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Significant Factors Advance Sharply Since First of Year

Owing to gratifying gains in significant factors, the economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics moved up more than six per cent from 83.0 in the week ended January 6 to 88.1 in the week of January 13. Each of the six factors used in the compilation recorded marked advances, resulting in one of the most extensive gains shown by the weekly economic index during the period of observation.

After adjustment for seasonal tendencies the index of carloadings for the entire Dominion was 77.1 compared with 64.0 in the preceding week. The freight movement of the eastern division was represented by an adjusted index of 79.8 compared with 67.8, and the western division showed an even greater recovery, the index being 72.6 compared with 57.9. The gain over the preceding week was more than 5,000 cars, which was much greater than normal for the season. Gains over the preceding week and over the corresponding week of 1933 were practically general in each of the commodity classifications.

Owing to declines in grain, less than carlot merchandise, and miscellaneous commodities, loadings in 1933 were less than in 1932, the totals being 2,032,157 cars compared with 2,175,625. The higher levels of the current period are specially significant in view of this disparity.

The financial background also presented a bright picture. A price composite of speculative commodities moved up to a new high point for some months. The index of prices of Dominion Government bonds was 107.3 compared with 106.6 in the preceding week, moderate advances having been recorded for eight weeks. Stock markets reflecting the more optimistic tone after the turn of the year, moved up rather sharply in the latest week. Bank clearings and trading on the stock exchanges rounded out a picture of advances indicating a considerable measure of expansion.

The economic index for the same week of 1933 was 73.4 which contrasts with 88.1 in the current period, a gain of no less than 20 p.c. Sharp increases were recorded in each of the six components, measuring the extent of the recovery effected in the last twelve months.

The moderate recession in business operations apparent from September to November was terminated in the last month of the year, as measured by significant factors presently available. The high point of several years was reached in September when the business index was 90.8, the recession to November being to 85.5. The standing in December was not greatly changed from the preceding month, advances being practically offset by declines in other directions.

Gold shipments were considerably heavier in December, receipts at the Mint being 239,944 ounces compared with 214,889 in November. The gain in the index of gold marketings was no less than 24 p.c. Silver shipments recorded decline, the total in December being 1,036,000 ounces. Lead production was heavier in the latest month for which statistics are available, the output being more than 25,000,000 pounds. Exports of zinc showed a decline of 14,033,000 pounds compared with 18,264,000. Exports of copper and nickel were down from the high level of November.

The index of food production moved up from 90.8 to 97.4 in December. Wheat flour and rolled oats showed gains and sugar production at 139,000,000 pounds recorded an adjusted increase of 19 p.c. Cattle and hog slaughterings were down, while the decline in sheep slaughterings was less than normal for the season. Canned salmon exports showed a gain after seasonal adjustment.

Crude rubber imports declined from the relatively high level of the preceding month. Raw cotton imports were slightly greater than in November, inward shipments being in excess of \$19,000,000 for the two consecutive months. Cotton yarn and wool for further manufacture recorded increases.

After seasonal adjustment, lumber exports recorded an excellent advance, the gain being 22 p.c. Newsprint production was 4.2 p.c. less than in November, the total being 175,304 tons compared with 193,718.

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The output of steel ingots was 49,557 tons compared with 43,099, an adjusted gain of 21.7 p.c., while pig iron was 35.2 p.c. up, the total being 38,612 tons compared with 29,592. Automobile production rallied in December, a sharp percentage gain being shown over the preceding month.

Crude petroleum imports were nearly 65,000,000 gallons, a decline being shown from November. The index number of construction contracts was 39.1 compared with 45.7. Building permits, on the other hand, recorded a gain, the total being \$1,976,000 compared with \$1,610,000. The index number reflected a low level of operations compared with 1926.

The gain in exports during 1933 reflected the increased demand for Canadian products in external markets. Pronounced gains were shown in the export of mineral and animal products. As gold was exported in the form of bullion, the value was not included in merchandise exports or balance of trade. Imports during 1933 amounted to \$401,300,000 compared with \$452,600,000, a decline of 11.3 p.c. The gain in exports, on the other hand, recorded a gain of nearly six p.c., the total being \$537,500,000 compared with \$501,800,000.

The excess of exports over imports was \$136,300,000 compared with \$49,200,000 in 1932. A surplus of imports over exports had been shown in the three calendar years from 1929 to 1931. The exports of the non-ferrous metals group showed a gain of 43.4 p.c., the total in 1933 being \$69,670,000 compared with \$48,590,000 in the preceding year. Non-metallic minerals recorded a gain of 36 p.c., while the exports from the group of iron and its products showed a recovery of 30.6 p.c. Crop products at \$198,960,000 showed a decline of 3 p.c., while animal products at \$67,600,000 compared with \$56,000,000, were up 20.6 p.c. The gain in the exports of textiles was 41.7 p.c., while the wood and paper group declined 2 p.c.

Referring to the Canadian balance of international payments, the outstanding fact was that in 1933, the task of amassing sufficient international credits to meet international debits became easier. In 1933 the net flow of capital was inward whereas in 1931 and 1932 it was outward.

During the year 1933, it is estimated that the sale and purchase of securities between Canada and other countries reached the large total of \$600,000,000. There was heavy buying abroad of Canadian mining stocks and Canadian government bonds, but Canadian purchases of their own and foreign securities from other countries reached \$250,000,000. In addition to the purchase of this large sum in securities by Canadians, our governments and corporations retired \$40,000,000 in bonds owned abroad which had reached maturity. Direct investments were estimated at \$1,500,000. On balance we were importers of capital to the extent of \$61,500,000. This net import, comparing with capital exports in the two preceding years, was another important factor in easing the situation with regard to the accumulation of credits to meet our international debits.

Foreign Exchange

The alteration in the foreign exchange situation during 1933 was a matter of far-reaching importance. The strength of sterling in terms of Canadian funds placed our exporters in a more favorable position for competition with other countries in the British market, while the decline and eventual disappearance of the premium on New York funds relieved to a certain extent the burden of our maturing obligations and interest payments in the United States.

The recovery of the Canadian dollar on the New York market reduced the bill for exchange payments in 1933 to a much lower level than in the preceding year. In the statement of the balance of international payments there was an estimated net debit of \$9,000,000 on this item as compared with \$14,000,000 in 1932, the rise in sterling quotations at Montreal partially offsetting the gain in Canadian-New York exchange.

