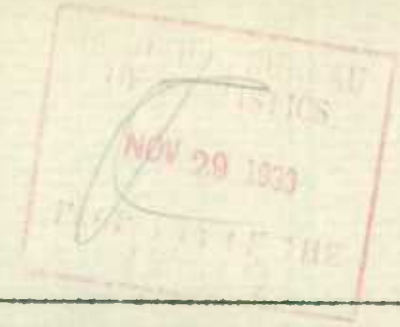


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics

Economic conditions in Canada were slightly more favourable in the third week of November, the index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics moving up from 84.2 in the week ended November 11 to 85.2 in the last week for which statistics are available. Four of the six major factors used in this connection showed gains in the current period.

Measured by a study of 30 speculative commodities, the trend of wholesale prices has been upward for four consecutive weeks, moderate advances being recorded from week to week. The cash price of No. 1 Northern wheat averaged 65 cents per bushel in the latest week compared with 58 cents in the week of October 21, and coarse grains have recorded moderate gains. The index of 30 commodities was 64.2 in the week of November 18 compared with 62.4 in the week of October 21, slight gains being recorded during the intervening period.

The index of Dominion government bond prices was slightly lower in the week ended November 18, the standing being 106.6 compared with 107.3 in the preceding week. Bank clearings, on the other hand, showed a gain, the total in the latest week for which statistics are available was \$317,700,000 compared with \$310,000,000, the index moving up from 91 to 93.2.

Bank debits or all payments made by cheque in the 32 clearing centres of Canada were \$2,823,000,000 in October compared with \$2,367,000,000 in the same month of last year. The gain over October 1932 was no less than 19.3 p.c., each of the five economic areas recording gains in this comparison. Bank debits in the first ten months of 1932 were \$24,652,000,000 compared with \$21,293,000,000, a gain of \$3,359,000,000 or 15.8 per cent. This represents the revival in business in speculative activity apparent since the first quarter of the year. Increases over the first ten months of 1932 were recorded in each of the five economic areas except the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. The gain over September was from \$2,457,000,000 to \$2,823,000,000, each of the five economic areas showing gains over September, the increases being less than seasonal expectations.

While common stock prices were at a considerably lower level in October than during the preceding month, the index of 118 stocks dropping from 80.2 to 71.5, progressive advances were recorded from the week ended October 26 to the week of November 16. The index in the week ended November 16 was 68.2 compared with 62.7 in the week ended October 26, consecutive gains being recorded during the interval. The gain in the index of 93 industrials during the three weeks was about 13 p.c., while utilities were more than maintained.

Trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges amounted to 266,959 shares in the week of November 14 compared with 171,218 in the preceding week, and the sales of mining stock showed moderate gain.

The index of business operations in October was 88.2 compared with 75.3 in the same month of 1932, a gain of 17 p.c. A contributing factor in the excellent showing of October was the additional activity in the mining industry. Six of the nine factors used in the computation of the index showing the trend of mining operations, recorded gains in October over the preceding month, the index moving up from 108.8 to 117.7. Imports of bauxite for the manufacture of aluminium were 17,120,900 pounds compared with 15,115,300, the index being 163.6 compared with 104.1. Output of coal was 1,549,000 tons compared with 1,101,000 in September, the adjusted gain being nearly 10 p.c.

The output of manufacturing plants, partly due to the occurrence of five Sundays and a holiday, was not equivalent to the high level of the preceding month. The gain in the output of manufactured sugar was from 60,378,000 pounds to 87,617,000, the adjusted gain being 48 p.c. The milling industry was less active in the latest month for which statistics are available, while the gain in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry was less than normal for the season. Tobacco releases showed a moderate gain, cigars made available for consumption being 14,202,000 compared with 11,507,000. Raw cotton imports were 12,287,000 pounds compared with 7,409,000, the adjusted gain being more than 11 p.c. The output of newsprint was 191,452 tons compared with 179,416, the gain being greater than the standard for the season. Exports of planks and boards were 117,404,000 feet compared with 112,039,000, the decline after seasonal adjustment being less than 4 p.c.

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The output of steel ingots were 48,496 tons compared with 38,630, the index moving up from 68.6 to 77.0. Pig iron production was 27,002 tons compared with 30,738, a considerable gain being shown over the levels of the same month of last year. Automobile production was 3,682 units compared with 5,808. Imports of crude petroleum were 91,714,000 gallons compared with 108,100,000 in September.

Construction was the bright spot of October, the index, owing to the heavier award of contracts, being 42.6 compared with 26.9 in September.

The output of power by the central electric stations was greater than in any previous month, the index, adjusted for seasonal tendencies, being practically maintained from September.

The increase in carloadings was slightly less than normal for the season, a total of 221,604 comparing with 202,459.

External trade reached a new high level for a considerable period, exports being \$60,760,000 while imports were \$41,126,000, the excess of exports over imports being \$19,634,000.

The month of November commenced with an improved situation from the standpoint of employment, the index adjusted for seasonal tendencies being 88.4 compared with 86.9 at the beginning of October. The standing of the seasonally adjusted index was the most favourable since May of last year.

The adjusted index for manufactures moved up from 84.4 to 85.6, a gain of 1.5 p.c., and sub-indexes for most of the main industries recorded greater activity.

The index for lumber mills was 48.3 compared with 45.4 and the adjusted index for logging was 95.4 contrasted with 76.7. The pulp and paper and paper products industries added to their working forces. The gain in the rubber industry was from 88.5 to 98.7. The primary textile industry was more active, the adjusted index for hosiery and knit goods moving up from 117.8 to 118.4. Most branches of the iron and steel industry recorded expansion, the index of agricultural implements being 31.4 compared with 28.3. Gains were general in the three classes of mining operations, the general index for mining after seasonal adjustment being 106.5 compared with 104.0. Moderate recession was shown by the railways and in retail trade.

Increased Exports of Farm Implements

The October exports of farm implements and machinery were valued at \$113,807 compared with \$76,153 a year ago. There were cream separators sent to Australia to the value of \$3,732; hay rakes and cultivators to New Zealand at \$4,833; mowing machines to Denmark \$1,561; ploughs to British South Africa \$11,233, to New Zealand \$3,092 and to the United Kingdom \$3,633; spades and shovels to British South Africa \$5,470; threshing machines to South Africa \$7,218. The export to British South Africa alone was of the value of \$34,671, to the United States \$21,781 and to the United Kingdom \$11,441.

Large Increase in Asbestos Exports

There was a very large increase in the export of asbestos in October. Comparing it with a year ago it rose from 5,705 tons at \$278,540 to 10,070 tons at \$520,855. Asbestos sand and waste increased from 6,644 tons at \$88,897 to 9,259 at \$135,977 while asbestos manufactures increased from \$5,363 to \$8,458.

Heavy Imports of Crude Petroleum

Imports of crude petroleum in October totalled 91,713,858 gallons of the value of \$2,672,155 compared with 83,448,516 at \$2,470,563 in October last year. The quantity from the United States was 55,374,305 gallons, Colombia 17,537,142, Peru 9,857,438, Venezuela 6,287,190, Dutch West Indies 2,657,783.

Export of Meats in October Again over the Million Dollar Mark

Whilst the export of bacon and hams in October was twice that of a year ago it was considerably smaller than in September. The quantity last month was 57,907 cwt. valued at \$780,239 as against 79,116 cwt. at \$1,053,584 in September and 28,595 cwt. at \$322,658 in October 1932. The export to the United Kingdom last month was 56,564.

