

11-D-04
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July 31, 1934.

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

Business Operations

Advance since the beginning of 1934 has been irregular, marked gains being shown in March and May followed by temporary set backs.

Despite these intermittent recessions, a strong upward trend was shown during the first half of the year. The Bureau index averaged 92.3 compared with 72.0 in the same six months of last year. The gain was over 28 per cent.

The Bureau index is based upon six major factors, expressed as a percentage of the weekly average for 1926.

Canada's Total Trade in Six Months

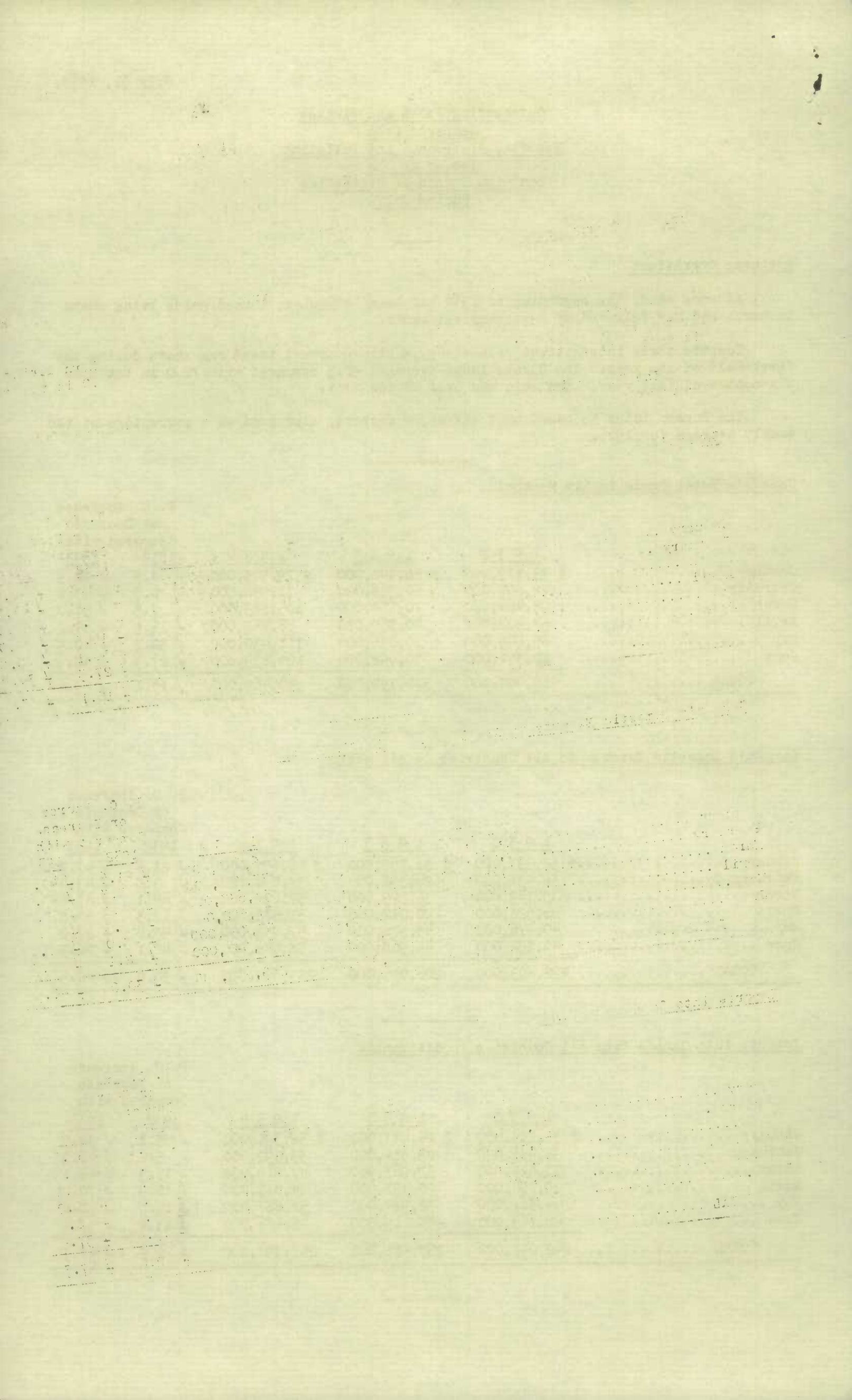
	<u>1 9 3 2</u>	<u>1 9 3 3</u>	<u>1 9 3 4</u>	<u>P. C. Increase or Decrease Compared with</u>	
				<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>
January	\$ 73,179,000	\$ 56,442,000	\$ 79,509,000	+ 8.7	+ 40.9
February	72,605,000	50,328,000	71,956,000	- 0.9	+ 43.0
March	98,466,000	70,124,000	105,883,000	+ 7.5	+ 51.0
April	57,202,000	40,769,000	66,862,000	+ 16.9	+ 64.0
May	85,645,000	79,035,000	111,430,000	+ 30.1	+ 40.9
June	82,351,000	80,092,000	104,829,000	+ 27.3	+ 30.9
TOTAL	469,448,000	376,790,000	540,469,000	+ 15.1	+ 43.4

