

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

FEB 2 1934

PROPERTY OF THE  
LIBRARY

No. 67.

Ottawa, Saturday, January 27, 1934.

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics.Advance of Early Weeks of January Continued.Over 4 per cent increase Last Week

Extending the advance of the early weeks of January, the weekly index of economic conditions maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a further increase of more than four per cent in the week of January 20. Each of the six components recorded gains over the preceding week except bank clearings, which dropped off 3.1 p.c. The gain in the index of common stock prices was practically 2 p.c., a sharp increase being recorded in speculative trading.

Wholesale prices, determined from a study of 30 speculative commodities averaged slightly higher. The index of Dominion government bonds was 108.4 compared with 108.1 in the preceding week. Carloadings made an excellent showing following up the gains of the first week of the year. The increase over the Dominion total of the preceding week was 7,027 cars, the index of loadings in the eastern division moving up from 79.8 to 80.2. This index is with two exceptions the highest in over two and a half years. The economic index was 93.2 in the week ended January 20, compared with 89.5 in the week of January 13.

The comparison with the same week of last year reflects the marked economic recovery in the last twelve months. The index of economic conditions was 93.2 in the week of January 20, compared with 71.3 in the same week of last year, a gain of no less than 30.7 p.c. Each of the six components showed sharp increases over the same week of last year. The index of carloadings in the eastern division was 80.2 compared with 56.1 a gain of 43. p.c. Speculative wholesale prices determined by a study of representative commodities were much higher in the week under review. The index of bond prices based on four Dominion government refunding bonds moved up from 105.6 to 108.4. Bank clearings reflecting increased financial transactions in business and speculation, recorded a gain of 19.8 p.c. the index being 78.4 compared with 65.8. The gain in common stock prices was no less than 50.5 p.c., which in itself indicates the higher appraisal placed upon the prospects of industrial enterprises. The greatest percentage gain for any of the factors used in this connection was shown in speculative trading. Shares traded on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges were 625,473 compared with 74,316 in the same week of 1933.

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits in the 32 clearing centres of Canada were \$29,981,000,000 in 1933 compared with \$25,844,000,000 in the preceding year. Consequently the gain was \$4,137,000,000 or 16 p.c. Of the thirty-two centres, seven showed gains over the preceding year. Increases were recorded in each of the five economic areas except the Maritime provinces and British Columbia.

The decline in bank debits in the Maritime Provinces was 7.3 p.c. The increase in the province of Quebec was 10.3 p.c., Montreal being up 11.3 p.c. Toronto and Sudbury among the centres of Ontario recorded gains of 26.7 p.c. and 3.9 respectively. The net result for Ontario was an increase of 15.7 p.c. Gains were shown in Winnipeg, Calgary and Medicine Hat, while the seven other centres of the Prairie Provinces showed declines. The increase in Winnipeg was no less than 52.9 p.c., the Prairie Provinces recording a gain of 33.7 p.c. While Vancouver showed a gain of 1.4 p.c. in the year, the total for British Columbia was off 0.7 p.c.

The cyclical fluctuation of bank deposits is of a more moderate character than that of bank debits, the turnover of bank deposits being much greater in periods of prosperity than in depression. Thus the ratio of the monthly average of bank debits to the monthly average of bank deposits was 133.9 p.c. in 1933 compared with 178.0 in 1929. The present level of bank deposits is sufficient for considerable business and speculative expansion. If the same ratio was maintained in 1933 as in 1929, payments by cheque would have aggregated \$45,852,000,000 compared with the total of \$34,329,000,000 obtained by adding 14.5 p.c. to the recorded amount of debits in the 32 centres.

The quantity of goods and services exchanged times the prices of these goods and services constitutes one side of the familiar equation of exchange. In its original form the equation was as follows:  $MV = PT$ , where M denotes money and deposits and V the velocity or turnover of money and deposits, P represents prices and T the physical volume of business. The trend of volume and price on commodity and speculative exchanges during 1933 compared with the preceding year has been outlined above. The product of the indexes of volume and price month by month should indicate an advance in 1933 roughly corresponding with the rise in the index of total payments based on the statistics of bank debits and currency turnover.

.....

Since payments by cheque in the thirty-two clearing centres of Canada were, as already stated, \$29,981,000,000 compared with \$25,844,000,000 in the preceding year, and since bank debits outside of clearing centres are about 14.5 p.c. of the reported totals, it follows that cheque payments in the Dominion as a whole were about \$34,329,000,000 in 1933 compared with \$29,591,000,000 in 1932. The circulation of bank and Dominion notes was slightly greater in 1933 than in 1932 and the turnover, if proportional to the turnover of bank deposits, would also show a gain. It is estimated that currency in circulation averaged about \$183,000,000 in 1933 compared with \$182,400,000 in the preceding year. On this basis, it is calculated that total payments by cheque and cash were about \$37,984,000,000 compared with \$32,737,000,000 in 1932. The sum of cheque and cash payments constitutes one side of the equation of exchange, while the other is the total quantity of commodities and services sold multiplied by their price.

The business index for Canada as published in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics reversed in December the trend of the two preceding months by moving up nearly one per cent. The low point of last year was reached in February and from that month to September a pronounced recovery was recorded. The unbroken advance of seven months resulted in a gain of 35.5 p.c. A portion of the drop in October and November was offset by the resumption of the advance in the last month of the year. The gain in the index of December over the same month of 1932 was from 72.6 to 86.2 or nearly 19 p.c. The index of the physical volume of business is based on 45 factors adjusted for seasonal tendencies and expressed as a percentage of the average for 1926. The components are designed to show the trend in mineral production, manufacturing, construction, electric power and distribution.

Owing mainly to favorable developments in gold, asbestos and coal the mineral production index moved up in December at 102.2 compared with 99.2 in the preceding month. Gold shipments were 246,900 ounces compared with 229,200, and as December is normally a quiet month in this regard the adjusted gain was somewhat greater than indicated by the original data. The decline in coal output was less than normal for the season, the resulting index being 82.6 compared with 79.8. Exports of copper were 21,332,000 pounds compared with 23,948,000 in November. Nickel exports were 6,424,900 pounds compared with 8,581,100 in the preceding month. Lead production was 19,884,000 pounds compared with 25,156,600. Zinc exports also showed contraction in the last month of the year.

Manufacturing operations showed a seasonally adjusted gain over November, the index being 88.6 compared with 86.2. The gain from February to September was about 65 p.c., operations in the third quarter being at a somewhat lower level than in the second. The declines of October and November were partly counterbalanced by a gain in the last month of 1933.

The industries engaged in the production of foodstuffs were more active in December, the sub-index for this group advancing from 90.8 to 97.4. The flour industry made a better showing, the output of wheat flour being 1,827,000 barrels in the latest month for which statistics are available. Sheep slaughterings were heavier, while the decline in canned salmon exports was less than normal for the season. The release of cigarettes was 355,920,000, a slight gain being shown after the usual adjustment. Imports of cotton yarn and wool for further manufacture showed a gain. Raw cotton imports while still at a high point were slightly less than in November after seasonal adjustment.

The composite for the lumber and paper industries showed a gain from 87.2 to 88.4. The index of lumber exports moved up from 51.8 to 63.2, the decline in original data being decidedly less than normal for the season. Production of newsprint and exports of pulp recorded moderate declines. The iron and steel industry was a bright spot in December. The output of steel ingots showed a gain from 43,099 tons to 49,557, and pig iron production was 38,612 tons compared with 29,592. The automobile industry was more active than in November, the production being 3,262 cars and trucks. Imports of crude petroleum were 64,970,000 gallons compared with 91,761,000. A decline was also shown in the imports of crude rubber.

While the output of electric power reached a new high point in December, the average daily production was not so great as in November. The index with usual adjustments was 156.5 compared with 158.1 in November. The consumption obtained by deducting the exports from the production, was 1,608,538,000 k.w.h. compared with 1,595,906,000 in the preceding month. Consumption in Quebec during December was 694,332,000 k.w.h. compared with 585,874,000 in Ontario. The Prairie Provinces followed with a consumption of 145,102,000 k.w.h., while British Columbia and the Maritime provinces showed consumption of 119,808,000 k.w.h. and 63,422,000, respectively.

Reflecting the marked increase in employment in wholesale and retail trade, the index of distribution was nearly maintained at 89.3 compared with 89.9 in November. The adjusted index of trade employment was 115.9 on January 2 compared with 112.8 at the beginning of December.

During 1933 the downward course of wholesale prices was halted, a considerable recovery being shown from February to July. The net gain from the low of the year to December was 8.5 p.c. The improvement in commodity prices had a salutary effect on business, the rise in November and December being a favorable sign. Cattle and hogs showed gains in December and most non-ferrous metals recorded advances.