However, the total export of meats was again over the million dollar mark. The value was \$1,071,528 compared with \$1,257,115 in September, \$805,262 in August and \$487,238 in October 1932.

There was a sharp rise last month in the export of canned meats from 19,738 pounds at \$4,009 to 72,747 at \$13,507, maintaining the progress this item has been making in recent months. But the poultry export in October was less, being 7,373 pounds compared with 13,165 a year ago.

What Wheat Prices have been Doing at Winnipeg

From August 1 to November 16 there were 89 trading days on the Winnipeg market and the average cash price for No. 1 Northern wheat amounted to 66.7 cents per bushel. During the corresponding 89 trading days of last year prices averaged 51.5 cents per bushel. Thus during the aforementioned period, the cash price for No. 1 Northern wheat at Winnipeg has averaged 15.2 cents per bushel higher this year than during the corresponding period last year - an average increase of 29.5 per cent.

Final revised figures of the 1932 crop will indicate a yield of about 450 million bushels. The 1933 wheat crop is estimated at 272 million bushels or 178 million bushels less than production last year. These figures indicate that production in 1933 is 39.5 per cent less than production last year, and as pointed out above, this shrinkage in production has been accompanied by an increase in price of 29.5 per cent. On the basis of existing crop estimates and prices to date this year as compared with last year, it is apparent that increased prices compensate for a considerable share of the decrease in total production of wheat in Canada. The difference in the total value of the 1932 and 1933 crops will be considerably less than the difference in production estimates indicate.

Higher prices are being reflected in the increased value of Canadian wheat exports this year. During August, September and October, 1932, Canadian wheat exports amounted to 85,356,484 bushels with a declared value of \$47,360,209. During the same months of 1933 exports have amounted to 51,624,531 bushels valued at \$37,416,511. Exports have declined by about 34 million bushels but the value of wheat exported has only declined by about \$10,000,000.

The World Wheat Situation

The wheat supply position has undergone little change during the past month. Production estimates have been revised in many countries. Preliminary estimates of 1933 production in several European countries have been revised upward. At the present time it would appear that the total European wheat crop amounts to about 1,645 million bushels as compared with 1,480 million bushels last year. The chief increases in estimates have taken place in the Danubian countries. Estimates of production in the importing countries of Europe have not been changed to any extent. Large crops in France, Germany, Italy, Greece, The Netherlands and other importing areas are limiting the volume of world trade in wheat during the present crop year.

Harvest time is approaching in the Argentine and Australia. Several estimates have been issued covering the 1933 Australian wheat crop. These estimates range from 150 to 165 million bushels. The Commonwealth Government has officially estimated the production of 165 million bushels. Last year Australia produced 210 million bushels of wheat. It is apparent that the present Australian crop is far short of the 1932 crop and the exportable surplus will be materially reduced during 1933-34.

The Argentine wheat crop has not been officially estimated. After a long dry spell early in the growing season, the Argentine received generous rains, and the condition of the crop improved greatly. At the present time the outlook is favourable for production of 200 million bushels, and if existing conditions continue the 1933 production may exceed this volume. It is likely, however, that the prolonged early-season drought will be reflected to a certain extent at harvest time.

When 1933 production in Canada and the United States is considered along with prospective production in Australia and the Argentine, it is apparent that the total output in the four countries is the smallest in years. It is certain that reduced production in the United States will enable that country to materially reduce year-end stocks by the end of the crop year and some reduction in the Canadian carry-over is probable.

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Exceedingly large crops in importing countries are tending to restrict the demand for wheat during the present crop year. From August 1, 1933 to November 20, 1933, world shipments of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 161 million bushels as compared with shipments of 173 million bushels during the same period last year. Argentine exports have been relatively heavy since the commencement of the present cereal year, amounting to 32 million bushels compared with 12 million bushels during the same period in 1932-33. In spite of reports of a good crop in Russia, exports from this source have been on about the same scale as last year and have been of minor importance. A sharp reduction has taken place in the movement from North America this season as compared with last. Since August 1, shipments from North America have amounted to 74 million bushels as compared with 110 million bushels during the corresponding period last year. North American shipments have consisted largely of Canadian wheat. Increased shipments from the Argentine and the Danubian countries along with a smaller demand, account for the decrease in exports from North America.

In spite of increased production this year the United Kingdom continues to import in large volume. During the three months from August to October inclusive British imports totalled 54 million bushels as compared with 52 million bushels during the same months last year. British imports from Canada amounted to 27 million bushels during the August-October period.

Canadian Wheat Situation

On November 10 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued its provisional estimates of cereal production. The 1933 wheat production was estimated at 271,821,000 bushels compared with a preliminary estimate of 282,771,000.

Decreased production is reflected in smaller primary receipts than a year ago. From August 1 to November 10 country deliveries amounted to 138 million bushels compared with 236 million during the same period last year. The peak of deliveries is now passed and well over two thirds of the marketable surplus has now left the farm.

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store in all positions on November 10 amounted to 250 million bushels as compared with 241 million bushels on the same date last year. The large carry-over on July 31 accounts for the volume of the visible supply rather than deliveries of new wheat.

During the three months from August to October, exports of Canadian wheat amounted to 59 million bushels compared with 91 million bushels for the same months last year. These figures include flour.

A substantial improvement is noted in wheat prices in Canada during the present crop year as compared with the corresponding period last year. From August 1, 1933, to November 16, 1933, the average cash price for No. 1 Northern wheat at Winnipeg was 66.7 cents per bushel. During the same period last year the average cash price for the same grade of wheat was 51.5 cents per bushel. These figures indicate that wheat prices have averaged 29.5 per cent higher than a year ago.

Australian Wheat Situation

Several estimates of the 1933 Australian wheat crop have been made recently. On November 17 the Australian Government cabled the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that the provisional estimate of 1933 production amounted to 165,000,000 bushels from an area of 14,780,000 acres. On November 16 the International Institute of Agriculture cabled that a good yield was expected in Western Australia but that conditions elsewhere were not favourable. The Institute states "This year's yield is expected to be much less than last year's - probably 160,000,000 bushels." On November 14 the Canadian Trade Commissioner cabled that crops have deteriorated and that a yield of about 153,000,000 bushels was expected. While there is some difference between the foregoing estimates, they all indicate a much smaller crop than last year. Last year's crop was estimated at 210,000,000 bushels but it is apparent the crop was slightly under-estimated.

The Argentine Wheat Situation

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome cabled the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on November 20 as follows: "Argentine - first results prospects cereals below normal. Wheat better than others though heavy damage in the provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe."

Production Estimates

Revision in production estimates in Europe during the past month have increased the total of 1933 production in that area. It now appears that Europe has harvested a wheat crop of between 1,640 and 1,650 million bushels as compared with 1,480 million bushels produced in 1932. Upward revision in crop estimates have been made in the case of Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Roumania and Yugoslavia. According to current estimates production in the Danubian countries is even larger than thought earlier in the season. The 1933 wheat harvest in Europe constitutes an all-time record.

A slight reduction in the estimate of the Canadian crop further reduces the volume of 1933 production in North America. Total production in 1933 is over 400 million bushels less than production in 1932.

Tentative estimates of 1933 production in the Argentine and Australia indicate a decrease of about 80 million bushels as compared with last year.

