

Minerals.—Canada's mineral production valued at \$456,800,000 in 1937, showed a gain of 26·2 p.c. over 1936, the previous peak year. The increase was due to both greater production and higher prices, copper, lead, and zinc being notable in the latter connection.

Gold production increased by 9·3 p.c., while the value of all metallic minerals was 28·8 p.c. greater than in the preceding year, that of fuels was 9·7 p.c. higher, the increase in the quantity of crude petroleum being noteworthy. Other non-metallic minerals increased by 34·3 p.c., the gains in the quantities of asbestos and gypsum being 36·1 p.c. and 25·0 p.c., respectively. Clay products and other structural materials increased by 32·2 p.c. and 33·7 p.c., respectively.

Forestry.—Employment in the three major divisions of this group, *viz.*, logging, sawmilling, and pulp and paper, showed increases of 36·5 p.c., 11·1 p.c., and 12·7 p.c., respectively. The production of newsprint, at 3,600,000 tons, reached a new high point, the increase over 1936 having been 14·4 p.c. Exports of forest products showed a gain of 25 p.c. over the preceding year, planks and boards recorded an increase of 23·3 p.c., while newsprint was 15·4 p.c. greater.

Electric Power.—The output of central electric stations in 1937 amounted to 27,575,000,000 k.w.h., an increase of 8·6 p.c. over 1936. This was a new peak of production and the industry is now directing its attention to the need of extending existing plants or undertaking new developments to meet the increasing requirements of its customers.

Manufacturing.—The volume of manufacturing production was slightly greater than in 1929 and showed a gain of 8·5 p.c. over 1936. The output of industries engaged in the production of producer goods showed an increase of 13·1 p.c. The output of steel ingots was of 25·6 p.c. greater than in 1936, while the increase in pig iron production amounted to 32·4 p.c. The gain in the index of consumer goods amounted to 6·5 p.c.

Construction.—Construction contracts awarded exceeded the total for 1936 by nearly 38 p.c. Residential and industrial construction showed increases of 31 p.c. and 126 p.c., respectively, while business buildings also recorded an increase of 46 p.c.

External Trade.—A further gain in merchandise trade was recorded in 1937, exports having increased by 8·4 p.c. and imports by 27·4 p.c. Owing to the high level of exports, the balance of commodity or visible trade was largely in Canada's favour. Among the 'invisible' items in the complete picture of international transactions, mention should be made of the tourist trade, which is estimated to have left net wealth in the country to the extent of about \$170,000,000, an increase of 20·8 p.c. over 1936.

Transportation.—Carloadings recorded an increase of 5·7 p.c., although decreases were shown in grain, and coal and coke. Manufactured products were moved in greater volume, and also ore and forestry products. Gross operating revenues of the Canadian railways showed an increase of 6·0 p.c. over the preceding year.

Canal traffic recorded a general advance in 1937, the traffic passing through the St. Lawrence canals during the period of navigation showed an increase of 11 p.c. and reached a new high point of 9,195,439 tons. The traffic through the Canadian and United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie has been exceeded only in four other years, and showed a gain of 26 p.c. over 1936. A new high record was shown for the