

11-D-64
c.1
November 30, 1933.

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

Total Monthly Trade Again Over the Hundred Million Mark

The total trade of Canada in October which aggregated \$101,886,244 was the first time since November 1931 that it exceeded \$100,000,000 in a single month.

Electrical Energy Production in New High Record for October

Central electric stations in Canada made a new high record for October by producing 1,617,786,000 kilowatt hours and, on a daily basis, the output of 52,187,000 kilowatt hours was second only to 53,390,000 kilowatt hours produced in November 1929. After adjustment for the usual seasonal variations, however, the October daily output was slightly higher than in November 1929 although not as high as in June, July and August 1933, but higher than September.

Canal Traffic in October Heavier

Freight using the Sault Ste. Marie locks during October amounted to 7,154,293 tons, or almost twice the 1932 traffic. Heavy shipments of iron ore were the chief factor in the improvement. Traffic on the Welland at 1,352,644 tons was 100,815 heavier than the October 1932 total. Traffic on the St. Lawrence Canals amounted to 1,040,854 tons as against 1,013,729.

September Leather Footwear Output Again Goes Over the Two Million Pair Mark

The output of leather footwear in September totalled 2,035,525 pairs, an increase over September last year of 312,323 pairs or 18 per cent. Both August and September broke production records by going over the two million pair mark. The cumulative production for the nine months of 1933 totalled 15,071,463 pairs or an average of 1,674,607 per month compared with 13,940,630 pairs or 1,548,959 per month in the same period of 1932.

Considerable Decrease in Bankruptcy

A considerable decrease in the number of assignments under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts was recorded in September, as compared with September 1932, while the liabilities of the assignors also showed a decrease. Commercial failures numbered 155, as compared with 193. The estimated liabilities of the assignors amounted to \$2,344,568 as compared with \$2,979,544. The number of failures in the first 9 months of 1933 was 1,585 compared with 1,792 in 1932.

Employment Continues On The Up Grade

Reports received from nearly 8,400 of the leading industrial establishments showed further improvement in the employment situation, the increase being of especial importance owing to the fact that it is contrary to the usual seasonal downward movement indicated at the beginning of November since 1920. The payrolls of these firms totalled 845,291, or nearly 8,600 more than on October 1; the index (1926 average=100) rose from 90.4 on that date to 91.3 at the first of the present month.

The expansion at the beginning of November continues the upward movement evident since April 1; in these seven months nearly 142,600 workers have been added to the staffs of the co-operating employers while, if statistics were available for all employers and all industries, this number would be very greatly increased. During this period of recovery, the index has risen from 76.0 at the beginning of April to 91.3 on November 1 or by 20.1 p.c., a gain that is in favourable contrast with the decline of nearly three points recorded in the corresponding seven months of last year, and also compares satisfactorily with the increases of 3.3, 5.1 and 14.2 points indicated between April 1 and November 1 in 1931, 1930 and 1929, respectively. In fact, the 1933 summer advance was only once exceeded in the years since 1920, by that recorded in the same months of 1928.

Large Gain in Bank Debits in October

Bank debits, or the total amount of cheques cashed against demand, and notice deposits at the clearing centres of Canada were \$2,823,400,000 in October compared with \$2,367,200,000 in the same month of last year. The gain was no less than 19.3 p.c.

Juvenile Delinquents in 1932 Fewer

There was a further falling off in the number of juvenile delinquents brought before the courts in 1932. This is a continuation of the marked decrease shown in 1931. The number of delinquents brought before the courts was 5,096, a decrease of 8 per cent from 1931. Major delinquencies decreased slightly less than three per cent while minor cases showed a fourteen per cent decrease.

Canada's International Trade in October Again Advances

Domestic exports in October were of the value of \$60,214,000 and imports \$41,126,000. The exports were an increase of \$3,568,000 or 6.7 per cent over October last year; the imports were an increase of \$4,031,000 or ten per cent. Also the October export was the largest monthly since December 1930 when the total was \$66,820,000. The October imports were the largest since May 1932 when they were \$44,361,000.

The improvement in Canada's total trade which began in May has continued during the succeeding months. The total trade of the Dominion for the period April to October reached the total of \$570,295,000 compared with \$553,743,000, a gain of three per cent.

