

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics--Continued Improvement--Strong Indications that the Dominion Has Emerged at Least Temporarily from the Worst Phases of the Depression

Current economic conditions show an improvement over the preceding week. The weekly index of business maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics moved up from 83.5 to 85.3 in the week ended December 2. Three of the six components were substantially higher. The index of high-grade bond prices was 104.8 compared with 103.3 in the week ended November 25. Bid quotations of each of the four Dominion Government refunding bonds were higher, the 1930 bond being quoted at par compared with 99.75 on November 25.

Bank clearings in thirty-two clearing centres were \$309,400,000 in the week ended November 23 compared with \$303,400,000 in the preceding, a gain of 2 p.c. Clearings have been fairly well maintained for five weeks without wide fluctuations in either direction.

The decline in the index of common stock prices as measured by the index was limited to 1.6 points, the drop being from 68.8 to 67.2. The index of 8 beverage stocks moved up from 115.9 to 123.0. The transportation and telephone and telegraph groups were also moderately higher. The index of 20 mining stocks declined from 108.3 to 105.0.

Trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges was more active, the sales being 277,336 in the week ended November 28 compared with 243,059 in the preceding week, a gain of 14 p.c.

Minor declines were shown in carloadings and in wholesale prices from the levels of the preceding week. The index of carloadings was 60.9 in the 47th week compared with 63.0 in the 46th, the index for the eastern division dropping from 71.9 to 69.4. According to a study of speculative commodities, the trend was downward in the latest week, following five weeks of unbroken advance.

A feature of outstanding economic significance was the rally in Canadian wholesale prices during November. The high point of this year was reached in July, when the index was 70.5 compared with 63.6 in February, the minimum of the recent depression. The reaction from August to October was reversed in November when a rally of a full point was recorded in the index. That the gain in November was fairly general is indicated by the advance in 106 commodities out of the 502 upon which the index is based. Only 85 quotations were lower while 311 remained unchanged. Gains were recorded in five of the eight groups of the official classification, advances being predominant in farm products, metals and wood and paper. The index of crop products showed a gain of 2.4 p.c., while animal products advanced 3 p.c. The upturn in prices during November furnishes evidence of the resistance to the minor reaction of the three preceding months following the spirited advance of the second quarter.

Banking operations showed several interesting features during October. Demand deposits recorded a gain of more than \$29,000,000 during the month, the increase being considerably greater than normal for the season. The gain of \$7,400,000 in current loans was practically in line with seasonal expectations. Investment holdings moved up to a new high total at \$881,700,000.

Comparisons with the same month of 1932 are of more value in appraising the trend. Notice deposits in October compared with the corresponding month of last year show a decline of 1.5 p.c., current loans during the intervening period recording a decline of 10.4 p.c. The surplus of notice deposits over current loans increased from \$353,000,000 to \$437,600,000, the greatest surplus having been recorded in May when the total was \$500,000,000. The recent gains in current loans, contingent upon more active business conditions, have resulted in a reduction of the surplus in the last five months. Investment holdings in the 12-month period have shown a gain of \$154,800,000 or 21.3 p.c.

The flour milling industry was more active in October, operations being 62.2 p.c. of capacity compared with 50.6 p.c. in September. Production was 1,650,600 barrels compared with 1,392,700 in the preceding month. As October is normally the most active month of the year, the increase in this case was less than indicated by seasonal considerations. The output of rolled oats was 15,676,000 pounds compared with 12,093,000 in September, the gain after adjustment for seasonal tendencies being 17 p.c.



The output of manufactured sugar was 112,533,000 pounds in the four-weeks ended November 4 compared with 87,617,000 in the preceding period. The gain after seasonal adjustment was 13 p.c. Production of sugar was greater in the last 4-weeks than in any similar period during the present year. Even after seasonal adjustment a new high point was recorded for 1933.

The betterment of economic conditions in the current period over the corresponding week of 1932 is demonstrated by the rise in the general weekly index. The standing in the week of December 2 was 85.3 compared with 71.2 in the same week of last year, a gain of no less than 20 p.c.

It is also noteworthy that **all** of the six components show marked advances in this comparison. The eastern freight movement showed a gain of more than 10 p.c. A pronounced increase was indicated in the price level of speculative commodities. The index of high grade bond prices moved up from 97.7 to 104.8 an advance of 7.3 p.c. Bank clearings in 32 centres recorded the spectacular gain of 26.3 p.c. The weekly index of 118 common stocks was 67.2 in the week ended November 30 compared with 47.7 in the same week of 1932, a gain of nearly 41 p.c. The sale of shares on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges were 277,000 compared with 89,483 in the corresponding week.

As these factors are representative of general economic conditions, the evidence presented as to the improvement over the corresponding period of last year would indicate very strongly that the Dominion has emerged at least temporarily from the worst phases of the depression.

