

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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### Weekly Review of Economic Statistics

Demonstrating the existence of natural forces making for recovery, the business index for September based on information presently available was practically maintained at the relatively high level of the preceding month. This result was subsequent to the industrial expansion in evidence during the preceding six months. In that period, the gain in the index was 34 p.c., counterbalancing the decline of the two preceding years. The lowest point in productive operations for the present depression was in February.

The index for mineral production was 99 in August and information presently available indicates a further gain in September. Nickel exports reached a new high point on the present movement, the total being 10,546,200 pounds compared with 8,443,800 in August. Since June, when exports were 10,503,500 pounds, a high level has been shown only second to that of 1928 and 1929, when industrial operations reached the maximum for the post-war period. Lead production at 23,884,000 pounds in August reached the highest point since April 1931 except in the single month of November 1932. The index in August was 107.7 compared with 89.0 in the preceding month.

Shipments of gold were 240,110 ounces in September compared with 233,407 in August. The long-term expansion in gold production is indicated by the index of 164.1 in September compared with 100, the average for the base year 1926. Silver shipments were 1,768,260 ounces compared with 1,378,000 in August, the index moving up from 67.9 to 89.4. Asbestos exports made a further gain in September and except in May and June last was higher than in any month of the last two years. The total exports of the better grades in September was 9,011 tons compared with 8,342 in August. The imports of bauxite for the production of aluminium were greater than in any other month of the present year, the total being 15,115,300 pounds compared with 12,176,600 in the preceding month.

Manufacturing production was greater in September than in the preceding month, the index being 97.0 compared with 96.8. The index in the month under review completed an advance of seven consecutive months, reaching a new maximum point since September 1930. The gain from February to September at 97.0 compared with 58.7, was no less than 65.5 p.c.

The industries engaged in manufacturing food products were more active than in any month since August 1929. The index of food production based on ten factors was 104.5 in September compared with 100.1 in the preceding month. Flour production after seasonal adjustment has shown rapid gain from the first of the year, the output in August the latest month for which statistics are available being 1,444,000 barrels compared with 1,323,000 in the preceding month. The index of rolled oats production was 110.6 compared with 102.2. Sugar production was 60,378,000 pounds compared with 58,089,000 in the preceding four-week period.

The gain in cattle slaughterings was less than normal for the season, moderate gains being shown in sheep and hog slaughterings after seasonal adjustment. Cheese exports were heavy at 14,120,500 pounds compared with 6,556,000 in August. The gain in canned salmon exports was less than normal for the season.

The release of tobacco was somewhat greater in September than in the preceding month the index moving up from 121.7 to 123.1. The release of cigars was 11,506,697 while 401,232,000 cigarettes were made available for consumption. The adjusted index of automobile tires production was 95.0 compared with 83.6. Crude rubber imports were 5,868,575 pounds compared with 4,021,735 in August.

The index of imports of raw materials by the textile industry was 123.9 compared with 136.7, a decline being shown in raw cotton from 10,584,000 pounds to 7,409,000. A gain was shown in cotton yarn while the decline in raw wool and wool yarn was less than normal for the season.

The paper and lumber industries were not so active in September as in the preceding month, the output of newsprint dropping from 194,262 tons to 179,416. The adjusted index of wood-pulp exports was 66.3 compared with 77.2. The exports of planks and boards was 112,039,000 feet compared with 128,459,000 in August, the adjusted decline being slightly more than 5 p.c.



The index of operations in the iron and steel industry was 43.5 in September compared with 46.4 in August. The output of steel ingots showed a decline greater than normal for the season and a moderate recession was also shown in the production of pig iron. The index of automobile production was 37.8 compared with 39.5. The imports of crude petroleum were 108,097,000 gallons compared with 116,312,000, the adjusted decline being 4.5 p.c.

The index of construction operations was 26.9 compared with 25.5 in August. The decline in construction contracts awarded was less than normal for the season, while building permits showed a gain contrary to seasonal tendencies. Building permits were \$2,033,000 compared with \$1,928,000 in August, the adjusted gain being 12.5 per cent.

The output of electric energy on an average daily basis was 49,644,000 k.w.h. in September compared with 48,652,000, but the gain came considerably short of the normal increase for the season. While carloadings in September were 202,459 compared with 183,555, a moderate decline was shown after seasonal adjustment.

Exports, reaching a high total of \$58,328,500 in September were greater than in any month since May 1931, the adjusted gain over August being nearly 32 p.c. Imports at \$38,398,400 were not greatly altered from the preceding month, while after seasonal adjustment a gain of 8.5 p.c. was recorded.

The weekly index of economic conditions was 85.4 in the week of October 14 compared with 85.7 in the preceding week. Carloadings and bank clearings were greater in the latest month for which statistics are available, while recessions were shown in commodity, bond and common stock prices and in speculative trading. The standing in the same week of 1932 was 77.5.

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Dominion Bureau of Statistics--No. 9: Freight Carried by Canadian Railways

Each Friday afternoon the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues a report showing the number of cars of freight loaded at all stations in Canada during the previous week. The data are divided into eleven commodity classes and for two geographical divisions, the dividing points between the eastern and western divisions being Fort William on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railways and Armstrong on the northern line of the Canadian National. Comparisons with data for the previous week and for the corresponding week the previous year and also cumulative totals for three years are included in the report with charts showing graphically the total loadings. The promptness with which these data are issued makes the report very valuable as a barometer of business conditions week by week.

Time is the most important factor in compiling this report and consequently the detail must be limited; but the eleven commodity classes are sufficient to give a fairly complete picture of the business for each week in the divisions of Canada.

Two  
A more comprehensive report in which tons, instead of carloads, and in which the freight carried by Canadian railways is reported under seventy-six commodity classes is issued for each month approximately two months after the end of the month to which the data pertain. These data are divided into (1) freight loaded at Canadian stations, (2) freight received from foreign railways or delivered to Canadian railways by ocean or lake boats. These imports are subdivided into freight destined to Canadian stations and freight destined to foreign points. This latter class is foreign freight passing over Canadian railways and the greater part of it is United States freight passing through Canada between ports on the Niagara river and the Detroit and St. Clair rivers. The report also shows the tonnage of each of the seventy-six commodity classes unloaded at stations and delivered to foreign connections. The data are compiled for each province and combined into a summary for Canada. The monthly reports show only the details for Canada, but a summary published at the close of the year shows the details from each province.

These reports show not only the business being done by the railways month by month, but from the tonnage of different commodities carried reveal the fluctuations in many industries. For example, an increased loading of cement in any province is evidence of increased business for cement mills and an increased unloading in any province is evidence of increased construction work. Also the difference between the tonnage loaded and unloaded in any province reveals the net imports or exports for that province by rail of any of the commodities listed. For the Prairie Provinces where practically all freight is moved by rail these net imports and exports are approximately complete, but for the other provinces movements by boats must also be considered.