The system of prices performs an important function in the economic life of nations, serving as a social mechanism for carrying on the process of providing goods. For prices are the means which make possible the elaborate exchanges and the consequent specialization which characterize the modern world. The margins between different prices within the system hold out that hope of pecuniary profit, which is the motive power that drives our business world.

#### Movement of Wheat by Canadian and U.S. Ports

During the five months ending December the export of wheat was 92,226,752 bushels valued at \$64,015,615 compared with 140,394,459 bushels at \$75,824,415 in the same period of 1932. After adjustment for rerouted wheat the movement by Canadian ports was 67,503,036 bushels and via United States ports 24,628,071. The amount via Canadian Pacific ports was 17,728,823 bushels.

#### Movement of Flour by Canadian and U.S. Ports

During the five months ending December the export of flour was 2,512,997 barrels valued at \$9,325,672 compared with 2,313,186 barrels at \$7,408,174 in the corresponding period of 1932. Exports from Canadian Atlantic ports amounted to 1,774,417 barrels, from Canadian Pacific ports 540,508 barrels, while 196,256 barrels were exported to United States ports for export overseas and 1,816 barrels were shipped to the United States for consumption.

#### Destination of Canadian Wheat During the Present Crop Year

The following were the Empire countries of destination of Canadian wheat in bushels during the five months ending December: United Kingdom 59,921,992, Irish Free State 397,244, New Zealand 101,621, Malta 56,000, Other British Countries 12,054, Total 60,988,911.

The following were the foreign countries of Destination: Netherlands 9,719,433, Belgium 6,627,969, France 4,148,328, Germany 3,753,238, Italy 1,570,584, Japan 1,851,713, Norway 977,163, Denmark 766,643, Sweden 454,999, China 357,333, Other Foreign countries 1,010,438, Total 31,237,841.

#### Destination of Canadian Flour During the Present Crop Year

The following were the Empire countries of destination of Canadian wheatflour during the five months ending December: United Kingdom 1,136,998 barrels, Newfoundland 191,654, Irish Free State 185,519, Jamaica 134,885, Trinidad 92,509, Smaller British West Indies 66,736, Barbados 31,795 barrels. Smaller amounts aggregating 70,368 barrels were billed to New Zealand, British Guiana, Sierre Leone, British Honduras, Southern Rhodesia, British East and South Africa, British Indies, Straits Settlements and British Oceania. Total 2,512,997 barrels.

The following were the foreign countries of destination: Japan 99,700, Hong Kong 91,138, Norway 62,076, Philippine Islands 53,521, Denmark 42,151, Italy 27,748, Netherlands 26,471, Cuba 21,596, Finland 19,366, Other Foreign countries 158,766, Total 602,533 barrels.

#### Canadian Coal Production in December Was 8 per cent Above December 1932

Canadian coal mines produced 1,299,261 tons in December, an 8 per cent increase over the output in the corresponding month of 1932. A 13.5 per cent increase was recorded in Alberta. Nova Scotia's production was 6 per cent higher. British Columbia mines produced 149,089 tons as against 152,568 tons a year ago. Both Saskatchewan and New Brunswick had increased outputs.

December Creates New Monthly Record for Output of Electricity--  
But November is Still the Record Month for Average Daily Output

The output of central electric stations in Canada during December amounted to 1,707,885,000 kilowatt hours. This was the largest monthly output yet produced in Canada and on a daily basis was second only to last November's output, which averaged 56,745,000 kilowatt hours as against 55,093,000 in December.

Exports to the United States decreased from 106,457,000 to 99,347,000 kilowatt hours and the consumption by electric boilers increased from 374,396,000 to 389,940,000.

Subtracting exports and electric boiler consumptions from total production leaves a daily average of 39,309,000 kilowatt hours for December for power, lighting and line losses as against an average of 40,717,000 in November.

Imports from British Empire Countries in December  
Showed Considerable Gain, Especially From Great  
Britain - Increase from All Countries was 17 p.c.

Imports from British Empire countries in December totalled in value \$10,988,000 compared with \$9,352,000 in December 1932, an increase of \$1,636,000 or 17 p.c. There were 13 of these countries from which increased imports came: United Kingdom, British India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Smaller British East Indies, British Honduras, British Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Hong Kong, Newfoundland, Australia, Fiji and New Zealand. The countries from which decreased imports came were Irish Free State, Aden, British East Africa, British South Africa, Gold Coast, Bermuda, British Guiana, Barbados, Jamaica, Smaller British West Indies, Malta and Palestine.

The December imports from Empire countries were as follows the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: United Kingdom \$8,345,000 (\$7,020,000), Irish Free State \$995 (\$4,551), Aden \$676 (\$819), British East Africa \$82,000 (\$107,000), British South Africa \$346,000 (\$530,000), Gold Coast nil (\$2,000), Bermuda \$1,700 (\$6,400), British India \$547,000 (\$387,000), Ceylon \$92,000 (\$79,000), Straits Settlements \$177,000 (\$32,000), Smaller British East Indies \$1,810 (\$5), British Guiana \$30,000 (\$155,000), British Honduras \$1,054 (nil), British Sudan \$2,010 (\$1,687), Barbados \$83,000 (\$97,000), Jamaica \$134,000 (\$199,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$40,000 (\$35,000), Smaller British West Indies \$83,000 (\$118,000), Hong Kong \$72,000 (\$43,000), Malta \$18 (\$351), Newfoundland \$64,000 (\$43,000), Australia \$565,000 (\$243,000), Fiji \$163,000 (\$152,000), New Zealand \$152,000 (\$89,000), Palestine \$2,500 (\$9,200).

Imports from Foreign Countries in December  
Increased 24 p.c. over Those of December  
1932--Imports from the United States High

Imports from foreign countries in December totalled in value \$24,379,000 compared with \$19,610,000 in December 1932, an increase of \$4,769,000 or 24 p.c. There were 38 countries from which increased imports came. They were: Abyssinia, Argentina, Austria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, France, French Africa, French Oceania, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Azores and Madeira, Soviet Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United States, Hawaii, Philippines, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Iraq. There were decreased imports from Belgium, Brazil, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Finland, French East Indies, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Dutch East Indies, Dutch West Indies, Norway, Spain, Canary Islands and Alaska. The imports from Panama were \$87, exactly the same amount as a year ago.

The following were the December imports by countries, the figures within brackets being those of 1932: Abyssinia \$48 (\$24), Argentina \$194,000 (\$46,000), Austria \$21,000 (\$11,000), Belgium \$171,000 (\$193,000), Brazil \$46,000 (\$64,000), China \$179,000 (\$108,000), Colombia \$184,000 (\$75,000), Costa Rica \$2,000 (\$3,000), Cuba \$77,000 (\$21,000), Czechoslovakia \$67,000 (\$81,000), Denmark \$17,000 (\$1,300), Ecuador \$400 (nil), Egypt \$28,000 (\$20,000), Estonia \$120 (nil), Finland \$1,300 (\$2,500), France \$688,000 (\$428,000), French Africa \$6,000 (\$5,000), French East Indies nil (\$3,400), French Oceania \$1,174 (nil), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$2,700 (\$6,200), Germany \$597,000 (\$480,000), Greece \$4,200 (\$3,600), Guatemala nil (\$159), Honduras \$3,853 (\$751), Hungary \$2,500 (\$2,000).

Iceland \$266 (\$71), Italy \$134,000 (\$143,000), Japan \$532,000 (\$573,000), Latvia \$20 (nil), Mexico \$22,000 (\$9,000), Morocco \$2,000 (nil), Netherlands \$271,000 (\$170,000),...

Dutch East Indies \$23,000 (\$24,000), Dutch Guiana \$3,000 (\$43,000), Norway \$22,000 (\$39,000), Panama \$87 (\$87), Persia \$5,000 (\$1,900), Peru \$434,000 (\$153,000), Poland \$2,000 (\$1,000), Portugal \$15,332 (\$15,285), Azores and Madeira \$12,000 (\$8,000), Soviet Russia \$9,000 (\$5,000), Spain \$51,000 (\$56,000), Canary Islands \$200 (\$1,000), Sweden \$56,000 (\$22,000), Switzerland \$202,000 (\$154,000), Syria \$776 (\$324), Turkey \$29,000 (\$6,000), United States \$20,076,000 (\$16,569,000), Alaska \$980 (\$2,099), Hawaii \$3,000 (\$2,000), Philippines \$90,000 (\$38,000), Venezuela \$2,539 (\$43), Yugoslavia \$9,800 (\$133), Iraq \$77,000 (\$17,900),

### Box, Basket and Crate Industry

The Box, Basket and Crate Industry includes all firms whose principal products are wooden boxes of all classes which are responsible for the greater part of the production of those commodities in Canada. There are, however, a number of other firms classified in other industrial groups which make wooden containers as a side line or by-product to their principal production. Only such firms as are classified as Box, Basket and Crate establishments are considered in the report of the principal statistics of the industry for 1932.

