

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics

Measured by weekly factors for the elapsed portion of the month, economic conditions show unmistakable betterment in September over the same period of last year. Five factors significant of the economic situation available by weeks, showed general gains in this comparison. Notwithstanding the fact that September 1932 from a general standpoint was the best month of the year, the recovery of the last five months has resulted in a much higher level of economic activity during the current period.

Carloadings in the eastern division reflected marked betterment in the movement of commodities during the early weeks of September, the gain over the same period of 1932 being about 12 per cent. Freight movement in the Eastern division consisting of a wide variety of commodities reflects the trend of industrial and commercial operations. The grain movement is a predominant factor in the Western division and the record of carloadings in that area is consequently of less significance from the standpoint of general business conditions. Carloadings in the eastern division are regarded as the best available factor on a weekly basis for showing in short comparisons the trend of the physical volume of business.

While bank clearings are subject to criticism as a barometric, the factor has the advantage of promptness, and, in a period devoid of bank failures or amalgamations, the record of weekly clearings at the 32 clearing centres is of value in measuring the trend of financial transactions. The gain in clearings over the early weeks of September 1932 was slightly more than 9 per cent, the total in the week ended September 21 being \$324,600,000 compared with \$249,900,000 in the corresponding week of 1932.

While high grade bond prices were moderately easier during September than in the preceding month, the gain over the third quarter of last year was pronounced. The yield on four refunding bonds of the Dominion Government averaged about 4.40 per cent in the first three weeks of September compared with 4.75 per cent in the same month of last year. This fluctuation in the yield represents a considerable advance in prices, the bid quotation for 4½ per cent refunding bonds being presently above par.

The trend of wholesale prices has been hesitant since July but a study of thirty sensitive commodities leads to the conclusion that the trend was upward during the first three weeks of September. The advance over the corresponding weeks of last year is unmistakable, especially in raw materials and partly manufactured commodities. The monthly official index for August was 69.4 compared with 66.8 in the same month of 1932 and the examination of the trend of the important commodities of international trade discloses that the average gain in September over the same month of last year in strategic commodities was much greater.

Common stock prices showed relatively moderate recession during the early weeks of September, the index for the week ended September 21 being 73.0 compared with 74.4 in the week ended August 31. The gain in the index over the corresponding period of 1932 was about 25 per cent. Despite the slackening of interest in speculative trading compared with the active period from May to July, shares traded on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges during the early weeks of September were much in excess of the same period of 1932.

Averaging the five above-mentioned factors, the weekly index of economic conditions during the last four weeks for which statistics are available showed a gain of 16 per cent over the same weeks of last year.

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Crude Petroleum Production in July

Canada's crude petroleum production in July totalled 99,510 barrels as compared with 86,969 barrels in July, 1932. During the seven months ending July, the Canadian output amounted to 630,768 barrels; in the corresponding months of last year 652,538 barrels were produced. Alberta wells produced 87,207 barrels, made up of 83,066 barrels of crude naphtha and 1,555 barrels of light crude oil from the Turner Valley field, 2,272 barrels of light crude oil from the Red Coulee, Border and Kehoe fields, and 314 barrels of heavy crude oil from the Wainwright field.

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Dominion Bureau of Statistics--No. 5: Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation

Note: The following are the fifth and sixth articles of a series descriptive of the functions, duties and responsibilities of the Bureau.

In the autumn of 1929, a peculiar train of circumstances descended on wheat markets throughout the world and created what is popularly described as a 'situation'. Canada, as the principal wheat-exporting country of the world, had a particular interest in this industry and a compendium of relevant, current data became a necessity. The first issue in September, 1930, consisted of only six mimeographed pages, but was introduced with the explanation that "The present scope of the review will be considerably expanded when a wider knowledge is gained of the data available and the various sources of information". This object has been attained; the present issues cover about thirty pages and, being retaprinted in bulletin size, are well adapted for graphic presentation.

The Canadian Trade Commissioners stationed in those countries of the world mainly concerned with wheat production and consumption have co-operated since the publication was started. Prompt and reliable reports from Australia are now received by means of a monthly cable from the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Mr. D. H. Ross. Regular mailed reports dealing with the wheat situation in their respective territories are received from Mr. J. C. MacGillivray, Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Mr. Paul Sykes and Mr. L. M. Cosgrave. Through the co-operation of the Empire Marketing Board, the services of their representative at Buenos Aires, Mr. W. J. Jackman, are available; he cables a report on Argentine conditions every two weeks and sends a special report by air-mail each month. This latter is issued by the Bureau in mimeographed form so that the data may be quickly available to the public.

