6.4 p.c. over the same week of last year

Owing to the decline in three of the six major factors, the economic index receded from 116 to 115.7 in the last week of February, the recession being limited to 0.2 p.c. Carloadings showed a decline after seasonal adjustment, capitalized bond yields and bank clearings having been at somewhat lower levels. The index of wholesale prices at 83.0 was maintained at the same level as in the preceding week. Common stock prices moved up  $3\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. and a marked gain was shown in speculative trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges.

Five of the six major factors recorded gains over the last week of February 1936, the result being that the economic index was 115.7 in the week under review against 108.7 in the same week of last year. The gain in this comparison was 6.4 p.c. The main influence in raising the economic index was the gain in wholesale and common stock prices. Minor advances were also shown in capitalized bond yields and bank clearings. The gain in carloadings was 8 p.c. representing a considerably higher level for the railway freight movement. The decline in speculative activity was 13 p.c.

The railway freight movement was well maintained during the first six weeks of the year at a relatively high level. After seasonal adjustment, however, decline in trend has been shown since the first week of January. The drop in the index was continued in the week under review, the recession having been from 81.6 to 80.3. The mild weather in the eastern division facilitated a heavy movement of commodities. Total loadings in the week of February 20, were 46,708 against 46,370 in the preceding week. The movement of coal showed a considerable drop from the preceding week, the recessions in coke and pulp and paper being of a minor character. The remaining commodity groups of the official classification recorded gains. An increase of 46,500 cars was shown for the first six weeks of the year over the same period of 1936. Nine of the eleven commodity groups recorded gains in this comparison, exceptions being coke and grain.

The decline in grain prices was offset by advances in other lines, the index remaining unchanged at 83 in the week of February 27. Each of the grains recorded recessions on the Winnipeg exchange, No. 1 Northern wheat declining from  $128\frac{1}{4}$  to  $125\frac{1}{8}$ . The decline in oats No. 2 C.W. was from  $55\frac{1}{8}$  to  $54\frac{1}{2}$ . Live stock prices on the Toronto stockyards showed advance, medium steers being up from 5.60 to 5.69, and bacon hogs from 8.17 to 8.39.

Metal prices were particularly strong on the New York metal market. Electrolytic copper advanced from 14 cents to 15 cents, and export prices ranged between 15 and 16 cents. The advance in lead was from 6.53 to 7.03, while zinc was maintained at the increased price of 6.80. A further increase was shown in tin, while silver has shown no change since the middle of January. The Canadian index of non-ferrous metals moved from 89.0 to 93.1 as antimony, copper, lead, tin and zinc continued to rise. The copper index showed a gain of 7.4 points in the week and has risen more than 60 p.c. in the past year, now resting at 105.9 as compared with 65.5 for the week ending February 28, 1936. Advances in lead and zinc have been proportionate, lead, mounting from 56.9 to 92.3 and zinc from 51.6 to 80.5. The increase in the index of wholesale prices over the same week of 1936 was  $14\frac{1}{2}$  p.c.

The marked decline in capitalized bond yields in evidence since the first of the year showed signs of abatement in the week under review. The market was apparently influenced to some extent by weakness in London. The  $4\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. 1947-57 Dominion Government bond was  $108\frac{1}{4}$  on February 25 against  $109\frac{1}{8}$  on the 18th. The bid quotation for the 3 p.c. 1950-55 bond, receded from  $97\frac{3}{8}$  to  $96\frac{5}{8}$ . The average yield of the issues used in this index was 3.33 as compared with 3.31 for the preceding week. Capitalized bond yields were still 1.6 p.c. higher than in the same week of 1936, the index being practically at the same level as in the latter part of March last year.

