

11-D-04  
C-1  
March 31, 1934.

Outstanding Facts and Figures  
Gathered from  
Reports, Statements and Bulletins  
Issued by the  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics  
during March

Canada's International Trade in  
February was Considerable Gain

Canada's domestic exports in February amounted in value to \$37,842,403 compared with \$26,397,528 in February 1933, a gain of \$11,444,875 or 43 per cent. Foreign exports were \$522,170 compared with \$416,451, a gain of \$105,719 or 25 per cent. Imports amounted to \$33,591,884 compared with \$23,514,114, an increase of \$10,077,770 or 42 per cent.

Canada's Total Trade in Eleven  
Months of Fiscal Year up 11 p.c.

Domestic exports in the eleven months of the present fiscal year amounted to \$521,705,000 compared with \$437,221,000 in the corresponding period a year ago and \$536,595,000 two years ago. Imports amounted to \$386,279,000 compared with \$373,421,000 and \$521,056,000. The increase in exports over a year ago was 19 per cent and in imports 3 per cent. The total trade of the Dominion in the eleven months was \$913,570,000 compared with \$816,973,000 a year ago, representing an increase of \$96,596,000 or 11.8 per cent.

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

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

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

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

Notable Decrease in Number of  
Bankruptcies during January

The number of commercial failures in January was 153, compared with 216 a year ago. The liabilities of the assignors was \$2,009,000 compared with \$4,050,000, a notable decline. The following were the bankruptcies by provinces, the bracketed figures being those of January 1933: Maritime Provinces 6 (11), Quebec 77 (90), Ontario 49 (79), Prairie Provinces 15 (27), British Columbia 6 (9). Trading establishments furnished the largest number of failures, 78 assigning in January as against 121 a year ago, manufacturing 22 compared with 38. There were seven failures in construction and one in finance.

Index Of Employment on March 1 Higher  
Than on Same Date in 1933 and 1932

Reports on employment show a further improvement in the industrial situation at the beginning of March; 8,499 leading employers enlarged their payrolls from 849,056 on Feb. 1, to 861,044 on March 1, or by 11,988 persons. The advance was considerably above the average; it also exceeded that noted on March 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1922, comparing favourably with the declines reported in the last four years. The index, (based on the 1926 average as 100) rose from 91.4 on Feb. 1, 1934 to 92.7 at the beginning..





of March. On the same date in the preceding thirteen years, the index was as follows: 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9 and 1921, 89.1.

The greatest gains at the beginning of March occurred in manufacturing, in which 11,585 additional persons were employed by the co-operating employers; the increases in textiles and iron and steel were most noteworthy, those in the former being the largest recorded on Mar. 1 in the years for which statistics have been compiled. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were advances in metallic ore mining, retail trade, transportation and building, highway and railway construction; the gains in the highway group, (amounting to 506 persons), were mainly due to an increase in the numbers at the unemployment relief camps. On the other hand, logging reported considerable declines, marking the completion of the season's operation in many camps; coal-mining and wholesale trade also released employees, but the losses were on a moderate scale. The trend of employment was upward in four of the five economic areas, only the Prairie Provinces showing a decline as compared with Feb. 1; the greatest improvement was in Ontario.

---

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

Central electric stations in Canada produced 1,612,680,000 kilowatt hours during February, as against 1,299,580,000 in February last year. The daily average of 57,595,000 was a new high record, exceeding the previous record made in January by 3.6 per cent. Exports to the United States, amounting to 102,150,000 kilowatt hours, were 120 per cent greater than in 1933 and on a daily basis was 11.6 per cent greater than in January. Deliveries to electric boilers amounted to 384,609,000 or 31.4 per cent over February 1933 deliveries, and on a daily basis 6.6 per cent greater than in January this year. Deducting the exports and boiler consumption leaves 1,125,920,000 kilowatt hours for lighting, power and line losses in Canada, as against 960,342,000 in February 1933 and 1,122,301,000 kilowatt hours in February 1930 which was the next highest February.

---

#### Railway Car Loadings Higher than in 1933

During the first twelve weeks of 1934, car loadings on Canadian railways totalled 491,279 compared with 396,215 in 1933 and 493,942 in 1932. This was an increase over 1933 of 95,064 and a decrease from 1932 of 2,663. The total cars received from connections was 273,491 compared with 203,882 in 1933 and 258,872 in 1932, an increase over 1933 of 69,609 and over 1932 of 14,619.