The domestic exports for the seven month period totalled \$325,623,000 compared with \$290,701,000, an increase of twelve per cent. The imports amounted to \$241,312,000 compared with \$258,736,000, a decrease of over six per cent. The re-export of foreign merchandise aggregated \$3,360,000 as against \$4,306,000, a decline of twenty-two per cent.

Canada's Trade Balance

Canada's trade balance for the first seven months of the current fiscal year was favourable to the extent of \$87,671,000 compared with \$36,271,000 in the same period last year, an improvement of \$51,400,000.

Exports to British Empire Countries Since Trade Agreements Went into Effect

During the eleven complete months since the British Empire trade agreements went into effect last November, Canada's exports to Empire countries totalled in value \$217,487,000 compared with \$194,629,000 in the same period last year, an increase of \$22,860,000 or 11.7 per cent. The exports to Great Britain totalled \$178,506,000 compared with \$158,210,000 an increase of \$20,296,000 or 12.8 per cent.

Increase in Trade with France Under New Trade Treaty

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

Increase in Trade with British South Africa Under New Trade Agreement

Exports to British South Africa in the four months since the special trade agreement went into effect on June 30 totalled \$2,883,000 compared with \$1,519,000 in the same period last year, an increase of 86 per cent. The imports from that country which increased 40 per cent in the first three months dropped heavily in October and the four months imports were slightly below last year.

Canada's Chief Markets in October

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

Sharp Increase in Imports from United Kingdom

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

October Increase in Exports was of very General Character

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

Canada's Exports to Empire Countries in October

Canada's domestic exports to British Empire countries in October totalled in value \$29,383,000, compared with \$30,903,000 in October 1932, a decrease of \$1,520,000. This was accounted for entirely by the smaller requirements of wheat by the United Kingdom the total falling from \$15,247,000 to \$10,112,000. The total exports to the United Kingdom dropped from \$26,886,000 to \$24,300,000, a decrease of \$2,586,000, but to other Empire countries there was an increase from \$4,017,000 to \$5,082,000, a gain of \$1,065,000.

The following were 14 Empire countries to which increased exports went in October compared with October 1932: Irish Free State \$288,000 (\$189,500), British East Africa \$61,800 (\$61,500); British South Africa \$786,000 (\$440,000), Nigeria \$12,000 (\$1,300), British India \$365,000 (\$242,000), Straits Settlements \$68,000 (\$58,000), British Honduras \$34,000 (\$21,000), Jamaica \$287,000 (\$197,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$184,000 (\$155,000), Malta \$7,700 (\$4,200), Australia \$1,303,000 (\$639,000), Fiji \$21,000 (\$9,000), Smaller Oceania \$630 (nil), Palestine \$6,500 (\$5,000). The exports to Southern Rhodesia totalled \$41,000; last year however, they were included with British South Africa.

The exports to 14 other British countries decreased: United Kingdom \$24,300,000 (\$26,886,000), Aden \$610 (\$1,900), Gambia \$300 (\$4,000), Gold Coast \$18,000 (\$24,000), Sierra Leone \$7,000 (\$8,000), Bermuda \$107,000 (\$239,000), Ceylon \$9,876 (\$11,000), British Guiana \$69,000 (\$71,000), Barbados \$84,000 (\$125,000), Smaller British West Indies \$92,000 (\$128,000), Gibraltar \$2,000 (\$2,600), Hong Kong \$109,000 (\$110,000), Newfoundland \$600,000 (\$690,000), New Zealand \$519,000 (\$579,000).