The striking feature of the week was the advance in common stock prices. The index moved up from 141.4 to 146.3 to a new high point since 1930. The gain over the preceding week and over the same week of last year was 3.5 p.c. and 19.4 p.c., respectively. At this time last year, common stocks reached a temporary maximum, a declining trend having subsequently been shown for several months. Each of the groups in the official classification, except oils and beverages, were at a considerably higher position than in the same week of last year. Although four of the nine groups in the industrial section recorded declines from the preceding week the index of 68 industrials moved up  $4\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. The gain in the index of 15 power and traction stocks

was from 98.1 to 99.9. The increase in the index of three base metal stocks was about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  p.c., while a decline of one point was shown in the index of 21 gold stocks.

The seasonally adjusted index of bank clearings receded from 119.8 to 115.7, the decline from the preceding week having been 3.4 p.c. Trading on the stock exchanges, however, was more active by about 18 p.c.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components  
1926=100

Week Ended	Car load-ings <sup>1</sup>	Whole-sale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clear-ings <sup>3</sup>	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index <sup>4</sup>
Feb. 29, 1936	74.3	72.5	141.4	110.3	122.5	478.0	108.7
Feb. 20, 1937	81.6	83.0	144.1	119.8	141.4	351.8	116.0
Feb. 27, 1937	80.3	83.0	143.7	115.7	146.3	415.0	115.7

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. 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.

#### Production and Prices of Base Metals

The recent advance in base metal prices has greatly enhanced the prospects of the Canadian mining industry. The price of copper at 12.97 cents per pound in January showed a gain of nearly 40 p.c. over the 9.28 cents, the average for the same month of the preceding year. The gain in the price of lead was from 4.362 cents per pound to 6.670 in the same comparison, or nearly 53 p.c. An increase from 4.22 cents to 5.26, amounting to 24.6 p.c., was shown in zinc. The price index of non-ferrous metals on the base of 1926 advanced 20.6 p.c. in the 12 months, the standing having been 82.4 against 68.3.

Production in 1936 of nickel, lead and zinc showed gains of 21 p.c., 11.5 p.c. and 2 p.c., respectively. Production of copper in 1936 was nearly maintained at the high level of the preceding year. Exports showed considerable gains over January, 1936, especially in copper and lead. The increase in the outward movement of these metals was 41.6 p.c. and 18.4 p.c. respectively. The increase in nickel and zinc was also appreciable.

In the meantime stocks of metals, owing to marked revival of demand for industrial and rearmament purposes, have shown drastic decline. World stocks of copper estimated at 353,298 tons in December last, recorded a decline of 27 p.c. from the end of 1935. The decline in United States stocks of lead and zinc amounted to 22 p.c. and 46.6 p.c. respectively, producers' stocks of spelter being reduced to a very low level.

During the 12 months ended January, the index of the common stocks of International Nickel and Smelters advanced nearly 42 p.c., while the index of three base metals, Falconbridge, Hudson Bay and Noranda rose 53.4 p.c.

Internationally Canada now holds first position as producer of nickel and asbestos, second in zinc, third in gold and copper and fourth in lead. (See also page three)

#### Canada's Tourist Trade in 1936

A preliminary estimate of Canada's tourist trade in 1936 places the total expenditure of tourists from outside of Canada at approximately \$257,000,000 and the total expenditures of Canadian tourists in other countries at about \$95,000,000. The corresponding estimates for 1935 were \$214,000,000 and \$87,000,000, respectively. Thus, the favourable balance accruing to Canada on tourist trade account may be placed in the neighbourhood of \$162,000,000, an increase of \$35,000,000 over 1935.

