

October 31, 1933.

Outstanding Facts and Figures  
Gathered from  
Reports and Statements  
Issued by the  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics  
During October.

Canal Traffic Breaks Records

Traffic using the Welland Ship Canal in September, amounting to 1,373,242 tons, was the heaviest in its history. The 8,453,292 tons which passed through the Sault Ste. Marie Canals was the greatest since October, 1930, and more than twice that of a year ago. Traffic through the St. Lawrence Canals, amounting to 1,129,076 tons, was the heaviest September traffic since 1928.

Canada's International Trade in September

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

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

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

Canada's total trade in September amounted to \$97,027,000 compared with \$83,882,000 in August and \$77,169,000 in September, 1932, an increase over last year of \$19,868,000 or 25 per cent.

Exports to British Empire Countries Since Trade Agreements went into Effect

During the ten complete months since the British Empire trade agreements went into effect last November, Canada's exports to Empire countries totalled in value \$138,106,037 compared with \$163,725,597 in the corresponding period of the year before. This was a gain of \$24,380,440 or nearly 15 per cent.

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

Canada's Chief Markets in September

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

Increase in Imports from Both Empire and Foreign Countries in September

Imports in September totalled in value \$38,698,416 compared with \$34,504,129 in September, 1932, an increase of \$4,194,197 or 12 per cent. Imports from Empire countries were \$13,097,068 compared with \$10,502,587, an increase of \$2,594,481 or 24 per cent while imports from foreign countries were \$25,601,348 compared with \$24,001,542 or 2 per cent.





### Raw Materials Prominent in September Imports

The increase in Canada's imports from \$34,504,000 in September last year to \$38,698,000 in September this year was very general and was in the main raw materials. The increases included sugar, tea and coffee; rubber, seeds, nuts and vegetable oil; alcoholic beverages, gums and grain products; furs, hides, leather and meats; artificial silk, raw cotton, cotton yarn, other cotton and fishing lines; fabrics of flax, hemp and jute; raw wool, noils and tops, other wool and woollen yarn, worsteds and serges; planks and boards and other unmanufactured wood; castings and forgings, iron pigs and ingots, iron plates and sheets, tools, iron tubes and pipes, machinery, hardware, engines and boilers and automobiles; aluminium, brass, tin, precious metals, manganese oxide, electrical apparatus, clocks and watches, coal, coke, glass, stone, clay and clay products; acids, dyeing and tanning materials, fertilizers; films and musical instruments. Increases appeared prominently in the imports from the United Kingdom.

### Chief Exports Which Showed Increases in September

The large increase in domestic exports in September was more general in its character than in the previous few months. There was an increase recorded in the following, the figures in brackets being those of September, 1932: Alcoholic beverages \$1,307,000 (\$469,000), rubber \$898,000 (\$590,000), sugar \$134,000 (\$75,000), vegetables \$368,000 (\$293,000), wheatflour \$2,137,000 (\$1,290,000), butter \$303,000 (\$22,000), cattle \$447,000 (\$90,000), cheese \$1,497,000 (\$1,460,000), fish \$1,890,000 (\$1,270,000), furs \$720,000 (\$507,000), raw hides \$306,000 (\$28,000), unmanufactured leather \$283,000 (\$167,000), meats \$1,257,000 (\$456,000), cotton \$130,000 (\$98,000), rags \$35,000 (\$17,000), raw wool \$588,000 (\$43,000), paper \$6,921,000 (\$5,633,000), planks and boards \$2,040,000 (\$628,000), pulpwood \$792,000 (\$739,000), shingles \$394,000 (\$249,000), square timber \$160,000 (\$30,000), wood pulp \$2,373,000 (\$1,373,000), automobiles \$850,000 (\$666,000), auto parts \$184,000 (\$136,000), farm implements \$124,000 (\$76,000), hardware and cutlery \$118,000 (\$50,000), iron pigs and ingots \$235,000 (\$41,000), iron tubes and pipes \$41,000 (\$40,000), aluminium \$231,000 (\$158,000), copper \$1,846,000 (\$716,000), lead \$476,000 (\$284,000), nickel \$2,627,000 (\$377,000), silver \$646,000 (\$504,000), asbestos \$570,000 (\$277,000), petroleum and products \$177,000 (\$154,000), stone and products \$367,000 (\$143,000), acids \$332,000 (\$170,000), fertilizers \$230,000 (\$182,000), soda and compounds \$299,000 (\$179,000), electrical energy \$280,000 (\$172,000).

### Large Increase in Exports to Empire Countries

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

The following were the twenty-two British countries to which increased exports went in September, the figures in brackets being those of September, 1932: United Kingdom \$22,120,521 (\$19,492,417), Irish Free State \$473,096 (\$174,204), Aden \$10,744 (\$1,547), British South Africa \$831,533 (\$388,522), Gambia \$2,799 (\$85), Gold Coast \$25,828 (\$24,012), Nigeria \$3,881 (\$3,663), Ceylon \$6,996 (\$3,061), Straits Settlements \$43,548 (\$23,353), British Guiana \$64,346 (\$52,416), British Sudan \$137 (nil), Barbados \$95,689 (\$71,987), Jamaica \$230,568 (\$165,731), Trinidad and Tobago \$141,858 (\$118,125), Smaller British West Indies \$143,463 (\$78,513), Gibraltar \$600 (\$87), Hong Kong \$129,329 (\$84,791), Malta \$9,695 (\$5,295), Newfoundland \$701,753 (\$547,302), Australia \$1,024,638 (\$646,543), Fiji \$26,009 (\$6,207), Palestine \$4,514 (\$3,250).

The following were the seven countries to which decreased exports went in September: British East Africa \$28,380 (\$37,826), Sierra Leone \$5,546 (\$7,596), Bermuda \$111,417 (\$164,057), British India \$173,481 (\$286,237), British Honduras \$16,271 (\$28,547), New Zealand \$359,377 (\$410,850), Smaller Oceania \$725 (\$1,510). The exports to Southern Rhodesia in September totalled \$49,294 but cannot be compared, as last year these were included with the British South African figures.

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

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





### Large Increase in September Export to Foreign Countries

The domestic exports to foreign countries in September totalled \$30,950,786 compared with \$26,182,540 in August and \$19,358,561 in September last year, an increase of \$11,592,227 since a year ago or almost 60 per cent.

There were fifty-four countries to which increased exports went compared with forty-three in August, the figures in brackets are those of September last year: Abyssinia \$1,051 (nil), Argentine \$305,490 (\$189,619), Austria \$1,920 (\$162), Belgian Congo \$2,234 (\$926), Bolivia \$30,353 (\$3,689), Brazil \$111,491 (\$53,736), Chile \$54,308 (\$22,196), China \$698,297 (\$326,244), Costa Rica \$7,726 (\$5,776), Cuba \$58,056 (\$54,402), Denmark \$224,185 (\$60,487), Ecuador \$5,158 (\$2,026), France \$1,789,616 (\$767,699), French Guiana \$14,024 (\$13,153), French West Indies \$9,950 (\$6,779), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$1,287,536 (\$266,820), Germany \$1,432,891 (\$1,000,450), Guatemala \$6,107 (\$4,312), Hayti \$12,539 (\$5,248), Honduras \$10,777 (\$10,400), Hungary \$104 (nil), Iceland \$4,566 (\$637), Italy \$671,386 (\$250,168), Japan \$1,000,300 (\$592,957), Korea \$276 (\$196), Latvia \$406 (\$178), Liberia \$897 (\$471), Lithuania \$160 (nil), Mexico \$141,809 (\$111,391), Morocco \$4,075 (\$2,262), Netherlands \$2,191,885 (\$2,116,900), Dutch East Indies \$44,111 (\$14,336), Dutch Guiana \$4,229 (\$2,685), Dutch West Indies \$6,328 (\$3,687), Panama \$13,114 (\$11,775), Poland and Danzig \$12,359 (\$11,523), Portugal \$3,101 (\$2,223), Azores and Madeira \$1,562 (nil), Portuguese Africa \$96,090 (\$42,521), Portuguese Asia \$70 (nil), Roumania \$1,791 (\$795), San Domingo \$11,467 (\$5,514), Siam \$354 (nil), Spain \$149,132 (\$74,297), Canary Islands \$3,618 (\$767), Syria \$555 (nil), United States \$18,480,550 (\$11,048,735), Alaska \$20,986 (\$9,926), American Virgin Islands \$1,331 (\$112), Hawaii \$127,814 (\$93,555), Philippines \$64,661 (\$22,816), Puerto Rico \$45,397 (\$27,128), Venezuela \$38,795 (\$18,086), Iraq \$945 (\$130).