Canada's Exports to Foreign Countries in October Made Large Gain

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

There were 45 of these countries to which increased exports went: Albania \$8 (nil), Austria \$1,600 (\$62), Belgium Congo \$7,900 (\$3,000), Bolivia \$64,000 (\$400), Brazil \$98,000 (\$71,000), Colombia \$29,000 (\$25,000), Ecuador \$7,000 (\$900), Finland \$26,000 (\$23,000), French East Indies \$100 (nil), French Oceania \$5,600 (nil), French West Indies \$12,000 (\$6,000), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$1,643,000 (\$1,218,000), Guatemala \$9,500 (\$4,500), Hayti \$10,000 (\$4,400), Japan \$1,062,000 (\$776,000), Korea \$24,000 (\$180), Liberia \$1,400 (\$180), Lithuania \$240 (nil), Mexico \$143,000 (\$91,000), Morocco \$9,200 (\$8,600), Netherlands \$3,544,000 (\$2,191,000), Dutch East Indies \$45,000 (\$6,000), Dutch Guiana \$4,300 (\$2,600), Nicaragua \$900 (\$800), Norway \$511,000 (\$338,000), Panama \$12,000 (\$5,000), Persia \$1,000 (\$500), Peru \$118,000 (\$57,000), Poland \$2,800 (\$700), Portugal \$3,800 (nil), Portuguese Africa \$75,000 (\$35,000), Salvador \$600 (\$500), San Domingo \$19,000 (\$11,000), Siam \$39 (nil), Canary Islands \$3,500 (\$2,700), Sweden \$165,000 (\$121,000), Syria \$6,400 (\$2,400), United States \$18,241,000 (\$13,383,000), Alaska \$12,000 (\$11,000), American Virgin Islands \$1,300 (nil), Philippines \$67,000 (\$49,000), Puerto Rico \$39,000 (\$19,000), Venezuela \$36,000 (\$32,000), Yugoslavia \$40 (nil), Iraq \$800 (\$250).

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

Increased Imports from Empire Countries in October

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

There were 15 of these countries from which increased imports came. They were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: United Kingdom \$10,518,000 (\$8,278,000), Aden \$1,200 (nil), British East Africa \$101,000 (\$24,000), Gold Coast \$157,000 (nil), Nigeria \$19,000 (\$9), British India \$582,000 (\$458,000), Straits Settlements \$102,000 (\$13,000), British Honduras \$40,000 (\$1,000), British Sudan \$800 (\$200), Trinidad and Tobago \$64,000 (\$26,000), Smaller British West Indies \$130,000 (\$48,000), Hong Kong \$54,000 (\$39,000), Newfoundland \$86,000 (\$82,000), New Zealand \$335,000 (\$62,000), Palestine \$5,739 (\$137).

There were 9 countries from which decreased imports came: Irish Free State \$3,000 (\$5,000), British South Africa \$109,000 (\$600,000), Bermuda \$2,000 (\$12,000), Ceylon \$108,000 (\$122,000), British Guiana \$94,000 (\$249,000), Barbados \$230,000 (\$254,000), Jamaica \$107,000 (\$125,000), Australia \$1,064,000 (\$1,186,000), Fiji \$188,000 (\$241,000). The imports from Southern Rhodesia amounted to \$200; a year ago the imports were included with those from South Africa.

Increased Imports from Foreign Countries in October

Imports from foreign countries in October totalled in value \$26,389,267, compared with \$25,269,298 in October 1932, a gain of \$1,699,969 or 6 per cent.

There were thirty-six countries from which increased imports came. They were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: Argentine \$300,000 (\$79,000), Austria \$23,000 (\$17,000), Belgium \$402,000 (\$250,000), Belgian Congo \$1,200 (nil), Brazil \$49,000 (\$42,000), China \$269,000 (\$143,000), Costa Rica \$3,000 (\$2,500), Cuba \$62,000 (\$12,000), Czechoslovakia \$148,000 (\$145,000), Denmark \$4,200 (\$3,800), Ecuador \$1,400 (nil), Egypt \$14,000 (\$7,600), France \$705,000 (\$625,000), French Africa \$4,000 (\$2,500), Madagascar \$474 (nil), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$9,000 (\$6,000), Germany \$1,145,000 (\$881,000), Hungary \$9,000 (\$70), Iceland \$124 (nil), Korea \$36 (nil), Lithuania \$2,500 (nil), Mexico \$27,000 (\$9,000), Netherlands \$446,000 (\$377,000), Dutch East Indies \$162,000 (\$11,000), Dutch West Indies \$217,000 (\$205,000), Persia \$20,000 (\$6,000), Peru \$440,000 (nil), Roumania \$1,200 (\$120), Spain \$124,000 (\$87,000), Sweden \$101,000 (\$73,000), Switzerland \$450,000 (\$231,000), Syria \$340 (nil), Alaska \$6,000 (\$900), Philippines \$51,000 (\$4,000), Uruguay \$2,600 (nil), Venezuela \$102,000 (\$97,000).