Recent Data regarding Base Metals  
with percentage changes

	Period	1935	1936	Percent. change
<b>Production</b>				
Copper	lb. year	436,998,000	414,137,000	- 1.2
Nickel	lb. year	138,516,000	167,713,000	+ 21.1
Lead	lb. year	339,105,079	377,965,000	+ 11.5
Zinc	lb. year	320,649,859	326,916,000	+ 2.0
<b>Stocks</b>				
Copper	tons Dec.	485,328	353,298	- 27.0
Lead	tons Dec.	222,306	172,423	- 22.0
Zinc	tons Dec.	83,758	44,756	- 46.6
<b>Exports</b>				
Copper	lb. Jan.	19,181,900	27,178,700	+ 41.6
Nickel	lb. Jan.	14,111,100	14,994,400	+ 6.3
Lead	lb. Jan.	29,317,400	34,698,800	+ 18.4
Zinc	lb. Jan.	18,452,400	19,280,300	+ 4.5
<b>Prices</b>				
Copper	cents per lb. Jan.	9.279	12.970	+ 39.8
Nickel	cents per lb. Jan.	35.000	35.000	-
Lead	cents per lb. Jan.	4.362	6.670	+ 52.9
Zinc	cents per lb. Jan.	4.221	5.260	+ 24.6
Commodity Prices of Non-ferrous metals, 1926=100	Jan.	68.3	82.4	+ 20.6
<b>Common Stock Prices</b> 1926=100				
Industrial Mines (2)	Jan.	387.2	549.3	+ 41.9
Base metals (5)	Jan.	214.8	329.6	+ 53.4

February Employment Situation

Employment at Feb. 1, 1937, showed a slight advance, according to data tabulated from 9,996 firms whose payrolls aggregated 987,719 persons, compared with 985,644 in the preceding month. This increase of 2,075 workers since Jan. 1 was smaller than the average gain indicated at Feb. 1 in preceding years of the record, which commences with 1921, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decrease of slightly over one point, from 111.1 at Jan. 1 to 109.9 at the beginning of February. However, this seasonally adjusted index was higher than in any month of 1936, and with the exception of Jan. 1, 1937, was also higher than at any earlier date since the autumn of 1930.

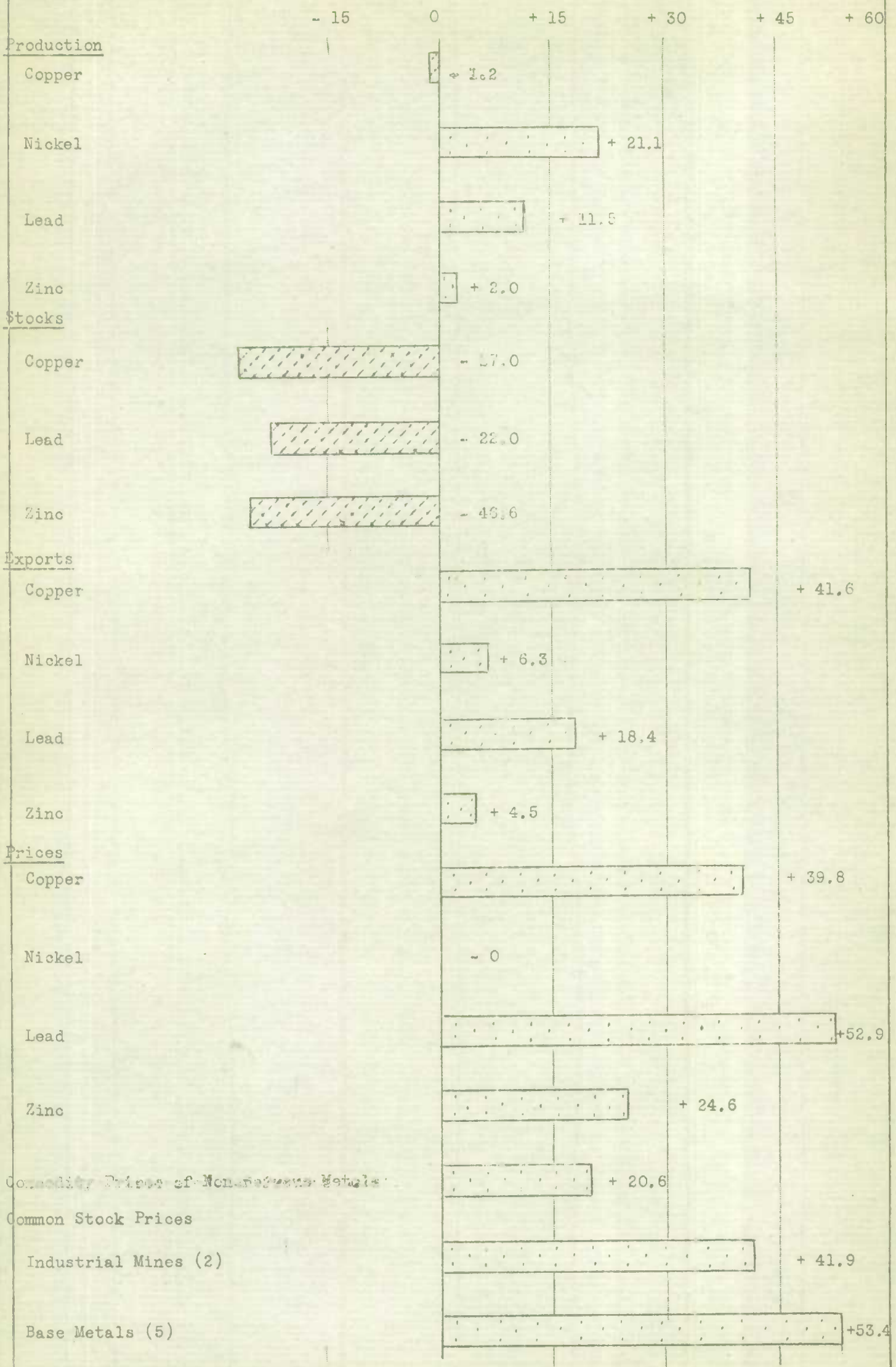
The most pronounced recovery at the date under review was that of a seasonal character in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of 14,550 workers, or 2.8 p.c. as compared with Jan. 1, 1937. Within the group of factory employment, the iron and steel, textile and leather industries showed the greatest gains. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, metallic ore mining and railway construction and maintenance also recorded heightened activity; the increased employment in the last-named was chiefly caused by snow-clearing operations. Declines were indicated, on the whole, in the remaining groups. Communications, transportation, building and highway construction, services and trade reported reductions in personnel, which in many cases, were of a seasonal character.