The products manufactured were valued at \$5,688,839. They consist almost entirely for box shooks, fruit and vegetable baskets and crates, butter boxes, cheese, boxes, cigar boxes, berry boxes, and other containers. The industry also manufactured secondary products such as sash, doors and other millwork, planed and matched lumber, veneer, woodenware and handles.

### Cheques Cashed at Canadian Banks in 1933 were Considerably in Excess of 1932

The total amount of cheques cashed at the branches of the chartered banks in the thirty-two centres of Canada was \$29,981,000,000 during 1933. The comparable amount during the preceding year was \$25,844,000,000. The consequent increase was \$4,137,000,000 or 16 p.c. Gains over 1932 were shown in seven centres out of the thirty-two, the expansion in the larger cities mainly accounting for the considerable increase in the Dominion total. Financial transactions were at a lower level during the first four months of the year, steady declines being shown in comparison with the corresponding months of 1932. Recovery was apparent from May, comparisons with the same months of the preceding year being continuously favourable from May until December.

### Concentrated Milk Production

The production of concentrated milk (covering all items) in December totalled 5,349,924 pounds, compared with 6,045,790 in the preceding month and 5,265,566 in December 1932. Evaporated milk and skim milk powder show increases over December 1932 while a decrease is recorded in the production of condensed milk. The combined total production of all items in 1933 was 84,928,470 pounds, compared with 83,689,045 in 1932.

### Lumber Exports to the United Kingdom

Planks and boards exported to the United Kingdom during 1933 totalled 450,706,000 ft. valued at \$7,634,723 compared with 172,462,000 at \$3,530,639 in 1932, an increase of 278,244,000 ft. or about 160 per cent. Square timber exported to the United Kingdom in 1933 totalled 35,849,000 ft. at \$562,627 compared with 22,709,000 at \$456,103 in 1932, an increase of 57 per cent.

### Export of Zinc in December

The export of zinc in December was 14,033,000 pounds compared with 18,264,000 in November and 16,549,000 in December 1932. Note: In last week's Bulletin the decline was stated to be 14,033,000 from November. It should have read a decline to that amount.

### December Export of Copper

Canada's export of copper, chiefly ore and blister, in December amounted in value to \$1,686,000 compared with \$968,000 in December 1932. The value of the export to the United Kingdom was \$901,000 compared with \$646,000. Holland, Germany, United States, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, France and Brazil were also heavy purchasers.

#### December Gold and Silver Export

The export of gold bullion, all of it going to the United Kingdom, in December amounted to \$2,068,907, Mint par value, while raw gold sent to the United States was valued at \$141,355.

Silver bullion exports amounted to 939,659 ounces at \$430,271 compared with 819,559 ounces at \$221,443 in December. The major portion of last month's export went to the United States and the balance to China.

#### Making of Paper Boxes and Bags Runs Into Many Millions of Dollars a Year

Production of the paper box and bag industry in 1932 was valued at \$17,026,439 as compared with the corresponding figure of \$18,668,563 recorded in 1931. The products manufactured in the order of their importance with regard to the value were: corrugated boxes, \$4,815,776; folding boxes, \$3,808,807; stiff boxes \$3,583,033; self-opening bags, \$1,294,212; bags, n.o.s. \$1,017,849; fibreboard boxes, \$696,497; envelopes, \$393,206; drinking cups, \$194,325; corrugated paper and wrappers, \$126,508; special bags of glassine, waxed paper, cellophane, etc. \$119,801; mailing tubes, \$96,987; egg case fillers, \$64,238; all other boxes, \$56,473; millinery bags, \$51,198; and all other products including waxed paper, milk bottle caps, soda straws, round board containers, adding machine rolls, bottle wrappers, paper pails, printing, transfer stamps, shipping tags and labels, paper covers, auto panels, and display mountings, \$707,529.

#### December Imports from Great Britain and United States

The December imports from the United Kingdom at \$8,345,000 were an increase of almost 19 per cent over December 1932. Imports from the United States at \$20,076,000 were an increase of 21 per cent.

#### About Welsh Anthracite Coal

"The market for South Wales anthracite coal has been slowly increasing even during the depression", writes the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol England, "and the anthracite industry is the one bright spot in the Welsh coal trade to-day. Tremendous strides have been made in recent years in the production and preparation of Welsh anthracite. Practically every under-taking has modernized its surface equipment, and some producers have installed laboratories at various centres of distribution. The success of these methods is evidenced by the increasing demand for Welsh anthracite in home and foreign markets.

"The comparative prosperity in the anthracite trade has been attributed largely to the increased demand from the British Dominions, particularly Canada. It is reported that 1,250,000 tons of Welsh anthracite coal were exported to Canada from Swansea and Port Talbot during the past season, which ended the middle of November, constituting a record for shipments to the Dominion from these ports. In 1932 total exports of Welsh anthracite to Canada amounted to 977,395 tons as against 609,221 tons in 1931, 679,923 tons in 1930, and 504,356 tons in 1929."

#### Huge Gain in Exports of Eggs from Australia to United Kingdom

Exports of eggs in shell from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom from July 1 to the middle of November exceed those for the similar period of 1932 by nearly 2,140,000 dozen.

#### Sugar from Australia--Record Production is Estimated

It is estimated that Australian production of sugar in 1933 will reach the record figure of 600,000 tons, of which approximately 280,000 tons will be shipped to Great Britain and Canada.

#### Fur Trade of Japan

Japan is an exporter of furs, principally to the United States and in a lesser way to Australia and Great Britain. The quantity sent to Canada is inconsiderable. The principal furs taken in Japan are mink, rabbit, hare, marten, squirrel, flying squirrel, badger and Korean dog. While there are no official statistics indicating the extent of .....

-6-

of the Japanese fur catch, it is estimated as follows: 400,000 to 500,000 mink, 2,000,000 rabbits, 10,000 hares, 5,000 flying squirrels, 100,000 squirrels, 40,000 badger, and 5,000 Korean dogs.

Fur farming is not a highly developed industry in Japan. The principal animals raised on farms are rabbits, foxes, mink, badger, and sable, of which according to the latest figures available, the approximate numbers are respectively as follows: 2,000,000 rabbits on 430,000 farms, 7,000 foxes on 200 farms, 7,000 mink on 370 farms, 300 badgers on 30 farms, and 30 sable on 10 farms.

---

#### Went Back Noticeably to the Dry Mustard of Older Days and Used Less of pie Fillings

Mustard provides an excellent illustration of what people do in times of depression. In 1931 the production of "dry mustard" by the establishments in the spice industry was 74,617 pounds at \$13,375 while the production of "prepared mustard" was 139,746 gallons at \$84,934. In 1932, however, the production of dry mustard rose to 349,068 pounds at \$52,832 while prepared mustard fell to 132,972 gallons at \$78,587.

If as many pies were consumed in 1932 as in 1931, which in all probability was the case, the housewife made more of her own pie fillings for in 1931 the production of that requisite by the industry was 23,440 pounds while in 1932 it was 22,828.

---

#### Large Increase in Export of Aluminium in 1933

The export of aluminium in blocks etc. during 1933 totalled 339,135 cwt. at \$5,979,988 compared with 183,450 cwt. at \$2,797,257 in 1932. This was a gain in volume of 84 per cent and in value of 117 per cent. There was a considerable increase also in the export of aluminium scrap.

---

#### Gold Bullion Export in 1933

The export of gold bullion in 1933 amounted to \$56,002,261, Mint par value, compared with \$51,395,700 in 1932. The amount to Great Britain was \$40,804,715, and the balance to the United States.

---

#### Export of Nickel in 1933

The export of nickel in 1933 was as follows, the figures in brackets being those of 1932: Nickel in ore, matte or speiss, 383,253 cwt. at \$6,862,502 (151,692 at \$2,757,713); fine nickel, 420,492 cwt. at \$13,173,273 (151,655 cwt. at \$4,022,748); nickel oxide 76,646 cwt. at \$2,760,193 (17,372 at \$503,503). The total value of the 1933 export of nickel was \$22,795,968 as against \$7,283,964 in 1932, a gain of \$15,512,004 or 212 per cent.

---

#### Platinum Export in 1933

The export of platinum in concentrates or other forms in 1933 was 29,228 ounces at \$1,168,565 compared with 14,570 ounces at \$1,155,705 in 1932.

---

#### Zinc Export in 1933

The export of zinc, ore and spelter, in 1933 amounted to 1,816,890 cwt. of the value of \$5,126,054 compared with 1,735,218 cwt. at \$3,852,990 in 1932.