There were twenty-two countries from which decreased imports came: Abyssinia \$1,700 (\$1,900), Chile nil (\$1,500), Colombia \$641,000 (\$666,000), Finland \$1,700 (\$5,700), French West Indies nil (\$200), Greece \$540 (\$5,500), Honduras nil (\$500), Italy \$162,000 (\$195,000), Japan \$316,000 (\$329,000), Latvia \$150 (\$330), Morocco \$224 (\$2,000), Norway \$36,000 (\$46,000), Panama nil (\$150), Poland \$970 (\$3,000), Portugal \$10,000 (\$19,000), Azores and Madeira \$9,000 (\$14,000), Russia nil (\$5,000), Canary Islands nil (\$1,600), Turkey \$19,000 (\$47,000), United States \$20,462,000 (\$20,604,000), Hawaii \$1,500 (\$3,000), Yugoslavia \$8 (\$50), Iraq \$3,000 (\$3,300).

Seven Months' Exports to Empire Countries

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

There were twenty-one Empire countries to which increased exports went in the seven month period compared with the same period last year, they were: United Kingdom \$124,118,000 (\$100,740,000), Irish Free State \$2,399,000 (\$1,562,000), Aden \$22,000 (\$12,000), British East Africa \$286,000 (\$241,000), British South Africa \$3,701,000 (\$2,504,000), Gold Coast \$145,000 (\$93,000), Nigeria \$46,000 (\$29,000), British India \$1,727,000 (\$1,675,000), Straits Settlements \$309,000 (\$240,000), British Guiana \$421,000 (\$412,000), British Sudan \$3,000 (nil), Jamaica \$1,483,000 (\$1,389,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,142,000 (\$1,035,000), Smaller British West Indies \$782,000 (\$731,000), Hong Kong \$720,000 (\$639,000), Malta \$100,000 (\$54,000), Newfoundland \$3,675,000 (\$3,548,000), Australia \$6,478,000 (\$4,219,000), Fiji \$88,000 (\$51,000), Smaller Oceania \$6,000 (\$3,000), Palestine \$28,000 (\$21,000). The exports to Southern Rhodesia totalled \$221,246 but last year's figures were included with those of British South Africa.

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

Seven Months Exports to Foreign Countries

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

There were forty-six foreign countries to which increased exports went in the period, the figures within brackets being those of a year ago: Abyssinia \$11,000 (\$7), Austria \$7,400 (\$4,000), Belgian Congo \$23,000 (\$7,500), Bolivia \$168,000 (\$15,000), Brazil \$880,000 (\$702,000), Chile \$113,000 (\$57,000), Colombia \$246,000 (\$204,000), Costa Rica \$33,000 (\$28,000), Cuba \$488,000 (\$49,000), Ecuador \$31,000 (\$10,000), Finland \$228,000 (\$183,000), French East Indies \$4,000 (\$600), Germany \$6,377,000 (\$4,656,000), Greece \$135,000 (\$6,000), Guatemala \$59,000 (\$43,000), Hayti \$64,000 (\$35,000), Honduras \$75,000 (\$62,000), Iceland \$9,000 (\$3,000), Italian Africa \$8,000 (\$3,000), Japan \$6,751,000 (\$4,875,000), Korea \$76,000 (\$500), Latvia \$400 (\$300), Liberia \$4,600 (\$3,800), Lithuania \$400 (nil), Mexico \$944,000 (\$667,000), Netherlands \$12,936,000 (\$11,695,000), Dutch East Indies \$197,000 (\$188,000), Dutch West Indies \$41,000 (\$34,000), Norway \$2,614,000 (\$1,927,000), Panama \$125,000 (\$62,000), Persia \$9,000 (\$1,000), Peru \$450,000 (\$438,000), Poland \$31,000 (\$19,000), Portuguese Africa \$537,000 (\$522,000), Salvador \$6,900 (\$6,700), Siam \$2,000 (\$90), Canary Islands \$21,000 (\$5,000), Syria \$18,000 (\$13,000), United States \$108,890,000 (\$91,166,000), American Virgin Islands \$4,500 (\$900), Hawaii \$341,000 (\$191,000), Philippines \$339,000 (\$197,000), Puerto Rico \$223,000 (\$181,000), Uruguay \$54,000 (\$51,000), Venezuela \$229,000 (\$200,000), Iraq \$3,300 (\$1,700).

