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December 31, 1933.

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

Canadian Trade Again over the Hundred Million Dollar Mark

The aggregate trade of the Dominion in November was \$104,637,964. This was the second time since November 1931 that it exceeded the \$100,000,000 mark, the other occasion being October this year.

New High Record Output of Electricity

Central electric stations in Canada created a new high record for the industry by producing 1,702,558,000 kilowatt hours during November, or a daily average output of 56,751,000 kilowatt hours. The previous record was a daily average of 53,390,000 in November 1929. The export to the United States averaged 3,549,000 kilowatt hours in November 1933 and 4,134,000 kilowatt hours in 1929. Compared with November 1932 data, the total output for November 1933 was larger by 17 per cent and exports were increased by 204 per cent, output less exports were 12 per cent larger, and output, less exports and electricity used in electric boilers, was 6 per cent larger.

Fewer Commercial Failures in Ten Months of 1933

A considerable decrease in the number of assignments under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts was recorded in October as compared with October 1932, while the liabilities of the assignors also showed a decrease. Commercial failures numbered 144, as compared with 194. The estimated liabilities of the assignors amounted to \$2,321,926 as compared with \$3,439,220. The cumulative total of commercial failures for the first ten months of 1933 was 1,729 as compared with 1,995, 1,807 and 1,941 for the same periods of 1932, 1931 and 1930 respectively. The defaulted liabilities were \$28,569,253, as compared with \$34,506,706, \$45,260,019 and \$40,565,515.

Canal Traffic Heavier than Last Year

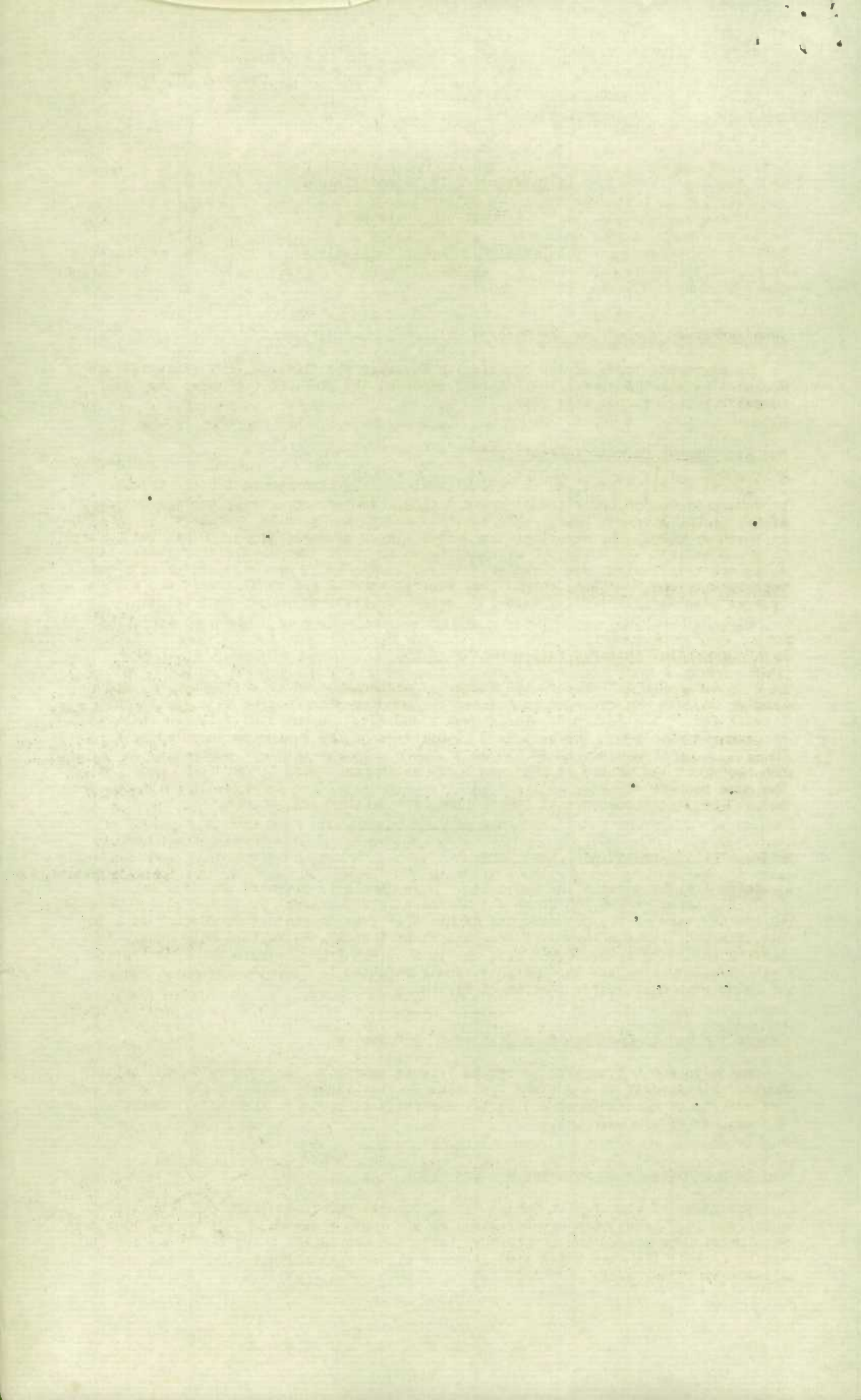
Total freight through the Sault Ste. Marie canals in November amounted to 3,021,831 tons, or 144,363 above the November 1932 tonnage. Up to the end of November, 40,138,857 tons of freight used the canals this year as against 20,266,213 in 1932. Due mainly to light movement of corn and wheat through the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

Canada the Second Manufacturing Country of the Empire

Canada is now not merely the second largest manufacturing country in the British Empire; her exports to the other Dominions consist largely of manufactured goods and her exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods to the United States exceed the exports of raw materials.

Pig Iron Production in November Highest Since July 1931

Production of pig iron in Canada during November amounted to 29,592 long tons which was the highest tonnage reported for any month since July 1931 when 40,303 tons were made. The production in November last year was 14,149. For the first eleven months of 1933 the cumulative production of pig iron totalled 190,404 tons, an advance of 39 per cent.





#### Remarkable Increase in Exports to Empire Countries

There was a remarkable increase in Canadian domestic exports to British Empire countries and particularly the United Kingdom in November as compared with November 1932. The total to British Empire countries was \$33,693,346 compared with \$22,644,307, an increase of \$11,049,039, or 48.7 per cent, while the export to the United Kingdom was \$28,874,828 compared with \$19,232,731, an increase of \$9,642,097 or 50 per cent. At the same time there was also an increase in the exports to foreign countries. The total was \$26,691,244 compared with \$23,300,213, an increase of \$3,391,031 or 14 per cent. The November export to Empire countries was the largest since November 1930 when it exceeded \$35 millions.