United Kingdom Wheat Situation

Total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during October were slightly lower than during October 1932. Imports from Canada were moderate, amounting to 6,414,206 bushels compared with 11,204,593 for the corresponding month last year. Imports during October from the Argentine and Australia were sharply higher than during October 1932. The United Kingdom imported 3,289,070 bushels from the Argentine last month compared with 914,077 bushels the same month in 1932. Imports from Australia were about 3 million bushels higher than a year ago. Imports from Russia amounted to 3,213,145 bushels compared with 3,061,965 bushels for October 1932.

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom amounted to 54,126,415 bushels during August, September and October, 1933 as compared with 52,413,978 bushels during the same months last year. Imports from the Argentine increased over 11 million bushels this year as compared with last. Imports from Canada decreased by about 9 million bushels in the August-October period in 1933 as compared with the same months last year.

Railway Rolling Stock Industry in 1932

Production from the Railway Rolling Stock Industry in Canada during 1932 was valued at \$32,465,192, a decline of 52 per cent from the total of \$67,865,070 in 1931. This industry includes only the factories which were engaged chiefly in making or repairing cars and locomotives or in making parts such as wheels, tires, brakes, brake-shoes, etc. Corresponding totals for earlier years were \$104,922,701 in 1930, \$126,487,037 in 1929, and \$73,422,057 in 1928.

In 1932 there were 38 establishments in this group, including 15 in Ontario, 11 in Quebec, 4 in Manitoba, 3 in Nova Scotia, 3 in Alberta and 1 in each of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Only 282 new freight cars were made in 1932 and only 2 new locomotives. Two gas-electric passenger cars were produced and 4 electric railway snowplows, a few narrow gauge mining cars and some track motor car units. Car wheels were valued at \$1,694,440, brakes, brake-shoes and parts at \$278,426, brakebeams and parts at \$72,037, and miscellaneous car and locomotive parts at \$1,209,834. The value of repair work done on cars and locomotives was \$18,925,135.

Imports into Canada in 1932 included 2 box or flat cars at \$911,118, tank cars at \$106,235, 80 other cars at \$7,863, 3 motor cars for railways and parts for same at \$14,203, railway car parts at \$92,106, springs for railway vehicles at \$3,414, tires in the rough for railway vehicles at \$529,246, 1 railway locomotive at \$5,902, 13 locomotives and cars for mining operations at \$36,028, and parts for locomotives at \$35,674.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ended November 10 amounted to 6,672,399 bushels compared with 7,742,939 in the previous week and 9,557,241 in the corresponding week of 1932. By provinces the receipts were: Manitoba 464,003, Saskatchewan 3,167,520, Alberta 3,040,876. Marketings for the fifteen weeks of the crop year were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of last year: Manitoba 21,651,756

(26,905,062), Saskatchewan 69,426,486 (128,844,723), Alberta 46,996,645 (79,762,473), Total 138,074,887 (235,512,258).

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending November 17 totalled 3,673,783 bushels compared with 4,695,545 in the previous week. Clearances by ports were as follows, figures in brackets being those of last year. Week ending November 17: Montreal 1,539,955 (3,204,186), Vancouver-New Westminster 862,013 (2,371,146), Sorel 581,213 (1,011,568), Quebec 564,602 (nil), United States ports 126,000 (382,000), Total 3,673,783 (6,968,900). Sixteen weeks ending November 17: Montreal 26,826,456 (37,243,907), Vancouver-New Westminster 11,829,301 (27,558,631), Quebec 6,513,199 (372,455), United States ports 6,085,000 (7,833,000), Sorel 4,694,883 (8,834,191), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), Halifax 18,667 (nil), Victoria nil (314,628), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Total 58,675,397 (85,570,655).

Canadian wheat in store on November 17 totalled 248,339,889 bushels compared with 250,060,482 the week before and 237,711,339 on the corresponding date last year. Canadian wheat in store in the United States amounted to 10,969,709 bushels compared with 13,870,943 last year. In transit wheat on the Great Lakes amounted to 3,769,639 bushels compared with 2,999,886.

United States wheat in Canada on November 17 was 2,821,891 bushels compared with 7,137,957 last year.

Canada's Exports to Empire Countries in October

Canada's domestic exports to British Empire countries in October totalled in value \$29,382,855, compared with \$30,903,375 in October 1932, a decrease of \$1,520,520. This was accounted for entirely by the smaller requirements of wheat by the United Kingdom last month when the total fell from \$15,247,000 to \$10,112,000. The total exports to the United Kingdom dropped from \$26,886,091 to \$24,300,449, a decrease of \$2,585,642, but to other Empire countries there was an increase from \$4,017,284 to \$5,082,406, a gain of \$1,065,122.

The following were 14 Empire countries to which increased exports went in October compared with October 1932: Irish Free State \$287,794 (\$189,519), British East Africa \$61,863 (\$61,510), British South Africa \$785,553 (\$439,974), Nigeria \$11,720 (\$1,305), British India \$365,159 (\$241,650), Straits Settlements \$68,090 (\$57,723), British Honduras \$33,612 (\$21,426), Jamaica \$286,774 (\$197,266), Trinidad and Tobago \$183,632 (\$154,620), Malta \$7,750 (\$4,232), Australia \$1,303,431 (\$639,165), Fiji \$20,581 (\$8,584), Smaller Oceania \$634 (nil), Palestine \$6,521 (\$5,098). The exports to Southern Rhodesia totalled \$41,456; last year however, they were included with British South Africa.

The exports to 14 other British countries decreased: United Kingdom \$24,300,449 (\$26,886,091), Aden \$617 (\$1,961), Gambia \$304 (\$4,411), Gold Coast \$18,363 (\$24,565), Sierra Leone \$6,806 (\$7,901), Bermuda \$107,224 (\$239,491), Ceylon \$8,878 (\$11,217), British Guiana \$68,681 (\$70,879), Barbados \$84,138 (\$124,994), Smaller British Indies \$91,775 (\$128,079), Gibraltar \$2,101 (\$2,600), Hong Kong \$109,175 (\$110,321), Newfoundland \$600,250 (\$689,960), New Zealand \$513,924 (\$578,657).

Canada's Exports to Foreign Countries in October

Canada's exports to foreign countries in October totalled in value \$30,830,874 compared with \$25,722,720 in October 1932. This was a gain of \$5,108,154. This was largely accounted for by a sharp rise in exports to the United States from \$13,353,445 to \$18,241,025, an increase of \$4,887,580, or 36 per cent. There was also a notable increase to Japan from \$776,380 to \$1,061,596, the gain being \$285,210 or 36 per cent; Netherlands from \$2,191,452 to \$3,543,860, a gain of \$1,352,408 or 61 per cent; St. Pierre and Miquelon from \$1,217,694 to \$1,643,369, a gain of \$425,675 or 35 per cent.