There were thirty-six countries to which decreased exports went: Afghanistan nil (\$160), Albania \$8 (\$2,300), Argentina \$1,565,000 (\$1,658,000), Belgium \$7,798,000 (\$10,035,000), Bulgaria nil (\$1,000), China \$2,896,000 (\$3,222,000), Czechoslovakia \$55,000 (\$102,000), Denmark \$1,407,000 (\$1,796,000), Egypt \$55,000 (\$79,000), Estonia \$130 (\$800), France \$7,649,000 (\$7,880,000), French Africa \$14,000 (\$21,000), French Guiana \$25,300 (\$25,500), French Oceania \$72,000 (\$460,000), French West Indies \$49,000 (\$98,000), Madagascar \$12 (\$982), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$4,042,000 (\$4,160,000), Hungary \$700 (\$2,000), Italy \$2,129,000 (\$2,555,000), Morocco \$37,000 (\$150,000), Dutch Guiana \$23,220 (\$23,240), Nicaragua \$6,600 (\$9,600), Paraguay \$160 (\$1,800), Portugal \$42,000 (\$130,000), Azores and Madeira \$14,000 (\$24,000), Portuguese Asia \$500 (\$700), Roumania \$5,000 (\$51,000), Russia nil (\$1,307,000), San Domingo \$100,000 (\$108,000), Spain \$885,000 (\$1,668,000), Spanish Africa \$3,970 (\$4,190), Sweden \$994,000 (\$2,277,000), Switzerland \$147,000 (\$166,000), Turkey \$900 (\$31,000), Alaska \$86,000 (\$130,000), Yugoslavia \$140 (\$1,220).

Seven Months' Imports from Empire Countries

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

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

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

Seven Months' Imports from Foreign Countries

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

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

There were 34 foreign countries from which decreased imports came: Austria \$106,000 (\$128,000), Belgium \$1,978,000 (\$2,498,000), Brazil \$315,000 (\$370,000), Bulgaria nil (\$90), Chile \$5,000 (\$19,000), Colombia \$2,012,000 (\$2,878,000), Costa Rica \$19,000 (\$26,000), Czechoslovakia \$784,000 (\$1,220,000), Finland \$30,000 (\$38,000), France \$4,317,000 (\$5,654,000), Germany \$5,920,000 (\$6,063,000), Guatemala \$5,800 (\$8,200), Italy \$1,588,000 (\$1,752,000), Japan \$1,568,000 (\$2,242,000), Mexico \$273,000 (\$771,000), Netherlands \$2,173,000 (\$2,642,000), Dutch West Indies \$771,000 (\$1,160,000), Panama \$2,200 (\$2,800), Poland \$17,000 (\$56,000), Portugal \$68,000 (\$111,000), Azores and Madeira \$49,000 (\$98,000), Russia \$95,000 (\$118,000), San Domingo \$87,000 (\$101,000), Spain \$509,000 (\$714,000), Canary Islands \$2,300 (\$7,000), Syria \$1,300 (\$2,800), Turkey \$38,000 (\$68,000), United States \$128,240,000 (\$149,930,000), Alaska \$21,000 (\$30,000), Hawaii \$16,000 (\$21,000), Puerto Rico \$460 (\$1,120), Venezuela \$385,000 (\$779,000), Yugoslavia \$2,800 (\$3,000), Iraq \$25,000 (\$29,000).

Large Increase in Exports to United States

The export of Canadian farm products to United States in October was valued at \$1,397,494 compared with \$476,787 in October last year, an increase of 192 per cent. The largest increase was in the export of wool which rose from \$156 to \$275,269. Turnips increased from \$42,031 to \$101,571. There was a very large export of rye, 779,831 bushels at \$379,164 as against none a year ago. Wheat rose from nil to \$72,621 and bran, shorts and middlings from \$1,748 to \$103,926. The sale of horses rose from 212 at \$10,136 to 808 at \$29,428.