---

#### Index Numbers of Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of twenty-three mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100, was 110.0 for the week ending January 18 as compared with 109.3 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks rose from 105.3 to 105.9, and four base metals stocks from 127.8 to 128.9

### Index Numbers of Security Prices

The Investors' index of industrial common stocks was 118.8 for the week ending January 18 compared with 118.6 for the previous week, domestic utility common 55.1 compared with 52.4, common of companies abroad 85.6 compared with 84.1, and for all three groups 87.7 compared with 86.2.

### Large Importation from British South Africa was the Feature of the Raw Sugar Imports in December

Raw sugar imports in December amounted to 39,070,400 pounds valued at \$635,298. Nearly half of that amount came from British South Africa, the consignment being 18,319,600 pounds. From other countries the amounts were: Fiji Islands 8,764,000, Cuba 7,348,100, Australia 2,938,600, British Guiana 915,700, Mexico 599,700, Barbados 184,700.

### Fewer Births, Fewer Deaths but More Marriages in December than a year ago

Births registered in December in 70 cities and towns having 10,000 population or over numbered 6,106, deaths 3,690 and marriages 2,502 as compared with 7,230 births, 4,279 deaths and 2,287 marriages in December last year, showing decreases of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in births and 14 per cent in deaths, and an increase of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the number of marriages.

During the year 1933 births registered in the same cities and towns totalled 80,030, deaths 45,882 and marriages 29,719 as against 86,553 births, 47,673 deaths and 29,423 marriages in 1932. This comparison shows decreases of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in births and 4 per cent in deaths, and an increase of one per cent in the number of marriages.

### Raw Sugar Imports in 1933 Came Mainly from Empire Countries

Imports of raw sugar in 1933 totalled 786,008,300 pounds of the value of \$13,141,537, compared with 864,565,100 pounds at \$14,138,543, in 1932. Quantities from leading countries of origin were as follows: British South Africa 227,764,800, Fiji Islands 107,270,600, British Guiana 97,750,000, Barbados 80,191,700, Australia 74,167,700, Cuba 73,408,300, Trinidad 41,338,200, Smaller British West Indies 37,143,600, Jamaica 33,239,200, San Domingo 9,451,700, Mexico 4,285,200. The total from Empire countries was 698,863,600 pounds and from foreign countries 87,144,700.

### Paints and Varnish Exports in December Showed an Increase over a Year ago

The export of Canadian paints during December totalled in value \$23,868 compared with \$16,637 in the same month of 1932. The United Kingdom was Canada's best customer, taking paints valued at \$8,850, Peru coming next with \$5,707, with lesser amounts going to 17 other countries.

Varnish to the value of \$1,660 went out of Canada during the same month, a decrease from the \$2,931 export of the same month last year. The United Kingdom, Hong Kong and Bermuda took the bulk of the December export.

### Rigid Insulating Board Industry

The production of rigid insulating board in Canada in December was 1,107,921,000 ft. compared with 1,317,980,000 in November. The total for the year 1933 was 14,710,889,000 ft.

### Export of Butter Up in November Was Down Again in December

The export of butter in December totalled 783 cwt. valued at \$18,113 compared with 5,350 cwt. at \$98,015 in November and 794 cwt. at \$18,425 in December 1932. Newfoundland, British West Indies and Bermuda were the chief purchasers last month.

Canadian Turkey Has Become a Favorite  
Christmas Dinner with the Britisher

If the supply of turkey and other dressed poultry for the Englishmen's Christmas dinner and the Scotsman's New Year spread was not quite so large as a year ago yet the amount sent across the Atlantic for that purpose in December was quite imposing. It amounted to 650,000 pounds compared with 735,000 in December 1932. It was evidence enough that here we have the wherewithal for Christmas palate. The total export of poultry in 1933 was 1,226,098 pounds compared with 1,584,077 in 1932.

During the First Nine Months of the Present  
Fiscal Year Exports to Empire Countries Increased  
By 18 per cent and Imports Advanced 15 per cent

Domestic exports to British Empire countries during the nine months, ending December, of the present fiscal year amounted in value to \$209,615,000 compared with \$176,834,000 in the same period of 1932. This was an increase of \$32,781,000 or 18 per cent. Imports totalled \$107,310,000 compared with \$94,821,000, an increase of \$12,489,000 or 13 p.c.

There were 22 countries to which increased exports went, these being United Kingdom, Irish Free State, Aden, British East Africa, British South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, British India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, British Guiana, British Sudan, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Malta, Newfoundland, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Smaller British Oceania and Palestine. There were decreased exports to Gambia, Sierra Leone, Smaller British West Africa, Bermuda, Smaller British East Indies, British Honduras, Barbados, Smaller British West Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong.

There were 17 Empire countries from which increased imports came: United Kingdom, Aden, British East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, British India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Smaller British East Indies, Barbados, British Honduras, Smaller British West Indies, Hong Kong, Newfoundland, New Zealand. Decreased Imports came from Irish Free State, British South Africa, Sierra Leone, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Sudan, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Malta, Australia, Fiji and Palestine.

The following were the nine months export: United Kingdom \$173,360,000 (\$147,307,000), Irish Free State \$3,019,000 (\$1,844,000), Aden \$25,000 (\$16,000), British East Africa \$376,000 (\$346,000), British South Africa \$4,993,000 (\$3,294,000), Southern Rhodesia \$273,000 (nil), Gambia \$5,000 (\$9,000), Gold Coast \$161,000 (\$141,000), Nigeria \$72,000 (\$37,000), Sierra Leone \$51,000 (\$61,000), Smaller British West Africa \$150 (\$316), Bermuda \$912,000 (\$1,307,000), British India \$2,241,000 (\$1,995,000), Ceylon \$63,000 (\$53,000), Straits Settlements \$409,000 (\$309,000), Smaller British East Indies \$684 (\$1,324), British Guiana \$564,000 (\$546,000), British Honduras \$206,000 (\$513,000), British Sudan \$3,222 (\$120), Barbados \$783,000 (\$869,000), Jamaica \$1,933,000 (\$1,844,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,502,000 (\$1,323,000), Smaller British West Indies \$999,000 (\$1,027,000), Gibraltar \$6,000 (\$9,000), Hong Kong \$902,000 (\$906,000), Malta \$153,000 (\$73,000), Newfoundland \$5,155,000 (\$4,775,000), Australia \$8,385,000 (\$5,489,000), Fiji \$115,000 (\$66,000), New Zealand \$2,865,000 (\$2,641,000), Smaller Oceania \$7,000 (\$6,000), Palestine \$76,000 (\$27,000).

The following were the imports by countries: United Kingdom \$79,863,000 (\$68,262,000), Irish Free State \$22,000 (\$31,000), Aden \$3,000 (\$2,000), British East Africa \$623,000 (\$389,000), British South Africa \$3,377,000 (\$3,747,000), Gold Coast \$331,000 (\$48,000), Nigeria \$85,000 (\$9), Sierra Leone \$776 (\$4,220), Bermuda \$141,000 (\$168,000), British India \$3,493,000 (\$2,719,000), Ceylon \$820,000 (\$741,000), Straits Settlements \$747,000 (\$308,000), Smaller British East Indies \$3,000 (\$900), British Guiana \$1,347,000 (\$573,000), British Honduras \$113,000 (\$18,000), British Sudan \$4,450 (\$4,866), Barbados \$2,337,000 (\$2,734,000), Jamaica \$2,170,000 (\$2,621,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,926,000 (\$1,323,000), Smaller British West Indies \$1,193,000 (\$1,088,000), Hong Kong \$441,000 (\$339,000), Malta \$131 (\$400), Newfoundland \$565,000 (\$484,000), Australia \$4,264,000 (\$5,087,000), Fiji \$1,112,000 (\$1,398,000), New Zealand \$1,684,000 (\$340,000), Palestine \$26,000 (\$40,000).

During the First Nine Months of the Present Fiscal Year Exports to  
Foreign Countries Increased by 12 per cent and Imports Declined 7 per cent

Exports to foreign countries during the first nine months, ending December, of the present fiscal year amounted to a value of \$227,321,000 compared with \$202,427,000 in the corresponding period of 1932. This was an increase of \$24,894,000 or 12 per cent. Imports from these countries during the nine month period amounted to \$213,026,000 compared with \$230,644,000, a decrease of \$17,618,000 or seven per cent. There were 51 countries to which increased exports went: United States, Abyssinia, Argentina, Austria, Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba,.....

Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, French East Indies, French Guiana, Germany, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Italian Africa, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands, Dutch East Indies, Dutch Guiana, Dutch West Indies, Norway, Panama, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portuguese Africa, Salvador, San Domingo, Canary Islands, Switzerland, Syria, Virgin Islands, Guam, Hawaii, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, Venezuela. The following were the countries to which decreased exports went: Albania, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, French Africa, French Oceania, French West Indies, Madagascar, St. Pierre, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Morocco, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Portugal, Azores and Madeira, Portuguese Asia, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Spain, Spanish Africa, Sweden, Turkey, Alaska, Yugoslavia.