There were 45 of these countries to which increased exports went: Albania \$8 (nil), Austria \$1,600 (\$62), Belgian Congo \$7,900 (\$3,000), Bolivia \$64,000 (\$400), Brazil \$98,000 (\$71,000), Colombia \$29,000 (\$25,000), Ecuador \$7,000 (\$900), Finland \$26,000 (\$23,000), French East Indies \$100 (nil), French Oceania \$5,600 (nil), French West Indies \$12,000 (\$6,000), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$1,643,000 (\$1,218,000), Guatemala \$9,500 (\$4,500), Hayti \$10,000 (\$4,400), Japan \$1,062,000 (\$776,000), Korea \$24,000 (\$180), Liberia \$1,400 (\$180), Lithuania \$240 (nil), Mexico \$143,000 (\$91,000), Morocco \$9,200 (\$8,600), Netherlands \$3,544,000 (\$2,191,000), Dutch East Indies \$45,000 (\$6,000),

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Dutch Guiana \$4,300 (\$2,600), Nicaragua \$900 (\$800), Norway \$511,000 (\$338,000), Panama \$12,000 (\$5,000), Persia \$1,000 (\$500), Peru \$118,000 (\$57,000), Poland \$2,800 (\$700), Portugal \$3,800 (nil), Portuguese Africa \$75,000 (\$35,000), Salvador \$600 (\$500), San Domingo \$19,000 (\$11,000), Siam \$39 (nil), Canary Islands \$3,500 (\$2,700), Sweden \$165,000 (\$121,000), Syria \$6,400 (\$2,400), United States \$18,241,000 (\$13,383,000), Alaska \$12,000 (\$11,000), American Virgin Islands \$1,300 (nil), Philippines \$67,000 (\$49,000), Puerto Rico \$39,000 (\$19,000), Venezuela \$36,000 (\$32,000), Yugoslavia \$40 (nil), Iraq \$800 (\$250).

There were twenty-six foreign countries to which decreased exports went: Argentina \$243,000 (\$267,000), Belgium \$1,218,000 (\$1,781,000), Chile \$3,000 (\$7,000), China \$459,000 (\$1,361,000), Costa Rica \$3,900 (\$5,300), Cuba \$148,000 (\$149,000), Czechoslovakia \$1,000 (\$2,000), Denmark \$260,000 (\$567,000), Egypt \$28,000 (\$31,000), France \$892,000 (\$913,000), French Africa \$1,500 (\$2,600), French Guiana nil (\$660), Madagascar nil (\$5), Germany \$1,015,000 (\$1,111,000), Honduras \$10,000 (\$11,000), Iceland \$300 (\$600), Italy \$325,000 (\$448,000), Latvia nil (\$130), Dutch West Indies \$3,400 (\$5,800), Portuguese Asia \$85 (\$270), Roumania \$1,000 (\$1,300), Spain \$137,000 (\$460,000), Spanish Africa \$800 (\$1,400), Switzerland \$8,500 (\$13,000), Turkey \$600 (\$19,000), Hawaii \$7,000 (\$18,000), Uruguay \$800 (\$3,000).

Canada's Chief Markets in October

There were thirteen countries to which domestic exports valued at over half a million dollars went in October, exactly the same number as in September, but one more than in August and two more than in July. They were: United Kingdom \$24,300,000, United States \$18,241,000, Netherlands \$3,544,000, St. Pierre and Miquelon \$1,643,000, Australia \$1,303,000, Belgium \$1,217,000, Japan \$1,061,000, Germany \$1,015,000, France \$892,000, British South Africa \$786,000, Newfoundland \$600,000, New Zealand \$518,000, Norway \$511,000.

Exports to British Empire Countries Since Trade Agreements Went into Effect

During the eleven complete months since the British Empire trade agreements went into effect last November, Canada's exports to Empire countries totalled in value \$217,488,892 compared with \$194,628,972 in the same period last year, an increase of \$22,859,920 or 11.7 per cent. The exports to Great Britain totalled \$178,505,662 compared with \$158,210,045, an increase of \$20,295,617 or 12.8 per cent.

Seven Months' Exports to Empire Countries

Domestic exports to Empire countries during the first seven months of the current fiscal year totalled in value \$151,624,000 compared with \$133,610,000 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$18,014,000 or over 13 per cent.

There were twenty-one Empire countries to which increased exports went in the seven month period compared with the same period last year, they were: United Kingdom \$124,118,000 (\$100,740,000), Irish Free State \$2,399,000 (\$1,562,000), Aden \$22,000 (\$12,000), British East Africa \$286,000 (\$241,000), British South Africa \$3,701,000 (\$2,504,000), Gold Coast \$145,000 (\$93,000), Nigeria \$46,000 (\$29,000), British India \$1,727,000 (\$1,675,000), Straits Settlements \$309,000 (\$240,000), British Guiana \$421,000 (\$412,000), British Sudan \$3,000 (nil), Jamaica \$1,438,000 (\$1,389,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,142,000 (\$1,035,000), Smaller British West Indies \$782,000 (\$731,000), Hong Kong \$720,000 (\$639,000), Malta \$100,000 (\$54,000), Newfoundland \$3,675,000 (\$3,548,000), Australia \$6,478,000 (\$4,219,000), Fiji \$88,000 (\$51,000), Smaller Oceania \$6,000 (\$3,000), Palestine \$28,000 (\$21,000). The exports to Southern Rhodesia totalled \$221,246 but last year's figures were included with those of British South Africa.

There were eleven countries to which decreased exports went: Gambia \$4,100 (\$5,800), Sierra Leone \$40,000 (\$41,000), Smaller British West Africa \$150 (\$270), Bermuda \$665,000 (\$1,009,000), Ceylon \$42,000 (\$48,000), Smaller British East Indies \$500 (\$1,300), British Honduras \$157,000 (\$330,000), Barbados \$600,000 (\$723,000), Gibraltar \$5,000 (\$7,000), New Zealand \$2,206,000 (\$2,245,000).

Seven Months Exports to Foreign Countries

Domestic exports to foreign countries during the seven months ending October totalled \$173,999,000 compared with \$157,092,000 in the same period last year, an increase of \$16,907,000 or 17 per cent.

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There were forty-six foreign countries to which increased exports went in the period, the figures within brackets being those of a year ago: Abyssinia \$11,000 (\$7), Austria \$7,400 (\$4,000), Belgian Congo \$23,000 (\$7,500), Bolivia \$168,000 (\$15,000), Brazil \$880,000 (\$702,000), Chile \$113,000 (\$57,000), Colombia \$246,000 (\$204,000), Costa Rica \$33,000 (\$28,000), Cuba \$488,000 (\$49,000), Ecuador \$31,000 (\$10,000), Finland \$228,000 (\$183,000), French East Indies \$4,000 (\$600), Germany \$6,377,000 (\$4,656,000), Greece \$135,000 (\$6,000), Guatemala \$59,000 (\$43,000), Hayti \$64,000 (\$35,000), Honduras \$75,000 (\$62,000), Iceland \$9,000 (\$3,000), Italian Africa \$8,000 (\$3,000), Japan \$6,751,000 (\$4,875,000), Korea \$76,000 (\$500), Latvia \$400 (\$300), Liberia \$4,600 (\$3,800), Lithuania \$400 (nil), Mexico \$944,000 (\$667,000), Netherlands \$12,936,000 (\$11,695,000), Dutch East Indies \$197,000 (\$188,000), Dutch West Indies \$41,000 (\$34,000), Norway \$2,614,000 (\$1,927,000), Panama \$125,000 (\$62,000), Persia \$9,000 (\$1,000), Peru \$450,000 (\$438,000), Poland \$31,000 (\$19,000), Portuguese Africa \$537,000 (\$622,000), Salvador \$6,900 (\$6,700), Siam \$2,000 (\$90), Canary Islands \$21,000 (\$5,000), Syria \$18,000 (\$13,000), United States \$108,890,000 (\$91,166,000), American Virgin Islands \$4,500 (\$900), Hawaii \$341,000 (\$191,000), Philippines \$339,000 (\$197,000), Puerto Rico \$223,000 (\$181,000), Uruguay \$54,000 (\$51,000), Venezuela \$229,000 (\$200,000), Iraq \$3,300 (\$1,700).