Three factors specially analyzed for the purpose of showing the economic trend moved into more favorable positions during 1933. With reference to the long-term trend, common stocks and the physical volume of business, after reaching low points in the first quarter of the year, recorded marked betterment as the season advanced. This reversal of the downward trend was the first important constructive move for the two indexes since the commencement of the depression in 1929. The drop in the index of bond yields, indicating the downward tendency of fundamental interest rates, also had constructive implications.

Economic Ratios

For the purpose of the appraisal of Canada's present position attention is drawn to several ratios of economic importance extending over the post-war period. Of these the relationship between the physical volume of business and wholesale prices occupies the premier position. Price fluctuations during the seven years from 1923 to 1929 were of a relatively moderate character, the comparative stabilization of the price level serving as a background of encouragement to business expansion. The price stability of that period contrasts sharply with the trend of business operations. The prosperity phase of the secondary post-war cycle was characterized by relative price stability although the normal development in line with historical precedent would have been a considerable advance in commodity prices. The decided expansion in the volume of productive enterprise was the chief element in the prosperity of the period. The year 1933 was characterized by a simultaneous advance in business operations and prices. The greater gain in business operations placed this factor at the end of the year at a relatively higher level than wholesale prices.

The position of notice deposits was better maintained after October 1929 than that of current loans. After that date the only time in recent years when current loans were greater than notice deposits, the gap between the two accounts continued to widen until the maximum of \$500,000,000 was reached on May 31 last. Current loans showed a gain from May to October, a recession being shown in November the latest month for which statistics are available. The surplus of notice deposits over current loans at the end of November was \$474,000,000.

A comparison of the trend of the prices of government bonds and common stocks leads for purposes of analysis to the division of the post-war period into three sections. Bond prices as indicated by the official index were relatively higher than common stocks in the period from 1919 to 1926. During the secondary prosperity cycle from 1926 to 1930 common stock prices were relatively higher. The ration has again been reversed in the last three years with the index of common stock prices reaching low levels in June 1932 and February 1933.

Producers' and Consumers' Goods

While the industries concerned with both producers' and consumers' goods recovered in 1933, the advance in consumers' goods commenced earlier and was relatively greater than in producers' goods. The production of food products and the imports of raw material by the textile industry were much greater after the first quarter, while gasoline production reflected by the imports of crude petroleum also showed expansion. The gain after seasonal adjustment in this group from February to September was no less than 39.5 p.c.

The low point in the operations of industries engaged in the output of producers' goods was reached in April, a considerable advance being shown until October. While the percentage gain was nearly as great as in consumers' goods, the level of operation was relatively much lower, a condition which has obtained for three years. The increase in the index of mineral production between April and October was nearly 44 p.c. and the index of the iron and steel group advanced more than 36 p.c. in the same period. The index of operations in the construction industry reached its highest point for the year in October contrasting with inactive conditions during the early months.

The low level of operations in the producers' goods division was one of the important elements in the depression of the last three years. While consumers' goods have declined, the disparity between present day levels and those of 1929 is much less than in producers' goods in which excessive cyclical fluctuations are typical.

World Shipments of Wheat and Flour

World shipments of wheat and flour for the week ending January 15 amounted to 10,550,000 bushels as compared with 7,422,000 for the previous week and 16,504,000 for the corresponding week of 1933. Shipments from North America increased by more than a million bushels while clearances from the Argentine and Australia increased by one million and nine hundred thousand respectively. Russian shipments showed a decrease of six hundred thousand. World shipments have averaged 9.9 million bushels per week during the first twenty-four weeks of the crop year as compared with 11.3 and 15 million during the corresponding periods in 1932-33 and 1931-32. North American shipments have averaged 4.5 million compared with 6.9. Argentine shipments have averaged 1.8 million compared with one million during the same period in the last crop year. During the remaining 28 weeks of the crop year the balance to be shipped averages 11.5 million bushels.

Canada's International Trade in December

Canada's domestic exports in December amounted to \$50,929,000 compared with \$42,616,000 in December 1932, an increase of \$8,313,000 or 19½ per cent. The export of foreign goods was \$696,000 compared with \$493,000, an increase of \$203,000 or 41 per cent. The total export, therefore, was \$51,625,000 as against \$43,109,000. Imports totalled \$35,368,000 compared with \$28,961,000, an increase of \$6,407,000 or 22 per cent. The total trade for the month was \$86,993,000 compared with \$72,070,000, an increase of \$14,923,000 or 20 per cent.

Canada's International Trade During the Current Fiscal Year

Canada's domestic exports during the nine months, April to December, of the present fiscal year amounted to \$436,937,000 compared with \$379,262,000 in the corresponding period of 1932, an increase of \$57,675,000 or 15 per cent. The export of foreign merchandise was \$4,598,000 compared with \$5,476,000 a decrease of \$878,000 or 16 per cent. The total export, therefore, was \$441,535,000 against \$384,738,000, an increase of \$56,797,000. The total trade for the nine months was \$761,870,000 compared with \$710,204,000, an increase of \$51,666,000 or 7 per cent.

Canada's International Trade in the Calendar Year 1933

Canada's domestic exports during 1933 totalled in value \$531,474,000 compared with \$493,809,000 in 1932, an increase of \$37,665,000 or over 7½ per cent. Foreign exports totalled \$6,034,000 compared with \$8,030,000, a decrease of 24 per cent. Total exports, therefore, were \$537,508,000 compared with \$501,839,000, an increase of \$35,669,000 or 7 per cent. Imports totalled \$401,254,000 compared with \$452,614,000 a decrease of \$51,360,000 or 11 per cent. The total trade was \$938,762,000 compared with \$954,453,000 a decrease of \$15,691,000 or about 1½ per cent.

Balance of Trade

The December balance of trade was favourable to the extent of \$16,257,000; for the nine months of the fiscal year \$121,197,000 compared with \$59,273,000 a year ago and for the calendar year \$136,254,000 compared with \$49,225,000 in 1932. The improvement, therefore, in Canada's visible trade balance in the nine months was \$61,924,000 and in the calendar year \$87,029,000.