There were twenty foreign countries to which decreased domestic exports went: Belgium \$1,042,976 (\$1,053,060), Colombia \$21,258 (\$37,872), Czechoslovakia \$3,742 (\$5,339), Egypt \$5,239 (\$6,181), Finland \$17,341 (\$25,664), French Africa \$2,738 (\$2,922), French Oceania \$421 (\$134,800), Madagascar \$12 (\$77), Nicaragua \$845 (\$1,216), Norway \$394,052 (\$435,930), Peru \$43,439 (\$104,426), Salvador \$708 (\$817), Spanish Africa \$222 (\$1,337), Sweden \$138,044 (\$166,698), Switzerland \$20,907 (\$25,723), Uruguay \$1,011 (\$8,043), Estonia nil (\$150), Greece nil (\$125), Russia nil (\$88,129), Yugoslavia nil (\$8).

### Imports from British Empire Countries in September

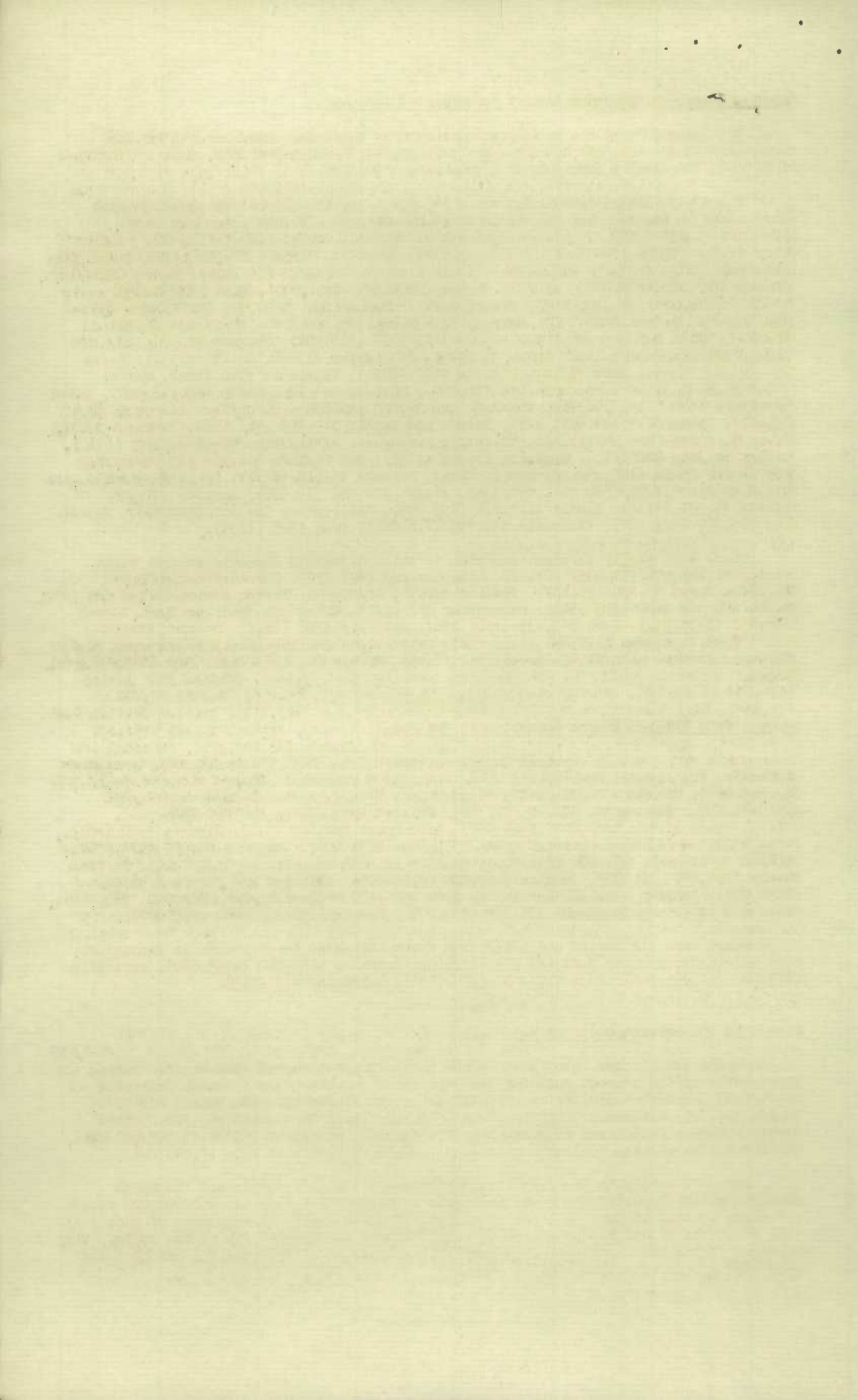
There were twenty British Empire countries from which increased imports came in September, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: United Kingdom \$9,465,000 (\$7,515,000), Southern Rhodesia \$79 (last year's figures were included under South Africa), Irish Free State \$3,200 (\$2,300), British East Africa \$94,000 (\$24,000), British South Africa \$833,000 (\$664,000), Gold Coast \$32,000 (nil), Nigeria \$600 (nil), Bermuda \$4,500 (\$3,700), British India \$339,000 (\$231,000), Ceylon \$106,000 (\$73,000), Straits Settlements \$51,000 (\$16,000), Smaller British East Indies \$130 (nil), British Guiana \$169,000 (\$8,000), Jamaica \$162,000 (\$152,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$146,000 (\$144,000), Smaller British West Indies \$104,000 (\$50,000), Hong Kong \$45,000 (\$35,000), Malta \$50 (nil), Newfoundland \$51,000 (\$34,000), New Zealand \$323,000 (\$49,000).

There were six Empire countries from which decreased imports came in September: Aden nil (\$30), British Honduras \$15 (\$1,200), Barbados \$166,000 (\$195,000), Australia \$757,000 (\$1,061,000), Fiji \$197,000 (\$244,000), Palestine \$12 (\$15).

### Canada in the British Bacon Market

Canada has climbed into fourth place in the British market with bacon. During the nine months of the present calendar year the chief supplies came from the following countries: Denmark 4,370,744 cwt. of 112 lb., Netherlands 690,668, Poland 628,784, Canada 328,778, Lithuania 326,597, Sweden 313,425, Irish Free State 125,712, United States 45,834. Canada was in sixth place in the same period of 1932 with 158,692 cwt. and far behind all the leading countries of origin in 1931 with only 17,045 cwt.

Canada's supply in the past nine months was 36,823,136 pounds and the quota arranged at the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa last year was 250,000,000 pounds per annum so that if Canada maintains to the end of the year the same rate of supply it will amount to 46,028,920 pounds or in round figures about one-fifth of the quota. The increase in the nine months of 1933 over the same period of 1932 was 107 per cent and over 1931 it was more than 1800 per cent.





