

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

No. 63.

Ottawa, Saturday, December 30, 1933.

The Economic Recovery--Unbroken Advance Since February a Record in Post-War History

The economic recovery in Canada during the year just ending was spectacular in many respects. The unbroken advance in business operations from February, the lowest point of the depression, to September, constituted a record in post-war history. The betterment was somewhat modified by the recession of the last quarter, but the present level of operations so far surpasses that of the early months of the year that 1933 will be regarded as a period of pronounced economic improvement. The advance in business operations coincided with gains in factors of a general economic character, forming an excellent background for the resumption of business activity. The business index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 85.5 in November compared with 67.0 in February, a gain of no less than 27.6 p.c. The business index is compiled from forty-five factors expressed in physical volume units with adjustment for seasonal tendencies, furnishing a measure of activity in production and distribution throughout the Dominion.

Notwithstanding the improvement recorded in 1933, the level of operations at the end of the year was still considerably below normal. The long-term trend was determined by an examination of the business index during the post-war period. The position of the index in November was 21 p.c. below normal. This contrasts with 38 p.c. below normal in February, the lowest point of recent years. The business situation showed marked improvement during 1933, but further substantial expansion is required before the normal position, determined by the experience of the last fourteen years, will be reached. The relation of the present status to computed normal should be kept in mind when appraising the prospects of the new year.

Another feature that should not be overlooked was the change in the speculative situation. Despite the diversity of interests among the buyers and sellers of stocks, the present and anticipated future profits of corporations are by far the most important single factor in determining the prices of their shares. Hence the stock market is significant of the business community's prospects for the future as well as of the corporate earnings of the present. The gain of 55 p.c. in the index of 126 common stocks in November over the level of February consequently takes on special significance. It is also interesting that the low point of recent years was reached in June 1932, and that the low point of the year just ending was 5 points higher in terms of the index than the minimum of 1932. As the traditional tendency is for common stock prices to gain or recede in advance of business operations, the resistance against further decline in the latter half of 1932 and the marked advance during the last twelve months are full of promise at the turn of the year. The observation of sequences of this kind is a feature in summing up the situation at any time, and the relatively higher level of speculative values after making adjustment for long-term trends and the amplitude of fluctuations, is regarded as having favourable implications.

The cyclical fluctuation of bank deposits is normally of a more moderate character than that of bank debits, the turnover of bank deposits being much greater in periods of prosperity than in depression. The ratio of bank debits in the first eleven months of 1933 to the monthly average of bank deposits was 14.7 times compared with 11.7 in 1932. In a time of depression low prices and inactive business operations result in a low velocity of bank deposits. The increase in the velocity of deposits in 1933 reflects the economic revival of the last ten months.

Showing the influence of business and speculative expansion in the larger centres after the first quarter of the year, bank debits were \$27,490,000,000 during the first eleven months of 1933 compared with \$23,760,000,000 in the same period of the preceding year, a gain of 15.7 p.c. Increases over the first eleven months of 1932 were recorded in three out of the five economic areas.

One of the chief factors operating to expand or contract industrial enterprise is the trend of production and values of the principal farm crops. In a country such as Canada where agriculture occupies a large place among the economic activities and the nation, the crop yield cannot but affect the general trend of business.

The total value of all field crops in 1933 was officially estimated at \$427,791,000 compared with \$444,894,900 in 1932 and \$432,190,400 in 1931. The main decreases from the levels of 1932 were in Saskatchewan and Alberta due to the severe drought which reduced the yields of grain crops below the level of 1932. The increase in grain prices.....

was not sufficient to offset the lower production of 1933. The consequent reduction in the purchasing power of the farmer will tend to retard business recovery during the next nine months.

Reverting to production operations as measured by the index of the physical volume of business, the achievements of the year are indicated by the fact that 34 factors out of 45 entering into the index showed gains in November last over the corresponding month of 1932. Notwithstanding the low level of operations in the first quarter of 1933, a large majority of the main factors recorded gains in the first eleven months of the year over the corresponding period of 1932.