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#### Areas Sown to Principal Field Crops in 1933

The total area estimated as sown to the principal field crops for 1933 is 56,580,550 acres, as compared with 57,734,000 acres reported for the same crops in 1932. Wheat occupied 25,991,100 acres, as compared with 27,182,100 acres in 1932. For fall wheat, the area harvested was 559,000 acres, as compared with 536,000 acres in 1932. The area under spring wheat was 25,432,100 acres as against 26,646,100 acres in 1932. Oats occupied 13,528,900 acres, as against 13,148,400 acres in 1932; barley 3,658,000 acres, as against 3,757,600 acres; rye 583,100 acres, as against 773,800 acres, and flaxseed 243,600 acres, as against 453,700 acres.

For the remaining crops, the acreages for 1933 are estimated as follows, with the figures for 1932 given within brackets: Peas 84,600 (84,800); beans 59,100 (66,600); buckwheat 398,300 (368,400); mixed grains 1,167,300 (1,184,000); corn for husking 136,600 (130,000); potatoes 527,700 (521,500); turnips, mangolds, etc. 183,900 (174,800); hay and clover 8,875,900 (8,811,600); alfalfa 721,600 (666,100); fodder corn 378,750 (365,600); sugar beets 42,100 (45,000). The figures as published in our press letter of January 19, will be increased by the inclusion of grain hay. The areas by provinces are given in Table I.

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#### Numbers of Farm Live Stock in 1933

The total numbers of farm live stock in Canada as in June last are estimated as follows, with the corresponding numbers for 1932 within brackets: Horses 2,984,095 (3,093,626); total cattle 8,876,000 (8,511,100); sheep 3,385,800 (3,644,500); swine 3,800,700 (4,639,100); hens and chickens 54,943,400 (59,842,800); turkeys 2,580,200 (2,478,300); geese 962,900 (948,400); ducks 837,900 (810,700); total poultry 59,324,400 (64,080,200).

As compared with 1932, horses on farms decreased by 109,531, while total cattle show an increase of 364,900. Sheep in 1932 decreased by 258,700 and swine decreased by 838,400. Turkeys, geese and ducks show increases of 101,900, 14,500 and 27,200 respectively; hens and chickens on farms decreased by 4,899,400, making a net decrease for all poultry of 4,755,800.

By provinces, horses show decreases in all provinces except British Columbia where a slight increase is shown. Total cattle have increased in all provinces, except Quebec and Ontario where decreases are indicated. Sheep show decreases in all provinces, except in Manitoba and Saskatchewan where numbers have increased. Swine have decreased in all the provinces. Decreases are shown in total poultry for all provinces except Ontario.

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## The Romance and Evolution of Canadian Manufactures

The type of manufactures established in a community in the beginning will be largely determined, more especially where transportation charges are high, by the raw materials available in that community. For example, probably the first agricultural process to be carried on by Europeans in what is now the Dominion of Canada was the raising of a crop of grain at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1605; the first corresponding manufacturing process was the grinding of the grain in the autumn of that year. Other early manufactures were also necessarily connected with the satisfaction of the primary needs of human beings for food, clothing and shelter, and with the other primary need for protection. At a census of occupations taken in 1681, we find enumerated a comparatively large number of tailors and shoemakers, masons and carpenters, gunsmiths and edge-tool makers.

The earlier manufactures were necessarily of a rather crude and primitive type, concerned with the production of commodities which were too bulky to bear the heavy transportation charges of those days, when only one round trip per year could be made between France and Quebec, and vessels were constantly subject to the storms of the North Atlantic and very frequently to the attacks of the English. Indeed, although the colonial policy of France under the old regime aimed at preventing the manufacture in Canada of any article which could be imported from the Mother Country, the uncertainties of transportation due to the colonial wars of the period--France and England were at war for 34 years out of the 74 years between 1689 and 1763--led to a necessary relaxation of restrictions. On the occasion of the English capture of a convoy in 1705, the colonists were driven to manufacture rough cloth out of whatever fibres they could obtain, such as the Canadian nettle and the inner bark of the basswood. Such events led to the introduction of sheep raising and the manufacturing of homespun woollens. From these humble beginnings arose the important textile industries of today which are able to produce the finest fabrics of cotton, wool or silk.

In the days when ships were built of wood Canada was advantageously situated with respect to their production. Pont-Grave built two small vessels at Port Royal in 1606 and one at Tadoussac in 1608. Talon, in 1666, built on his private account a ship of 120 tons, and in 1672 a vessel of over 400 tons was on the stocks at Quebec. Ships were built for the French navy and for the West India trade. Under the British regime shipbuilding was conducted on a large scale in Quebec and New Brunswick, the industry reaching its climax of prosperity about 1865, when 105 Quebec-built ships with a tonnage of 59,333 were placed on the register. Thereafter iron and steel ships gradually supplanted the wooden vessels, but the forests of Canada have since provided the raw material for the pulp and paper and other important industries.

The manufacture of mineral products has been of comparatively recent date. Iron deposits in the St. Maurice region were worked as early as 1733 and furnaces set up for smelting in 1737 were in fairly constant operation until 1883. The iron and steel used in manufacturing in Canada, as well as the coal which has supplied the manufacturing industries with power, has in the main been imported from the United States, chiefly because the principal manufacturing centres of this country in the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes region are fairly conveniently situated with regard to the coal and iron supplies of the United States and far away from the coal and iron supplies of the Maritime Provinces. In recent years the shortage of coal has been made up for by the increasing use of electric power, while the great bulk of the pig iron used in Canadian manufactures is now made in domestic blast furnaces.

