

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

No. 75.

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics--Economic Index Reaches New High Point Since July--Gain over Same Week of 1933 was 38 p.c.  
Price Advances in February Enhanced Economic Prospects--Productive Output Practically Maintained at January Level after Seasonal Adjustment

The economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics moved up in the latest week for which statistics are available to a new high point for the period of observation from August 5, 1933 to the present. The index was 95.4 compared with 90.9 in the preceding week, the gain being nearly 5 p.c. The advance in the price of high-grade bonds was a factor in the marked gain in the index, while heavy trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges at somewhat higher prices was also an influence. An expansion in the railway freight movement was shown in the tenth week of the year, the gain in the index of eastern carloadings being no less than 5 p.c. Average prices of speculative commodities reacted slightly in the week ended March 17.

Reflecting the betterment in economic conditions, the weekly index was 95.4 compared with 69.1 in the same week of last year.

The month of February was characterized by marked advances in prices of commodities, stocks and high grade bonds, contributing to the betterment in economic prospects. Wholesale prices measured by the official index recorded a gain of two per cent, reaching a new high point since April 1931. The index expressed as a percentage of the average during 1926 was 72.1. This compares with 63.6 the low point of the depression reached in the same months of last year. The gain during the last twelve months was consequently no less than thirteen per cent. It is also significant that during the same period the index of Canadian farm products advanced from 43.0 to 58.0 a gain of 35 p.c. Considerable progress was made in closing the gap between prices of farm products and general commodities thus tending to eliminate a maladjustment which has retarded the return of prosperity.

The advance in common stock prices since the first of the year was no less spectacular. The index was 86.5 in February compared with 81.6 in the first month of the year, a gain of 6 p.c. The level in February was equivalent to that of last July when the advance of last year culminated. Aside from the peak of last year, the February index was higher than at any time since April, 1931. The index of beverage stocks was the only section of the official classification which failed to show a gain in February over the preceding month. The index of 87 industrials moved up from 118.6 to 123.8 or 4.4 p.c., while 20 utilities advanced from 53.5 to 58.0 or 8.4 p.c.

The improvement in the credit situation is indicated by the marked strength in high-grade bonds. Dominion and provincial bond prices reached high levels in February. At the end of the month, the bid quotation of the 1943 five per cent Dominion government refunding bond was as high as \$105.50, advancing to \$107.00 on March 15. The yield on Ontario government bonds averaged 4.60 p.c. in February compared with 4.66 in January and 4.72 in December, indicating a marked gain in prices.

The output of productive enterprise after seasonal adjustment was not greatly changed in February from the first month of the year, the index being 86.4 compared with 86.8 in January. The increase in the index over February 1933, the low point of the depression, was from 67.0 to 86.4 or 29 p.c.

The factors indicating the trend of mineral production were mixed in February. The movement of nickel and copper to external markets was not so heavy. Lead production showed a gain in the latest month for which statistics are available. Zinc exports were 21,590,000 pounds compared with 16,413,000 in January. Silver exports recorded a considerable increase. Imports of bauxite for the production of aluminium were 6,671,000 pounds compared with 6,026,000. Asbestos exports of better grades showed a decline, the total being 4,955 tons as against 7,071.

Manufacturing plants were more active in February than in the preceding month, the index moving up from 80.7 to 83.2. The flour milling industry had a greater output in the latest month for which statistics are available, wheat flour production being 1,043,000 barrels compared with 967,000. The index of sugar manufactured in the second 4-week period of the year was 27.4 compared with 42.7 in the first period. The meat packing output after seasonal adjustment showed a gain in February, the index of inspected slaughterings being 139.0 compared with 121.6 in January. Cheese and canned salmon exports showed a decline. The net result was that the index of foodstuffs production was 75.9 compared with 74.1

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Tobacco releases showed acceleration, cigarettes made available for consumption being 312,785,000 compared with 267,433,000. Crude rubber imports were 4,153,000 pounds as against 3,854,000, the index moving up from 101.6 to 115.6.

Imports of raw cotton were 11,102,000 pounds compared with 8,499,000, the seasonally adjusted index showing a marked gain. Cotton yarn and thread imports showed decline, while the recession in the imports of wool for further manufacture was less than normal for the season. The index of imports of textile materials was 106.9 compared with 71.7. Exports of planks and boards reflected greater activity in the lumber industry, the total being 104,952,000 feet compared with 93,983,000. Shingle exports were also heavier at 77,833 squares compared with 70,570. The index of forestry operations was 96.7 as against 96.4.

The output of pig iron was limited to 12,199 tons compared with 30,677 in the first month of the year. Steel ingots and direct castings were produced to the amount of 57,979 tons compared with 60,787. The production of motor cars at 8,571 units showed a moderate gain over January after seasonal adjustment.

Petroleum imports were 44,569,000 gallons compared with 57,603,000, the adjusted index declining from 141.3 to 138.9.

The general result was that the index of manufacturing production was 83.2 compared with 80.7, a gain of 3 p.c.

#### Car Loadings Continue Gain over 1933 and 1932

Car loadings for the week ended March 17 amounted to 43,612 cars, an increase of 118 over the previous week and 7,726 over the corresponding week in 1933. Grain loadings were light in the western division and, although they increased by 750 cars in the eastern division, the total was 1,187 under last year's. Live stock<sup>and coke</sup> also showed small decreases but all other commodities were considerably heavier. Miscellaneous freight increased by 2,523, pulpwood by 1,543, coal by 1,150, lumber by 1,020, merchandise by 1,008, pulp and paper by 793 and other forest products by 779 cars.

Total loadings for the last three weeks have been heavier than both 1933 and 1932 loadings and in the eastern division seven out of the eleven weeks have shown increases over 1932 loadings. Cumulative loadings for both divisions for the eleven weeks were 88,283 cars, or 24.4 per cent, greater than 1933 loadings and 6,309 cars, or 1.4 per cent, under the 1932 total.

#### Fewer Births Recorded in Third Quarter of 1933

Live births in Canada during the third quarter of 1933 numbered 54,771 (preliminary figures) giving an equivalent annual rate of 20.4 per 1,000 population as compared with 60,291 births and a rate of 23.8 for the third quarter of 1932. Deaths totalled 22,660 with a rate of 8.4 as against 23,245 and a rate of 8.3 for the corresponding period of 1932. There were 16,453 marriages during the quarter as compared with 17,277 in the third quarter of 1932, and the rate was 6.9 as against 6.5. Deaths under one year of age numbered 3,667 giving a rate of 67.0 per 1,000 live births against 4,254 deaths and a rate of 70.6. There were 242 maternal deaths as compared with 277, and the rate was 4.4 as against 4.6 per 1,000 live births.

The number of deaths assigned to certain causes was as follows, in each case the figures for the corresponding period of 1932 being in parentheses: Typhoid and paratyphoid fever 101 (104); Small-pox 1 (-); Measles 44 (22); Scarlet fever 18 (37); Diphtheria 53 (64); Influenza 216 (254); Infantile paralysis 35 (85); Tuberculosis 1,642 (1,572); Cancer 2,593 (2,480); Diseases of the heart 3,329 (3,245); Diseases of the arteries 1,576 (1,489); Pneumonia 756 (937); Diarrhoea and enteritis 1,386 (1,623); Nephritis 1,208 (1,236); Suicides 234 (283); Homicides 40 (34); Automobile accidents 339 (379); Other violence 1,206 (1,306).

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For the nine months of 1933 the figures were as follows: Live Births 169,934 (179,963); birth rate 21.3 (22.8); deaths 76,778 (78,167); death rate 9.6 (10.0); Marriages 45,936 (44,800); marriage rate 5.6 (5.7); Deaths under one year 12,500 (12,921), infant death rate 73.6 (71.8); Maternal deaths 837 (898); maternal death rate 4.9 (5.0).