The Agricultural Branch also has the co-operation of the Internal Trade Branch of the Bureau, which contributes monthly data on prices, and, more recently, on exchange movements.

The wheat situation is an extremely complex phenomenon-- its ramifications extend into practically every field of endeavour. It is not confined to economic considerations, but extends into sociology on both the supply and demand sides of the common equation. In the "Review", the Bureau has attempted principally to bring the physical facts of the wheat situation into relief. The economic side is considered as far as rational deductions permit, with no attempt to journey into the realm of prognostication. Rather, it is the object of this service to present the relevant facts, numerical or otherwise, in as complete and interesting a form as possible and to leave the less evident deductions to the reader. Graphical methods are employed when possible and, when time permits, special articles of an historical or analytical character are added to the usual discussion of the current situation.

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Dominion Bureau of Statistics--No 6: Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues a monthly publication called the "Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics". This publication constitutes a permanent, printed record of the various reports issued by the Agricultural Branch of the Bureau and contains much supplementary and related data as well. The main feature of the bulletin is a general survey of agricultural conditions throughout Canada from month to month, with particular reference to field crops, as described in telegraphic crop report summaries and comparative tables showing estimates of acreage, condition, yields and values of field crops. Each issue contains statements of exports and visible supplies of Canadian grains, and also international trade statistics showing exports, imports and the world's visible supply of wheat and flour. Records of prices of agricultural produce at principal Canadian markets, meteorological data for Canada and summaries of crop conditions in various countries are featured monthly.

The bulletin also includes annual statements of agricultural wealth and revenue of Canada, values of lands and live stock, average wages of farm help, index numbers of agricultural prices, Canadian trade in farm products, as well as an annual statement showing disposition of Canadian agricultural products. Annual statistics of the production and value of various commodities such as tobacco, honey, eggs, potatoes, sugar beets and beetroot sugar, maple sugar and syrup, flax fibre and hemp are published as they are compiled. Statistics of fruit and floriculture, the fertilizer trade in Canada, dairying and fur farming, when released from other branches of the Bureau, are published in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics in summarized form.

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### Canadian Wheat in Market

Canadian wheat in store on September 22 totalled 217,122,839 bushels, compared with 211,920,187 the week before and 175,673,470 on the corresponding date a year ago. Canadian wheat in store in the United States amounted to 4,616,293 bushels compared with 7,794,063 a year ago. Export clearances of wheat during the week ending September 22 were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: Montreal 1,968,394 (3,271,758), Vancouver 748,783 (1,818,590), Quebec 447,927 (24,000), Sorel 232,099 (241,881), United States Ports 490,000 (374,000), Churchill nil (697,000), Victoria nil (251,933), Total 3,887,203 (6,679,162). Eight weeks ending September 22: Montreal 12,895,429 (16,104,372), Vancouver 4,182,538 (7,600,979), United States Ports 3,000,000 (3,149,000), Churchill 3,401,881 (2,064,713), Sorel 1,834,468 (2,219,325), Quebec 1,035,908 (103,970), Halifax 18,667 (nil), Victoria nil (314,628), Total 25,386,891 (31,556,987).

### Large Increase in Bank Debits in August

Financial transactions in the form of bank debits were more than 25 per cent greater in August than in the same month of last year, the total being \$2,648,500,000 compared with \$2,115,700,000. The gain in this twelve-month comparison reflected a higher level of business operations as well as advanced stock and commodity prices. Debits in the first eight months of the present year at \$19,372,000,000 compared with \$16,828,000,000 in the same period of 1932, showed a gain of more than 15 per cent.

### August Production of Coke Continues High

Production of coke in Canada during August showed an increase for the third month in succession when it amounted to 150,283 tons. This output was 4 per cent over the 144,812 tons of July which in turn was 7 per cent greater than the 135,546 tons of June. Each of the producing areas reported an increase over July. In the eastern provinces the tonnage rose to 40,221 tons from 36,625 tons; in Ontario the output advanced to 96,857 tons from 94,998 tons, and in the western provinces to 13,205 tons from 13,189 tons.

