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January 31, 1934.

Outstanding Facts and Figures  
Gathered From  
Reports and Statements  
Issued by the  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics  
During January

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

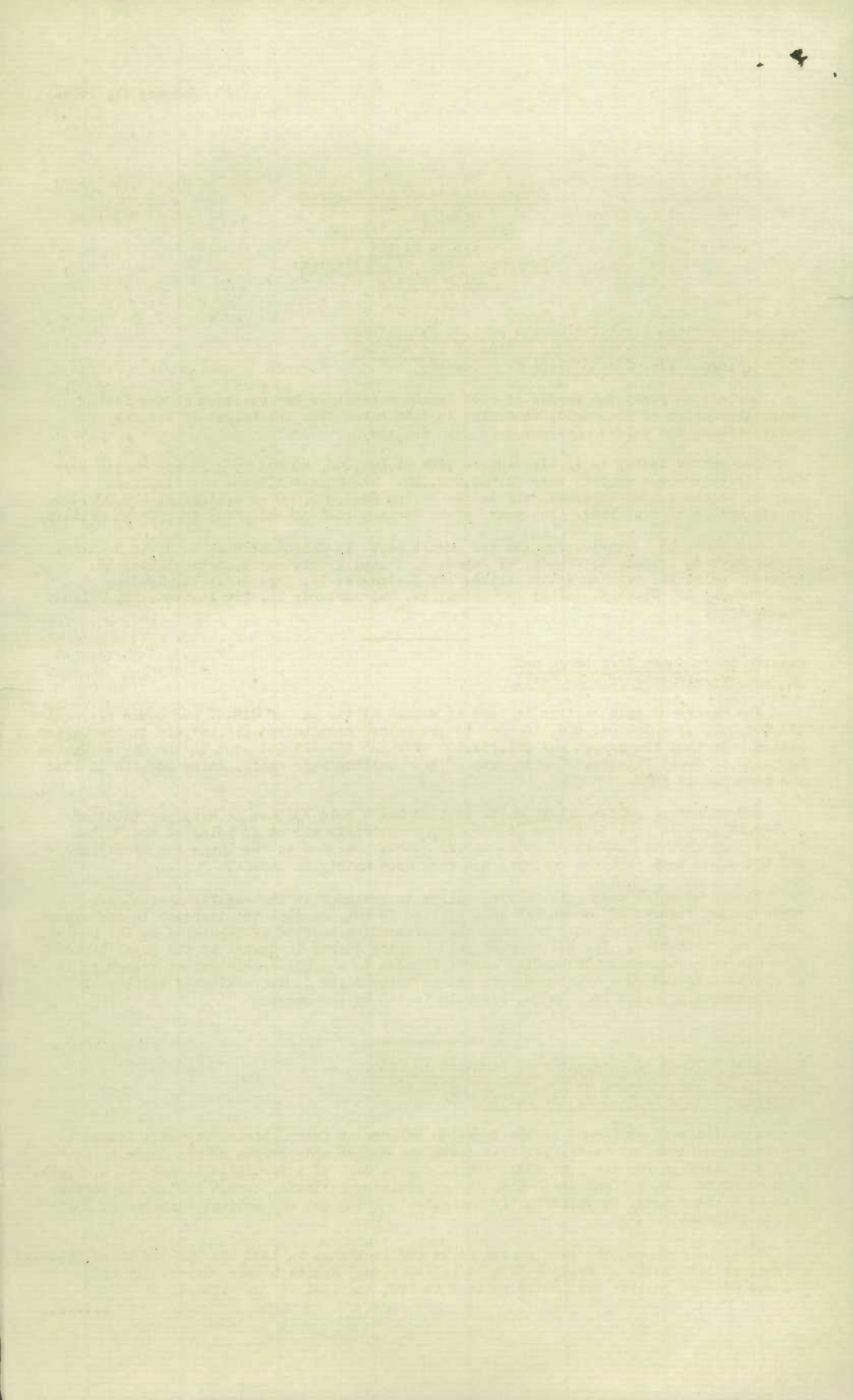
It may be noted that gold-bearing quartz is included in the regular merchandise trade export figures of Canada but gold bullion is not, so that the increase in the export of gold bullion does not help to swell the merchandise exports as tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The refining of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

Estimated Balance of International Payments in 1933.  
Recovery of the Canadian Dollar Rendered Task of  
Amassing Credits to Meet Debits Easier

A preliminary statement of the Canadian Balance of International Payments issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics sets forth the debits and credits of the Dominion International accounts for the year 1933. While a good deal of information is not yet available upon which to base a final statement, the preliminary estimate, though subject to correction at a later date, is sufficiently accurate to bring out the salient features of last year's transactions.

Outstanding among the data presented is the fact that in 1933 the task of amassing sufficient international credits to meet international debits became easier. In 1933 the net flow of capital was inward whereas in 1931 and 1932 it was outward.

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Commodity trade had a favourable balance amounting to \$145,000,000 as compared with one of \$80,000,000 in 1932. Net gold exports in terms of Canadian funds were \$92,000,000 as compared with \$69,000,000 in 1932. This large increase was due, of course, to the heavy premium prevailing on gold.

Tourist expenditures were favourable on balance to the extent of \$60,000,000 which compared with \$155,000,000 in 1932. This drastic decline was due not only to a falling off in the number of tourists but also to a lower average expenditure per tourist.

Among the items showing net debits, interest and dividend receipts and payments is the most important. It is estimated that the net payment amounted to \$225,000,000. This compares with \$192,000,000 in 1932, the increase being accounted for by improved sources of information on interest and dividend payments and also because of back remittances made by Branch and Subsidiary plants after the disappearance of the discount on the Canadian dollar.

The recovery of the Canadian dollar on the New York market rendered the bill for exchange payments in 1933 very much less than in 1932. It is estimated that there was a net debit of \$9,000,000 on this item as compared with one of \$14,000,000 in 1932. The rise in sterling quotations at Montreal partially offset the gain in Canadian-New York exchange. While the better exchange situation was a favourable influence on the balance of payments, it should be noted that the rise in exchange was in a large measure an effect of the more favourable situation regarding international payments.