## Imports from Foreign Countries in September

There were forty-one foreign countries from which increased imports came in September: Argentine \$54,000 (\$20,000), Belgium \$335,000 (\$308,000), Brazil \$60,000 (\$45,000), China \$203,000 (\$103,000), Colombia \$260,000 (\$206,000), Cuba \$159,000 (\$11,000), Czechoslovakia \$147,000 (\$145,000), Greenland \$183,000 (nil), Ecuador \$700 (nil), Egypt \$62,000 (\$8,000), Estonia \$300 (nil), Finland \$2,800 (\$1,500), France \$1,124,000 (\$739,000), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$13,000 (\$10,000), Germany \$1,108,000 (\$835,000), Haiti \$1,000 (nil), Hungary \$280 (\$150), Iceland \$100 (nil), Italy \$213,000 (\$156,000), Latvia \$390 (nil), Mexico \$42,000 (\$9,000), Morocco \$2,700 (\$20), Dutch East Indies \$97,000 (\$4,000), Panama \$1,600 (nil), Persia \$18,000 (\$11,000), Peru \$373,000 (\$244,000), Poland \$3,000 (\$2,000), Portugal \$21,000 (\$10,000), Siam \$500 (nil), Spain \$78,000 (\$75,000), Sweden \$197,000 (\$146,000), Switzerland \$250,000 (\$174,000), Syria \$400 (\$100), Turkey \$8,000 (\$5,000), United States \$19,741,000 (\$19,545,000), Hawaii \$1,600 (\$500), Philippines \$13,000 (\$1,600), Uruguay \$5,000 (nil), Venezuela \$118,000 (\$100,000), Yugoslavia \$200 (\$20), Iraq \$2,000 (\$800).

There were seventeen foreign countries from which decreased imports came: Abyssinia \$260 (\$370), Austria \$20,000 (\$26,000), Bulgaria nil (\$90), Costa Rica \$2,500 (\$3,400), Denmark \$3,600 (\$6,900), French Africa \$3,800 (\$5,400), Greece \$800 (\$4,000), Japan \$231,000 (\$257,000), Dutch West Indies \$49,000 (\$229,000), Nicaragua nil (\$500), Norway \$43,000 (\$47,000), Azores and Madeira \$6,000 (\$15,000), Roumania nil (\$400), Russia nil (\$110,000), Canary Islands \$800 (\$1,500), Alaska \$4,000 (\$6,000), Netherlands \$337,000 (\$471,000).

## Six Months Exports to Empire Countries

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

There were twenty-three countries to which increased domestic exports went, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: United Kingdom \$99,817,300 (\$83,854,284), Irish Free State \$2,111,515 (\$1,372,414), Aden \$21,528 (\$9,866), British East Africa \$224,035 (\$179,351), British South Africa \$2,922,642 (\$2,064,295), Gambia \$3,802 (\$1,354), Gold Coast \$126,263 (\$68,283), Nigeria \$34,706 (\$27,371), Smaller British West Africa \$150 (\$96), Straits Settlements \$233,130 (\$182,688), British Guiana \$351,857 (\$40,688), British Sudan \$3,050 (nil), Jamaica \$1,201,199 (\$1,191,270), Trinidad and Tobago \$957,933 (\$880,260), Smaller British West Indies \$670,378 (\$603,295), Hong Kong \$610,654 (\$528,194), Malta \$91,782 (\$50,147), Newfoundland \$3,075,015 (\$2,858,349), Australia \$5,174,634 (\$3,580,028), Fiji \$67,312 (\$42,463), New Zealand \$1,686,762 (\$1,665,971), Smaller Oceania \$5,335 (\$3,144), Palestine \$21,125 (\$15,898).

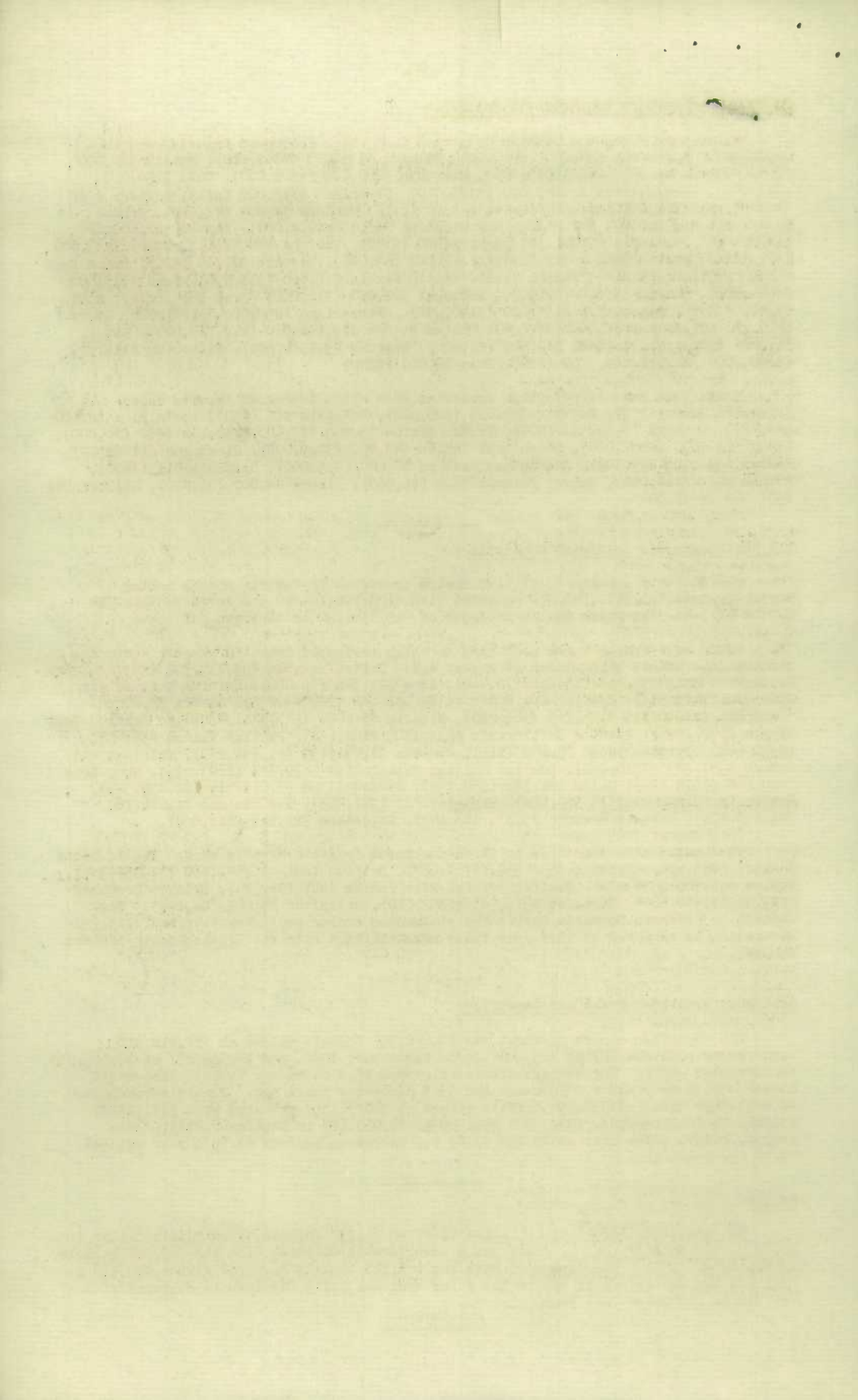
There were nine countries to which decreased domestic exports went: Sierra Leone \$33,566 (\$33,660), Bermuda \$557,939 (\$769,634), British India \$1,361,880 (\$1,433,352), Ceylon \$33,065 (\$37,220), Smaller British East Indies \$501 (\$1,324), British Honduras \$123,319 (\$308,661), Barbados \$515,787 (\$597,710), Gibraltar \$3,002 (\$4,894). The exports to Southern Rhodesia during the six months ending September totalled \$179,790 but cannot be compared as last year these were included with the British South African figures.