---

#### About Car Loadings of Grain

The significance of the large increase in car loadings on Canadian railways which has occurred in recent months is the more significant when it is observed that the car loadings of grain during the first seven months of the present crop year, totalling 111,677, have been the lowest since 1919-20 when they were 109,997 in the corresponding crop year. They reached their highest point in seven months in 1928-29 at 318,015 and a year ago were 153,567.

---

#### Marriages Continue to Increase

During the first two months of 1934, marriages numbered 3,937 compared with 3,925 in the corresponding period of 1933. During the year 1933 marriages numbered 29,719 as against 29,423 in 1932.

---

#### Cost of Living Rose in February Due Mainly to Higher Food Prices

The general index of retail prices, rents, and costs of services rose from 78.7 in January to 79.2 in February, due mainly to higher prices for foods. An index for retail prices alone advanced from 73.0 to 73.8. When foods were removed from this index it was unchanged at 78.0.

---

#### Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Rose in February

The index number of wholesale prices of Canadian farm products in February rose from 55.3 to 58.0. The index for field products moved up from 47.9 to 49.3, and that for animal products from 67.8 to 72.5. In the former case the greatest gain was shown for grains, and in the latter, for livestock and eggs.

---





### Coal Output Increased in 1933

Canada's coal output increased 1.2 per cent in 1933. Considerable progress was made in extending the market for Canadian coal in areas previously supplied, to a large extent, by imported coal. Continued assistance given by the Dominion government was mainly responsible for the increased sales of Canadian coal in these highly competitive markets. During the year 1,937,867 tons of Canadian coal were moved under Dominion government-assisted rates, as compared with 1,122,474 tons in 1932.

### Sale of New Motor Vehicles in February Rose 76 per cent--Production up Also

Sales at retail of new passenger cars, trucks and buses for February show an increase of 76 per cent in numbers and 65 per cent in values as compared with February 1933. There were 4,230 vehicles sold for \$4,169,906 in February, 2,109 at \$2,075,386 in January, and 2,400 at \$2,522,209 in February 1933.

Production of 8,571 motor vehicles in Canada during February, a short month, marked an improvement of 24 per cent over the 6,904 of January and more than doubled the output of 3,298 made in February a year ago. Of the February production 5,411 cars were made for sale in Canada, leaving a balance of 3,160 cars intended for export.

### Leather Footwear Industry Starts 1934 With Increased Production

The leather footwear industry has started the year 1934 with an increased output over 1933. The number of boots and shoes turned out was 1,030,667 pairs compared with 921,898 in January a year ago. This industry made a large gain in 1933, turning out 19,221,000 pairs as against 17,879,000 in 1932, 17,678,000 in 1931 and 17,085,000 in 1930.

### Sharp Decline in 1933 Tobacco Production--Market Unsatisfactory

After several years of increasing production the tobacco crop of 1933 was reduced by nearly 25 per cent from the 1932 level. Bright flue-cured and Burley in Ontario and the pipe tobaccos in Quebec were the principal contributors to this decline. Adverse climatic conditions had a marked effect in reducing the yield per acre in Ontario, while in Quebec low prices and accumulated leaf stocks forced the growers to cut the planted acreage. Bright flue-cured production declined from 27,615,230 pounds to 22,762,700. Burley from 16,644,600 to 9,054,000, large pipe from 2,961,000 to 1,854,000, and small pipe from 852,500 to 211,600. There was no change in the size of the cigar leaf and dark crops.

In general the market has been most unsatisfactory. Up to the end of November, it is estimated that approximately 60 per cent of the flue-cured crop has been purchased at an average price of 19 to 20 cents per pound, the highest price paid being 24 cents. Sales during the ensuing three months were relatively few, although fully two-thirds of remainder was taken off the hands of the growers through the medium of cash advance contracts with the cooperative associations and certain of the packing companies.

### Canada's Best Markets in February

There were thirteen countries to which Canada sent goods to the value of over one quarter million dollars in February, six being British Empire countries: United States \$14,393,000, United Kingdom \$13,478,000, Japan \$1,241,000, Netherlands \$909,000, Germany \$793,000, Australia \$700,000, British India \$646,000, British South Africa \$589,000, Belgium \$537,000, British West Indies \$431,000, France \$416,000, China \$403,000, New Zealand \$259,000.

### British Imports of Cattle In February

British imports of cattle in February numbered 39,690 head, of which 34,858 were received from the Irish Free State and 4,832 from Canada. During the first two months of the year 8,784 cattle were received from Canada compared with 3,985 in the same period a year ago.