Exports of nickel in different forms were 81,657,300 pounds compared with 30,466,900 in the first eleven months of 1932, a gain of no less than 167.8 p.c. Except from 1928 to 1930 exports of nickel were greater in the first eleven months of 1933 than in the same months of any year in the post-war period.

Lead production at 218,900,000 pounds in the first 10 months of 1933 showed a gain of 6.8 p.c. over the same period of 1932. Exports of zinc in the eleven months showed a gain of 5.7 p.c., the total in that period of 1933 being 167,746,200 pounds.

Receipts of gold at the mint and shipments from mines to external markets were 2,603,000 ounces compared with 2,729,000 in the same period of 1932, a decline of 4.6 p.c. Coal production showed a gain of 1.2 p.c. the output in the last 11 months being 10,420,000 tons. The net result was that the index of mineral production averaged 95.5 in 1933 compared with 93.2 in the preceding year.

Imports of raw cotton, reflecting preparations for operations in the cotton textile were 99,894,000 pounds compared with 83,535,000 in the same months of 1932, a gain of 19.6 p.c. The output of leather boots and shoes was 14,930,000 pairs compared with 13,830,000, a gain of 7.9 p.c. The gain in the output of newsprint at 1,833,416 tons was about 3 p.c. Exports of wood-pulp showed a gain of about 34 p.c., while exports of planks and boards and shingles showed increases of 24 p.c. and 36 p.c. respectively. Exports of planks and boards were more than 918,000,000 feet compared with 636,500,000 in the same months of 1932.

The use of iron and steel is fairly general in the production and renewal of railway and industrial equipment explaining the strategic position occupied by the industry in reflecting cyclical fluctuations. The gain in the output of pig iron was mainly due to the more active operation from July to November, production being practically suspended during the early months of the year. The output of pig iron was 190,464 tons compared with 117,079, a gain of 62.7 p.c. The output of steel ingots moved up from 311,986 tons to 358,400, a gain of about 15 p.c. The output of automobiles was 62,662 cars and trucks compared with 58,677, the gain being 6.8 p.c. Crude petroleum imports at 229,400,000 gallons showed a gain of 3.8 p.c., while imports of crude rubber were 39,300,000 pounds compared with 44,700,000 pounds in the first eleven months of 1932.

The manufacturing index averaged 79.1 in 1933 compared with 74.0 in the preceding year.

The records of the construction industry are generally regarded as being of great value for barometric purposes. During a time of depression the existing plant and equipment, generally speaking, is more than sufficient to meet current demands for industrial products. Once the capital equipment is again operated at a high percentage of capacity corresponding to the state of affairs in the period of maximum prosperity, the construction industry immediately acquires additional momentum. While the award of contracts reached a somewhat higher level in October and November, the total for the first eleven months failed to equal the awards of the same period of 1932. The total was \$89,082,200 compared with \$128,682,300 in the same period of the preceding year. Building permits also reflected a quiet period in the industry during 1933.

The gain in exports was 5.7 p.c., the total being \$484,900,000 compared with \$458,700,000 in the first 11 months of 1932. The value of imports dropped from \$423,700,000 in the first 11 months of 1932, to \$368,900,000 in the same period of 1933. The excess of exports over imports in the first eleven months of 1933 was about \$120,000,000 compared with \$35,100,000 in the same period of the preceding year.

Despite the gain in four factors out of the six used in the compilation, the weekly economic index declined from 86.0 in the week ended December 16 to 82.5 in the week ended December 23. Gains were shown in carloadings, wholesale prices, bond prices and in speculative trading in the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges. Declines were shown in common stock prices and in bank clearings, the latter factor exerting the greatest influence in depressing the general index.

.....

The comparison with the same week of 1932 was decidedly favorable, the economic index of 82.5 in the last week contrasting with 69.5 in the third week of December 1932. Marked gains were recorded by each of the six components. The eastern freight movement was 11 p.c. greater, reflecting the higher level of business operations. Wholesale prices measured by a study of speculative commodities were at a considerably higher position than in the same week of 1932. The rise in the index of high grade bond prices was 4.5 p.c. The gain in bank clearings amounted to 8.2 p.c., while speculative trading showed a pronounced gain over the low level of the same week of last year. The index of common stock prices was 65.6 compared with 47.0, a gain of no less than 39.5 per cent.