There were 41 countries from which increased imports came: Abyssinia, Argentina, Austria, Belgian Congo, China, Cuba, Denmark, Greenland, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, French Africa, French East Indies, French Guiana, French Oceania, French West Indies, Madagascar, St. Pierre, Germany, Greece, Hayti, Iraq, Hungary, Honduras, Iceland, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Dutch East Indies, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Roumania, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Philippines, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. There were decreased imports from Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Dutch West Indies, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Azores and Madeira, Portuguese Asia, Russia, San Domingo, Spain, Canary Islands, Syria, United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Venezuela.

The following were the exports by countries, the figures in brackets being those of the corresponding nine months of 1932: Abyssinia \$11,000 (\$1,000), Albania \$91 (\$2,345), Argentina \$2,113,000 (\$1,969,000), Austria \$13,000 (\$6,000), Belgium \$10,315,000 (\$12,466,000), Belgian Congo \$31,000 (\$11,000), Bolivia \$176,000 (\$44,000), Brazil \$1,372,000 (\$869,000), Bulgaria nil (\$1,000), Chile \$163,000 (\$74,000), China \$4,049,000 (\$5,035,000), Colombia \$309,000 (\$270,000), Costa Rica \$45,000 (\$36,000), Cuba \$683,000 (\$642,000), Czechoslovakia \$57,000 (\$106,000), Denmark \$1,851,000 (\$222,000), Ecuador \$41,000 (\$16,000), Egypt \$146,000 (\$350,000), Estonia \$128 (\$797,000), Finland \$287,000 (\$231,000), France \$9,673,000 (\$10,148,000), French Africa \$54,000 (\$85,000), French East Indies \$4,000 (\$600), French Guiana \$45,000 (\$34,000), French Oceania \$72,000 (\$639,000), French West Indies \$64,000 (\$116,000), Madagascar \$12 (\$1,100), St. Pierre \$4,276,000 (\$6,959,000), Germany \$8,334,000 (\$6,450,000), Greece \$136,000 (\$198,000), Guatemala \$81,000 (\$51,000), Hayti \$81,000 (\$53,000), Honduras \$92,000 (\$81,000), Hungary \$685 (\$2,000), Iraq \$5,000 (\$3,000), Iceland \$10,000 (\$5,000), Italy \$3,098,000 (\$3,646,000), Italian Africa \$9,000 (\$3,000), Japan \$9,900,000 (\$7,226,000), Korea \$102,000 (\$581), Latvia \$9,000 (\$12,000), Liberia \$6,000 (\$5,600), Lithuania \$1,000 (\$5,500), Mexico \$1,200,000 (\$928,000), Morocco \$49,000 (\$158,000), Netherlands \$17,116,000 (\$15,113,000), Dutch East Indies \$341,000 (\$210,000), Dutch Guiana \$31,000 (\$28,000), Dutch West Indies \$58,000 (\$45,000), Nicaragua \$11,000 (\$12,000), Norway \$3,240,000 (\$2,716,000), Panama \$157,000 (\$75,000), Paraguay \$157 (\$1,800), Persia \$11,000 (\$4,000), Peru \$616,000 (\$581,000), Poland \$34,000 (\$23,000), Portugal \$80,000 (\$137,000), Azores and Madeira \$19,000 (\$26,000), Portuguese Africa \$691,000 (\$650,000), Portuguese Asia \$505 (\$868), Roumania \$6,000 (\$57,000), Russia \$242 (\$1,777,000), Salvador \$13,000 (\$9,000), San Domingo \$142,000 (\$1,333,000), Siam \$3,200 (\$3,700), Spain \$1,224,000 (\$1,819,000), Canary Islands \$25,000 (\$10,000), Spanish Africa \$4,300 (\$5,700), Sweden \$1,230,000 (\$2,432,000), Switzerland \$187,000 (\$186,000), Syria \$25,000 (\$19,000), Turkey \$1,000 (\$32,000), United States \$141,527,000 (\$114,153,000), Alaska \$100,000 (\$140,000), Virgin Islands \$8,000 (\$2,000), Guam \$141,000 (nil), Hawaii \$365,000 (\$267,000), Philippines \$465,000 (\$266,000), Puerto Rico \$263,000 (\$200,000), Uruguay \$68,000 (\$61,000), Venezuela \$291,000 (\$248,000), Yugoslavia \$393 (\$1,256).

The following were the imports by countries: Abyssinia \$9,000 (\$5,000), Argentina \$1,452,000 (\$762,000), Austria \$159,000 (\$151,000), Belgium \$2,588,000 (\$3,154,000), Belgian Congo \$1,200 (nil), Brazil \$427,000 (\$475,000), Chile \$5,000 (\$21,000), China \$1,619,000 (\$1,058,000), Colombia \$2,905,000 (\$3,174,000), Costa Rica \$22,000 (\$31,000), Cuba \$897,000 (\$614,000), Czechoslovakia \$1,033,000 (\$1,501,000), Denmark \$222,000 (\$91,000), Greenland \$183,000 (\$2,000), Ecuador \$11,000 (\$3,000), Egypt \$350,000 (\$285,000), Estonia \$11,300 (\$200), Finland \$38,000 (\$44,000), France \$5,676,000 (\$6,687,000), French Africa \$83,000 (\$45,000), French East Indies \$3,800 (\$3,400), French Guiana \$252 (nil), French Oceania \$2,235 (\$180), French West Indies \$668 (\$222), Madagascar \$4,500 (\$1,600), St. Pierre \$104,000 (\$72,000), Germany \$7,714,000 (\$7,596,000), Greece \$43,000 (\$34,000), Guatemala \$6,000 (\$9,000), Hayti \$1,029 (\$280), Honduras \$13,000 (\$1,000), Iraq \$148,000 (\$132,000), Hungary \$34,000 (\$22,000), Iceland \$584 (\$71), Italy \$2,079,000 (\$2,219,000), Japan \$2,411,000 (\$3,143,000), Korea \$36 (nil), Latvia \$12,000 (\$4,000), Lithuania \$5,547 (\$597), Mexico \$304,000 (\$795,000), Morocco \$13,000 (\$75,000), Netherlands \$2,794,000 (\$3,276,000), Dutch East Indies \$447,000 (\$168,000), Dutch West Indies \$867,000 (\$1,533,000), Nicaragua nil (\$539), Norway \$419,000 (\$382,000), Panama \$3,084 (\$3,207), Paraguay \$15 (nil), Persia \$92,000 (\$39,000), Peru \$2,504,000 (\$2,237,000), Poland \$54,000 (\$77,000), Portugal \$106,000.....

(\$146,000), Azores and Madeira \$69,000 (\$121,000), Portuguese Africa nil (\$591), Roumania \$4,000 (\$3,000), Russia \$104,000 (\$371,000), San Domingo \$87,000 (\$601,000), Siam \$18,000 (nil), Spain \$916,000 (\$1,024,000), Canary Islands \$3,000 (\$9,000), Sweden \$823,000 (\$545,000), Switzerland \$2,178,000 (\$1,891,000), Syria \$2,200 (\$3,600), Turkey \$145,000 (\$143,000), United States \$170,061,000 (\$185,317,000), Alaska \$22,000 (\$35,000), Hawaii \$24,000 (\$27,000), Philippines \$271,000 (\$147,000), Puerto Rico \$510 (\$1,123), Uruguay \$17,000 (\$5,000), Venezuela \$389,000 (\$816,000), Yugoslavia \$13,000 (\$8,000).

---

#### Butter Imports in December Small

Butter imports are small these days. In December the aggregate was 5,576 pounds of the value of \$1,054, of which 4,200 pounds came from Great Britain and 1,376 from the United States. The total imports in 1933 were 1,377,137 pounds as against 238,145 in 1932.

---

#### The Epicure has been Passing Up Some of his Favorite Imported Cheese

The epicure who loves those varieties of cheese which come from European countries did not have so much of them in 1933 as he did in 1932. Last year the importation was 967,613 pounds valued at \$269,147 whereas in 1932 it was 1,166,506 pounds at \$322,513.

So there were not to be seen so often upon the dinner table the Roquefort of France, the Stilton of Old England, the Gorgonzola, Parmesan and Romano of Italy, the Gruyere of Switzerland, nor the Dutch Edam, that delicacy that looks so like a large orange. There was an importation of 124,414 pounds of the specialties in view of the Christmas season, but in December it dropped down to just about half that.