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### Canada's International Trade in September

Canada's export trade in September totalled in value \$58,328,502, of which \$57,784,804 was domestic produce and \$543,698 the re-export of imports. This compared with \$42,664,804 in September last year and was an increase of \$15,663,698 or over 36 per cent. The August exports totalled \$45,134,867, so that September showed an increase over the previous month of \$13,193,635 or 29 per cent.

The export of domestic produce was the highest since 1930 with the single exception of May 1931 when it was \$59,833,245.

Canada's imports in September totalled \$38,698,416, of which free imports were \$16,538,498 and dutiable imports \$22,159,918. In August the imports totalled \$38,747,030 and in September last year \$34,504,129, the increase over last year being \$4,194,287, or over 12 per cent. The imports of August and September are the largest since June 1932 when they were \$40,743,000. Free imports were 43 per cent of the September total.

Canada's total trade in September amounted to \$97,027,000 compared with \$83,882,000 in August and \$77,169,000 in September 1932, an increase over last year of \$19,858,000 or 25 per cent.

### Canada's Balance of Trade

Canada's balance of trade in September was favorable to the extent of \$19,630,086, compared with a favorable balance of \$8,160,675 in September, 1932. For the six months ending September the favorable balance was \$68,035,486 compared with \$16,207,208 in the same period last year and an unfavorable balance in the same period two years ago.

### Canada's Chief Markets in September

There were 13 countries to which exports valued at over half a million dollars went in September compared with 12 in August and 11 in July. They were: United Kingdom \$22,121,000, United States \$14,481,000, Netherlands \$2,192,000, France \$1,790,000, Germany \$1,433,000, St. Pierre and Miquelon \$1,288,000, Belgium \$1,043,000, Australia \$1,025,000, Japan \$1,000,000, British South Africa \$832,000, Newfoundland \$702,000, China \$698,000, Italy \$671,000. In August there were only four countries to which goods valued at over a million were exported, whereas in September there were nine.

### Large Increase in Exports to Empire Countries

Domestic exports to British Empire countries during September totalled in value \$26,834,016 compared with \$18,540,712 in August and \$22,828,254 in September 1932 which was an increase over last year of \$4,005,762 or over 17 per cent. There was an increase in exports to most of the British countries.

The following were the 22 British countries to which increased exports went in September, the figures in brackets being those of September 1932: United Kingdom \$22,120,521 (\$19,492,417), Irish Free State \$473,096 (\$174,204), Aden \$10,744 (\$1,547), British South Africa \$831,533 (\$388,522), Gambia \$2,799 (\$85), Gold Coast \$25,803 (\$24,012), Nigeria \$3,881 (\$3,663), Ceylon \$6,996 (\$3,061), Straits Settlements \$43,548 (\$23,353), British Guiana \$64,346 (\$52,416), British Sudan \$137 (nil), Barbados \$95,639 (\$71,937), Jamaica \$230,568 (\$165,731), Trinidad and Tobago \$141,858 (\$113,125), Smaller British West Indies \$143,463 (\$78,513), Gibraltar \$600 (\$87), Hong Kong \$129,329 (\$84,791), Malta \$9,695 (\$5,295), Newfoundland \$701,753 (\$547,302), Australia \$1,024,633 (\$646,643), Fiji \$26,009 (\$6,207), Palestine \$4,514 (\$3,250).

The following were the 7 countries to which decreased exports went in September: British East Africa \$28,380 (\$37,826), Sierra Leone \$5,546 (\$7,596), Bermuda \$111,417 (\$164,057), British India \$173,481 (\$286,237), British Honduras \$16,271 (\$28,547), New Zealand \$359,377 (\$410,350), Smaller Oceania \$725 (\$1,510). The exports to Southern Rhodesia in September totalled \$49,294 but cannot be compared, as last year these were included with the British South African figures.



## Large Increase in September Export to Foreign Countries

The domestic exports to foreign countries in September totalled \$30,950,736 compared with \$26,182,540 in August and \$19,350,561 in September last year, an increase of \$11,592,227 since a year ago or almost 60 per cent.

There were 54 countries to which increased exports went, compared with 43 in August. The figures in brackets are those of September last year: Abyssinia \$1,051 (nil), Argentine \$305,490 (\$189,619), Austria \$1,920 (\$162), Belgian Congo \$2,234 (\$926), Bolivia \$80,353 (\$3,689), Brazil \$111,491 (\$53,736), Chile \$54,308 (\$22,196), China \$698,297 (\$326,244), Costa Rica \$7,726 (\$5,776), Cuba \$58,056 (\$54,402), Denmark \$224,185 (\$60,487), Ecuador \$5,158 (\$2,026), Franco \$1,739,616 (\$767,699), French Guiana \$14,024 (\$13,153), French West Indies \$9,950 (\$6,779), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$1,287,536 (\$266,320), Germany \$1,432,891 (\$1,000,460), Guatemala \$6,107 (\$4,312), Hayti \$12,539 (\$5,248), Honduras \$10,777 (\$10,400), Hungary \$104 (nil), Iceland \$4,566 (\$637), Italy \$671,386 (\$250,168), Japan \$1,000,300 (\$592,957), Korea \$276 (\$196), Latvia \$406 (\$178), Liberia \$897 (\$471), Lithuania \$160 (nil), Mexico \$141,809 (\$111,391), Morocco \$4,075 (\$2,262), Netherlands \$2,191,885 (\$2,116,900), Dutch East Indies \$44,111 (\$14,336), Dutch Guiana \$4,229 (\$2,685), Dutch West Indies \$6,328 (\$3,687), Panama \$13,114 (\$11,775), Poland and Danzig \$12,359 (\$11,523), Portugal \$3,101 (\$2,223), Azores and Madeira \$1,562 (nil), Portuguese Africa \$96,090 (\$42,521), Portuguese Asia \$70 (nil), Roumania \$1,791 (\$795), San Domingo \$11,467 (\$5,514), Siam \$354 (nil), Spain \$149,132 (\$74,297), Canary Islands \$3,618 (\$767), Syria \$555 (nil), United States \$18,480,550 (\$11,048,735), Alaska \$20,986 (\$9,926), American Virgin Islands \$1,331 (\$112), Hawaii \$127,814 (\$93,555), Philippines \$64,661 (\$22,816), Puerto Rico \$45,397 (\$27,128), Venezuela \$38,795 (\$18,086), Iraq \$945 (\$130).

There were 20 foreign countries to which decreased domestic exports went: Belgium \$1,042,976 (\$1,053,060), Colombia \$21,258 (\$37,872), Czechoslovakia \$3,742 (\$5,339), Egypt \$5,239 (\$6,181), Finland \$17,341 (\$25,664), French Africa \$2,738 (\$2,922), French Oceania \$421 (\$134,800), Madagascar \$12 (\$77), Nicaragua \$345 (\$1,216), Norway \$394,052 (\$435,930), Peru \$43,439 (\$104,426), Salvador \$708 (\$817), Spanish Africa \$222 (\$1,337), Sweden \$133,044 (\$166,698), Switzerland \$20,907 (\$25,723), Uruguay \$1,011 (\$8,043), Estonia nil (\$150), Greece nil (\$125), Russia nil (\$88,129), Yugoslavia nil (\$8).