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#### More Automobiles being Turned Out

Production of automobiles in November numbered 2,291 cars compared with 2,204 in November 1932. During the first eleven months of this year 62,662 cars were made in Canada, 1,618 were imported and 19,247 were exported. In the same period a year ago the output totalled 58,677 cars while imports were 1,432 and exports 11,890.

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

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

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#### December Employment Figures Show Further Expansion

Employment at the beginning of December showed a further expansion, the eighth consecutive gain reported since April 1. The gain was from 845,793 persons employed on November 1 to 850,486 on December 1. Reflecting this improvement the index (1926 average - 100) rose from 91.3 to 91.8. This was the highest figure in two years. This latest increase was particularly interesting because it reversed the downward movement which hitherto has invariably characterized the situation in the early winter.

During these last eight months of generally advancing activity, the 8,428 reporting firms have added approximately 147,300 persons to their staffs. The proportion of the wage-earning population included therein is large, but if data were available for all industries and all employers, the number of workers shown as having been reinstated would considerably exceed that figure. The general index has risen from 76.0 at the beginning of April to 91.8 at the beginning of December, a gain of 15.8 points or nearly 21 per cent. The improvement at the beginning of December occurred largely in logging and retail trade and highway construction. Logging provided work for an extra 15,700 men, this gain being the largest shown at this date in the Bureau's record, covering twelve years.

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#### Canada's Rate of Increase in Population Greater than that of the United States

A comparison of population data for Canada and the United States reveals the startling fact that Canada has actually grown more rapidly than the United States. Canada has reliable population estimates dating from early in the seventeenth century, while the continuous records for the United States date from the first census there in 1790. It is significant that only five of the fourteen decades for which we have comparable data disclose a higher rate of growth for the United States. These five decades constitute the period 1850-1900, before western population in Canada had reached significant proportions.

Since 1790, the population of the United States has increased 31 times, while that of Canada has increased almost 40 times. If we compared the growth over the past hundred years, despite the inclusion of the 1850-1900 period mentioned above, Canada still shows a slight advantage. During the past forty years Canada's relative increase has been very pronounced, being some 20% greater than that of the United States. Again, from 1911 to 1931, Canada's density of population, excluding the Yukon and Northwest Territories, has increased by some 44% while that of the United States has increased by only 10%.





### Canada's International Trade in November

The improvement in Canada's total trade which began in May continued during the months of June, July, August, September, October and November. The exports for November, amounting to \$60,926,000, were larger than for any month since December 1930, when they totalled \$66,820,000; and imports for November at \$43,712,000 were larger than for any month since May 1932 when they totalled \$44,361,000.

The exports in October totalled \$60,760,000 and in November 1932 were \$46,621,000 so that the increase over last year was \$14,305,000 or 30 per cent. The imports were \$41,070,259 in October and \$37,769,047 in November 1932, an increase over last year of \$5,942,512.

The domestic exports in November aggregated \$60,385,000 compared with \$60,214,000 in October and \$45,945,000 a year ago, an increase over November 1932 of \$14,440,000, or 31 per cent.

The Dominion's total trade for the period April-November amounted to \$674,877,000, compared with \$638,134,000 for the similar period in 1932, representing an increase of \$36,743,000 or 5.8 per cent. For the month of April the decrease amounted to 28.7 per cent; in May to 7.7 per cent; and in June to only 2.7 per cent. In July, however, Canada's total trade, compared with the same month in 1932, shows an increase of 11 per cent; in August an increase of 7 per cent; in September 25 per cent; in October 8 per cent; and in November an increase of 24 per cent.

For the period April-November Canada's total imports amounted to \$284,967,000, compared with \$296,505,000 for the same period in 1932, indicating a decrease of \$11,538,000, or 3 per cent. From April to June the decrease in Canada's imports varied from 17 to 31 per cent. In July, however, compared with July of last year, Canada's imports show an increase of 0.1 per cent; in August an increase of 6 per cent; in September 12 per cent; in October 10 per cent; and in November the increase was 15 per cent.

Canada's total domestic exports for the period April-November amounted to \$386,008,000, compared with \$336,646,000 for the similar period in 1932, representing an increase of \$49,362,000, or 14 per cent. For April the decrease amounted to 25 per cent. In May, however, of this year compared with May of last year, the increase was 12 per cent; in June 12 per cent; in July 21 per cent; in August 8 per cent; in September 37 per cent; in October 6 per cent; and in November the increase amounted to 31 per cent.

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### Canada's Chief Markets in November

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

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### Trade with Empire Countries during the First Twelve Months of Empire Agreements

During the twelve complete months since the British Empire Trade Agreements went into effect last November, that is, from December 1932 to November 1933 inclusive, Canada's domestic exports to Empire countries totalled in value \$251,180,000 compared with \$217,273,000 in the previous twelve months, an increase of \$33,907,000 or over 15½ per cent in the period. Canada's domestic exports to the United Kingdom totalled \$207,380,000 compared with \$177,443,000, an increase of \$29,937,000 or nearly 17 per cent.

Imports from the British Empire countries during the twelve months totalled \$131,222,000 compared with \$129,332,000, an increase of \$1,890,000. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to \$96,657,000 compared with \$94,816,000, an increase of \$1,841,000.

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

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

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

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

### Character of the Increased Exports in November

The increases in exports in November were more general than in any other month this year. In almost every line of production there was an advance, a notable decrease being in alcoholic beverages, chiefly whiskey, which fell from \$1,581,000 a year ago to \$196,000 last month. The amount sent to the United States increased from nil to \$2,755 but the export to St. Pierre decreased from \$1,236,000 to \$162,000.

The following were some of the more important increases, the figures in brackets being those of November 1932: Fruits \$4,739,000 (\$1,565,000), wheat \$15,299,000 (\$13,959,000), rubber \$769,000 (\$547,000), sugar \$160,000 (\$66,000), vegetables \$906,000 (\$268,000), butter \$95,000 (\$25,000), cattle \$293,000 (\$74,000), cheese \$1,495,000 (\$1,185,000), fish \$2,011,000 (\$1,261,000), raw furs \$217,000 (\$101,000), hides \$153,000 (\$50,000), unmanufactured leather \$321,000 (\$228,000), meats \$1,345,000 (\$327,000), cotton \$110,000 (\$99,000), raw wool \$226,000 (\$22,000), planks and boards \$1,886,000 (\$837,000), pulpwood \$482,000 (\$363,000), square timber \$151,000 (\$93,000), woodpulp \$2,227,000 (\$1,814,000), automobiles \$687,000 (\$634,000), farm implements \$131,000 (\$71,000), hardware and cutlery \$124,000 (\$72,000), machinery \$270,000 (\$197,000), aluminium \$2,039,000 (\$1,186,000), copper \$1,895,000 (\$1,532,000), lead \$544,000 (\$244,000), nickel \$2,433,000 (\$754,000), silver \$505,000 (\$327,000), asbestos \$641,000 (\$298,000), petroleum and products \$479,000 (\$36,000), stone and products \$397,000 (\$360,000), acids \$312,000 (\$169,000), electrical energy \$295,000 (\$133,000).