Deaths from certain causes for the nine months were as follows: Typhoid and paratyphoid fever 197 (261); Small-pox 6 (17); Measles 149 (282); Scarlet fever 104 (152); Diphtheria 169 (283); Influenza 3,444 (3,008); Infantile paralysis 62 (120); Tuberculosis 5,427 (5,550); Cancer 7,882 (7,512); diseases of the heart 11,397 (11,279); Diseases of the arteries 5,193 (5,067); Pneumonia 4,741 (5,010); diarrhoea and enteritis 2,544 (2,802); Nephritis 4,154 (4,201); Suicides 705 (786); Homicides 118 (123); Automobile accidents 335 (780); other violence 3,221 (3,376).



### Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index of industrial common stocks was 133.3 for the week ending March 15 as compared with 129.1 for the previous week, domestic utility common 60.3 compared with 57.5, common of companies located abroad 92.2 compared with 89.1 and for all three groups of common combined 97.1 compared with 93.6.

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### Export of Farm Products to United States Shows Increase over Last Year

The export of products of the Canadian farm to the United States in February amounted in value to \$349,683 compared with \$183,100 in February 1933, \$1,725,365 in February 1931 and \$11,354,631 in February 1921.

During the past eight months these exports totalled \$6,670,670 compared with \$2,147,362 in the corresponding period a year ago, \$36,829,827 in the corresponding period prior to the operation of the Smoot-Hawley tariff in 1930 and \$143,743,614 prior to the Underwood tariff in the United States.

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### Increased Exports went to Eighty Countries in February and in 11 Months

Increased exports went to 80 countries in February compared with a year ago, of which 25 were of the Empire and 55 foreign. During the eleven months of the present fiscal year, increased exports went to 80 countries, also, of which 24 were British and 56 foreign.

There were decreased exports in February to 24 countries, of which five were British and 19 foreign, and in the eleven months 28, of which 8 were British and 20 foreign.

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### Output of Canned Fruits Declined in 1933 but of Vegetables Increased--Large Increase in Pineapple Imports

The output of canned fruits of all kinds declined from 1,336,153 cases in 1932 to 1,044,119 in 1933 while the pack of canned vegetables, exclusive of soups, baked beans, catsup and tomato pulp, increased from 3,747,195 cases the previous year to 4,118,420 in 1933. The output of soups also increased from 1,093,048 cases in 1932 to 1,289,085 in 1933.

Imports of canned vegetables continued to decline, the amount imported dropping from 3,081,624 pounds in 1932 to 2,096,133 pounds in 1933. The total imports of canned fruits, however, increased about eighty-five per cent, from 11,523,885 pounds in 1932 to 21,326,891 pounds in 1933. This is accounted for by the increased imports of canned pineapples which rose from 7,543,940 pounds to 18,353,620 pounds.

Exports of canned vegetables declined somewhat from 18,037,059 pounds in 1932 to 17,409,878 pounds in 1933. Exports of canned fruits, however, were much higher, having risen from 10,289,295 pounds to 16,484,154 pounds.

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### The Cooperage Business

The value of the products of the cooperage industry in 1932 was \$1,514,000 compared with \$1,954,000 in 1931, exclusive of the cooperage assembled by hand or with very simple machinery by farmers and fruit growers and where wood using industries assemble barrels as a side line.

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### 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 128.6 for the week ending March 15, as compared with 124.6 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks rose from 120.5 to 123.8, and four base metals stocks from 144.2 to 151.4.

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Exports to Empire Countries in  
February Increased 35 per cent

Exports to British Empire countries in February amounted in value to \$17,027,000 compared with \$12,654,000 in February 1933, which was an increase of \$4,373,000 or 35 per cent. Exports to the United Kingdom increased 31 per cent.

There were 25 of these countries to which increased exports went: United Kingdom \$13,478,000 (\$10,262,000), Southern Rhodesia \$40,000 (Exports a year ago included with South Africa), Irish Free State \$144,000 (\$116,000), Aden \$6,000 (nil), British East Africa \$71,000 (\$10,000), British South Africa \$589,000 (\$241,000), Gold Coast \$7,300 (\$6,600), Nigeria \$5,600 (\$3,200), Sierra Leone \$6,000 (\$3,000), Bermuda \$66,000 (\$51,000), British India \$646,000 (\$149,000), Ceylon \$21,300 (\$2,700), Straits Settlements \$74,000 (\$12,000), Smaller British East Indies \$542 (nil), Barbados \$58,000 (\$44,000), Jamaica \$152,000 (\$120,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$127,000 (\$114,000), Gibraltar \$2,000 (\$600), Hong Kong \$143,000 (\$41,000), Malta \$18,000 (\$7,000), Newfoundland \$238,000 (\$175,000), Australia \$700,000 (\$579,000), Fiji \$17,000 (\$7,000), Smaller Oceania \$1,300 (\$400), Palestine \$7,000 (\$1,200). The exports to Gambia were \$341, exactly the same as a year ago.

There were five countries to which decreased exports went: Smaller British West Africa nil (\$144), British Guiana \$53,000 (\$92,000), British Honduras \$13,000 (\$46,000), Smaller British West Indies \$94,000 (\$268,000), New Zealand \$250,000 (\$302,000).

Exports to Foreign Countries in  
February Increased 51 Per Cent

Exports to foreign countries in February amounted to \$20,816,000 compared with \$13,744,000 in February 1933, an increase of \$7,072,000 or 51 per cent. Exports to the United States increased by 67 per cent.

There were 55 countries to which increased exports went: United States \$14,398,000 (\$8,623,000), Argentina \$201,000 (\$137,000), Austria \$8,800 (\$400), Belgium \$537,000 (\$458,000), Bolivia \$59,000 (\$3,000), Chile \$31,000 (\$16,000), Costa Rica \$7,000 (\$2,000), Cuba \$98,000 (\$37,000), Czechoslovakia \$3,400 (\$3,300), Ecuador \$6,000 (\$2,000), Egypt \$10,000 (\$3,000), Estonia \$3,000 (nil), Finland \$9,000 (\$8,000), French Africa \$2,927 (\$2,900), French Guiana \$14,300 (\$1,400), Madagascar \$1,000 (nil), Germany \$793,000 (\$350,000), Greece \$325 (nil), Guatemala \$11,000 (\$10,000), Hayti \$19,000 (\$10,000), Hungary \$98 (nil), Iceland \$3,000 (\$800), Italian Africa \$655 (nil), Japan \$1,241,000 (\$980,000), Latvia \$59 (nil), Liberia \$600 (\$400), Lithuania \$360 (nil), Mexico \$134,000 (\$108,000), Morocco \$3,000 (\$1,000), Netherlands \$909,000 (\$233,000), Dutch East Indies \$5,000 (\$4,000), Nicaragua \$2,100 (\$1,800), Norway \$158,000 (\$102,000), Panama \$37,000 (\$9,000), Persia \$3,000 (nil), Peru \$172,000 (\$22,000), Poland \$15,000 (\$6,000), Portugal \$2,900 (\$2,300), Portuguese Asia \$373 (nil), Roumania \$4,000 (\$800), Salvador \$7,000 (\$1,000), Spain \$234,000 (\$83,000), Canary Islands \$5,000 (\$2,000), Sweden \$59,000 (\$40,000), Switzerland \$21,000 (\$9,000), Syria \$3,000 (\$500), Virgin Islands \$1,500 (\$100), Hawaii \$140,000 (\$33,000), Philippines \$67,000 (\$16,000), Puerto Rico \$42,000 (\$21,000), Uruguay \$23,000 (\$1,500), Iraq \$11,200 (\$200), Korea \$10,000 (nil), Azores \$6,500 (nil), Siam \$770 (nil).

There were 19 countries to which decreased exports went: Belgian Congo \$800 (\$1,450), Brazil \$144,000 (\$179,000), China \$403,000 (\$621,000), Colombia \$26,000 (\$52,000), Denmark \$20,000 (\$128,000), France \$416,000 (\$727,000), French Oceania \$8,000 (\$147,000), French West Indies \$2,000 (\$5,000), St. Pierre \$20,000 (\$247,000), Honduras \$6,000 (\$9,000), Italy \$39,000 (\$107,000), Dutch East Indies \$28,000 (\$35,000), Dutch Guiana \$3,000 (\$5,000), Portuguese Africa \$57,000 (\$69,000), San Domingo \$8,000 (\$9,000), Spanish Africa \$103 (\$128), Alaska \$1,000 (\$10,000), Venezuela \$43,000 (\$45,000), Yugoslavia \$227 (\$760).