## September Exports to the United States

Domestic exports to the United States in September totalled \$18,480,550 compared with \$17,753,515 in August and \$12,233,364 in September 1932, an increase over a year ago of \$6,247,186 or 51 per cent. The six months export to the United States aggregated \$90,649,161 compared with \$77,783,019 in the corresponding period of 1932, an increase of \$12,846,142, or over 16 per cent.

## Large Increase in Export of Farm Products to United States

The export of products of the Canadian farm to the United States in September totalled in value \$1,526,529 compared with \$641,597 in August and \$220,232 in September 1932 or almost seven times that of a year ago. During the three months ending September this export totalled \$3,272,252 compared with \$805,249 in the same period last year. In the same three months of 1929, the year before the Smoot-Hawley tariff became operative, the export was \$14,316,400 and in 1920 it was \$24,042,269.

The largest gain last month was in the export of rye which totalled 1,096,082 bushels of the value of \$630,048 as against nil a year ago. Potatoes were 27,530 bushels at \$23,374 whereas there was none in September last year. There were 213 horses valued at \$22,429 compared with 292 at \$5,695; fresh berries increased from \$50,771 to \$83,003; bran and shorts increased from \$1,692 to \$237,603; maple sugar increased in volume from 50,684 pounds to 64,691 but decreased in value from \$5,693 to \$5,132; wool increased from \$9,967 to \$413,953. There were decreases in meats, milk products and cattle.

## Clay Products

Clay and clay products sales by Canadian producers in June were valued at \$226,892 and in July at \$245,023. Sales during the seven months ending July declined to a value of \$1,103,926 from the total of \$2,315,034 for the corresponding months of 1932.



### Increase in Settlers' Effects Sent to the United States

There was an increase in settlers' effects sent to the United States in September, the value being \$377,000 compared with \$357,000 a year ago. There was also a slight increase in settlers' effects sent to the United Kingdom the value being \$56,000 compared with \$54,000.

### Effect of Trade Agreements on Free Imports

In consequence of the increase in the number of commodities entitled to free entry into Canada under the Preferential Tariff, due to the Trade Agreements, the free imports of the total imports for the first five months of the current fiscal year compared with a similar period last year from Empire countries increased from 36.29 to 50.16 per cent and from the United Kingdom from 32.96 to 51.35 per cent. During the same interval the percentage of free imports of the total imports from the United States decreased from 44.12 to 40.29 per cent.

The free imports from all countries increased from \$69,348,842 to \$69,446,350; from Empire countries the increase was from \$18,112,100 to \$26,112,100; from the United Kingdom from \$11,774,949 to \$20,858,858. The decrease in free imports from foreign countries was from \$51,236,742 to \$42,507,386. There was an actual increase in the free imports from the United States of from \$9,266,550 to \$35,472,002, but the proportion of the total imports was less. The total imports increase in the period from \$21,005,239 to \$38,037,388.

### Chief Exports Which Showed Increases in September

The large increase in domestic exports in September was more general in its character than in the previous few months. There was an increase recorded in the following, the figures in brackets being those of September 1932: Alcoholic beverages \$1,307,000 (\$469,000), rubber \$898,000 (\$590,000), sugar \$134,000 (\$75,000), Vegetables \$368,000 (\$293,000), wheat flour \$2,137,000 (\$1,290,000), butter \$303,000 (\$22,000), cattle \$447,000 (\$90,000), cheese \$1,497,000 (\$1,468,000), fish \$1,390,000 (\$1,270,000), furs \$720,000 (\$507,000), raw hides \$306,000 (\$28,000), unmanufactured leather \$283,000 (\$167,000), meats \$1,257,000 (\$456,000), cotton \$130,000 (\$98,000), rags \$35,000 (\$17,000), raw wool \$588,000 (\$43,000), paper \$6,921,000 (\$5,633,000), planks and boards \$2,040,000 (\$628,000), pulpwood \$792,000 (\$739,000), shingles \$394,000 (\$249,000), square timber \$160,000 (\$30,000), wood pulp \$2,373,000 (\$1,373,000), automobiles \$850,000 (\$666,000), auto parts \$184,000 (\$136,000), farm implements \$124,000 (\$76,000), hardware and cutlery \$118,000 (\$50,000), iron pigs and ingots \$235,000 (\$41,000), iron tubes and pipes \$41,000 (\$40,000), aluminium \$231,000 (\$158,000), copper \$1,846,000 (\$716,000), lead \$476,000 (\$284,000), nickel \$2,627,000 (\$377,000), silver \$646,000 (\$504,000), asbestos \$570,000 (\$277,000), petroleum and products \$177,000 (\$154,000), stone and products \$367,000 (\$143,000), acids \$332,000 (\$170,000), fertilizers \$230,000 (\$182,000), soda and compounds \$299,000 (\$179,000), electrical energy \$280,000 (\$172,000).

### Canadian Production of Asbestos

The Canadian production of asbestos amounted to 12,455 tons in June and 14,531 in July. In June, 1932, the production totalled 8,936 tons and in July, 7,164. During the seven months ending July, 63,163 tons were produced as compared with 62,621 in the corresponding period of 1932.

### Cement Production

Sales of Portland cement by Canadian producers amounted to 401,060 barrels in June and 414,827 in July. In 1932 the June sales totalled 570,618 barrels and July, 460,170. During the first seven months of 1933, shipments were recorded at 1,503,364 barrels as compared with 2,782,574 a year ago.

### Corset Business Increases

Despite depressed conditions and lower values prevailing in 1932 the corset industry showed an increase in value of production of \$80,024 or 1.9 per cent, the values being \$4,267,671 and \$4,187,647 in 1931. This industry is confined to Ontario and Quebec



### Production of Lime

Lime producers in Canada reported shipments totalling 26,872 tons in June and 29,443 tons in July as compared with 26,820 tons and 26,717 tons, respectively, in 1932. Shipments during the seven months ending July, were recorded at 155,122; in the corresponding months of the previous year 184,427 tons were shipped.

### World Wheat Situation

The wheat situation during the past month has been characterized by a relatively small world movement, a lessening of exports from southern hemisphere countries, an improvement in crop prospects in both the Argentine and Australia, the probability of subsidized exports from the United States, no significant change in 1933 crop estimates, and falling price levels in the leading grain markets.

From August 1 to October 16 world shipments of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 110 million bushels as compared with shipments of 112 million bushels for the corresponding weeks of 1932-33. Both the foregoing figures are far below the volume of world trade during the corresponding weeks of 1931-32 and 1930-31 when world shipments amounted to 178 million bushels and 170 million bushels respectively. Shipments to date in the present crop year largely confirm current estimates of world import requirements.

The London Wheat Conference estimated world import requirements for 1933-34 at 560 million bushels. With shipments of 110 million bushels reported to date, a total of 450 million bushels remains to be shipped during the balance of the crop year.