### November Exports to British Empire Countries

Canadian domestic exports to British Empire countries in November totalled in value \$33,693,000 compared with \$22,644,000 in November 1932, an increase of \$11,049,000, or 48 per cent. There were 22 of these countries to which increased exports went. The figures within brackets are those of a year ago: United Kingdom \$28,375,000 (\$19,233,000), Southern Rhodesia \$24,000 (Last year's figures included with South Africa), Irish Free State \$258,000 (\$116,000), British East Africa \$79,000 (\$69,000), British South Africa \$641,000 (\$398,000), Nigeria \$14,000 (\$5,000), Bermuda \$141,000 (\$108,000), British India \$405,000 (\$236,000), Ceylon \$10,400 (\$1,400), Straits Settlements \$45,000 (\$13,000), Smaller British East Indies \$183 (nil), British Guiana \$69,000 (\$52,000), British Sudan \$172 (\$120), Barbados \$105,000 (\$78,000), Jamaica \$271,000 (\$221,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$207,000 (\$134,000), Malta \$47,000 (\$9,000), Newfoundland \$898,000 (\$695,000), Australia \$968,000 (\$650,000), Fiji \$9,053 (\$8,767), New Zealand \$308,000 (\$174,000), Palestine \$34,000 (\$5,000).

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





### November Imports from Empire Countries

Imports from British Empire countries in November amounted in value to \$15,422,832 compared with \$13,838,169 in November 1932, an increase of \$2,194,633 or 16½ per cent. There were 19 of these countries from which increased imports came. They were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of the same month last year: United Kingdom \$11,308,000 (\$9,723,000), Aden \$586 (\$526), British East Africa \$115,000 (\$60,000), British South Africa \$1,267,000 (\$1,162,000), Gold Coast \$26,000 (\$19,000), Nigeria \$30,000 (nil), Bermuda \$5,000 (\$2,300), British India \$393,000 (\$360,000), Ceylon \$79,000 (\$69,000), Straits Settlements \$90,000 (\$39,000), Smaller British East Indies \$575 (nil), British Honduras \$31,000 (\$2,000), Barbados \$240,000 (\$159,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$11,000 (\$136,000), Smaller British West Indies \$102,000 (\$43,000), Hong Kong \$57,000 (\$49,000), Newfoundland \$91,000 (\$52,000), Australia \$739,000 (\$535,000), New Zealand \$144,000 (\$99,000).

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

### November Exports to Foreign Countries

November domestic exports to foreign countries totalled in value \$26,691,000 compared with \$23,300,000 in November 1932, an increase of \$3,391,000, or 14½ per cent. There were increased exports to 52 of these countries as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: United States \$15,063,000 (\$12,517,000), Netherlands \$2,080,000 (\$1,184,000), Japan \$1,853,000 (\$1,414,000), Belgium \$1,467,000 (\$1,215,000), Germany \$1,083,000 (\$710,000), France \$995,000 (\$862,000), Italy \$633,000 (\$543,000), Argentina \$419,000 (\$133,000), Denmark \$364,000 (\$216,000), Brazil \$330,000 (\$73,000), Sweden \$156,000 (\$89,000), Cuba \$141,000 (\$124,000), Chile \$27,000 (\$1,500), Egypt \$43,000 (\$33,000), Finland \$46,000 (\$21,000), French Guiana \$15,730 (\$780), Guatemala \$10,000 (\$5,000), Korea \$26,100 (\$40), Dutch East Indies \$99,000 (\$9,000), Panama \$15,000 (\$8,000), Portugal \$35,000 (\$7,000), Portuguese Africa \$86,000 (\$24,000), San Domingo \$16,000 (\$11,000), Switzerland \$29,000 (\$6,000), Hawaii \$13,000 (\$7,000), Philippines \$61,000 (\$45,000), Puerto Rico \$30,000 (\$11,000), Uruguay \$11,000 (\$6,000), Venezuela \$29,000 (\$27,000), Austria \$1,407 (\$1,375), Ecuador \$7,000 (\$3,000), French East Indies \$66 (nil), French West Indies \$9,000 (\$7,500), Greece \$347 (\$150), Haiti \$9,000 (\$7,000), Tripoli \$1,200 (nil), Lithuania \$345 (nil), Morocco \$7,000 (\$3,000), Dutch Guiana \$4,400 (\$2,000), Dutch West Indies \$8,700 (\$7,600), Nicaragua \$3,000 (\$300), Persia \$1,400 (\$300), Azores and Madeira \$1,500 (\$300), Roumania \$760 (nil), Salvador \$3,300 (\$1,500), Siam \$383 (\$34), Syria \$6,000 (\$5,000), Turkey \$391 (nil), Alaska \$4,000 (\$2,000), American Virgin Islands \$789 (\$670), Yugoslavia \$250 (\$30), Iraq \$2,000 (\$1,000).

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

### November Imports from Foreign Countries

Imports from foreign countries in November amounted in value to \$28,288,727 compared with \$24,530,878 in November 1932, an increase of \$3,757,849 or over 15 per cent. There were 37 foreign countries from which increased imports came: Abyssinia \$300 (\$100), Argentina \$430,000 (\$61,000), Austria \$31,000 (\$12,000), Brazil \$66,000 (\$42,000), China \$227,000 (\$166,000), Colombia \$710,000 (\$220,000), Cuba \$32,000 (\$28,000), Denmark \$117,000 (\$11,000), Greenland \$75 (nil), Ecuador \$250 (nil), Egypt \$30,000 (\$17,000), Estonia \$235 (\$20), Finland \$6,700 (\$3,300), France \$670,000 (\$606,000), French Guiana \$750 (nil), Madagascar \$1,500 (nil), Germany \$1,196,000 (\$1,052,000), Greece \$11,000 (\$3,000), Hungary \$1,000 (\$850), Italy \$356,000 (\$325,000), Latvia \$1,450 (\$350), Lithuania \$2,750 (nil), Dutch East Indies \$76,000 (\$38,000), Norway \$64,000 (\$59,000), Panama \$743 (\$240), Persia \$7,000 (\$6,000), Poland and Danzig \$36,000 (\$20,000), Portugal \$22,000 (\$19,000), Siam \$1,300 (nil), Spain \$357,000 (\$254,000), Switzerland \$374,000 (\$183,000), Turkey \$78,000 (\$69,000),







United States \$21,753,000 (\$18,818,000), Hawaii \$5,000 (\$3,000), Philippines \$35,000 (\$3,000), Puerto Rico \$50 (nil), Uruguay \$2,000 (nil).

There were 23 foreign countries from which decreased imports came in November: Belgium \$438,000 (\$463,000), Chile nil (\$2,250), Costa Rica \$879 (\$1,400), Czechoslovakia \$183,000 (\$200,000), French Africa \$10,000 (\$14,000), French Oceania nil (\$180), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$6,000 (\$9,000), Guatemala nil (\$326), Japan \$310,000 (\$328,000), Mexico \$9,000 (\$14,000), Morocco \$3,000 (\$73,000), Netherlands \$350,000 (\$464,000), Dutch West Indies \$93,000 (\$330,000), Peru \$59,000 (\$127,000), Azores and Madeira \$8,000 (\$14,000), Roumania nil (\$141), Russia nil (\$247,000), Canary Islands \$224 (\$796), Sweden \$69,000 (\$87,000), Syria \$78 (\$430), Alaska \$738 (\$3,014), Venezuela \$1,150 (\$37,500), Yugoslavia \$230 (\$4,500), Iraq \$46,000 (\$86,000).