## September Export of Wheat and Wheatflour

The September export of wheat was 19,666,351 bushels valued at \$14,918,818 compared with 26,374,237 at \$15,246,529 in September, 1932, and 14,335,637 at \$8,009,593 in September, 1931. The average export price was 75.9 cents per bushel last month compared with 56.7 cents a year ago and 55.9 cents two years ago. Wheatflour exported in September totalled 552,556 barrels valued at \$2,136,597 compared with 385,113 at \$1,290,196 in September, 1932, and 556,563 at \$1,914,687 in September, 1931. The average export price last month was \$3.87 per barrel as against \$3.35 a year ago and \$3.44 two years ago.

## September Export of Coarse Grains

The export of barley in September totalled 61,250 bushels, practically all of it going to the United Kingdom. This was a considerable decrease from the 769,088 bushels in September, 1932. The export of oats was 166,128 bushels compared with 1,050,476 a year ago but the export of rye on the other hand was 1,113,843 bushels compared with 425,911 in September last year.





### Six Months' Exports to Foreign Countries

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

There were forty-four foreign countries to which increased domestic exports went in the six months, the figures within brackets being those of a year ago: Abyssinia \$10,854 (\$7), Austria \$5,831 (\$3,909), Belgian Congo \$15,035 (\$4,318), Bolivia \$103,921 (\$14,503), Brazil \$781,512 (\$631,553), Chile \$110,139 (\$50,039), China \$2,436,645 (\$1,861,381), Colombia \$217,057 (\$178,788), Costa Rica \$28,787 (\$23,110), Cuba \$340,158 (\$300,062), Ecuador \$23,574 (\$9,359), Finland \$201,371 (\$159,862), French East Indies \$3,741 (\$651), French Guiana \$25,264 (\$24,845), Germany \$5,362,502 (\$3,544,283), Greece \$135,130 (\$6,404), Guatemala \$49,506 (\$38,513), Hayti \$54,082 (\$31,044), Honduras \$55,048 (\$51,277), Iceland \$8,376 (\$2,865), Other Italian Africa \$8,093 (nil), Japan \$5,689,197 (\$4,098,825), Korea \$51,440 (\$361), Latvia \$430 (\$203), Lithuania \$160 (nil), Mexico \$800,834 (\$575,959), Dutch West Indies \$37,930 (\$27,964), Norway \$2,103,144 (\$1,589,032), Panama \$113,316 (\$56,859), Persia \$7,640 (\$452), Poland and Danzig \$27,842 (\$18,589), Salvador \$6,358 (\$6,283), Siam \$1,853 (\$90), Canary Islands \$17,039 (\$2,563), Spanish Africa \$3,136 (\$2,813), Syria \$11,590 (\$10,826), United States \$90,649,161 (\$77,783,019), American Virgin Islands \$3,164 (\$934), Hawaii \$333,475 (\$173,830), Philippines \$272,426 (\$147,767), Puerto Rico \$184,165 (\$161,597), Uruguay \$53,368 (\$47,811), Venezuela \$193,382 (\$168,541), Iraq \$2,458 (\$1,402).

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

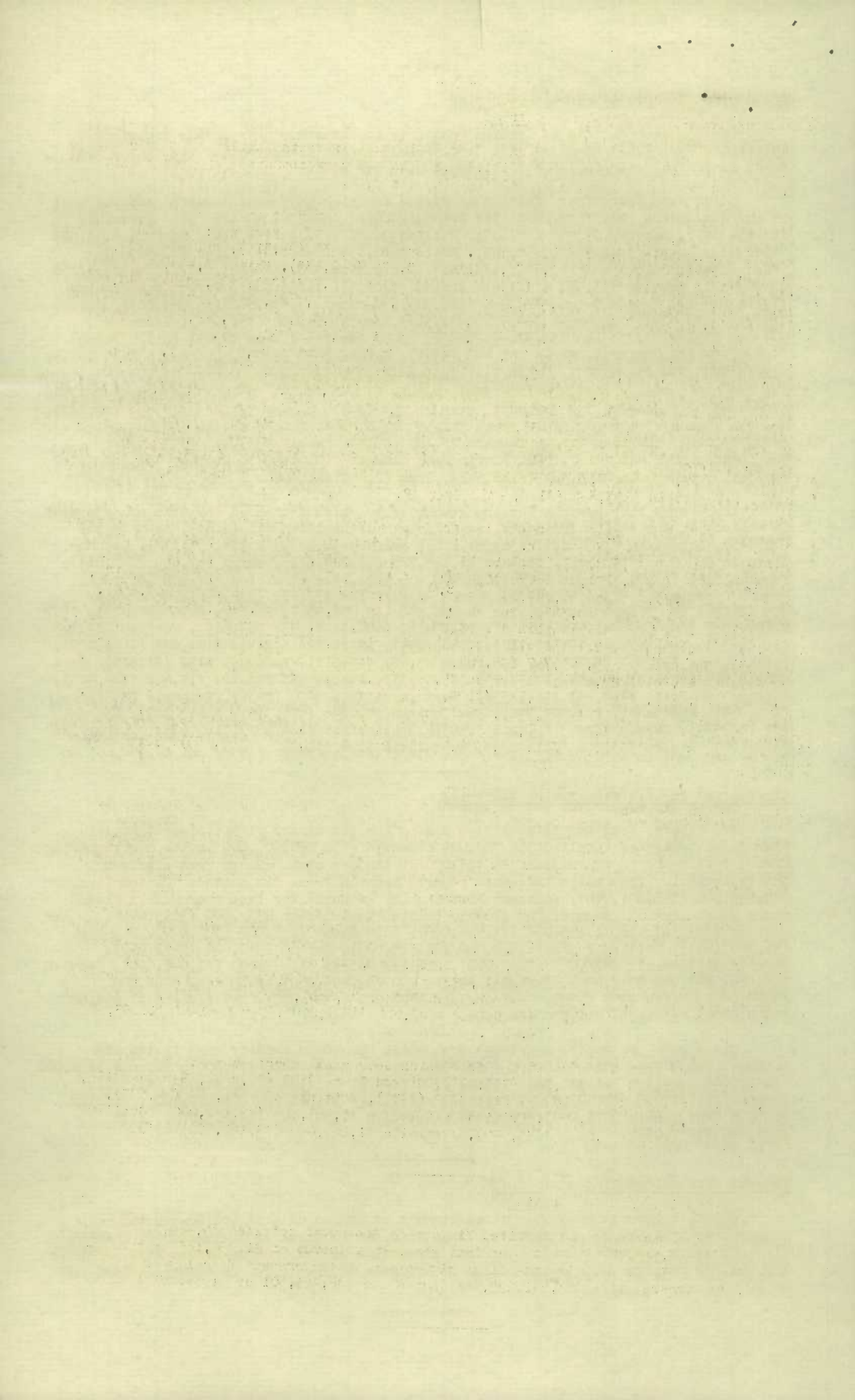
### Six Months' Imports from Empire Countries

The imports from Empire countries during the six months of the present fiscal year ended September totalled \$66,798,000 compared with \$60,406,000 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$6,393,000 or ten per cent. There were **eighteen** Empire countries from which increased imports came in these six months: United Kingdom \$49,693,000 (\$43,241,000), Southern Rhodesia \$80 (figures for last year were included under South Africa), Aden \$1,000 (\$800), British East Africa \$334,000 (\$199,000), British South Africa \$1,755,000 (\$1,456,000), Gold Coast \$147,000 (\$27,000), Nigeria \$46,000 (nil), British India \$1,970,000 (\$1,515,000), Ceylon \$540,000 (\$471,000), Straits Settlements \$378,000 (\$123,000), British Guiana \$1,068,000 (\$1,041,000), British Honduras \$41,000 (\$15,000), Barbados \$2,383,000 (\$2,225,000), Hong Kong \$258,000 (\$203,000), Malta \$100 (\$50), Newfoundland \$323,000 (\$307,000), New Zealand \$1,053,000 (\$390,000), Palestine \$18,000 (\$4,000).