There were thirty-six countries to which decreased exports went: Afghanistan nil (\$160), Albania \$8 (\$2,300), Argentina \$1,565,000 (\$1,658,000), Belgium \$7,798,000 (\$10,035,000), Bulgaria nil (\$1,000), China \$2,896,000 (\$3,222,000), Czechoslovakia \$55,000 (\$102,000), Denmark \$1,407,000 (\$1,796,000), Egypt \$55,000 (\$79,000), Estonia \$130 (\$800), France \$7,649,000 (\$7,880,000), French Africa \$14,000 (\$21,000), French Guiana \$25,300 (25,500), French Oceania \$72,000 (\$460,000), French West Indies \$49,000 (\$98,000), Madagascar \$12 (\$982), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$4,042,000 (\$4,160,000), Hungary \$700 (\$2,000), Italy \$2,129,000 (\$2,555,000), Morocco \$37,000 (\$150,000), Dutch Guiana \$23,220 (\$23,240), Nicaragua \$6,600 (\$9,600), Paraguay \$160 (\$1,800), Portugal \$42,000 (\$130,000), Azores and Madeira \$14,000 (\$24,000), Portuguese Asia \$500 (\$700), Roumania \$5,000 (\$51,000), Russia nil (\$1,307,000), San Domingo \$100,000 (\$108,000), Spain \$985,000 (\$1,668,000), Spanish Africa \$3,970 (\$4,190), Sweden \$994,000 (\$2,277,000), Switzerland \$147,000 (\$166,000), Turkey \$900 (\$31,000), Alaska \$86,000 (\$130,000), Yugoslavia \$140 (\$1,220).

October Increase in Exports was of very General Character

The increase of \$3,588,000 in Canada's domestic exports in October, compared with a year ago, was, with the exception of grains, along almost the whole line of commercial products. The reduction in grains was \$6,085,000. There were increases in wheatflour, whiskey, rubber, sugar, vegetables, butter, cattle, cheese, fish, hides, meats (from \$487,000 to \$1,072,000), rags, raw wool, planks and boards (from \$980,000 to \$2,021,000), pulp wood, shingles, square timber, wood pulp, automobiles, farm implements, hardware and cutlery, pig iron and ingots, iron tubes and pipes, aluminium, copper (from \$1,065,000 to \$2,212,000), lead, nickel (from \$600,000 to \$2,435,000), silver, asbestos, coal, petroleum products, stone products, acids, fertilizers, soda and compounds, electrical energy.

Sharp Increase in Export of Butter

The export of butter in October was 17,638 cwt. of the value of \$331,696 compared with 1,127 cwt. at \$26,389 in October 1932. The bulk of last month's export went to the United Kingdom. During the past two months the export of butter totalled 34,837 cwt. out of 40,241 cwt. during the past twelve months; in other words 34,837 cwt. in two months compared with 5,404 in the previous ten months. Cold storage holdings on November 1 were almost 20 per cent over the same month of last year but about the same as on the same date of 1931.

Large Increase in October Export of Eggs

The October export of eggs was 521,468 dozen compared with 192,872 dozen in September and 30,442 in October 1932. The export during the past twelve months was 964,965 dozen compared with 348,172 in the previous twelve months, so that the October export was more than half that of the past twelve months and more than the whole of the previous twelve months. Eggs have been the stand-by of the farmer during the past year, always in demand and commonly at a good price. There is no doubt the recent preference given to Empire eggs in Great Britain has helped materially to increase the export from Canada.

Increased Export of Cheese

There was a slight improvement in the export of cheese in October the amount being 149,391 cwt. valued at \$1,682,766 compared with 147,757 cwt. at \$1,588,908 in October 1932. Most of last month's export went to the United Kingdom as usual. Cold storage holdings of cheese on November 1 totalled 274,235 cwt. an increase of 34 per cent over last year but a decrease of almost 13 per cent from October 1.

Rubber Exports in October Show Increase

Rubber exports in October were valued at \$735,831 compared with \$692,379 a year ago. Almost half of the total was pneumatic tire casings the value being \$336,987, going to 62 countries. The largest consignments were to the following: New Zealand \$49,780, Netherlands \$33,377, British South Africa \$29,423, British East Africa \$27,876, Brazil \$27,411, British India \$25,744, Spain \$18,117. Rubber boots and shoes were another large item the whole being worth \$258,680. The largest buyer was the United Kingdom with \$197,161, Newfoundland being next with \$31,465.

October Trade in Sugar

Imports of raw sugar in October totalled 40,030,000 pounds, received from the following countries: Australia 15,387,300 lb., Fiji 9,010,700, British South Africa 6,425,100, Smaller British West Indies 3,930,000, British Guiana 1,970,800, Cuba 1,619,900, Mexico 1,074,000, Barbados 612,200.

Imports of refined sugar totalled 924,400 pounds, a much larger amount than usual. The quantities by countries were: British East Africa 648,500, United States 222,400, Barbados 50,400, United Kingdom 3,000, Hong Kong 100. Exports of refined sugar were also much larger than usual, amounting to 2,404,900 lb. at \$113,155 compared with 903,200 at \$41,351 in October last year.

Concentrated Milk Production Higher

The output of concentrated milk in Canada in October was considerably in excess of the production of a year ago, the combined output of all items totalled 6,979,861 pounds, compared with 5,821,110 in October 1932. The production of evaporated milk increased by 49 per cent and of skim milk powder by 16 per cent. Increases are also recorded for cream powder, condensed buttermilk and buttermilk powder, casein and sugar of milk. Total production, covering all items, in the ten months ended October 31 amounted to 72,532,756 pounds, compared with 73,240,086 in the corresponding ten months of 1932. Exports of concentrated milk products were less than in October 1932 for condensed milk and evaporated milk, while a slight increase is shown in the export of milk powder.

Nickel Exports in October

The export of nickel in ore, matte or speiss in October totalled 52,126 cwt. valued at \$938,258 compared with 13,581 cwt. at \$239,979 in October last year which was an increase of almost four times. The countries to which it was sent last month were the United Kingdom, United States and Norway. Fine nickel totalled 44,530 cwt. valued at \$1,314,054 compared with 13,355 cwt. at \$351,617 in October last year, an increase of more than three times. The October export went to the United Kingdom, United States, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands. Nickel oxide totalled 4,682 cwt. at the value of \$183,160 compared with 404 cwt. in October last year valued at \$8,847. The countries to which it went were the United Kingdom, United States, Germany and the Netherlands.

The export of nickel in various forms during the twelve months ending October totalled 784,021 cwt. valued at \$19,804,698 compared with 336,408 cwt. at \$7,739,346 in the previous twelve months. The values of the quantities sent direct to leading countries during the past twelve months were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of the previous twelve months: United States \$8,811,958 (\$3,996,155), United Kingdom \$5,974,602 (\$1,433,573), Netherlands \$3,010,933 (\$556,647), Norway \$1,470,368 (\$1,084,521), Germany \$181,997 (\$354,018), Japan \$167,632 (\$130,064), Belgium \$93,244 (\$7,807), Italy \$75,610 (\$141,307), France \$18,154 (\$23,280), Spain nil (\$11,460).