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

The export of Canadian farm products to the United States in November was valued at \$969,306 compared with \$302,781 in November last year, an increase of 220 per cent. The largest commodities were potatoes at \$306,103, bran, shorts and middlings at \$190,694 and rye at \$158,675. During the five months ending November the value of the export was \$5,639,052 compared with \$1,584,817 in the corresponding period last year, \$29,331,244 in the corresponding five months before the Smoot-Hawley tariff became operative and \$86,142,285 in the same five months before the Underwood tariff.

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#### About United States' Exports to British Empire Countries

In the first six months of 1933 following the British Empire trade agreements which went into force towards the end of 1932, the exports of the United States to the leading Empire countries declined below 1932 as follows: United Kingdom 21%, Canada 35%, Australia 14%, India 49%, Hong Kong 19%, New Zealand 26%, South Africa 1%, Irish Free State 49%. Nevertheless the United Kingdom and Canada remain the United States' best markets, taking 17.5% and 12.8% of the exports respectively. The British Commonwealth of Nations took 37% of the total exports as compared with 40% in the corresponding period of the year before.

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#### Some Percentage Increases in Imports

During the first eight months of the present fiscal year imports from Argentina increased 75 per cent, from British India 26, China 51, Denmark 127, Newfoundland 13, New Zealand 178, Norway 15, Sweden 46, United Kingdom 16.

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#### November Export of Wheat and Flour

The November export of wheat totalled 23,143,958 bushels of the value of \$15,298,768 compared with 27,301,976 bushels at \$13,959,354 in November 1932, a decrease in volume but an increase in value. The average export price during the month was 66.1 cents compared with 51.1 cents a year ago, exactly 15 cents per bushel more. During the eight months of the present fiscal year the export was 134,066,055 bushels of the value of \$91,418,990 compared with 171,192,413 bushels at \$96,348,153 in the same period of 1932. The average export price in the eight months of this year was 68.2 cents per bushel as against 56.3 cents a year ago.

Export of wheat flour in November totalled 547,602 barrels valued at \$1,882,856 compared with 576,864 at \$1,798,982 in November 1932. The average price last month was \$3.43 per barrel and a year ago \$3.11. During the eight months of the present fiscal year the export was 3,931,553 barrels valued at \$13,915,990 compared with 3,555,650 at \$11,822,997, the average price being \$3.54 and \$3.32 respectively.

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### Wheat and Flour Sent to the United Kingdom in November

Wheat sent to the United Kingdom in November totalled 15,605,264 bushels valued at \$10,187,447 compared with 17,857,718 at \$8,883,794 in November 1932, a decrease of over two million bushels in volume but an increase of considerably over one million dollars in value. The average <sup>export</sup> price last month was 68.2 cents per bushel as against 56.3 cents a year ago. During the first four months of the crop year the wheat export to the United Kingdom amounted to 46,834,190 bushels valued at \$32,299,835 compared with 78,440,291 at \$41,522,435 in the same period of 1932.

Wheat flour totalled 245,792 barrels of the value of \$849,839 compared with 282,043 at \$868,674 in November 1932. The export to Great Britain in the four months of the crop year was 946,922 barrels at \$3,442,103 compared with 854,517 at \$2,753,277 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 92,405 barrels in volume and \$688,826 in value. The average export price last month was \$3.54 per barrel as against \$3.32 in November 1932.

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### Butter, Cheese and Eggs Exports

The export of butter in November was 5,330 cwt. valued at \$95,015, compared with 17,638 cwt. at \$331,696 in October and 1,188 cwt. at \$25,031 in November 1932. The export during the past twelve months was 44,383 cwt. at \$827,131 against 37,118 cwt. at \$701,656 in the previous twelve months.

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

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

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

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### November Export of Nickel Heavy

The November export of nickel in ore, matte, or speiss was 36,986 cwt. of the value of \$666,115, of which 21,749 cwt. at \$391,482 went to Great Britain, 11,350 at \$204,667 to the United States and 3,887 at \$69,966 to Norway. The export of fine nickel was 42,810 cwt. at \$1,538,552, of which 12,328 at \$612,784 went to the United Kingdom, 23,511 at \$586,856 to the United States, 4,888 at \$239,548 to the Netherlands, 1,462 at \$68,708 to Japan, 565 at \$28,235 to Germany and 56 at \$2,421 to Australia. Nickel oxide amounted to 6,015 cwt. valued at \$228,698 of which 4,476 at \$199,227 went to the Netherlands and 1,539 at \$29,471 to the United States. The total export of nickel in November was valued at \$2,433,365, compared with \$2,435,472 in October and \$754,387 in November 1932.

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### November Export of Gold and Silver

Gold bullion exported in November to the United Kingdom was valued at \$6,010,914 and to the United States \$13,306. Raw gold to the value of \$130 was sent to the United Kingdom and \$295,728 to the United States. The silver bullion exported was of the value of \$411,518 of which \$217,500 went to British India, \$131,695 to the United States, \$58,253 to China and \$4,070 to the United Kingdom. Silver in ore sent to the United States was valued at \$93,279.





### Heavy Imports and Exports of Sugar in November

Imports of raw sugar in November were much above the average. The quantity was 93,086,300 pounds compared with 74,058,300 in November 1932. It came from the following countries: British South Africa 62,442,000, Australia 11,675,900, Fiji 9,183,000, British West Indies 4,009,200, British Guiana 3,596,400, Cuba 1,553,300, Mexico 626,500. Refined sugar imports amounted to 221,800 pounds from the following countries: United States 180,200, Barbados 27,100, British East Africa 14,000, China 500.

Exports of refined sugar were also much above the average of the past year. The quantity was 2,343,600 pounds compared with 485,100 in November 1932. It was sent mainly to the following countries: Newfoundland 1,697,200, British Honduras 463,200, Bermuda 62,700, British West Indies 58,400, Norway 44,000, St. Pierre 15,600, British Guiana 2,500.

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

The export of Canadian crude petroleum in November was 6,433,211 gallons of the value of \$240,062 compared with 233,130 at \$6,355 in November 1932. Almost all went to the United States. The export of coal oil and kerosene, practically all of it going to Newfoundland, was 157,887 gallons at \$28,102 compared with 2,744 at \$516 a year ago. The export of gasoline and naphtha was 673,268 gallons at \$109,324 compared with 96,618 at \$13,302, and of other mineral oil 2,903,087 gallons at \$101,416 compared with 38,462 at \$15,604. These exports went mainly to the United States and Newfoundland.