Butter and Cheese Imports

There was an importation of butter in November of 1,048 pounds of the value of \$257 from the United States. During the past twelve months the imports of butter totalled 1,409,434 pounds at \$242,038 compared with 201,741 at \$40,891 in the previous twelve months.

Imports of cheese on the other hand have been lower and November was no exception. The quantity was 124,414 pounds at \$34,967, coming mainly from Italy, Switzerland and the United States, compared with 222,666 at \$60,138 in November 1932. The twelve months import was 977,547 pounds at \$268,520 compared with 1,250,151 at \$350,704.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended December 23 showed a seasonal drop from 38,888 cars for the previous week to 35,622, which was somewhat more than usual and the index number fell from 62.58 to 61.77. Every commodity except coal and pulpwood showed lighter loading, merchandise leading with a decrease of 1,022 cars followed by grain and miscellaneous freight. Compared with last year's loadings the total was larger by 3,859 cars, miscellaneous freight being heavier by 1,561, coal by 1,515, pulpwood by 661, pulp and paper by 537, lumber by 393, and ore by 329.

For the fifty-one weeks ended December 23 grain showed a decrease from 1932 loadings of 57,683 cars or 15 per cent, merchandise a decrease of 67,962 or 10 per cent, and miscellaneous freight a decrease of 64,439 or 14 per cent, but this last has been gaining for the last sixteen weeks. All other commodities showed increases aggregating 42,326 cars, or 6.7 per cent. This, however, did not offset the loss in the other three commodities and the total of 2,002,796 cars was below the 1932 total by 147,758 or 6.9 per cent.

Estimated Mineral Production in 1933

The estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the mineral production of Canada in 1933 is as follows, the figures within brackets being the revised totals for 1932: Gold 2,945,070 fine oz. at \$60,880,000 (3,044,387 at \$62,933,063), silver 15,360,764 fine oz. at \$5,774,000 (18,347,907 at \$5,811,081); nickel 84,586,300 lb. at \$20,736,000 (30,327,968 at \$7,179,862); copper 300,978,523 lb. at \$21,646,000 (247,679,070 at \$15,294,058); lead 269,040,791 lb. at \$6,450,000 (255,947,378 at \$5,409,704); zinc 199,591,000 lb. at \$6,412,000 (172,283,558 at \$4,144,454); other metals \$2,484,000 (\$2,723,231); Total metals \$124,382,000 (\$103,495,453). Note that gold is valued at the standard rate.

Coal 11,735,327 tons at \$35,512,000 (11,738,913 at \$37,117,695); natural gas 22,918,600,000 cu. ft. at \$8,731,000 (23,420,174,000 at \$8,899,462); peat 830 tons at \$2000 (3,248 at \$7,593); crude petroleum 1,126,100 barrels at \$3,070,000 (1,044,412 at \$3,022,592); total fuels \$47,315,000 (\$49,047,342).

Asbestos 148,752 tons at \$4,977,000 (122,977 at \$8,039,721); feldspar 8,214 tons at \$96,000 (7,047 at \$81,982); gypsum 415,839 tons at \$1,002,000 (438,629 at \$1,080,379); mica 304 tons at \$41,000 (309 at \$6,828); quartz 162,872 tons at \$233,000 (189,132 at \$276,147); salt 281,760 tons at \$2,027,000 (263,543 at \$1,947,551); sodium sulphate \$374,000 (\$271,736); sulphur 56,091 tons at \$500,000 (53,172 at \$470,014); talc and soapstone \$190,000 (\$159,038); other non-metals \$458,000 (\$407,441); Total fuels and other non-metals \$57,213,000 (\$56,788,179).

(continued on page 7).

December Employment Figures Show Further Expansion

Employment at the beginning of December showed a further expansion, the eighth consecutive gain reported since April 1. The gain was from 845,793 persons employed on November 1 to 850,486 on December 1. Reflecting this improvement the index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (1926 average-100) rose from 91.3 to 91.8. This was the highest figure in two years. This latest increase was particularly interesting because it reversed the downward movement which hitherto has invariably characterized the situation in the early winter.