There were ten Empire countries from which decreased imports came in the six months: Irish Free State \$15,000 (\$18,000), Sierra Leone \$800 (\$4,200), Bermuda \$134,000 (\$147,000), Smaller British East Indies \$700 (\$900), British Sudan \$1,584 (\$1,587), Jamaica \$1,771,000 (\$2,102,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,511,000 (\$2,170,000), Smaller British West Indies \$878,000 (\$880,000), Australia \$1,897,000 (\$3,123,000), Fiji \$581,000 (\$737,000).

### Imports from United Kingdom Growing

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





### Six Months' Imports from Foreign Countries

Imports from foreign countries during the six months of the current fiscal year ending September totalled \$133,388,000 compared with \$161,234,000 in the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of \$27,846,000 or seventeen per cent. There were twenty-eight foreign countries from which increased imports came: Abyssinia \$6,700 (\$3,400), China \$944,000 (\$641,000), Cuba \$726,000 (\$553,000), Denmark \$84,000 (\$75,000), Greenland \$183,000 (\$2,000), Ecuador \$8,700 (\$3,100), Egypt \$278,000 (\$240,000), Estonia \$11,000 (\$200), French Africa \$63,000 (\$23,000), French East Indies \$4,000 (nil), French Oceania \$1,000 (nil), French West Indies \$700 (nil), Madagascar \$2,500 (\$1,600), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$87,000 (\$50,000), Greece \$27,000 (\$16,000), Hayti \$1,000 (\$300), Honduras \$1,600 (nil), Hungary \$22,000 (\$19,000), Iceland \$200 (nil), Latvia \$10,000 (\$4,000), Morocco \$7,300 (\$700), Dutch East Indies \$186,000 (\$95,000), Norway \$297,000 (\$239,000), Paraguay \$15 (nil), Persia \$60,000 (\$25,000), Siam \$17,000 (nil), Sweden \$597,000 (\$364,000), Uruguay \$12,000 (\$5,000).

There were forty-two foreign countries from which decreased imports came: Argentine \$528,000 (\$576,000), Austria \$83,000 (\$111,000), Belgium \$1,576,000 (\$2,248,000), Brazil \$266,000 (\$328,000), Bulgaria nil (\$90), Chile \$5,000 (\$17,000), Colombia \$1,370,000 (\$2,212,000), Costa Rica \$16,000 (\$23,000), Czechoslovakia \$635,000 (\$1,075,000), Finland \$28,000 (\$32,000), France \$3,612,000 (\$5,029,000), Germany \$4,775,000 (\$5,183,000), Guatemala \$5,800 (\$8,200), Italy \$1,426,000 (\$1,557,000), Japan \$1,252,000 (\$1,913,000), Lithuania \$250 (\$600), Mexico \$246,000 (\$762,000), Netherlands \$1,728,000 (\$2,265,000), Dutch West Indies \$554,000 (\$956,000), Nicaragua nil (\$500), Panama \$2,250 (\$2,730), Peru \$1,571,000 (\$1,958,000), Poland \$16,000 (\$53,000), Portugal \$58,000 (\$93,000), Azores and Madeira \$40,000 (\$84,000), Portuguese Africa nil (\$600), Roumania \$2,596 (\$2,620), Russia \$95,000 (\$113,000), San Domingo \$87,000 (\$101,000), Spain \$385,000 (\$628,000), Canary Islands \$2,300 (\$5,400), Switzerland \$1,153,000 (\$1,323,000), Syria \$1,000 (\$3,000), Turkey \$19,000 (\$21,000), United States \$107,778,000 (\$129,326,000), Alaska \$15,000 (\$29,000), Hawaii \$15,000 (\$18,000), Philippines \$94,000 (\$103,000), Puerto Rico \$500 (\$1,100), Venezuela \$283,000 (\$682,000), Yugoslavia \$2,800 (\$3,000), Iraq \$22,000 (\$26,000).

### Import and Export Balances Contrasted

September exports exceeded imports by \$19,630,086 compared with \$8,160,675 in 1932 and \$4,529,687 in 1931. Exports to the United Kingdom exceeded imports by \$12,696,581 compared with \$12,007,513 in 1932 and \$7,160,448 in 1931, but imports from the United States exceeded exports by \$823,607 compared with \$8,108,222 in 1932 and \$4,900,653 in 1931.

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

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

### About the Price of Wheat and Wheat Exports

The export of wheat during the first six months of the present fiscal year, April to September, totalled 87,616,587 bushels valued at \$60,279,040. Although in volume this was 16,081,435 bushels lower than the export of the corresponding six months of 1932, the value was only \$638,550 less. The average export price of wheat per bushel in the past six months was 68.7 cents compared with 58.7 cents a year ago, or exactly ten cents more. In September the average export price was 75.9 cents which was 19.2 cents higher than September, 1932, and 20 cents higher than September, 1931.

More emphatic still is the effect of the rise in prices when compared with the corresponding six months in 1931. During that period the export of wheat was 5,674,662 bushels higher than in the last six months, yet on the lowered export during the latter period the value was \$4,427,085 higher, the average export price in the six months of 1931 being 59.9 cents per bushel or 8.8 cents per bushel less.





### Effect of Trade Agreements on Free Imports

In consequence of the increase in the number of commodities entitled to free entry into Canada under the Preferential Tariff due to the Trade Agreements, the free imports of the total imports for the first five months of the current fiscal year compared with a similar period last year from Empire countries increased from 36.29 to 50.16 per cent and from the United Kingdom from 32.96 to 51.85 per cent. During the same interval the percentage of free imports of the total imports from the United States decreased from 44.12 to 40.29 per cent.

The free imports from all countries increased from \$69,348,842 to \$69,446,350; from Empire countries the increase was from \$18,112,100 to \$26,112,100; from the United Kingdom from \$11,774,949 to \$20,858,858. The decrease in free imports from foreign countries was from \$51,236,742 to \$42,507,386. There was an actual increase in the free imports from the United States of from \$9,266,550 to \$35,472,082, but the proportion of the total imports was less. The total imports increased in the period from \$21,005,239 to \$88,037,388.

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

The export of products of the Canadian farm to the United States in September totalled in value \$1,526,529 compared with \$841,597 in August and \$220,232 in September, 1932, or almost seven times that of a year ago. During the three months ending September this export totalled \$3,272,252 compared with \$805,249 in the same period last year. In the same three months of 1929, the year before the Smoot-Hawley tariff became operative, the export was \$14,316,400 and in 1920 it was \$24,042,269.

The largest gain last month was in the export of rye which totalled 1,096,082 bushels of the value of \$630,048 as against nil a year ago. Potatoes were 27,530 bushels at \$23,374, whereas there was none in September last year. There were 213 horses valued at \$22,429 compared with 292 at \$5,695; fresh berries increased from \$50,771 to \$83,003; bran and shorts increased from \$1,692 to \$237,603; maple sugar increased in volume from 50,684 pounds to 64,691 but decreased in value from \$5,693 to \$5,132; wool increased from \$9,957 to \$413,953. There were decreases in meats, milk products and cattle.

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### Spectacular Increase in Export of Meats

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

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

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### Empire Tobacco in the United Kingdom

The consumption of Empire tobacco as a whole is on the increase in the United Kingdom. In 1919 the clearances of Empire tobacco for home consumption amounted to only 1.01 per cent of all tobaccos cleared. In 1932, however, clearances of Empire tobaccos amounted to 21.68 per cent of the total. The upward trend still continues and was 23.63 per cent in the first six months of the present year.