### November Export of Copper

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

### Great Increase in Platinum Export

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

### Increased Export of Asbestos

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

### Heavy Export of Aluminium in November

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

### Eight Months Exports to British Empire Countries

Domestic exports to British Empire countries during the first eight months of the present fiscal year totalled in value \$185,317,000 compared with \$156,254,000 in the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of \$29,063,000 or over 18½ per cent. There were 23 of these countries to which increased exports went: United Kingdom \$152,993,000 (\$129,973,000), Australia \$7,446,000 (\$4,869,000), Newfoundland \$4,573,000 (\$4,243,000), British South Africa \$4,342,000 (\$2,902,000), Irish Free State \$2,657,000 (\$1,687,000), New Zealand \$2,514,000 (\$2,419,000), British India \$2,132,000 (\$1,911,000), Jamaica \$1,759,000 (\$1,610,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,348,000 (\$1,169,000), Smaller British West Indies \$900,000 (\$860,000), British Guiana \$490,000 (\$464,000), British East Africa \$364,000 (\$310,000), Straits Settlements \$353,000 (\$253,000), Southern Rhodesia \$245,000 (Last year included with South Africa), Gold Coast \$155,000, (\$128,000), Malta \$147,000 (\$63,000), Fiji \$97,000 (\$60,000), Palestine \$61,000 (\$26,000), Nigeria \$61,000 (\$34,000), Ceylon \$52,000 (\$50,000), Aden \$25,000 (\$16,000), Smaller British Oceania \$6,000 (\$5,000), British Sudan \$3,222 (\$120).





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

#### Eight Months Imports from British Empire Countries

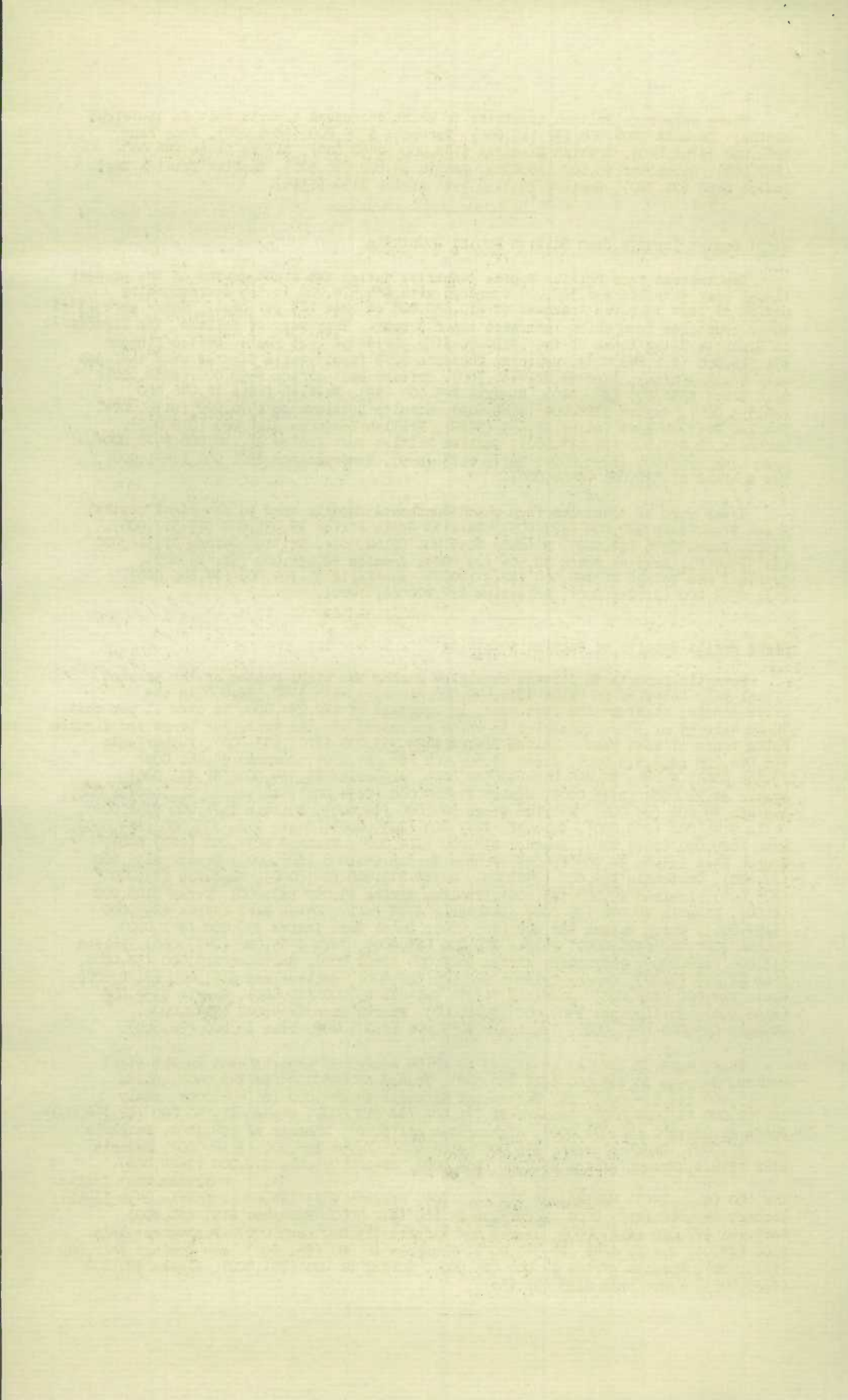
The imports from British Empire countries during the eight months of the present fiscal year totalled \$96,322,000 compared with \$85,470,000 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of \$10,852,000 or over 12½ per cent. There were 17 of these countries from which increased imports came. They were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of the corresponding period of last year: United Kingdom \$71,518,000 (\$61,242,000), Southern Rhodesia \$279 (Last year's figures were included with South Africa), Aden \$2,821 (\$1,300), British East Africa \$550,000 (\$282,000), Gold Coast \$331,000 (\$46,000), Nigeria \$95,000 (\$9), British India \$2,946,000 (\$2,333,000), Ceylon \$728,000 (\$662,000), Straits Settlements \$570,000 (\$176,000), Smaller British East Indies \$1,253 (\$920), British Honduras \$112,000 (\$18,000), Barbados \$2,853,000 (\$2,637,000), Smaller British West Indies \$1,110,000 (\$970,000), Hong Kong \$369,000 (\$296,000), Malta \$113 (\$49), Newfoundland \$501,000 (\$441,000), New Zealand \$1,532,000 (\$551,000).

There were 11 countries from which decreased imports came in the eight months: Irish Free State \$21,000 (\$27,000), British South Africa \$3,031,000 (\$3,317,000), Sierra Leone \$776 (\$4,220), Bermuda \$139,000 (\$162,000), British Guiana \$1,316,000 (\$1,523,000), British Sudan \$2,500 (\$3,000), Jamaica \$2,035,000 (\$2,425,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,885,000 (\$2,331,000), Australia \$3,700,000 (\$4,845,000), Fiji \$949,000 (\$1,246,000), Palestine \$24,000 (\$30,000).