Freight payments were adverse to the extent of \$15,000,000; government expenditures by \$3,000,000; advertising by \$1,500,000; and motion picture earnings by \$4,000,000. The flow of insurance payments showed a net credit of \$4,000,000.

During the year 1933 it is estimated that the sale and purchase of securities between Canada and outside countries reached the large total of \$600,000,000. There was heavy buying abroad of Canadian mining stocks and Canadian government bonds, but Canadian purchase of their own and foreign securities from other countries reached \$250,000,000. In addition to the purchase of this large sum in securities by Canadians, our governments and corporations retired \$40,000,000 in bonds owned abroad which had reached maturity. Direct investments are estimated at \$1,500,000. On balance we were importers of capital to the extent of \$61,500,000. This import, comparing with capital exports in the two preceding years, was another important factor in easing the situation with regard to the accumulation of credits to meet our international debits.

Credit balances of \$146,000,000 for commodities, \$92,000,000 for gold, \$60,000,000 for tourist trade, amounting in all to \$298,000,000, were more than sufficient to meet net debits of \$225,000,000 for interest, \$15,000,000 for freight, and \$9,000,000 for exchange, totalling \$249,000,000. Minor invisible items showed a net debit of \$8,000,000. The total net credit, exclusive of capital was approximately \$40,000,000 which, plus a net credit of approximately \$62,000,000, representing capital inflow, makes a total of \$102,000,000 for which no debit items appear.

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#### Large Decrease in Bankruptcies Compared with the Year Before

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

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

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#### Canada's Export of Meats Has Grown Considerably in the Past Year

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

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December Creates New Monthly  
Record for Output of Electricity

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

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

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

New High Record for Welland Ship Canal Traffic

Freight through the Welland ship canal in 1933 created a new high record with a total of 9,146,396 tons. The gain over 1932 was 656,936 tons or 7.7 p.c. Increases were fairly general in the main classes of commodities.

Significant developments were indicated by the trend of canal traffic through the Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canal which showed over 1932 an increase of 19,827,000 tons or 97 p.c. The gain in iron ore from 3,607,119 tons in 1932 to 22,226,025 in 1933 was an important factor in the general increase, while lesser gains were shown in all other reported commodities except wheat.

Alteration in Exchange Situation a  
Matter of Far-Reaching Importance

The alteration in the foreign exchange situation during 1933 was a matter of far-reaching importance. The strength of sterling in terms of Canadian funds placed our exporters in a more favorable position for competition with other countries in the British market, while the decline and eventual disappearance of the premium on New York funds relieved to a certain extent the burden of our maturing obligations and interest payments in the United States.

The recovery of the Canadian dollar on the New York market reduced the bill for exchange payments in 1933 to a much lower level than in the preceding year. In the statement of the balance of international payments there was an estimated net debit of \$2,000,000 on this item as compared with \$14,000,000 in 1932, the rise in sterling quotations at Montreal partially offsetting the gain in Canadian-New York exchange.

Imports of Lower Priced Automobiles from  
Great Britain have Increased over Two Thousand  
Per Cent in Two Years--Striking Change in December

The striking feature of the December imports of automobiles was the fact that for the first time the number of cars priced at not more than \$1,200 each from Great Britain exceeded those of the same class from the United States. The number from the United Kingdom was 48 at \$25,436 and from the United States 33 at \$23,386.

This is all the more striking when it is noted that in the calendar year 1931 the less expensive cars from the United States numbered 6,306 at \$3,943,820 and from the United Kingdom only 12 at \$8,752. During the calendar year 1932 the number from the United States dropped to 966 at \$537,289 and from the United Kingdom rose to 18 at \$10,904.

During the calendar year 1933, the first year of the British Empire Trade Agreements, the imports from the United States declined to 763 at \$372,533 while the imports from the United Kingdom increased to 273 at \$132,246. In other words the imports of the less expensive British cars has increased in two years by 2,175 per cent. All the buses brought into this country during the present fiscal year have come from the United Kingdom.





### Considerable Recovery in Wholesale Prices a Very Hopeful Sign

One of the most hopeful signs on the business horizon during 1933 was the considerable recovery in wholesale prices. The reversal of the downward trend, if maintained, will contribute a most effective stimulus toward the restoration of business confidence.

The recovery of wholesale prices in Canada from February to July was relatively rapid, the index based on 502 commodities moving up from 63.6 to 70.5. The gain in the index during five months was nearly 11 p.c., the first important gain for more than three years. After July, prices averaged lower for three months and then showed moderate recovery for two. The index of 69.0 in December compares with 64.0 in the same month of 1932, and with 63.6 in February, the lowest point since pre-war days. A slight increase was again shown in December over the preceding month, gains in six groups more than offsetting declines in crop products and chemicals.

### Gain in Exports in 1933 Was Seven Per Cent

The gain in exports during 1933 reflected the increased demand for Canadian products in external markets. Pronounced gains were shown in the export of mineral and animal products. As gold was exported in the form of bullion, the value was not included in merchandise exports or balance of trade. Imports during 1933 amounted to \$401,300,000 compared with \$452,600,000, a decline of 11.3 p.c. The gain in exports, on the other hand, recorded a gain of over seven p.c., the total being \$537,500,000 compared with \$501,800,000.

The excess of exports over imports was \$136,300,000 compared with \$49,200,000 in 1932. A surplus of imports over exports had been shown in the three calendar years from 1929 to 1931. The exports of the non-ferrous metals group showed a gain of 43.4 p.c., the total in 1933 being \$69,670,000 compared with \$48,590,000 in the preceding year. Non-metallic minerals recorded a gain of 36 p.c., while the exports from the group or iron and its products showed a recovery of 30.6 p.c. Crop products at \$198,960,000 showed a decline of 3 p.c., while animal products at \$67,600,000 compared with \$56,000,000, were up 20.6 p.c. The gain in the exports of textiles was 41.7 p.c., while the wood and paper group declined 2 p.c.