Canada at present occupies a dominant position among Empire suppliers in the British market. In both 1932 and 1933 imports from Canada for the half-yearly period amounted to over half the total imports. Normally imports from Nyasaland have been larger than from the Dominion, and prior to 1932 Southern Rhodesia and British India also exceeded Canada as sources of supply. The Canadian supply in the first half of 1933 was 10,642,146 pounds out of a total of 19,231,872 pounds.

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### World Shipments of Wheat and Wheatflour

World shipments of wheat and wheatflour for the week ending October 23 amounted to 10,627,000 bushels as compared with shipments of 9,374,000 bushels for the previous week and 12,864,000 for the corresponding week last year. Shipments from North America increased by more than one million bushels. Clearances from the Argentine and Australia both show a very slight increase over last week while shipments from Russia were reduced by half.

During the first twelve weeks of the present crop year world shipments amounted to 121 million bushels compared with 124 million for the corresponding weeks last year. North American shipments have amounted to 54 million compared with 78 million last year. Since August 1 the Argentine has cleared 28 million compared with 9 million for the same weeks last year. Australian shipments have also been slightly heavier than a year ago.

The London Wheat Conference estimated world import requirements for 1933-34 at 560 million bushels. From August 1 to October 23 world shipments amounted to 121 million bushels, or an average of 10 million per week. This leaves a balance of 439 million bushels to be shipped during the remaining forty weeks of the crop year or a weekly average of 11 million.

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### Imports from the United States

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

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### September Export of Lumber

The September export of planks and boards was 112,039,000 ft. valued at \$2,040,364 compared with 35,455,000 at \$627,605 in September last year. The value of the export to the United Kingdom last month was \$866,582, United States \$728,393, China \$195,228, Japan \$63,670, Australia \$63,397, British West Indies \$41,012, Portuguese Africa \$22,634, Belgium \$22,170, South Africa \$5,838, Panama \$5,786, Newfoundland \$4,407, Hong Kong \$4,136, Italy \$4,133, Fiji \$3,524, New Zealand \$2,290. The Douglas Fir export was valued at \$674,224 compared with \$135,869 a year ago.

Douglas fir square timber exported was 11,651,000 ft. at \$156,427 compared with 15,251,000 at \$197,929 in August and 2,823,000 at \$28,388 a year ago. The sales to the United Kingdom last month were \$99,823, Japan \$25,064, Australia \$18,310, China \$10,072 and British India \$1,028. There were, amongst other things, \$388,781 of shingles and \$40,011 of laths to the United States and \$8,682 of veneers to the United Kingdom.

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### Empire Apples in Great Britain

The Australian supply of apples in the United Kingdom during the first nine months of this year was 1,971,558 cwt. compared with 1,685,587 a year ago; Canada's supply was 1,037,813 compared with 485,929; United States 907,894 compared with 1,985,125.

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### Canadian Canned Salmon in the British Market

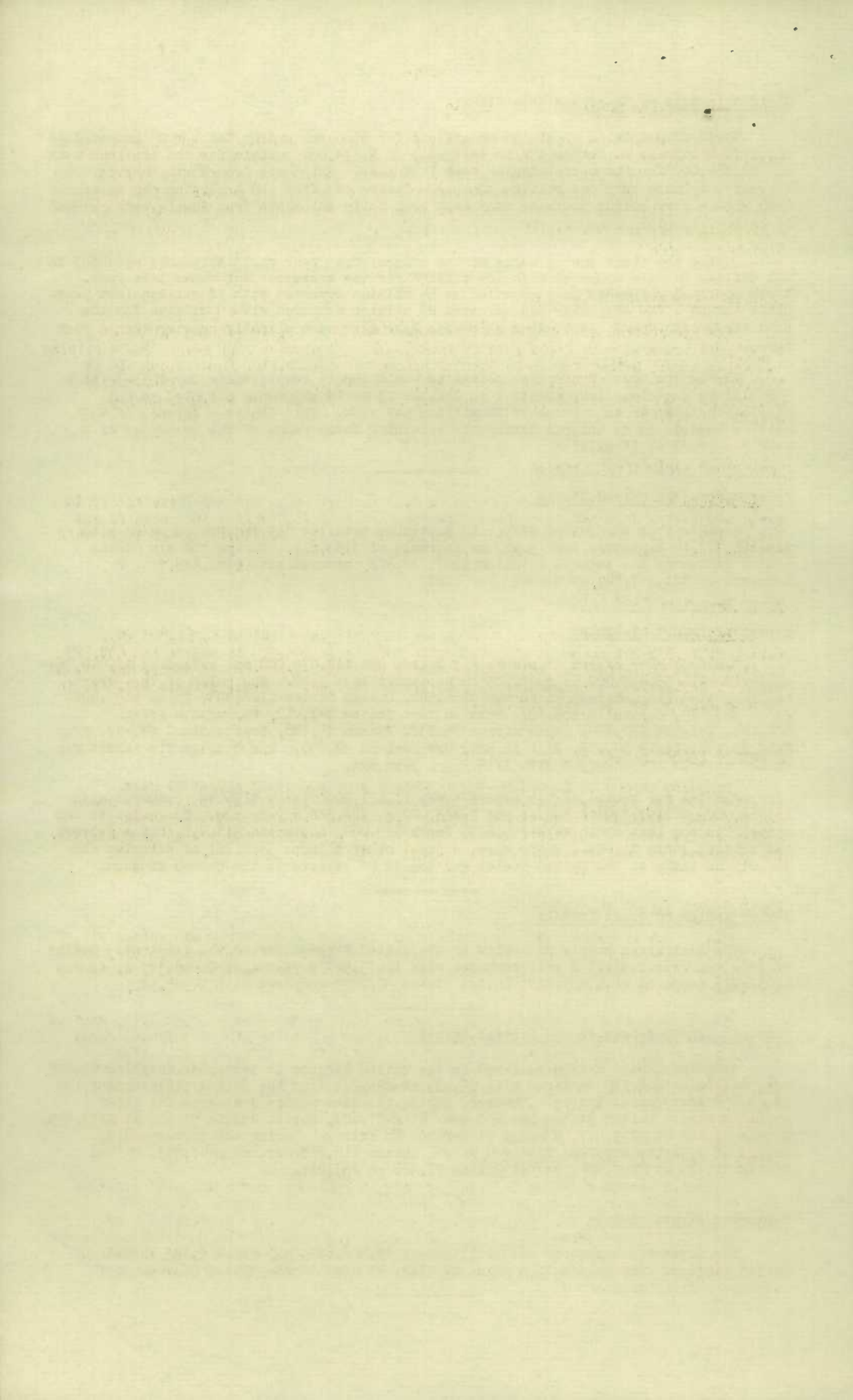
Canadian canned salmon received in the United Kingdom in September totalled 11,822 cwt. valued at £68,720 compared with 29,433 at £98,221 from the United States and 2,148 at £2,454 from Soviet Russia. However, during the nine months just gone the chief supplies were: United States 122,688 cwt. at £437,627, Soviet Russia 91,600 at £157,355, Canada 53,688 at £299,577, a great difference in prices. During the corresponding period of 1932 the supplies received were: Canada 115,318 cwt. at £447,603, United States 71,719 at £299,882, Soviet Russia 21,966 at £53,011.

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### September Export of Gold

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

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### Gain in Automobile Sales

For the third successive month sales of automotive vehicles at retail show a gain over the corresponding month in 1932. Sales of passenger cars were 22.7 per cent greater in September than September, 1932. Sales of trucks and buses were 3.5 per cent higher. Not only was there improvement in the number sold, but average values were higher. The total number of new vehicles sold was 3,441 in September and 2,914 in September, 1932; and the retail value was \$3,461,491 in September and \$2,641,441 in September, 1932.