#### Eight Months Exports to Foreign Countries

Domestic exports to foreign countries during the eight months of the present fiscal year totalled in value \$200,690,000 compared with \$180,392,000 in the corresponding eight months last year, an increase of \$20,298,000, or over 11 per cent. There were 48 of these countries to which increased exports went, the bracketed figures being those of last year: United States \$123,953,000 (\$103,683,000), Netherlands \$15,016,000 (\$12,879,000), Japan \$8,604,000 (\$6,289,000), Germany \$7,461,000 (\$5,366,000), Norway \$2,895,000 (\$2,507,000), Argentina \$1,984,000 (\$1,811,000), Brazil \$1,210,000 (\$775,000), Mexico \$1,067,000 (\$834,000), Abyssinia \$11,000 (\$1,000), Austria \$9,000 (\$5,000), Belgium Congo \$24,000 (\$9,000), Bolivia \$171,000 (\$44,000), Chile \$141,000 (\$59,000), Colombia \$273,000 (\$239,000), Costa Rica \$35,000 (\$34,000), Cuba \$629,000 (\$574,000), Ecuador \$38,000 (\$13,000), Finland \$274,000 (\$203,000), French East Indies \$4,000 (\$600), French Guiana \$41,000 (\$26,000), Greece \$135,000 (\$7,000), Guatemala \$69,000 (\$48,000), Hayti \$73,000 (\$43,000), Honduras \$85,000 (\$75,000), Iceland \$9,000 (\$5,000), Italian Africa \$9,000 (\$3,000), Korea \$102,000 (\$600), Liberia \$6,000 (\$5,000), Lithuania \$748 (nil), Dutch East Indies \$295,000 (\$197,000), Dutch Guiana \$28,000 (\$25,000), Dutch West Indies \$50,000 (\$41,000), Panama \$140,000 (\$70,000), Persia \$10,000 (\$1,000), Peru \$485,000 (\$477,000), Poland \$33,000 (\$22,000), Portuguese Africa \$622,000 (\$602,000), Salvador \$10,000 (\$8,000), Siam \$2,275 (\$124), Canary Islands \$22,000 (\$8,000), Switzerland \$177,000 (\$172,000), Syria \$24,000 (\$18,000), American Virgin Islands \$5,200 (\$1,600), Hawaii \$354,000 (\$198,000), Philippines \$400,000 (\$242,000), Puerto Rico \$254,000 (\$192,000), Uruguay \$65,000 (\$57,000), Venezuela \$259,000 (\$227,000), Iraq \$5,200 (\$2,600).

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





### Eight Months Imports from Foreign Countries

Imports from foreign countries during the eight months of the present fiscal year amounted to \$188,646,000 compared with \$211,034,000 in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of \$22,388,000 or 10½ per cent.

There were 36 foreign countries from which increased imports came. They were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of last year: Abyssinia \$9,000 (\$5,500), Argentine \$1,258,000 (\$717,000), Belgian Congo \$1,200 (nil), China \$1,440,000 (\$950,000), Cuba \$820,000 (\$593,000), Denmark \$205,000 (\$90,000), Greenland \$183,000 (\$2,000), Ecuador \$10,000 (\$3,000), Egypt \$322,000 (\$265,000), Estonia \$11,000 (\$183), French Africa \$76,000 (\$40,000), French East Indies \$4,000 (nil), French Guiana \$737 (nil), French Oceania \$1,061 (\$180), French West Indies \$668 (\$222), Madagascar \$4,500 (\$1,500), St. Pierre and Miquelon \$102,000 (\$65,000), Germany \$7,116,166 (\$7,115,721), Greece \$39,000 (\$31,000), Hayti \$1,029 (\$280), Honduras \$1,600 (\$505), Hungary \$32,000 (\$20,000), Iceland \$318 (nil), Korea \$36 (nil), Latvia \$12,000 (\$4,300), Lithuania \$5,500 (\$600), Dutch East Indies \$424,000 (\$144,000), Norway \$397,000 (\$343,000), Paraguay \$15 (nil), Persia \$87,000 (\$37,000), Roumania \$4,000 (\$3,000), Siam \$18,000 (nil), Sweden \$767,000 (\$524,000), Switzerland \$1,976,000 (\$1,737,000), Philippines \$181,000 (\$109,000), Puerto Rico \$17,000 (\$5,000).

There were 34 foreign countries from which decreased imports came in the eight months: Austria \$137,000 (\$140,000), Belgium \$2,416,000 (\$2,961,000), Brazil \$381,000 (\$411,000), Bulgaria nil (\$90), Chile \$5,000 (\$21,000), Colombia \$2,721,000 (\$3,098,000), Costa Rica \$20,000 (\$27,000), Czechoslovakia \$966,000 (\$1,419,000), Finland \$37,000 (\$42,000), France \$4,987,000 (\$6,259,000), Guatemala \$6,000 (\$9,000), Italy \$1,944,000 (\$2,077,000), Japan \$1,878,000 (\$2,570,000), Mexico \$282,000 (\$785,000), Morocco \$10,000 (\$75,000), Netherlands \$2,523,000 (\$3,106,000), Dutch West Indies \$865,000 (\$1,490,000), Panama \$2,997 (\$3,120), Peru \$2,070,000 (\$2,084,000), Poland and Danzig \$52,000 (\$76,000), Portugal \$91,000 (\$130,000), Azores and Madeira \$58,000 (\$112,000), Portuguese Africa nil (\$591), Russia \$95,000 (\$365,000), San Domingo \$87,000 (\$101,000), Spain \$866,000 (\$968,000), Canary Islands \$3,000 (\$8,000), Syria \$1,400 (\$3,248), Turkey \$116,000 (\$137,000), United States \$149,993,000 (\$168,748,000), Alaska \$21,000 (\$33,000), Hawaii \$21,000 (\$25,000), Puerto Rico \$510 (\$2,123), Venezuela \$386,000 (\$816,000), Yugoslavia \$3,000 (\$8,000), Iraq \$71,000 (\$115,000), Nicaragua nil (\$539).

### Exports to Great Britain and United States Compared

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

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

### Proportion of Trade with Empire and Foreign Countries

During the twelve months ending October the proportion of Canada's exports to Empire countries has increased from 42.7% in the previous twelve months to 47.2% and to the United Kingdom from 34.8% to 38.9%, while the proportion of exports to foreign countries has dropped from 57.8% to 52.8%, and to the United States from 34.6% to 31.6%. The proportion of the imports from Empire countries has grown from 27.4% to 33.2% and from the United Kingdom from 19.8% to 24.5%. The proportion of the imports from foreign countries has dropped from 72.6% to 66.8% and from the United States from 58.9% to 54.2%.

### Canada's Trade Balance

Canada's trade balance for the first eight months of the current fiscal year was favourable to the extent of \$104,943,000, compared with a favourable balance during the same period of last year of \$45,123,000. The improvement, therefore, in Canada's trade balance for the first eight months of this year compared with the similar period last year was \$59,820,000.