Exports to Empire Countries in  
Eleven Months Increased 21 P.C.

Exports to British Empire countries during the first eleven months of the present fiscal year amounted in value to \$248,668,000 compared with \$204,784,000 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$43,884,000 or 21 per cent. The increase in exports to the United Kingdom was 20 per cent, to Australia 54 per cent, to British South Africa 61 per cent and to British India 44 per cent.

There were 24 countries to which increased exports went: United Kingdom \$204,747,000 (\$170,195,000), Irish Free State \$3,302,000 (\$2,107,000), Aden \$33,000 .....



(\$18,000), British East Africa \$497,000 (\$393,000), British South Africa \$6,149,000 (\$3,761,000), Gold Coast \$171,000 (\$158,000), Nigeria \$86,000 (\$47,000), British India \$3,307,000 (\$2,281,000), Ceylon \$89,000 (\$59,000), Straits Settlements \$561,000 (\$341,000), British Guiana \$711,000 (\$692,000), British Sudan \$52,300 (\$300), Jamaica \$2,330,000 (\$2,163,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,775,000 (\$1,579,000), Gibraltar \$9,600 (\$9,400), Hong Kong \$1,107,000 (\$991,000), Malta \$181,000 (\$89,000), Newfoundland \$5,680,000 (\$5,206,000), Australia \$10,240,000 (\$6,626,000), Fiji \$150,000 (\$80,000), New Zealand \$3,546,000 (\$3,323,000), Smaller Oceania \$9,000 (\$7,000), Palestine \$93,000 (\$32,000), Southern Rhodesia \$345,000 (Last year's exports included under British South Africa).

There were eight countries to which decreased exports went: Gambia \$6,000 (\$10,000), Sierra Leone \$61,000 (\$67,000), Smaller British West Africa \$150 (\$460), Bermuda \$1,059,000 (\$1,454,000), Smaller British East Indies \$1,200 (\$1,300), British Honduras \$235,000 (\$598,000), Barbados \$920,000 (\$967,000), Smaller British West Indies \$1,214,000 (\$1,517,000).

#### Exports to Foreign Countries in Eleven Months Increased 17 p.c.

Exports to foreign countries during the first eleven months of the present fiscal year amounted in value to \$273,038,000 compared with \$232,447,000 a year ago, an increase of \$40,591,000 or 17 p.c. Exports to the United States increased 31 per cent, to Germany 29 p.c., to the Netherlands 19 p.c. and to Japan 33 p.c.

There were 56 countries to which increased exports went: Abyssinia \$11,000 (\$1,000), Argentina \$2,545,000 (\$2,299,000), Austria \$29,000 (\$6,000), Belgian Congo \$37,000 (\$15,000), Bolivia \$237,000 (\$66,000), Brazil \$1,595,000 (\$1,162,000), Chile \$227,000 (\$107,000), Colombia \$354,000 (\$349,000), Costa Rica \$58,000 (\$41,000), Cuba \$913,000 (\$780,000), Ecuador \$49,000 (\$20,000), Egypt \$174,000 (\$151,000), Estonia \$3,200 (\$800), Finland \$302,000 (\$249,000), French West Indies \$4,000 (\$600), French Guiana \$60,000 (\$37,000), Germany \$9,573,000 (\$7,416,000), Guatemala \$106,000 (\$86,000), Hayti \$123,000 (\$66,000), Honduras \$107,000 (\$101,000), Iceland \$13,000 (\$6,000), Italian Africa \$10,000 (\$3,000), Japan \$12,253,000 (\$9,161,000), Korea \$112,000 (\$600), Latvia \$9,000 (\$400), Liberia \$7,000 (\$6,000), Lithuania \$1,390 (nil), Mexico \$1,498,000 (\$1,189,000), Netherlands \$18,809,000 (\$15,686,000), Dutch East Indies \$383,000 (\$261,000), Dutch Guiana \$40,000 (\$37,000), Dutch West Indies \$69,000 (\$54,000), Nicaragua \$17,000 (\$16,000), Norway \$3,626,000 (\$3,100,000), Panama \$213,000 (\$92,000), Persia \$13,000 (\$5,000), Peru \$859,000 (\$667,000), Poland \$53,000 (\$31,000), Azores and Madeira \$28,000 (\$26,000), Portuguese Africa \$852,000 (\$784,000), Portuguese Asia \$1,068 (\$1,023), Salvador \$22,000 (\$12,000), San Domingo \$162,000 (\$154,000), Siam \$4,224 (\$3,730), Canary Islands \$38,000 (\$13,000), Switzerland \$257,000 (\$207,000), Syria \$31,000 (\$22,000), United States \$174,237,000 (\$132,783,000), Virgin Islands \$10,300 (\$1,700), Guam \$141 (nil), Hawaii \$559,000 (\$369,000), Philippines \$570,000 (\$307,000), Puerto Rico \$325,000 (\$245,000), Uruguay \$119,000 (\$66,000), Venezuela \$356,000 (\$322,000), Iraq \$18,000 (\$4,000).

There were 26 countries to which decreased exports went: Afghanistan nil (\$160), Albania \$90 (\$2,345), Belgium \$11,774,000 (\$13,450,000), Bulgaria nil (\$1,000), China \$4,789,000 (\$6,559,000), Czechoslovakia \$65,000 (\$112,000), Denmark \$2,049,000 (\$2,476,000), France \$11,130,000 (\$11,726,000), French Africa \$58,000 (\$88,000), French Oceania \$81,000 (\$789,000), French West Indies \$73,000 (\$126,000), St. Pierre \$4,316,000 (\$7,460,000), Greece \$137,000 (\$341,000), Hungary \$783 (\$2,027), Italy \$3,333,000 (\$3,908,000), Morocco \$52,000 (\$160,000), Paraguay \$157 (\$1,800), Portugal \$84,000 (\$140,000), Roumania \$12,000 (\$58,000), Russia \$17,000 (\$1,777,000), Spain \$1,509,000 (\$1,984,000), Spanish Africa \$4,800 (\$6,100), Sweden \$1,356,000 (\$2,495,000), Turkey \$1,300 (\$32,200), Alaska \$112,000 (\$161,000), Yugoslavia \$620 (\$2,016).

#### Canada's Best Markets in Eleven Months

There were nineteen countries to which Canada sent goods to the value of over two and a half million dollars during the first eleven months of the current fiscal year, eight being British Empire countries: United Kingdom \$204,707,000, United States \$174,239,000, Netherlands \$18,809,000, Japan \$12,253,000, Belgium \$11,774,000, France \$11,130,000, Australia \$10,240,000, Germany \$9,573,000, British West Indies \$6,239,000, British South Africa \$6,149,000, Newfoundland \$5,680,000, China \$4,789,000, St. Pierre \$4,316,000, Norway \$3,625,000, New Zealand \$3,546,000, Italy \$3,333,000, British India \$3,307,000, Irish Free State \$3,302,000, Argentina \$2,545,000.



February Production of Creamery  
Butter Recorded Another Gain

Production of creamery butter in February amounted to 7,494,344 pounds compared with 7,414,204 in February last year, an increase of 1.1 per cent. The gains last month were in Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The January production also showed an increase.

Eleven Months Canadian Trade Greater  
Than in Twelve Months of Last Year

The aggregate trade of the Dominion during the eleven months ending February, of the present fiscal year was \$913,570,000 which was \$96,596,000 more than during the same period of 1932-3 and \$26,472,000 more than the twelve months of the fiscal year 1932-3.