Until the later 90's, the growth of Canadian manufacturing industries was not particularly rapid, though the great fall in the prices of commodities during the period from 1873 to 1897 was largely responsible for the comparatively slow growth of the values of manufactured commodities from \$221,600,000 in 1870 to \$469,800,000 in 1890. Afterwards there was a change and the prices of commodities commenced to rise, while the industries generally shared in the advantages of the great growing period from 1900 to 1912. The gross product of establishments with five hands or over increased from \$368,700,000 in 1890 to \$1,166,000,000 in 1910 and to \$1,381,500,000 in 1915. The fundamental advantages of the position of Canada, her abundant raw material, her inexhaustible water power, her growing home market in the expanding West, had contributed to this result.

In the present, as in the past, Canadian manufacturing production has been chiefly depended upon the use of Canadian raw material, though this is less true than formerly. Raw cotton, for example, is imported from the Southern States, hides from Argentina, rubber from the Straits Settlements and Malay peninsula, sugar from Fiji and other British countries and wool from England, Australia and New Zealand to supply the raw material for Canadian manufacturing industries.

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The influence of the war upon the manufactures of Canada was profound and far-reaching, tending to promote the diversification of products and the production at home of many commodities which had previously been imported. On account of the practical suspension of the importation of manufactured goods of many kinds, from Europe, enterprising Canadian manufacturers were given opportunities of entering upon new lines of manufacture with practical control of the market. There was added to this the reflex effect of the great prosperity of agriculture, produced by the unprecedented prices of war time, with the general result that industry worked at high pressure, not only to produce munitions and military supplies for the armies of the Allies, but also to make the manifold varieties of goods required for the stimulated civilian consumption. The world shortage of staple commodities, coupled with a strong domestic demand gave Canadian industries in general a pronounced stimulus toward greater production and, in a great number of cases, the capacity of manufacturing plants was increased; this increase created a demand for greater supplies of raw material. Incidentally, factory methods became more specialized and a high degree of administrative and mechanical efficiency was attained, and Canada, partly owing to the absorption of the energies of Europe in the war, assumed a new position as one of the leading manufacturing countries of the world. The inflation of the war period also led to unprecedented figures of values produced.

The great boom in Canadian manufactures described above reached its height in the summer of 1920, statistics for that year showing a gross value of products which was not exceeded until 1929. These values in 1929 reached a higher point than in the post-war boom of 1920, although the prices of manufactured goods had dropped about 41 p.c. in the intervening period. This steady expansion was halted during 1930, owing to the world-wide recession in business which set in toward the end of 1929, with the result that Canadian manufacturing production in 1930 which was valued at \$3,428,970,628 dropped back to near the 1927 level. The recession in manufacturing activity continued in 1931, as a result of which the gross value of production dropped still lower, viz. to \$2,698,461,862. The growth of manufacturing production since 1870 and the increasing importance of Canadian manufacturing for the international market may be illustrated by the fact that Canadian exports of manufactured produce increased from less than \$3,000,000 per annum on the average of 1871-75 to \$614,000,000 in the post-war fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. Exports of "fully or chiefly manufactured" products in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, amounted in value to \$263,505,875 and exports of "partly manufactured" products to \$86,660,735.

#### Volume of Manufacturing Production in Recent Years

An investigation of the greatest importance, especially in a period when values are rapidly changing, is that of the volume of manufacturing production as distinguished from its value. Since real income is ultimately measured in goods and services, the growth of the volume of manufactures therefore becomes a matter of great importance. The important thing to know is whether consumers are getting more goods and services, not whether they are expending more dollars and cents. The ever-increasing use of factory products is one of the most significant features of modern life. The process has continued until at the present time fresh fruits and vegetables are about the only articles which reach the consumer without, in some way, being first processed at a factory. Fresh milk is pasteurized and bottled in a dairy plant, fresh fish and meats are dressed principally in packing plants, and the home preserving of fruits and vegetables is being superseded by more efficient processes in the canning factory. Thus even the foods we eat, as well as the clothing we wear, our household conveniences and our instruments of production and transportation, are increasingly products of factories. The growing volume of factory production, therefore, measures approximately the total flow of the economic goods upon which the rising standards of modern life so vitally depend.

The statistics of manufactures afford a variety of measures of the growth of factory production. The number of wage-earners, capital invested, value of production and value added by manufacture all show to some extent the direction and volume of growth. The value of production and that added by manufacture, being reported in dollars, are influenced by price changes as well as the quantity of goods produced and, become misleading under the violent price changes of the past fifteen years. The capital invested is also affected by changing money values, while the relation between capital invested and value of goods produced varies greatly as between one industry and another. Neither is the number of wage-earners employed likely to be a representative measure of changes in the volume of production. The progressively increasing use of machinery and the rise in the power installed per wage-earner tend to increase the employee's output. Thus while the reported wage-earners in 1931 had increased 2.4 p.c. over the number in 1923, the volume of production is estimated to have increased by 16.3 p.c. in the same period.



### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on December 1 totalled 243,074,790 bushels compared with 246,267,817 the week before and 237,193,894 on the corresponding date of last year. Wheat stocks are nearing the 1932 figures, the difference being less than 6,000,000 bushels. Canadian wheat in store in the United States amounted to 14,473,825 bushels compared with 15,196,891 and in transit wheat on the Great Lakes was 2,350,577 compared with 3,446,898.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Nov. 24 amounted to 2,900,513 bushels as against 6,454,158 in the previous week and 7,491,780 a year ago. By provinces the receipts were: Manitoba 158,006, Saskatchewan 1,542,141, Alberta 1,200,396. Marketings for the 17 weeks of the crop year were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: Manitoba 22,167,416 (28,059,632), Saskatchewan 74,365,912 (136,869,296), Alberta 50,896,230 (87,585,055), Total 147,429,558 (252,323,983).

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending Dec. 1 amounted to 4,518,364 bushels compared with 4,796,504 in the previous week and 9,234,461 a year ago. Following were the clearances by ports, the bracketed figures being those of last year: Week ending Dec. 1: Montreal 2,713,940 (3,514,217), Vancouver-New Westminster 956,223 (3,132,614), Sorel 311,201 (1,521,737), United States Ports 275,000 (538,000), Quebec 256,000 (246,400), Victoria nil (281,493), Total 4,518,364 (9,234,461). Eighteen weeks ending Dec. 1: Montreal 31,631,023 (43,658,265), Vancouver-New Westminster 14,045,135 (33,986,810), Quebec 7,650,865 (618,865), United States Ports 6,649,000 (8,899,000), Sorel 5,287,684 (10,796,598), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), Halifax 18,667 (nil), Victoria nil (596,121), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Total 67,990,265 (101,969,492).

### Gold Sent to the United Kingdom

Coin and gold bullion exported in October totalled \$4,985,310, of which \$4,980,503 in gold bullion went to the United Kingdom.

### November Export of Wheat

The November export of wheat totalled 23,145,958 bushels of the value of \$15,298,768 compared with 27,301,976 bushels at \$13,959,354 in November 1932, a decrease in volume but an increase in value. The average export price during the month was 66.1 cents compared with 51.1 cents a year ago, exactly 15 cents per bushel more. During the eight months of the present fiscal year the export was 134,066,055 bushels of the value of \$91,418,990 compared with 171,192,413 bushels at \$96,348,153 in the same period of 1932. The average export price in the eight months of this year was 68.2 cents per bushel as against 56.8 cents a year ago.

### November Export of Wheat Flour

The export of wheat flour in November totalled 547,602 barrels valued at \$1,882,856 compared with 576,364 at \$1,798,982 in November 1932, a lowered volume but an increased value. The average price last month was \$3.43 per barrel and a year ago \$3.11. During the eight months of the present fiscal year the export was 3,931,553 barrels valued at \$13,915,990 compared with 3,555,650 barrels at \$11,822,997, the average price being \$3.54 and \$3.32 per barrel respectively.

### Wholesale Prices Higher in November

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, rose from 67.9 in October to 68.7 in November. Vegetable Products advanced from 59.5 to 60.9, gains for flax, barley, corn, wheat, flour and tea influencing the index more than losses for rye, gluten meal, sugar and coffee. Animals and Their Products moved up from 60.2 to 62.0, advances for steers, calves, hogs, lambs, butter and eggs, outweighing declines for leather and fresh and cured meats. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products fell from 71.4 to 70.9, reduced prices for raw silk, cotton fabrics, and raw jute more than counterbalancing higher quotations for raw cotton, wool and worsted cloth yarns. Wood, Wood Products and Paper changed from 64.7 to 65.1, due largely to higher prices for pine and spruce lumber.

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Iron and Its Products rose from 85.7 to 86.1 chiefly on account of advanced quotations for galvanized sheets and scrap. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products were 66.2 in November as compared with 65.5 in October. Lead, tin and solder moved upward while copper, imported copper wire bars, and zinc declined. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products fell from 85.3 to 85.2 owing mainly to price reductions for domestic coal and sulphur. Chemicals and Allied Products changed from 81.3 to 81.0. Higher prices obtained for lump alum, borax, and copper sulphate but zinc oxide, lithopone and potassium iodide declined.

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#### Cement Production Downward in September

Canadian producers reported shipments of Portland cement totalling 424,710 barrels in September as compared with 449,305 barrels in August and 511,897 barrels in September 1932. During the nine months ending September sales aggregated 2,377,379 barrels or 37.6 per cent below the total for the corresponding period of 1932.

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#### Feldspar Production in September Makes Large Gain

Canadian producers shipped 1,436 tons of feldspar during September as compared with 913 tons in the preceding month and 375 tons in September 1932. Production during the first nine months of 1933 amounted to 5,518 tons or 74 tons below the total for the corresponding period of 1932.

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#### September Output of Asbestos High

Asbestos shipments by Canadian producers in September advanced to 18,564 tons, the highest monthly total on record since December 1930. During August 16,393 tons were shipped and in September 1932 shipments amounted to 11,001 tons. Shipments during the nine months ending September reached a total of 98,120 tons, or 17.5 per cent above the tonnage shipped in the corresponding period of 1932.