### Car Loadings at the Beginning of 1934 Far Above those of 1933

Car loadings for the week ended January 20 amounted to 40,782 cars, or 7,832 above loadings for the corresponding week last year, and this was the third successive week that loadings were over 7,000 cars heavier than in 1933. Every commodity showed increases and miscellaneous freight again led.

### Export of Nickel in 1933 Was a Gain of 212 Per Cent

The export of nickel in 1933 was of the value of \$22,795,968 as against \$7,283,964 in 1932, a gain of \$15,512,004 or 212 per cent.

### Lumber Exports to the United Kingdom in 1933 Made Impressive Increase

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

### More Marriages in 1933 than in 1932

During the year 1933 births registered in 70 cities and towns of Canada with populations of 10,000 or over totalled 80,030, deaths 45,882 and marriages 29,719 as against 86,553 births, 47,673 deaths and 29,423 marriages in 1932. This comparison shows decreases of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in births and 4 per cent in deaths, and an increase of one per cent in the number of marriages.





Canada's International Trade in December  
Showed Increases in Both Exports and Imports

Canada's domestic exports in December amounted to \$50,929,000 compared with \$42,616,000 in December 1932, an increase of \$8,313,000 or 19½ per cent. The export of foreign goods was \$696,000 compared with \$493,000, an increase of \$203,000 or 41 per cent. The total export, therefore, was \$51,625,000 as against \$43,109,000. Imports totalled \$35,368,000 compared with \$28,961,000, an increase of \$6,407,000 or 22 per cent. The total trade for the month was \$86,993,000 compared with \$72,070,000, an increase of \$14,923,000 or 20 per cent.

Canada's Chief Markets in December

There were 11 countries to which exports valued at over half a million dollars went in December: United Kingdom \$20,492,000, United States \$17,574,000, Netherlands \$2,100,000, Japan \$1,296,000, Belgium \$1,049,000, France \$1,038,000, Australia \$939,000, Germany \$874,000, British South Africa \$651,000, Newfoundland \$582,000, China \$533,000.

Balance of Trade

The December balance of trade was favourable to the extent of \$16,257,000, for the nine months of the fiscal year \$121,197,000 compared with \$59,273,000 a year ago and for the calendar year \$136,254,000 compared with \$49,225,000 in 1932. The improvement, therefore, in Canada's visible trade balance in the nine months was \$61,924,000 and in the calendar year \$87,029,000.

Domestic Exports to British Empire Countries in December

Domestic exports to British Empire countries in December totalled \$24,422,000 compared with \$20,581,000 in December 1932, an increase of \$3,841,000 or 18 per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom increased 18 per cent.

There were 17 countries to which increased exports went. They were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of December 1932: United Kingdom \$20,492,000 (\$17,334,000), Australia \$939,000 (\$620,000), British South Africa \$651,000 (\$392,000), Newfoundland \$582,000 (\$532,000), Irish Free State \$362,000 (\$166,000), New Zealand \$351,000 (\$222,000), British India \$109,000 (\$84,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$154,000 (\$153,750), Barbados \$78,000 (\$69,000), Southern Rhodesia \$28,000 (Last Year included with South Africa), Nigeria \$11,000 (\$3,000), Sierra Leone \$5,000 (\$4,000), Ceylon \$10,000 (\$3,000), Gibraltar \$1,000 (\$600), Fiji \$18,000 (\$6,000), Smaller British Oceania \$1,178 (\$1,115), Palestine \$14,189 (\$884).

There were 12 British countries to which decreased exports went: Jamaica \$174,000 (\$234,000), Bermuda \$105,000 (\$190,000), Smaller British West Indies \$98,000 (\$167,000), British Guiana \$74,000 (\$82,000), Straits Settlements \$55,000 (\$56,000), Hong Kong \$73,000 (\$137,000), British Honduras \$7,000 (\$60,000), Malta \$7,000 (\$10,000), Aden nil (\$96), British East Africa \$11,000 (\$36,000), Gambia \$421 (\$3,019), Gold Coast \$6,000 (\$13,000)..

Domestic Exports to Foreign Countries in December

Domestic exports to foreign countries in December totalled \$26,507,000 compared with \$22,035,000 in December 1932, an increase of 20 per cent. The increase in exports to the United States was 68 per cent.

There were 43 countries to which increased exports went, the figures within brackets being those of December 1932: United States \$17,574,000 (\$10,470,000), Albania \$83 (nil), Austria \$4,210 (\$372), Belgian Congo \$6,500 (\$1,800), Bolivia \$5,000 (nil), Brazil \$163,000 (\$94,000), Chile \$22,000 (\$15,000), Colombia \$36,000 (\$31,000), Costa Rica \$9,000 (\$2,000), Ecuador \$2,600 (\$2,400), Egypt \$48,000 (\$18,000), French Africa \$1,500 (\$700), French East Indies \$101 (nil), Guatemala \$12,000 (\$3,500), Honduras \$8,000 (\$6,000), Iceland \$912 (\$9), Japan \$1,296,000 (\$937,000), Latvia \$9,000 (nil), Lithuania \$282 (nil), Mexico \$133,000 (\$94,000), Morocco \$6,000 (\$5,000), Dutch East Indies \$46,000 (\$13,000), Dutch Guiana \$3,700 (\$3,000), Dutch West Indies \$7,500 (\$3,800), Norway \$220,500 (\$209,000), Panama \$17,000 (\$5,200), Peru \$131,000 (\$104,000), Poland and Danzig \$2,000 (\$500), Portugal \$3,000 (\$172), Azores and Madeira \$5,000 (\$525), Portuguese Africa \$69,000 (\$44,800), Salvador \$3,000 (\$1,000), San Domingo \$26,000.....





(£14,000), Spain £146,000 (£48,500), Spanish Africa £222 (£182), Sweden £80,000 (£66,000), Syria £1,300 (£670), Alaska £10,000 (£8,000), American Virgin Islands £2,480 (nil), Guam £141 (nil), Philippines £65,000 (£26,000), Puerto Rico £10,000 (£8,000), Venezuela £34,000 (£21,000).