Explosives, Ammunition and Fireworks

There were only eight factories in Canada engaged in the manufacture of explosives, ammunition and fireworks. Production from these works was valued at \$7,184,574 in 1932 compared with \$8,540,927 in 1931 and \$9,731,945 in 1930. Production of high explosives and black powders was approximately 16,173 tons, a decrease of 22 per cent from the tonnage for 1931. Only three plants were in operation, all owned by Canadian Industries Limited.

In the ammunition division there were only three plants in operation, all being located in Quebec. Of these, one made safety fuses only; another made safety cartridges, shot shells, electric fuses, percussion caps, detonators, etc., and the other factory was the government arsenal which made rifle and artillery ammunition. The total output of these factories was worth \$2,566,638 in 1932 and \$2,446,042 in 1931. The two fireworks factories were located in Ontario and their production was valued at \$101,928.

Pig Iron Production in 1933

Final statistics show that the production of pig iron during 1933 totalled 227,317 gross tons as compared with 144,130 in 1932 and 420,038 in 1931. The stocks of pig iron held by the producers at the end of 1933 totalled 109,507 tons and compares with a carryover from 1932 of 117,460.

Annual Review of Canada's Foreign Trade  
Fifth Position in Exports Recovered in Second  
Half of Year--Upward Trend Began in May

The general decline in world trade which had its inception during the fall of 1929, and which continued throughout the years 1930, 1931 and 1932, was especially severe during the year 1931, and not so marked in 1932, says the Annual Review of Canada's Foreign Trade by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increases in tariffs, extension of exchange controls, and depreciating currencies, as well as quotas and other trade restrictions, interfered with the free movement of commodities between nations. The trade of Canada, both import and export, during the years 1930, 1931 and 1932, in general with that of the chief commercial countries of the world, shows a very marked decline, reflecting the general economic depression in trade and industry in these years. World trade, as well as that for Canada, shows an upward trend during the last six months of 1933.

The upward trend in the total trade of Canada which began in May 1933, continued during each month from June to December. The Dominion's total trade for the calendar year 1933 amounted to \$938,762,000, compared with \$954,453,000 in 1932, the decrease amounting to \$15,691,000 or 1.7 per cent. From January to April 1933, compared with similar months in 1932, the decrease in the total trade varied from 22.9 to 38.9 per cent; in May the decrease was only 7.7 per cent, and in June 2.7 per cent; but from July to December the increase in the total trade varied from 7.0 to 25.7 per cent.

Canada's imports in 1933 compared with 1932 decreased from \$452,614,000 to \$401,254,000, the decrease amounting to \$51,360,000 or 11.3 per cent. From January to June 1933, the decrease in imports compared with similar months of last year, varied from 17.5 to 42.6 per cent; in July the increase was 0.1 per cent; in August it was 6.1 per cent; and from September to December the increase varied from 10.7 to 22.1 per cent.

Canada's domestic exports for the calendar year 1933 totalled \$531,474,000, and in 1932, \$493,809,000, the increase amounting to \$37,665,000 or 7.6 per cent. From.....



January to April 1933, compared with similar months in 1932, the decrease in Canada's exports varied from 8.0 to 27.5 per cent, but from May to December the increase varied from 8.3 to 37.0 per cent.

Canada, during the calendar year 1933, has maintained a relatively high place amongst the leading commercial nations of the world in international trade. In 1932 the Dominion occupied seventh place in total trade, eighth in imports, and fifth in exports. In the calendar year 1933 there have been some notable changes in the relative position of certain chief trading countries of the world. The United Kingdom has moved from third position in 1932 up to second in 1933 in the value of exports, displacing Germany, while Canada has moved from fifth place in 1932 down to sixth place in 1933, being displaced by Belgium. For the calendar year 1933 Belgian exports exceeded those for Canada by only \$10,000,000, while for the period July-December, the exports from Canada amounted to \$325,400,000, compared with a similar trade for Belgium of \$297,700,000, so that during this period Canada occupied fifth position in export trade. In import trade Canada moved from eighth place down to ninth place, yielding up eighth place to Italy, while in total trade she moved from seventh place in 1932 down to ninth place in 1933, Japan moving from ninth place up to seventh, and Italy occupying eighth place in 1933 as in 1932.

The following is the order of the twelve leading countries in total trade in 1933, figures in brackets being the order in 1932: United Kingdom 1 (1), United States 2 (2), Germany 3 (3), France 4 (4), Belgium 5 (5), Netherlands 6 (6), Japan 7 (9), Italy 8 (8), Canada 9 (7), British India 10 (10), Argentina 11 (11), Switzerland 12 (12).

The order in imports is: United Kingdom 1 (1), United States 2 (2), France 3 (3), Germany 4 (4), Netherlands 5 (5), Belgium 6 (6), Japan 7 (9), Italy 8 (7), Canada 9 (8), Switzerland 10 (11), British India 11 (10), Argentina 12 (12).

The order in exports is: United States 1 (1), United Kingdom 2 (3), Germany 3 (2), France 4 (4), Belgium 5 (6), Canada 6 (5), Japan 7 (7), British India 8 (8), Italy 9 (9), Netherlands 10 (10), Argentina 11 (11), Switzerland 12 (12).

Canada's percentage relation to exports in 1933 was 132 per cent compared with 109 in 1932. Four countries to have a higher percentage relation of exports to imports than Canada in 1933 were: Australia, Finland, Hungary and Peru: and in 1932 there were eight countries as follows: Argentina, Australia, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, Peru, Iceland and the United States.

It is important to bear in mind, in comparing trade for different periods, that values are not necessarily a true measure of the quantity or volume of merchandise involved. Changes in the nominal values of imports and exports over a given period may be caused by variations in quantity, fluctuations in price, or a combination of these factors. The declared value of imports fell from \$452,614,000 in 1932 to \$401,254,000 in 1933, a decline of \$51,360,000. If prices had not fallen from the 1932 level, the value of imports in 1933 would have amounted to \$417,833,000, and the decline would have been reduced to \$34,781,000. The declared value of exports increased from \$433,810,000 in 1932 to \$531,475,000 in 1933, representing an increase of \$97,665,000. If prices had remained as they were in 1932, the exports in 1933 would have been worth \$531,504,000, being an increase of \$97,694,000. It will thus be seen that the increase in exports this year is entirely due to increased volume which was only slightly offset by a decline in prices.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 1933, Canada's visible trade balance was favourable to the extent of \$136,254,000, compared with an unfavourable balance during the same period in 1931 of \$10,855,000, and a favourable balance in 1932 of \$49,225,000, the improvement in Canada's visible trade balance in 1933 compared with 1931 amounting to \$147,109,000, and with 1932 to \$87,029,000. If the trade in merchandise and coin and bullion are added the trade balance with the world in 1933 was favourable to the extent of \$197,716,000, compared with a favourable balance in 1931 of \$59,916,000, and in 1932 of \$109,892,000.

Canada's total imports from all countries in 1933 totalled \$401,254,311, compared with \$452,614,257, during the same period in 1932, the decrease amounting to \$51,359,946 or 11.3 per cent; whereas the Dominion's total imports from Empire countries were valued at \$132,766,413 in 1933, and in 1932 at \$128,057,615, the increase amounting to \$4,708,798 or 3.7 per cent (imports from the United Kingdom increased from \$93,508,143 to \$97,960,008 or 4.8 per cent); while total imports from foreign countries in 1933 amounted to \$268,487,898, and in 1932 to \$324,556,642, the decrease amounting to \$56,068,744 or 17.3 per cent (imports from the United States decreased from \$263,549,346 to \$217,292,236 or 17.6 per cent). In 1932 Empire countries supplied Canada with 28.3 per cent of her total imports, and foreign countries with 71.7 per cent, but in 1933 Empire countries supplies 33.1 per cent, and foreign countries 66.9 per cent. ....