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#### Salt Industry Continues Progress

Sales of commercial salt by Canadian producers in September amounted to 17,496 tons; in the preceding month 17,130 tons were sold and in September 1932 the total was 15,140 tons. Shipments during the nine months ending September totalled 131,831 tons, a 7.7 per cent increase over the corresponding period of 1932. Revised figures for 1932 show that the salt industry made a small gain to \$1,947,551 from \$1,904,149 in 1931.

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#### Retail Sales in October

Index numbers of Retail Sales issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a rise in the general index from 85.3 in September to 88.1 in October, a rise or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, which appears to be less than seasonal. This compares with 83.6 and 91.8 for the same two months last year. The index numbers are based on returns from 83 chains, comprising approximately 2,700 stores and 25 department stores. Index numbers for individual groups behaved as follows: Clothing sales rose from 77.2 in September to 98.8 in October, and General and Departmental sales increased from 100.7 to 104.7. Boots and Shoes decreased from 77.5 in September to 70.8 in October; Candy from 66.8 to 63.4; Drugs from 73.3 to 72.7; Dyers and Cleaners from 113.7 to 106.0, and Furniture from 57.8 to 55.5. Groceries and Meats fell from 76.9 to 75.4; Hardware from 104.3 to 100.3; Music and Radio from 29.2 to 29.0, and Restaurants from 58.6 to 56.4.

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#### Proportion of Trade with Empire and Foreign Countries

During the twelve months ending October the proportion of Canada's exports to Empire countries has increased from 42.7% in the previous twelve months to 47.2% and to the United Kingdom from 34.8% to 38.9%, while the proportion of exports to foreign countries has dropped from 57.8% to 52.8%, and to the United States from 34.6% to 31.6%. The proportion of the imports from Empire countries has grown from 27.4% to 33.2% and from the United Kingdom from 19.6% to 24.5%. The proportion of the imports from foreign countries has dropped from 72.6% to 66.8% and from the United States from 58.9% to 54.2%.



### Asphalt Roofing in October

Production of asphalt roofing in October was 173,699 squares compared with 94,855 in October 1932; felts and sheathing 1,359 tons compared with 1,594.

### Mineral Products Which Made Gains in September

The following were the mineral products which made gains in output in September. The figures in brackets are those of September 1932: Asbestos 18,564 tons (11,001), coal 1,134,412 tons (934,191), copper 30,554,881 lb. (16,861,161), feldspar 1,436 tons (375), Lead 22,967,273 lb. (19,914,044), lime 28,601 tons (28,058), natural gas 1,153,714,000 cu. ft. (1,119,306,000), nickel 10,625,853 lb. (376,890), petroleum 97,342 barrels (79,813), commercial salt 17,493 (15,140), zinc 18,309,672 (13,301,607).

### Steel Wire Production

Steel wire production in 1932 was valued at \$2,345,000. The following was the classified production with the figures for 1931 in brackets: Barbed wire 16,120,270 lb. (8,743,437), plain wire 173,862,328 lb. (221,731,292), galvanized wire 52,111,280 lb. (62,579,211), other coated wire 7,047,420 lb. (8,030,749).

### About the Export of Nickel

Whilst the export of nickel during the twelve months ending October is a considerable advance over the exports in the same periods in 1931 and 1932 it is still much less than in 1928, 1929 and 1930. The figures are: 1928, 920,708 cwt. at \$20,410,557; 1929, 1,095,746 cwt. at \$25,649,022; 1930, 973,622 cwt. at \$21,914,729; 1931, 684,355 cwt. at \$15,074,542; 1932, 336,408 cwt. at \$7,739,346; 1933, 784,021 cwt. at \$19,804,698. The heaviest purchasers have been the United States, Great Britain, Netherlands and latterly Norway. The countries of destination during the twelve months ending October with the quantities sent to them indicate the chief purchasers, generally speaking, in the previous years. The figures in brackets are those of 1930: United States 366,844 cwt. at \$8,811,958 (\$85,890 at \$13,525,559), Great Britain 247,016 at \$5,974,602 (290,388 at \$5,378,288), Netherlands 74,976 at \$3,010,933 (41,359 at \$1,428,882), Norway 81,441 at \$1,470,368, (24,360 at \$522,477), Germany 4,527 at \$181,997 (\$,015 at \$181,174), Japan 4,288 at \$167,632 (1,686 at \$62,461), Belgium 2,781 at \$93,244 (8,849 at \$296,024), Italy 1,683 at \$75,610 (\$,379 at \$180,695), France 459 at \$18,154 (9,039 at \$296,511).

### Canadian Buckwheat in Holland

Holland is Canada's leading foreign market for buckwheat. In the calendar year 1932 total exports from the Dominion came to 674,575 bushels. Of this quantity, 418,045 bushels or 62 per cent was shipped to the Netherlands in comparison with 207,860 bushels which were shipped to the United Kingdom, the next most important purchaser. In 1931 the proportion of Canada's exports of buckwheat credited to the Dutch market was even larger -- approximately 67 per cent of the total. In all cases, however, a good portion of the buckwheat shipped to Rotterdam is re-exported to other countries and its ultimate destination does not appear in the Dutch import statistics.