There were 28 foreign countries to which decreased exports went in December: Argentina £129,000 (£158,000), Belgium £1,049,000 (£1,216,000), China £533,500 (£620,500), Cuba £54,000 (£68,000), Czechoslovakia £1,500 (£3,000), Denmark £80,500 (£146,000), Finland £13,000 (£28,000), France £1,038,000 (£1,406,000), French Guiana £4,000 (£8,000), French Oceania £82 (£369), French West Indies £7,000 (£10,000), St. Pierre and Miquelon £32,000 (£1,503,000), Germany £874,000 (£1,085,000), Greece £600 (£192,000), Hayti £8,000 (£10,000), Hungary nil (£8), Italy £336,000 (£559,000), Liberia £562 (£686), Netherlands £2,100,000 (£2,254,000), Nicaragua £1,740 (£2,134), Persia £605 (£2,585), Roumania £317 (£6,060), Russia nil (£407,000), Siam £1,000 (£3,600), Canary Islands £2,500 (£3,000), Switzerland £11,000 (£14,000), Turkey nil (£325), Hawaii £11,500 (£68,000), Uruguay £2,800 (£3,800), Iraq nil (£782).

#### Sharacter of the Increased December Exports

With the exception of wheat and flour, square timber, aluminium, raw gold and fertilizers the December exports showed increases in practically every line of Canadian endeavour and in many finished products there were notable increases over December 1932. Alcoholic beverages at £3,244,000 almost doubled, nearly all of the export, chiefly whiskey, going to the United States. Fruits at £2,095,000 increased by £700,000, most of them going to the United Kingdom. Wheat at £11,300,000 was a drop of £3,205,000. Rubber, sugar and vegetables increased.

The export of cattle rose from £41,000 to £276,000. This was the result of heavy buying in the United Kingdom to which cattle valued at £235,000 went as compared with nil a year ago. Cheese increased from £432,000 to £688,000 the bulk of it going to Great Britain. Fish increased by £333,000 to £1,883,000, the buying by the United States being £762,000. Furs totalled £2,162,000, more than half of which was taken by the United Kingdom. Hides increased from £57,000 to £204,000 and unmanufactured leather from £78,000 to £159,000. There was a very large increase in the export of meats which rose from £605,000 to £1,165,000. The purchases by Great Britain increased from £474,000 to £1,076,000, like November going over the million dollar mark.

The export of paper increased from £5,952,000 to £6,713,000, planks and boards from £685,000 to £1,740,000, the buying by Great Britain alone rising from £245,000 to £1,062,000, pulpwood from £171,000 to £234,000 and wood pulp from £1,365,000 to £1,995,000. Automobiles sent abroad increased from £405,000 to £639,000, pigs and ingots from £86,000 to £409,000, while farm implements, hardware and cutlery, tubes and pipes and machinery all showed substantial increases. In the non-ferrous metal group copper increased from £968,000 to £1,686,000, lead from £256,000 to £577,000, nickel from £473,000 to £1,786,000 and silver from £260,000 to £451,000. Asbestos made a large increase from £353,000 to £715,000 and coal, petroleum, stone, acids, soda, electrical energy and films all also increased.

#### Imports from British Empire Countries in December Showed Gain of 17 per cent

Imports from British Empire countries in December totalled in value £10,988,000 compared with £9,352,000 in December 1932, an increase of £1,636,000 or 17 p.c. There were 13 of these countries from which increased imports came.

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





## Imports from Foreign Countries in December Increased 24 per cent

Imports from foreign countries in December totalled in value \$24,379,000 compared with \$19,610,000 in December 1932, an increase of \$4,769,000 or 24 p.c. There were 38 countries from which increased imports came.

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

Iceland \$266 (\$71), Italy \$134,000 (\$143,000), Japan \$532,000 (\$573,000), Latvia \$20 (nil), Mexico \$22,000 (\$9,000), Morocco \$2,000 (nil), Netherlands \$271,000 (\$170,000), Dutch East Indies \$23,000 (\$24,000), Dutch Guiana \$3,000 (\$43,000), Norway \$22,000 (\$39,000), Panama \$87 (\$87), Persia \$5,000 (\$1,900), Peru \$434,000 (\$153,000), Poland \$2,000 (\$1,000), Portugal \$15,332 (\$15,285), Azores and Madeira \$12,000 (\$8,000), Soviet Russia \$9,000 (\$5,000), Spain \$51,000 (\$56,000), Canary Islands \$200 (\$1,000), Sweden \$56,000 (\$22,000), Switzerland \$202,000 (\$154,000), Syria \$776 (\$324), Turkey \$29,000 (\$6,000), United States \$20,076,000 (\$16,569,000), Alaska \$980 (\$2,099), Hawaii \$3,000 (\$2,000), Philippines \$90,000 (\$38,000), Venezuela \$2,539 (\$43), Yugoslavia \$9,800 (\$133), Iraq \$77,000 (\$17,000).

## December Imports from Great Britain and United States

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

## Export of Canadian Farm Products to the United States

The export of products of the Canadian farm to the United States in December totalled in value \$464,085 compared with \$178,432 in December 1932, an increase of \$285,653 or 165 per cent. During the second half of 1933 the export was \$6,103,000 compared with \$1,763,000 in the corresponding six months of 1932, an increase of 246 per cent. During the corresponding six months prior to the Smoot-Hawley tariff the export of Canadian farm products to the United States was \$33,127,000 and in the corresponding six months prior to the Underwood tariff it amounted to \$119,734,000. Potatoes, turnips, wool and bran, shorts and middlings were the chief export items last month. The value of the potatoes was \$185,417 compared with \$2,670 a year ago.