### The Coal Situation in August

Canadian coal output during August totalled 881,801 tons, an increase of 21.3 per cent over the August, 1932, production of 727,075 tons but a decline of 20.1 per cent from the five-year average for the month of 1,104,131 tons. Bituminous coal production in August amounted to 733,981 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 31,105 tons, and lignite coal, 116,715 tons. Nova Scotia mines produced 429,304 tons as compared with 312,162 tons in August, 1932, Alberta's output of 287,684 tons was 8.5 per cent above the total for the corresponding month of last year. Production from British Columbia mines totalled 120,655 tons, a 5.1 per cent increase over the output a year ago. Saskatchewan produced 23,838 tons and New Brunswick, 20,320 tons as against the August, 1932, output of 19,330 tons and 15,395 tons, respectively.

Coal imports into Canada decreased 22.9 per cent to 1,294,410 tons from the five-year average for August of 1,678,031 tons. Receipts of anthracite coal were recorded at 317,896 tons consisting of 171,398 tons from Great Britain and 146,498 tons from the United States. Great Britain has been the principal source of Canada's anthracite supply during the past five months, accounting for 63.1 per cent of the anthracite importations during the period; the United States supplied 36.9 per cent. Bituminous coal to a total of 976,493 tons was brought into Canada during the month; of this tonnage the United States supplied 96.9 per cent, and Great Britain, the remainder. Exports of Canadian coal totalled 21,635 tons or 61.1 per cent below the August, 1928-1932, average of 55,551 tons. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports cleared 17,775 tons of Canadian coal in August and the western ports, 3,860 tons.

Canada's coal supply (computed on the basis of production plus imports less exports) in August was 2,154,576 tons, a 21 per cent decline from the August average for the past five years of 2,726,611 tons. The August coal supply included 317,896 tons of anthracite coal, 1,688,858 tons of bituminous coal, 31,105 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 116,717 tons of lignite coal.

### Canadian Paint Export

The export of Canadian paints in August totalled in value \$11,911, which was lower than usual. The largest buyers were Newfoundland, United Kingdom, Barbados and Hong Kong. Sixteen other countries got Canadian paint last month.



### September Employment Situation Again Improved

Further improvement in the general employment situation is evident from the statistics collected from over 8,000 firms making monthly reports with regard to the number of their workers. The working forces of 8,264 cooperating employers aggregated 817,002 persons on September 1 as compared with 804,846 on August 1, a gain of over 12,000 in the month, whereas the usual experience of the past would indicate a normal decline of over 4,000 in this month. Employment on September 1 was well above that on the same date of the preceding year.

The upward trend that is now in evidence has lasted since the beginning of April, and in the five months since then there has been an aggregate increase of approximately 116,000 in the staffs of the cooperating employers each of whom employs at least fifteen persons. While the reporting firms furnish a large sample of employment in industries other than agriculture, hunting and fishing and professional and domestic service, there is no doubt that the smaller firms in the industries represented in the sample have also afforded a great deal of additional employment during the last few months, so that the total number reinstated in employment since April 1 is very much larger than the 116,000 recorded. The estimate of the Bureau is that 246,000 wage-earners have been added to Canadian pay-rolls since April 1.

### Trade With Empire Countries Since Agreements Went Into Effect

During the nine months since the British Empire trade agreements went into effect last November, Canadian exports to those British countries totalled \$161,263,826 compared with \$140,897,343 during the same period last year, a gain of \$20,366,483, or 14 per cent. The nine months' export to the United Kingdom totalled \$132,076,497 compared with \$111,831,537, a gain of \$20,244,960, or 18 per cent.

Imports from Empire countries during the nine months totalled \$85,529,976 compared with \$93,765,982, a decrease of \$5,236,006, or over 5 per cent. During the last three months, however, the imports were \$36,534,926 compared with \$31,492,038 in the corresponding months of 1932, an increase of \$5,042,888, or 16 per cent.

The record of imports by countries is not so definite as the exports. Considerable importations from the British West Indies, British Guiana, British Malaya and other countries enter Canada via the United States and it has been found impossible in all cases to declare the country of origin. These, therefore, are credited as imports from the United States, although in reality they have come from British countries. Canada's imports from the Empire, accordingly, are higher than these figures indicate.

The figures for the first five months, April to August, of the present fiscal year are as follows. The exports totalled \$77,688,584 as compared with \$64,361,867, a gain of \$13,326,717 or 20 per cent. The imports totalled \$53,701,269 compared with \$49,903,634, a gain of \$3,797,635 or over 7 per cent.