During the four months ending October, the value of the export was \$4,669,746 compared with \$1,282,036 in the corresponding period last year, \$19,862,983 in the corresponding four months before the Smoot-Hawley tariff went into effect and \$53,768,874 in the same four months of 1920.

Export of Meats in October Again over the Million Dollar Mark

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

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

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

October Export of Wheat

Canada's wheat exports in October totalled 23,305,510 bushels valued at \$15,841,182 compared with 40,192,415 at \$21,471,209 in October 1932 and 18,925,303 at \$10,770,981 in October 1931. The average export price last month was 68 cents per bushel compared with 53.4 cents a year ago and 56.9 cents two years ago. During the seven months of the present fiscal year the export of wheat was 110,922,097 bushels at \$76,120,222 as against 143,890,437 at \$82,388,799 in 1932 and 112,216,552 at \$66,623,936 in 1931. The average price during the past seven months was 68.6 cents compared with 57.3 a year ago and 59.4 two years ago.

Wheat to the United Kingdom totalled 15,303,224 bushels at the value of \$10,112,002 compared with 29,241,952 at \$15,246,569. The total export was 23,305,510 bushels at \$15,841,182 compared with 40,192,415 at \$21,471,209.

October Export of Wheat flour

The October export of wheat flour was 514,368 barrels valued at \$1,886,070 compared with 528,794 at \$1,690,483 in October 1932 and 558,459 at \$1,887,685 in October 1931. The average price per barrel last month was \$3.67 compared with \$3.20 a year ago and \$3.38 two years ago. The export during the seven months of the present fiscal year totalled 3,383,951 barrels valued at \$12,033,134 compared with 2,978,786 barrels at \$10,024,015 in the same period of 1932 and 3,401,845 barrels at \$11,872,428 in 1931. The average price per barrel in the past seven months was \$3.56 compared with \$3.37 a year ago and \$3.49 two years ago.

Wheat flour sent to the United Kingdom totalled 210,347 barrels valued at \$734,030 compared with 246,779 at \$790,658 in October, 1932. During the first three months of the present crop year, however, the consignments to Great Britain totalled 692,130 barrels at \$2,592,264 compared with 572,474 at \$1,884,603 a year ago. The total three months' export was 1,547,212 barrels at \$5,971,108 as against 1,244,289 at \$4,075,139 last year.

Grain Exports via Shipping Routes in October

According to Canadian Customs returns 23,305,510 bushels of wheat were exported from Canada in October of which 99,411 bushels were destined to the United States for consumption, 7,648,358 bushels were exported via United States ports to overseas countries, 11,662,493 bushels were shipped from Canadian Atlantic Seaboard ports and 3,895,248 bushels from Canadian Pacific ports, a total of 15,557,741 bushels. Of the 7,648,358 bushels moved via United States Atlantic Seaboard ports some 863,033 bushels were re-routed back into Canadian channels increasing the Canadian movement to 16,420,774 bushels during the month and decreasing the U. S. movement to 6,785,325 bushels.

Estimate of Yields of Principal Grain Crops in Canada

The total yields of the principal grain crops of Canada are estimated provisionally in bushels as follows, with the figures for 1932 within brackets: Wheat 271,821,000 (428,514,000); oats 311,312,000 (391,561,000); barley 63,737,000 (80,773,000); rye 4,725,000 (8,938,000); peas 1,405,000 (1,518,500); beans 892,400 (1,140,900); buckwheat 8,664,000 (8,424,000); mixed grains 33,204,000 (39,036,000); flaxseed 678,500 (2,446,000); corn for husking 4,658,000 (5,057,000). The average yields per acre in bushels are as follows, with the averages for 1932 within brackets: Wheat 10.5 (15.8); oats 23.0 (29.8); barley 17.4 (21.5); rye 8.1 (11.6); peas 16.6 (17.9); beans 15.1 (17.1); buckwheat 21.8 (22.9); mixed grains 28.4 (33.0); flaxseed 2.8 (5.4); corn for husking 34.1 (38.9).

Gold Bullion Export in October

Gold bullion exported in October totalled in value \$4,953,503 of which \$4,950,503 went to United Kingdom and \$3,000 went to United States. There was also \$192,131 of raw gold which was sent to United States.