During the past two weeks shipments from the Argentine and Australia have been somewhat smaller than heretofore. The situation reflects the light supplies of wheat available in these countries until the new crops are harvested late in the calendar year.

The past month has been favourable for growing crops in the Argentine and Australia. Both countries experienced prolonged drought early in their growing season but substantial rains relieved the situation and during the past four weeks the condition of the crops has been maintained. Early season growing conditions however have lessened the potential yield for 1933. The next month will be very important from the standpoint of the development of these crops. Locust damage is threatened in the Argentine.

The United States has made arrangements for the export of wheat from the Pacific coast. Since United States prices are substantially higher than international price levels, these exports will have to be subsidized. The Pacific coast area is the only region in the United States which produced a surplus in 1933. Transportation costs prevent this wheat from moving eastward in volume, and consequently the United States Government is going to facilitate the export of a limited amount of wheat by absorbing the difference between domestic and world prices. It is assumed that subsidized exports from the United States will move to the Orient. These exports will come under the quota of 47 million bushels granted to the United States under the wheat agreement.

No significant changes have been made in preliminary estimates of 1933 production in the northern hemisphere. The European wheat crop is estimated at about 1,612 million bushels compared with 1,477 million bushels harvested last year. While the yield of southern hemisphere crops is not known at the present time, there is reason to believe that production in the four leading exporting countries, namely, Canada, the United States, the Argentine and Australia will be the smallest since 1920. The deficit in wheat production in these countries in 1933 will be balanced in part by the large carry-overs in Canada and the United States at the commencement of the present crop year.

During the past month wheat prices have declined in the leading markets of the world. These price declines reflected improvement in the southern hemisphere crops, limited world demand, uncertainty regarding Russian exports and monetary policies to be adopted in the United States.

The internal wheat movement in Canada reflects the short crop harvested this year along with considerable wet weather early in the crop moving season. Country deliveries from August 1 to October 6 amounted to 94 million bushels compared with 165 million bushels during the same period last year. Farmers have been delivering wheat steadily during the past three weeks but in about one-half the volume of the corresponding period in 1932. A larger proportion of the 1933 crop is delivered in Manitoba and Saskatchewan than in Alberta where a considerable amount of threshing remains to be completed.



Exports of wheat from Canada since August 1 have been on a smaller scale than during the same period last year. Official customs figures show exports of 33 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour during August and September as compared with 48 million during the same months last year.

A notable increase in flour exports is shown during the first two months of the present crop year. During August and September exports of flour amounted to 1,032,844 barrels as compared with 715,495 during the same months last year.

During the week ending October 6 a total of 235 million bushels of wheat was reported in store in all positions. On the same date last year, stocks in store amounted to 211 million bushels. The carry-over of Canadian wheat in all positions at the end of July amounted to 219 million bushels as compared with 130 million bushels a year previous. In other words Canada commenced the present crop year with 81 million bushels more wheat than was the case a year ago. On October 6 stocks of wheat exceeded those of the same date last year by 24 million bushels. Owing to reduced crop and unfavourable harvest weather which interrupted threshing for some time, the Canadian visible supply has increased at a much slower rate than during the fall of 1932.

Canada continues to market considerable quantities of wheat in the United Kingdom. During August and September, the United Kingdom imported about 12 million bushels from Canada. The Argentine has been Canada's chief competitor in the British market during the past two months. During the month of September Russia placed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels of wheat in the United Kingdom.

In Spite of a larger domestic crop this year as compared with last year the United Kingdom imported more wheat in the first two months of the present crop year than during the same months last year. August - September imports into the United Kingdom amounted to 35 million bushels compared with 33 million bushels during the same months last year.

#### Customs Duties in September

Duties collected on September imports totalled \$6,140,000 compared with \$6,157,000 in September, 1932, a decrease of \$17,000. Duties collected reflect the progress of Canada's trade in the past few months. The total for the first nine months of 1933 compared with the same period in 1932 decreased from \$66,973,000 to \$50,353,000, or 24.8 per cent. From January to June the decreases in the amount of duty collected on imports varied from 23.9 to 45.6 per cent. In the month of July, however, the decrease in the amount of duty collected on imports was 9.2 per cent; in August 1.8 per cent; in September only .5 per cent.

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#### Six Months Exports to Empire Countries

The domestic exports to British Empire countries in the six months ending September totalled \$122,240,956 compared with \$102,706,164 in the corresponding six months of last year which was an increase of \$19,534,792 or 19 per cent.

There were 23 countries to which increased domestic exports went, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: United Kingdom \$99,817,300 (\$83,854,284), Irish Free State \$2,111,515 (\$1,372,414), Aden \$21,528 (\$9,866), British East Africa \$224,035 (\$179,351), British South Africa \$2,322,642 (\$2,064,295), Gambia \$3,802 (\$1,354), Gold Coast \$126,263 (\$68,283), Nigeria \$34,706 (\$27,371), Smaller British West Africa \$150 (\$96), Straits Settlements \$233,130 (\$182,688), British Guiana \$351,857 (\$340,688), British Sudan \$3,050 (nil), Jamaica \$1,201,199 (\$1,191,270), Trinidad and Tobago \$957,933 (\$880,260), Smaller British West Indies \$670,378 (\$603,295), Hong Kong \$610,654 (\$528,194), Malta \$91,782 (\$50,147), Newfoundland \$3,075,015 (\$2,858,349), Australia \$5,174,634 (\$5,580,028), Fiji \$67,312 (\$42,463), New Zealand \$1,686,762 (\$1,665,971), Smaller Oceania \$5,335 (\$3,144), Palestine \$21,125 (\$15,898).

There were 9 countries to which decreased domestic exports went: Sierra Leone \$33,566 (\$33,660), Bermuda \$557,939 (\$769,634), British India \$1,361,880 (\$1,433,352), Ceylon \$33,065 (\$37,220), Smaller British East Indies \$501 (\$1,324), British Honduras \$123,519 (\$308,661), Barbados \$515,787 (\$597,710), Gibraltar \$3,002 (\$4,894). The exports to Southern Rhodesia during the six months ending September totalled \$179,790 but cannot be compared as last year there were included with the British South African figures.



### Six Months' Exports to Foreign Countries

The domestic exports to foreign countries in the six months ending September totalled \$143,167,873 compared with \$131,369,205 in the corresponding six months last year, an increase of \$11,798,668 or almost 9 per cent.

