

reported 33, Ontario 31, while 21 plants were located in other provinces. Among the products of the tanneries "upper leather" is of chief importance, the value of the items under this heading in 1935 amounting to \$10,365,000 or 51 per cent of the total product of the industry. Next in importance is sole leather of the various tan-nages—oak, chrome and hemlock—with a value in 1935 of \$5,721,000 or 28 per cent of the total. Other prominent items in that year were glove and coat leather \$1,407,000 and harness leather \$883,000.

The total cost value of the hides, skins and tanning materials used by Canadian tanneries in 1935 was \$12,991,000, an increase over the previous year of \$1,989,000 or 18 per cent. Cattle hides were used most largely, the total cost of this item being \$6,356,000. Next in importance were "calf and kip skins" with a total cost of \$2,764,000. Other kinds of hides and skins used include pickled sheep skins, sheep skins with wool on, goat skins and horse skins. The number of domestic hides and skins used is largely in excess of those of foreign origin, cattle hides showing 76 per cent of the total number as domestic and kip skins 61 per cent as domestic. More foreign than domestic are recorded for sheep skins while the goat skins are practically all of foreign origin. Very little bark is now used for tanning, the total value of items under this classification in 1935 amounting only to \$87,300. For tanning extracts the total cost value was \$1,167,500; oils and greases \$374,100; and chemicals and dyes \$779,700.

The total production of leather footwear in Canada for the first ten months of 1936 was 18,746,000 pairs as compared with 18,440,000 pairs in the same portion of 1935. For the twelve months ended with October, imports of hides and skins rose from \$3,559,000 in 1935 to \$5,052,000 in 1936; while on the same comparison imports of unmanufactured leather declined from \$2,972,000 to \$2,791,000 and imports of manufactured leather increased from \$1,903,000 to \$1,998,000. Among exports all groups showed gains on the same comparison. Leather manufactured increased from \$759,000 to \$1,094,000; leather unmanufactured from \$3,933,000 to \$5,775,000, and hides and skins (raw) from \$2,474,000 to \$3,678,000.

Mining Industry Purchases

The market for goods and services provided by the mining industry of Canada is showing an anticipated expansion, accompanying the rapid development of the mineral resources of the Dominion. An official summary of the expendi-

tures of the leading mining organizations indicates an increase in 1935 of 11.5 per cent over the previous year. The total of these expenditures, which are limited to outlays for goods and services directly employed in mining and related operations, is estimated for 1935 at \$84,813,600 as compared with \$76,082,700 in 1934. The survey, which covers the greater part of the mining and non-ferrous metallurgical industries, is made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Ontario Mining and Canadian Metal Mining Associations. An examination of the report emphasizes the varied nature of the supplies and equipment used in the mining industry, which provides a market for many other Canadian industries and for imports from other countries as well.

The diversity and magnitude of the expenditures of the mining industry of Canada may be appreciated by a study of the figures for some of the outstanding items. The expenditure for electric power in 1935 was \$10,714,000; for fuels \$9,264,000; explosives \$5,550,000; lumber and timber \$5,051,000; machinery \$5,585,000; electrical equipment \$2,614,000; and rock drills and parts \$1,235,000. A few of the other items included \$660,100 for wire rope; \$797,400 for drill and tool steels; \$633,200 for track materials; \$351,500 for belting; \$875,000 for flotation reagents; and \$381,900 for rubber goods. No figures are given in the report as to imports; but some idea of the situation may be obtained from the fact that imports of mining and metallurgical machinery in 1935 had a total value of \$2,104,000.

The relative importance in purchasing power of the various major branches of the mining industries is revealed in the report in an analysis of the recorded data, while the magnitude of current development programmes is reflected in expenditures in particular spheres of mining. This was especially evident in the totals for the nickel-copper mining, smelting and refining and the gold mining industries. The total value of the expenditures in the nickel-copper group amounted to \$18,135,000 in 1935 as compared with \$16,170,000 in 1934; while the widespread expansion in the search for and the development of gold mines was evidenced by an increase in this group from \$23,993,000 to \$28,707,000 between these two years. Total expenditures in the fuel group increased, on the same comparison, from \$9,626,000 to \$10,965,000, an increase of 13.9 per cent.