Central Monetary Gold Reserves

Between August 1931 and June 1932 the gold reserve of the United States declined considerably, reaching on the later date a relatively low point of \$3,466,000,000. A gain was recorded in the latter part of 1932 and reserves in September last were \$4,011,000,000. Between 1929 and the midsummer of 1932, the Bank of France was a heavy purchaser of gold, the reserves in June 1932 being \$3,217,000,000. This compares with a total of \$3,216,000,000 in September of the present year. The gold reserve of the United Kingdom was \$933,000,000 in September compared with \$683,000,000 in the same month of last year, a gain of 36 p.c.

Switzerland has lost gold during the present year, holdings being \$356,000,000 in September compared with \$509,000,000 in the same month of 1932. Holdings of gold have also declined in Germany and Japan during the last two years. Central reserves of Germany were \$105,000,000 in September compared with \$354,000,000 in June 1931. The reserve of Japan declined from \$424,000,000 in June 1931 to \$212,000,000 in September last.

Silver Exports in October

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

Nickel Exports in October

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

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

Large Aluminum, Asbestos, Zinc and Copper Exports in October

The export of aluminum in October was 24,540 cwt. valued at \$440,066 compared with 5,480 at \$86,160 in October last year. Last month's export went mainly to United Kingdom.

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

Zinc spelter exports amounted to 171,555 cwt. at \$573,585 compared with 146,467 cwt. at \$319,352.

The exports of copper totalled in value \$2,189,153 compared with \$1,057,071. The amount which went to the United Kingdom was valued at \$924,954 and to the United States \$661,506.

Record Production of Galvanized Sheets

Production of galvanized sheets in Canada during the months of July, August and September amounted to 13,096 net tons which was the largest tonnage reported for any quarter in the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the preceding three months the output totalled 8,851 tons and during the third quarter of a year ago it was reported at 8,208 tons.

Large Increase in Lumber Exports

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

Rubber Exports in October Show Increase

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

Increased Export of Cheese

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

Sharp Increase in Export of Butter

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

Large Increase in October Export of Eggs

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

Selling Canadian Autos in Great Britain

There were 1,491 Canadian automobiles sent to the United Kingdom during the first nine months of the present calendar year compared with 764 in the same period last year.

Automobile Production in October Again Shows Increase

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

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

Canadian Patent Leather in Great Britain

Since 1931 Canadian patent leather has assumed first place in the British market, and is an important commodity. During the nine months ending September British imports were valued at £594,627 of which £287,856 was the Canadian contribution, United States £163,936, Germany £99,007 and the Netherlands £24,872. During the same period of 1931 the imports from these leading countries were: United States £405,150, Canada £129,737, Germany £92,403, Netherlands £86,251.

British Pamphlet Advertising in Canada Increasing and United States Decreasing

The United States does at least three times more advertising by pamphlets in Canada than does the United Kingdom. During the past twelve months the quantity from the United States was 1,538,562 pounds valued at \$678,159 compared with 452,146 pounds at \$199,569 from the United Kingdom.

But while the advertising pamphlets from the United States have decreased from the previous twelve months those from the United Kingdom have increased. The quantity from the United States was 2,649,152 pounds at \$1,013,510 and from Great Britain 374,315 at \$152,556.

Heavy Output of Nova Scotian Coal in October

Coal production in Canada during October amounted to 1,548,837 tons, an advance of 36.6 per cent over the preceding month's total of 1,133,971 tons and 22 per cent over the October 1932 output. The five-year average for October was 1,498,913 tons. The Nova Scotian production of 644,682 tons was the highest monthly output on record since August 1929.

Iron and Steel Production in October

Production of pig iron in Canada totalled 27,002 gross tons in October as compared with 6,731 tons in October 1932. For the first ten months of this year the cumulative production of pig iron amounted to 160,872 tons as against 102,950 of a year ago.

October production of ferro-alloys in October rose sharply to 9,563 tons, from the September total of 2,033 tons.

Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings advanced 25 per cent during October to a total of 48,496 tons. Output in the previous month was reported at 38,630 tons and in October of a year ago at 17,102 tons.

Lower Butter Production in October

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

oOo

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY

BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010690812