During these last eight months of generally advancing activity, the 8,428 reporting firms have added approximately 147,300 persons to their staffs. The proportion of the wage-earning population included therein is large, but if data were available for all industries and all employers, the number of workers shown as having been reinstated would considerably exceed that figure. The general index has risen from 76.0 at the beginning of April to 91.8 at the beginning of December, a gain of 15.8 points or nearly 21 per cent. The improvement at the beginning of December occurred largely in logging and retail trade and highway construction. Logging provided work for an extra 15,700 men, this gain being the largest shown at this date in that industry in the Bureau's record covering twelve years.

Heavy Imports and Exports of Sugar in November

Imports of raw sugar in November were much above the average. The quantity was 93,086,300 pounds compared with 74,058,300 in November 1932. It came from the following countries: British South Africa 62,442,000, Australia 11,675,900, Fiji 9,183,000, British West Indies 4,009,200, British Guiana 3,596,400, Cuba 1,553,300, Mexico 626,500.

Refined sugar imports amounted to 221,800 pounds from the following countries: United States 180,200, Barbados 27,100, British East Africa 14,000, China 500. Exports of refined sugar were also much above the average of the past year. The quantity was 2,343,600 pounds compared with 485,100 in November 1932. It was sent mainly to the following countries: Newfoundland 1,697,200, British Honduras 463,200, Bermuda 62,700, British West Indies 58,400, Norway 44,000, St. Pierre 15,600, British Guiana 2,500.

Imports of Paints In November

There were heavy imports of paint materials in November. Some of them were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of November 1932: Red lead 62,192 lb. nearly all from the United Kingdom (35,480); white lead ground in oil 300 lb. (nil); carbon black, all from the U.S., 1,119,275 lb. (511,997); lithopone, mostly from Great Britain and Holland 2,848,560 lb. (1,497,000); zinc white, mostly from United Kingdom, 2,037,887 lb. (1,364,310); ochres etc., mainly from France 564,581 lb. (360,894).

Men's Clothing Industry

The men's clothing industry showed a considerable recession in 1932. Without exception the various principal items declined in either values or numbers from 1931. The gross value of production declined by \$6,660,492 or 19.6 per cent, capital investment by \$5,165,344 or 23.9 per cent. 8,098 persons were furnished employment, a decrease of 1,603 or 16.5 per cent and they were paid \$7,269,994 in salaries and wages, which was \$2,315,468 or 24.1 per cent less than in 1931. The cost of all materials used was \$15,262,351, a drop of \$3,100,462 or 16.9 per cent, while the value added by manufacture, amounting to \$12,027,240, declined by \$3,560,030 or 22.8 per cent. Of the 163 establishments reporting 82 are located in Montreal and 31 in Toronto.

Hat and Cap Industry

The hat and cap industry showed a recession in every phase of its manufacturing operations in 1932 in comparison with 1931. For 1932 they reported a gross value of production of \$9,464,267, a decline of \$2,573,385 or 21.4 per cent. Of the 130 establishments reporting 56 are located in Quebec and 56 in Ontario.

United Kingdom's Imports of Raisins under Empire Agreements

During the ten months ending October 1932 the imports of raisins by the United Kingdom amounted to 1,239,479 cwt. and in the corresponding period of 1933 to 1,255,802 cwt., a considerable increase. The imports from foreign countries declined from

371,505 cwt. to 390,101 cwt. while the imports from Empire countries increased from 367,974 cwt. to 857,701 cwt., pretty much an exact reverse of the situation.

The chief decreases in the imports from foreign countries were from Spain which dropped from 112,603 cwt. to 49,400, Turkey from 239,588 to 119,374, United States from 211,851 to 137,591. The chief increases from British countries were: Australia from 300,796 to 778,022 cwt. and South Africa from 57,428 to 78,071.

Canada's Rate of Increase in Population Greater than that of the United States

A comparison of population data for Canada and the United States reveals the startling fact that Canada has actually grown more rapidly than the United States. Canada has reliable population estimates dating from early in the seventeenth century, while the continuous records for the United States date from the first census there in 1790.