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### September Imports of Petroleum

The importation of petroleum in September was 115,831,599 gallons valued at \$2,553,244 compared with 87,086,079 at \$2,673,406 in September last year. The supplying countries were: United States 76,302,377 gallons at \$1,678,732, Peru 13,691,614 at \$372,804, Venezuela 11,531,043 at \$116,327, Colombia 7,957,652 at \$211,151, Trinidad and Tobago 2,986,728 at \$106,956, Dutch West Indies 2,554,076 at \$48,669, Mexico 808,109 at \$18,605.

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### Many Cream Separators Imported

The feature of the September imports of farm implements and machinery was again cream separators from Sweden. There were 550 valued at \$7,856 from that country and 449 at \$28,512 from the United States, making 999 in all. Curiously enough there were 999 imported in August. In September last year there were 466.

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### Heavy Export of Wood Pulp

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

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### Pulpwood Export Higher in September

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

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### Paper Export Higher in September

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

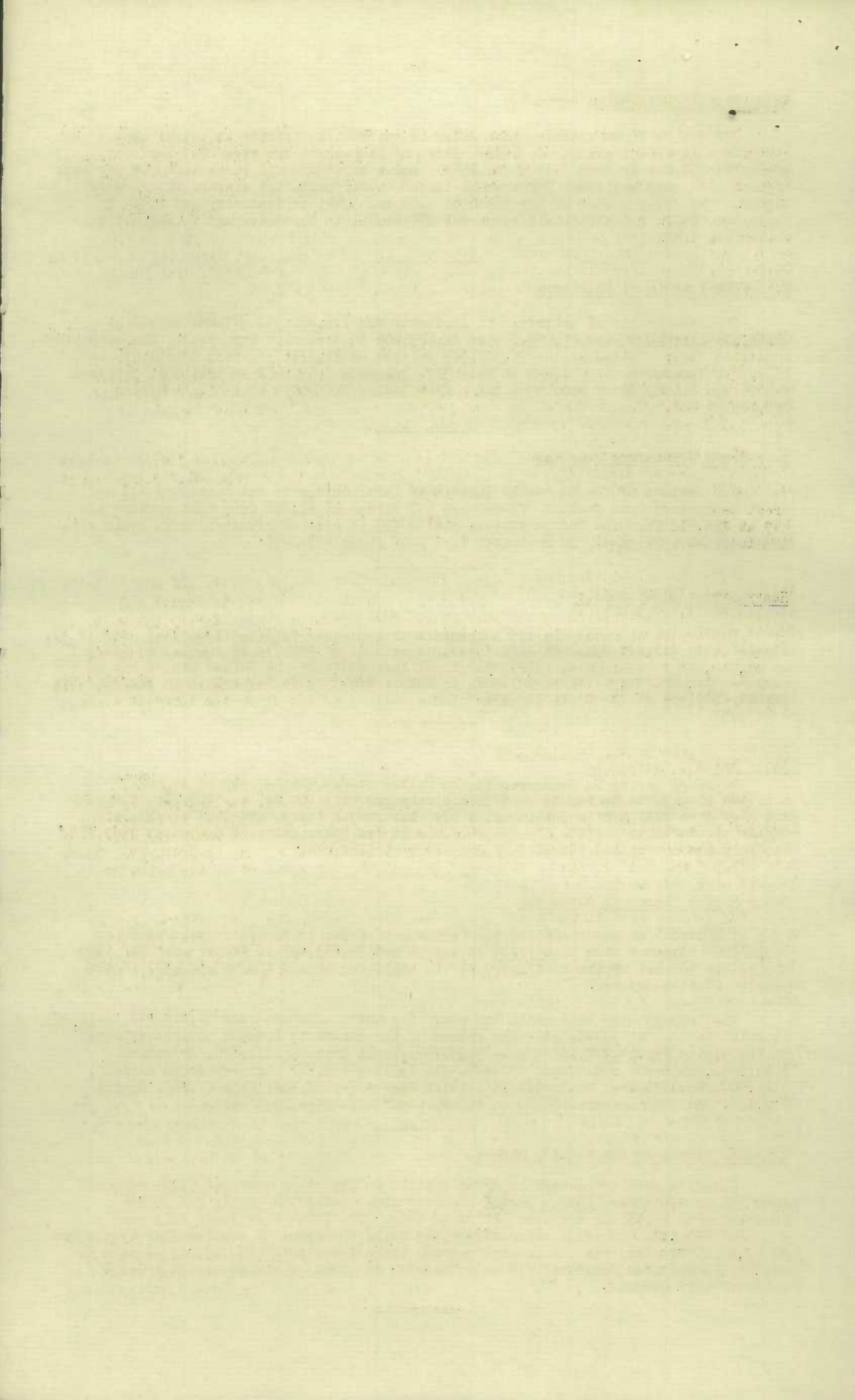
The largest item last month was newsprint which accounted for \$6,612,258, most of it going to the United States. The values of the export to leading purchasers were: United States \$5,814,387, Australia \$199,797, Great Britain \$171,680, Argentina \$163,375, China \$86,650, Japan \$70,885, New Zealand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

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### Canadian Cattle in the British Market

Canadian cattle received in Great Britain in September numbered 5,264 compared with 451 in September, 1932. During the past nine months the supply was 35,996 compared with 16,081 in the same period of 1932. The Irish Free State this year supplied 349,112, the value being £3,365,565 while the value of the Canadian cattle was £629,517. Two years ago the supply from the Irish Free State was 469,885 animals at £7,721,515 and from Canada 17,935 at £385,313. No other countries are at present entering this market.

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### Automobile Production in September

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

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

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### Wheat and Wheatflour Export to the United Kingdom

Wheat exported to the United Kingdom in September totalled 11,740,869 bushels valued at \$8,771,809 compared with 19,562,435 at \$10,703,389 in September last year. During the first two months of the crop year the total was 15,925,702 bushels at \$12,000,386 compared with 31,340,621 at \$17,392,072.

Wheatflour exported to the United Kingdom in September aggregated 262,188 barrels at \$997,533 compared with 173,385 at \$592,453 and for the two months 481,783 barrels at \$1,858,234 compared with 325,695 at \$1,093,945.

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### Export of Cheese Picks Up

There was a sharp increase in the export of cheese in September, the amount being 141,205 cwt. valued at \$1,497,006 compared with 65,560 at \$694,627 in August and 138,710 at \$1,468,469 in September last year. The export of cheese during the past twelve months is much less than in the previous twelve months, the value being \$7,416,381 compared with \$10,278,320. The chief market for this product is the United Kingdom.

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

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### Rubber Exports Increasing

Rubber exports during the past two months have been heavy, particularly in September when they aggregated in value \$898,046 compared with \$869,986 in August and \$590,309 in September, 1932. The amount sent to Great Britain last month was \$337,643, the chief item being 259,322 pairs of rubber boots and shoes valued at \$248,219. There were 269,563 pairs of rubber heels at \$13,426 and 153,933 pairs of rubber soles at \$20,090 also sent to the United Kingdom.

The largest item in the total export was 50,838 pneumatic tire casings of the value of \$337,705 which was almost double the export of a year ago. These went to fifty-five countries, the leading purchasers being British South Africa with \$51,296, New Zealand \$38,515, Holland \$29,497, Brazil \$29,431, Spain \$28,543, Dutch East Indies \$25,262, British India \$19,729, France \$17,762, Colombia \$12,003, United Kingdom \$9,886, Straits Settlements \$7,826, Switzerland \$7,285, Venezuela \$5,398.

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### Considerable Advance in Recent Nickel Production

Nickel production in Canada during June and July advanced considerably over the totals for the corresponding months of 1932. The June production amounted to 8,050,726 pounds and the July 9,237,576 pounds, the highest monthly outputs on record since May, 1931. During the seven months ending July the Canadian output of nickel totalled 31,954,937 pounds or 32.7 per cent above the corresponding period of last year.

