

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Review of Economic Conditions in 1933

A survey of economic conditions confirms that considerable betterment was effected during the year just drawing to a close. Most of the statistical factors useful in measuring the trend of general welfare are now at higher levels than at the end of 1932. There is strong evidence that readjustments are now being effected, leading to a reversal of the downward trend which had obtained for several years. The betterment was general in the eight major factors regarded as valuable in the determination of the economic trend. As the lowest point for some years in the volume of production and in wholesale prices was reached in February last, the first quarter of the present year is regarded, at least temporarily, as the minimum of the present depression.

The volume of business operations is doubtless one of the most significant factors measuring the general welfare. After the first quarter of 1933, expansion was predominant among the industries engaged in productive enterprise. After three years of persistent decline, a marked reversal in the trend developed from the first quarter. The standing of the index of the physical volume of business was recently about 17 p.c. higher than in the corresponding month of 1932.

While the betterment in employment, after adjustment for a seasonal tendencies, was delayed until early summer, the gain in the latter half of the year was of a pronounced character. The adjusted indexes of manufacturing and for all industries moved up about 12.5 p.c. between June and November. The trend of industrial employment reflected consistent advance after April 1, resulting in the reinstatement of many employees, the expansion being much greater than normal for the season. The advance during this period of 1933 was only once exceeded in the years since 1920, the exception being the same period of 1928.

Wholesale prices, after dipping slightly below the pre-war level in the early months of 1933, staged a sharp recovery from March to July. The official index on the 1926 base moved up from 63.6 in February to 70.5 in July, a gain of 11 p.c. in the five months. This revival was one of the favourable developments of the year. Considerable importance is attached by the business world to movements in price levels, for stable or rising prices are associated with prosperous times, and conversely, falling prices mean retrenchment and dwindling profits.

One of the most hopeful signs on the business horizon during 1933 was the considerable recovery in wholesale prices. After showing a steady decline for three years, the general index of Canadian prices recorded a substantial gain from February to July, a part of the subsequent reaction being counterbalanced by the resumption of the advance in November. The reversal in the downward trend, if maintained, will contribute a most effective stimulus toward the restoration of business confidence.

The fundamental position of the banks tends to be strengthened toward the end of a depression by the reduction in outstanding credit and the relative stability or gain in deposits and liquid reserves. The sum of notice and demand deposits recorded considerable accumulation from January to November, while loans for commercial and industrial purposes recorded resistance against further decline. The widening disparity between deposits and loans resulted in a building up of the investment portfolios of the banks, a new high point having been reached at the first of November.

The close interconnection of various economic functions was shown by the recovery in common stock prices during 1933. The low point of the year was reached in March, when the index of 130 common stocks on the 1926 base was 47.3. The index was 73.7 in November, a decline of 11.5 p.c. from July but a gain of about 56 p.c. over the low point of the year. The minimum of recent years was reached in June 1932, when the index was 43.2 or about 5 points below the low point of 1933. The resumption of industrial operations and the recovery in wholesale prices favoured the revenue prospects of Canadian corporations. Owing to improved earnings and the brighter outlook, a number of companies resumed the payment of dividends in the latter part of 1933. The index of 96 industrial stocks was 109.6 in November compared with 57.3 in March, a gain of more than 91 p.c. The appreciation in the index of 18 utilities during the same period was about 18.5 p.c. The index of 22 preferred stocks moved up from 47.3 to 59.1, a gain of 25 p.c.

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The economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 86.0 in the week ended December 16 compared with 84.8 in the preceding week, gains being shown by four out of the six components. Bank clearings in the week ended December 7 were \$334,000,000 compared with \$302,000,000 in the preceding week, the index moving up from 88.6 to 100.9. Wholesale prices determined by a study of 30 commodities showed a moderate gain over the preceding week. The index of common stocks prices was 67.3 in the week ended December 14 compared with 67.0 in the preceding. Speculative trading was more active, the index moving up from 149.6 to 156.8.

Bond prices were nearly maintained, the index of four Dominion Government refunding bonds being 105.2 compared with 105.3. A decline was shown in carloadings, the index for the eastern division being 64.7 compared with 67.5 in the preceding week.

The economic index showed a sharp gain over the corresponding week of last year, the compilation for the last week for which statistics are available being 86.0 compared with 71.5 in the same week of 1932. The gain over the standing of the same week of 1932 was more than 20 p.c. Each of the six components recorded important gains. The carloading index was 8.7 p.c. higher. The price level of speculative commodities was considerably higher than in the same week of last year. The index of bond prices was 5 p.c. higher than in the corresponding week of December one year ago. The index of bank clearings moved up from 76.6 to 100.9, a gain of 31.7 p.c. The weekly index of common stocks prices was 67.3 last week compared with 47.0 in the same week of 1932, a gain of 43.2 p.c. A sharp gain was also shown in speculative trading over the comparatively low level of the same week of last year. Gains were general in each of the six components upon which the economic index is based, recording a marked gain over the level of the corresponding week of 1932.

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#### Destination of Canadian Wheat and Flour

During the four months ending November 74,768,789 bushels of wheat were exported from Canada according to Customs figures. This compares with 112,658,460 for the same period in 1932. The chief countries of destination in the British Empire were as follows: United Kingdom 46,834,190, Irish Free State 569,244, New Zealand 74,787, Malta 56,000, Other British Countries 8,639, Total to British Countries 47,542,860.

The total amount exported to foreign countries was 27,225,569 bushels destined to the following in order of quantity: Netherlands 8,588,443, Belgium 5,456,104, France 3,601,160, Germany 3,464,497, Italy 1,540,351, Japan 1,484,981, Norway 977,163, Denmark 707,483, Sweden 454,999, Other Foreign countries 950,388.

Wheatflour exports during the four months ending November were 2,094,814 barrels, an increase of 273,661 barrels over the same period in 1932, when 1,821,153 barrels were sent out of the country. Of the former amount Great Britain received 946,922 barrels, Irish Free State 167,001, Newfoundland 152,083, British West Indies 280,565, Hong Kong 77,149, Japan 62,950, Norway 62,076, while smaller amounts went to other British and foreign countries.

Oats exports for the four month period amounted to 1,320,141 bushels compared with 5,519,146. Great Britain is the chief country of import with 727,950 bushels. The other important countries in order of quantity were: Newfoundland 197,071, British West Indies 73,463, Bermuda 92,774, and Belgium 65,882.

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#### New High Record Output of Electricity

Central electric stations in Canada created a new high record for the industry by producing 1,702,558,000 kilowatt hours during November, or a daily average output of 56,751,000 kilowatt hours. The previous record was a daily average of 53,390,000 kilowatt hours produced in November 1929.

The export to the United States averaged 3,549,000 kilowatt hours in November 1933 and 4,134,000 kilowatt hours in 1929. Consequently the consumption in Canada, including line losses, was 53,202,000 kilowatt hours in 1933 and 49,256,000 in 1929, or an increase this year of 8 per cent.