It is significant that only five of the fourteen decades for which we have comparable data, disclose a higher rate of growth for the United States. These five decades constitute the period 1850-1900, before western population in Canada had reached significant proportions.

Since 1790, the population of the United States has increased 31 times, while that of Canada has increased almost 40 times. If we compared the growth over the past hundred years, despite the inclusion of the 1850-1900 period mentioned above, Canada still shows a slight advantage.

During the past forty years Canada's relative increase has been very pronounced, being some 20% greater than that of the United States.

Again, from 1911 to 1931, Canada's density of population, excluding the Yukon and Northwest Territories, has increased by some 44% while that of the United States has increased by only 10%.

If the United States and Canada continue their present respective trends in growth, Canada's greater rapidity will be even more marked than it has been in the past. Indeed, if the United States continues her present trend and Canada, unassisted by immigration, holds the natural increase at her present rate, the higher rate will be maintained.

November Export of Lumber

The export of Canadian planks and boards in November, which included birch, cedar, Douglas fir, pine, hemlock, spruce, maple and other varieties of hard and soft wood amounted to 102,882,000 feet at the value of \$1,886,499 compared with 117,404,000 at \$2,020,642 in October and 46,367,000 feet at \$836,611 in November last year. The United Kingdom was Canada's best customer in volume but the quantity sent to the United States was of a higher value.

The twelve month comparison shows a considerable increase both in volume and value; 955,007 ft. at \$16,367,544 compared with 693,272,000 ft. valued at \$13,066,441 in the previous twelve months.

The main item in the square timber export was Douglas fir sent chiefly to Australia, Japan, China and United Kingdom. The total Douglas fir export amounted to 11,394,000 ft. valued at \$147,515, a decrease from October of this year but almost double that of November last year. There was also a small export of white pine square timber to the United States.

Laths and shingles went mainly to the United States; 12,377,000 ft. at \$37,875 of the former and 121,126 squares at \$283,475 of the latter. The export of laths in November was a slight increase over that of both October this year and November last year.

The export of shooks valued at \$75,607 showed a substantial gain over both October 1933 and November last year. They went mainly to the United Kingdom, Australia, Palestine, and Jamaica.

November Export of Wood Pulp and Paper

Canadian exports of wood pulp and screenings in November totalled 1,165,387 cwt. valued at \$2,227,443, recording a considerable increase over the October export of 1,122,475 cwt. valued at \$2,214,662 and the November 1932 export of 1,002,605 cwt. at \$1,813,885. The bulk of the export, 1,008,500 cwt. valued at \$1,894,454, went to the United States.

The total export of paper and manufactures of paper amounted in value to \$6,157,437 compared with \$6,302,253 in October 1933 and \$6,853,929 in November last year. The export to the United States was valued at \$4,953,408. The total exported in the twelve months ended November was \$71,635,446 compared with \$69,033,979 in the previous twelve months.

Newsprint Export in November

Newsprint paper exported from Canada in November amounting to 3,245,850 cwt. valued at \$5,828,878 showed an increase in volume but a decrease in value compared with November last year's figures of 3,071,376 cwt. at \$6,631,241.

Last month Canadian newsprint went to 29 countries, the larger amounts going to the United States, amounting to 2,711,428 cwt. valued at \$4,914,872, Argentina 146,498 cwt. at \$287,488, United Kingdom 93,591 cwt. at \$183,069, Australia 88,247 cwt. at \$171,671, Japan 53,818 cwt. at \$69,337, China 51,890 cwt. at \$86,141, Korea 23,288 cwt. at \$26,079, New Zealand 16,849 cwt. at \$32,891, Chile 12,880 cwt. at \$17,837, British South Africa 10,859 cwt. at \$11,787.

Gain in Bank Debits in November

Bank debits, the face value of cheques charged to accounts at the branch banks in the thirty-two clearing centres of Canada, showed a gain of 15.1 p.c. in November over the same month of 1932. The total was \$2,837,500,000 compared with \$2,466,300,000, November having been the seventh consecutive month in which gains were recorded over the totals of the corresponding months of 1932.