Canada's Domestic Exports to All Countries in Six Months

	<u>1 9 3 2</u>	<u>1 9 3 3</u>	<u>1 9 3 4</u>	<u>P. C. Increase or Decrease Compared with</u>	
				<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>
January	\$ 38,367,000	\$ 31,562,000	\$ 46,652,000	+ 21.6	+ 47.8
February	36,431,000	26,398,000	37,842,000	+ 3.8	+ 43.4
March	39,749,000	36,579,000	57,638,000	+ 45.1	+ 57.6
April	26,928,000	20,012,000	31,582,000	+ 17.3	+ 57.8
May	40,476,000	45,576,000	57,899,000	+ 43.0	+ 27.0
June	40,852,000	45,968,000	58,046,000	+ 42.1	+ 26.3
TOTAL	222,803,000	206,095,000	289,659,000	+ 30.0	+ 40.5

Imports into Canada from All Countries in Six Months

	<u>1 9 3 2</u>	<u>1 9 3 3</u>	<u>1 9 3 4</u>	<u>P. C. Increase or Decrease Compared with</u>	
				<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>
January	\$ 34,115,000	\$ 24,441,000	\$ 32,391,000	- 5.1	+ 32.5
February	35,586,000	23,514,000	33,592,000	- 5.6	+ 42.9
March	57,448,000	32,963,000	47,519,000	- 17.3	+ 44.1
April	29,794,000	20,457,000	34,815,000	+ 16.9	+ 70.2
May	44,361,000	32,927,000	52,887,000	+ 19.2	+ 60.6
June	40,743,000	33,619,000	46,186,000	+ 13.4	+ 37.4
TOTAL	242,047,000	167,921,000	247,390,000	+ 2.2	+ 47.3



Domestic Exports from Canada by Quarters

	<u>1 9 3 2</u>	<u>1 9 3 3</u>	<u>1 9 3 4</u>
1st quarter	\$114,547,000	\$ 94,538,000	\$142,132,000
2nd quarter	108,256,000	111,556,000	147,526,000
3rd quarter	125,819,000	153,853,000	
4th quarter	145,187,000	171,802,000	
TOTAL, CALENDAR YEAR	493,809,000	531,749,000	

Imports into Canada by Quarters

	<u>1 9 3 2</u>	<u>1 9 3 3</u>	<u>1 9 3 4</u>
1st quarter	\$127,149,000	\$ 80,918,000	\$113,503,000
2nd quarter	114,898,000	87,002,000	133,887,000
3rd quarter	106,742,000	113,145,000	
4th quarter	103,825,000	120,149,000	
TOTAL, CALENDAR YEAR	452,614,000	401,214,000	

Domestic Exports to Empire Countries During Six Months ending June

	<u>1 9 3 2</u>	<u>1 9 3 3</u>	<u>1 9 3 4</u>
TOTAL TO EMPIRE	\$79,945,000	\$96,726,000	\$146,256,000
To United Kingdom	61,684,000	78,883,000	116,840,000
Australia	3,233,000	4,287,000	7,653,000
British South Africa	2,107,000	1,697,000	4,824,000
British West Indies	3,344,000	3,451,000	3,803,000
New Zealand	1,374,000	1,705,000	2,909,000
British India	1,334,000	1,178,000	2,705,000
Newfoundland	2,172,000	2,035,000	2,609,000
Irish Free State	1,508,000	1,172,000	1,550,000
Hong Kong	778,000	406,000	587,000
Straits Settlements	138,000	200,000	554,000
Bermuda	991,000	533,000	514,000
British Guiana	337,000	417,000	471,000
British East Africa	172,000	175,000	309,000
Southern Rhodesia	-	56,000	279,000
Ceylon	28,000	26,000	110,000
British Honduras	479,000	220,000	109,000

NOTE: - The underline shows increases over 1933.