Duty Collected on Imports

The duty collected on imports in December was \$5,986,000 compared with \$5,919,000 in December 1932. This was the first time since November 1929 that the amount of duty collected on imports was greater than for the corresponding month of the previous year.

The duty collected during the nine months, April to December, of the present fiscal year was \$52,782,000 compared with \$60,378,000 in the corresponding period of 1932, a 12 per cent decrease. The amount collected in the calendar year 1933 was \$69,676,000 compared with \$86,573,000, a decrease of 19 per cent.

Export of Canadian Farm Products to the United States

The export of products of the Canadian farm to the United States in December totalled in value \$464,085 compared with \$178,432 in December 1932, an increase of \$285,653 or 165 per cent. During the second half of 1933 the export was \$6,103,000 compared with \$1,763,000 in the corresponding six months of 1932, an increase of 246 per cent. During the corresponding six months prior to the Smoot-Hawley tariff the export of Canadian farm products to the United States was \$33,127,000 and in the corresponding six months prior to the Underwood tariff it amounted to \$119,734,000. Potatoes, turnips, wool and bran, shorts and middlings were the chief export items last month. The value of the potatoes was \$185,417 compared with \$2,670 a year ago.

Freight Carried on Canadian Railways in October

Canadian railways carried 6,411,623 tons of revenue freight during October as against 6,270,424 tons in October 1932. Agricultural products were lighter by 508,803 tons, wheat being less by 524,302, but animal products showed an increase of 20,832 tons...

mine products an increase of 308,301, forest products an increase of 130,190 and manufactures and miscellaneous freight an increase of 190,679. Only six commodities in this last group showed decreases and a decrease in gasoline of 21,259 tons was the only one of importance. Newsprint paper was heavier than in 1932 by 28,745 tons, wood pulp increased by 20,950, automobiles by 22,646, iron and steel (bar, sheet, structural, pipe) by 17,990 and iron (pig and bloom) by 6,510.

Estimated Balance of International Payments in 1933

A preliminary statement of the Canadian Balance of International Payments issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics sets forth the debits and credits of the Dominion International accounts for the year 1933. While a good deal of information is not yet available upon which to base a final statement, the preliminary estimate, though subject to correction at a later date, is sufficiently accurate to bring out the salient features of last year's transactions.

Outstanding among the data presented is the fact that in 1933 the task of amassing sufficient international credits to meet international debits became easier. In 1933 the net flow of capital was inward whereas in 1931 and 1932 it was outward.

Commodity trade had a favourable balance amounting to \$145,000,000 as compared with one of \$80,000,000 in 1932. Net gold exports in terms of Canadian funds were \$92,000,000 as compared with \$69,000,000 in 1932. This large increase was due, of course, to the heavy premium prevailing on gold.

Tourist expenditures were favourable on balance to the extent of \$60,000,000 which compared with \$155,000,000 in 1932. This drastic decline was due not only to a falling off in the number of tourists but also to a lower average expenditure per tourist.

Among the items showing not debits, interest and dividend receipts and payments is the most important. It is estimated that the net payment amounted to \$225,000,000. This compares with \$192,000,000 in 1932, the increase being accounted for by improved sources of information on interest and dividend payments and also because of back remittances made by Branch and Subsidiary plants after the disappearance of the discount on the Canadian dollar.

The recovery of the Canadian dollar on the New York market rendered the bill for exchange payments in 1933 very much less than in 1932. It is estimated that there was a net debit of \$9,000,000 on this item as compared with one of \$14,000,000 in 1932. The rise in sterling quotations at Montreal partially offset the gain in Canadian-New York exchange. While the better exchange situation was a favourable influence on the balance of payments, it should be noted that the rise in exchange was in a large measure an effect of the more favourable situation regarding international payments.

Freight payments were adverse to the extent of \$15,000,000; government expenditures by \$3,000,000; advertising by \$1,500,000; and motion picture earnings by \$4,000,000. The flow of insurance payments showed a net credit of \$4,000,000.

During the year 1933 it is estimated that the sale and purchase of securities between Canada and outside countries reached the large total of \$600,000,000. There was heavy buying abroad of Canadian mining stocks and Canadian government bonds, but Canadian purchase of their own and foreign securities from other countries reached \$250,000,000. In addition to the purchase of this large sum in securities by Canadians, our governments and corporations retired \$40,000,000 in bonds owned abroad which had reached maturity. Direct investments are estimated at \$1,500,000. On balance we were importers of capital to the extent of \$61,500,000. This import, comparing with capital exports in the two preceding years, was another important factor in easing the situation with regard to the accumulation of credits to meet our international debits.

Credit balances of \$146,000,000 for commodities, \$92,000,000 for gold, \$60,000,000 for tourist trade, amounting in all to \$298,000,000, were more than sufficient to meet net debits of \$225,000,000 for interest, \$15,000,000 for freight, and \$9,000,000 for exchange, totalling \$249,000,000. Minor invisible items showed a net debit of \$8,000,000. The total net credit, exclusive of capital was approximately \$40,000,000 which, plus a net credit of approximately \$62,000,000, representing capital inflow, makes a total of \$102,000,000 for which no debit items appear.

Employment in Canada in 1933

The employment situation in Canada during the greater part of 1933 was characterized by a distinctly favorable movement, paralleling the recovery shown in most of the leading industrial countries of the world. In the first few months activity reached its lowest level in recent years but from April 1 the general trend was steadily upward, the period of improvement extending over eight months. The gains indicated in several of these months exceeded the average increases noted on the same dates in the years since 1920, while those in the last quarter were particularly interesting because they were contrary to the usual seasonal movement as determined by the experience of the last twelve years.

Approximately 146,900 persons were reinstated by the employers reporting data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during the 1933 period of uninterrupted expansion, in favourable contrast with the reduction of over 40,000 workers reported for the months April 1 to December 1, 1932. The proportion of the total wage-earning population included in these surveys is considerable, approximating 45 per cent of those enumerated in the 1931 census as at work. If data were available for all firms and all industries, the number reported as having been re-employed during 1933 would of course be very substantially greater.