### Remarkable Increase in Export of Platinum

The export of platinum in February followed the remarkable advance made in January and amounted to 11,891 ounces valued at \$475,647 compared with 99 ounces at \$3,941 in February 1933. It went almost entirely to the United Kingdom.





Exports to Empire Countries in  
February Increased 35 per cent

Exports to British Empire countries in February amounted in value to \$17,027,000 compared with \$12,654,000 in February 1933, which was an increase of \$4,373,000 or 35 per cent. There were 25 of these countries to which increased exports went, and 5 to which there were decreases. The following was the situation with regard to the leading countries, the values being expressed in thousands of dollars and percentages in round figures:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>Inc. Or Dec.</u>	<u>P.C. Inc. or Dec.</u>
	\$	\$	\$	
United Kingdom	10,262	13,478	<del>3</del> 3,216	<del>31</del>
Australia	579	700	<del>121</del>	<del>21</del>
British India	149	646	<del>496</del>	<del>332</del>
British South Africa	241	628	<del>387</del>	<del>160</del>
Newfoundland	175	238	<del>63</del>	<del>36</del>
Jamaica	120	152	<del>32</del>	<del>27</del>
Irish Free State	116	144	<del>28</del>	<del>14</del>
Hong Kong	41	143	<del>102</del>	<del>249</del>
Trinidad and Tobago	114	127	<del>13</del>	<del>11</del>
Straits Settlements	12	74	<del>62</del>	<del>517</del>
British East Africa	10	71	<del>61</del>	<del>610</del>
Bermuda	51	66	<del>16</del>	<del>29</del>
Barbados	44	58	<del>14</del>	<del>32</del>
Southern Rhodesia	-	40	-	-
Ceylon	3	21	<del>18</del>	<del>600</del>
Malta	7	18	<del>11</del>	<del>157</del>
Fiji	7	17	<del>10</del>	<del>143</del>
Palestine	1	7	<del>6</del>	<del>483</del>
Gold Coast	6	7	<del>1</del>	<del>1</del>
Aden	-	6	<del>6</del>	-
Sierra Leone	3	6	<del>3</del>	<del>100</del>
Nigeria	3	5	<del>2</del>	<del>75</del>
New Zealand	302	250	- 52	- 17
Smaller B.W.I.	268	94	- 174	- 65
British Guiana	92	53	- 39	- 42
British Honduras	46	13	- 33	- 71

Exports to Foreign Countries in  
February Increased 51 per cent

Exports to foreign countries in February amounted to \$20,816,000 compared with \$13,744,000 in February 1933, an increase of \$7,072,000 or 51 per cent. There were 55 of these countries to which increased exports went and 19 to which there were decreases. The following was the situation regarding the main countries, figures being expressed in thousands of dollars:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>Inc. or Dec.</u>	<u>P. C. Inc. or Dec.</u>
	\$	\$	\$	
United States	8,623	14,393	<del>5</del> 5,770	<del>67</del>
Argentina	579	700	<del>121</del>	<del>21</del>
Belgium	458	537	<del>79</del>	<del>17</del>
Cuba	37	98	<del>61</del>	<del>164</del>
Germany	350	793	<del>443</del>	<del>126</del>
Japan	980	1,241	<del>260</del>	<del>27</del>
Mexico	108	133	<del>25</del>	<del>23</del>
Netherlands	233	909	<del>676</del>	<del>290</del>
Norway	102	158	<del>56</del>	<del>56</del>
Peru	22	172	<del>150</del>	<del>678</del>
Spain	83	234	<del>151</del>	<del>182</del>
Sweden	40	59	<del>19</del>	<del>48</del>
Switzerland	9	21	<del>12</del>	<del>128</del>
Brazil	179	144	- 35	- 19
China	621	403	- 218	- 35
Colombia	52	26	- 26	- 50
Denmark	127	80	- 47	- 37
France	726	416	- 310	- 42
Italy	106	39	- 67	- 63