This increase was all in electricity produced for electric boilers which amounted to a daily average of 12,519,000 kilowatt hours in November 1933 and 6,260,000 in November 1929. Compared with November 1932 data, the total output for November 1933 was larger by 17.6 per cent, exports were increased by 204.1 per cent, output less exports were 12.9 per cent larger, and output, less exports and electricity used in electric boilers, was 6.7 per cent larger.



### November Exports to British Empire Countries

Canadian domestic exports to British Empire countries in November totalled in value \$33,693,000 compared with \$22,644,000 in November 1932, an increase of \$11,049,000. There were 22 of these countries to which increased exports went. The figures within brackets are those of a year ago: United Kingdom \$28,875,000 (\$19,233,000), Southern Rhodesia \$24,000 (Last year's figures included with South Africa), Irish Free State \$258,000 (\$116,000), British East Africa \$79,000 (\$69,000), British South Africa \$641,000 (\$398,000), Nigeria \$14,000 (\$5,000), Bermuda \$141,000 (\$108,000), British India \$405,000 (\$236,000), Ceylon \$10,400 (\$1,400), Straits Settlements \$45,000 (\$13,000), Smaller British East Indies \$183 (nil), British Guiana \$69,000 (\$52,000), British Sudan \$172 (\$120), Barbados \$105,000 (\$78,000), Jamaica \$271,000 (\$221,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$207,000 (\$134,000), Malta \$47,000 (\$9,000), Newfoundland \$898,000 (\$695,000), Australia \$968,000 (\$650,000), Fiji \$9,053 (\$8,767), New Zealand \$308,000 (\$174,000), Palestine \$34,000 (\$5,000).

There were nine Empire countries to which decreased exports went: Aden \$2,730 (\$4,483), Gambia \$537 (\$714), Gold Coast \$10,000 (\$35,000), Sierra Leone \$6,000 (\$16,000), British Honduras \$41,000 (\$122,000), Smaller British West Indies \$118,000 (\$129,000), Gibraltar nil (\$600), Hong Kong \$109,000 (\$120,000), Smaller British Oceania nil (\$4,776).

### Canada's Chief Markets in November

There were 12 countries to which domestic exports in November exceeded half a million dollars in value. These were: United Kingdom \$28,875,000, United States \$15,063,000, Netherlands \$2,080,000, Japan \$1,853,000, Belgium \$1,467,000, Germany \$1,083,000, France \$995,000, Australia \$968,000, Newfoundland \$898,000, British South Africa \$641,000, Italy \$633,000, China \$619,000.

### Eight Months Exports to British Empire Countries

Domestic exports to British Empire countries during the first eight months of the present fiscal year totalled in value \$185,317,000 compared with \$156,254,000 in the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of \$29,063,000 or over 18 per cent. There were 23 of these countries to which increased exports went: United Kingdom \$152,993,000 (\$129,973,000), Australia \$7,446,000 (\$4,869,000), Newfoundland \$4,573,000 (\$4,243,000), British South Africa \$4,342,000 (\$2,902,000), Irish Free State \$2,657,000 (\$1,687,000), New Zealand \$2,514,000 (\$2,419,000), British India \$2,132,000 (\$1,911,000), Jamaica \$1,759,000 (\$1,610,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,348,000 (\$1,169,000), Smaller British West Indies \$900,000 (\$860,000), British Guiana \$490,000 (\$464,000), British East Africa \$364,000 (\$310,000), Straits Settlements \$353,000 (\$253,000), Southern Rhodesia \$245,000 (Last Year included with South Africa), Gold Coast \$155,000 (\$128,000), Malta \$147,000 (\$63,000), Fiji \$97,000 (\$60,000), Palestine \$61,000 (\$26,000), Nigeria \$61,000 (\$34,000), Ceylon \$52,000 (\$50,000), Aden \$25,000 (\$16,000), Smaller British Oceania \$6,000 (\$5,000), British Sudan \$3,222 (\$120).

There were nine British countries to which decreased exports went in the eight months: Bermuda \$806,000 (\$1,117,000), Barbados \$705,000 (\$800,000), Hong Kong \$282,000 (\$768,000), British Honduras \$198,000 (\$452,000), Sierra Leone \$46,000 (\$57,000), Gibraltar \$5,000 (\$8,000), Gambia \$4,600 (\$6,500), Smaller British East Indies \$680 (\$1,320), Smaller British West Africa \$150 (\$316).

### Soaps and the Like

The output of soaps, cleaning preparations and washing compounds in the factories whose chief production is these articles was as follows in 1932: bar household and laundry soaps 39,097 tons at \$3,874,522; toilet soaps 11,295 tons at \$3,829,192; soap powders 7,162 tons at \$1,115,690; soap chips and flakes 13,889 tons at \$2,108,412; castile soaps 2,063 tons at \$375,097; shaving soap and cream \$472,617; textile and mill soaps 842 tons at \$119,019; soft soaps 553 tons at \$63,270; liquid soaps, 449 tons at \$64,184; other soaps 573 tons at \$105,606; ammonia powder \$150,951; javelle water \$408,589; hand cleaner \$113,258; washing compounds \$205,182; cleaning powders or pastes \$665,547, and other cleaning preparations \$99,589.

### Steel Ingots and Castings

Output of 43,099 tons of steel ingots and direct steel castings in Canada during November marked an improvement over the 37,088 tons made in November 1932. For the eleven months ending November the output of steel totalled 358,424 tons, an advance of 13 per cent over the 312,033 tons made in the first eleven months of 1932.



## Railway September Traffic

For the ten years, 1922-1931, Canadian railways carried an average of 19 per cent more freight in September than in August, the ratios ranging from a low of 9 per cent in 1927 to a high of 36 per cent in 1926. In 1932 an early and heavy movement of wheat created an exceptionally heavy freight tonnage and the increase from August to September was 42 per cent. In 1933 the increase was 15 per cent and, although the new wheat got an early start, the tonnage was light compared with that of September last year, a decrease of 1,102,017 tons or 36,733,900 bushels being recorded. All other grains, except corn and oats, and also flour and other mill products showed decreases, and the total tonnage of agricultural products was 1,121,838 tons, or 38 per cent less than in September 1932. Animal products were heavier than in 1932 by 16,865 tons, or 9 per cent; mine products increased by 288,875 tons, or 18 per cent; forest products increased by 181,919 tons, or 49 per cent, and manufactures and miscellaneous by 200,272 tons, or 17 per cent. Those increases partially offset the large decreases in grain and the total was 433,907, or 6.9 per cent less than the total for September 1932. All forest products showed good gains over last year's tonnages. Also newsprint paper increased by 28,226 tons, or 32 per cent, wood pulp by 32,837 tons, or 73 per cent and automobiles more than doubled, increasing by 45,964 tons, or 148 per cent.