A brief review of the situation as at Feb. 1, 1936, shows that the 9,394 firms from whom statistics had been received had reported an aggregate payroll of 927,006, as compared with 933,294 in the preceding month. The index then was 5.7 points lower than at Feb. 1, 1937, when it stood at 104.1.

Gold Production

The production of gold in Canada during the calendar year 1936 amounted to 3,730,006 ounces compared with 3,284,890 in 1935. Ontario operators reported an output of 2,367,117 ounces during the year compared with 2,220,336. The Ontario output was made up of 1,016,257 ounces from the Porcupine camp, 962,338 from the Kirkland Lake field and 388,522 from other sources. Last year the Porcupine camp produced 968,546 ounces, Kirkland Lake field 948,044 and other sources 303,746 ounces. Quebec's production totalled 669,243 compared with 470,552, British Columbia 442,464 against 391,633, Manitoba and Saskatchewan 189,059 against 156,936, Yukon and Northwest Territories 50,294 compared with 35,907 and Nova Scotia 11,730 against 9,376. Jewellery and scrap receipts at the Royal Canadian Mint contained 30,364 ounces of gold as against 44,932 a year ago.

RECENT DATA REGARDING BASE METALS



See table for periods of comparison.

### January Imports of Paper

The January imports of paper were valued at \$592,938 as compared with \$457,370 in the same month last year, of which \$436,806 came from the United States and \$95,574 from the United Kingdom. Wood pulp imports amounted to 29,577 cwt. worth \$48,156 from the United States against 34,050 at \$54,639. There was also a small import of 150 cords of pulpwood at \$948 from the United States.