---

#### The Busy Domestic Hen Makes it Unnecessary to Import Eggs from Abroad

Canada does not import many eggs, the domestic hen apparently being able to cater for her own folk. The few we get--3,764 dozen in December which was considerably above the average of the past year--came mainly from Hong Kong, United States and Australia. The total supply in 1933 was 24,753 dozen. That is, eggs in the shell, for we get frozen and dried eggs from China and the United States to some little extent--36,706 pounds in 1933 which was less than one-third of the 1932 requirement.

---

#### Douglas Fir Played a Sizeable Part In the Lumber Export during December

Planks and boards, chiefly Douglas Fir, exported in December amounted to 99,393,000 ft. of the value of \$1,740,492. Of this amount 61,305,000 ft. went to the United Kingdom, while large quantities also went to Australia, China, Japan, British Africa and the United States.

The export in 1933 was 1,017,837,000 ft. valued at \$17,421,415 compared with 674,167,000 ft. at \$12,597,666 in 1932.

The export of Douglas Fir square timber in December was 7,272,000 ft. at \$92,424 most of which went to Japan, the next best market being the United Kingdom.

---

#### Pro Rata to Population there were More Youths Under Twenty at the Census in Three Rivers, Quebec and Sydney, C.B. than in Any Other City. Fewest in Victoria

Three Rivers in Quebec and Sydney in Cape Breton are pre-eminently the cities of youth in Canada. Evidently they still believe there that it is good to marry and bring up children. In both these cities the percentage of the population under 20 years of age at the 1931 census was 46. Worked out fractionally Three Rivers had 46.75 per cent and Sydney 46.33 of young Nova Scotians.

The nearest approach to this high percentage was in Quebec City where there were 43 per cent but in salubrious Victoria the percentage was as low as 28, the lowest of all the larger centres of the Dominion.

.....

The highest percentage of the four Ontario cities of Toronto, Hamilton, London and Ottawa was Ottawa with 36. Hamilton had 35, London and Toronto 32 each, although London was fractionally higher than Toronto. The average was 34 per cent.

The Prairie Provinces showed up much better than Ontario, Regina leading all with 38.94 per cent and Edmonton closely pursuing with 38.45. Winnipeg followed with 35 and Calgary 34. The average was 36 per cent.

New Westminster is the city of youth in British Columbia with a percentage of 35, Vancouver coming next with 31 and Victoria 28, the average being 31.

Down East is where the families are. Three Rivers had 46 per cent of youth under 20, Quebec 43, Verdun 41 and Montreal 39, the average being 42.

The Maritime Provinces with Sydney 46, Moncton 40, Halifax 38 and St. John<sup>37</sup> had an average percentage of 40.

---

Export of Canadian Crude Petroleum  
Higher in 1933 than in 1932

The export of Canadian crude petroleum in 1933 totalled 10,658,848 gallons at \$394,727. This was three million odd gallons more than in 1932. It was that consignment of nearly 6½ million gallons to the United States in November that sent up the export figures. It dropped to 1,706 to Newfoundland alone in December.

---

Export of Coal Oil and Kerosene

Coal oil and kerosene exported in 1933 amounted to 996,468 gallons valued at \$179,986 compared with 884,623 at \$116,897 in 1932. Newfoundland and St. Pierre are the leading markets.

---

Wood Pulp and Screenings Export  
Made a Sharp Gain in 1933

The export of wood pulp and screenings in 1933 rose sharply to 12,170,196 cwt. at \$23,354,647, the amount in 1932 being 9,045,857 at \$18,930,064.

The pulp wood export was 651,958 cords at \$4,696,459 compared with 529,019 cords at \$4,830,506, an increase in quantity but a decrease in value.

---

Newsprint Export in 1933 Was Up  
in Quantity but Down in Value

Canadian newsprint goes to more than forty countries. Canada is the largest newsprint exporter in the world. The export in 1933 was 36,762,098 cwt. of the value of \$69,200,515 compared with 35,535,275 cwt. at \$82,966,199 in 1932. This was an increase in quantity but the price obtained was lower. The leading purchaser is the United States.

---

Canadian Wall Paper Sells in  
Countries that are Judges of Art

There must be a very large number of homes in the United Kingdom whose interior decoration is Canadian wall paper for the export of that commodity to Great Britain is a large one every month. In December, for example, it was 53,000 rolls. The same may be said of Australia and New Zealand whither 32,000 rolls went. Japan uses considerable Canadian wall papers and the fact that Italy does also--the country of all countries that appeals to us as a nation of artists--is testimony to the standard of that product of the Dominion. The December export was 90,838 rolls compared with 66,768 in December 1932. The 1933 export of 819,582 rolls was somewhat less than in 1932.

---

Wall Board Sales Abroad  
Are Going Up Steadily

The Canadian pulp and fibre wall board business has been making some progress in the export market. The 1933 exports were 192,868 cwt. of the value of \$605,745 as against 149,681 cwt. at \$524,231 in 1932. These useful things are finding their way in considerable quantities to Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, Irish Free State, Holland and British South Africa.

Great Britain as Usual the Best Buyer  
of Canadian Cheese, with Belgium Next

Although the export of cheese in December was much lower than in November it was considerably greater than in December 1932. Last month's export was 64,085 cwt. of the value of \$688,291 compared with 143,464 at \$1,494,624 in November and 44,130 at \$431,732 in December 1932. As usual the bulk of last month's export, or 60,451 cwt. at \$640,950, went to the United Kingdom. The next best market was Belgium with 1,565 cwt. at \$17,042.

Not a Drop of Cream, Once a Great  
Export, went to United States last Month

Not a drop of cream went to the United States last month. This was at one time a large export before the United States built up its tariff walls and levied 56 6/10 cents per U.S. gallon on that commodity. The United States gallon is about five-sixths of the Canadian gallon. Formerly this export ran up to over \$7,000,000 per annum. During 1933 the total was \$40,136.

Production of Chemicals and  
Allied Products in 1932

Final figures for 1932 show that the production of chemicals and allied products in that year was valued at \$95,279,376 at factory prices. This total was about 10 per cent below the corresponding value of \$105,501,905 in 1931 and 21 per cent below the 1930 total of \$119,969,637.

The greatest decline was in the paints industry; the 1932 production was reported at \$14,912,383 compared with \$18,536,463 in 1931, a decline of 20 per cent. The medicinal and pharmaceutical industry, which was the most important of the group in 1932, dropped 3 per cent to \$17,573,979; soaps, washing compounds and cleaning preparations fell 13 per cent to \$14,739,158; fertilizers, 6 per cent to \$4,006,187; compressed gases, 11 per cent to \$2,504,550; inks, 7 per cent to \$2,153,632; coal tar distillation, 18 per cent to \$2,114,650; wood distillation, 13 per cent to \$607,394; flavouring extracts, 11 per cent to \$1,282,175; adhesives, 38 per cent to \$1,087,215; explosives, 16 per cent to \$7,184,574, and the miscellaneous industry, 9 per cent to \$7,996,818.

Iron and Steel Products in 1932

Final statistics on the iron and steel industries for 1932 show that production in that year was valued at \$226,205,543 as compared with \$374,725,068 in 1931. The principal declines by industries in millions of dollars were as follows: railway rolling stock, \$35.4; primary iron and steel, \$20.7; castings and forgings, \$22.1; automobiles, \$15.9; bridge building and structural steel work, \$14.7; machinery, \$12.2; sheet metal products, \$11.1; agricultural implements, \$5.6; wire and wire goods, \$3.8; hardware and tools, \$2.7; boilers and engines, \$1.9; miscellaneous iron and steel products, \$1.4; auto parts, \$0.4; and bicycles, \$0.2.

Canadian Evaporated Milk Growing in Favour  
Amongst the Peoples of Far Countries

Evaporated milk nowadays comes next to cheese in importance amongst the exports of milk products. It is a commodity which is growing in favor abroad. During 1933 the total export, most of it going to Great Britain, amounted to 188,194 cwt. of the value of \$1,305,353 compared with 136,715 cwt. at \$989,791 in 1932. Canadian evaporated milk travels to far lands; to Asia, Africa, the South Seas and the Latin countries of South America.

Condensed milk appears to have been losing a little of its former popularity, for the export in 1933 was 42,495 cwt. at \$426,146 against 73,411 cwt. at \$743,837 in 1932. Milk powder, however, is a growing export. In 1933 it amounted to 46,317 cwt. at \$365,654 compared with 37,472 cwt. at \$364,271 in 1932.

The 1933 Export of Eggs was Much  
Higher than in Any Year Since 1925

The export of 99,305 dozen eggs in December does not look very large alongside the million odd dozen export of November but it was more than three times the quantity marketed abroad in December 1932. Great Britain took most of the export. That heavy November export made the 1933 figure, 1,988,146 dozen, a long way higher than in any year since 1925. The 1932 export was only 272,818 dozen.