The index number of employment, on the base 1926=100, after declining from 78.5 on Jan. 1, 1933 to 76 at the beginning of April, then rose steadily to 91.8 on Dec. 1, an advance of 15.8 points or 20.8 per cent from the 1933 low. This percentage gain is larger than that indicated in any other year for which statistics are available. Another significant feature of the situation in 1933 was that the index at the end of the year was 13.3 points or 16.9 per cent higher than at January 1, while in the last three years the opposite has been the case, employment having been in smaller volume at the close than at the opening of the year. Thus in 1932, 1931 and 1930 there were declines of 8.4, 2.6 and 2.7 points respectively in this comparison.

The general index of employment is influenced to some extent by public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. This factor does not, however, enter into the situation in the manufacturing industries, which, reporting over half of the total workers included in the monthly surveys of employment, showed uninterrupted recovery during eight months of 1933--from Feb. 1 to Sept. 1, a revival that differed in period but not in length of time from that of the included industries taken as a whole. There was a gain of 16.7 per cent in these eight months. Seasonal recessions affected the situation in the last quarter of the year but, on the whole, these were on a smaller scale than has been usual and the index of factory employment on Dec. 1 was 13.4 per cent above the January 1 index. It was also slightly over 5 per cent higher than on Dec. 1 1932. An average of approximately 8,140 employers furnished monthly statistics on employment to the Bureau. The elimination of the seasonal variations illustrates clearly the partial recovery indicated in 1933 as compared with the general curtailment of the last few years.

Crude Petroleum Production in November

Canada's crude petroleum production in November advanced to 108,304 barrels from the October output of 107,045. In November 1932 the production was 77,107 barrels. Canadian wells produced 1,044,061 barrels during the first eleven months of 1933 as compared with 973,532 barrels, a year ago. Alberta's output totalled 96,358 barrels, made up of 90,637 of crude naphtha and 3,446 of light crude oil from the Turner Valley field, 1,915 of light crude oil from the Red Coulee and Keho fields and 340 barrels of heavy crude oil from the Wainwright field. According to the Alberta provincial government records, Turner Valley oil on hand increased 1,858 barrels during November to a total of 14,668.

Natural Gas Output in November

The Canadian output of natural gas in November reached a total of 2,141,597,000 cubic feet as compared with 1,655,910,000 in October and 2,107,713,000 in November 1932. During the eleven months ending November 20, 212,023,000 were produced; in the corresponding period of 1932 the total was 20,807,410,000.

Sales of Gasoline in October

Sales of gasoline during October totalled 50,906,000 gallons, compared with 60,269,000 in September and 45,980,000 in October 1932. The increase was over 10 per cent.

Silver Production in Canada in October

Canada produced 1,200,260 ounces of silver in October as compared with 979,286 ounces in September and 1,545,175 ounces in October 1932. On the New York market, silver quotations ranged from an opening high bid of 40 cents per ounce to a low of 36.125 cents per ounce on the sixteenth. A rising trend was shown towards the close of the month; on the thirty-first the price was 39.375 cents per ounce. The average price in Canadian funds in October was 39.1199 cents per ounce, at which value the Canadian output was worth \$469,541.

World Output of Silver in October

Silver output of the world advanced 18.3 per cent in October to 15,012,000 ounces from the preceding month's total of 12,692,000 ounces. The United States produced 1,781,000 ounces as against 1,918,000 ounces in September. Mexico's production increased 54 per cent to 6,661,000 ounces in October.

Stocks of silver held by refiners in the United States amounted to 5,669,000 ounces on October 31. This was an increase of 2,132,000 ounces during the month. Shanghai silver stocks totalled 405,820,000 on October 28. Indian currency reserve in silver coin and bullion on October 31 was equivalent to 358,325,000 ounces; on September 30 360,147,000 ounces were in reserve.

Output of Lead in October

Canadian producers reported an output of 23,243,822 pounds of lead in October; compared with 22,967,273 in September and 19,879,603 in October 1932. The output during the ten months ending October totalled 218,862,928 pounds as against 208,997,116 in the corresponding months of 1932. Quotations on the London market averaged 2.5226 cents per pound in Canadian funds; valued at this price the Canadian output was worth \$586,349. In September the average price was 2.5775 cents per pound and the valuation of the month's production, \$591,981. On the New York market lead prices declined to 4.313 cents per pound from the September average of 4.5 cents per pound. A similar trend was followed on the St. Louis market; the October average was 4.176 cents per pound and the September, 4.35 cents per pound.

World Production of Lead

World production of lead in October totalled 124,260 tons, an advance of 5.2 per cent above the September output of 118,104. The United States production increased 26.3 per cent to 35,399 tons from the September total of 28,021 tons. Refined lead on hand in the United States on October 31 amounted to 174,721 tons as compared with 166,201 tons on hand on September 30.

Zinc Production in October

Canada produced 20,304,759 pounds of zinc during October as compared with 18,309,672 in September and 13,703,319 in October 1932. During the ten months ending October, 152,570,583 pounds were produced; in the corresponding period of 1932 the total was 145,009,625. Zinc quotations on the London market in October averaged 3.4855 cents per pound in Canadian funds; the average for September was 3.6313 cents per pound. Valued at these prices the Canadian output in October was worth \$707,722 and September \$664,879. On the St. Louis market zinc was quoted at 4.75 cents per pound throughout the month, except for the twenty-third and twenty-fourth when quotations dropped to 4.725 cents per pound.

World Production of Zinc

The world production of zinc in October was 107,108 tons as compared with 100,148 in the preceding month. Zinc stocks held in the United States declined 3,082 tons in October to 95,137 tons. Stocks held by the Zinc Cartel increased 1,726 tons to 144,192 tons during October.

Gold Production in November

Canada's gold production in November, valued at the standard rate of \$20.671834 per ounce, was worth \$4,981,271. The month's output was 240,969 ounces as compared with 243,264 ounces in October and 247,446 ounces in November 1932. During the eleven months ending November 1933 Canada produced 2,689,969 ounces of new gold; in the corresponding period of 1932 the production was 2,782,209 ounces.

Ontario's gold output in November totalled 173,390 ounces. In the preceding months 166,460 ounces were produced. In November 483,867 tons of ore were milled by Ontario gold mining companies as compared with 479,105 tons a year ago. During the first eleven months of 1933 Ontario mills treated 5,118,363 tons of ore, an advance of 1 per cent over the tonnage treated in the corresponding period of 1932. Gold production in Quebec amounted to 53,777 ounces; in the preceding month 34,798 ounces were produced. In British Columbia 20,476 ounces were extracted as compared with 19,987 ounces in October. Manitoba and Saskatchewan mines produced 8,961 ounces in November; during the preceding month 14,389 ounces were produced. Nova Scotia and Alberta shipments of gold to the Royal Canadian Mint amounted to 130 ounces in November.