### Vegetable Oils

Vegetable oils were imported to the value of \$703,633 in January as against \$524,370 in the same month last year. The amount from the United States was worth \$219,529, from the United Kingdom \$189,295, China \$131,479, Straits Settlements \$41,490, Nigeria \$35,767 and Ceylon \$34,237. Peanut oil imports were the largest in point of value, at \$216,922, followed by palm and palm kernel oil at \$94,201, coconut oil \$78,884, essential oil n.o.p. \$73,648, cotton seed oil \$45,869 and olive oil \$17,834. Exports of vegetable oils amounted to \$24,546 against \$31,317, all to the United States.

### Fertilizers in January

Fertilizer imports in January amounted to 285,756 cwt. valued at \$177,149 compared with 247,787 cwt. at \$191,245 a year ago, an increase in quantity but a decrease in value. The Netherlands was the chief source of supply at \$95,004, followed by the United States with \$72,370. The chief item was acid phosphate of lime, amounting to 230,921 cwt. at \$95,693. The import of articles entering into the cost of the manufacture of fertilizers amounted to \$110,725 against \$109,858, mainly from the United States. Total exports were 361,721 cwt. worth \$442,998 against 587,522 at \$654,935, of which 286,520 cwt. at \$347,565 went to the United States. Cyanamid was the leading export, totalling 271,035 cwt. at \$310,970.

### Imports and Exports of Fruit

Canada's import of fresh fruit advanced to \$906,384 in January from \$825,618 a year ago, while the import of canned and preserved fruits fell to \$65,611 from \$85,450. The United States was the leading country of origin in the case of fresh fruit with a value of \$798,941, while the Straits Settlements was the leading source of canned fruits at \$25,938.

The chief imports of fresh fruit were as follows: oranges, mandarines and tangerines \$559,852, grapefruit \$103,231, lemons \$100,331, bananas \$64,552, grapes \$51,618, pears \$7,942, cranberries \$4,776 and pineapples \$2,698; canned and preserved fruits: pineapples \$30,104, olives in brine \$15,119, jellies, jams, etc. \$4,183.

Domestic exports of fresh fruit amounted to \$997,298 compared with \$1,099,928, of which \$708,134 went to the United Kingdom, \$167,223 to Germany and \$44,790 to the Netherlands. The export of canned and preserved fruits increased substantially to \$140,037 from \$47,379. Fresh apples were the large item in the export of fresh fruits, amounting to \$997,186, while canned apples were worth \$99,866, canned pears \$17,801.

### Imports and Exports of Vegetables

The January import of fresh vegetables amounted in value to \$375,219 as against \$303,893 a year ago, of which \$307,091 came from the United States. Canned vegetables were worth \$15,345 against \$10,467 and pickles and sauces \$29,176 compared with \$21,921, coming largely from the United Kingdom. Fresh lettuce was worth \$70,577, tomatoes \$57,773, celery \$42,247, cabbage \$23,247, carrots \$23,365, onions \$14,772, sweet potatoes \$20,487, spinach \$19,116, green beans \$27,724 and cauliflower \$16,420.

Domestic exports of fresh vegetables were worth \$169,307 against \$208,874, while canned vegetables amounted to \$43,148 against \$20,042 and pickles, sauces and catsups \$138,731 against \$9,738. The United Kingdom took most of the latter.

### Crude Petroleum

Crude petroleum imports in January aggregated 54,639,651 gallons, of which 48,403,023 came from the United States and 6,236,628 from Peru.

### Bank Debits to Individual Accounts

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits amounted to \$3,227,354,600 in January compared with \$2,992,068,239 a year ago, an increase of nearly eight per cent. In the previous month the total was \$3,404,591,886. Totals by areas follow for January, with those for last year in brackets: Maritime Provinces \$66,399,069 (\$50,359,203), Quebec \$1,032,198,719 (\$829,035,928), Ontario \$1,575,933,776 (\$1,312,379,677), Prairie Provinces \$375,028,926 (\$634,966,171), British Columbia \$177,794,110 (\$195,695,872).