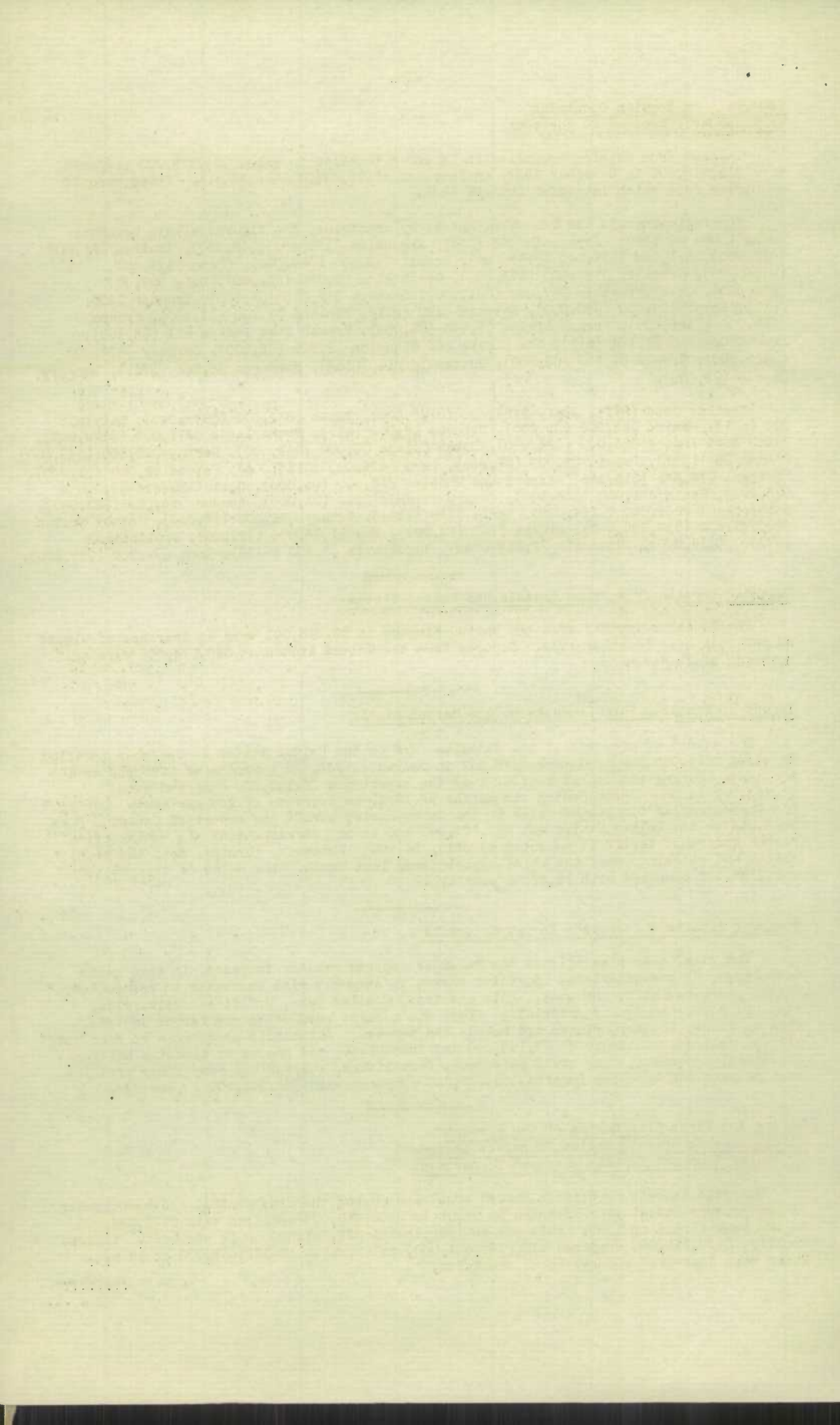
## December Imports - Increases in Raw Materials

The chief characteristic of the December imports was the increase, in some cases very large, of raw materials. Textiles showed up strongly with increases in raw cotton, cotton yarn, raw silk, raw wool, noils and tops, woollen yarn, artificial silk, flax, hemp and jute, and dyeing materials. There was a large advance in raw rubber imports, also in hides, leather, planks and boards and veneers. Automobile parts rose to over one million dollars, machinery to \$1,143,000 and iron plates and sheets to almost a million. Electrical apparatus, tin, crude petroleum, fertilizers, sulphur and many other articles rose to make the December imports \$35,368,000 compared with \$28,961,000 a year ago.

## During the First Nine Months of the Present Fiscal Year Exports to Empire Countries Increased By 18 Per Cent and Imports Advanced 13 per cent

Domestic exports to British Empire countries during the nine months, ending December of the present fiscal year amounted in value to \$209,615,000 compared with \$176,834,000 in the same period of 1932. This was an increase of \$32,781,000 or 18 per cent. Imports totalled \$107,310,000 compared with \$94,821,000, an increase of \$12,489,000 or 13 p.c. There were increased exports to 22 countries.

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

The following were the imports by countries: United Kingdom \$79,863,000 (\$68,262,000), Irish Free State \$22,000 (\$31,000), Aden \$3,000 (\$2,000), British East Africa \$632,000 (\$389,000), British South Africa \$3,377,000 (\$3,747,000), Gold Coast \$331,000 (\$48,000), Nigeria \$95,000 (\$9), Sierre Leone \$776 (\$4,220), Bermuda \$141,000 (\$168,000), British India \$3,493,000 (\$2,719,000), Ceylon \$820,000 (\$741,000), Straits Settlements \$747,000 (\$208,000), Smaller British East Indies \$3,000 (\$900), British Guiana \$1,347,000 (\$1,678,000), British Honduras \$113,000 (\$18,000), British Sudan \$4,450 (\$4,865), Barbados \$2,937,000 (\$2,734,000), Jamaica \$2,170,000 (\$2,621,000), Trinidad and Tobago \$1,926,000 (\$1,323,000), Smaller British West Indies \$1,193,000 (\$1,088,000), Hong Kong \$441,000 (\$339,000), Malta \$131 (\$400), Newfoundland \$565,000 (\$484,000), Australia \$4,264,000 (\$5,087,000), Fiji \$1,112,000 (\$1,398,000), New Zealand \$1,684,000 (\$640,000), Palestine \$26,000 (\$40,000).