Jewellery and scrap received at the Royal Canadian Mint in November contained 10,025 ounces of gold as against 9,012 ounces in the preceding month. During the eleven months ending November, jewellery and scrap shipments to the Mint contained 64,354 ounces of gold.

On the London market, quotations for gold, in Canadian funds, rose to a high of \$54.15 per ounce on November 15 but declined to a low of \$31.76 per ounce on November 27, with an average for the month of \$32.68 per ounce. In October, quotations averaged \$31.474.

World Gold Production

The estimated gold production of the world in November was 2,064,000 ounces as compared with 2,067,000 ounces in October. Output during the eleven months ending November totalled 21,907,000 ounces. Transvaal's production in November declined to 898,000 ounces from the October total of 909,000 ounces. In the United States (including the Philippines) 256,334 ounces were produced as against 251,227 ounces in October.

Domestic Exports to British Empire Countries in December

Domestic exports to British Empire countries in December totalled \$24,422,000 compared with \$20,581,000 in December 1932, an increase of \$3,841,000 or 18 per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom increased 18 per cent.

There were 17 countries to which increased exports went. They were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of December 1932: United Kingdom \$20,492,000 (\$17,334,000), Australia \$939,000 (\$620,000), British South Africa \$651,000 (\$392,000), Newfoundland \$582,000 (\$532,000), Irish Free State \$362,000 (\$166,000), New Zealand \$351,000 (\$222,000), British India \$109,000 (\$84,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$154,000 (\$153,750), Barbados \$78,000 (\$69,000), Southern Rhodesia \$28,000 (Last year included with South Africa), Nigeria \$11,000 (\$3,000), Sierra Leone \$5,000 (\$4,000), Ceylon \$10,000 (\$3,000), Gibraltar \$1,000 (\$600), Fiji \$18,000 (\$6,000), Smaller British Oceania \$1,178 (\$1,115), Palestine \$14,189 (\$884).

There were 12 British countries to which decreased exports went: Jamaica \$174,000 (\$234,000), Bermuda \$105,000 (\$190,000), Smaller British West Indies \$98,000 (\$167,000), British Guiana \$74,000 (\$82,000), Straits Settlements \$55,000 (\$56,000), Hong Kong \$73,000 (\$137,000), British Honduras \$7,000 (\$60,000), Malta \$7,000 (\$10,000), Aden nil (\$96), British East Africa \$11,000 (\$36,000), Gambia \$421 (\$3,019), Gold Coast \$6,000 (\$13,000).

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on Jan. 12 totalled 237,027,635 bushels compared with 239,817,364 the week before and 231,000,754 on the corresponding date last year. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 11,711,703 bushels of which 4,073,075 were at Buffalo and 5,442,631 at New York. A year ago there were 12,007,750 bushels in the United States of which 6,820,620 were located at Buffalo and 2,550,643 at New York. United States wheat in Canada was shown at 2,248,845 bushels compared with 6,707,566 a year ago.

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Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending Jan. 5 amounted to 1,493,297 bushels compared with 1,250,584 in the previous week and 2,483,134 a year ago. By provinces the receipts were, the figures within brackets being those of last year: Manitoba 104,137 (88,193), Saskatchewan 731,131 (910,863), Alberta 658,029 (1,484,078). Marketings during the 23 weeks of the crop year were: Manitoba 22,963,479 (29,657,039), Saskatchewan 81,743,849 (146,493,860), Alberta 57,599,573 (101,837,672).

Export clearances during the week ending January 12 totalled 2,633,028 bushels compared with 2,285,338 in the previous week and 5,465,411 in the corresponding week last year. By ports the clearances were as follows, the bracketed figures being those of last year: Week ending January 12: Vancouver-New Westminster 1,437,428 (4,018,411), United States ports 1,046,000 (777,000), Saint John 149,400 (\$70,000), Montreal 200 (nil), Total 2,633,028 (5,465,411). Twenty-four weeks ending January 12: Montreal 31,927,234 (45,165,867), Vancouver-New Westminster 21,587,581 (51,281,321), United States ports 10,710,000 (13,302,000), Quebec 8,491,665 (1,217,904), Sorel 5,287,684 (11,073,265), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), Saint John 929,270 (2,791,717), Halifax 315,067 (72,000), Victoria nil (596,121), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Total 81,956,392 (128,914,038).

Canada's Chief Markets in December

There were 11 countries to which exports valued at over half a million dollars went in December: United Kingdom \$20,492,000, United States \$17,574,000, Netherlands \$2,100,000, Japan \$1,296,000, Belgium \$1,049,000, France \$1,038,000, Australia \$939,000, Germany \$874,000, British South Africa \$651,000, Newfoundland \$582,000, China \$533,000.

Domestic Exports to Foreign Countries in December

Domestic exports to foreign countries in December totalled \$26,507,000 compared with \$22,035,000 in December 1932, an increase of 20 per cent. The increase in exports to the United States was 68 per cent.

There were 43 countries to which increased exports went, the figures within brackets being those of December 1932: United States \$17,574,000 (\$10,470,000), Albania \$83 (nil), Austria \$4,210 (\$372), Belgian Congo \$6,500 (\$1,800), Bolivia \$5,000 (nil), Brazil \$163,000 (\$94,000), Chile \$22,000 (\$15,000), Colombia \$36,000 (\$31,000), Costa Rica \$9,000 (\$2,000), Ecuador \$2,600 (\$2,400), Egypt \$48,000 (\$18,000), French Africa \$1,500 (\$700), French East Indies \$101 (nil), Guatemala \$12,000 (\$3,500), Honduras \$8,000 (\$6,000), Iceland \$912 (\$9), Japan \$1,296,000 (\$937,000), Latvia \$9,000 (nil), Lithuania \$282 (nil), Mexico \$133,000 (\$94,000), Morocco \$6,000 (\$5,000), Dutch East Indies \$46,000 (\$13,000), Dutch Guiana \$3,700 (\$3,000), Dutch West Indies \$7,500 (\$3,800), Norway \$220,500 (\$209,000), Panama \$17,000 (\$5,200), Peru \$131,000 (\$104,000), Poland and Danzig \$2,000 (\$500), Portugal \$3,000 (\$172), Azores and Madeira \$5,000 (\$525), Portuguese Africa \$69,000 (\$44,800), Salvador \$3,000 (\$1,000), San Domingo \$26,000 (\$14,000), Spain \$146,000 (\$48,500), Spanish Africa \$222 (\$182), Sweden \$80,000 (\$66,000), Syria \$1,300 (\$670), Alaska \$10,000 (\$8,000), American Virgin Islands \$2,480 (nil), Guam \$141 (nil), Philippines \$65,000 (\$26,000), Puerto Rico \$10,000 (\$8,000), Venezuela \$34,000 (\$21,000).