### Export Prices have Fallen More than Import Prices

Although it is self-evident that price as well as volume affects the value of trade, the full effect price movements of imports and exports have had in recent years is not so generally recognized. The fact that export prices have fallen 15 p.c. more than import prices since 1926 may not alone seem significant, but it assumes a new aspect when related to trade figures. For instance, had the decline in export prices been an a par with that for imports, it is estimated that Canada's favourable trade balance for 1931-32 instead of being 9 millions, would have been in the neighbourhood of 70 million dollars. The difference between these amounts is roughly equal to one-fourth of the estimated amount of interest payments made by Canada to other countries in 1932.

### Valuation Averages of Imports and Exports

For some years past the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has calculated index numbers of import and export valuations. The conformity of their movements to those of wholesale price indexes of imports and exports is closer than might have been expected, since these indexes have been open to the serious criticism that valuation averages take no account of changes in the quality of items from year to year. Customs descriptions are sufficiently broad to include articles not only varying in quality, but in size and weight. Valuation averages are influenced therefore by fluctuations in the value of the average unit of



trade rather than price movements alone, but the indexes give grounds for believing, however, that price changes rather than shifts in quality, size, etc., have been the predominant influence in fluctuations of average valuations since 1913. This is noteworthy for two reasons, first that both sets of index measurements have been made from a fixed base, which should throw into relief such quality changes as occurred, particularly in periods distant from the base year, and second, that the sample of valuation averages is smaller than that used for the wholesale price indexes. This latter fact probably explains the looser relationship between import valuations and prices, since imports do not contain many heavily weighted items which tend to dominate movements of indexes.

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#### Sharp Recovery in Lumber Export

There was a sharp recovery in the export of lumber in August. Planks and boards totalled 128,459,000 feet valued at \$2,244,914 compared with 53,609,000 at \$970,571 in August last year, an increase of about 140 per cent. The chief purchaser was the United Kingdom followed by the United States, Australia and China.

There was a large export of square timber, the Douglas Fir variety going mainly to the United Kingdom, Japan, Australia and British South Africa. Shingles sent to the United States alone were worth over half a million dollars.

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#### Asbestos Exports Heavy

The export of asbestos in August was 8,342 tons valued at \$380,897, compared with 2,992 at \$138,961 a year ago, while the export of asbestos sand and waste was 9,303 tons at \$122,790 as against 5,625 at \$80,591 in August last year. Asbestos exports have increased over the last twelve month period.

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#### Canadian Cattle in the United Kingdom

Canadian cattle imported by the United Kingdom in August numbered 4,364, or about one thousand head more than in August of the two previous years. The eight months' importations in 1933 totalled 30,732 head, compared with 15,630 and 13,324 in the corresponding periods of 1932 and 1931. The value this year so far was £545,263.

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#### Mineral Oil Export

There was an export of 1,894,565 gallons of Canadian mineral oil valued at \$50,015 to the United Kingdom in August, 132,000 gallons of gasoline at \$18,723 to the United States, and 84,766 gallons of other mineral oil at \$13,733 to Newfoundland, besides smaller quantities to other countries.

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#### The Farm Implement Trade

Farm implements exported in August totalled in value \$147,165 compared with \$132,241 in August, 1932. The largest purchaser was British South Africa, the chief item in a long list being 173 harvesters and binders valued at \$26,959.

The imports of farm implements and machinery in August totalled in value \$287,587, of which \$260,137 came from the United States, \$12,041 from Great Britain, \$12,312 from Sweden and \$1,687 from Germany. The total import was about the same as a year ago. Cream separators figured largely last month, there being 999 compared with 163 in August last year. There were 651 valued at \$9,347 from Sweden, 176 at \$12,639 from the United States, 128 at \$6,406 from Great Britain and 44 at \$1,278 from Germany. There were 209 harvesters at \$39,228 and parts from United States and one at \$379 from Germany; one pasteurizer at \$1,528 from Great Britain and one at \$1,811 from the United States; 50 dozen pronged forks at \$378 from Great Britain; 9 mowing machines at \$998 from the United States and 6 at \$500 from France; 8 dozen scythes at \$63 from Finland and 2 dozen at \$20 from Great Britain; 430 dozen spades and shovels at \$1,583 from Great Britain; 2 traction engines from the United States at \$6,312.

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#### Blackwood Veneer from Australia

Amongst the lumber imports in August was a consignment of \$2,500 worth of Australian blackwood veneer.