The Dominion's domestic exports to all countries in 1933 were valued at \$531,474,179, and in 1932 at \$493,808,841, the increase amounting to \$37,665,338 or 7.6 per cent; whereas the domestic exports to Empire countries in 1933 amounted to \$254,399,205, and in 1932 to \$217,156,953, the increase amounting to \$37,242,252 or 17.4 per cent (domestic exports to the United Kingdom increased from \$178,171,680 to \$210,414,331 or 18.1 per cent); while the domestic exports to foreign countries in 1933 totalled \$276,574,974, and in 1932, \$276,651,888, the decrease amounting to \$76,914 or 0.03 per cent (domestic exports to the United States increased from \$162,630,779 to \$170,534,209 or 4.9 per cent). In 1932 Empire countries took 44 per cent of Canada's total domestic exports, and foreign countries 56 per cent; but in 1933 Empire countries took 48 per cent, and foreign countries 52 per cent.

The tendency of Canada's trade, quite apart from the Empire Agreements, during the last three or four years has been towards a greater exchange of commodities with Empire countries, and the trade statistics of the United Kingdom indicate a marked tendency towards Empire trading.

#### Building Permits in February

The value of the building represented by the permits issued by 61 cities during February was higher by \$188,190 or 26.2 p.c. than in the preceding month, but was lower by \$44,742 or 4.8 per cent than in February of last year; the total stood at \$881,152 during February as compared with \$692,962 in January and \$925,894 in February 1933.

#### December Railway Traffic Increase

Railway revenue freight loaded at Canadian stations and received from foreign connections during December amounted to 4,594,360 tons, which was an increase over December 1932 tonnage of 195,856 tons, or 4.5 per cent. The seasonal decline from November was 1,091,255 tons, or 19 per cent, as against a decline of 1,172,244 tons, or 21 per cent in 1932. Compared with December 1932 traffic wheat was lighter by 357,158 tons, or 47 per cent.

#### Railway Revenues in December

With an increase in gross revenues for December over 1932 revenues of \$847,217, or 3.9 per cent, and a reduction in operating expenses of \$1,093,641, or 5.6 per cent, net operating revenues of Canadian railways were increased from \$2,468,618 to \$4,409,476, or by \$1,940,858. The operating pay roll was cut by \$763,025, or 6 per cent, and the number of employees was reduced by 1,660 persons, or 1.5 per cent. Although freight train loading was lighter than in December 1932 by 24.6 revenue tons, average earnings per train mile increased from \$4.18 to \$4.65. Passenger train revenues also increased from \$1.68 per train mile to \$1.73, due entirely to heavier travel and reduced train mileage.

Gross revenues of the Canadian National Railways amounted to \$10,685,007, as against \$10,301,311 for December 1932. This was an increase of \$383,696 and, with a decrease in operating expenses of \$497,190, net operating revenues were increased by \$880,886, and the operating income by \$1,076,949. Although freight traffic was 16 per cent lighter than in 1932, this decrease was principally in grain and freight carried at low rates and freight revenues increased by \$466,485, or 6.6 per cent. Passenger traffic decreased by 11.7 per cent and passenger revenues by 11.6 per cent. The pay roll chargeable to operating expenses was reduced by \$395,645, or 5.7 per cent, and the number of employees was less by 2,056, or 3.3 per cent. All the lines in the United States showed improvements in gross revenues, but the operating income debits of the Grand Trunk Western and the New England Lines were increased and the system operating income was \$373,679, as against a loss of \$586,896 for December 1932.

With an increase in gross revenues from \$9,483,177 for December 1932 to \$9,815,138 and a reduction in operating expenses from \$7,091,354 to \$6,396,734, net operating revenues of the C.N.R. were increased by \$1,026,610 and the operating income was increased from \$2,310,749 to \$3,246,397. The number of employees was increased by 442, but the operating pay roll was reduced by \$349,227, or 6.9 per cent. Passenger traffic increased by 12.1 per cent and passenger train revenues also increased from \$1.52 per train mile to \$1.63.



## Canada's Best Markets in February

There were thirteen countries to which Canada sent goods to the value of over one quarter million dollars in February, six being British Empire countries: United States \$14,393,000, United Kingdom \$13,478,000, Japan \$1,241,000, Netherlands \$909,000, Germany \$793,000, Australia \$700,000, British India \$646,000, British South Africa \$589,000, Belgium \$537,000, British West Indies \$431,000, France \$416,000, China \$403,000, New Zealand \$250,000.

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## Movement of Settlers' Effects in 1933

Settlers' effects were brought into Canada in 1933 to the value of \$4,185,000 compared with \$7,065,000 in 1932. The chief countries of origin were as follows, the bracketed figures being for 1932: United Kingdom \$168,000 (\$252,000), United States \$3,841,000 (\$6,634,000), Newfoundland \$13,000 (\$21,000), France \$33,000 (\$32,000), Germany \$8,000 (\$27,000), China \$7,700 (\$7,300).

Settlers' effects were exported to the value of \$3,112,000 in 1933 compared with \$3,135,000 in 1932. They went to the following countries mainly: United Kingdom \$450,000 (\$401,000), United States \$2,452,000 (\$2,517,000), France \$33,955 (\$20,755), Newfoundland \$33,166 (\$29,631).

## Sharp Increase in Evaporated Milk Production and Export

The combined production of all items of concentrated milk in February was 4,771,000 pounds, exceeding the production of a year ago by 816,000 pounds, or 21 per cent. The increase in evaporated milk was especially large, the quantity made being 3,077,000 pounds in comparison with 1,845,000 a year ago, a gain of 67 per cent.

The export of evaporated milk in February was 894,100 pounds compared with 656,500 in February 1933, condensed milk 315,600 compared with 97,100 and milk powder 213,600 compared with 454,100.

Evaporated milk in cold storage on March 1 amounted to 5,466,000 pounds as against 6,191,000 on February 1 and 7,847,000 on March 1, 1933.

## Wheat Movement and Stocks

Canadian wheat in store on March 16 amounted to 225,660,441 bushels compared with 227,890,536 the week before and 224,538,070 on the corresponding date of 1933. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 7,840,846 bushels of which 2,604,167 were at Buffalo, 1,816,265 at New York and 2,777,000 at Albany. This compared with 6,947,789 bushels on the same date last year, of which 5,166,320 were at Buffalo, 224,476 at New York and 820,069 at Boston. United States wheat in Canada was shown as 2,228,643 compared with 6,492,827 last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie provinces for the week ending March 9 amounted to 2,226,768 bushels compared with 1,571,352 in the previous week and 4,190,522 a year ago. Marketings by provinces were as follows, the bracketed figures being those of a year ago: Manitoba 184,438 (437,065), Saskatchewan 979,182 (1,649,852), Alberta 1,063,148 (2,103,605). Marketings for the 32 weeks of the crop year were as follows: Manitoba 24,134,588 (31,367,745), Saskatchewan 90,050,931 (156,095,286), Alberta 68,264,319 (117,357,062).

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending March 16 amounted to 1,866,143 bushels compared with 1,910,350 in the previous week and 2,855,231 last year. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of last year: Vancouver-New Westminster 1,131,077 (1,960,245), United States ports 549,000 (434,000), St. John 153,865 (317,015), Halifax 32,001 (143,811), Montreal 200 (160), Total 1,866,143 (2,855,231). Thirty-three weeks ending March 16: Vancouver-New Westminster 33,653,600 (70,451,882), Montreal 31,928,154 (45,167,413), United States ports 17,759,000 (19,128,000), Quebec 8,491,665 (1,217,904), Sorel 5,287,684 (11,073,265), St. John 4,282,134 (6,191,318), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), Victoria nil (1,166,721), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Total 105,317,253 (158,785,477).



### Notable Decrease in Number of Bankruptcies during January

The number of commercial failures in January was 153, compared with 216 a year ago. The liabilities of the assignors was \$2,009,000 compared with \$4,050,000, a notable decline. The following were the bankruptcies by provinces, the bracketed figures being those of January 1933: Maritime Provinces 6 (11), Quebec 77 (90), Ontario 49 (79), Prairie Provinces 15 (27), British Columbia 6 (9).

Trading establishments furnished the largest number of failures, 78 assigning in January as against 121 a year ago, manufacturing 22 compared with 38. There were seven failures in construction and one in finance.