There were 44 foreign countries to which increased domestic exports went in the six months, the figures within brackets being those of a year ago: Abyssinia \$10,854 (\$7), Austria \$5,831 (\$3,909), Belgian Congo \$15,035 (\$4,318), Bolivia \$103,921 (\$14,503), Brazil \$781,512 (\$631,553), Chile \$110,139 (\$50,039), China \$2,436,645 (\$1,861,381), Colombia \$217,057 (\$178,788), Costa Rica \$28,787 (\$23,110), Cuba \$340,158 (\$300,062), Ecuador \$23,574 (\$9,359), Finland \$201,371 (\$159,862), French East Indies \$3,741 (\$651), French Guiana \$25,264 (\$24,845), Germany \$5,362,502 (\$3,544,283), Greece \$135,130 (\$6,404), Guatemala \$49,506 (\$38,513), Hayti \$54,082 (\$31,044), Honduras \$65,048 (\$51,277), Iceland \$8,376 (\$2,865), Other Italian Africa \$8,093 (nil), Japan \$5,689,197 (\$4,098,825), Korea \$51,440 (\$361), Latvia \$430 (\$203), Lithuania \$160 (nil), Mexico \$800,834 (\$575,959), Dutch West Indies \$37,930 (\$27,964), Norway \$2,103,144 (\$1,589,032), Panama \$113,316 (\$56,859), Persia \$7,640 (\$452), Poland and Danzig \$27,842 (\$18,589), Salvador \$6,358 (\$6,283), Siam \$1,853 (\$90), Canary Islands \$17,039 (\$2,563), Spanish Africa \$3,136 (\$2,813), Syria \$11,590 (\$10,826), United States \$90,649,161 (\$77,783,019), American Virgin Islands \$3,164 (\$934), Hawaii \$333,475 (\$173,830), Philippines \$272,426 (\$147,767), Puerto Rico \$184,165 (\$161,597), Uruguay \$53,368 (\$47,811), Venezuela \$193,382 (\$168,541), Iraq \$2,458 (\$1,402),

There were 38 foreign countries to which decreased domestic exports went in the six months ending September, as follows: Afghanistan nil (\$160), Albania nil (\$2,345), Argentina \$1,322,217 (\$1,391,215), Belgium \$6,580,382 (\$8,254,178), Czechoslovakia \$53,964 (\$100,367), Denmark \$1,146,776 (\$1,228,871), Egypt \$27,055 (\$48,013), Estonia \$128 (\$797), France \$6,747,054 (\$6,966,452), French Africa \$12,305 (\$17,964), French Oceania \$65,977 (\$460,303), French West Indies \$37,118 (\$92,046), Madagascar \$12 (\$977), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$2,398,856 (\$2,942,956), Hungary \$675 (\$2,009), Italy \$1,804,232 (\$2,056,508), Tripoli nil (\$2,941), Liberia \$3,337 (\$3,629), Morocco \$27,465 (\$141,133), Netherlands \$9,391,750 (\$9,503,854), Dutch East Indies \$151,835 (\$182,025), Dutch Guiana \$18,867 (\$20,593), Nicaragua \$5,687 (\$8,811), Paraguay \$157 (\$1,800), Peru \$332,295 (\$380,878), Portugal \$37,735 (\$129,635), Azores and Madeira \$13,688 (\$24,405), Portuguese Africa \$462,282 (\$487,392), Portuguese Asia \$420 (\$436), Roumania \$4,363 (\$49,438), Russia nil (\$1,307,198), San Domingo \$81,246 (\$96,395), Spain \$847,905 (\$1,208,757), Sweden \$829,311 (\$2,155,593), Switzerland \$138,988 (\$153,635), Turkey \$287 (\$12,482), Alaska \$73,268 (\$118,275), Yugoslavia \$102 (\$122).

### Interesting Increase in Building Permits in September

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during September stood at \$2,032,839. This was an increase of \$94,757 or 4.9 p.c. from the total of \$1,938,082 in August, but a decrease of \$416,896 or 17.0 p.c. in comparison with the aggregate of \$2,449,735 recorded in September of last year. The increase over August, though not large, is interesting because in the experience of the last thirteen years the September total has usually been smaller than that for August, the average decline between the two months amounting to 12 p.c.

As compared with September, 1932, there were reductions in all provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Quebec, where there were advances of \$91,200 and \$42,322, respectively. In this comparison, British Columbia showed the largest loss of \$179,662 or 40 p.c.

Of the larger cities, Montreal registered a higher total of permits issued than in either the preceding month or the same month of last year. Winnipeg and Vancouver showed a gain in the former but a loss in the latter comparison, while Toronto showed a decrease in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Charlottetown, New Glasgow, Fredericton, Quebec City, Galt, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Sault Ste Marie, Welland, Brandon, Prince Rupert and Victoria recorded increases as compared with both August, 1933, and September, 1932.

### September Export of Canadian Paints and Varnishes

The September exports of Canadian paints, irrespective of white lead, mineral pigments and so forth, totalled in value \$26,910 compared with \$11,911 in August and \$30,057 in September last year. Great Britain purchased one-third of the quantity. Varnish export at \$1,788 was about the same as a year ago.



### September Export of Gold

The September export of gold bullion was \$5,806,689, all of it going to the United Kingdom. Raw gold to the value of \$168,443 went to the United States.

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### Large Increase in Export of Nickel

The September export of nickel in ore was 48,848 cwt. valued at \$880,999 compared with 43,001 at \$732,019 in August and 5,465 at \$98,370 in September last year. The amount to the United Kingdom was 21,212 cwt., to the United States 19,521 and to Norway 8,115.

Fine nickel exports totalled 46,115 cwt. at \$1,379,182 compared with 35,153 at \$1,017,445 in August and 9,840 at \$275,091 in September last year. The United States got 40,783 cwt. last month, Netherlands 4,498, United Kingdom 560 and France 229.

The nickel oxide exports totalled 10,499 cwt. of the value of \$426,616 compared with 6,284 at \$265,699 in August and 187 at \$4,012 in September last year. The Netherlands got 9,186 cwt. last month, United States 897, United Kingdom 338 and Germany 78.

During the past six months the export of fine nickel was 246,423 cwt. valued at \$7,872,292 compared with 58,044 cwt. at \$1,578,787 in the corresponding period of 1932. The amount sent to the United States was 176,670 cwt. valued at \$4,662,097, to Great Britain 49,880 at \$2,333,615, to the Netherlands 14,076 at \$631,583, to Japan 2,747 at \$107,817, to Germany 2,141 at \$94,565 and to Italy 562 at \$28,427.

The six months' export of nickel in ore was 222,106 cwt. valued at \$3,958,608 compared with 60,456 cwt. at \$1,088,142 in the corresponding period of 1932. The amount to the United Kingdom was 129,266 cwt. at \$2,283,118, to the United States 52,042 at \$936,755, to Norway 40,798 at \$738,735.

The six months' export of nickel in oxide was 44,681 cwt. valued at \$1,642,389 compared with 10,294 at \$301,191 in the same period of 1932. The amount to the Netherlands was 36,699 cwt. at \$1,449,950, to the United States 6,554 at \$148,392, to the United Kingdom 1,012 at \$29,374 and to Germany 416 at \$14,673.

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### Much Silver sent to China in September

Silver bullion sent to China in September amounted to 749,808 ounces valued at \$287,581. The total export was 1,096,851 ounces at \$418,924 compared with 655,512 at \$253,328 in August and 1,027,954 at \$309,973. The export of silver in ore was 653,102 ounces at \$227,492, all of it going to the United States.