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

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

The following were the exports by countries, the figures in brackets being those of the corresponding nine months of 1932: Abyssinia \$11,000 (\$1,000), Albania \$91 (\$2,345), Argentina \$2,113,000 (\$1,969,000), Austria \$13,000 (\$6,000), Belgium \$10,315,000 (\$12,466,000), Belgian Congo \$31,000 (\$11,000), Bolivia \$176,000 (\$44,000), Brazil \$1,372,000 (\$869,000), Bulgaria nil (\$1,000), Chile \$163,000 (\$74,000), China \$4,049,000 (\$5,035,000), Colombia \$309,000 (\$270,000), Costa Rica \$45,000 (\$36,000), Cuba \$683,000 (\$642,000), Czechoslovakia \$57,000 (\$106,000), Denmark \$1,851,000 (\$222,000), Ecuador \$41,000 (\$16,000), Egypt \$146,000 (\$350,000), Estonia \$128 (\$797,000), Finland \$287,000 (\$231,000), France \$9,673,000 (\$10,148,000), French Africa \$54,000 (\$85,000), French East Indies \$4,000 (\$600), French Guiana \$45,000 (\$34,000), French Oceania \$72,000 (\$639,000), French West Indies \$64,000 (\$116,000), Madagascar \$12 (\$1,100), St. Pierre \$4,276,000 (\$6,959,000), Germany \$8,334,000 (\$6,450,000), Greece \$136,000 (\$198,000), Guatemala \$81,000 (\$51,000), Hayti \$81,000 (\$53,000), Honduras \$92,000 (\$81,000), Hungary \$685 (\$2,000), Iraq \$5,000 (\$3,000), Iceland \$10,000 (\$5,000), Italy \$3,098,000 (\$3,646,000), Italian Africa \$9,000 (\$3,000), Japan \$9,900,000 (\$7,226,000), Korea \$102,000 (\$581), Latvia \$9,000 (\$12,000), Liberia \$6,000 (\$5,600), Lithuania \$1,000 (\$5,500), Mexico \$1,200,000 (\$928,000), Morocco \$49,000 (\$158,000), Netherlands \$17,116,000 (\$15,113,000), Dutch East Indies \$341,000 (\$210,000), Dutch Guiana \$31,000 (\$28,000), Dutch West Indies \$58,000 (\$45,000), Nicaragua \$11,000 (\$12,000), Norway \$3,240,000 (\$2,716,000), Panama \$157,000 (\$75,000), Paraguay \$157 (\$1,800), Persia \$11,000 (\$4,000), Peru \$616,000 (\$581,000), Poland \$34,000 (\$23,000), Portugal \$80,000 (\$137,000), Azores and Madeira \$19,000 (\$26,000), Portuguese Africa \$691,000 (\$650,000), Portuguese Asia \$505 (\$868), Roumania \$6,000 (\$57,000), Russia \$242 (\$1,777,000), Salvador \$13,000 (\$9,000), San Domingo \$142,000 (\$1,333,000), Siam \$3,200 (\$3,700), Spain \$1,224,000 (\$1,819,000), Canary Islands \$25,000 (\$10,000), Spanish Africa \$4,300 (\$5,700), Sweden \$1,230,000 (\$2,432,000), Switzerland \$187,000 (\$186,000), Syria \$25,000 (\$19,000), Turkey \$1,000 (\$32,000), United States \$141,527,000 (\$114,153,000), Alaska \$100,000 (\$140,000), Virgin Islands \$8,000 (\$2,000), Guam \$141,000 (nil), Hawaii \$365,000 (\$267,000), Philippines \$465,000 (\$268,000), Puerto Rico \$263,000 (\$200,000), Uruguay \$68,000 (\$61,000), Venezuela \$291,000 (\$248,000), Yugoslavia \$393 (\$1,256).

The following were the imports by countries: Abyssinia \$9,000 (\$5,000), Argentina \$1,452,000 (\$762,000), Austria \$159,000 (\$151,000), Belgium \$2,538,000 (\$3,154,000),.....





Belgian Congo \$1,200 (nil), Brazil \$427,000 (\$475,000), Chile \$5,000 (\$21,000), China \$1,619,000 (\$1,058,000), Colombia \$2,905,000 (\$3,174,000), Costa Rica \$22,000 (\$31,000), Cuba \$897,000 (\$614,000), Czechoslovakia \$1,033,000 (\$1,501,000), Denmark \$222,000 (\$91,000), Greenland \$183,000 (\$2,000), Ecuador \$11,000 (\$3,000), Egypt \$350,000 (\$285,000), Estonia \$11,300 (\$200), Finland \$38,000 (\$44,000), France \$5,676,000 (\$6,687,000), French Africa \$83,000 (\$45,000), French East Indies \$3,800 (\$3,400), French Guiana \$252 (nil), French Oceania \$2,235 (\$180), French West Indies \$668 (\$222), Madagascar \$4,500 (\$1,600), St. Pierre \$104,000 (\$72,000), Germany \$7,714,000 (\$7,596,000), Greece \$43,000 (\$34,000), Guatemala \$6,000 (\$9,000), Hayti \$1,929 (\$280), Honduras \$13,000 (\$1,000), Iraq \$148,000 (\$132,000), Hungary \$34,000 (\$22,000), Iceland \$584 (\$71), Italy \$2,079,000 (\$2,219,000), Japan \$2,411,000 (\$3,143,000), Korea \$36 (nil), Latvia \$12,000 (\$4,000), Lithuania \$5,547 (\$597), Mexico \$304,000 (\$795,000), Morocco \$13,000 (\$75,000), Netherlands \$2,794,000 (\$3,276,000), Dutch East Indies \$447,000 (\$168,000), Dutch West Indies \$867,000 (\$1,533,000), Nicaragua nil (\$539), Norway \$419,000 (\$382,000), Panama \$3,084 (\$3,207), Paraguay \$15 (nil), Persia \$92,000 (\$39,000), Peru \$2,504,000 (\$2,237,000), Poland \$54,000 (\$77,000), Portugal \$106,000 (\$146,000), Azores and Madeira \$69,000 (\$121,000), Portuguese Africa nil (\$591), Roumania \$4,000 (\$3,000), Russia \$104,000 (\$371,000), San Domingo \$87,000 (\$601,000), Siam \$18,000 (nil), Spain \$916,000 (\$1,024,000), Canary Islands \$3,000 (\$9,000), Sweden \$323,000 (\$545,000), Switzerland \$2,178,000 (\$1,891,000), Syria \$2,200 (\$3,600), Turkey \$145,000 (\$143,000), United States \$170,061,000 (\$185,317,000), Alaska \$22,000 (\$35,000), Hawaii \$24,000 (\$27,000), Philippines \$271,000 (\$147,000), Puerto Rico \$510 (\$1,123), Uruguay \$17,000 (\$5,000), Venezuela \$389,000 (\$816,000), Yugoslavia \$13,000 (\$8,000),