### Changes in the Value of Wholesale Trade

The dollar value of wholesale trade in Canada showed the substantial increase of 13 per cent in January over the same month of 1936, according to reports secured from almost 200 wholesale houses operating in nine different lines of trade. Increases were shown in all divisions. The Maritimes and British Columbia showed the largest gains with 21.2 per cent and 19.3 per cent, respectively. Quebec followed with an increase of 14.3 per cent, Ontario 12.2, and the Prairie Provinces 9.3. Last month, the Maritimes had the second largest increase with a gain of 19.5 per cent, while British Columbia led with 26.3 per cent.

### Changes in the Value of Retail Sales

The dollar value of retail sales for January receded seasonally from the exceptionally high level reached during December but was still 8.6 per cent greater than the amount reported for January, 1936. The general index (unadjusted), on the basis of the average monthly sales for 1930 equals 100, stood at 64.2 for January, compared with 59.1 for January, 1936, 57.8 two years ago and 57.7 in 1934. When adjusted for differences in number of business days and for normal seasonal variations, the general index stood at 75.5 compared with 81.9 in December and 76.5 for November.

### Raw Sugar Imports

Canada's import of raw sugar amounted to 25,514,500 pounds valued at \$436,975 in January compared with 28,762,200 at \$486,038 a year ago. The import was entirely from British Empire countries as follows: British Guiana 14,830,400 lb., Fiji 7,545,000, Australia 2,093,000, Jamaica 1,012,500 and Barbados 33,600.

### Telephone Statistics

The number of telephones in Canada increased from 1,197,029 (revised) in 1934 to 1,208,815 in 1935. This is the second year to show an improvement since the low point was reached in 1933. Capital, revenues, expenses and net revenue, however, all showed decreases from 1934. The number of conversations as estimated from counts made on representative days by the large systems also showed a small reduction from 2,304,259,566 in 1934 to 2,303,087,504 in 1935 although long distance conversations increased. Only four countries, the United States, France, Germany and the United Kingdom, have a greater number of telephones installed and in respect to population, the United States has a greater density.

### Pneumatic Tire Casings

That remarkable export of pneumatic tire casings continues to grow. It amounted to \$574,783 in January as against \$463,698 a year ago. These went to no fewer than 71 countries or groups of countries. The larger consignments went to the following: New Zealand \$84,815, British South Africa \$50,838, Brazil \$48,161, Venezuela \$42,894, Sweden \$40,422, Palestine \$34,327, Colombia \$29,959, Gold Coast \$22,199, Straits Settlements \$17,987, Jamaica \$17,760, France \$15,661, Portugal \$12,991. None went to Spain of Spanish Africa.

### Imports of Alumina in January

Alumina, including bauxite, imported via the United States in January amounted to 73,917 cwt. valued at \$144,875. In December the import was 260,663 cwt. at \$149,230 and in January 1936 it was 142,514 cwt. at \$153,114. Amongst other aluminium imported was 1,040 cwt. of sheets, strips and plates from the United Kingdom at \$30,518.

### Hides and Skins

There was a considerable increase in the imports of hides and skins in January at \$546,050 compared with \$429,997 a year ago. Some of the outstanding items were as follows: cattle hides from Argentina \$243,526, from the United States \$74,066 and from Australia \$28,210; calf skins from New Zealand \$48,510; sheep skins from the United States \$62,772 and from New Zealand \$45,159. Exports amounted to \$447,865 compared with \$401,160, the chief purchaser being the United States at \$369,212.

---

### Imports of Tin

The January Imports of tin amounted to 5,572 cwt. valued at \$275,780. The amount from the Straits Settlements was 3,360 cwt. and from the United Kingdom 2,212. A year ago the import was 4,261 cwt. at \$201,882.

---

### Raw Rubber Imports

Raw rubber imports in January amounted to 3,656,423 pounds, or somewhat less than a year ago, 2,802,630 pounds coming direct from the Straits Settlements, 333,220 from Ceylon and 520,573 via the United States. There were 2,021 pounds of raw gutta percha from the Dutch East Indies.