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### Impressive Export of Platinum

The export of platinum in September was 4,452 ounces valued at \$178,116 compared with 1,411 at \$56,447 in August and 2,344 at \$187,465 in September last year. The variety in values was a feature. All except 202 ounces last month went to the United Kingdom, the smaller amount going to Norway.

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### Large Export of Zinc Spelter

The export of zinc spelter in September was 179,209 cwt. valued at \$591,325 compared with 141,671 at \$524,331 in August and 145,301 at \$332,813 in September, 1932.

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### Large Increase in Aluminium Export

Aluminium in blocks, etc., exported in September totalled 10,261 cwt. valued at \$186,198 compared with 5,043 at \$102,498 in August and 3,654 at \$61,059 in September last year. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom last month was 9,094 cwt. at \$162,887, to Argentina 663 at \$12,867, to Switzerland 225 at \$4,393 and to Brazil 189 at \$3,762.

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### Large Increase in Coal Oil and Kerosine Export

The export of Canadian coal oil and kerosine in September totalled 217,355 gallons valued at \$41,619 compared with 1,300 at \$191 in August and 223,316 at \$27,810 in September last year, a very large increase in values over a year ago. Newfoundland was the chief purchaser.

### Increase in Export of Gasoline and Naptha

Canadian gasoline and naphtha exported in September totalled 692,558 gallons valued at \$115,126, compared with 155,497 at \$22,681 in August and 327,067 at \$103,244 in September last year. The bulk of the export went to Newfoundland.

Other mineral oil exported totalled 625,312 gallons at \$20,888 compared with 1,996,117 at \$66,312 in August and 47,686 at \$8,147 in September, 1932.

Canadian crude petroleum export dropped heavily. The September total was 11,260 gallons at \$1,111, compared with 14,535 at \$1,375 in August and 589,547 at \$14,396 in September last year.

### Canadian Silver Production

The Canadian production of silver in June amounted to 882,035 ounces and in July 1,048,114. During the first seven months of 1933 Canadian producers reported an output of 8,454,428 ounces as compared with 11,242,076 a year ago.

### World Production of Silver

The world production of silver in June totalled 11,575,000 ounces; in July 13,296,000 were produced. Output in Mexico advanced from 5,067,000 in June to 5,738,000 in July. The United States produced 1,209,000 ounces in June and 1,552,000 in July.

### Canadian Production of Lead

Canadian producers reported an output of 20,705,505 pounds of lead in June and 19,965,178 pounds in July. During the seven months ending July 148,767,894 pounds of lead were produced in Canada as against 147,383,553 in the corresponding period of 1932.

### World Output of Lead

World output of lead in June totalled 107,309 tons. This represented an average daily output of 3,577 tons, the highest on record since May, 1932. In July, 103,483 tons were produced of which Australia accounted for 22.7 per cent; the United States, 17.9 per cent; Mexico, 10.7 per cent; Germany, 10.4 per cent; Canada, 10.3 per cent; and other countries 28.0 per cent.

### Canadian Zinc Output

Zinc output in Canada during June amounted to 15,619,628 pounds and in July to 14,341,309. The total Canadian output during the first seven months of 1933 was 97,656,183 pounds as compared with 104,272,065 in the corresponding period in 1932.

### World Production of Zinc

The world output of zinc in June was 85,575 tons. In July, production advanced to 95,188 tons, the highest recorded monthly output since May, 1931. A 28.6 per cent increase in the United States zinc production was mainly responsible for the July advance in output. The United States shipments of zinc totalled 45,689 tons, or 24.4 per cent above the tonnage shipped in June. Stocks on hand in the United States on July 31 amounted to 109,140 tons as compared with 123,924 on June 30th.



### Musical Instruments

Twenty factories manufacturing musical instruments had a total output valued at \$2,561,125 in 1932. Fifteen of these factories are located in Ontario, four in Quebec and one in British Columbia.

The output of the musical instruments industry has been decreasing steadily during the past few years, the output of pianos, phonographs and phonograph records becoming smaller and smaller. The main product of this industry, viz., the radio, is now produced in the electrical apparatus industry. The output of these manufacturers, however, cannot be credited to this industry in view of the fact that electrical apparatus and not radios form their main products.

There were 338 upright pianos manufactured in 1932 compared with 2,153 in 1931, 179 grand pianos compared with 497, 32 pipe organs compared with 63 and 77 reed organs compared with 161. There were 945,876 phonograph records manufactured as against 1,529,681 in 1931.

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### Output of Natural Gas

The Canadian output of natural gas in August amounted to 945,161,000 cubic feet as compared with 1,002,429,000 in July and 888,925,000 cubic feet in August, 1932. During the first eight months of 1933, the total Canadian production was 15,260,802,000 cubic feet; in the corresponding period of the previous year, 15,926,909,000 were produced. Mixed gas (natural and artificial) imports into Canada in August totalled 8,123,000 cubic feet worth \$5,759 as against 9,249,000 at \$6,734 in July.

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### Crude Petroleum Production

Production of crude petroleum in Canada during August totalled 100,602 barrels, an advance of 1.1 per cent over the July output of 99,510 barrels and 18 per cent over the August, 1932, total of 85,229 barrels. Production during the eight months ending August amounted to 731,370 barrels or .9 per cent below the output in the corresponding months of 1932. During August, Alberta wells produced 87,192 barrels, consisting of 82,290 barrels of crude naphtha, 2,374 barrels of light crude oil from the Turner Valley field, 2,281 barrels of light crude oil from the Red Coulee, Border and Keho fields, and 247 barrels of heavy crude oil from the Wainwright field.

The following were the new prices per barrel effective towards the end of August, the figures in brackets being the former prices: crude naphtha \$3.16 (\$2.99); discolored naphtha \$2.92 (\$2.75); light crude 50, \$2.67 (\$2.54); crude oil 45 to 49.9, \$2.08 (\$1.99); crude oil 40 to 44.9, \$1.50 (\$1.46).

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### Gasoline Sales Advance

Sales of gasoline in Canada during July advanced to 56,490,000 gallons from the preceding month's total of 49,293,000 gallons and the July, 1932, sales of 51,551,000 gallons. Imports of natural casinghead gasoline into Canada during July amounted to 1,619,847 gallons valued at \$80,749 as compared with 3,878,771 gallons worth \$151,684 imported in June. Gasoline lighter than .8235 specific gravity at 60 degrees temperature imported in July totalled 857,610 gallons appraised at \$92,495.

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### September Export of Lead

The September export of lead in pigs was 219,513 cwt. valued at \$432,879, compared with 237,779 at \$538,648 in August and 166,844 at \$242,678 in September last year.

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### Export of Copper Higher

The export of copper in various forms in September totalled 234,015 cwt. valued at \$1,815,572 compared with 218,608 at \$1,713,261 in August and 137,383 at \$711,788 in September a year ago. The value of the consignments to the United Kingdom 1st month was \$1,150,668, United States \$259,409, Germany \$132,098, France \$99,654, Netherlands \$81,793, Denmark \$27,461, Norway \$22,302, Belgium \$18,023, Sweden \$16,346, Poland \$5,410, New Zealand \$969, Spain \$844, Newfoundland \$255, Peru \$130.