December Export of Refined Sugar Was  
Three Times That of a Year Ago

The imports of refined sugar in December totalled 423,900 pounds of the value of \$14,589 compared with 732,600 at \$15,370 in December 1932. The amounts by countries last month were as follows: United States 247,200, British East Africa 144,200, Barbados 30,700, United Kingdom 1,100, Hong Kong 700.

The export of refined sugar in December was three times greater than it was in December 1932. The amount was 1,341,000 pounds of the value of \$63,534, Newfoundland being the heaviest purchaser with 907,400 pounds.

Refined Sugar Exports in 1933  
Almost Double Those of 1932

Exports of refined sugar in 1933 totalled 17,994,400 pounds compared with 9,048,300 in 1932. Most of it went to British Empire countries, 14,719,700 in all. These were: Newfoundland 11,793,300, British Honduras 1,564,800, British West Indies 887,600, Bermuda 431,300, British Guiana 42,700. The export to foreign countries was 3,274,700 pounds, going to the following: Norway 3,133,000, St. Pierre 118,200, France 22,400, United States 700, Alaska 400.

Canada During the First Ten Months of 1933 Maintained  
her Position as Fifth Exporting Nation of the World--  
United Kingdom Took Second Place from Germany

During the first ten months of 1933 Canada maintained her position as the fifth exporting nation of the world, according to data taken from the League of Nations publications, the values expressed in gold dollars.

The United States is in first place with \$1,049,000,000 but by a narrow margin over Great Britain whose exports were \$1,005,000,000. The United Kingdom has displaced Germany as the second exporter, the latter having \$961,000,000 as against \$1,119,000,000 in the same period of 1932. The year before Germany took second place from Great Britain.

The order by countries for the ten months was: 1, United States; 2, Great Britain; 3, Germany; 4, France; 5, Canada; 6, Japan; 7, Italy; 8, Belgium; 9, Netherlands; 10, British India; 11, British South Africa; 12, Australia; 13, Argentina; 14, Sweden; 15, Denmark; 16, Czechoslovakia; 17, China; 18, Switzerland; 19, New Zealand; 20, Poland; 21, Austria.

Wheat Stocks and Movement  
Export Clearances Move Up Sharply

Canadian wheat in store on January 19 amounted to 235,249,097 bushels compared with 236,945,155 the week before and 228,891,246 on the corresponding date last year. Canadian wheat in the United States totalled 10,802,537 bushels, of which 4,035,885 were at Buffalo and 4,926,655 at New York. This compared with 11,234,317 bushels a year ago of which 6,786,560 were at Buffalo and 1,837,270 at New York. United States wheat in Canada was shown as 2,248,845 bushels compared with 6,680,302.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending January 12 amounted to 2,369,521 bushels compared with 1,493,297 in the previous week and 2,594,478 in the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts for the week were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: Manitoba 169,796 (95,003), Saskatchewan 941,248 (760,131), Alberta 1,358,477 (1,739,344). Marketings during the crop year up to January 12 were: Manitoba 23,033,275 (29,752,042), Saskatchewan 82,685,097 (147,253,991), Alberta 58,958,050 (103,577,016), Total 164,676,422 (280,583,049).

.....

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending January 19 amounted to 3,426,214 bushels compared with 2,633,028 in the previous week and 2,575,832 in the corresponding week of last year. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: Week ending January 19: Vancouver-New Westminster 1,614,669 (1,674,823), United States Ports 1,363,000 (699,000), Saint John 408,545 (201,809), Halifax 40,000 (nil), Montreal nil (200), Total 3,426,214 (2,575,832). Twenty-five weeks ending January 19: Montreal 31,927,234 (45,166,067), Vancouver-New Westminster 23,202,250 (52,956,144), United States Ports 12,073,000 (14,001,000), Quebec 8,491,665 (1,217,904), Sorel 5,287,684 (11,073,265), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), Saint John 1,337,815 (2,997,526), Halifax 355,067 (72,000), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Victoria nil (596,121), Total 85,382,606 (131,489,870).

---

#### Canada's Export of Meats Has Grown to an Imposing Figure

Canada's export of meats is becoming of imposing magnitude, thanks mainly to the disposition of the people of the United Kingdom in their favor. In 1933 the export was valued at \$11,090,549 compared with \$6,538,145 in 1932. Several times last year the monthly export went over the million dollar mark as was the case in December when it totalled \$1,165,442. Of that amount \$1,075,545 went to the United Kingdom and of that amount again \$861,067 was represented by bacon. The bacon export in December was three times that of December 1932.

---

#### Millions of Sausage Wrappings Sent to Germany from Canada

Many millions of sausage skins, not the artificial variety but the old-fashioned sort, went to Germany last month to make frankfurters. Occasionally the smart young Nazi calls them "hot dogs" when he treats his Schatz.

The value of the December export to Germany was about \$50,000. If these casings were worth half a cent apiece--which is just a guess and no doubt not a very shrewd one--they will make about ten million sausages. Give them a size of three inches and they would stretch out to a distance of about 475 miles, pretty nearly one-fifth of the distance between Halifax and Vancouver as the crow flies. That is some sausage line in one month.

---

#### The Englishman has Apparently Taken a Liking to Canadian Canned Soups

Canadian canned soups are going well in England. Out of a total export last month valued at \$23,218, the amount sent to the United Kingdom was \$18,489. These soups are now going to more than 30 countries, notably British South Africa, British India, Bermuda, Straits Settlements, Newfoundland and Jamaica. In 1933 the value of that export was \$808,000 compared with \$634,000 in 1932.

---

#### Canadian Book Paper Making Headway in the Export Market

Canadian book paper made considerable headway in the export market in 1933 the quantity being 32,261 cwt. of the value of \$226,986, compared with 22,407 cwt. at \$184,851 in 1932. Australia was the heaviest purchaser last month taking 2,159 cwt. out of 3,488.

---

#### A Lot of Canadian Waste Paper is Sold Abroad

What becomes of all our waste paper is a story in itself. We sell a lot of it abroad, notably to the United States. Last month 14,297 cwt. valued at \$7,715 went to that country. In 1933 the total export was 288,380 cwt. valued at \$195,897 compared with 187,241 cwt. at \$105,759 in 1932.

---

#### Production of Galvanized Sheets in 1933 Was Better than in 1932

Production of galvanized sheets in Canada during the final quarter of 1933 amounted to 9,105 net tons compared with 5,365 in the corresponding period of a year ago. For the year 1933 output totalled 32,859 tons as against 27,728 in 1932.

---

### Impressive Advance in The Export of Asbestos

There was an impressive advance in the export of asbestos in December, the quantity being 11,061 tons of the value of \$619,298, compared with 5,449 tons at \$259,779 in December 1932. Throughout 1933 the export was 78,701 tons at \$3,998,377 compared with 42,661 tons at \$2,115,140. It went to 30 countries but the chief markets were United States, Japan, Germany, United Kingdom, Belgium, Holland, Australia, Italy and Spain. The export of asbestos sand and waste runs to about one million dollars in the year in addition, and asbestos manufactures to around \$75,000.

---

### Saskatoon was the Only Electric Railway in 1932 to Show Increase in Passengers

The traffic of electric railways in Canada, which is comprised largely of urban street car traffic, has continued to decline and during 1932 five systems, including two inter-urban lines, ceased operation. One of these, the Brantford Municipal Railway, substituted a bus service for three months but resumed operation again early in 1933. The other systems which ceased operation were: Brandon, Moose Jaw, Niagara Falls Park and River Division of the International Railway and the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg.

During the year 720,468,361 fare passengers were carried which was a decrease from the 1931 traffic of 77,637,359 passengers, or 10.8 per cent. The greatest rate of decrease was on the small systems carrying fewer than two million passengers per annum. These showed a decrease of 29.1 per cent. The decrease on systems carrying over 10 million passengers was 63,440,497 passengers, or 9.9 per cent, ranging from 17.3 per cent for the Hamilton Street Railway to half of one per cent for the Edmonton Radial Railway. The Toronto system, including buses but not including interurban coaches, showed a decrease of 21,815,415 passengers, or 11.7 per cent, and the Montreal system showed a decrease of 21,333,974 passengers, or 9.2 per cent. The Saskatoon Municipal Railway was the only railway to show an increase in fare passengers carried and it was only .6 per cent.

Revenues on all electric railways amounted to \$642,831,002 which was \$5,748,929, or 11.7 per cent less than 1931 revenues. Operating expenses were reduced from \$35,367,068 in 1931 to \$31,516,943 in 1932 and net operating revenues decreased from \$13,721,242 to \$11,822,438. The number of employees was reduced from 17,135 to 15,961 and the salaries and wages from \$24,647,391 to \$21,534,419.