---

### Green Coffee

The import of green coffee in January was 3,296,801 pounds compared with 4,126,948 a year ago. The leading countries of origin were: British East Africa 1,106,347 pounds, Jamaica 562,531, Colombia 549,160, Brazil 427,036, Trinidad 148,500.

---

### Tea Imports

January imports of tea aggregated 3,366,419 pounds, a substantial increase. Of the black teas, there were 1,967,099 from India, 993,574 from Ceylon, 31,789 from China, 147,480 from Japan and 12,781 from the Dutch East Indies. Of the green teas, 5,035 pounds came from China, 172,040 from Japan and 300 via the United States.

---

### Bullion

The export of gold bullion in January was valued at \$5,091,069, which was less than half that of a year ago. All of it went to the United States. The silver bullion export was \$429,151, coming mainly from the United Kingdom. Silver bullion imported at \$56,026 was mainly from the United States.

---

### Exports of Nickel

Nickel exports in January were as follows: matte or speiss, United Kingdom \$570,240, Norway \$204,696, United States \$182,050, France \$1,026; fine nickel, United States \$1,816,341, Japan \$414,432, United Kingdom \$241,736, France \$50,413, Germany \$26,608, China \$18,180, Chile \$6,332, Australia \$1,048; Nickel oxide, United States \$117,244, United Kingdom \$2,802, Germany \$2,555.

---

### Platinum

The platinum export in January was valued at \$938,313, of which \$926,940 went to the United Kingdom and \$11,373 to Norway. A year ago the export was \$685,075.

---

### Asbestos

The export of asbestos in January amounted to \$435,658 compared with \$503,397 a year ago, asbestos sand and waste \$200,102 (\$100,308), asbestos manufactures \$28,379 (\$10,835), imports of asbestos brake and clutch lining \$36,170 (\$23,919), asbestos packing \$3,206 (\$4,192), other asbestos \$41,718 (\$22,346).

---

### Population of the Prairie Provinces

Final figures of population for the census of the Prairie Provinces taken on June 1, 1936, show the following, with the 1931 figures in brackets: Manitoba 711,216 (700,139), Saskatchewan 930,893 (921,785), Alberta 772,782 (731,605). Alberta has thus made the largest increase in the five years prior to 1936 with 41,177, Manitoba 11,077 and Saskatchewan 9,108.

Males in Alberta numbered 417,854, an increase of 17,755 and females 354,828, an increase of 23,422. Males in Manitoba at 368,580 increased by 515 and females at 342,636 by 10,562. Males in Saskatchewan at 498,276 showed a decrease of 1,659 but females at 433,517 increased by 10,767.

---

### Commercial Failures

There were 1,096 commercial failures in Canada during the first 11 months of 1936, the lowest in the records which date from 1921, comparing with 1,202 in the same period of 1935, 1,408 in 1934 and 1,885 in 1933. Liabilities showed a corresponding decline amounting to \$13,974,026 compared with \$16,335,690 in 1935, \$22,060,739 in 1934 and \$30,609,086 in 1933. The total number of failures in trade was 494 compared with 546, in manufacturing 168 against 165, in agriculture 117 compared with 151 and in services 170 against 173. In comparison with 1935, all provinces with the exceptions of Nova Scotia and British Columbia recorded decreased failures in business.

---

### New Motor Vehicle Sales in January

The marked advance in new motor vehicle sales recorded in December, 1936, was continued in the first month of the current year when 10,199 vehicles sold for \$10,486,413. These figures reflect increases of no less than 82 per cent in number and 83 per cent in value over the 5,616 cars, trucks and buses which sold for \$5,726,696 in January, 1936. Of the total number of units sold in January, 1937, 84 per cent were passenger cars and 16 per cent were commercial vehicles. There were 1,410 cars imported from the United States and 113 from the United Kingdom during the month.

---

### Meats in January

The exports of meats in January amounted to \$3,380,729 compared with \$2,184,948 last year. The amount to the United Kingdom was \$2,844,876, of which the value of bacon and ham was \$2,561,801. The imports of meats was \$36,750, the largest item being canned beef at \$16,150 from Argentina.