Imports from Empire Countries During Six Months ending June.

	<u>1 9 3 2</u>	<u>1 9 3 3</u>	<u>1 9 3 4</u>
TOTAL FROM EMPIRE	\$46,105,000	\$39,590,000	\$53,625,000
Australia	1,503,000	1,454,000	2,338,000
British South Africa	628,000	1,284,000	641,000
British West Indies	5,201,000	4,546,000	3,360,000
New Zealand	459,000	765,000	2,055,000
British India	2,863,000	2,147,000	4,556,000
Newfoundland	197,000	176,000	263,000
Irish Free State	17,000	11,000	12,000
Hong Kong	338,000	321,000	348,000
Straits Settlements	127,000	354,000	473,000
Bermuda	132,000	115,000	105,000
British Guiana	1,660,000	1,221,000	363,000
British East Africa	572,000	497,000	715,000
Ceylon	713,000	513,000	961,000
British Honduras	56,000	73,000	37,000

NOTE: - The underline shows increases over 1933.

Domestic Exports to Foreign Countries during Six Months ending June

	<u>1 9 3 2</u>	<u>1 9 3 3</u>	<u>1 9 3 4</u>
TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	\$142,859,000	\$109,368,000	\$143,403,000
To United States	90,497,000	66,093,000	98,927,000
Japan	7,433,000	6,067,000	6,686,000
Netherlands	4,947,000	5,376,000	6,578,000
Belgium	6,197,000	5,270,000	5,259,000
France	9,345,000	5,608,000	4,471,000
Germany	2,558,000	4,003,000	4,432,000
China	2,711,000	3,646,000	2,268,000
Norway	1,386,000	1,829,000	1,855,000
Spain	1,290,000	1,171,000	1,654,000
Argentina	1,763,000	1,041,000	1,545,000
Brazil	647,000	902,000	1,077,000
Italy	878,000	831,000	992,000
Mexico	576,000	781,000	933,000
Denmark	1,325,000	1,047,000	733,000

NOTE: - The underline denotes increase over 1933.

Imports from Foreign Countries during Six Months ending June

	<u>1 9 3 2</u>	<u>1 9 3 3</u>	<u>1 9 3 4</u>
FROM - ALL COUNTRIES	\$180,586,000	\$113,701,000	\$176,275,000
United States	146,717,000	95,450,000	146,673,000
Japan	2,541,000	1,323,000	1,936,000
Netherlands	1,926,000	1,147,000	1,321,000
Belgium	2,376,000	1,141,000	1,559,000
France	6,101,000	2,226,000	2,791,000
Germany	4,767,000	3,522,000	4,826,000
China	1,054,000	973,000	1,383,000
Norway	240,000	196,000	338,000
Spain	666,000	302,000	553,000
Argentina	720,000	283,000	1,582,000
Brazil	432,000	222,000	381,000
Italy	2,050,000	1,177,000	1,312,000
Mexico	965,000	271,000	346,000
Denmark	81,000	48,000	39,000

NOTE: - The underline denotes increase over 1933. The order followed is to make comparison with exports easier.