During the twelve months ending November the excess of exports over imports was \$134,145,000 compared with \$49,006,000 a year ago and an excess of imports over exports of \$17,069,000 two years ago. In trading with the United Kingdom the excess of exports over imports was \$111,216,000 compared with \$83,609,000 and \$60,329,000. In trading with the United States there was an excess of imports over exports of \$45,791,000 compared with \$92,259,000 a year ago and \$133,730,000 two years ago.

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#### Liquor Exports to the United States

Alcoholic beverages exported to United States countries from 1910 to 1914 averaged 291,365 gallons at \$866,270. The chief market was the United States, the others being Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska. The domestic exports averaged 272,867 gallons. Whiskey was the chief item.

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#### Prices Higher in November

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base, 1926 = 100, rose from 67.9 in October to 68.7 in November. The general index of retail prices, rents, and costs of services rose from 77.9 in October to 78.1 for November, due to increased prices for foods, and to a lesser degree, for fuel.

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#### Numbers of Farm Live Stock in 1933

The total numbers of farm live stock in Canada as in June last are estimated as follows, with the corresponding numbers for 1932 within brackets: Horses 2,984,095 (3,093,626); total cattle 8,876,000 (8,511,100); sheep 3,385,800 (3,644,500); swine 3,800,700 (4,639,100); hens and chickens 54,943,400 (59,842,800); turkeys 2,580,200 (2,478,300); geese 962,900 (948,400); ducks 837,900 (810,700); total poultry 59,324,400 (64,080,200).

By provinces, horses show decreases in all provinces except British Columbia where a slight increase is shown. Total cattle have increased in all provinces, except Quebec and Ontario where decreases are indicated. Sheep show decreases in all provinces, except in Manitoba and Saskatchewan where numbers have increased. Swine have decreased in all the provinces. Decreases are shown in total poultry for all provinces except Ontario.

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#### October Production of Nickel Highest Monthly in Four Years

Nickel production in Canada advanced to 10,714,021 pounds in October from the preceding month's total of 10,625,853 pounds. The October output was the highest on record since December 1929. In October 1932 the production was 2,137,670 pounds. Output during the ten months ending October totalled 63,492,241 pounds as compared with 27,736,290 pounds in the corresponding period of 1932.

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#### October Production of Copper

Canadian producers reported an output of 29,740,400 pounds of copper in October as compared with 22,639,708 in October 1932. The total Canadian output during the ten months ending October was 245,786,290 pounds or 18.4 per cent above the production in the corresponding period of 1932.

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

The production of creamery butter in November totalled 11,341,502 pounds compared with 12,614,985 in November 1932, a decrease of 10 per cent. Alberta was the only province which had an increased production. The cumulative production for the eleven months of this year, however, showed an increase of 2.3 per cent, the amount being 207,093,793 pounds as against 202,403,072 a year ago.

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





### Canadian Marble

Marble quarried in 1932 at Philipsburg, Missisquoi county, Quebec, was marketed as dressed stone and in a variety of other forms for use as whiting, etc.; marble from this area has been used extensively for several years as a decorative and ornamental stone. In Ontario, buff, pink, brown and white marbles were quarried at Bancroft and sold as monumental or ornamental stone; marble was also produced during 1932 at Marblehead, British Columbia.

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### Increased Leather Footwear Production in October

The factory output of leather footwear in October totalled 1,833,771 pairs, an increase over October 1932 of 234,581 pairs, or 15 per cent. Footwear for women contributed 47 per cent. The total production for the ten months was 16,905,234 pairs, an average per month of 1,690,523, compared with a total of 15,539,820 and a monthly average of 1,553,982 pairs in the corresponding period of 1932.

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### High Petroleum Production in October

The production of crude petroleum in Canada during October amounted to 107,045 barrels as against 97,342 barrels in September and 78,845 barrels in October 1932. During the ten months ending October the Canadian output totalled 935,757 barrels; in the corresponding period of 1932 the production was 896,425 barrels.

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### Output of Sporting Goods

There were more hockey sticks made in Canada in 1932 than in the year before, 561,160 compared with 545,368, but there were fewer tennis and other racquets and far fewer skis. The racquets numbered 63,356 compared with 69,208 and the skis 6,879 as against 26,700.

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### Manganese Oxide from the Gold Coast

The imports of manganese oxide in October totalled 348,955 cwt. of the value of \$149,376 compared with 3,312 cwt. at \$8,705 in October 1932. This greatly increased requirement gave the opportunity of an import of 344,580 cwt. at \$140,000 from the Gold Coast.

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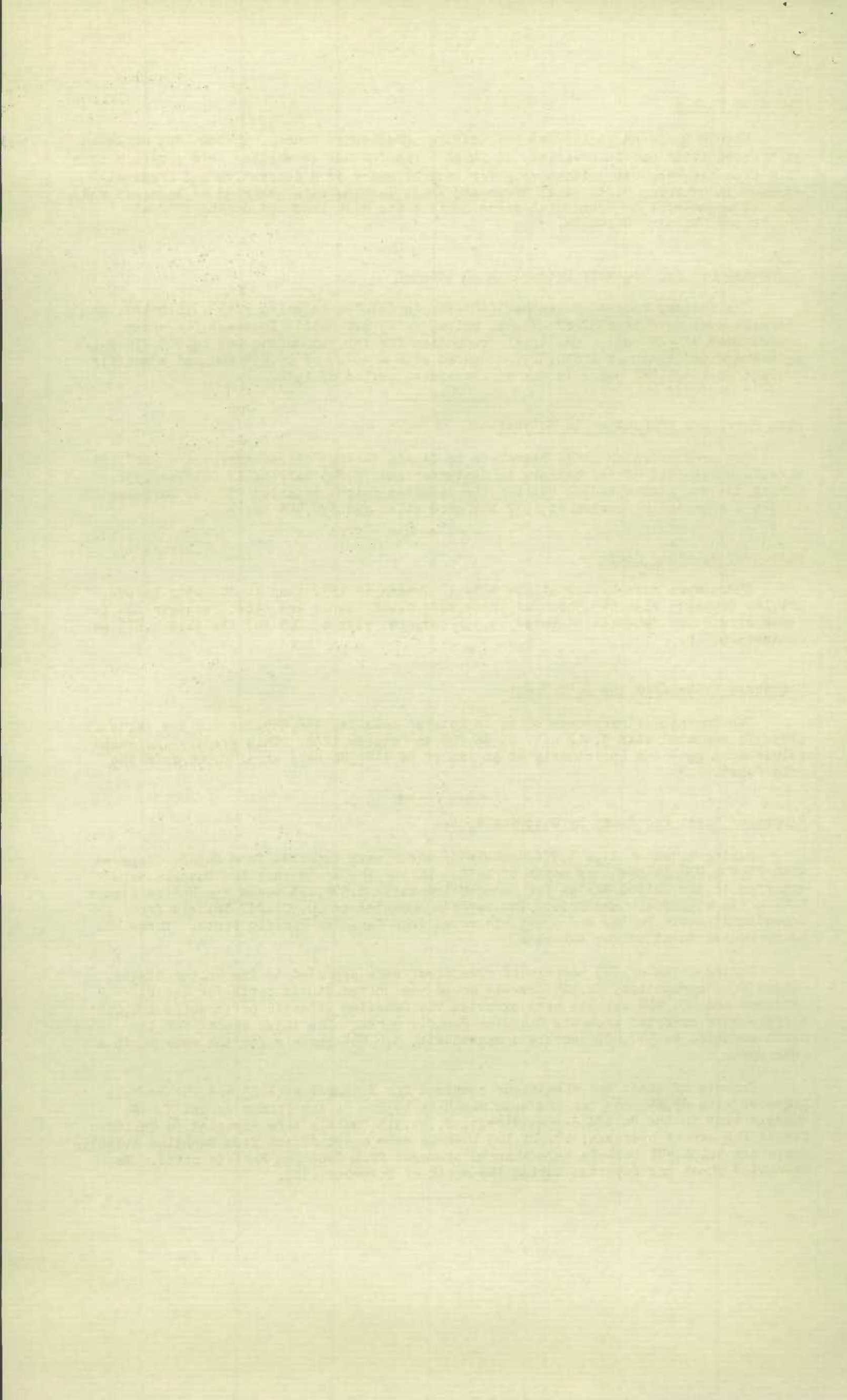
### Export of Wheat and Flour by Shipping Routes