### Output of Carriages, Sleighs etc.

The output of the industries which manufacture carriages, wagons, sleighs and vehicle supplies was valued at \$1,060,000 in 1932 compared with \$1,714,000 in 1931.

### Cocoanuts are Coming into Canada in Much Larger Quantities than Formerly

There has been a large increase of late in the importation of cocoanuts. Over eleven millions of them came in last year, or a little more than one coconut per capita. That was one million more than in 1932 and nearly five millions more than in 1931. We get all our cocoanuts with very few exceptions from British countries and the main supply comes from the island of Jamaica. Trinidad and British Guiana also send large quantities to Canada. About a million pounds of dessicated coconut comes into Canada from Ceylon but the quantity in 1933 decreased somewhat.

Peanuts, or monkey nuts as they are sometimes called, appear to be almost as popular as ever. The quantity imported last year was 27 million pounds compared with 22 millions in 1932 and almost 29 millions in 1931. Nearly all of our peanuts come from China, the balance from the Dutch East Indies.

Walnuts are the next most popular nut, although we are not consuming quite so many as we did--over half a million pounds less than two years ago when the quantity was about five and a half million pounds. The shelled walnuts come mainly from China and France and the unshelled from Italy and China.

Almonds rank next in popular favor. We get about two and a half million pounds, mainly from Spain, with small quantities from Italy and Portugal.

### Canadian Railway Revenues Much Reduced Last Year

Canadian railways earned \$267,809,631 during 1933 which was the lowest during the past decade and was \$23,122,614 less than the 1932 revenues. Operating expenses, however, were reduced from \$255,286,887 in 1932 to \$231,230,494, or by \$24,056,392, wages accounting for \$19,489,935 of this reduction, and the net operating revenue was increased by \$933,778, or from \$35,645,358 in 1932 to \$36,579,136. The operating income was also increased from \$25,346,382 to \$25,693,733, or by \$347,350. Freight traffic was lighter than in 1932 by 8.8 per cent and passenger traffic declined by 3.0 per cent. Although passenger miles were greater in August, September, November and December, passenger revenues were smaller each month than in 1932 and the total was less by \$4,623,343, or 12.8 per cent. The monthly average number of employees was 113,908 as against 123,632 in 1932 and 176,947 in 1929. The annual reports include some 7,000 employees engaged in "outside operations" which are not included in the monthly operating report.

Gross revenues of the Canadian lines of the Canadian National Railways were \$13,247,089 less than for 1932, declining from \$139,948,317 to \$126,701,228, which was less than half the revenues for 1929. Operating expenses were reduced from \$134,300,983 to \$122,572,229, or by \$11,728,753 or 8.7 per cent. The cut in the operating pay roll was \$9,646,236, or 11.1 per cent. The operating income was reduced from \$2,319,799 to \$650,101. Freight traffic was 11.9 per cent lighter than in 1932 and passenger traffic was 3.3 per cent lighter. The monthly average of employees was 61,829 which was 5,505 fewer than in 1932. Of the four lines in the United States, the Grand Trunk Western showed an increase in gross revenues and all four showed improvements in operating incomes although not enough to offset the decrease on the Canadian lines, so that the operating income debit was increased from \$459,086 in 1932 to \$719,958. This includes taxes, uncollectable revenues, hire of equipment and joint facilities rents, but does not include interest, other rentals, and other income items.

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Gross revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railway amounting to \$113,998,657 were \$9,510,712, or 7.7 per cent less for 1932. Operating expenses were reduced by \$10,419,229, or from \$99,671,078 in 1932 to \$89,251,849, and the operating income was increased by \$772,121, or from \$20,089,984 to \$20,862,105. The cut in the operating pay roll amounted to \$9,373,136, or 13.9 per cent. The average revenue per freight train mile increased from \$4.80 to \$5.00; but passenger train revenues per train mile decreased from \$1.43 to \$1.39.

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New High Record Made in February for Daily  
Average Output of Central Electric Stations

Central electric stations in Canada produced 1,612,680,000 kilowatt hours during February, as against 1,299,580,000 in February last year. The daily average of 57,595,000 was a new high record, exceeding the previous record made in January by 3.6 per cent. Exports to the United States, amounting to 102,150,000 kilowatt hours, were 120 per cent greater than in 1933 and on a daily basis was 11.6 per cent greater than in January. Deliveries to electric boilers amounted to 384,609,000 or 31.4 per cent over February 1933 deliveries, and on a daily basis 6.6 per cent greater than in January this year.

Deducting the exports and boiler consumption leaves 1,125,920,000 kilowatt hours for lighting, power and line losses in Canada, as against 960,342,000 in February 1933 and 1,122,301,000 kilowatt hours in February 1930 which was the next highest February.

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Character of the Increased February Exports

The increase of about \$11,500,000 in Canada's exports was along almost the entire line of domestic products. There were few exceptions, these including wheat, cattle, cheese, butter and petroleum. The largest increases were alcoholic beverages to the United States to the value of \$2,422,000; fruits to Great Britain \$1,427,000, an increase of \$704,000; meats to Great Britain \$1,274,000, increase \$845,000; planks and boards to Great Britain \$1,194,000, increase about \$1,000,000; raw furs to United States \$782,000, increase \$328,000; wood pulp to United States \$1,435,000, increase \$341,000; copper \$1,119,000, increase \$540,000; automobiles \$1,270,000, increase \$1,099,000; nickel \$1,624,000, increase almost \$1,000,000.

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Rigid Insulating Board Production

Production of rigid insulating board in February was 1,860,753 sq. ft. compared with 764,303 in February 1933. This was also an increase of more than 800,000 over January.

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Large Gold Bullion Export in February

The export of gold bullion in February was large, amounting in value to \$8,524,523. The feature was the resumption of export to the United States, the amount being of the value of \$5,913,469. The export to the United Kingdom was \$2,611,054. Raw gold at \$371,592 was sent to the United States. These are Mint par values at \$20.67 per fine ounce.

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Larger Silver Bullion Export in February

Silver bullion exported in February amounted 1,254,132 ounces valued at \$534,316 compared with 884,645 at \$240,772 a year ago. United States, British India and Germany were the purchasers.

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Heavy Export of Nickel in February

The export of nickel in February was of the value of \$1,624,000 compared with \$747,000 a year ago. The chief purchaser was the United States with \$897,000, followed by the Netherlands with \$451,000, Norway \$110,000, Great Britain \$74,000, Japan \$51,000, Germany \$40,000.

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Sharp Advance in Export of Aluminium

The export of aluminium in February was 6,879 cwt. valued at \$132,044 compared with 1,786 cwt. valued at \$29,774 a year ago. The chief purchaser was British India.

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### February Copper Export was High

The export of copper in February was high, the value being \$1,119,000, or almost double that of a year ago. The British purchase was \$494,000, also almost double. Germany's share was \$317,000 and the Netherlands \$118,000.

### Remarkable Increase in Export of Platinum

The export of platinum in February followed the remarkable advance made in January and amounted to 11,891 ounces valued at \$475,647 compared with 99 ounces at \$3,941 in February 1933. With the exception of a small quantity to Norway it went to the United Kingdom.

### Export of Lead and Zinc Up

The export of lead in February was 227,077 cwt. at \$451,931 compared with 216,993 at \$273,537 in February 1933. The export of zinc spelter was 175,862 cwt. at \$556,356 compared with 127,605 at \$280,124.

### World Wheat Situation Almost Featureless in Past Month Estimated Import Requirements May not be Reached

The world wheat situation has been almost featureless during the past month. The movement of wheat in international trade has been lower than during the same weeks of any recent year. Most of the decrease is reflected in Australian and North American shipments; the large Argentine crop is being steadily pressed for sale on United Kingdom, European and even Oriental markets.

World prices of wheat have declined slightly, with currency prices weaker than gold prices. The Liverpool May future on March 17 approximated 39 gold cents per bushel, compared with 38 cents on February 15. Chicago prices have fallen more than prices on the Winnipeg market and the spread between the May futures has been reduced to about 19 or 20 cents. The wide spread of 25 or 26 cents a bushel existing between Canadian No. 1 Northern and Argentine Barusso at Liverpool narrowed only fractionally.