#### From the Great Lakes Direct to Europe and Vice-Versa

During the 1933 season of navigation there was an exceptionally heavy movement of freight between Great Lake ports and European, Canadian Atlantic, United States Atlantic ports, Newfoundland and Cuba, which passed through the St. Lawrence canals without breaking bulk.

To Canadian lake ports 9 cargoes of 13,609 tons of coal from Wales and 15 cargoes of 20,144 tons of miscellaneous freight from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands, also 2 cargoes of 910 tons from Newfoundland, 1 cargo of 965 tons from a United States Atlantic port, 26 cargoes of 44,403 tons from Canadian Atlantic ports and 2 cargoes of 2,534 tons from Vancouver passed up the canals.

Cargoes to United States lake ports included 76 cargoes of 106,455 tons, largely wood pulp, from European ports, 1 cargo of 1,500 tons from Newfoundland, 3 cargoes of 4,800 tons of sugar from Cuba, 20 cargoes of 19,148 tons from United States Atlantic ports and 34 cargoes of 49,664 tons, mostly pulpwood and wood pulp, from Canadian Atlantic ports. This was a total of 189 cargoes of 364,132 tons of freight from ocean ports.

The outbound cargoes amounted to 120 cargoes of 158,737 tons, consisting of 56 cargoes of 82,163 tons from Canadian lake ports and 64 cargoes of 76,574 tons from United States lake ports. The Canadian cargoes included 9 cargoes of 13,647 tons to European ports, 9 cargoes of 8,096 tons to Newfoundland, 5 cargoes of 10,731 tons to United States Atlantic ports, 31 cargoes of 48,186 tons to Canadian Atlantic ports and 2 cargoes of 1,503 tons to Vancouver. The United States cargoes included 47 cargoes of 64,323 tons to European ports, 2 cargoes of 1,423 tons to Newfoundland, 14 cargoes of 9,203 tons to United States Atlantic ports and 1 cargo of 1,625 tons to a Canadian Atlantic port.

It is quite possible that many of these vessels took on additional freight after passing through the St. Lawrence canals which normally allow a draught of only 14 feet, but, on account of exceptionally low water during the past season, restricted the draught still more, especially toward the end of the season when the maximum draught was reduced 3 inches on August 24, September 15, October 14, November 2 and 12½ feet on November 25 until the closing date December 5th.

#### Seasonal Lay-Off of Workers After Christmas Was Smallest on Record

The number of workers employed on January 1 by 8,460 firms which reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics aggregated 821,131 compared with 851,513 on December 1, while 7,947 firms reported 721,308 workers on January 1, 1933. The index numbers on the base 1926=100 stood at 95.0 on January 1, 1934, 91.8 on December 1, 1933 and 78.5 on January 1, 1933.

The twelve-year record of employment maintained in the Bureau shows that activity has invariably declined at the beginning of January. The customary contraction took.....





place at the opening of the present year, but was very decidedly smaller than usual, the workers released from the staffs of the employers numbering 30,387, or slightly more than half of the average for the last twelve years. This decline, besides being substantially below the average, was also the smallest on record for midwinter.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances were due to shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last twelve years shows that usually, (though not invariably), there is on Feb. 1 a partial recovery from the losses recorded at the beginning of January.

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

During the five months ending December the export of wheat was 22,226,752 bushels at \$64,015,615 compared with 140,394,459 bushels at \$75,824,415 in the same period of 1932. After adjustment for rerouted wheat the movement by Canadian ports was 67,503,036 bushels and via United States ports 24,628,071. The amount via Canadian Pacific ports was 17,728,823 bushels.

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

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

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

The following were the Empire countries of destination of Canadian wheat in bushels during the five months ending December: United Kingdom 59,921,992, Irish Free State 897,244, New Zealand 101,621, Malta 56,000, Other British Countries 12,054, Total 60,988,911.

The following were the foreign countries of destination: Netherlands 9,719,433, Belgium 6,627,969, France 4,148,328, Germany 3,753,238, Italy 1,570,884, Japan 1,851,713, Norway 977,163, Denmark 766,643, Sweden 454,999, China 357,333, Other Foreign countries 1,010,438, Total 31,237,841.

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

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

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

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#### Canadian Coal Production in December 8 p.c. Above December 1932

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

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

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### Wheat in 1924 and 1933

The wheat crop in 1924 amounted to 262,097,000 bushels, which is similar to the wheat production this year, viz. 271,821,000 bushels. The two years were alike in some respects. With regard to grain production the crops showed a reduction from the previous years and prices showed a partial recovery, especially the grain prices. The monthly average price for No. 1 northern wheat for December 1923 was 93.2 cents and rose to \$1.64 in November 1924, while in this year of depression the average wheat price for the month for the similar grade rose from 42  $\frac{3}{8}$  cents in December 1932 to 63  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents in November 1933. It will be noted that the increase was not so great as in 1924 but it must be remembered that the world has been passing through a depression without equal in economic history, while 1924 was a year of readjustment when wheat was in demand in European countries devastated by the world war.