Silver Exports in October

Silver in ore, concentrates, etc. exported in October totalled 829,706 ounces of the value of \$288,564 compared with an export of 841,390 ounces valued at \$236,316 in October last year. The export last month all went to the United States. Silver Bullion was exported to the amount of 1,085,753 ounces of the value of \$422,148 compared with 1,064,765 ounces valued at \$289,410 in October last year. It went mainly to the United States, 551,843 ounces at \$217,608, British India 183,416 ounces at \$73,000 and China 350,494 ounces at \$131,540.

Zinc Spelter Exported in October

Canadian zinc spelter exports in October amounted to 171,555 cwt. valued at \$573,585 compared with 146,467 cwt. valued at \$319,352 in October of last year.

Lower Butter Production in October

The production of creamery butter in October showed the usual falling-off but the production was lower than a year ago. The amount last month was 18,024,176 pounds compared with 23,449,074 in September and 18,962,597 in October 1932, a 4.9 per cent decline. All provinces decreased their production except Manitoba and Alberta which increased theirs substantially.

Automobile Production in October Again Shows Increase

Production of automobiles in Canada during October numbered 3,682 units compared with 2,923 in October 1932. Output of cars made for sale in Canada declined to 916 in October from 2,452 in the previous month and production of cars for export dropped to 2,766 from 3,356. The apparent consumption of cars in Canada during the month, as determined by adding the 916 cars made for sale in Canada to the 131 imported, amounted to 1,047 cars.

During the first ten months of this year a total of 60,371 cars were made in Canada, 1,508 were imported and 17,457 were exported. In the corresponding period of a year ago the Canadian output totalled 56,473 cars while imports were reported at 1,392 and exports at 10,404.

Iron and Steel Production in October

Production of pig iron in Canada totalled 27,002 gross tons in October as compared with 6,731 tons in October 1932. Blast furnace charges during the month included 48,535 long tons of imported iron ore, 16,210 short tons of limestone and 29,081 short tons of coke. Of the limestone 3,761 tons were quarried in Canada and of the coke 27,978 tons were carbonised in Canada, including 18,689 tons from Canadian coal. The balance of the limestone and the coke was imported. For the first ten months of this year the cumulative production of pig iron in Canada amounted to 160,872 tons as against 102,950 tons in the corresponding period of a year ago. This year's tonnage included 140,025 tons of basic iron compared with 68,067 tons of this grade made during the first ten months of a year ago.

October production of ferro-alloys in October rose sharply to 9,563 tons, from the September total of 2,033 tons. Output consisted largely of the spiegeleisen grade along with a comparatively small tonnage of ferrosilicon.

Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings in Canada advanced 25 per cent during October to a total of 48,496 tons. Output in the previous month was reported at 38,630 tons and in October of a year ago at 17,102 tons. The increase over September was altogether in steel ingots which rose to 47,230 tons from 37,090 tons while the tonnage of steel castings dropped to 1,266 tons from 1,540 tons. For the ten months ending October the production of steel ingots and castings totalled 315,325 tons. During the corresponding periods of 1932 and 1931 output was reported at 274,945 tons and 623,781 tons, respectively.

Electrical Energy Production in New High Record for October

Central electric stations in Canada made a new high record in October by producing 1,617,786,000 kilowatt hours and, on a daily basis, the output of 52,187,000 kilowatt hours was second only to 53,390,000 kilowatt hours produced in November 1930. After adjustment for the usual seasonal variations, however, the October daily output was slightly higher than in November 1930 although not as high as in June, July and August 1933.

The exports were heavier than in September last, increasing from 122,907,000 to 127,242,000 kilowatt hours, and the consumption by electric boilers also increased from 219,203,000 to 226,258,000 kilowatt hours. Deducting these two items and adjusting for seasonal variations the daily output in October was 1.4 per cent greater than in September, which means an increase in consumption in Canada for light, power and line losses.

The increase over September in consumption was general, increasing in Quebec from 610,439,000 to 648,017,000 kilowatt hours despite a decrease in electricity supplied to electric boilers of 13,649,000 kilowatt hours. In Ontario the increase was from 496,911,000 to 538,037,000 kilowatt hours, in the Maritime Provinces from 56,144,000 to 67,743,000 kilowatt hours, in the Prairie Provinces from 104,941,000 to 128,372,000 kilowatt hours and in British Columbia from 97,661,000 to 108,375,000 kilowatt hours.

Actinolite in Canada

The production of actinolite in Canada has been confined to the townships of Elzevir and Kaladar in Hastings and Addington counties, Ontario. There was no production of this mineral during 1932; in 1931 the output totalled 35 tons valued at \$456; this was crushed and pulverized and, after mixing with mica, was exported to the United States. Actinolite, often with mica, is utilized in the manufacture of coal tar roofing compounds.

Property Exempted from Taxation in Canadian Cities

The value of the property exempted from taxation in the larger urban municipalities of Canada---those of 10,000 population and over---totalled \$1,095,634,000 in 1931. The total taxable valuations were \$4,612,343,000. The largest amount of exempted property was in Quebec with \$491,496,000, Ontario coming next with \$351,649,000, British Columbia \$94,269,000, Manitoba \$56,602,000, Nova Scotia \$41,824,000, Saskatchewan \$31,955,000, New Brunswick \$26,839,000, Prince Edward Island \$1,000,000, Alberta not given.

Cities having the largest exempted property were: Montreal \$303,793,000, Toronto \$144,397,000, Ottawa \$73,344,000, Vancouver \$64,167,000, Quebec \$55,351,000, Winnipeg \$44,619,000, Three Rivers \$42,869,000, Halifax \$41,596,000, Hamilton \$24,892,000, Victoria \$20,798,000, Windsor Ont. \$19,289,000, Regina \$15,345,000, St. John \$14,468,000, Westmount \$14,255,000, Moncton \$12,371,000, Sherbrooke \$12,227,000, London \$10,999,000, Outremont \$9,490,000, New Westminster \$9,305,000, Moose Jaw \$9,212,000.

October Vital Statistics

Births registered in October in 70 cities and towns of Canada having 10,000 population and over numbered 6,492, deaths 3,832 and marriages 2,991 as compared with 7,242 births, 3,727 deaths and 2,865 marriages in October last year, showing a decline of 10½ per cent in births, and increases of 3 per cent in deaths and 4½ per cent in marriages.

During the ten months January-October of this year, births registered in the same cities and towns totalled 67,799, deaths 38,397 and marriages 24,569 as against 72,683 births, 39,611 deaths and 24,604 marriages during the corresponding period last year. This comparison shows decreases of 6½ per cent in births and 3 per cent in deaths, while the percentage change in the number of marriages was negligible.

Swine Decrease in Number and Cattle Increase

The annual June survey of livestock numbers shows that in Prince Edward Island there was an increase of 2.6 per cent in cattle and decreases of 1.7 in horses, 18.8 in swine and 5.6 in sheep compared with 1932. In New Brunswick there were decreases of 24.5 per cent in swine and 8.2 in sheep while there was an increase of 7.1 per cent in cattle and no change in the number of horses. In British Columbia horses and cattle increased in number by 1.7 per cent and 9 per cent respectively, while swine decreased 8.5 per cent and sheep 2.2 per cent.