Supplies of wheat available for export and carry-over amounted to 817 million bushels on March 1, 1934 compared with 920 million bushels on March 1, 1933. The favourable supply position in Canada, the United States and Australia is being offset by the lowered import demand and the tendency of Argentina to dominate the export field at this season.

In Canada, there has been little change in the wheat situation, with general conditions remaining much the same as in February. The movement from farms has slackened seasonally and the outward movement is small but steady. Visible supplies are declining slowly. A greater than usual proportion of our wheat exports must take place in the March-July period if the 1933-34 quota of 200 million bushels is to be reached. In the seven crop years 1926-27 to 1932-33, 64.7 per cent of Canada's total crop-year exports of wheat and wheat flour was shipped overseas in the seven months, August-February. Canadian exports in the first seven months of 1933-34 were 120,632,169 bushels. Applying the above percentage to this figure, it is seen that the export movement is running about 6 per cent behind the quota.

During the past week, bills were introduced in the legislatures of the three Prairie Provinces "to confer certain Powers relating to the Control and Marketing of Wheat". At the same time, enabling legislation was forecast in the Dominion Parliament.

While it is much too early to consider crop prospects for 1934, it is notable that top-soil moisture conditions promise to be favourable. Shortages of sub-soil moisture will still be apparent over wide areas. The grasshopper situation, while extremely serious, is well understood and organized control and destruction are being carefully planned - the co-operation of the farmers being a primary essential in this connection. While fall ploughing and new breaking in 1933 were reduced in comparison with recent years, the amount of summer-fallowed land was a record - 14,308,400 acres compared with 12,908,600 acres in 1932. Some misgivings are expressed with regard to motive and horse power and machinery necessary to put in the crop. Feed is undoubtedly scarce in southern districts.

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The world movement of wheat to date suggests that the estimated import requirements of 560 million bushels will not be reached and that the deficit may be as high as 35 million bushels or over 6 per cent. Canada's exports are running behind the 200 million bushel quota by approximately the same percentage. The Canadian Trade Commissioner for Australia advises that great difficulty is encountered in making sales from that country. Unless the exports improve from the present level of two million bushels weekly, Australia will run slightly below her quota. Much the same situation exists in the United States, the Danube Basin and the U.S.S.R.

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Imports of Raw Materials for Industries  
of the Dominion Increased in 1933

An analysis of the imports of 62 leading commodities indicates that one-third of Canada's total imports consists of commodities for use in the various industries of the Dominion. The total value of the 62 commodities amounting to \$147,070,000, compared with \$146,149,000 in 1932, the increase amounting to \$921,000 or 0.6 p.c.; while the total decrease of Canada's total imports was \$51,360,000 or 11 per cent. In 1932, however, the decrease in the imports of commodities for Canadian industries, compared with 1931, was about 18 per cent. If, however, you eliminate from Canada's total imports in 1932 and 1933, the value of Canada's imports of the 62 commodities for Canadian industries, the imports of "Other Commodities" not for Canadian industries in 1932 were valued at \$306,465,000, and in 1933 at \$254,184,000, the decrease in commodities not for Canadian industries amounting to \$52,047,000 or 17 per cent. The imports, therefore, of commodities for the use of Canadian industries from 1932 to 1933 increased 0.6 per cent, while commodities not for Canadian industries decreased 17 per cent.

Canada, in common with every manufacturing country of the world, is, to a greater or less extent, dependent on imported raw materials for certain of her manufacturing industries, viz.: raw rubber, raw cotton, raw silk, sisal fibre, iron ore, bauxite, sulphur, manganese oxide, crude cotton seed oil, crude peanut oil, raw cocoa, cocoanut oil, etc. An increase or decrease in the volume of the imports of these raw materials invariably reflects a speeding up or slowing down of these industries which depend almost wholly in imported raw materials.

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Imports from Empire Countries in  
February Increased 45 Per Cent

Imports from British Empire countries in February amounted in value to \$10,613,000 compared with \$7,290,000 in February 1933. This was a gain of \$3,323,000 or 45 per cent. The increase in imports from the United Kingdom was 41 per cent, British India 114 per cent, Ceylon 116 per cent, British West Indies 61 per cent, Australia 182 per cent, Fiji 17 per cent, New Zealand 102 per cent.

There were 17 countries from which increased imports came as compared with a year ago: United Kingdom \$8,082,000 (\$5,728,000), Aden \$1,111 (\$786), British East Africa \$79,000 (\$65,000), British India \$935,000 (\$434,000), Ceylon \$211,000 (\$97,000), Straits Settlements \$55,000 (\$44,000), Barbados \$43,000 (\$22,000), Jamaica \$174,000 (\$116,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$6,000 (\$5,000), Smaller British West Indies \$66,000 (\$36,000), Hong Kong \$52,000 (\$35,000), Malta \$11 (nil), Australia \$285,000 (\$101,000), Fiji \$229,000 (\$193,000), New Zealand \$231,000 (\$114,000), Palestine \$31,000 (\$10,000).

There were eight countries from which decreased imports came: Irish Free State \$300 (\$3,256), British South Africa \$79,000 (\$86,000), Gold Coast \$5,000 (\$49,000), Nigeria \$6,000 (\$19,000), Bermuda \$4,000 (\$5,000), British Guiana \$18,000 (\$105,000), British Honduras nil (\$220), Newfoundland \$13,000 (\$17,000),

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Imports from Foreign Countries in  
February Increased 41 Per Cent

Imports from foreign countries in February amounted in value to \$22,979,000 compared with \$16,224,000 in February 1933, which was an increase of \$6,755,000 or 41 p.c. The increase in imports from the United States was 41 p.c., China 31 p.c., Germany 51 p.c., Japan 39 p.c., Netherlands 113 p.c., Colombia 348 p.c. and Argentina 631 p.c.

There were 35 countries from which increased imports came: United States \$19,634,000.....



(£13,836,000), Abyssinia £289 (£179), Argentina £173,000 (£23,000), Austria £16,000 (£11,000), Belgium £175,000 (£157,000), Brazil £74,000 (£23,000), China £226,000 (£165,000), Colombia £170,000 (£38,000), Costa Rica \$5,000 (\$3,000), Cuba \$20,000 (\$5,000), Czechoslovakia \$94,000 (\$91,000), Denmark \$8,000 (\$4,000), Ecuador \$2,400 (\$700), Egypt \$83,000 (\$51,000), Estonia £138 (£68), Germany \$697,000 (\$460,000), Honduras \$1,200 (nil), Hungary \$3,900 (\$600), Japan \$232,000 (£167,000), Korea \$5 (nil), Latvia \$111 (nil), Mexico \$23,000 (\$8,000), Morocco \$1,000 (\$600), Netherlands \$177,000 (\$79,000), Norway \$36,000 (£14,000), Peru \$198,000 (nil), San Domingo \$41,000 (nil), Sweden \$84,000 (£46,000), Switzerland \$189,000 (£161,000), Syria \$371 (nil), Turkey \$11,000 (\$5,000), Alaska \$1,716 (\$448), Hawaii \$9,000 (\$3,000), Philippines \$13,000 (nil), Iraq \$22,000 (£7,000).

There were 17 countries from which decreased imports came: Chile nil (\$500), Finland \$1,190 (£2,692), France \$345,000 (\$373,000), French Africa \$244 (\$2,027), French Oceania nil (\$317), St. Pierre \$1,700 (\$3,500), Greece \$522 (\$2,485), Italy \$153,000 (\$199,000), Dutch East Indies \$10,000 (£26,000), Persia \$4,000 (£10,000), Poland \$1,000 (\$4,000), Portugal \$2,000 (£11,000), Azores and Madeira \$5,000 (\$5,400), Roumania \$344 (\$1,246), Russia nil (\$157,000), Spain \$36,000 (\$43,000), Venezuela \$915 (\$23,974).