While in the Canadian trade returns the Netherlands is easily in first place among buyers of buckwheat, Canada because of this re-export does not occupy the same relative prominence among the countries from which Holland imports this product, having generally been in the third or fourth position. China, the United States, and Poland are the principal competitors.

### Increased Leather Footwear Production in October

The factory output of leather footwear in October totalled 1,833,771 pairs, an increase over October 1932 of 234,581 pairs, or 15 per cent. Compared with the output of September the October production shows the usual seasonal decline, the decrease amounting to 201,754 pairs, or 10 per cent. Footwear for women contributed 47 per cent of the October total output; for men 26 per cent; for misses and children, 13 per cent; for boys and youths, 8 per cent; and for babies and infants, 6 per cent. The total production of leather footwear for the ten months ended October 31 was 16,905,231 pairs, an average per month of 1,690,523 pairs, compared with a total of 15,539,820 pairs and a monthly average of 1,553,982 pairs in the corresponding period of 1932.



### Output of Sporting Goods

There were more hockey sticks made in Canada in 1932 than in the year before, 561,160 compared with 548,568, but there were fewer tennis and other racquets and far fewer skis. The racquets numbered 63,366 compared with 69,208 and the skis 6,879 as against 26,700.

The production of other sporting goods, taken in the aggregate, was less. These include bowling alley construction, ten, five, candle and duck pins, alley bowls, billiard and pool tables, and cues, ski equipment, lacrosse sticks, baseball bats and balls, golf, tennis and soft balls, golf stick heads, clubs, tees, and shafts, sleighs, coasters, tobaggans, gymnasium supplies, blackbird targets and shuttlecocks. The total factory value of the production of sporting goods in 1932 was \$1,272,549 and in 1931 it was \$1,582,361.

### Imports of Fresh Tomatoes

There is a long season of the year when fresh tomatoes grown outdoors in Canada are not available and the requirements are imported. The import season runs from November to July. During that nine month period which ended last July there came into Canada 26,272,833 pounds at the value of \$782,218, and the countries of origin were as follows: United States 8,753,451 pounds at \$392,207, Mexico 8,125,765 at \$161,634, British West Indies 6,280,176 at \$143,096, Cuba 1,793,619 at \$50,607, Bermuda 1,300,337 at \$32,461, United Kingdom 39,420 at \$2,212, Costa Rica 65 at \$1.

### Cocoa from Grenada

Raw cocoa was exported to Canada from Grenada, that beautiful isle of the British West Indies, to the value of \$34,209 in 1932 compared with \$16,755 in 1931. Canada formerly purchased this cocoa through commission houses in New York. The Canadian National Steamships provide a regular service from Canadian Eastern ports, and the Ocean Dominion Steamships also make Grenada a port of call; shipments from Western Canadian ports are transhipped at Trinidad.

### Liquor Exports to the United States

Alcoholic beverages exported to United States countries from 1910 to 1914 averaged 291,365 gallons at \$66,270. The chief market was the United States, the others being Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska. The domestic exports averaged 272,867. Whiskey was and the re-export of foreign products 19,918 gallons at \$39,867. Whiskey was the leading commodity, with wines, ale and beer, gin, brandy, rum and other spirits.

### Electrical Apparatus and Supplies

Production by firms in the Electrical Apparatus and Supplies Industry was valued at \$53,264,918 in 1932 as compared with \$81,578,595 in 1931, a decline of 35 per cent. This industry includes all concerns in Canada which were engaged primarily in the manufacture of equipment for use in the generation, transmission and utilization of electricity.

In 1932 there were 169 factories in this group, 125 in Ontario, 22 in Quebec, 9 in British Columbia, 8 in Manitoba, 4 in Alberta, and 1 in Nova Scotia. These plants represented fixed and working capital of \$82,458,754 and employed a monthly average of 14,305 people throughout the year. A total of \$16,262,368 was expended in salaries and wages and \$20,414,844 was paid out for purchased materials.

### Monumental and Ornamental Stone Industry in 1932

Production from stone dressing works operated separately from quarries was valued at \$2,961,914 in 1932 compared with a total of \$5,389,372 in 1931. This decline of 50 per cent, caused chiefly by unusual slackness in the building trades, brought the production value for this industry to the lowest point since records were commenced in 1919. During 1932, a total of 206 establishments were engaged chiefly in cutting or dressing stone for building or monumental purposes. Of this total 109 were in Ontario, 42 in Quebec, 15 in Manitoba, 10 in British Columbia, 9 in Nova Scotia, 6 in New Brunswick, 8 in Saskatchewan, 5 in Alberta, and 2 in Prince Edward Island. These works employed an average of 1,003 persons throughout the year and produced monuments valued at \$1,388,258 and dressed building stone worth \$1,055,057. Monuments which were lettered only were valued at \$636,294.