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### Revenues of Railways in July Make Noteworthy Increase

Gross revenues of Canadian railways for July amounted to \$23,713,459. This was an increase over July 1932 revenues of \$743,533, or 3.2 per cent, and was the first increase in four years over the revenues of the corresponding month of the previous year. Freight traffic increased by 10.6 per cent and freight revenues were greater by \$1,597,139, or 10.1 per cent. Passenger receipts fell off by \$534,599, or 14.9 per cent, and all other passenger train revenues also decreased. Operating expenses were reduced by \$343,613, or 1.6 per cent, and net operating revenues were increased by \$1,087,147. The pay roll was cut \$1,439,097, or 10.1 per cent, and the number of employees was reduced by 5,758, or 4.7 per cent. Although passenger rates were cut from an average revenue per passenger mile of 2.450 cents in July 1932 to 2.103 cents in 1933 and the passenger train mileage was reduced by 9.6 per cent, the number of passengers per train increased from 43.6 to only 47.8 and the revenues per train mile decreased from \$1.68 to \$1.64.

### Business Conditions in the United States in August

Moderate decline was shown in the business operations of the United States during August, the level being moderately below the maximum on the present movement reached in the preceding month, says the Monthly Review of Business Statistics. The trend of the weekly indexes of business was moderately downward during the month under review, the index of the business week being 62.8 in the week ended September 2, compared with 68.7 in the week of August 5. Owing to contraction in retail sales and the preparation for new models by certain manufacturers, the output of motor cars declined sharply in August. Weekly estimates of steel mill activity averaged 45 per cent of capacity in the first week of September compared with 56 per cent in the first week of August and 57.5 per cent at the middle of July--the high point for the year.

Power production was well maintained throughout August, the sharp increase in total sales from March to July resulting almost entirely from the increase in sales to industrial users, with sales to commercial and residential users showing but small changes. Carloadings after adjustment for seasonal tendencies declined 3 per cent. Relative stability of the wholesale price level was characteristic of August as measured by the Department of Labour weekly index. The advance of about four months culminated in the week ended July 22, and very moderate change was shown in the six subsequent weeks. Common stock prices reacted in the latter weeks of July and recovered moderately during the month.

### Jewellery and Silverware Industry in 1932

Production from the Jewellery and Silverware Industry in Canada was valued at \$6,118,871 in 1932. Corresponding values for previous years were: \$7,449,754 in 1931; \$9,242,126 in 1930. Wholesalers, retailers or repair shops which do not manufacture have not been included. Of the 93 factories which operated last year over one-half, or 54 were located in Ontario, 28 in Quebec, 6 in British Columbia, and 1 in each of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Among the products made were jewellery valued at \$1,613,417, clocks and watches at \$608,554, electro-plated flatware on nickel silver at \$543,008, gold including dental gold at \$639,179.

### About Sausages

There was a big consignment of sausage skins from New Zealand in August. It was valued at \$47,593. This is a reminder that an immense quantity of sausage wrappings have been coming into Canada of late, which leads to the inference that the hot dog industry is booming. During the first five months of the present fiscal year the importations of these skins has totalled in value \$264,866, almost as much as during the whole of last year. The chief countries of origin were: New Zealand \$157,091, United Kingdom \$60,353, United States \$40,166, Australia \$7,256. Probably the activity of the Canadian sausage business is the cause of the big drop in importations of the finished article from the United States.

### Cheese Export Much Lower

The August export of cheese from Canada was much below normal, the quantity being 65,560 cwt. valued at \$694,627. This compared with 107,601 cwt. at \$1,226,659 in July and 167,152 at \$1,658,838 in August, 1932. During the past twelve months the export was 695,090 cwt. at \$7,387,844 as against 953,336 at \$10,799,700 in the previous twelve month period. Great Britain is Canada's best customer for cheese. In August the quantity sent there was 63,224 cwt. valued at \$662,931.



## New Zealand Cheese

The first consignment of New Zealand cheese to reach this country for some months was in August when 50,640 pounds were imported at the valuation of \$4,802 or an average of almost 9½ cents per pound. New Zealand cheese is the brand which dominates the British market. During the first eight months of the present calendar year the total imports of cheese by Great Britain were 2,058,910 cwt (112 lb), of which New Zealand supplied 1,616,366 cwt., Canada 199,084, Netherlands 76,988, Australia 75,736, Italy 57,964 and other countries 32,772.

The value of the New Zealand contribution was £3,800,659 and of the Canadian £545,855 which, converted into Canadian weights and currency, works out with sterling at par at 10.2¢ per lb. for New Zealand cheese and 11.8¢ for Canadian. The British Board of Trade import prices are C.I.F., that is the shipping charges included. Canadian export valuations are f.o.b. or invoice prices. For example the July export of cheese from Canada to the United Kingdom was 6,322,400 pounds valued at \$662,932 or an average of 10½ cents per pound.