#### Imports from British Empire Countries In Eleven Months Increased 16 per cent

Imports from British Empire countries during the first eleven months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$127,294,000 compared with \$109,230,000 a year ago. This is an increase of \$18,064,000 or 16 per cent. The increase in imports from Great Britain was 20 per cent, British East Africa 45 per cent, British India 44 per cent, Newfoundland 16 per cent and New Zealand 147 per cent.

There were 17 countries from which increased imports came: United Kingdom \$95,278,000 (\$79,337,000), Aden \$5,500 (\$2,900), British East Africa \$836,000 (\$574,000), Gold Coast \$356,000 (\$116,000), Nigeria \$121,000 (\$20,000), British India \$4,947,000 (\$3,434,000), Ceylon \$1,132,000 (\$884,000), Straits Settlements \$923,000 (\$321,000), Smaller British East Indies \$8,000 (\$2,000), British Honduras \$127,000 (\$51,000), British Sudan \$6,000 (\$5,000), Barbados \$3,006,000 (\$2,789,000), Smaller British West Indies \$1,313,000 (\$1,195,000), Hong Kong \$563,000 (\$426,000), Newfoundland \$609,000 (\$524,000), New Zealand \$2,015,000 (\$813,000), Palestine \$96,000 (\$74,000).

There were 10 countries from which decreased imports came: Irish Free State \$22,000 (\$35,000), British South Africa \$3,577,000 (\$4,139,000), Sierra Leone \$776,000 (\$4,220), Bermuda \$152,000 (\$176,000), British Guiana \$1,373,000 (\$1,888,000), Jamaica \$2,426,000 (\$2,925,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,960,000 (\$2,389,000), Malta \$142 (\$429), Australia \$5,017,000 (\$5,406,000), Fiji \$1,427,000 (\$1,680,000).

#### Imports from Foreign Countries in Eleven Months Decreased 1.9 p.c.

Imports from foreign countries during the first eleven months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$258,986,000 compared with \$264,191,000 in the corresponding period last year. This was a decrease of \$5,205,000 or 1.9 per cent. There was an increase in imports from China of 14 per cent, Germany 6 per cent, Switzerland 15 per cent, Argentina 115 per cent, and a decrease from the United States of 2 per cent.

There were 44 countries from which increased imports came:

Abyssinia \$11,000 (\$7,000), Argentina \$1,844,000 (\$857,000), Austria \$191,000 (\$169,000), Belgian Congo \$1,200 (nil), Bolivia \$300 (nil), Brazil \$563,000 (\$525,000), China \$2,077,000 (\$1,403,000), Cuba \$947,000 (\$675,000), Denmark \$237,000 (\$102,000), Greenland \$183,000 (\$2,000), Ecuador \$15,000 (\$4,000), Egypt \$525,000 (\$376,000), Estonia \$11,456 (\$251), French Africa \$84,000 (\$49,000), French East Indies \$3,800 (\$3,400), French Guiana \$252 (nil), French Oceania \$2,235 (497), French West Indies \$668 (\$222), Madagascar \$5,900 (\$1,600), St. Pierre \$108,000 (\$82,000), Germany \$9,049,000 (\$8,531,000), Greece \$13,000 (\$10,000), Haiti \$2,000 (\$300), Honduras \$20,700 (\$1,300), Hungary \$43,000 (\$24,000), Iceland \$584 (\$71), Latvia \$12,000 (\$4,000), Lithuania \$6,000 (\$1,000), Dutch East Indies \$506,000 (\$208,000), Norway \$488,000 (\$415,000), Paraguay \$15 (nil), Korea \$41 (nil), Persia \$116,000 (\$54,000), Peru \$3,045,000 (\$2,359,000), Roumania \$4,123 (\$4,127), San Domingo \$128,000 (\$101,000), Siam \$20,000 (nil), Sweden \$983,000 (\$638,000), Switzerland \$2,546,000 (\$2,205,000), Hawaii \$35,000 (\$32,000), Philippines \$321,000 (\$150,000), Uruguay \$17,000 (\$5,000), Yugoslavia \$13,000 (\$8,000), Iraq \$179,000 (\$149,000),

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There were 27 countries from which decreased imports came: Belgium \$2,924,000 (\$3,455,000), Chile \$5,000 (\$21,000), Colombia \$3,233,000 (\$3,284,000), Costa Rica \$30,000 (\$36,000), Czechoslovakia \$1,219,000 (\$1,168,000), Finland \$41,000 (\$48,000), France \$6,353,000 (\$7,307,000), Guatemala \$6,000 (\$9,000), Italy \$2,378,000 (\$2,579,000), Japan \$2,935,000 (\$3,586,000), Mexico \$345,000 (\$829,000), Morocco \$14,000 (\$77,000), Netherlands \$3,101,000 (\$3,439,000), Dutch West Indies \$867,000 (\$1,533,000), Nicaragua nil (\$586), Panama \$3,000 (\$5,207), Poland \$62,000 (\$83,000), Portugal \$119,000 (\$169,000), Azores and Madeira \$81,000 (\$131,000), Portuguese Africa nil (\$591), Russia \$104,000 (\$539,000), Spain \$1,063,000 (\$1,126,000), Canary Islands \$2,800 (\$10,100), Syria \$164,700 (\$165,000), Alaska \$27,000 (\$36,000), Puerto Rico \$510 (\$1,139), Venezuela \$390,000 (\$841,000), United States \$209,124,000 (\$214,031,000).

#### Production of Motor Vehicles in February

Production of 8,571 motor vehicles in Canada during February, a short month, marked an improvement of 24 per cent over the 6,904 cars of January and more than doubled the output of 3,298 cars made in February of a year ago. Compared with January the figures for the month under review show that the output of passenger cars rose to 7,101 from 4,946 while trucks fell off in number to 1,470 from 1,958.

Of the February production 5,411 cars were made for sale in Canada, leaving a balance of 3,160 cars intended for export. The apparent consumption of cars in Canada during the month, as determined by adding the 5,411 cars made for sale in Canada to the 194 imported, amounted to 5,605. Exports for February were reported at 3,045.

#### Pig Iron Production during February

Production of pig iron in Canada at 12,199 long tons during February was 60 per cent below the January output of 30,677 tons and almost double the 6,144 tons reported for February of a year ago. The decline from the previous month was in basic iron to 9,281 tons from 23,930 tons and in foundry iron to 603 tons from 4,617 tons, while the output of malleable iron rose slightly to 2,315 tons from 2,130.

Furnace charges during the month included 21,898 long tons of imported iron ore, 6,377 short tons of limestone and 13,359 short tons of coke. During the month one furnace at Hamilton, Ontario was blown out, leaving only one furnace in Canada in blast on February 28. The active furnace had a capacity of 450 tons a day and was located at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

#### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Pig Iron Production in 1933.
2. Explosives, Ammunition and Fireworks Industry in 1932.
3. Review of Canada's Foreign Trade in 1933.
4. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
5. Building Permits for February.
6. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in December.
7. Traffic Report of Railways for December.
8. Preliminary Report on Pack of Canned Fruits and Vegetables in 1933.
9. Cooperage Industry in 1932.
10. Production of Creamery Butter in February.
11. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
12. Preliminary Report on Manufacture of Carriages, Wagons and Vehicle Supplies, 1932.
13. Commercial Failures in January.
14. Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, October to December 1933.
15. Expenditures for Schools as a Factor in the Cost of Raising the Canadian Child.
16. Concentrated Milk Production in January.
17. Rigid Insulating Board Industry in February.
18. Output of Central Electric Stations in February.
19. Summary of Domestic Exports in February.
20. Exports of Canadian Non-ferrous Ores and Smelter Products in February.
21. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
22. Production of Iron and Steel in Canada in February.
23. Exports of Canadian Lumber in February.
24. Automobile Statistics for February.
25. Canada's Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries, February.
26. Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada 1930-1932.
27. Weekly Grain Statistics.
28. Car Loadings.
29. Vital Statistics



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