Debits in the three clearing centres of the Maritime Provinces showed a gain of 10.8 p.c. over November 1932. The province of Quebec showed a gain of 12.1 p.c., the total being \$795,300,000 compared with \$709,700,000. Debits in Montreal recorded a gain of \$93,300,000 or 14.3 p.c. Gains were shown in six centres of Ontario, the total recording a gain of 13.3 p.c. and the increase in Toronto being 20.7 p.c. Gains were also predominant in the Prairie Provinces, where the aggregate showed an increase of 28 p.c. An outstanding gain of 37 p.c. was shown in Winnipeg. The increase in British Columbia was 4 p.c., while Vancouver recorded a gain of 6 p.c.

From January to April the continuance of the depression resulted in a lower level of bank debits. Thereafter the expansion in business and speculative activity has been reflected in higher bank debits from May to the present. During the last seven months, the value of cheques cashed has been considerably in excess of the totals of the same period of last year.

The Dominion total in the first eleven months was \$27,489,500,000 compared with \$23,759,700,000, a gain of \$3,730,000,000 or 15.7 p.c. The 11-month total for the Maritime Provinces showed a decline of 8.4 p.c. The gain in Quebec was 8.6 p.c., Montreal recording an increase of 9.6 p.c. In Ontario Toronto and Sudbury were the two centres showing a gain in this comparison. The increase in Toronto was 26.4 p.c., while the gain in Sudbury was 1 p.c. In the Prairie Provinces gains were shown in Winnipeg, Calgary and Medicine Hat. The increase in Winnipeg was no less than \$1,655,000,000, a gain of 58 p.c., and the total for the Prairie Provinces was up 36.6 p.c. Vancouver showed a gain of 1.5 p.c., the total for British Columbia recording a decline of .6 p.c.

The gain in bank debits over October was less than normal for the season, the Dominion total showing a decline of 2.6 p.c. after seasonal adjustment. The index was 94.6 in November compared with 82.3 in the same month of 1932. The index of the physical volume of business was 85.5 compared with 75.8 in November 1932, a gain of nearly 15 p.c. The index of employment in manufacturing, after seasonal adjustment, was 85.4 on December 1 compared with 81.4 on the same date of 1932. The gain in the level of wholesale prices was about 6 p.c., the index moving up from 64.8 to 68.7. Common stock prices averaged about 38 p.c. higher, the index being 73.7 compared with 53.4. The index of speculative trading was 65.8 compared with 34.3 in November 1932, an advance of nearly 92 p.c.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on December 22 totalled 242,729,406 bushels compared with 243,914,201 bushels the week before and 236,516,140 on the corresponding date of 1932. The stocks are gradually receding to last year's figures the difference being a little over six million bushels. Canadian wheat in United States amounted to 14,585,814 bushels of which 5,943,778 were at Buffalo and 5,816,039 at New York. This compares with 14,463,835 bushels on the same date last year when 7,521,802 were located at Buffalo and 3,790,566 at New York. United States wheat in Canada was shown as 2,248,845 bushels compared with 6,956,010 last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending December 15 amounted to 3,095,303 bushels compared with 3,250,295 in the previous week and 3,848,020 in the corresponding week of 1932. Receipts by provinces were as follows, the figures within brackets being those of 1932: Manitoba 158,112 (238,592), Saskatchewan 1,365,706 (1,381,471), Alberta 1,571,485 (2,227,957). Marketings for the 20 weeks of the crop year amounted to 157,730,767 bushels compared with 270,077,947 a year ago. By provinces they were: Manitoba 22,776,531 (29,270,797), Saskatchewan 79,576,065 (143,592,109), Alberta 55,378,171 (97,215,041).

Export clearances during the week ending Dec. 22 amounted to 2,347,673 compared with 1,382,697 in the previous week and 4,770,025 in the corresponding week of 1932. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of last year. Week ending Dec. 22: Vancouver-New Westminster 1,403,433 (3,809,913), United States ports 752,000 (304,000), St. John 160,000 (655,952), Halifax 32,000 (nil), Montreal 240 (160), Total 2,347,673 (4,770,025). The wheat from Montreal was shipped to Maritime ports for export overseas.