Large Increase in Lumber Exports

The export of planks and boards in October totalled 117,404,000 feet of the value of \$2,020,642 compared with 112,039,000 feet at \$2,040,364 in September and 55,255,000 ft. at \$980,244 in October 1932. The quantity to Great Britain last month was 56,515,000, to the United States 31,819,000 and considerable amounts to China, Japan, Australia and British South Africa. The square timber exports, mainly Douglas Fir, totalled 17,332,000 ft. valued at \$241,598 compared with 6,717,000 at \$75,805 in October 1932. The quantity to Great Britain was 4,491,000 ft. at \$75,051, but China, Australia and British South Africa were also heavy buyers. The export of shingles, laths, pickets, shooks and veneers all increased.

Large Gain In Bank Debits In October

Bank debits, or the total amount of cheques cashed against demand, and notice deposits at the clearing centres of Canada were \$2,823,400,000 in October compared with \$2,367,200,000 in the same month of last year. The gain over October 1932 was no less than 19.3 p.c. Each of the five economic areas recorded gains in this comparison. Debits in the Maritime Provinces showed only a slight gain over October 1932, the increase being limited to 0.7 p.c.

The gain in Quebec province was 11.2 p.c., the total being \$769,666,000 compared with \$692,000,000. Debits in Montreal were \$725,589,000, a gain of 15 p.c. Nine of the thirteen centres in Ontario showed gains in this comparison, Toronto recording a gain of no less than 46.3 p.c. The net result for the province was an increase of 37.5 p.c., the total being \$1,275,000,000 compared with \$927,400,000. Debits in Winnipeg were \$455,400,000 compared with \$404,000,000, a gain of nearly 13 p.c. The total for the three Prairie Provinces was \$601,500,000 compared with \$579,700,000, the gain being 3.8 p.c. Vancouver and Victoria recorded gains over October 1932, the increase in the former being 7.4 p.c. The total for British Columbia was \$133,500,000 compared with \$124,600,000, a gain of 7.1 p.c.

Bank debits in the first ten months of 1933 were \$24,652,000,000 compared with \$21,293,000,000, a gain of \$3,359,000,000 or 15.8 p.c. This represents the revival in business and speculative activity apparent in the larger centres since the first quarter of the year. Most of the smaller centres still show declines as compared with 1932.

Increased Imports from Empire Countries in October

Imports from Empire countries in October totalled in value \$14,100,992 compared with \$11,825,227 in October 1932. The gain was \$2,275,765 or 19 per cent.

There were 15 of these countries from which increased imports came. They were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: United Kingdom \$10,517,504 (\$8,277,513), Aden \$1,211 (nil), British East Africa \$101,445 (\$23,556), Gold Coast \$157,200 (nil), Nigeria \$18,614 (\$9), British India \$582,390 (\$457,637), Straits Settlements \$102,220 (\$13,398), British Honduras \$40,168 (\$1,348), British Sudan \$856 (\$241), Trinidad and Tobago \$63,589 (\$25,623), Smaller British West Indies \$129,742 (\$47,659), Hong Kong \$53,596 (\$39,005), Newfoundland \$85,865 (\$81,528), New Zealand \$334,733 (\$62,128), Palestine \$5,739 (\$137).

There were 9 countries from which decreased imports came: Irish Free State \$3,261 (\$5,148), British South Africa \$109,032 (\$599,732), Bermuda \$1,779 (\$12,453), Ceylon \$108,414 (\$122,471), British Guiana \$94,491 (\$249,401), Barbados \$229,977 (\$253,504), Jamaica \$107,011 (\$125,063), Australia \$1,063,569 (\$1,186,447), Fiji \$188,386 (\$241,286). The imports from Southern Rhodesia amounted to \$200; a year ago the imports were included with those from South Africa.

Increased Imports from Foreign Countries in October

Imports from foreign countries in October totalled in value \$26,969,267 compared with \$25,269,298 in October 1932, a gain of \$1,699,969 or 6 per cent.

There were thirty-six countries from which increased imports came. They were as follows the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: Argentine \$299,908 (\$79,145), Austria \$22,977 (\$16,656), Belgium \$402,237 (\$249,806), Belgian Congo \$1,200 (nil), Brazil \$48,710 (\$41,578), China \$268,728 (\$142,828), Costa Rica \$3,179 (\$2,518), Cuba \$62,341 (\$12,028), Czechoslovakia \$148,186 (\$144,700), Denmark \$4,264 (\$3,825), Ecuador

\$1,359 (nil), Egypt \$13,901 (\$7,600), France \$704,775 (\$625,200), French Africa \$3,985 (\$2,532), Madagascar \$474 (nil), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$9,043 (\$6,060), Germany \$1,144,830 (\$880,638), Hungary \$9,166 (\$70), Iceland \$124 (nil), Korea \$36 (nil), Lithuania \$2,549 (nil), Mexico \$26,768 (\$9,365), Netherlands \$445,880 (\$377,313), Dutch East Indies \$162,276 (\$10,973), Dutch West Indies \$216,747 (\$204,644), Persia \$20,476 (\$6,049), Peru \$440,389 (nil), Roumania \$1,233 (\$120), Spain \$123,916 (\$86,737), Sweden \$101,261 (\$72,890), Switzerland \$449,646 (\$231,100), Syria \$340 (nil), Alaska \$6,077 (\$943), Philippines \$51,170 (\$3,683), Uruguay \$2,601 (nil), Venezuela \$101,896 (\$96,894).

There were twenty-two countries from which decreased imports came: Abyssinia \$1,672 (\$1,917), Chile nil (\$1,544), Colombia \$641,223 (\$666,309), Finland \$1,710 (\$5,724), French West Indies nil (\$222), Greece \$542 (\$5,453), Honduras nil (\$505), Italy \$162,215 (\$195,275), Japan \$316,420 (\$328,656), Latvia \$151 (\$335), Morocco \$224 (\$2,105), Norway \$36,320 (\$45,524), Panama nil (\$152), Poland \$976 (\$3,220), Portugal \$10,070 (\$18,587), Azores and Madeira \$9,578 (\$13,746), Russia nil (\$5,059), Canary Islands nil (\$1,596), Turkey \$18,583 (\$46,794), United States \$20,462,224 (\$20,604,212), Hawaii \$1,548 (\$3,028), Yugoslavia \$8 (\$50), Iraq \$3,155 (\$3,390).

Higher Export of Wood Pulp and Pulp Wood

The export of Canadian wood pulp and screenings in October totalled 1,122,475 cwt. valued at \$2,214,662 compared with 944,145 cwt. at \$1,791,329 in October 1932. The pulpwood export was 92,283 cords at \$640,972 as against 56,463 cords at \$558,075.

October Export of Newsprint Paper

The October export of newsprint paper was 3,438,939 cwt. of the value of \$6,285,008 compared with 2,978,691 cwt. at \$6,754,504 in October 1932, a larger quantity but a lower value. As usual the heaviest buyer was the United States with 2,857,408 cwt. The United Kingdom came next with 191,314, Australia 107,069, Argentina 84,676, Japan 44,681, China 37,806, New Zealand 29,345, Korea 21,277, and smaller amounts to 19 other countries.

Sharp Increase in Imports from United Kingdom

Imports from the United Kingdom in October, totalling \$10,518,000, were the largest in one month since May 1931. The increase over October 1932 was 27 per cent.