## August Export of Eggs Better

The export of eggs in August picked up a little but not enough to overtake the average export last year. The quantity was 22,223 dozen, compared with 12,024 in July and 9,477 in August, 1932, but during the past twelve months the export totalled 291,389 dozen as against 441,474 in the previous twelve months.

## The Trend of Empire and Foreign Imports

Canada's imports from Empire countries in August, totalling \$13,696,000, constituted 35.3 per cent of the total from all countries which was \$38,747,000, compared with \$11,019,000 or 30.2 per cent of \$36,527,000 in August, 1932, a gain of 24.3 per cent. From the United Kingdom the imports of \$10,034,000 were 25.9 per cent of the whole, as against \$7,461,000 or 20.4 per cent a year ago, the gain being 34.5 per cent.

During the five months of the fiscal year the imports from Empire countries totalled \$53,701,000 or 33.3 per cent of the whole import of \$161,488,000 compared with \$49,904,000 or 26.7 per cent of the whole in the corresponding period last year, a gain of 7.6 per cent, while the imports from the United Kingdom at \$40,228,000 were 24.9 per cent of the total as against \$35,726,000 or 19.1 per cent, a gain of 12.6 per cent.

Canada's imports from foreign countries in August at \$25,051,000 were 64.7 per cent of the whole compared with \$25,509,000 or 69.8 per cent, a decrease of 1.8 per cent. From the United States the imports at \$20,064,000 were 51.8 per cent of the whole compared with \$21,005,000 at 57.5 per cent, a decline of 4.5 per cent.

During the five months of the fiscal year the imports from foreign countries at \$107,787,000 or 66.7 per cent of the whole compared with \$137,233,000 or 57.5 per cent, a decline of 21.5 per cent, while from the United States the imports of \$88,038,000 were 54.5 per cent of the whole compared with \$109,781,000 or 58.7 per cent a decline of 19.8 per cent.

## About the August Imports

Raw materials figured prominently in the increased imports during August, while there was a decrease in such imports as alcoholic beverages, binder twine, wearing apparel, books, paper, perfumery and soap. The increases in raw materials were notable in rubber, hides, unmanufactured leather, raw cotton, raw silk, raw wool, dyeing and tanning materials, as well as machinery, iron plates and sheets, woollen yarn, some woods, and scientific and educational equipment.

## Large Increase in Automobiles etc., Importations, Especially British

Four high priced automobiles were imported in August, one at \$11,000 from the United Kingdom and 3 at \$10,191 from the United States. There were 2 motor buses from the United Kingdom at \$16,396, 2 cars at \$2,828 from the United Kingdom and one at \$1,263 from the United States. Of the cars valued at \$1,200 or less 82 at \$42,500 came from the United States and 36 at \$21,278 from the United Kingdom. There were 610 bicycles from Great Britain and 38 from the United States. The importations of cars, trucks and bicycles were much in excess of a year ago, especially those from Great Britain.



The total imports of iron vehicles in August were valued at \$1,056,992 compared with \$650,112 in August, 1932. Parts from the United States last month accounted for \$868,073.

#### Coffee and Tea Importations

From Colombia in August came 596,448 pounds of green coffee, out of a total of 1,826,942. The next largest supplies were from the following countries: Brazil 369,818, British East Africa 345,877, Jamaica 225,787, United Kingdom 119,314, Mexico 77,710, Venezuela 38,324, Hawaii 13,969, British Guiana 13,950, British India 13,608, Dutch East Indies 7,761, Aden 4,200, Abyssinia 176. The aggregate importations of coffee and chicory were valued at \$224,361, just about as usual.

Tea imported in August totalled 3,010,577 pounds which, although about one million pounds more than in August, 1932, was a little less than the average. The quantity of black tea of India was 1,549,637 pounds, black tea of Ceylon 1,227,326, black tea of China 22,421, black tea of Japan 4,338, and black tea of other countries 18,783. The green tea importations were: Ceylon 10,930, Japan 168,317, China 8,825. The total black tea was 2,822,505 pounds and green tea 188,072.

#### Rubber Trade very Busy

The total imports of rubber in August were valued at \$506,315. The major portion of this was 4,021,735 pounds of raw rubber at \$341,041, of which 3,953,571 pounds came from the United States, 67,230 from the Dutch East Indies, 550 from the Straits Settlements and 384 from the United Kingdom. Rubber thread, rubber belting, golf balls, hot water bottles, bicycle tires and rain coats came mainly from the United Kingdom. The raw rubber imports last month were very much higher than usual.