During November 23,143,958 bushels of wheat were exported from Canada compared with 27,301,976 in the same month of 1932. During the month only 124 bushels were exported to the United States for consumption while 8,599,183 moved via United States Lake ports of Buffalo and Erie. The exports amounted to 10,901,237 bushels from Canadian Atlantic Ports; and 3,643,414 moved from Canadian Pacific Ports. There was no re-routed wheat during November.

During November 783 barrels of wheatflour were exported to the United States direct for consumption, 32,385 barrels moved via United States ports for export overseas and 404,428 barrels were exported via Canadian Atlantic ports while 110,006 barrels were exported from the Canadian Pacific ports. The total export for the month amounted to 547,602 barrels compared with 576,864 barrels for the same month a year ago.

Exports of wheat and wheatflour combined for November were 25,608,167 bushels compared with 29,897,864 for the same month in 1932. Of the former amount 3,648 bushels went to the United States direct, 8,744,915 bushels were exported to United States for export overseas; 12,721,163 bushels were moved direct from Canadian Atlantic ports and 4,138,441 bushels were shipped overseas from Canadian Pacific ports. No re-routed wheat was reported during the month of November 1933.

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### Destination of Canadian Wheat and Flour

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

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

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

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### United Kingdom's Imports of Raisins under Empire Agreements

During the ten months ending October 1932 the imports of raisins by the United Kingdom amounted to 1,239,479 cwt. and in the corresponding period of 1933 to 1,255,802 cwt., a considerable increase. The imports from foreign countries declined from 871,505 cwt. to 398,101 cwt. while the imports from Empire countries increased from 367,974 cwt. to 857,701 cwt., pretty much an exact reverse of the situation.

The chief decreases in the imports from foreign countries were from Spain which dropped from 112,603 to 49,400 cwt., Turkey from 269,588 to 119,374, United States from 211,851 to 137,591. The chief increases from British countries were: Australia from 300,796 to 778,022 cwt. and South Africa from 57,428 to 78,071.

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### Imports of Fresh Tomatoes

There is a long season of the year when fresh tomatoes grown outdoors in Canada are not available and the requirements are imported. The import season runs from November to July. During that nine month period which ended July there came into Canada 26,272,833 pounds at the value of \$782,218, and the countries of origin were as follows: United States 8,753,451 pounds at \$392,207, Mexico 8,125,765 at \$161,634, British West Indies 6,260,176 at \$143,096, Cuba 1,793,619 at \$50,607, Bermuda 1,300,337 at \$32,461, United Kingdom 39,420 at \$2,212, Costa Rica 65 at \$1.

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### Display of Canadian Food Products at Edinburgh

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Scotland reports as follows: At the eighth Home, Food, and Fashion Exhibition, held at the Waverley Market, Edinburgh, from November 4 to 18, the Canadian Section, which was centrally situated, was the largest. Apart from the Canadian Government exhibit, which occupied fully one-third of the Canadian Section, there were attractive stands by commercial firms. These stands were in charge of their United Kingdom agents, and all report themselves as well satisfied with the results achieved.

At the Canadian Government exhibit over sixty individual brands of various Canadian foodstuffs were shown, which were all offered for sale. The sale of samples was large, and by the middle of the second week many lines of foodstuffs were completely sold out. During the exhibition, 14,235 samples of Canadian food products were sold to the public from the Canadian Government stand, exclusive of the large number sold by the Canadian firms who were exhibiting. Attendance at the exhibition was large and, although no official figures have been made known, it is expected they will constitute a record.

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### Character of the November Imports

Raw materials, particularly textiles, were the strong feature of the November imports. The value of the total imports was \$43,712,000 compared with \$37,759,000 in November 1932. Imports from the United Kingdom were \$11,308,000 compared with \$9,723,000 and from the United States \$21,753,000 compared with \$18,818,000.

The following of the more important imports from the United Kingdom which showed increases over those of a year ago were: artificial silk \$102,000 (\$78,000), cotton yarn \$165,000 (\$97,000), other cotton \$520,000 (\$391,000), hemp and jute \$422,000 (\$311,000), manila grass \$13,000 (\$1,000), raw wool \$246,000 (\$117,000), nails and tops \$493,000 (\$327,000), woollen yarn \$301,000 (\$214,000), other wool \$443,000 (\$296,000), worsteds and serges \$142,000 (\$123,000), tea \$337,000 (\$155,000), alcoholic beverages \$1,435,000 (\$1,317,000), fruits \$483,000 (\$54,000), iron plates and sheets \$1,285,000 (\$1,061,000), coal \$1,261,000 (\$1,036,000), dyeing and tanning materials \$25,000 (\$65,000), films \$11,000 (\$8,000), automobiles \$17,000 (\$7,000).

The leading increases in imports from the United States were: Raw cotton \$1,962,000 (\$1,163,000), crude petroleum \$2,089,000 (\$1,306,000), coal \$1,981,000 (\$1,810,000), automobile parts \$776,000 (\$548,000), machinery \$953,000 (\$825,000), electric apparatus \$497,000 (\$415,000), raw rubber \$435,000 (\$216,000), dyeing and tanning materials \$180,000 (\$178,000), fertilizers \$199,000 (\$122,000), tin \$138,000 (\$51,000), fruits \$864,000 (\$789,000).

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### Area Under Glass

According to the census of 1931 there were 17,372,040 square feet in greenhouses and hothouses "on farms" and 4,185,392 square feet "not on farms" as compared with 8,092,783 and 1,864,460 square feet respectively on June 1, 1921 - an increase of 9,279,257 square feet or 114.7 per cent "on farms" and 2,320,932 square feet of 124.5 per cent "not on farms." More than half of the area under glass was in Ontario.

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