Barytes in Canada

Deposits of barytes at Five Islands, Colchester county, and Brookfield, Hants county, Nova Scotia, were first operated between 1865 and 1870. These deposits have produced about 5,000 tons of barytes. The McKellar Island deposit in Thunder Bay District, Ontario, in the course of its operations produced several thousand tons of this mineral. Large deposits of barytes at Lake Ainslie, Cape Breton Island, were opened up in 1894 and operations in this district have been practically continuous since that date. Between 1900 and 1903 the Cap Rouge deposit in North Cheticamp district was operated. In 1918 a deposit in Langmuir township, Ontario, was active and a mill for grinding and preparing barytes completed. Development work was done on the Bellevue mine in North Burgess township, Ontario, in 1918. A deposit near Tiomga station was also operated in 1923 and 200 tons of barytes shipped. There was no production of barytes reported in Canada during 1932; in 1931 the output of this mineral in the Dominion came entirely from the Lake Ainslie mine in Nova Scotia. In 1932 experimental milling of barytes was conducted in Langmuir township, Ontario, by Canada Night Hawk Mines, Ltd.

The uses of barium metal have increased in the lamp, radio and spark plug field and this has allowed production on a larger scale. In 1931 the price of metal was \$30 to \$35 per pound while in 1932 it had dropped to \$7.50 to \$10, with prospects of still lower prices as the consumption grows.

Increase in Trade with France

Canada's exports to France during the four months since June when the new trade treaty went into effect totalled \$4,614,000 compared with \$2,856,000 in the same period last year, an increase of \$1,758,000 or 61 per cent. The imports rose from \$2,379,000 to \$3,116,000 an increase of \$736,000 or 30 per cent.

Heavy Car Loadings in Eastern Canada

Car loadings for the week ended November 18 amounted to 47,420 cars. This was an increase over last year's loadings of 1,470 cars, all commodities except grain recording increases. Grain was light in both divisions, the total being 2,484 fewer than in 1932, but miscellaneous freight showed an increase of 1,150, with the eastern division up 1,000 cars. Coal was 2,000 cars heavier in the eastern division but 1,405 down in the west. Lumber was heavier in both divisions and the total was 595 larger than in 1932. Pulp and paper was up 326 in the east, but down 6 in the west. Other forest products were up 11 in the east and 365 in the west. Ore increased by 376 in the east and by 96 in the west and merchandise showed an increase over the total for the corresponding week last year for the first time.

This improvement was all in the east where the increase of 155 cars more than offset the decrease of 146 in the west. The total of 30,882 for the eastern division was the third largest this year and, with the usual trend being downward at this time, the index rose to 71.90, the highest attained so far this year.

Seven Months' Imports from Empire Countries

Imports from Empire countries during the first seven months of the present fiscal year totalled in value \$80,899,329 compared with \$72,231,448, an increase of \$8,667,881 or almost 12 per cent.

There were 17 of these countries from which increased imports came as compared with a year ago, the latter figures being in brackets: United Kingdom \$60,210,000 (\$51,519,000), Aden \$2,200 (\$770), British East Africa \$436,000 (\$223,000), Gold Coast \$305,000 (\$27,000), Nigeria \$64,000 (\$9), British India \$2,553,000 (\$1,972,000), Ceylon \$649,000 (\$593,000), Straits Settlements \$480,000 (\$136,000), British Honduras \$81,000 (\$16,000), British Sudan \$2,400 (\$1,800), Barbados \$2,613,000 (\$2,478,000), Smaller British West Indies \$1,008,000 (\$928,000), Hong Kong \$312,000 (\$247,000), Malta \$110 (\$50), Newfoundland \$409,000 (\$389,000), New Zealand \$1,388,000 (\$452,000), Palestine \$23,000 (\$4,000).

There were 11 Empire countries from which decreased imports came: Irish Free State \$18,000 (\$23,000), British South Africa \$1,864,000 (\$2,056,000), Sierra Leone \$800 (\$4,000), Bermuda \$136,000 (\$160,000), Smaller British East Indies \$680 (\$920), British Guiana \$1,163,000 (\$1,290,000), Jamaica \$1,878,000 (\$2,227,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,574,000 (\$2,196,000), Australia \$2,960,000 (\$4,309,000), Fiji \$769,000 (\$979,000),

Seven Months' Imports from Foreign Countries

Imports from foreign countries during the first seven months of the current fiscal year totalled \$160,357,585 compared with \$186,503,752 in the same period last year, a decrease of \$26,146,167 or 14 per cent.

There were 36 countries from which increased imports came, the figures in brackets being those of last year: Abyssinia \$8,000 (\$5,000), Argentina \$828,000 (\$656,000), Belgian Congo \$1,200 (nil), China \$1,213,000 (\$784,000), Cuba \$788,000 (\$565,000), Denmark \$88,000 (\$79,000), Greenland \$183,000 (\$2,000), Ecuador \$10,000 (\$3,000), Egypt \$292,000 (\$248,000), Estonia \$11,000 (\$160), French Africa \$67,000 (\$25,000), French East Indies \$4,000 (nil), French Oceania \$1,000 (nil), French West Indies \$670 (\$22), Madagascar \$3,000 (\$1,500), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$96,000 (\$56,000), Greece \$28,000 (\$22,000), Hayti \$1,000 (\$300), Honduras \$1,600 (\$500), Hungary \$31,000 (\$19,000), Iceland \$300 (nil), Korea \$36 (nil), Latvia \$10,000 (\$4,000), Lithuania \$3,000 (\$600), Morocco \$7,500 (\$2,800), Dutch East Indies \$348,000 (\$106,000), Norway \$333,000 (\$284,000), Paraguay \$15 (nil), Persia \$80,000 (\$31,000), Peru \$2,012,000 (\$1,958,000), Roumania \$4,000 (\$2,000), Siam \$17,000 (nil), Sweden \$698,000 (\$437,000), Switzerland \$1,603,000 (\$1,554,000), Philippines \$146,000 (\$107,000), Uruguay \$15,000 (\$5,000).

There were 34 foreign countries from which decreased imports came: Austria \$106,000 (\$128,000), Belgium \$1,978,000 (\$2,498,000), Brazil \$315,000 (\$370,000), Bulgaria nil (\$90), Chile \$5,000 (\$19,000), Colombia \$2,012,000 (\$2,878,000), Costa Rica \$19,000 (\$26,000), Czechoslovakia \$784,000 (\$1,220,000), Finland \$30,000 (\$38,000), France \$4,317,000 (\$5,654,000), Germany \$5,920,000 (\$6,063,000), Guatemala \$5,800 (\$8,200), Italy \$1,588,000 (\$1,752,000), Japan \$1,568,000 (\$2,242,000), Mexico \$273,000 (\$771,000), Netherlands \$2,173,000 (\$2,642,000), Dutch West Indies \$771,000 (\$1,160,000), Panama \$2,200 (\$2,800), Poland \$17,000 (\$56,000), Portugal \$68,000 (\$111,000), Azores and Madeira \$49,000 (\$98,000), Russia \$95,000 (\$118,000), San Domingo \$87,000 (\$101,000),

Spain \$509,000 (\$714,000), Canary Islands \$2,300 (\$7,000), Syria \$1,300 (\$2,800), Turkey \$38,000 (\$68,000), United States \$128,240,000 (\$149,930,000), Alaska \$21,000 (\$30,000), Hawaii \$16,000 (\$21,000), Puerto Rico \$460 (\$1,120), Venezuela \$385,000 (\$779,000), Yugoslavia \$2,800 (\$3,000), Iraq \$25,000 (\$29,000).

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