---

### Lumber

The export of planks and boards in January was valued at \$3,338,405 as against \$1,446,330 last year. The amount to the United Kingdom was \$1,795,296 and to the United States \$1,158,225. Douglas fir exports amounted to \$1,448,211, going to 24 countries, but mainly to the United Kingdom. Imports of lumber were valued at \$338,812, practically all from the United States, the largest item being oak at \$80,797.

---

### Farm Implements

Farm implements exported in January aggregated in value \$513,551 compared with \$416,168 last year. British South Africa, the United States, Great Britain and Argentina were heavy purchasers. Imports of farm implements and machinery totalled \$713,203, which more than doubled those of a year ago. The amount from the United States was \$659,949 and from the United Kingdom \$26,495.

---

### Bank Debits in 1936

Bank debits in 1936 at \$35,929,000,000 were 13.9 per cent higher than in 1935. This gain reflected revival in business and industrial operations and a higher level of commodity and speculative prices. The index of the physical volume of business was 8.4 per cent greater.

---



### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week of February 19 recorded an increase of 762,617 bushels over the previous week. The total was 1,233,521 bushels compared with 470,904 a week ago and 351,643 in the same week last year. Total marketings from August 1 to February 19 were 143,347,842 bushels compared with 185,395,438 in the same period of the previous crop year.

Overseas export clearances for the week of February 26 amounted to 1,867,419 bushels compared with 4,141,765 in the same week last year, while imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export were 400,000 bushels compared with 588,000. Total clearances from August 1 to February 26 were 100,316,469 bushels compared with 88,813,783 a year ago, while imports into the United States were 32,934,237 bushels compared with 30,977,464.

Canadian wheat in store on Feb. 26 amounted to 91,245,821 bushels compared with the revised figure of 92,401,742 the week before. The amount in transit by rail was 4,171,557. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 19,064,466 bushels compared with 20,161,466. A year ago the visible supply of wheat was 222,693,537 bushels with 23,123,430 in the United States.

### Reports Issued during the Week

1. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, January.
2. Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Fabric Glove and Mitten Industries, 1935.
3. Changes in the Value of Wholesale Trade, January.
4. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
5. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, January.
6. Imports and Exports of Pickles and Preserved Vegetables, January.
7. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, January.
8. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, January.
9. Imports and Exports of Soap, January.
10. Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, January.
11. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, January.
12. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, January.
13. Imports and Exports of Wire, January.
14. Imports and Exports of Toilet Preparations, January.
15. Sugar Report for the Period January 2 to January 30, 1937.
16. Changes in the Value of Retail Sales, January.
17. Telephone Statistics, 1935.
18. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, January.
19. The Footwear Trade of Canada, January.
20. Exports of Canadian Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, January.
21. Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, January.
22. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products, Refrigerators, January.
23. Imports of Animals, Living, January.
24. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, January.
25. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, January.
26. Imports of Rubber, January.
27. Imports of Coffee and Tea, January.
28. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, January.
29. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, January.
30. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, January.
31. Cold Storage Holdings of Butter, Cheese and Eggs.
32. Country General Stores Sales, January.
33. New Motor Vehicle Sales, January.
34. Car Loadings.
35. Commercial Failures, November.
36. Prairie Province Census Bulletin.
37. Bank Debits, 1936: Equation of Exchange.
38. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, January.
39. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, January.
40. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, January.
41. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, January.
42. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, January.
43. The Asbestos Trade of Canada, January.
44. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange.
45. Births, Deaths and Marriages, January.
46. The Fur Goods and Fur Dressings Industries, 1935.
47. Miscellaneous Statistics on Wholesale Trade, 1935.
48. February Employment Situation.
49. Canada's Tourist Trade, 1936.
50. Imports of Lumber, January.
51. Exports of Lumber, January.
52. Production of Gold, December.
53. Canadian Grain Statistics.
54. Milling in January.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010730095