Imports from Empire Countries in  
February Increased 45 Per Cent

Imports from British Empire countries in February amounted in value to \$10,613,000 compared with \$7,290,000 in February 1933. This was a gain of \$3,323,000 or 45 per cent. There were 17 countries from which increased imports came. The amounts for the main countries are given in thousands of dollars and the percentages in round figures:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>Inc. or Dec.</u>	<u>P.C. Inc. or Dec.</u>
	\$	\$	\$	
United Kingdom	5,728	8,082	2,354	41
British East Africa	65	79	14	22
British India	434	935	501	115
Ceylon	97	211	114	117
Straits Settlements	44	55	11	25
Barbados	22	43	21	95
Jamaica	116	174	58	50
Trinidad and Tobago	5	6	1	20
Smaller B.W.I.	36	66	30	83
B.W.I. Total	178	288	110	62
Hong Kong	35	58	23	65
Australia	101	285	184	182
Fiji	196	229	33	17
New Zealand	114	251	117	103
Palestine	10	31	21	210
British South Africa	80	86	6	7
Gold Coast	49	5	44	89
Nigeria	19	6	13	67
Bermuda	5	4	1	20
British Guiana	105	18	107	83
Newfoundland	17	13	4	23

Imports from Foreign Countries in  
February Increased 41 Per cent

Imports from foreign countries in February amounted in value to \$22,979,000 compared with \$16,224,000 in February 1933, which was an increase of \$6,755,000 or 41 p.c. There were 31 countries from which increased imports came. The amounts from the main countries are given in thousands of dollars and the percentages in round figures:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>Inc. or Dec.</u>	<u>P.C. Inc. or Dec.</u>
	\$	\$	\$	
United States	13,836	19,633	5,797	50
Argentina	23	173	150	664
Belgium	157	175	184	182
Brazil	23	74	51	216
China	165	226	61	37
Colombia	38	170	132	350
Cuba	5	20	15	289
Denmark	4	7	3	82
Germany	460	697	237	51
Japan	170	232	65	39
Netherlands	79	177	98	123
Mexico	8	23	15	183
Sweden	46	84	38	82
Switzerland	161	189	28	17
France	373	345	28	7
Italy	199	153	46	23
Spain	43	36	6	17

Exports to Empire Countries in  
Eleven Months Increased 21 p.c.

Exports to British Empire countries during the first eleven months of the present fiscal year amounted in value to \$248,668,000 compared with \$204,784,000 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$43,894,000 or 21 per cent. The increase in exports to the United Kingdom was 20 per cent, to Australia 54 per cent, to British South Africa 61 per cent and to British India 44 per cent. There were 24 countries to which increased exports went. In addition to the above these included the Irish Free State.....





British East Africa, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, British Guiana, British Sudan, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Malta, Newfoundland, Fiji, New Zealand, Smaller Oceania, Palestine and Southern Rhodesia. There were decreased exports to Gambia, Sierra Leone, Bermuda, British Honduras, Barbados and the Smaller British West Indies.

---

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

Exports to foreign countries during the first eleven months of the present fiscal year amounted in value to \$273,038,000 compared with \$232,447,000 a year ago, an increase of \$40,591,000 or 17 p.c. Exports to the United States increased 31 per cent, to Germany 29 p.c., to the Netherlands 19 p.c. and to Japan 33 p.c. There were increased exports to 56 foreign countries, including the above. Amongst these were Argentina, Austria, Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Korea, Mexico, Dutch East Indies, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portuguese Africa, San Domingo, Switzerland, Hawaii, Philippines, Puerto Rico and Venezuela. The chief decreases were to St. Pierre, Sweden, Italy, Belgium, Denmark and France.

---

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

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

---

#### Imports From British Empire Countries in Eleven Months Increased 16 per cent

Imports from British Empire countries during the first eleven months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$127,294,000 compared with \$109,230,000 a year ago. This is an increase of \$18,064,000 or 16 per cent. The increase in imports from Great Britain was 20 per cent, British East Africa 45 per cent, British India 44 per cent, Newfoundland 16 per cent and New Zealand 147 per cent. There were 17 countries from which increased imports came.

---

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

Imports from foreign countries during the first eleven months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$258,986,000 compared with \$264,191,000 in the corresponding period last year. This was a decrease of \$5,205,000 or 1.9 per cent. There was an increase in imports from China of 14 per cent, Germany 6 per cent, Switzerland 15 per cent, Argentina 115 per cent, and a decrease from the United States of 2 per cent. There were 44 countries from which increased imports came.

---

#### Character of the Increased February Exports

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

---

#### February Copper Export High

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

---





Canada's Standing in the British Market  
With Certain Products in the Year 1933

Canada stood first in the British market in 1933 with wheat at 45,572,295 cwts. of 112 lb., Australia coming next with 29,288,892, Argentina 24,698,928, Soviet Russia 5,769,887, United States 5,046.

Canada was fifth with barley at 825,208 cwts., coming behind Soviet Russia with 3,904,567, Roumania 3,117,870, United States 2,781,299 and Persia 1,423,021.