## Exports to Great Britain and United States Compared

Once Canada's greatest market by far, the exports running as high in one year as over eight hundred millions, the United States purchased from Canada during the eight months of the present fiscal year goods to the value of only \$123,953,000. This, however, was an increase over that of a year ago when the total was \$103,683,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom on the other hand have been climbing much more rapidly. During the past eight months they totalled \$152,993,000 compared with \$129,973,000 in the same period last year.

## November Exports to Foreign Countries

November exports to foreign countries totalled in value \$26,691,000 compared with \$23,300,000 in November 1932, an increase of \$3,391,000. There were increased exports to 52 of these countries as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: United States \$15,063,000 (\$12,517,000), Netherlands \$2,080,000 (\$1,184,000), Japan \$1,853,000 (\$1,414,000), Belgium \$1,467,000 (\$1,215,000), Germany \$1,083,000 (\$710,000), France \$995,000 (\$862,000), Italy \$633,000 (\$543,000), Argentina \$419,000 (\$153,000), Denmark \$364,000 (\$216,000), Brazil \$330,000 (\$73,000), Sweden \$156,000 (\$89,000), Cuba \$141,000 (\$124,000), Chile \$27,000 (\$1,500), Egypt \$43,000 (\$33,000), Finland \$46,000 (\$21,000), French Guiana \$15,730 (\$780), Guatemala \$10,000 (\$5,000), Korea \$26,100 (\$40), Dutch East Indies \$99,000 (\$9,000), Panama \$15,000 (\$8,000), Portugal \$35,000 (\$7,000), Portuguese Africa \$86,000 (\$84,000), San Domingo \$16,000 (\$11,000), Switzerland \$29,000 (\$6,000), Hawaii \$13,000 (\$7,000), Philippines \$61,000 (\$45,000), Puerto Rico \$30,000 (\$11,000), Uruguay \$11,000 (\$6,000), Venezuela \$29,000 (\$27,000), Austria \$1,407 (\$1,375), Ecuador \$7,000 (\$3,000), French East Indies \$66 (nil), French West Indies \$9,000 (\$7,500), Greece \$347 (\$150), Hayti \$9,000 (\$7,000), Tripoli \$1,200 (nil), Lithuania \$345 (nil), Morocco \$7,000 (\$3,000), Dutch Guiana \$4,400 (\$2,000), Dutch West Indies \$8,700 (\$7,600), Nicaragua \$3,000 (\$800), Persia \$1,400 (\$300), Azores and Madeira \$1,500 (\$800), Roumania \$760 (nil), Salvador \$3,300 (\$1,500), Siam \$383 (\$34), Syria \$6,000 (\$5,000), Turkey \$391 (nil), Alaska \$4,000 (\$2,000), American Virgin Islands \$789 (\$670), Yugoslavia \$250 (\$30), Iraq \$2,000 (\$1,000).

There were 24 foreign countries to which decreased exports went: China \$619,000 (\$1,292,000), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$202,000 (\$1,294,000), Mexico \$123,000 (\$169,000), Norway \$281,000 (\$580,000), Spain \$94,000 (\$103,000), Colombia \$27,000 (\$35,000), French Africa \$38,000 (\$63,000), Honduras \$10,000 (\$13,000), Peru \$35,000 (\$39,000), Russia \$242 (\$63,000), Bolivia \$2,000 (\$29,000), Belgian Congo \$1,160 (\$1,280), Abyssinia nil (\$1,150), Costa Rica \$3,000 (\$6,000), Czechoslovakia nil (\$560), French Oceania \$700 (\$179,000), Madagascar nil (\$118), Iceland \$200 (\$1,100), Latvia nil (\$119), Liberia \$800 (\$1,100), Poland \$2,000 (\$3,000), Portuguese Asia nil (\$165), Canary Islands \$1,700 (\$2,300), Spanish Africa \$66 (\$1,400).

## Eight Months' Exports to Foreign Countries

Exports to foreign countries during the eight months of the present fiscal year totalled in value \$200,690,000 compared with \$180,392,000 in the corresponding eight months last year, an increase of \$20,298,000. There were 48 of these countries to which



increased exports went, the bracketed figures being those of last year: United States \$123,953,000 (\$103,683,000), Netherlands \$15,016,000 (\$12,879,000), Japan \$8,604,000 (\$6,289,000), Germany \$7,461,000 (\$5,366,000), Norway \$2,895,000 (\$2,507,000), Argentina \$1,984,000 (\$1,811,000), Brazil \$1,210,000 (\$775,000), Mexico \$1,067,000 (\$834,000), Abyssinia \$11,000 (\$1,000), Austria \$9,000 (\$5,000), Belgian Congo \$24,000 (\$9,000), Bolivia \$171,000 (\$44,000), Chile \$141,000 (\$59,000), Colombia \$273,000 (\$239,000), Costa Rica \$35,000 (\$34,000), Cuba \$629,000 (\$574,000), Ecuador \$38,000 (\$13,000), Finland \$274,000 (\$203,000), French East Indies \$4,000 (\$600), French Guiana \$41,000 (\$26,000), Greece \$135,000 (\$7,000), Guatemala \$69,000 (\$48,000), Hayti \$73,000 (\$43,000), Honduras \$85,000 (\$75,000), Iceland \$9,000 (\$5,000), Italian Africa \$9,000 (\$3,000), Korea \$102,000 (\$600), Liberia \$6,000 (\$5,000), Lithuania \$748 (nil), Dutch East Indies \$295,000 (\$197,000), Dutch Guiana \$28,000 (\$25,000), Dutch West Indies \$50,000 (\$41,000), Panama \$140,000 (\$70,000), Persia \$10,000 (\$1,000), Peru \$485,000 (\$477,000), Poland \$33,000 (\$22,000), Portuguese Africa \$622,000 (\$602,000), Salvador \$10,000 (\$8,000), Siam \$2,275 (\$124), Canary Islands \$22,000 (\$8,000), Switzerland \$177,000 (\$172,000), Syria \$24,000 (\$13,000), American Virgin Islands \$5,200 (\$1,600), Hawaii \$354,000 (\$198,000), Philippines \$400,000 (\$242,000), Puerto Rico \$254,000 (\$192,000), Uruguay \$65,000 (\$57,000), Venezuela \$259,000 (\$227,000), Iraq \$5,200 (\$2,600).