### Canadian Sandstone for Building Purposes

Sandstone for Building purposes was quarried or dressed in 1932 at Wallace, Nova Scotia; Shediac and Sackville, New Brunswick; Ste. Foye, Quebec; near Acton, Limehouse, and Ottawa, Ontario; and Vancouver, British Columbia. The Wallace sandstone is classified as blue, dark olive, and light grey and is used principally for building purposes. The Nepean sandstone found near Ottawa, has been largely used for construction purposes, chiefly of the public buildings in that city, the more important of which include the Dominion Parliament Buildings, the Archives, and the Royal Canadian Mint.

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### Canadian Marble

Marble quarried in 1932 at Philipsburg, Missisquoi county, Quebec, was marketed as dressed stone and in a variety of other forms for use as whiting, etc.; marble from this area has been used extensively for several years as a decorative and ornamental stone. In Ontario, buff, pink, brown and white marbles were quarried at Bancroft and sold as monumental or ornamental stone; marble was also produced during 1932 at Marblehead, British Columbia.

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### Limestone in Canada

Some of the more important building limestones in Canada include those from the St. Marc des Carrieres area in Quebec, the Queenston area in Ontario and the Tyndall area in Manitoba. Stone from all the quarries in the first named area is very similar in appearance and general properties. It is medium grained and on the natural fracture is light brownish grey in colour but toolled and sawn surfaces are silvery grey. Blocks of very large superficial dimensions and three feet in thickness across the bedding are regularly obtainable. In the building trade the building stone from this area is known as Deschambault stone, St. Marc stone, and less commonly as Portneuf stone. Deschambault stone may be seen in the Parliament Buildings, Quebec; City Hall, Montreal; Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, and various other important buildings.

Queenston limestone is widely used throughout Ontario and Quebec and has been shipped as far east as Saint John, New Brunswick. The staple variety is a compact, silver-grey magnesian limestone. A porous buff dolomite is obtainable in less quantity. The grey stone is quarriable in blocks of any reasonable dimensions as the jointing is very widely spaced. The products are mill blocks, sawn slabs, sawn strips, turned columns and flagging. The durability of Queenston limestone is illustrated by the good state of preservation of the structures composed of it. In addition to being used for the entire facing of buildings, Queenston silver-grey limestone, on account of its impermeability and its resistance to chipping, is used for base courses, steps, and platforms in buildings. The porous, buff stone is used only for interiors; this stone may be seen in Brock's Monument (1856) Queenston Heights, Ontario; East Block, Ontario Parliament Buildings, Toronto; the railway station, Saint John New Brunswick, and many other well-known structures.

Limestone quarried in the vicinity of Tyndall, Manitoba, is variously known as Tyndall limestone, Manitoba limestone, Manitoba tapestry limestone and occasionally as Winnipeg limestone. Two varieties are available, a buff and a grey. The beds of buff range from 12 to 26 inches in thickness and the grey from 12 to 36 inches. Beds of buff up to 29 inches and of grey up to 40 inches thick can be obtained in which there are only minor parting planes of a stylolitic nature. Both buff and grey varieties are mottled exactly alike; they differ only in colour. The groundmass is dense, sub-crystalline calcium carbonate containing many fossil fragments composed of calcite, with an occasional one of silica. All through this matrix is a branching network of finely granular, magnesian material which composes the mottling. Tyndall stone has been used in the construction of many buildings throughout the Western Provinces and in Ontario and Quebec during the past thirty years and it has proved a very durable material. In addition to its use for exterior walls, Tyndall limestone finds wide use as an interior decorative stone. Some of the many prominent structures in which Tyndall limestone has been used are the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B. C.; Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg; and the Dominion Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

It is interesting to note that crystalline limestone is being mined and milled in Pennsylvania. The mill products are used by rubber, paint, putty and linoleum manufacturers, and an admixture for concrete is also prepared. All the products are packed in bags for shipment.

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### Uses of Dolomite

According to chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture, dolomite or dolomitic limestone added to complete fertilizers which contain ammonium compounds will prevent them from increasing soil acidity. Experiments show that although a limited quantity of limestone may be added in certain mixtures, in other mixtures the use of ordinary limestone causes serious losses of ammonia. No serious loss of plant food values results, however, when a suitable quantity of dolomite, or magnesian limestone, is used in fertilizer mixtures.

Rock wool, one of the most effectual and satisfactory insulating materials on the market, is a furnace product made from a self-fluxing silicious and argillaceous dolomite in which the acidic and basic constituents are present in such proportions that their fluxing action is nearly balanced. Its principal uses is as an insulating material but it also forms the main ingredient in an acoustic tile. Laboratory investigations by the Mines Branch, Ottawa, indicate that dolomites and dolomitic shales occurring in the Niagara Peninsula are suitable for the manufacture of rock wool. Rock wool is sometimes sold in bulk but more often is processed in various ways and sold in "granulated" form, in "blankets" and when treated with a binder, in blocks and sheets under the name of rock cork. Many open-hearth plants are now insulating their furnace roofs with mineral wool or slag wool. This material seems to be entirely satisfactory and the cost is actually trifling.