### September Export of Milk and Its Products Made Large Gain

The September export of milk and its products was valued at \$2,025,585 compared with \$902,794 in August and \$1,713,842 in September, 1932. This distinct gain in September is in contrast with the lowered exports by this industry which have prevailed during the past twelve months. The value of the shipments during September to the United Kingdom was \$1,875,673.

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### Export of Butter Better

Canada stepped into the butter market in September with 17,199 cwt. valued at \$302,766, compared with 1,101 cwt. at \$22,730 in August and 1,024 at \$22,229 in September 1932. Great Britain's purchase was 16,082 cwt. at \$280,371. For a long time Canada's export of butter has been very low, the amount during the past twelve months being only 23,730, CWT.

The release of this butter from cold storage stocks started the downward curve of butter holdings one month earlier than usual. Normally, butter stocks increase until the first of October, but this year there was a decrease between September 1 and October 1 approximately equal to the month's exports.

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### Export of Cheese Pinks Up

There was a sharp increase in the export of cheese in September, the amount being 141,205 cwt. value at \$1,497,006 compared with 65,560 at \$694,627 in August and 136,710 at \$1,468,469 in September last year. The export of cheese during the past twelve months is much less than in the previous twelve months the value being \$7,416,381 compared with \$10,278,320. The chief market for this product is the United Kingdom.

Despite the heavy September exports which reduced stocks of cheese in Canada, cold storage holdings of cheese remain about 3 million pounds above the 10-year average at October 1.

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### September Export of Eggs High

The September export of eggs was 192,872 dozen compared with 22,223 in August and 10,322 in September last year. Most of the export went to the United Kingdom.

Receipts of fresh eggs decline at this time of year so that the seasonal drain on stocks of cold storage eggs usually begins in late September or early October. The cold storage egg stocks in Canada declined 9.5 per cent during September and fresh egg stocks 11.6 per cent. These decreases together with export shipments had a healthy effect on domestic prices.

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### Grain Elevators in the Argentine

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Buenos Aires writes under date October 1: "The regular session of Congress has just terminated. One of the most important measures which became law was the bill to enable the building of a complete system of grain elevators to cover the Republic, and to be operated as a public service. The day when the Argentine grain handling methods will be modernised has thus been brought appreciably nearer. A period of six months is to be occupied with the preparation of plans and the complete study of the needs of the system before calling for tenders. The Grain Bill, providing for a system of grading and classification of grain on the Canadian plan, was introduced, but did not get beyond that stage. It will undoubtedly be proceeded with when Congress re-convenes."

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### Canadian Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on October 13 totalled 242,765,024 bushels compared with 235,246,382 the week before and 223,267,357 on the corresponding date of 1932. Canadian wheat in store in the United States amounted to 7,140,694 compared with 12,509,545 a year ago. United States wheat in Canada was 2,795,278 bushels compared with 8,258,585 a year ago.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending October 6 amounted to 14,828,566 bushels compared with 14,325,654 in the previous week and 26,341,535 in



the corresponding week last year. For the ten weeks ending October 6, 1933 and October 7, 1932, 93,806,482 bushels and 164,595,012 bushels respectively were received from the farms. Marketings by provinces up to October 6 were as follows, the figures within brackets being those for 1932: Manitoba 18,829,277 (23,615,175), Saskatchewan 46,653,391 (91,403,669), Alberta 28,323,814 (49,576,168).

During the week ending October 13 the export clearances of wheat amounted to 3,433,414 bushels compared with 4,215,534 for the previous week. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of last year. Week ending October 13: Montreal 1,742,967 (2,031,527), Vancouver 879,247 (2,548,272), Sorel 568,200 (1,115,818), United States ports 243,000 (712,000), Quebec nil (268,485), Churchill nil (270,667), Total 3,433,414 (6,946,769). Eleven weeks ending October 6: Montreal 18,612,831 (24,991,919), Vancouver 6,392,956 (13,189,380), United States ports 4,394,000 (5,746,000), Sorel 3,182,712 (5,621,854), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), Quebec 1,540,158 (372,455), Halifax 18,667 (nil), Victoria nil (314,628), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Total 36,849,214 (53,650,079).

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#### Exports to British Empire Countries Since Trade Agreements went into Effect

During the ten complete months since the British Empire trade agreements went into effect last November, Canada's exports to Empire countries totalled in value \$188,106,037 compared with \$163,725,597 in the corresponding period of the year before. This was a gain of \$24,380,440 or nearly 15 per cent.

The exports to Great Britain totalled \$154,205,213 compared with \$131,323,954, a gain of \$22,881,259 or almost 17 per cent.

Note: Revised figures make the August export to the United Kingdom \$14,474,499 instead of \$14,466,304 as stated after the first computation.

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#### Concentrated Milk Production in September

The combined total production of all items of concentrated milk in September was 8,431,277 pounds, an increase over September, 1932, of 1,143,030 pounds, or 16 per cent. The principal item of production was evaporated milk, which increased its output from 3,958,799 to 5,604,112 pounds. Next in importance in order of quantity of product is skim milk powder, which showed a total of 1,156,983 pounds, a slight decrease. The total production of all items during the nine months ended September was 66,552,895 pounds, compared with 67,418,976 in the corresponding period of 1932.

The principal item of export is evaporated milk, which in September showed a total export of 1,990,900 pounds, an increase over September 1932, of 624,700 pounds. Milk powder also shows an increase in the quantity exported, but condensed milk dropped from 869,700 to 151,600 pounds. Among the imports of concentrated milk, the chief item is casein, with a total in September of 11,635 pounds.

Statistics of storage holdings show smaller quantities held at date of October 1, than at the corresponding date in 1932, for all of the principal concentrated milk products.

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#### Spectacular Increase in Export of Meats

The export of meats in September totalled in value \$1,257,115, compared with \$455,969 in September last year. It was the largest export of meats since October, 1929 when the total was \$1,341,981. That was the last October before the Smoot-Hawley tariff went into effect in June, 1930. In October 1929 the export of meats to the United States was \$770,000, but last month it was only \$26,013 whereas in October 1929 the total to the United Kingdom was \$451,000 and increased to \$1,156,457 last month.

The export of meats, which was low after the high tariff of the United States went into effect, climbed to over the million dollar mark last May and stayed there and has now grown to a million and a quarter, as the result of heavy buying by Great Britain.

The largest item in meats was bacon which rose from 28,831 cwt. at \$314,078 a year ago to 79,116 at \$1,053,584 last month. The United Kingdom was the chief purchaser, taking 78,012 cwt. of the value of \$1,029,221. Most of the meats showed increased exports but poultry was an exception. None went to the United Kingdom. Bermuda and Newfoundland were the chief purchasers.