There were 33 foreign countries to which decreased exports went in the eight months: Belgium \$9,265,000 (\$11,250,000), France \$8,635,000 (\$8,742,000), China \$3,515,000 (\$4,514,000), St. Pierre & Miquelon \$4,244,000 (\$5,455,000), Italy \$2,762,000 (\$3,088,000), Denmark \$1,771,000 (\$2,012,000), Sweden \$1,150,000 (\$2,366,000), Spain \$1,079,000 (\$1,771,000), Afghanistan nil (\$160), Albania \$8 (\$2,345), Bulgaria nil (\$1,000), Czechoslovakia \$55,000 (\$103,000), Egypt \$98,000 (\$112,000), Estonia \$128 (\$797), French Africa \$52,000 (\$84,000), French Oceania \$72,000 (\$639,000), French West Indies \$58,000 (\$106,000), Madagascar \$12 (\$1,100), Hungary \$685 (\$2,000), Latvia \$430 (\$451), Morocco \$43,000 (\$153,000), Nicaragua \$9,600 (\$10,400), Paraguay \$157 (\$1,800), Portugal \$77,000 (\$137,000), Azores & Madeira \$15,000 (\$25,000), Portuguese Asia \$500 (\$870), Russia \$242 (\$1,370,000), Roumania \$6,000 (\$51,000), San Domingo \$116,000 (\$119,000), Spanish Africa \$4,000 (\$5,500), Turkey \$1,000 (\$31,000), Alaska \$90,000 (\$132,000), Yugoslavia \$393 (\$1,256).

#### Butter Production Declined in November -- The Cause

The production of creamery butter in November totalled 11,341,502 pounds compared with 12,614,985 in November 1932, a decrease of 10 per cent. Alberta was the only province which had an increased production.

The cumulative production for the eleven months of this year, however, showed an increase of 2.3 per cent, the amount being 207,093,793 pounds as against 202,403,072 a year ago.

The decreased production is a reflection of the lower supplies of grains and forage crops available in many districts. This is the factor which will play an important part in reducing our butter stocks to normal in the course of the next few months. The reduction of over eight million pounds in butter supplies during November was one of the largest on record.

#### Character of the Increased Exports in November

The increases in exports in November were more general than in any other month this year so far. In almost every line of production there was an advance, a notable decrease being in alcoholic beverages, chiefly whiskey, which fell from \$1,581,000 a year ago to \$196,000 last month. The amount sent to the United States increased from nil to \$2,755 but the export to St. Pierre and Miquelon decreased also from \$1,236,000 to \$162,000. Other decreases were in the volume of wheat, although the value rose, and paper from \$6,858,000 to \$6,157,000.

The following were some of the more important increases, the figures in brackets being those of November 1932: Fruits \$4,739,000 (\$1,565,000), wheat \$15,299,000 (\$13,959,000), rubber \$769,000 (\$547,000), sugar \$160,000 (\$66,000), vegetables \$906,000 (\$268,000), butter \$95,000 (\$25,000), cattle \$293,000 (\$74,000), cheese \$1,495,000 (\$1,185,000), fish \$2,011,000 (\$1,261,000), raw furs \$217,000 (\$101,000), hides \$153,000 (\$50,000), unmanufactured leather \$321,000 (\$228,000), meats \$1,345,000 (\$327,000), cotton \$110,000 (\$39,000), raw wool \$226,000 (\$22,000), planks and boards \$1,836,000 (\$837,000), pulpwood \$482,000 (\$363,000), square timber \$151,000 (\$93,000), woodpulp \$2,227,000 (\$1,114,000), automobiles \$687,000 (\$634,000), farm implements

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\$131,000 (\$71,000), hardware and cutlery \$124,000 (\$72,000), machinery \$270,000 (\$197,000), aluminium \$2,039,000 (\$1,186,000), copper \$1,895,000 (\$1,532,000), lead \$544,000 (\$244,000), nickel \$2,433,000 (\$754,000), silver \$505,000 (\$327,000), asbestos \$641,000 (\$298,000), petroleum and products \$479,000 (\$36,000), stone and products \$397,000 (\$360,000), acids \$312,000 (\$169,000), electrical energy \$295,000 (\$133,000).

#### Concentrated Milk Trade in November

The combined total of all items of concentrated milk production in November was 6,045,790 pounds, an increase over November 1932 of 862,397 pounds, or 17 per cent. Evaporated milk again shows an increase over the production of a year ago, while decreases are recorded for condensed milk and skim milk powder.

The total production of all items for the eleven months ended November was 79,578,546 pounds, compared with 78,423,479 in the corresponding period of 1932. The large item was evaporated milk, which had a total production in the eleven months of 49,779,726 pounds, an increase over the eleven months of 1932 of nearly four million pounds.

Exports were lower than in November 1932, for condensed milk and evaporated milk, and higher for milk powder. The last mentioned item shows an increase of 190,000 pounds, or 47 per cent. December 1 showed a decrease from a year ago for all items of concentrated milk held in storage warehouses. The chief item was evaporated milk, with a total of 7,366,578 pounds, compared with 8,345,031 on December 1, 1932.

#### Exports to Empire Countries during the First Twelve Months of Empire Agreements

During the twelve complete months since the British Empire Trade Agreements went into effect last November, that is, from December 1932 to November 1933 inclusive, Canada's domestic exports to Empire countries totalled in value \$251,180,000 compared with \$217,273,000 in the previous twelve months, an increase of \$33,907,000 or over 15½ per cent in the period.

During the twelve complete months under Empire Agreements Canada's domestic exports to the United Kingdom totalled \$207,380,000 compared with \$177,443,000, an increase of \$29,937,000 or 16.8 per cent in the period.

#### Increase in Exports to France under the New Trade Treaty

Canada's domestic exports to France during the five months since June when the new trade treaty went into effect totalled \$5,609,000 compared with \$3,718,000 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$1,891,000 or 50 per cent.

#### Increase in Exports to British South Africa under New Trade Agreement

Canada's domestic exports to British South Africa during the five months since June when the new trade agreement went into effect totalled \$3,524,000 compared with \$1,917,000 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$1,607,000 or 83 per cent.

#### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on December 15 was reported as 243,003,692 bushels compared with 243,433,536 the week before and 236,876,992 on the corresponding date of 1932. Canadian wheat in store in the United States amounted to 15,357,446 bushels compared with 14,903,857 a year ago. United States wheat in Canada amounted to 2,248,845 bushels compared with 6,982,856 last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ended December 8 amounted to 3,250,295 bushels compared with 3,955,611 in the previous week and 6,633,350 a year ago. By provinces the receipts were as follows, the figures within brackets being those of last year: Manitoba 173,127 (653,492), Saskatchewan 1,681,139 (2,625,591), Alberta 1,396,029 (3,353,267). Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces in the nineteen weeks to Dec. 8 were as follows: Manitoba 22,618,419 (29,032,205), Saskatchewan 78,210,359 (142,210,638), Alberta 53,806,686 (94,987,084), Total 154,635,464 (266,229,927).

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Export clearances of wheat during the week ending Dec. 15 amounted to 1,382,697 bushels compared with 3,326,788 in the previous week and 3,051,163 a year ago. Clearances by ports were as follows the figures in brackets being those of last year: Vancouver-New Westminster 664,426 (2,067,163), United States ports 375,000 (504,000), Montreal 199,171 (nil), West St. John 144,100 (408,000), Halifax nil (72,000), Total 1,382,697 (3,051,163). Twenty weeks ending Dec. 15: Montreal 31,926,434 (45,165,194), Vancouver-New Westminster 16,269,309 (39,809,183), Quebec 8,491,665 (1,217,904), United States ports 7,854,000 (10,024,000), Sorel 5,287,684 (11,073,265), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), West St. John 144,100 (741,886), Halifax 18,667 (72,000), Victoria nil (596,121), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Total 72,699,750 (112,113,396).