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### Copper Production Shows Large Increase

Canadian producers reported an output of 25,265,798 pounds of copper in June and 29,468,497 pounds in July. In the corresponding months of 1932, the outputs were 20,748,711 pounds and 18,145,271 pounds respectively. During the first seven months of 1933 Canada produced 157,391,307 pounds of copper as compared with 148,471,399 pounds a year ago.





### Considerable Decrease in Commercial Failures in August

There was only one commercial failure in British Columbia in August compared with six a year ago. All over Canada there was a considerable decrease in the number as well as in the liabilities of the assignors. The number was 150 compared with 188 and the estimated liabilities \$2,357,620 as against \$2,825,097. The decrease in August follows the trend. In July the number was 142 compared with 175 in July a year ago and the liabilities \$2,289,454 compared with \$2,338,726.

### Bank Debits or Cheques Cashed in September

Financial transactions in the form of bank debits or cheques cashed against individual accounts at the thirty-two clearing centres of Canada showed an increase of seventeen per cent in September over the same month of last year. The total was \$2,457,000,000 compared with \$2,098,000,000 in September, 1932. Gains were recorded in each of the five economic areas except the Maritime Provinces where the recession was limited to three per cent. The gain in the province of Quebec was 16.2 per cent, mainly reflecting the increase of seventeen per cent in Montreal. Debits in Ontario were \$1,007,000,000 compared with \$917,000,000, a gain of 9.8 per cent. Increases in this comparison were shown in Toronto and Sudbury, the gain in the former being 15.9 per cent. One-half of the centres in the Prairie Provinces showed gains, the increase in Winnipeg being 58.2 per cent while the net result for the three provinces was a gain of 33.8 per cent. Each of the three centres in British Columbia recorded gains, Vancouver showing an increase of 12.5 per cent. The aggregate for the province indicated a gain of 11.6 per cent.

### Record Production of Leather Footwear

The production of leather footwear in August was the largest recorded for any month in the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The output was 2,237,179 pairs, an increase over July of 262,312 pairs or thirteen per cent, and an increase over August, 1932, of 528,820 pairs or thirty-one per cent. The quantity of leather footwear made during the eight months ended with August totalled 13,035,938 pairs or an average per month of 1,629,492 pairs compared with a total of 12,217,428 pairs and a monthly average of 1,527,178 pairs in the corresponding period of 1932.

### Interesting Increase in Building Permits in September

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

### Milling Production in August Higher

The production of wheatflour in August was 1,443,692 barrels compared with 1,272,009 a year ago; 648,373 pounds of oatmeal compared with 658,480; rolled oats 11,258,685 pounds compared with 12,301,642; corn flour and meal 3,503,990 pounds compared with 2,738,376. The export of wheatflour in August was 480,288 barrels compared with 330,382.

### Concentrated Milk Production in September

The combined total production of all items of concentrated milk in September was 3,431,277 pounds, an increase over September, 1932, of 1,143,030 pounds or sixteen per cent. The principal item of production was evaporated milk which increased its output from 3,958,799 to 5,604,112 pounds. Statistics of storage holdings show smaller quantities held at date of October 1 than at the corresponding date in 1932 for all of the principal concentrated milk products.





### Distilled Liquor Industry

The distilled liquor industry expanded from a production of \$3,296,545 in 1922 to \$43,752,420 in 1929, owing partly to the modification of prohibition laws in Canada and also to the fact that a large part of its production was exported directly or indirectly to the United States. Since 1930, however, due to the general depressed business conditions prevailing, the industry experienced considerable recession and dropped to \$11,349,269 in 1932.

### Imports of Empire Wines Increasing

The output of wines in Canada is not sufficient to meet the domestic demand. Large quantities of wine are, therefore, imported annually into Canada. In 1932, the imports of sparkling and non-sparkling wines were valued at \$1,244,957 as compared with a net domestic production valued at \$2,959,066. Exports of wines are small, being valued at \$966 in 1931 and \$2,525 in 1932.

The feature of the requirements was the increase in imports from Australia and British South Africa and the reduction in the quantities from European countries. The same tendency has been observed in Great Britain, although in the United Kingdom the trend towards Australian and South African non-sparkling wines has been much more marked than in Canada. The increase in wines from Australia to Canada was from 25,997 gallons to 53,504 and from British South Africa nil to 18,778 gallons.

### Canada Leads British Dominions with Radio Licenses in Percentage to Population

Canada leads British Dominions with radio licenses in percentage to population with one set to every 13.6 persons. Canada stands fifth amongst world countries in that respect coming behind Denmark, United States, Sweden and Great Britain. The number of receiving sets per thousand population was as follows at the latest figuring: Denmark 119.5, United States 98.37, Sweden 78.99, Great Britain 77.5, Canada 74.32, Austria 63.34, Germany 56.23, Australia 55.00, Hungary 35.79, Norway 30.04, Finland 29.07, Switzerland 26.75, Iceland 25.92, Czechoslovakia 21.89, Latvia 20.38, Estonia 12.1, Belgium 10.8, Irish Free State 8.83, Poland 8.09, Lithuania 4.9, Italy 4.04, Yugoslavia 3.24, New Zealand 3.2, Roumania 2.8, Newfoundland .5, South Africa .3.

### September Production of Creamery Butter

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

### Large Importation of Trucks in September

Imports of automobiles and other vehicles or iron in September showed the usual seasonal decline except in the case of trucks of which there were 59 compared with 6 a year ago. Eight of these came from Great Britain and fifty-one from the United States. The cheaper passenger cars came mainly from the United States but the highest priced car, valued at \$10,988, came from the United Kingdom. The bulk of the total, \$640,482, importation was parts from the United States.

### September Export of Lead

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

### Export of Copper Higher

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





#### Canadian Zinc Output

Zinc output in Canada during June amounted to 15,619,628 pounds and in July to 14,345,809. The total Canadian output during the first seven months of 1933 was 97,656,183 pounds as compared with 104,272,065 in the corresponding period in 1932.

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#### Canadian Production of Asbestos

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

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#### Canadian Production of Lead

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

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#### September Output of Electricity

The output of central electric stations in Canada during September amounted to 1,489,329,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease from the August output of 18,887,000 kilowatt hours and was the first decrease since April. The decrease was caused partly by the shorter month and the fact that there were five Saturdays in September whereas there were only four in August. Thus was created the curious circumstance that, while the month's output was lower than in August the average daily output of 49,644,000 kilowatt hours was an increase of two per cent over the average daily output of 48,652,000 in August. Over half of this increase was in exports to the United States which rose from a daily average of 3,535,000 in August to 4,097,000 in September.

The Maritime Provinces, Ontario, Prairie Provinces and British Columbia all showed larger consumption than in August but Quebec had a decrease from 655,786,000 kilowatt hours to 610,490,000. Eliminating the effect of the difference in the number of days in the months this was a decrease of four per cent. Over sixty-four per cent of this decrease in Quebec was in electricity used in electric boilers. The reduction in electricity for this use was made necessary largely because of low water in the Ottawa River, coal being used while this low water condition continued.

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#### Cost of Living Slightly Lower in September

The general index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services declined from 78.6 in August to 78.2 for September. For forty-six food items the index moved down from 67.8 to 66.2. This marks the first decline in an index which had shown a steady advance since April of the current year. Higher prices for fresh eggs, milk, bread and flour were more than offset by lower quotations for potatoes, creamery and dairy butter, cheese, onions and most meats.

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#### Copper in Russia

Very rich copper ore deposits have been discovered on the north shore of Lake Balkhash in Kayakstan containing sixty per cent of the U.S.R.R. resources. It is stated that the largest copper mining works and smelter in the world are under construction there.

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