### Canadian Rubber Industry

Forty-seven firms in Canada, engaged in the manufacturing of rubber last year reported a value of production of \$40,756,910, decreasing considerably from a production valued at \$52,691,230 in 1931. This industry is constituted of three main classes of activity. The manufacture of rubber footwear accounted for \$16,599,177 or almost forty-one per cent of the total production; rubber tires and tubes \$15,203,439 or over thirty-nine per cent, and other rubber manufactures \$8,244,294 or over 20 per cent. The manufacture of rubber footwear was the only one of the three branches of the industry to record a gain over the previous year, that being \$427,909 or over 2 %.

The rubber industry of Canada is of considerable importance in the industrial life of the country. Canada now ranks among the leading countries of the world as a manufacturer of rubber goods. In 1930, Canada was the fifth largest importer of raw rubber in the world, ranking after the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany. In 1932, however, Japan and Russia were also ahead of Canada in the imports of raw rubber.

### Tendencies in Canadian Manufacturing

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has made and published an analysis of the most important statistics of manufacture for the period 1917 to 1931, brought together in order that the tendencies in Canadian manufacturing industries may be traced as clearly as possible through this latest period of their development. In analysing statistics of production and materials used, it should be borne in mind that due to the inflation of values during the war and immediate post-war periods and the drop in prices of commodities during the depressions of 1921 and 1930 the figures for these years become largely incomparable.

One very important figure, however, where the trend of development proceeds clearly and uninterruptedly, is concerned with the use of power. In the analysis given the aim is to show the position of power as a factor in general manufacturing production. Therefore, the power installation of central electric stations has been excluded. Unfortunately the figures for power are not available on the same basis for the years previous to 1924. The total horse-power employed increased from 2,538,535 in 1924 to 4,114,677 in 1931 or an increase of 62.1 p.c. in eight years. In the same period, the horse-power used per establishment increased from 120 to 175 and the horse-power per wage-earner from 5.97 to 8.92, indicating the rapidly increasing utilization of power in manufacturing production. The increase from \$118,056 to \$202,494 in average capital per establishment between 1917 and 1931, and the decrease from 27.2 to 22.3 in the average number of employees are very significant figures.

Another interesting comparison is the increase in the value added by manufacture per employee, and the increase in average salaries and wages. The value added by manufacture per employee increased from \$2,143 in 1917 to \$2,645 in 1931, an increase of 23.4 p.c., while average salaries and wages increased from \$815 to \$1,120, or by 36.7 p.c.



### Brass and Copper Products Industry in 1932

Production from the Brass and Copper Products Industry in Canada was valued at \$9,594,115 in 1932 as compared with an output worth \$16,052,756 in the previous year. Among the main products of the industry were railway car fittings, plumbers' supplies, brass and bronze wire cloth, brass and iron valves, gas and water meters, architectural work, and plates, sheets, bars, rods, castings, tubing, wire, etc., of non-ferrous metals. Of the 115 plants 79 were located in Ontario, 24 in Quebec, 7 in British Columbia, 6 in Manitoba, and 1 in each of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta.

Imports of brass and its products in 1932 were valued at \$2,206,468 of which \$1,670,794 came from the United States and \$535,674 from the United Kingdom. Imports of copper and its products were appraised at \$777,262 of which \$634,177 came from the United States and \$143,085 from the United Kingdom.

### Dyeing and Finishing of Textile Goods in 1932

The gross value of work performed by the dyeing and finishing of textile goods industry in 1932 amounted to \$2,537,348 and of this amount the actual dyeing and finishing accounted for \$2,012,713 or over 79% of the total. In 1931 the value was \$2,536,093 or over 87%. The cost of all materials used was \$619,662, \$134,984 or 17.9 per cent lower than in 1931, while the value added by manufacture dropped to \$1,917,686, a loss of \$231,001 or 10.4 per cent.

### World Shipments of Wheat and Wheatflour

World shipments of wheat and wheatflour for the week ending December 4, amounted to 11,716,000 bushels as compared with shipments of 9,716,000 bushels for the previous week and 16,512,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. Shipments from North America increased by over half a million bushels while clearances from Australia and the Argentine show an increase of more than eight hundred thousand bushels.

During the first eighteen weeks of the present crop year world shipments amounted to 193 million bushels compared with 202 million bushels for the corresponding weeks last year. North American shipments have amounted to 86 million bushels compared with 131 million bushels last year. Since August 1, 1933 the Argentine has cleared 34 million bushels of wheat compared with 14 million bushels for the same weeks last year. Australian shipments are slightly lower than last year.

### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended December 2 amounted to 42,426 cars, a decrease of 2,066 from the previous week but an increase of 159 over the corresponding week last year.

Eastern division loadings continued above last year's, the total of 27,329 cars being 1,013 over the total for the corresponding week in 1932. Although grain declined by 1,615 cars, merchandise by 445, livestock by 59, coal by 121 and other forest products by 72, these were more than offset by increases of 1,825 cars of miscellaneous freight, 229 cars of ore, 318 cars of pulp and paper, 312 cars of pulpwood, 381 cars of lumber and 65 cars of coke.

Light grain loadings in the western division and decreases in coke and merchandise more than offset increases of 254 cars of livestock, 231 of coal, 232 of lumber, 27 of pulpwood, 27 of pulp and paper, 264 of other forest products and 299 of ore, and the total of 14,797 cars was 659 fewer than in 1932.



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