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#### Power Commercial Failures in Ten Months of 1933

A considerable decrease in the number of assignments under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts was recorded in October as compared with October 1932, while the liabilities of the assignors also showed a decrease. Commercial failures numbered 144, as compared with 199 in the same months of the previous year and 155 in September 1933. The estimated liabilities of the assignors, amounting to \$2,321,926 as compared with \$3,439,220 in October 1932, showed a large decrease; when compared with \$2,344,568 in September of this year a slight decrease is also noted. More than half of the October failures were trading establishments.

The cumulative total of commercial failures for the first ten months of 1933 was 1,729 as compared with 1,995, 1,807 and 1,941 for the same periods of 1932, 1931 and 1930 respectively. The defaulted liabilities were \$28,669,253, as compared with \$34,506,706, \$45,260,019 and \$40,565,515 for the same periods of the three preceding years.

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#### Canal Traffic Heavier than Last Year

Total freight through the Sault Ste. Marie canals in November amounted to 3,021,831 tons, or 144,363 above the November 1932 tonnage. Up to the end of November, 40,138,857 tons of freight used the canals this year as against 20,266,213 in 1932. Due mainly to light movement of corn and wheat through the Welland Ship canal, total traffic amounting to 1,070,057 tons declined 16,505 from the November 1932 traffic. Total traffic using the St. Lawrence canals amounted to 774,634 tons which was an increase over last year's traffic of 23,414.

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#### Output of Canadian Bicycles

Manufacturers of bicycles in Canada reported a total output valued at \$762,348 in 1932 compared with \$920,694 for the same concerns in 1931. Products included 16,627 bicycles worth \$408,658 at factory prices, tricycles and other children's vehicles and ice skates. The bicycles imported numbered 3,141 at \$40,237 and parts at \$24,733. Imported bicycles came mainly from Great Britain. Bicycles exported totalled 36 at \$884.

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#### Remarkable Increase in Exports to Empire Countries

There was a remarkable increase in Canadian domestic exports to British Empire countries and particularly the United Kingdom in November as compared with November 1932. The total to British Empire countries was \$33,693,346 compared with \$22,644,307 an increase of \$11,049,039, or 48.7 p.c., while the export to United Kingdom was \$28,874,828 compared with \$19,232,731 an increase of \$9,642,097 or 50 p.c.

At the same time there was also an increase in the exports to foreign countries. The total was \$26,691,244 compared with \$23,300,213, an increase of \$3,391,031 or 14 per cent.

The November export to Empire countries was the largest since November 1930 when it exceeded \$35 millions.

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#### November Export of Nickel Heavy

The November export of nickel in ore, matte, or speiss was 36,986 cwt. of the value of \$666,115, of which 21,749 cwt. at \$391,482 went to Great Britain, 11,350 at \$204,667 to the United States and 3,887 at \$69,966 to Norway.

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The export of fine nickel was 42,810 cwt. at \$1,538,552, of which 12,328 at \$612,784 went to the United Kingdom, 23,511 at \$586,856 to the United States, 4,888 at \$239,548 to the Netherlands, 1,462 at \$68,708 to Japan, 565 at \$28,235 to Germany and 56 at \$2,421 to Australia.

Nickel oxide export amounted to 6,015 cwt. valued at \$228,698 of which 4,476 at \$199,227 went to the Netherlands and 1,539 at \$29,471 to the United States.

The total export of nickel in November was valued at \$2,433,365, compared with \$2,435,472 in October and \$754,387 in November 1932.

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#### November Export of Gold and Silver

Gold bullion exported in November to the United Kingdom was valued at \$6,010,914 and to the United States \$13,306. Raw gold to the value of \$130 was sent to the United Kingdom and \$295,728 to the United States.

The silver bullion exported was of the value of \$411,518 of which \$217,500 went to British India, \$131,695 to the United States, \$58,253 to China and \$4,070 to the United Kingdom. Silver in ore sent to the United States was valued at \$93,279.

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#### Heavy Export of Aluminium in November

There was a heavy export of aluminium in November valued at \$1,989,001 compared with \$440,066 in October and \$1,103,611 in November 1932. The export to the United Kingdom was \$1,226,093, to Japan \$582,230 and to China \$100,383.

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#### Index Numbers of 20 Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of twenty mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100 was 105.2 for the week ending December 14, as compared with 107.5 for the previous week. Eleven gold stocks fell from 103.2 to 100.0, four gold-copper stocks rose from 135.7 to 136.1, and five silver and miscellaneous stocks declined from 37.4 to 36.9.

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#### November Export of Copper

The export of copper in November was valued at \$1,838,796 compared with \$2,189,153 in October and \$1,504,250 in November 1932. The United Kingdom was the leading purchaser with \$1,395,852.

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#### Great Increase in Platinum Export

Platinum export to the United Kingdom in November amounted to 6,841 ounces at \$277,513, and Norway 97 ounces at \$3,888. The value of the October export was \$199,209 and a year ago the small sum of \$3,648.

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#### Zinc Export in November

The zinc spelter export in November was 159,719 cwt. at \$512,734 compared with 171,555 at \$573,585 in October and 100,493 at \$203,574 in November 1932. There was an export to Belgium of zinc in ore worth \$97,413 compared with none either in October or a year ago.

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#### November Export of Pig Lead

The pig lead export in November was valued at \$425,472 compared with \$438,964 in October and \$237,799 in November 1932. The export of lead in ore was of the value of \$118,043 compared with \$49,942 and \$6,321.

Lead in ore went to Belgium and the United States, the value of the consignment to the former country being \$106,140.

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

The export of Canadian farm products to the United States in November was valued at \$969,306 compared with \$302,781 in November last year an increase of 220 per cent. The largest commodities were potatoes at \$306,103, bran, shorts and middlings at \$190,694 and rye at \$158,675.

During the five months ending November the value of the export was \$5,639,052 compared with \$1,584,817 in the corresponding period last year, \$29,331,244 in the corresponding five months before the Smoot-Hawley tariff became operative and \$86,142,285 in the same five months before the Underwood tariff.

### Production of Fertilizers

Production from plants in Canada engaged primarily in the manufacture of fertilizers was valued at \$4,006,187 in 1932 compared with \$4,251,840 in 1931. In addition, fertilizer materials such as calcium cyanamide, ammonium sulphate, animal tankage, ground bone, fish fertilizers, etc., were made in establishments which have been classified under other industries. In 1932 the production of these commodities totalled about 120,000 tons valued at \$2,390,000 at the works as against 65,000 tons worth \$1,635,000 in 1931.