Twenty-one weeks ending December 22: Montreal 31,926,674 (45,165,354), Vancouver-New Westminster 17,672,742 (43,619,096), Quebec 8,491,665 (1,217,904), United States ports 8,606,000 (10,328,000), Sorel 5,287,684 (11,073,265), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), St. John 304,100 (1,397,838), Halifax 50,667 (72,000), Victoria nil (596,121), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Total 75,047,423 (116,883,421).

Character of the November Imports

Raw materials, particularly textiles, were the strong feature of the November imports. The value of the total imports was \$43,712,000 compared with \$37,769,000 in November 1932. Imports from the United Kingdom were \$11,308,000 compared with \$9,723,000 and from the United States \$21,753,000 compared with \$18,818,000.

The following of the more important imports from the United Kingdom which showed increases over those of a year ago were: artificial silk \$102,000 (\$78,000), cotton yarn \$165,000 (\$97,000); other cotton \$520,000 (\$391,000), hemp and jute \$422,000 (\$311,000), manila grass \$13,000 (\$1,000), raw wool \$246,000 (\$117,000), nails and tops \$493,000 (\$327,000), woollen yarn \$301,000 (\$214,000), other wool \$443,000 (\$296,000), worsteds and serges \$142,000 (\$123,000), tea \$337,000 (\$155,000), alcoholic beverages \$1,435,000 (\$1,317,000), fruits \$483,000 (\$54,000), iron plates and sheets \$1,285,000 (\$1,061,000), coal \$1,261,000 (\$1,036,000), dyeing and tanning materials \$85,000 (\$65,000), films \$11,000 (\$8,000), automobiles \$17,000 (\$7,000).

The leading increases in imports from the United States were: raw cotton \$1,962,000 (\$1,163,000), crude petroleum \$2,089,000 (\$1,306,000), coal \$1,981,000 (\$1,810,000), automobile parts \$776,000 (\$548,000), machinery \$953,000 (\$825,000), electric apparatus \$497,000 (\$415,000), raw rubber \$435,000 (\$216,000), dyeing and tanning materials \$180,111 (\$178,000), fertilizers \$199,000 (\$122,000), tin \$138,000 (\$51,000), fruits \$864,000 (\$789,000).

Area Under Glass

According to the census of 1931 there were 17,372,040 square feet in greenhouses and hothouses "on farms" and 4,165,392 square feet "not on farms" as compared with 8,092,783 and 1,864,460 square feet respectively on June 1, 1921 - an increase of 9,279,257 square feet or 114.7 per cent "on farms" and 2,320,932 square feet or 124.5 per cent "not on farms". More than half of the area under glass was in Ontario.

Estimated Mineral Production in 1933 (Continued from page 2 $\frac{1}{2}$)

Clay products (brick, tile etc.) \$2,236,000 (\$650,218); cement 2,982,722 barrels at \$4,552,000 (4,498,721 at \$6,930,721); lime 342,621 tons at \$2,570,000 (320,650 at \$2,394,537); stone and sand and gravel \$7,300,000 (\$9,422,807); Total clay products and other structural products \$16,658,000 (\$22,398,283).

The grand total of mineral production in 1933 is estimated officially at \$198,253,000 compared with \$182,681,915 in 1932, this total does not allow for the difference between gold at standard and average prices in Canadian dollars. The estimated exchange equalization on gold produced was \$23,378,000 in 1933 as against \$8,546,310 in 1932.

Large Increase in November Export of Meats

The export of meats in November was valued at \$1,345,000 of which \$1,225,000 went to the United Kingdom, compared with \$1,072,000 in October and \$327,000 in November 1932. The principal item was bacon and hams, the quantity being 78,868 cwt. at \$989,193, of which 77,593 at \$960,336 went to the United Kingdom, compared with 57,907 at \$780,239 in October and 16,262 at \$168,930 in November 1932.

Fresh beef, mostly to the United Kingdom, made a large gain from 3,209 cwt. a year ago to 20,220, but the poultry export at 19,120 pounds was just about half that of a year ago. Soups were valued at \$114,624, mainly to Great Britain, compared with \$13,472 in November last year.

o o o

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010730341