Canada was second with oats at 1,269,425 cwts., Argentina being first with 2,695,395.

Canada stood first with wheat flour, the amount being 4,326,048 cwts., Australia coming second with 2,733,258 and France third with 1,397,044.

Canada stood fourth in the British bacon market with 506,113 cwts. Denmark was first with 5,524,497, Netherlands 871,950, Poland 783,758. Two years ago Canada was in eighth place with 49,495 cwts. and a long way behind the seventh which was the United States with 189,027. United States in 1933 was in eighth place.

Canada was second in hams with 180,639 cwts., United States coming first with 564,048. In two years Canada has more than doubled her supply.

Canada was second in live cattle with 51,433 head, the Irish Free State being first with 582,174. Canada's supply has about doubled in two years.

Canada stood second in cheese with 629,715 cwts., New Zealand coming first with 2,059,393. At one time Canada was first in the British cheese market.

Canada was third in canned salmon with 100,938 cwts. Soviet Russia was first with 288,597 and United States second with 210,340.

Canada was first in lobsters with 25,309 cwts., Newfoundland coming next with 2,453.

Canada was first with raw apples, the quantity being 3,373,871 cwts., Australia coming second with 1,969,643 and United States third with 1,371,008. In 1932 United States was first, Australia second and Canada third.

Canada was second with unmanufactured tobacco at 13,993,000 pounds, United States being first with 159,938,000. Two years ago Canada was fourth, coming behind United States, Nyasaland, and India.

Canada was first in hewn hardwood with 593,817 cubic feet, United States coming next with 291,534. Formerly United States was first.

Canada was fourth in hewn softwood with 13,557 loads. Soviet Russia led with 195,215, Finland 53,714, Sweden 15,584.

Canada was second with sawn hardwood, the amount being 4,470,000 cubic feet. United States was first with 12,395,000.

Canada was fourth with sawn softwood at \$603,747 loads. Finland led with 1,660,831, Soviet Russia 1,176,579, Sweden 937,335.

Canada was second in unwrought copper with 38,091 tons, Chile being first with 47,523. Two years ago Canada was in seventh place, United States being then first but now fourth.

Canada was second with lead at 69,966 tons, Australia being first with 145,939.

Canada was first in zinc with 51,326 tons, Australia coming second with 10,625.

Canada was second in photographic and optical instruments, the value being £343,832. Germany was first with £370,244.

Canada was fifth with undressed hide leather, the amount being 2,190 cwts. British India led with 235,268 cwts., Australia 21,937, United States 14,499, Germany 14,008. Canada has fallen away in this market to less than half the volume of two years ago.

Canada was first in patent leather with 11,557 cwts., United States being second with 7,687.

.....





Canada was second in printing and writing paper with 1,919,848 cwts., Newfoundland being first with 2,721,074.

Canada was fifth in wrapping paper with 5,219 cwts., a considerable falling-off from previous years. Sweden was first with 2,005,533 cwts., Norway 596,898, Finland 441,571, Germany 300,419.

Canada was first in rubber boots and shoes with 190,707 dozen pairs, Czechoslovakia being second with 27,570.

---

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

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

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

---

#### Canada's Position in International Trade in the Calendar Year 1933

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

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

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

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

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

---

#### Economic Conditions Greatly Improved During the First Quarter of 1934

As measured by the weekly index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, economic conditions were greatly improved during the first quarter of 1934. A marked gain was shown in the first three weeks of the year, and conditions subsequently continued relatively active, fluctuating within narrow limits, from the established level. During the first twelve weeks of the year the economic index averaged 90.3 compared with 84.5 in the last quarter of 1933 and 71.2 in the corresponding period of last year. Each of the six factors used in the compilation of the economic index except bank clearings recorded gains in both of these comparisons.

.....







The movement of railway revenue freight was 448,966 cars in the first eleven weeks of 1934, compared with 360,683 cars in the same period of last year. The gain of 88,283 cars in the elapsed period of the present year reflects a heavier movement in each of the eleven commodity groups of the official classification. The index of eastern carloadings averaged 8.7 p.c. greater than in a period of similar duration in the last quarter of 1933, the gain over the first part of last year being 30.8 p.c.

The economic index was 92.0 in the week ended March 24 compared with 95.4 in the preceding week. The comparative standing for the same week of 1933 was 71.6, the increase during the interval being 28.6 p.c.