There were 28 foreign countries to which decreased exports went in December: Argentina \$129,000 (\$158,000), Belgium \$1,049,000 (\$1,216,000), China \$533,500 (\$620,500), Cuba \$54,000 (\$68,000), Czechoslovakia \$1,500 (\$3,000), Denmark \$80,500 (\$146,000), Finland \$13,000 (\$28,000), France \$1,038,000 (\$1,406,000), French Guiana \$4,000 (\$8,000), French Oceania \$82 (\$369), French West Indies \$7,000 (\$10,000), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$32,000 (\$1,503,000), Germany \$874,000 (\$1,085,000), Greece \$600 (\$192,000), Hayti \$8,000 (\$10,000), Hungary nil (\$8), Italy \$336,000 (\$559,000), Liberia \$562 (\$686), Netherlands \$2,100,000 (\$2,254,000), Nicaragua \$1,740 (\$2,134), Persia \$605 (\$2,535), Roumania \$317 (\$6,060), Russia nil (\$407,000), Siam \$1,000 (\$3,600), Cnary Islands \$2,500 (\$3,000), Switzerland \$11,000 (\$14,000), Turkey nil (\$325), Hawaii \$11,500 (\$68,000), Uruguay \$2,800 (\$3,800), Iraq nil (\$782).

Canada '1934

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics announces the publication of the 1934 edition of the official annual handbook dealing, in convenient and handy form, with present conditions and recent progress in the Dominion.

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The publication opens with a foreword by the Hon. H. H. Stevens; an introduction of eight pages touches on the world situation as it affects Canada and summarises the Canadian internal situation as it stands at the close of 1933. Chapter 1 deals with the Physiology of Canada and its influence on the settlement of the country and Chapter 2 surveys the salient features of Canadian history. Treatments of all phases of national endeavour including Population, Wealth and Production, Agriculture, Forestry, Mining, Water Powers, Fisheries, Fur Trade, Manufactures, Transportation, Trade, Finance, Labour, Education, etc., follow in sufficient detail for the general reader and so far as the 192 pages of matter permit.

The book is designed to give a concise but well-rounded picture of the current Canadian situation to those at home and abroad, and to provide a better basis of information for the discussion of Canadian affairs generally and in particular for dealing with the business problems of 1934. It is freely illustrated. The latest available information is included in each section, the figures in many cases extending to the end of 1933.

The Fruit and Vegetable Preparations Industry

The development of the canned foods industry has effected great changes in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds are to be had at all times of the year, not always with all the flavour of the freshly gathered product, but with much of their original freshness and flavour. The producers in the country are provided with an enormously extended market for their products and the consumer in both city and country with cheap and wholesome food in great variety.

This industry made rapid strides during the past few years. Although the number of plants in operation decreased from 270 in 1921 to 258 in 1932, the capital invested increased by \$17,000,000, average employment rose from 3,577 to 5,954, salaries and wages from \$3,150,564 to \$4,056,746, materials used from \$12,003,946 to \$15,600,602 and value of products from \$20,967,476 to \$30,034,537. During the period 1923-1932, the volume of fruit and vegetable preparations increased 87 per cent. This growth is indeed remarkable as it represents a corresponding increase in the domestic demand for these products, the foreign trade being relatively small as compared with the domestic production. Imports in 1932 were valued at \$2,381,568 and exports at \$2,723,326. Thus the industry, besides supplying the domestic market, also had a small exportable surplus.

The fruit and vegetable preparations industry is divided into two main sections, (1) fruits and vegetables, canned, evaporated and preserved and (2) vinegar, cider, pickles, catsups, sauces, etc. The most important branch of this industry is the canning of fruits and vegetables which is carried on most extensively in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec where climatic conditions for the growing of fruits and vegetables are favourable. The principal fruits canned in Ontario are apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, currants, gooseberries, blueberries, raspberries and strawberries. In addition, British Columbia has the apricot and loganberry. The vegetables canned include tomatoes, peas, corn, beans, beets, carrots, pumpkins, squash, spinach and asparagus. The canning season begins in June and continues throughout the summer and autumn until October, being at its height in July, August and September. In September of 1932 there were 12,977 wage-earners employed in the canneries, while in January, the month of lowest employment, there were only 2,583 employed.

In 1932 the output of this industry was considerably lower than that of the previous year, the value of production being down \$2,538,043. Of the main items of production, canned fruits increased by 551,320 cases, but canned vegetables decreased by 1,802,709 cases, catsups and relishes by 50,401 gallons and jams, jellies and marmalades by 8,385,614 pounds.

Feldspar Production in November

The Canadian shipments of feldspar in November amounted to 1,083 tons; in October, 1,233 tons were shipped and in November 1932 the total was 433. Shipments during the eleven months ending November totalled 7,834 tons as compared with 6,507 in the corresponding period of 1932.

Salt Production in November

Shipments of commercial salt by Canadian producers totalled 18,292 tons in November as compared with 14,964 in the preceding month and 18,544 in November 1932. An advance of 4.8 per cent was shown in the tonnage shipped during the first eleven months of 1933 over the total for the period January to November 1932; the quantities were 165,087 and 157,518 tons respectively.

Output of Minerals in October

The October record of mineral production shows that there were increases, compared with October 1932, in the output of asbestos, coal, copper, feldspar, lead, natural gas, nickel, petroleum and zinc. There were decreased outputs of cement, clay products, gold, gypsum, lime, commercial salt and silver.