Remarkable Growth in Free Imports from United Kingdom under Preferential Tariff

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Free under Preferential</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Free under General</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
1925	\$151,084,000	\$124,666,000	82.5	\$ 938,000	0.6	\$25,480,000	16.9
1926	163,731,000	133,125,000	81.3	1,242,000	0.8	29,364,000	17.9
1927	163,939,000	134,971,000	82.4	3,563,000	2.2	25,405,000	15.4
1928	186,436,000	150,054,000	80.5	4,656,000	2.5	31,726,000	17.0
1929	194,041,000	154,475,000	79.6	10,865,000	5.6	28,719,000	14.8
1930	189,180,000	148,643,000	78.6	10,668,000	5.6	29,869,000	15.8
1931	149,497,000	108,570,000	72.6	18,268,000	12.2	22,639,000	15.2
1932	106,372,000	79,694,000	74.9	12,316,000	11.6	14,362,000	13.5
1933	86,466,000	55,691,000	64.4	22,015,000	25.4	8,760,000	10.2
1934	105,101,000	57,038,000	54.3	39,593,000	37.7	8,470,000	8.0

Two Six-Month Periods in Trade Compared

	Imports	Domestic Exports	Foreign Exports	Total
Six months to Dec. 1932	\$210,567,000	\$271,004,000	\$ 3,434,000	\$485,005,000
" " " " 1933	233,293,000	325,655,000	3,260,000	562,208,000
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 22,726,000 or 10.8 p.c.	+ 54,651,000 or 20.1 p.c.	- 174,000 or 5.1 p.c.	+ 77,203,000 or 15.9 p.c.
Six months to June, 1933	167,921,000	206,095,000	2,774,000	376,790,000
" " " " 1934	247,390,000	289,659,000	3,420,000	540,469,000
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 79,469,000 or 47.3 p.c.	+ 83,564,000 or 40.5 p.c.	+ 646,000 or 23.3 p.c.	+163,679,000 or 43.4 p.c.

Canadian Trade in Farm Products

	1932-33	Fiscal Years 1933-34	Increase
Imports	59,479,000	69,237,000	16.4 p.c.
Exports	222,815,000	237,718,000	6.7 p.c.
Exports to Great Britain	131,926,000	141,252,000	7.1 p.c.
Exports to United States	6,948,000	28,655,000	312.4 p.c.
Exports of potatoes	770,000	1,876,000	143.6 p.c.
Exports of apples	7,353,000	12,824,000	74.4 p.c.

NOTE: - Alcoholic beverages is included in farm products.

Trade of Twelve Leading Commercial Countries in Canadian Currency in 1933

	Total Trade	Net Imports	Domestic Exports
United Kingdom	1 (1) 4,559.4	1 (1) 2,874.4	2 (3) 1,685.0
United States	2 (2) 3,350.9	2 (2) 1,552.3	1 (1) 1,798.7
Germany	3 (3) 2,977.7	4 (4) 1,379.3	3 (2) 1,598.4
France	4 (4) 2,531.2	3 (3) 1,535.5	4 (4) 995.7
Belgium	5 (5) 1,111.4	6 (6) 569.7	5 (6) 541.7
Netherlands	6 (6) 1,074.5	5 (5) 671.5	11 (10) 403.0
Japan	7 (8) 1,038.1	8 (8) 526.9	7 (7) 511.2
Italy	8 (9) 964.4	7 (7) 533.8	9 (9) 430.6
Canada	9 (7) 926.9	11 (9) 395.2	6 (5) 531.7
British India	10 (10) 901.2	10 (10) 398.9	8 (8) 502.3
Argentina	11 (11) 695.4	12 (12) 309.2	12 (11) 386.2
Australia	12 (14) 655.1	15 (15) 246.8	10 (13) 408.3

NOTE: - The figures in parenthesis represent relative position in 1932. Both are for calendar years. The totals represent millions of dollars.

Employment in First Seven Months of the Last Three Years

	Number of Co-Operating Firms			Number of Employees Reported			Index Numbers		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Jan. 1	7,832	7,947	8,460	835,960	721,308	821,131	91.6	78.5	88.6
Feb. 1	7,766	7,956	8,463	819,175	708,365	846,943	89.7	77.0	91.4
March 1	7,709	7,959	8,499	809,704	707,356	861,044	88.7	76.9	92.7
April 1	7,855	7,925	8,477	800,924	698,544	847,993	87.5	76.0	91.3
May 1	7,882	7,998	8,591	799,944	714,891	856,316	87.5	77.6	92.0
June 1	7,970	8,105	8,640	816,124	743,572	899,286	89.1	80.7	96.6
July 1	7,994	8,125	8,716	811,972	778,148	941,165	88.7	84.5	101.0

NOTE: - The reporting firms have 15 or more employees.