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

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

### Refined Sugar Exports in 1933 Almost Double Those of 1932

Exports of refined sugar in 1933 totalled 17,994,400 pounds compared with 9,048,300 in 1932. Most of it went to British Empire countries, 14,719,700 in all. These were: Newfoundland 11,793,300, British Honduras 1,564,800, British West Indies 887,600, Bermuda 431,300, British Guiana 42,700. The export to foreign countries was 3,274,700 pounds, going to the following: Norway 3,123,000, St. Pierre 118,200, France 22,400, United States 700, Alaska 400.

### Creamery Butter Production

Creamery butter production in December amounted to 8,674,000 pounds compared with 9,554,000 in December 1932, a decrease of 9 per cent. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta showed slight increases, but there were sharp decreases in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island. The total production in 1933 is given in preliminary reports as 215,917,000 pounds compared with 214,002,000 in 1932, the latter being the revised figures. The increase was 1,915,000 pounds or a little less than one per cent.

### Large Increase in Pig Iron Production in 1933

A total of 229,076 tons of pig iron was produced in Canada in 1933, an increase of 59 per cent over the 144,130 tons of a year ago. The output included 190,491 tons of basic iron, 22,429 of foundry iron and 16,156 of malleable iron. Of the basic iron, 177,847 tons were made for the further use of the producers, the balance of the year's output being intended for sale.

### Production of Automobiles in December Higher than a Year Ago

Production of 3,262 automobiles in Canada during December marked an increase of 42 per cent over the 2,291 cars of the previous month and 54 per cent over 2,112 cars made in December a year ago. The improvement over November was accounted for by advances in the output of passenger cars from 1,503 to 2,171 and trucks from 788 to 1,091.

### Wood Pulp and Screenings Export Made Sharp Gain in 1933

The export of wood pulp and screenings in 1933 rose sharply to 12,170,186 cwt. at \$23,354,647, the amount in 1932 being 9,045,857 at \$18,930,064. The pulp wood export was 651,958 cords at \$4,696,459 compared with 529,019 cords at \$4,830,500, an increase in quantity but a decrease in value.





#### Newsprint Export in 1933 Was up in Quantity but down in Value

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

#### Zinc Export in 1933 Much Greater than in 1932

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

#### Export of Canadian Crude Petroleum Higher in 1933 than in 1932

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

#### Gain in Building Permits in December

The building permits issued by 61 cities in December represented construction work valued at \$1,976,000, as compared with \$1,610,000 in November and \$1,569,000 in December 1932. There was, therefore, an increase of \$366,000 or 22 p.c. in December as compared with the preceding month, and of \$407,000 or 25 p.c. in comparison with the same month of 1932.

#### The 1933 Export of Wheat and Flour

The export of wheat during 1933 was 191,968,861 bushels valued at \$122,412,686 on the average price of 63.8 cents compared with 228,219,755 bushels at \$128,385,733 on the average of 56.3 cents in 1932.

The export of flour in 1933 was 5,570,424 barrels valued at \$19,016,758 on the average of \$3.41 per barrel compared with 5,131,781 barrels at \$17,182,775 on the average of \$3.34 in 1932.

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

The export of 99,305 dozen eggs in December does not look very large alongside the million odd dozen export of November but it was more than three times the quantity marketed abroad in December 1932. Great Britain took most of the export. The heavy November export made the 1933 figure, 1,989,146 dozen, a long way higher than in any year since 1925. The 1932 export was only 272,818 dozen.

#### Consumption of Wool and Imported Tops and Yarns

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at the request of the National Research Council, has collected statistics on the quantities, grades and classes of imported yarns and tops, also of scoured, pyllled or slipped and greasy wool, both domestic and imported, consumed by Canadian manufacturers during the calendar year 1932.

A questionnaire embracing these various classes was forwarded to 204 Canadian manufacturers whose materials included wool or wool products. Of these, 141 furnished the information which has been compiled, while the remaining sixty-three advised that the yarns and tops consumed by them in their manufacturing operations were made in Canada.

As 22,754,284 pounds (greasy basis) were consumed by Canadian manufacturers in their 1932 operations and 13,789,169 pounds of this were imported, it may be assumed that the balance of 8,965,115 pounds was Canadian grown wool.

#### Cost of Tea Very Much Higher than a Year Ago

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





### Leather Footwear Production in November

The production of leather footwear in November was 1,371,253 pairs which was an increase over the corresponding month in 1932, 1931 and 1930. There was the usual seasonal decline, the output in October being 1,833,771 pairs. The high month for the year was August, with a total of 2,237,179 pairs, this number establishing a record in the statistics of monthly production.

The total output for the eleven months ended November was 18,276,487 pairs, or an average per month of 1,661,499 pairs, compared with a total of 16,901,154 pairs and a monthly average of 1,536,469 pairs for the corresponding period of 1932.

### Impressive Advance in the Export of Asbestos

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

### Small Custom Tanneries Gradually being Eliminated

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

### Canada's Trade in 1933 with British Empire Under the Trade Agreements

Domestic exports to British Empire countries under the Empire Trade Agreements amounted in value during the calendar year 1933 to \$254,899,000 compared with \$217,157,000 in 1932, and \$220,719,000 in 1931. This was an increase of 17 per cent over 1932 and 15 per cent over 1931.

The imports from Empire countries in 1933 totalled \$132,873,000 compared with \$128,058,000 in 1932 and \$152,000,000 in 1931. This was an increase of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent over 1932 and a decrease of 12 per cent from 1931.

Exports to the United Kingdom in 1933 totalled \$210,414,000 compared with \$178,172,000 in 1932 and \$171,535,000 in 1931, an increase of 18 per cent over 1932 and 22 per cent over 1931.

Imports from the United Kingdom in 1933 totalled \$98,067,000 compared with \$93,508,000 in 1932 and \$109,468,000 in 1931, an increase of almost 5 per cent over 1932 and a decrease of over 6 per cent from 1931.

### Variety Chain Stores

During the year 1930, there were 15 different chain organizations operating variety stores in Canada. These chains operated 327 stores and did a total retail business of \$39,383,379. Stocks on hand in the stores at the end of the year (at cost) amounted to \$5,274,738.



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