During the first ten months of 1933 there was an increased production of asbestos, copper, feldspar, lead, nickel, petroleum, commercial salt and zinc and a decreased production of cement, clay products, coal, gold, gypsum, lime, natural gas and silver.

Character of the Increased December Exports

With the exception of wheat and flour, square timber, aluminium, raw gold and fertilizers the December exports showed increases in practically every line of Canadian endeavour and in many finished products there were notable increases over December 1932. Alcoholic beverages at \$3,244,000 almost doubled, nearly all of the export, chiefly whiskey, going to the United States. Fruits at \$2,095,000 increased by \$700,000, most of them going to the United Kingdom. Wheat at \$11,300,000 was a drop of \$3,205,000. Rubber, sugar and vegetables increased.

The export of cattle rose from \$41,000 to \$276,000. This was the result of heavy buying in the United Kingdom to which cattle valued at \$235,000 went as compared with nil a year ago. Cheese increased from \$432,000 to \$688,000 the bulk of it going to Great Britain. Fish increased by \$333,000 to \$1,883,000, the buying by the United States being \$762,000. Furs totalled \$2,162,000, more than half of which was taken by the United Kingdom. Hides increased from \$57,000 to \$204,000 and unmanufactured leather from \$78,000 to \$159,000.

There was a very large increase in the export of meats which rose from \$605,000 to \$1,165,000. The purchases by Great Britain increased from \$474,000 to \$1,076,000, like November going over the million dollar mark.

The export of paper increased from \$5,952,000 to \$6,713,000, planks and boards from \$685,000 to \$1,740,000, the buying by Great Britain alone rising from \$245,000 to \$1,062,000, pulpwood from \$171,000 to \$234,000 and wood pulp from \$1,365,000 to \$1,995,000.

Automobiles sent abroad increased from \$405,000 to \$639,000, pigs and ingots from \$86,000 to \$409,000, while farm implements, hardware and cutlery, tubes and pipes and machinery all showed substantial increases.

In the non-ferrous metal group copper increased from \$968,000 to \$1,686,000, lead from \$256,000 to \$577,000, nickel from \$473,000 to \$1,786,000 and silver from \$260,000 to \$451,000.

Asbestos made a large increase from \$353,000 to \$715,000 and coal, petroleum, stone, acids, soda, electrical energy and films all also increased.

Production of Automobiles for Domestic Use and Export in 1933

During the calendar year 1933 the number of cars made for use in this country amounted to 43,178 units and the number made for export was 22,746, a total of 65,924 cars. In the previous twelve month period 10 per cent more cars, or a total of 47,615 units, were made for sale in Canada, but the number made for export was 42 per cent lower at 13,174. The apparent consumption of automobiles in Canada during 1933, as calculated by adding the output of 65,924 cars to the 1,776 cars imported and deducting the exports of 20,900 cars, amounted to 46,800 cars. Comparative consumption figures for other years amounted to 49,216 in 1932 and to 76,758 cars in 1931.

A calculation based on the figures for several years past shows that the number of cars withdrawn from use each year amounted to approximately 8 per cent of the number of licenses issued during the preceding twelve month period. Applying this percentage it appears that ordinarily about 88,000 cars would have been replaced in 1933 and 95,000 in 1932, whereas the actual consumption figures were 46,800 and 49,216 respectively.

Gain in Building Permits in December

The building permits issued by 61 cities in December represented construction work valued at \$1,976,000, as compared with \$1,610,000 in November and \$1,569,000 in December 1932. There was, therefore, an increase of \$366,000 or 22 p.c. in December as compared with the preceding month, and of \$407,000 or 25 p.c. in comparison with the same month of 1932.

Detailed statements were received from some 50 cities, showing that they had issued almost 60 permits for dwellings valued at some \$305,000 and over 400 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of about \$1,500,000. There was also a permit taken out in Brantford for engineering work at a cost of \$36,000.

New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario recorded increases as compared with December 1932 in the value of the building authorized. In this comparison also, Quebec reported the most marked gain of \$577,300 or 214 p.c.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal registered increases both as compared with November 1933 and December 1932; Toronto showed an increase in the former, but a decrease in the latter comparison. On the contrary, Winnipeg reported a decline as compared with November 1933 but an increase over December 1932, while Vancouver showed a reduction in the value of the building permits issued in each comparison. Of the smaller centres, Sydney, Fredericton, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, York and East York, Windsor, Riverside, Walkerville, Brandon, Regina and North Vancouver recorded advances as compared with the preceding month, and also over December 1932.

Building Permits in 1933

Building permits in 1933 totalled in value \$21,630,000 compared with \$42,319,000 in 1932. On the base 1926=100 the index of value in 1933 was 13.8 while the average index of wholesale prices for building materials was 78.3.

Production of Pig Iron Up in December

Production of pig iron in Canada was 38,612 tons in December compared with 29,592 in November and 27,031 in December a year ago. The increase over the previous month was mostly in basic iron. Blast furnace charges during the month included 66,414 gross tons of iron ore, 22,954 short tons of limestone and 41,601 short tons of coke. Of the limestone, 3,900 tons were quarried in Canada and of the coke 36,601 were carbonized in Canada, 17,628 being from Canadian coal.

Large Increase in Pig Iron Production in 1933

A total of 229,076 tons of pig iron was produced in Canada in 1933, an increase of 59 per cent over the 144,130 tons of a year ago. The output included 190,491 tons of basic iron, 22,429 of foundry iron and 16,156 of malleable iron. Of the basic iron, 177,847 tons were made for the further use of the producers, the balance of the year's output being intended for sale.

Production of Ferro-Alloys, Steel Ingots and Castings

Production of ferro-alloys in Canada amounted to 2,228 tons in December as against 7,583 in November. During the year the output totalled 30,569 tons, an advance of 89 per cent over the 16,161 made in 1932. Spiegeleisen made up the bulk of the year's output, the tonnage of ferrosilicon being small in comparison.

Output of steel ingots and direct steel castings in Canada at 49,557 tons in December was 15 per cent over the 43,099 tons of November. The increase was in the ingot grade which advanced to 48,308 from 41,711 while the tonnage of castings dropped to 1,250 from 1,388.

The output during 1933 amounted to 407,981 tons, an increase of 20 per cent compared with the 339,346 of 1932. The improvement was mostly in the ingot grade which advanced to 392,095 from 328,370 but steel castings also rose to 15,886 from 10,976.