Ontario led the provinces in expenditures by the mining industry with a total of \$40,974,000 or 48.3 per cent of the Dominion figure. British Columbia stood second at \$14,464,000 or 17.1 per cent, with Quebec third at \$13,100,000 or 15.4 per cent. Nova Scotia ranked fourth at \$5,527,000; followed by Manitoba and Saskatchewan \$6,359,000, Alberta \$4,107,000 and New Brunswick \$280,000. Since the operations of one large

mining and smelting company are conducted on the interprovincial boundary, it was necessary to combine the statistics for Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The largest proportionate gain in wholesale trade among the five economic areas of the Dominion was reported from British Columbia, where sales in 1935 totalled \$102,171,000 or 8.5 per cent greater than in 1934. Sales in the Prairie Provinces were \$211,741,000 in 1935, a gain of 8.4 per cent; the Maritime Provinces \$74,101,000, an increase of 4.3 per cent; Quebec \$299,999,000, up 4.0 per cent; and Ontario \$392,730,000, an advance of 4.9 per cent.

External Trade

Canada's external trade has increased rapidly during the past year. For the first eleven months of 1936 the gain in imports was 13 per cent and in domestic exports 22 per cent. For the month of November the rate of increase was even larger. For that month alone imports rose over 18 per cent and exports by 28 per cent.

Imports into Canada for the month of November, according to returns just released by the Department of National Revenue, had a value of \$66,169,000 as compared with \$55,958,000 in November, 1935. On the same comparison, domestic exports rose from \$94,483,000 to \$120,971,000. For the eleven months of the calendar year, imports advanced from \$511,745,000 in 1935 to \$582,194,000 in 1936; while domestic exports increased, on the same comparison, from \$748,184,000 to \$917,131,000. For the eight months of the fiscal year—April to November inclusive—imports increased from \$389,281,000 in 1935 to \$447,325,000 in 1936, and similarly domestic exports advanced from \$572,547,000 to \$717,747,000.

Iron and steel rank first among imports into Canada, for the eight months of the fiscal year, both in total value and in relative increase. This group of commodities supplies Canadian industry with many materials and also a goodly share of its equipment. The second largest increase took place in agricultural products, mainly foods, the **third in non-metallics, and the fourth in textiles.** Non-metallics contributed the second largest total value, textiles the third and agricultural foods the fourth. Imports of iron and steel, for the first eight months, increased in value from \$78,720,000 in 1935 to \$93,738,000 in 1936; agricultural foods from \$53,013,000 to \$63,692,000; non-metals from \$77,537,000 to \$85,621,000; and textiles from \$56,353,000 to \$63,994,000. All groups of imports showed gains, non-food agricultural products rising from \$26,135,000 to \$28,547,000; animals and their products from \$15,628,000 to \$16,832,000; wood and paper from \$15,565,000 to \$18,803,000; non-ferrous metals from \$23,086,000 to \$24,283,000; and chemicals from \$21,058,000 to \$22,832,000.

The agricultural food group, in which wheat bulks most largely, held first place among domestic exports from Canada during the eight months, both in total value and in relative increase. Exports in this group increased in value from \$147,610,000 in 1935 to \$229,396,000 in 1936, comparing the eight-month periods in each year. The second largest gain was reported in wood and paper, where newsprint is the largest element, and the second largest total value in non-ferrous metals, which includes nickel, copper and gold bullion. Exports of wood and paper products rose, on the eight months' comparison, from \$122,297,000 to \$147,614,000; and non-ferrous metals from \$146,684,000 to \$150,146,000. Other large gains were reported in non-food agricultural products from \$19,991,000 to \$27,154,000 and in animals and animal products from \$62,990,000 to \$82,051,000. Exports of iron and its products declined from \$34,127,000 to \$33,462,000; but all other groups showed gains. Exports of textiles increased from \$7,153,000 to \$8,701,000; non-metallic minerals from \$12,673,000 to \$16,795,000; and chemicals from \$10,089,000 to \$11,713,000.

Leather Industry

For three years in succession the leather industry of Canada has been on the upgrade. The value of production from Canadian tanneries in 1935 was the highest since 1929. The increase in value in 1935 over 1934 was 14 per cent, while the advance over 1932 was 44 per cent. The upward trend in the industry was continued during 1936 when production of leather footwear was higher, as were imports of raw materials and exports of finished and semi-finished products.

The tanning of hides and skins now forms one of the most important manufacturing industries of Canada. The output embraces leather of all kinds, including sole, upper, harness, upholstery, trunk and bag, and coat and glove leather. **The value of the output of Canadian tanneries in 1935 was \$20,497,000.** This compared with \$17,909,000 in 1934; \$16,475,000 in 1933; and \$14,188,000 in 1932. The value of the output in 1929 was \$25,807,000, and the peak output in recent years was registered in the previous year at \$35,202,000. The total number of plants which reported to the Dominion Statistician for 1935 was 85 and the capital investment was \$22,982,000.

The Canadian tanning industry is centred in Ontario, that province producing in 1935 leather to the value of \$18,128,000 or 89 per cent of the Dominion total. Quebec's production had a value of \$2,110,000 or 10 per cent of the total. Of the 85 plants in the Dominion in 1935, Quebec