### Farm Fruit and Maple Products

The total value of all fruits and maple products on farms was \$20,754,412 in 1930 according to the census, as compared with \$29,670,067 in 1920 - a decrease of \$8,915,655 or 30 per cent during the decade. The production of British Columbia increased considerably but that of Ontario decreased. There was an increase of more than 3½ million apple trees in Canada in twenty years.

### Building Permits Low

The aggregate value of the construction represented by the building permits issued by 61 cities during November was \$1,609,874. This was a reduction of \$943,499, or 37 p.c. in comparison with the November 1932 figure of \$2,553,373. The aggregate for the first eleven months of this year was lower than in 1932 and other years since 1920, but in this connection it should be noted that the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials were also much lower than in any other of these twelve years except 1932; from the high point of 144.3 in 1920, this index had declined to 78.1 in the same eleven months of the present year, or by 46.9 p.c.

### More Automobiles being Turned Out

Production of automobiles in Canada in November numbered 2,291 cars compared with 2,204 in November 1932. During the first eleven months of this year 62,662 cars were made in Canada, 1,618 were imported and 19,243 were exported. In the corresponding period of a year ago the Canadian output totalled 58,677 cars while imports were reported at 1,432 and exports at 11,890.

### Pig Iron Production in November Highest Since July 1931

Production of pig iron in Canada during November amounted to 29,592 long tons which was the highest tonnage reported for any months since July 1931 when 40,303 tons were made. The October production was reported at 27,002 tons and in November of last year at 14,149. For the first eleven months of 1933 the cumulative production of pig iron totalled 190,464 tons, an advance of 39 per cent over the 117,099 tons made in the corresponding period of 1932.

### Population of Australia

The final count in the census, taken early this year, shows the population of Australia to be 6,630,600, of which 3,367,815 are males and 3,262,785 are females. The population of the United States and Territories is as follows: New South Wales, 2,601,104; Victoria 1,820,360; Queensland 947,789; South Australia 580,987; Western Australia 438,948; Tasmania 227,605; Federal Capital Territory 8,947; Northern Territory 4,860. The previous census was taken in April 1921, when the total was 5,455,734.



### Exports of Paint and Varnish

The export of Canadian paints in November was valued at \$42,756 compared with \$24,220 in October and \$17,967 in November 1932. The export of varnish was \$4,420 compared with \$1,485 and \$2,669.

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### Increased Export of Asbestos

The export of asbestos in November amounted to 10,105 tons of the value of \$541,380 compared with 10,070 at \$520,855 in October and 4,108 at \$187,612 in November 1932.

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### Vital Statistics for November

Births registered in 70 cities and towns of over 10,000 population in November numbered 6,097, deaths 3,774 and marriages 2,641 as compared with 6,615 births, 3,765 deaths and 2,527 marriages in November last year, showing a decline of almost 8 per cent in births, practically no change in the number of deaths and an increase of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the number of marriages.

During the eleven months January - November of this year births registered in the same cities and towns totalled 73,896, deaths 42,171 and marriages 27,210 as against 79,298 births, 43,376 deaths and 27,131 marriages during the corresponding period last year. This comparison shows decreases of 7 per cent in births, 3 per cent in deaths and one-half per cent in marriages.

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### World Wheat Situation

World wheat production in 1933 is somewhat larger than anticipated earlier in the season owing to upward revisions of European estimates and an unexpectedly large estimate of 1933 Argentine production. With complete returns for practically all European countries (excluding Russia) it now appears that those countries harvested about 1,665 million bushels of wheat in 1933 as compared with about 1,490 million in 1932. A feature of the past month was the official estimate of the 1933 Italian wheat crop indicating total production of 297 million bushels.

The 1933 Australian wheat crop is now officially estimated at 160 million bushels as compared with 210 million last year. Wet weather has been experienced over a greater part of the wheat producing area and harvesting has been delayed. It is thought that recent excessive moisture will lower the quality of the new crop.

The first official estimate of 1933 Argentine wheat production indicated a crop of 256 million bushels as compared with 236 million last year. The official estimate was larger than expected in view of the unfavourable conditions experienced early in the growing season. If the present estimate is realized, the 1933 Argentine wheat crop is the largest since 1928.

World trade in wheat continues on a small scale. Record European wheat production this year involves a small world movement during 1933-34. From August 1 to December 18 world shipments of wheat and flour amounted to 200 million bushels as compared with 224 million during the corresponding period last year.

The London Wheat Conference estimated world import requirements for 1933-34 at 560 million bushels. To date world shipments have amounted to 200 million leaving a balance of 360 million to be shipped during the balance of the crop year to meet estimated import requirements. Slightly larger shipments during the balance of the crop year will be required to fulfil the estimate of import requirements.

During the past month, there has been a distinct lack of activity in most phases of the Canadian wheat industry. Primary receipts have been low and declining. Inspections show that larger proportions of the crop are being "Tough". The visible supply has been declining slowly, since domestic use and exports are more than sufficient to offset the receipts. The lake movement closed quietly. Shipments from St. Lawrence ports during the past month were handicapped by ice and low water. This situation reacted to the benefit of Quebec, which is the only port having shipments in excess of last year's. Shipments from West Saint John began in the past week and should be encouraged by the lower rail rates set recently. Vancouver wheat clearances to date are less than half those of last year and the forward bookings are not promising.

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Generally speaking, and considering the reduced world movement of wheat, Canadian participation appears to be well up to the quotas set by the London Agreement.

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#### Great Increase in Lumber Exports to the United Kingdom

The export of planks and boards and square timber to the United Kingdom during the 12 months ending November amounted to 435,759,000 ft. compared with 193,160,000 ft. in the previous twelve months, an increase of 125 per cent.

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#### Imports from Empire Countries during One Year of Trade Agreements

Imports from British Empire countries during the twelve complete months since the Empire Trade Agreements became effective totalled in value \$131,222,000 compared with \$129,332,000 in the previous twelve months, an increase of \$1,890,000. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to \$96,657,000 compared with \$94,816,000, an increase of \$1,841,000.

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#### Twelve Months' Balance of Trade

During the twelve months ending November the excess of exports over imports was \$134,145,000 compared with \$49,006,000 a year ago and an excess of imports over exports of \$17,069,000 two years ago.

In trading with the United Kingdom the excess of exports over imports was \$111,216,000 compared with \$83,609,000 and \$60,329,000. In trading with the United States there was an excess of imports over exports of \$45,791,000 compared with \$92,259,000 a year ago and \$133,730,000 two years ago.

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#### Production of Asphalt Roofing

The production of asphalt roofing in November was 98,650 squares and 1,852 tons compared with 84,210 squares and 1,424 tons in November 1932.

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#### Large Increase in November Exports of Canadian Petroleum and Its Products

The export of Canadian crude petroleum in November was 6,433,211 gallons of the value of \$240,062 compared with 233,130 at \$6,355 in November 1932. Almost all went to the United States.