Of the forty-five railways reporting, fourteen showed a loss from operation and, after paying taxes, interest and other income charges, twenty-four railways showed deficits. Only four railways paid dividends, viz., the British Columbia Electric, the Cornwall Street Railway, Light and Power, the Nova Scotia Light and Power and the Montreal Tramways. This last company operates on a cost of service agreement with the city of Montreal. Railways operating light and power systems include the income from those sources in their operating income.

---

### Exports of Gold are Very Large and Are Growing--Imports of Gold Small

The export of gold bullion in 1933 as valued at the par of \$20.67 per ounce aggregated \$56,002,261, of which \$40,804,715 went to the United Kingdom and \$15,197,546 to the United States. In 1932 the export was \$51,395,700 of which \$50,609,033 went to the United States but none to Great Britain. The imports of gold bullion were small, being \$35,316 in 1933 and \$264,863 in 1932.

The export of gold-bearing quartz in 1933 had a gold content at Mint par value of \$2,299,650, while in 1932 it was \$3,925,729, practically all of it going to the United States. In 1931 the export of gold-bearing quartz amounted to the large sum of \$17,682,563 but since that time the refining has been done mainly in Canada.

It may be noted that gold-bearing quartz is included in the regular merchandise trade export figures of Canada but gold bullion is not, so that the increase in the export of gold bullion does not help to swell the merchandise exports as tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The refining of gold-bearing quartz in Canada at the Royal Canadian Mint has thus decreased merchandise export figures to a considerable extent though it is of course included as a bullion export and is allowed for in the estimated balance of international payments for Canada, recently issued by the Bureau.

For the Third Successive Week Car Loadings  
Were over 7,000 cars Heavier than in 1933

Car loadings for the week ended January 20 amounted to 40,782 cars, or 7,832 above loadings for the corresponding week last year, and this was the third successive week that loadings were over 7,000 cars heavier than in 1933. Every commodity showed increases and miscellaneous freight again led with an increase of 2,324 cars. Tulpwood was heavier by 1,146, merchandise by 800, and grain by 865. Compared with the previous week's loadings, the total was down by 607, coal being lighter by 829, and the index number dropped from 75.77 to 72.50.

Total loadings in the eastern division decreased from 27,189 cars for the previous week to 26,613 and the index number dropped from 80.20 to 74.04. Compared with 1933 loadings, the total was up by 6,460 cars, all commodities but live stock showing increases.

Except for a decrease in coal of 538 cars and an increase in grain of 487, there was little change in the western division from the previous week's loading and the total of 14,169 was down by only 31 but it was above last year's by 1,372.

---

Imports and Exports of Coal Lower in December

Canada imported 906,931 tons of coal in December, a 25 per cent decline from the December 1928-1932 average of 1,222,413 tons. Anthracite imports totalled 154,116 tons made up of 106,255 tons from the United States and 47,861 tons from Great Britain. Exports of Canadian coal amounted to 31,821 tons, or 47 per cent below the average for the month of 60,566. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports cleared 25,958 tons and Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports, 5,863 tons.

---

Canadian Coal Production in 1933  
Was Higher than That of 1932

During the calendar year 1933 Canada produced 11,876,492 tons of coal, imported 11,485,224 and exported 259,233. In 1932 the output amounted to 11,738,913 tons, imports, 11,673,428 tons, and exports, 285,487 tons.

---

Leather Footwear Imports Lower

The importation of women's leather footwear in December fell to 508 pairs of the value of \$2,110. Formerly the supply from the United States was very high, men's leather footwear coming mainly from the United Kingdom which it still did last month with 4,422 pairs out of 4,846. The total footwear imports, not including rubber, were of the value of \$25,124 compared with \$43,503 in December 1932. It might be remarked in this connection that Canadian production of leather footwear has been making rapid advances of late.

---

Imports of Green Coffee  
About the Usual

Green coffee imported in December amounted to 2,657,000 pounds which was about the average. The chief supplies came from the following countries: British West Africa 735,000 pounds, Colombia 586,000, Trinidad and Tobago 49,000, Jamaica 572,000, United Kingdom 185,000.

---

Cost of Tea Very Much  
Higher than a Year Ago

The cost of tea has been leaping of late. In December the quantity imported was 3,118,413 pounds valued at \$645,999 as against 3,085,685 pounds at \$338,894 in December 1932. The November importation was 3,368,267 pounds at \$678,807.

---

December Imports Characterized  
By Increases in Raw Materials

The chief characteristic of the December imports was the increase, in some cases very large, of raw materials. Textiles showed up strongly with increases in raw cotton, cotton yarn, raw silk, raw wool, noils and tops, woollen yarn, artificial silk, flax, hemp and jute, and dyeing materials. There was a large advance in raw rubber imports.....

also in hides, leather, planks and boards and veneers. Automobile parts rose to over one million dollars, machinery to \$1,143,000 and iron plates and sheets to almost a million. Electrical apparatus, crude petroleum, fertilizers, sulphur and many other articles rose to make the December imports \$35,368,000 compared with \$28,961,000 a year ago.

#### Heavy Increase in Asbestos Production

Canadian producers shipped 20,463 tons of asbestos in November compared with 19,524 in October and 11,616 in November 1932. Shipments during the first eleven months of 1933 totalled 138,107 tons, an advance of 27 per cent over the tonnage of the corresponding period of 1932.

#### Gypsum Production in November

The Canadian production of gypsum in November of 70,181 tons was the highest monthly total since July 1932. In October 30,059 tons were produced and in November 1932 the production was 27,657. During the eleven months ending November Canada's gypsum output totalled 363,374 tons as compared with 418,978 tons in the corresponding period of 1932.

#### Large Decrease in Bankruptcies Compared with A Year Ago

Bankruptcies in November numbered 155 as against 229 in the same month of 1932. Each of the eleven months of 1933 has shown a distinct decline in the number of commercial failures from the corresponding month of 1932, the declines from 1932 increasing in the later months. The eleven month aggregate was 1,885 compared with 2,224 in the same period of the preceding year, a reduction of no fewer than 339.

A similar reduction is shown in the estimated grand total of defaulted liabilities, which in the first eleven months of 1933 amounted to \$30,609,000 as compared with \$38,849,000 in the same period of 1932, a reduction of \$8,240,000.

#### Small Custom Tanneries Gradually Being Eliminated

There has been a fairly steady decline since 1923 in the number of tanneries in Canada, due to amalgamation of interests and to the gradual elimination of the small custom tanneries. Compared with 1923, the number of tanneries in Quebec shows a decrease of 31 and in Ontario of 7. The number in the Maritime Provinces has decreased from 6 to 2, while in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, the number has increased from 13 to 14. The value of output of the industry has likewise declined, the result of the lower prices prevailing during the past few years. The total value of production in 1932 was \$14,188,118 compared with \$15,778,789 in the preceding year, \$19,936,315 in 1930, and \$35,202,080 in the high record year 1928. The volume of production, on the other hand has been well maintained, decreases in certain items being offset by increases in others.

#### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Canada's Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries in December.
2. Exports of Canadian Petroleum and Its Products in December.
3. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings in December.
4. Exports of Canadian Pulpwood, Wood Pulp and Paper in December.
5. Exports of Lumber in December.
6. Imports of Milk and Its Products.
7. Age Distribution by 5 year Age Groups for Cities, Towns and Villages of 5,000 Population and Over, According to the 1931 Census.
8. Chemicals and Allied Products. Final Statistics for 1932.
9. Iron and Steel and Their Products. Final Summary Statistics for 1932.
10. Exports of Canadian Milk, Milk Products and Eggs in December.
11. Sugar Report for the Four Weeks ending December 30.
12. Rigid Insulating Board Industry in December.
13. Summary of Sugar Reports in 1933.
14. Exports of Paints and Varnishes in December.
15. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages in December.
16. Output of Central Electric Stations in December.
17. Box, Basket and Crate Industry in 1932.

.....

18. Petroleum Industry in 1932.
19. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
20. Paper Box and Bag Industry in 1932.
21. Concentrated Milk Production in December.
22. Bed, Spring and Mattress Industry in 1932.
23. Coffee, Tea and Spice Industry in 1932.
24. Export of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products in December.
25. Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries in December.
26. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
27. Statistics of Electric Railways in 1932.
28. Commercial Failures in November.
29. Asbestos Trade in December.
30. Leather Industry in 1932.
31. Asbestos Production in November.
32. Gypsum Production in November.
33. Galvanized Sheets Production in Fourth Quarter of 1933.
34. Summary of Canada's Imports in December.
35. Coal and Coko Statistics for December.
36. Footwear Trade in December. Not Including Rubber.
37. Printing and Bookbinding Trade in 1932.
38. Weekly Grain Statistics.
39. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.

— o o o —

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010730244