Export of Canadian rubber goods in August was higher than the average. The total value was \$864,986, compared with \$709,139 in July and \$683,884 in August, 1932. The largest item last month was pneumatic tire casings which numbered 47,590 of the value of \$331,151, a considerable advance in both volume and value. These tire casings went to 65 countries, the chief purchasers being: Netherlands \$45,041, British South Africa \$44,480, Brazil \$30,897, Spain \$24,926, British India \$22,924, New Zealand \$20,916, United Kingdom \$16,071, Venezuela \$11,620. There were 197,899 pairs of canvas shoes with rubber soles exported to the value of \$111,689, the chief shipments being 124,302 pairs at \$69,773 to Argentina, 42,325 pairs at \$24,474 to the United Kingdom, 13,597 pairs at \$7,301 to British South Africa and 7,215 pairs at \$4,403 to New Zealand.

#### Importation of Crude Petroleum

Imports of crude petroleum in August totalled 118,926,000 gallons, compared with 92,582,000 in August last year. The following were the countries of origin of last month's imports: United States 74,822,000, Peru 19,074,000, Dutch West Indies 10,646,000, Venezuela 7,484,000, Colombia 3,999,000, Trinidad 2,937,000. The importation was valued at \$2,355,345 compared with \$3,133,298 a year ago, an average of 1.8 cents per gallon last month compared with 3.3 in August 1932.

#### Gasoline Importations

Natural casinghead compression or absorption gasoline imported in August totalled 7,900,596 gallons valued at \$528,122, or an average of 6.6 cents per gallon.

#### Sugar Imports in August

There were heavy importations of raw sugar in August the total being 100,536,900 pounds. This was considerably higher than the average and was due to large consignments from British South Africa. By countries the importations were as follows: British South Africa 40,944,200 pounds, Cuba 14,497,800, Jamaica 12,448,500, British Guiana 9,905,700, Barbados 9,177,200, Fiji 8,231,100, Trinidad 3,727,400, Mexico 537,000.

Refined sugar imports were also higher than usual, the total being 601,800 pounds valued at \$19,765 compared with 541,600 at \$30,887 in August, 1932. Last month 341,400 pounds came from British South Africa at the value of \$7,220 and 260,100 at \$12,539 from the United States, a considerable difference in valuations.



### Rice from India

British imports of rice from India this year have been far in advance of other years and the quantities from United States and Spain have diminished. The total from British India in the first eight months of 1933 was 1,046,000 cwts. compared with 799,000 in the same period of 1932, United States 80,000 compared with 222,000 and Spain 26,000 compared with 263,000.

Canada has also been getting her main supply of rice from India. It is less costly for one thing. During the first five months of the present fiscal year the quantity from British India was 142,581 and the value \$123,846, whereas the 41,259 cwt. from Japan cost \$145,798, and 76,644 cwt. from United States \$122,787. On the other hand the 22,394 cwt. from Australia was valued at \$34,371 and from Hong Kong 53,855 cwt. at \$89,990. There is no means of finding from the records of the Bureau if quality affects price.

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### Imports of Leather Footwear

The August imports of boots and shoes, excluding rubber goods, were valued at \$66,586 compared with \$74,675 last year. Ladies' footwear, coming mainly from United States, Great Britain and Switzerland was about the same in quantity but higher in value, while men's boots and shoes, supplied principally by Great Britain were lower in quantity but higher in value.

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### August Imports of Meats

The August imports of meats, which totalled in value \$91,127, included 337,742 pounds of canned meat at \$22,257 from Argentina, 120,000 at \$4,817 from Uruguay, 45,410 at \$3,671 from Australia and 28,919 at \$9,635 from Great Britain. There were 55,719 pounds of fresh beef at \$1,385 and 18,074 of fresh mutton at \$564 from New Zealand. Some 356,000 pounds of barrelled pork valued at \$20,036 came from the United States.

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### Tin Imports Heavy

Imports of tin in blocks, pigs etc, in August amounted to 1,238 cwt. valued at \$58,982 compared with 1,084 at \$27,847 in August last year. The quantity from Great Britain was 551 cwt., from United States 575 and from the Straits Settlements 112.

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### Imports of Antimony

The August imports of antimony totalled 69,440 pounds, of which 56,000 came from the United States, 11,200 from China and 2,240 from Belgium.