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### Imports from United Kingdom Growing

Canada's imports from the United Kingdom in September totalled \$9,465,189 compared with \$7,515,004 in September last year, an increase of \$1,950,185 or 25 per cent. Imports during the first six months of the present fiscal year totalled \$49,692,730 compared with \$43,241,229, an increase of \$6,451,501 or almost 15 per cent.

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### Imports from the United States

Imports from the United States in September totalled \$19,740,984 compared with \$19,545,373 in September last year, an increase of \$185,611. During the six months ending September the imports totalled \$107,778,372 compared with \$129,325,915, a decrease of \$21,547,543 or 16 per cent.

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### Imports and Export Balances Contrasted

September exports exceeded imports by \$19,630,086 compared with \$8,160,675 in 1932 and \$4,529,687 in 1931. Exports to the United Kingdom exceeded imports by \$12,696,581 compared with \$12,007,613 in 1932 and \$7,160,448 in 1931. But imports from the United States exceeded exports by \$823,607 compared with \$8,108,222 in 1932 and \$4,900,653 in 1931.

During the six months ending September the total exports exceeded imports by \$68,035,486 compared with \$16,207,208 in 1932 while in 1931 the imports exceeded exports by \$16,939,057. Exports to the United Kingdom exceeded imports by \$50,416,941 compared with \$41,083,342 in 1932 and \$29,491,306 in 1931. Imports from the United States exceeded exports by \$14,947,570 compared with \$48,625,680 in 1932 and \$64,125,313 in 1931.

During the twelve months ending September exports exceeded imports by \$126,158,331 compared with \$42,207,878 a year ago, while two years ago the imports exceeded exports by \$34,892,428. Exports to the United Kingdom exceeded imports by \$108,000,741 compared with \$80,183,081 a year ago and \$58,278,043 two years ago. Imports from the United States exceeded exports by \$50,340,114 compared with \$91,836,278 a year ago and \$151,341,164 two years ago.

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### Heavy Export of Wood Pulp

The export of wood pulp and screenings in September totalled 1,261,667 cwt. valued at \$2,372,807 compared with 1,382,108 cwt. at \$2,655,779 in August and 632,723 at \$1,372,728 in September 1932. The total last month to the United States was of the value of \$2,012,775, to Japan \$97,501, to France \$89,354, to Great Britain \$82,387, to Germany \$21,434 and to Italy \$16,801.

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### Pulpwood Export Higher in September

Pulpwood export in September to the United States, whither all of it goes, totalled 109,636 cords valued at \$792,168 compared with 104,205 at \$806,306 in August and 74,448 at \$738,979 in September, 1932. Last month there were 16,404 cords of poplar of the value of \$100,171 and 70,710 cords of other pulpwood peeled at \$523,753. The pulpwood not peeled totalled 22,522 cords at \$168,244.

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### Paper Export Higher in September

The export of paper and the manufactures of paper in September was valued at \$6,920,604 compared with \$6,557,286 in August and \$5,633,443 in September 1932, but the twelve months export of \$72,770,572 is still far behind the \$93,302,377 in the previous twelve months.

The largest item last month was newsprint which accounted for \$6,612,258, most of it going to the United States. The values of the export to leading purchasers were: United States \$5,814,387, Australia \$199,797, Great Britain \$171,680, Argentina \$163,375, China \$86,650, Japan \$70,885, New Zealand \$31,717, British South Africa \$11,554, Peru \$10,866, Chile \$10,755, Irish Free State \$8,132, Cuba \$7,865, Hawaii \$5,576. Canadian newsprint went to 28 countries last month.



The United Kingdom and New Zealand were the chief purchasers of pulp and fibre wall boards; China of roofing paper; United States and New Zealand of book paper; Newfoundland and Great Britain of wall paper; Great Britain, British South Africa, United States and the Irish Free State of paper board.

#### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended October 14 were affected by the holiday on October 9 and decreased from 53,198 cars for the previous week to 50,303, but the index number rose from 69.17 to 72.44. Also the total was 3,529 cars greater than for the corresponding week in 1932. Grain, livestock, coke and merchandise were lighter than in 1932 but all other commodities showed substantial increases, miscellaneous freight increasing by 1,245 cars, coal by 1,384, pulpwood by 627, ore by 482, pulp and paper by 450, lumber by 323, and other forest products by 251.

Total loadings in the eastern division amounted to 29,328 cars, or 3,134 more than in 1932. Coal was heavier by 2,136 cars, miscellaneous freight increased 721 and pulpwood 580.

Grain loading in the western division was lighter than for the previous week by 689 cars, but was heavier than last year by 301. Miscellaneous freight increased by 524 cars, ore by 172, other forest products by 303 and lumber by 175, but coal decreased by 752 and merchandise by 287. The total of 20,975 cars was an increase over last year of 395.

#### September Production of Creamery Butter

The September production of creamery butter was 23,449,074 pounds compared with 27,670,954 in August and 22,862,103 in September 1932, an increase over that of a year ago of 586,971 or 2.6 per cent. Production during the nine months of the present calendar year was 177,412,467 pounds compared with 170,905,768 in the same period last year, a gain of 6,506,679 or 3.8 per cent.

Last month there were decreases in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, while there were large gains in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Quebec was the largest producing province, the output being 8,600,000 pounds, Ontario 7,810,666, Manitoba 2,051,504, Alberta 1,910,000, Saskatchewan 1,651,409, Nova Scotia 517,352, British Columbia 390,500, New Brunswick 267,643, Prince Edward Island 250,000.

During the nine month period Ontario led with 61,447,440 pounds, Quebec 49,797,529, Alberta 19,987,097, Saskatchewan 16,768,611, Manitoba 16,548,205, Nova Scotia 4,846,413, British Columbia 4,058,147, New Brunswick 2,195,865, Prince Edward Island 1,763,160. There were decreases for the period in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec and increases in all the other provinces. The largest percentage increase was in Alberta with 13.6, Saskatchewan coming next with 11.6 per cent.

#### Platinum Group Metal Production

Finally revised statistics on the output of the metals of the platinum group show that 64,956 fine ounces of new platinum, palladium and other platinum group metals valued at \$2,001,283 were recovered from Canadian ores in 1932 as compared with 91,693 fine ounces worth \$2,814,617 in 1931 and 68,116 fine ounces at \$2,439,128 in 1930.

#### Automobile Production in September

Production of automobiles during September numbered 5,808 units as compared with 6,079 cars in August and 2,342 cars in September, a year ago. The decline from the previous month was accounted for by the drop in the number made for sale in Canada to 2,452 from 4,160 while the number made for export advanced to 3,356 from 1,919.

The apparent consumption of cars in Canada during the month, as determined by adding the 2,452 cars made for sale in Canada to the 95 imported, amounted to 2,547 cars. During the first nine months of this year a total of 56,689 cars were produced in Canada, 1,377 were imported and 14,505 were exported. In the corresponding period of 1932 output totalled 53,550 cars, imported 1,343, and exports 7,942.



