

British market, the export of planks and boards declined 2·2 p.c. to 1,337,041 M ft. b.m. Employment in the lumber and paper industries was on a much larger scale in 1935. The gain of employment in the lumber industry was computed at 8·0 p.c., while that of the pulp and paper industry was 4 p.c.

**Minerals.**—The activity displayed by metal mining was one of the factors in alleviating the worst phases of the economic dislocation. The mining industry has contributed a constructive influence beyond the mere monetary measure of the output, for exploration and development precede recorded production. Canada's mineral production, valued at \$310,162,455 in 1935, showed a gain of 11·5 p.c. over the preceding year. The results almost equalled the peak year of 1929, when the production was valued at \$310,850,000. The quantity production of gold, copper, nickel, and zinc established new records. With the higher price of gold offsetting the lower prices of other metals as compared with 1929, the value of metal production in 1935 was 44 p.c. greater than that of 1929. Values for fuels, other non-metallics and structural materials, however, were still considerably below those of 1929. The index of employment in the mining industry was 123·3 for 1935, as compared with 110·8 for 1934 and 120·1 for 1929.

**Hydro-Electric Power.**—The output of central electric stations, which supply over 90 p.c. of the electric power production of Canada, was, for the latest calendar year, 23,404 million kilowatt hours. The December output was 2,157 million hours as against 2,053 million hours in December, 1934. The peak annual production of electric power previous to the year under review was placed at 21,160 million kilowatt hours, the figure for 1934. The previous peak was recorded in 1930 at 17,863 million kilowatt hours.

**Manufacturing.**—Sufficient evidence is at hand to indicate that a modest increase was shown in the putput of manufacturing plants in the year under review. The official index of manufacturing production based on 29 factors indicating the trend in the principal industries showed an appreciable gain over 1934. The index of employment computed from returns received from plants employing 15 hands and over, averaged 7·6 p.c. greater.

The output of industries engaged in the manufacture of producer goods showed the marked gain of nearly 16 p.c. in the same comparison. The decline in the operations of this group was severe for four years, the turning-point being reached in the early part of 1933. The extremely low level of operation was one of the elements in the depression, and the repeated gains of the group in the latest three years have contributed to the recovery. The iron and steel industry is typical of this group. The gain in the output of consumer goods, on the other hand, was less than 3 p.c. The demand for consumer goods such as food and clothing, is normally without wide fluctuation. If the decline from 1929 to 1933 was relatively moderate, the increases since that time have also been of slight proportions. The index of the output of consumer goods was 107·6 in 1935 as against 104·9 in the preceding year.

**Construction.**—While marked percentage gains over the preceding year were shown in the records of new business obtained by the construction industry in 1935, the level was still low relative to the pre-depression years. The gain in contracts awarded, from \$125,812,000 in 1934 to \$160,305,000 in 1935 was 27·4 p.c. Engineering projects took the lead in the main groups of construction, the total advancing from \$49,705,000 to \$65,162,000, a gain of no less than 31·1 p.c. The gains in residential and business contracts were 19·0 p.c. and 29·2 p.c. respectively, while the increase in industrial projects was 28·0 p.c.