The export of coal oil and kerosene, practically all of it going to Newfoundland, was 157,887 gallons at \$28,102 compared with 2,744 at \$516 a year ago.

The export of gasoline and naphtha was 673,268 gallons at \$109,324 compared with 96,618 at \$13,302, and of other mineral oil 2,903,087 gallons at \$101,416 compared with 38,462 at \$15,604. These exports went mainly to the United States and Newfoundland.

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#### November Imports from Empire Countries

Imports from British Empire countries in November amounted in value to \$15,422,832 compared with \$13,233,169 in November 1932, an increase of \$2,194,633 or 16½ per cent.

There were 19 of these countries from which increased imports came. They were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of the same month last year: United Kingdom \$11,308,000 (\$9,723,000), Aden \$586 (\$526), British East Africa \$115,000 (\$60,000), British South Africa \$1,167,000 (\$1,162,000), Gold Coast \$26,000 (\$19,000), Nigeria \$30,000 (nil), Bermuda \$3,000 (\$2,300), British India \$393,000 (\$360,000), Ceylon \$79,000 (\$69,000), Straits Settlements \$90,000 (\$39,000), Smaller British East Indies \$575 (nil), British Honduras \$31,000 (\$2,000), Barbados \$240,000 (\$159,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$311,000 (\$136,000), Smaller British West Indies \$102,000 (\$43,000), Hong Kong \$57,000 (\$49,000), Newfoundland \$91,000 (\$52,000), Australia \$739,000 (\$535,000), New Zealand \$144,000 (\$99,000).

There were five Empire countries from which decreased imports came in November: Irish Free State \$2,000 (\$3,000), British Guiana \$154,000 (\$233,000), British Sudan nil (\$1,500), Jamaica \$158,000 (\$198,000), Palestine \$445 (\$26,000).

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## November Imports from Foreign Countries

Imports from foreign countries in November amounted in value to \$28,288,727 compared with \$24,530,878 in November 1932, an increase of \$3,757,849 or over 15 per cent.

There were 37 foreign countries from which increased imports came: Abyssinia \$300 (\$100), Argentina \$430,000 (\$61,000), Austria \$31,000 (\$12,000), Brazil \$66,000 (\$42,000), China \$227,000 (\$166,000), Colombia \$710,000 (\$220,000), Cuba \$32,000 (\$28,000), Denmark \$117,000 (\$11,000), Greenland \$75 (nil), Ecuador \$250 (nil), Egypt \$30,000 (\$17,000), Estonia \$285 (\$20), Finland \$6,700 (\$3,300), France \$670,000 (\$606,000), French Guiana \$750 (nil), Madagascar \$1,500 (nil), Germany \$1,196,000 (\$1,052,000), Greece \$11,000 (\$9,000), Hungary \$1,000 (\$850), Italy \$356,000 (\$325,000), Latvia \$1,450 (\$350), Lithuania \$2,750 (nil), Dutch East Indies \$76,000 (\$38,000), Norway \$64,000 (\$59,000), Panama \$743 (\$240), Persia \$7,000 (\$6,000), Poland and Danzig \$36,000 (\$20,000), Portugal \$22,000 (\$18,000), Siam \$1,300 (nil), Spain \$357,000 (\$254,000), Switzerland \$374,000 (\$183,000), Turkey \$78,000 (\$69,000), United States \$21,753,000 (\$18,818,000), Hawaii \$5,000 (\$5,000), Philippines \$55,000 (\$3,000), Puerto Rico \$50 (nil), Uruguay \$2,000 (nil).

There were 23 foreign countries from which decreased imports came in November: Belgium \$438,000 (\$463,000), Chile nil (\$2,250), Costa Rica \$870 (\$1,400), Czechoslovakia \$183,000 (\$200,000), French Africa \$10,000 (\$14,000), French Oceania nil (\$180), St. Pierre & Miquelon \$6,000 (\$9,000), Guatemala nil (\$326), Japan \$310,000 (\$328,000), Mexico \$9,000 (\$14,000), Morocco \$3,000 (\$73,000), Netherlands \$350,000 (\$464,000), Dutch West Indies \$93,000 (\$330,000), Peru \$59,000 (\$127,000), Azores & Madeira \$8,000 (\$14,000), Roumania nil (\$141), Russia nil (\$247,000), Canary Islands \$224 (\$796), Sweden \$69,000 (\$87,000), Syria \$78 (\$430), Alaska \$738 (\$3,014), Venezuela \$1,150 (\$37,500), Yugoslavia \$230 (\$4,500), Iraq \$46,000 (\$36,000).

## Eight Months Imports from British Empire Countries

The imports from British Empire countries during the eight months of the present fiscal year totalled \$96,322,000 compared with \$85,470,000 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of \$10,852,000 or over 12½ per cent.

There were 17 of these countries from which increased imports came. They were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of the corresponding period of last year: United Kingdom \$71,518,000 (\$61,242,000), Southern Rhodesia \$279 (Last year's figures were included with South Africa), Aden \$2,821 (\$1,300), British East Africa \$550,000 (\$282,000), Gold Coast \$331,000 (\$46,000), Nigeria \$95,000 (\$9), British India \$2,946,000 (\$2,333,000), Ceylon \$728,000 (\$662,000), Straits Settlements \$570,000 (\$176,000), Smaller British East Indies \$1,253 (\$920), British Honduras \$112,000 (\$18,000), Barbados \$2,853,000 (\$2,637,000), Smaller British West Indies \$1,110,000 (\$970,000), Hong Kong \$369,000 (\$296,000), Malta \$113 (\$49), Newfoundland \$501,000 (\$441,000), New Zealand \$1,532,000 (\$551,000).

There were 11 countries from which decreased imports came in the eight months: Irish Free State \$21,000 (\$27,000), British South Africa \$3,031,000 (\$3,317,000), Sierre Leone \$776 (\$4,220), Bermuda \$139,000 (\$162,000), British Fuinna \$1,316,000 (\$1,523,000), British Sudan \$2,500 (\$3,000), Jamaica \$2,035,000 (\$2,425,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,385,000 (\$2,351,000), Australia \$5,700,000 (\$4,845,000), Fiji \$949,000 (\$1,246,000), Palestine \$24,000 (\$30,000).

## Eight Months Imports from Foreign Countries

Imports from foreign countries during the eight months of the present fiscal year amounted to \$183,646,000 compared with \$200,035,000 in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of \$11,389,000 or 5½ per cent.