Pig Iron Production in the United States in 1933

Production of coke pig iron in the United States averaged 36,199 tons a day in 1933, an increase of 52.5 per cent from the daily average of 23,733 in 1932. During December six furnaces were blown out or banked and five were blown in, leaving seventy-five furnaces active on January 1.

Production of Automobiles in December than a Year Ago

Production of 3,262 automobiles in Canada during December marked an increase of 42 per cent over the 2,291 cars of the previous month and 54 per cent over 2,112 cars made in December a year ago. The improvement over November was accounted for by advances in the output of passenger cars from 1,503 to 2,171 and trucks from 788 to 1,091.

Creamery Butter Production

Creamery butter production in December amounted to 8,674 pounds compared with 9,554,000 in December 1932, a decrease of 2 per cent. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta showed slight increases, but there were sharp decreases in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island. The total production in 1933 is given in preliminary reports as 215,917,000 pounds compared with 214,002,000 in 1932, the latter being the revised figures. The increase was 1,915,000 pounds or a little less than one per cent.

Car Loadings

A period of one week or even of two weeks is rather short upon which to base conclusions, but car loadings for the first two weeks of this year have shown such remarkable increases over the first two weeks of last year that even the most conservative might concede they indicate a marked improvement in general industrial conditions in Canada.

Loadings for the first week were 7,580 cars or 28 per cent heavier than in 1933 and for the second week ended January 13, the total of 41,389 cars was 8,763 or 27 per cent heavier than last year. This total is higher than for any total for the first thirty-two weeks of last year.

The much colder weather undoubtedly affected the increase in coal loadings of 1,151 cars, but all other commodities also showed increases, miscellaneous freight leading with an increase of 2,721. This commodity group has shown a fairly consistent increase for the past four months, passing the 1932 loadings last September and remaining well above the previous year's ever since.

Merchandise also showed an increase over last year's loadings of 1,100 cars and the index number rose from 80.74 for the previous week to 85.65, the highest since March 1932.

All forest products, including pulp and paper, continued heavy, especially in the eastern division. Grain and grain products in the western division were lighter than last year, but there are 119 million bushels of grain in western country elevators, as against 122 million bushels at the same date in 1933. The index number for total loadings in the eastern division of 80.20 is, with two exceptions, the highest in over two and a half years.

Wheat Situation in Italy

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has received the following cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome: "Italian Minister of Agriculture intimates wheat area sown this season until now decreased 10 per cent compared with last year. Forecast to be sown less than in 1933 and 1932. Crop conditions affected everywhere by excessive rains especially Venezia, lower Toscana, Campania, Sardinia. Probably 1934 crop insufficient to cover requirements". The Italian wheat acreage in 1933 and 1932 amounted to 12,518,000 acres and 12,251,000 acres respectively. Production in 1933 is estimated at 297 million bushels.

Wheat Situation in Australia

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics received on January 16 the following cable from the Canadian Trade Commissioner for Australia: "Wheat markets continue in a very depressed conditions and prices have fallen with no consequent increased demand from oversea. Wheat shipments December first to date total 10,391,505 bushels, about two thirds going to United Kingdom and remainder to China and Japan. Quotations per bushel about forty cents at country sidings or fifty-one cents f.o.b., steamer with growers not selling freely at present prices.

"Flour quotations have weakened slightly. Today's export price per 2,000 lb. \$21.18 in 150 pound sacks and \$21.70 in 49 pound bags. Oversea enquiries not forthcoming. Australian flour millers feel keenly the loss of the Eastern Market which was feature of last year's trading.

"Flour duties imposed by Chinese Government amounting to about twenty-five per cent ad valorem on Australian first grade flour benefit the Shanghai flour mills at expense of Oversea millers. One cargo only of 4,500 tons has been booked for Dairen, the only active enquirer. New crop chartering is proceeding very slowly at unchanged rates."

Wheat Situation in the Argentine

The following report was received from the Buenos Aires correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report was mailed to the Bureau on January 1, 1934.

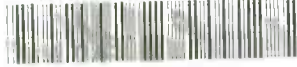
"In the middle of the month the Ministry of Agriculture made public its first estimate of the volume of the new crop of wheat, with a corrected estimate of the acreage seeded. The figures are as follows, together with those of former years for comparison: 1933-34 255,872,400 bushels; 1932-33 235,100,000; Av. 5 years 239,514,255; Av. 10 years 233,868,208; Area: 1933-34 (3rd estimate) 19,654,531 acres; 1933-34 (2nd estimate) 18,895,500; 1932-33 19,782,230; Av. last 5 years 20,316,046; Av. last 10 years 19,567,241."

A week later an official report on the conditions of the crops was published, which may be summarized as follows with regard to wheat: "In the province of Buenos Aires the condition is generally good, with normal yields in prospect, except in some parts of the south, where there has been damage from frost and other causes and in some cases it will not be profitable to cut the grain. In Santa Fe the grain is mostly cut, with good results in the centre and south, but poor returns in the north. In Cordoba 60 per cent of the threshing was completed when the report was compiled, with satisfactory results except in the central parts of the province, where they were poor. In the Pampa the crop was generally good, with work of harvesting well advanced; and in Entre Rios the yields and quality were both described as good."

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Estimated Balance of International Payments for Canada in 1933.
 2. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
 3. October Traffic Report of Railways of Canada.
 4. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
 5. Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations Industry in 1932.
 6. Summary of Canadian Trade in November.
 7. Trade of Canada by Months, April 1930 to December 1933.
 8. Employment Situation in 1933.
 9. Gold Production in November.
 10. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production in October.
 11. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production in November. Gasoline Sales in October.
 12. Unemployment Among Wage-Earners in Montreal at the Census of 1931.
 13. Fruit and Vegetable Preparations Industry in 1932.
 14. Canada's Leading Mineral Products in October.
 15. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports in December.
 16. Canada 1934.
 17. Feldspar and Salt Production in November.
 18. Automobile Statistics in December.
 19. Production of Iron and Steel in 1933.
 20. Building Permits in December with Totals for the Years 1920-1933.
 21. Creamery Butter Production in December.
 22. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
 23. Weekly Grain Statistics.
 24. Final Estimate of Value of Field Crops, Canada.
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