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### Bullion Imports

There was no gold bullion imported in August. The silver bullion imported was valued at \$70,736, \$67,637 coming from the United States and \$3,102 from Great Britain.

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### Heavy Imports of Alumina

The imports of alumina, including bauxite (ore), in August were very large, totalling 121,856 cwt. valued at \$172,549, compared with 21,204 cwt. at \$48,944 in August last year. The larger portion of the supply last month came from the United Kingdom, 75,040 cwt. at \$141,137, the balance 46,816 cwt. at \$31,412 from the United States. Aluminium in sheets, strips or plates came from Great Britain to the value of \$25,739.

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### Imported Enamelled Hollow Ware

Canada imports a great deal of hollow-ware coated with vitreous enamel. Almost half of the August supply valued at \$13,341 came from the United Kingdom and most of the balance from Germany and United States.

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#### Gasoline Consumption in June

The consumption of gasokine in Canada during June amounted to 48,802,000 gallons as compared with 42,190,000 gallons in the preceding month and 51,253,000 gallons in June, 1932.

#### Silverware Production in 1932

Production of silver-plated and sterling silverware in Canada was valued at \$1,950,966 in 1932 compared with \$2,768,548 in 1931 and \$3,608,563 in 1930. Eleven factories reported, 8 being Ontario, 2 Quebec and 1 British Columbia.

#### Increase in Asphalt Roofing and Sheathing Production

The production of asphalt roofing is significant in its relation to construction. There were 33,797 squares of asphalt shingles produced in August, compared with 27,890 in August last year and it was an increase also over the 33,332 in July this year. There were 87,446 squares of smooth surfaced roofing compared with 45,482 a year ago and this also was an increase over the 84,582 in July. There were 772 tons of tar and asphalt sheathing produced compared with 358 a year ago. During the first eight months of the present calendar year the production of smooth surfaced roofing was 467,128 squares compared with 358,741 in the same period of 1932 and 3,381 tons of tar and asphalt sheathing compared with 2,732.

#### British Imports of Frozen Mutton

Some idea of the enormous trade in frozen mutton and lamb which New Zealand does may be gleaned from the imports of that commodity by Great Britain. The imports during the first eight months of the present year totalled 5,082,470 cwt. (112 lb.) the supplies being received principally from the following countries: New Zealand 2,952,023 cwt., Argentine 886,099, Australia 865,020, Uruguay 114,546.

#### Denmark's Lead with Butter in British Market Threatened

Denmark's supremacy in the British butter market is being threatened by New Zealand and Australia. The following were the British imports in the last eight months from the three great butter exporting countries, the figures in brackets being those of the corresponding eight months last year: Denmark 1,733,814 cwt. (1,751,108), New Zealand 1,724,325 (1,474,265), Australia 1,189,086 (1,149,660).

#### United Kingdom's Trade with Empire Countries

During the six months ending June 30 the imports by the United Kingdom from Empire countries totalled £124,230,661 compared with £130,425,037 in the same period of 1932. The domestic exports to Empire countries totalled £77,341,367 compared with £83,833,428.

However, a tariff war is in progress between the Irish Free State and the United Kingdom and during the six month period the imports from the Irish Free State dropped from £14,490,584 to £8,140,301 and the domestic exports to that country dropped from £15,469,402 to £9,118,726. Deduct the trade with the Irish Free State and the imports by the United Kingdom from Empire countries will total £116,090,360 compared with £115,934,453 whilst the domestic exports will total £68,222,641 compared with £68,364,026.

During the six month periods the percentage of British imports which came from Empire countries was 38.8 p.c. in 1933, 36.2 p.c. in 1932, 30.3 p.c. in 1931, 29.7 p.c. in 1930, 31.4 p.c. in 1929 and 25 p.c. in 1913, the Irish Free State being included

The proportion received from Canada was: 6.4 p.c. in 1933, 4.8 p.c. in 1932, 3.2 p.c. in 1931, 3.2 p.c. in 1930, 3.6 p.c. in 1929, 2.9 p.c. in 1913.

The proportion of the domestic exports of the United Kingdom sent to Empire countries in the six month periods was: 44.1 p.c. in 1933, 44.8 p.c. in 1932, 43.8 p.c. in 1931, 44.6 p.c. in 1930, 44.3 p.c. in 1929, 37.1 p.c. in 1913. The proportion to Canada was: 4.1 p.c. in 1933, 4.2 p.c. in 1932, 5.7 p.c. in 1931, 4.9 p.c. in 1930, 5 p.c. in 1929, 4.7 p.c. in 1913.



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