There were 36 foreign countries from which increased imports came. They were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of last year: Abyssinia \$9,000 (\$5,500), Argentine \$1,258,000 (\$717,000), Belgian Congo \$1,200 (nil), China \$1,440,000 (\$950,000), Cuba \$820,000 (\$593,000), Denmark \$205,000 (\$90,000), Greenland \$183,000 (\$2,000), Ecuador \$10,000 (\$3,000), Egypt \$322,000 (\$265,000), Estonia \$11,000 (\$183), French Africa \$76,000 (\$40,000), French East Indies \$4,000 (nil), French Guiana \$737 (nil), French Oceania \$1,061 (\$180), French West Indies \$668 (\$222), Madagascar \$4,500 (\$1,500), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$102,000 (\$65,000), Germany \$7,116,166 (\$7,115,721), Greece \$39,000 (\$31,000), Hayti \$1,023 (\$380), Honduras \$1,600 (\$535), Hungary \$32,000 (\$20,000), .....



Iceland \$318 (nil), Korea \$36 (nil), Latvia \$12,000 (\$4,300), Lithuania \$5,500 (\$600), Dutch East Indies \$424,000 (\$144,000), Norway \$397,000 (\$343,000), Paraguay \$15 (nil), Persia \$87,000 (\$37,000), Roumania \$4,000 (\$3,000), Siam \$18,000 (nil), Sweden \$767,000 (\$524,000), Switzerland \$1,976,000 (\$1,737,000), Philippines \$181,000 (\$109,000), Puerto Rico \$17,000 (\$5,000).

There were 34 foreign countries from which decreased imports came in the eight months: Austria \$137,000 (\$140,000), Belgium \$2,416,000 (\$2,961,000), Brazil \$381,000 (\$411,000), Bulgaria nil (\$90), Chile \$5,000 (\$21,000), Colombia \$2,721,000 (\$3,098,000), Costa Rica \$20,000 (\$27,000), Czechoslovakia \$966,000 (\$1,419,000), Finland \$37,000 (\$42,000), France \$4,987,000 (\$6,259,000), Guatemala \$6,000 (\$9,000), Italy \$1,944,000 (\$2,077,000), Japan \$1,878,000 (\$2,570,000), Mexico \$282,000 (\$785,000), Morocco \$10,000 (\$75,000), Netherlands \$2,523,000 (\$3,106,000), Dutch West Indies \$865,000 (\$1,490,000), Panama \$2,997 (\$3,120), Peru \$2,070,000 (\$2,084,000), Poland & Danzig \$52,000 (\$76,000), Portugal \$91,000 (\$130,000), Azores and Madeira \$58,000 (\$112,000), Portuguese Africa nil (\$591), Russia \$95,000 (\$565,000), San Domingo \$87,000 (\$101,000), Spain \$866,000 (\$968,000), Canary Islands \$3,000 (\$8,000), Syria \$1,400 (\$3,248), Turkey \$116,000 (\$137,000), United States \$149,993,000 (\$168,748,000), Alaska \$21,000 (\$33,000), Hawaii \$21,000 (\$25,000), Puerto Rico \$510 (\$1,123), Sonora \$386,000 (\$816,000), Yugoslavia \$3,000 (\$8,000), Iraq \$71,000 (\$115,000), Nicaragua nil (\$539).

#### Butter, Cheese and Eggs Exports

The export of butter in November was 5,330 cwt. valued at \$95,015, compared with 17,638 cwt. at \$351,696 in October and 1,188 cwt. at \$25,031 in November 1932. The export during the past twelve months was 44,383 cwt. at \$827,131 against 37,118 cwt. at \$701,656 in the previous twelve months.

The value of the cheese export was \$1,494,624 compared with \$1,682,766 in October and \$1,184,802 in November 1932. During the past twelve months the export value was \$7,820,061 compared with \$8,930,173 in the previous twelve months. Great Britain is by far the best purchaser as indicated by the November export when \$1,440,190 went to the United Kingdom and the next best was \$13,061 to Belgium.

The export of eggs has been making large gains of late. In November the total was 1,008,027 dozen compared with 521,468 in October and 53,571 in November 1932. The values were \$204,671, \$112,843 and \$15,324. During the past twelve months the export was 1,919,421 dozen valued at \$408,267 compared with 311,632 dozen at \$78,703 in the previous twelve months.

The increased exports of these commodities effects an improvement in the statistical position in Canada and tends to strengthen prices to the farmer at a time when production costs are raised by wintry weather. Butter and eggs have benefited particularly in this way.

#### Imports into Jamaica

The total c.i.f. value of imports into Jamaica during the three months ending September 30 last was £1,003,150 (excluding imports by parcels post), of which the United Kingdom is credited with £387,700, the United States with £162,030, Canada with £158,186, Japan with £44,770, and all other countries with £250,464. Canada's share of the trade was 15.7 per cent of the total for this period as against 16.6 per cent during the June quarter and 14.1 per cent during the March quarter.

During the nine months of 1933 the following were the percentages of the imports from the following countries with those of 1932 in brackets: United Kingdom 40.6 (41.7), United States 16.6 (18.2), Canada 15.4 (15.0), Japan 4.5 (3.2).

#### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended December 16 amounted to 38,888 cars. This was an increase over last year's loading of 2,394 and a decrease from the previous week's of 713. This decrease was less than the usual seasonal decrease and consequently the index number rose from 59.25 to 62.58. Grain was lighter than for the corresponding week last year by 992 cars, livestock was down by 95, coal by 55, and merchandise by 276, but all other commodities were heavier, miscellaneous freight loading with a gain of 1,407, followed by pulpwood with a gain of 790, pulp and paper with a gain of 525, and lumber and ore, each being heavier by 486 cars.

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Light loading of grain and merchandise with lesser decreases in livestock, coke and other forest products more than offset increase in other commodities in the western division and the total of 13,929 cars was 79 below last year's total.

The eastern division showed substantial gains over last year's loadings in miscellaneous freight, pulpwood, pulp and paper, lumber, ore and other forest products and the total of 24,959 cars was 2,473 above last year's total.

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#### Much Grain in Pacific Coast Elevators

Grain in the Calgary and Edmonton elevators showed a reduction on December 15. The total was 1,752,386 and 1,572,370 bushels respectively. As a result the elevators on the Pacific Coast were reported as full almost to capacity, Vancouver-New Westminster with 13,073,222 bushels, Prince Rupert 1,092,571 and Victoria 714,521. Churchill is full with 2,475,779. Halifax and St. John had less than was expected, the former with 2,028,027 and the latter with 184,908.

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#### Toilet Preparations Industry in 1932

Production from the Toilet Preparations Industry in Canada was valued at \$5,946,409 in 1932 compared with \$5,946,292 in 1931. This industry as classified for statistical purposes includes only those concerns whose reports to the Census of Industry indicated that toilet preparations made up the larger part of their output. In 1932 a total of 71 plants came within this category; 46 were in Ontario, 18 in Quebec, 3 in Manitoba, 3 in British Columbia, and 1 in Alberta. These works reported fixed and working capital at \$5,492,507, the number of employees at 875 and salaries and wages at \$958,233. Materials used in manufacturing cost \$1,876,280 including containers at \$1,131,842. Compared with 1931 the industry gained 15 plants and 70 employees in 1932 while capital advanced a million dollars.

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