---

#### Wood in the British Market

Wood and timber imported by Great Britain in the first two months of 1934 was valued at £3,663,914. Leading supply countries were: United States £842,030, Canada £614,216, Sweden £475,174, Finland £381,646, Poland £381,065, Soviet Russia £162,859, Latvia £162,183, Norway £83,478, France £83,153, Portugal £67,870.

---

#### Canada in the British Bacon Market

Canada kept second place in the British bacon market in February with 76,652 cwt., making 157,622 cwt. in the two months of the year. This compared with 38,077 cwt. in the first two months of 1933 and 20,057 cwt. in the first two months of 1932. It was in 1931, however, that Canadian bacon was at its lowest point in the British market. Denmark's contribution in February was 309,682 cwt. or 667,328 in the two months. Next to Canada came Holland with 48,348 cwt. in February and 100,324 in two months.

---

#### Non-ferrous Metalliferous Ores in the British Market

The following were the values of the British imports of copper ore, zinc ore, and other non-ferrous metalliferous ores in the first two months of 1934: Bolivia £356,870, Canada £120,654, Nigeria £119,381, British India £103,260, United States £99,544, Spain £85,004.

---

#### Large Gold Bullion Export in February

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

---

#### Heavy Export of Nickel in February

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

---

#### Large Increase in the Export of Meats in February

The export of meats in February totalled in value \$1,274,000, the amount going over the million dollar mark for the sixth month in succession. The amount a year ago was \$429,000. The bacon and ham export was 74,858 cwt. of the value of \$1,103,081 and this was the second month in succession that this item has gone over one million. A year ago the quantity was 28,795 cwt. at \$241,734. Most of it goes to the United Kingdom. During the past six months the export of meats has totalled \$7,919,000 compared with \$2,936,000 in the corresponding period a year ago.

---

#### Newsprint Export in February

The export of newsprint in February was 2,638,386 cwt. of the value of \$4,396,700 compared with 2,148,926 cwt. at \$4,261,033 a year ago. However it was considerably less than the January export of 3,756,413 cwt. at \$6,415,668. Apart from the United States the largest purchasers were Argentina, Japan, China and Australia. Canadian newsprint in February went to 28 countries.

---





### Large Increase in Exports of Rubber

The export of rubber manufactures in February amounted to \$758,639 compared with \$889,492 in January and \$513,775 in February last year. The largest item was pneumatic tire casings of the value of \$404,748. These went to no fewer than 67 countries or groups of countries. The chief purchasers were: British South Africa \$86,103, Brazil \$37,967, Straits Settlements \$23,544, New Zealand \$21,937, British India \$20,667, China \$19,249, Bolivia \$15,847, Venezuela \$14,954, Switzerland \$14,630, Spain \$12,961, Dutch East Indies \$11,776, Netherlands \$11,181, Iraq \$9,843, Colombia \$8,431, United Kingdom \$7,932, Denmark \$7,301, British East Africa \$6,646, Trinidad \$6,025.

---

### Cattle Shipments to Scotland Increase

Canadian cattle to the number of 11,238 head were shipped direct to Glasgow during the year 1933, as compared with 4,016 head during the previous year. Twenty-six shipments arrived during the year, and from June to December cattle were arriving at Glasgow at the rate of three shiploads per month.

---

### Canada in the British Cheese Market

British imports of cheese from Canada in the first two months of the year was 9,777 cwt., compared with 3,624 a year ago and 12,188 two years ago. British imports of cheese in January and February amounted to 543,995 cwt. supplied mainly by the following countries: New Zealand 458,027 cwt., Australia 34,667, Netherlands 18,875, Italy 17,233.

---

### British Trade with Canada and the United States Compared

British imports from the United States declined from £104,009,495 in 1931 to £83,632,911 in 1932 and to £75,790,252 in 1933. British imports from Canada increased from £32,840,526 in 1931 to £42,993,850 in 1932 and to £46,218,073 in 1933.

British exports to the United States declined from £18245,713 in 1931 to £15,091,313 in 1932 and increased to £19,052,234 in 1933. British exports to Canada declined from £20,550,612 in 1931 to £16,412,077 in 1932 and to £17,510,369 in 1933.

---

### Balance of Trade

The February balance of trade was favorable to the extent of \$4,773,000 compared with \$3,300,000 a year ago, \$1,433,000 two years ago and an unfavorable balance of \$6,080,000 three years ago. For the eleven months of the fiscal year the balance was favourable to the extent of \$141,011,000 compared with \$70,132,000 one year ago, \$25,491,000 two years ago and an unfavorable balance of \$70,499,000 three years ago.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010690816