Wheat and Flour Sent to United Kingdom in June

The export of wheat to the United Kingdom in June was 12,981,564 bushels of the value of \$10,100,957 compared with 10,114,831 bushels at \$6,475,385 in June, 1933. Wheatflour to the United Kingdom was 441,064 barrels at \$1,534,212 as against 544,507 barrels at \$1,876,386 a year ago.

Raw Rubber Imports

Imports of raw rubber in June continued high, amounting to 4,946,790 pounds valued at \$536,391, compared with 3,227,128 at \$204,073 a year ago. Most of it came via the United States.

Export of Planks and Boards in June again over \$2,000,000 Mark

The export of planks and boards, which has considerably more than doubled during the past twelve months, amounted in June to 123,730,000 ft. of the value of \$2,475,305 compared with 94,700,000 at \$1,607,801 in June, 1933. The value of the export in May was \$2,220,673. The largest buyer by far in June was the United Kingdom at \$1,574,396, spruce amounting to \$755,196 and Douglas Fir to \$386,479. The total value of the spruce planks and boards exported was \$1,108,569 and Douglas Fir \$550,873.

June Export of Meats

The export of bacon and hams in June amounted to 119,203 cwt. of the value of \$1,851,813, of which 118,705 cwt. at \$1,836,480 went to the United Kingdom. This was a large increase over June last year when the total export was 87,623 cwt. at \$988,706. The total export of meats in June was of the value of \$2,052,634 compared with \$2,511,872 in May and \$1,147,855 in June, 1933.

Rising Export of Poultry

The growth in the export of dressed poultry is impressive, due to heavy purchases in the British market. The total in June was 113,900 pounds valued at \$22,095 of which 101,714 at \$19,143 went to the United Kingdom. A year ago the total was 12,754 pounds at \$3,099.

Exports of Asbestos Climb Rapidly

The export of asbestos in June was 7,759 tons of the value of \$343,226 as against 5,565 tons at \$266,866 a year ago. The export during the past twelve months was of the value of \$4,640,000 compared with \$2,366,000 in the previous twelve months. The leading purchasers last month were the United States, Japan and Germany.

Sharp Increase in Export of Canadian Rubber in June

The export of pneumatic tire casings reached high proportions in June, 79,690 valued at \$550,139 going to 70 countries. The consignments of largest value went to the following: British South Africa \$136,355, Straits Settlements \$52,018, New Zealand \$49,798, Brazil \$48,941, British India \$28,037, Netherlands \$26,347, Belgium \$21,225, Colombia \$18,955, Sweden \$18,746, Jamaica \$13,928, Iraq \$12,136, Dutch East Indies \$11,170, Norway \$13,269, Venezuela \$8,914. The June export was more than twice that of a year ago. The total value of the rubber goods exported was \$1,028,550 which was about double the export last year. Requirements by the United Kingdom were valued at \$245,329.

Large Increase in Marriages

Marriages registered in June in 70 Canadian cities and towns were 25½ per cent more than in June last year. It is noticeable that, since the beginning of the recovery in business conditions in the Dominion last year, the number of marriages has increased. The number in June was 4,051 compared with 3,230 a year ago. During the first six months of 1934 the number of marriages registered was 14,450 as against 12,987 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 11½ per cent.

Lead Production in Canada Increasing

An advance of 19.6 per cent was recorded in lead production in Canada during the first five months of 1934 as compared with the corresponding period of 1933; the totals were 129,265,958 pounds and 108,697,211 pounds respectively.

Coal Production in June

Canadian coal mines produced 979,022 tons of coal during June or 40.1 per cent above the June, 1933, total of 698,951. The average production for June during the past five years was 979,396.

Automobile Production in June Largely Increased

Production of automobiles in Canada totalled 13,905 units in June as compared with 20,161 units for May and 7,323 units for June, 1933. During the first half of 1934 the aggregate output of cars and trucks in Canada was 82,084 units compared with 38,262 and 39,669 for the corresponding periods of 1933 and 1932 respectively.

Production of Radio Receiving Sets Reviving.

Production of radio receiving sets in Canada during the first quarter of 1934 amounted to 32,531 sets valued at \$1,201,633 at factory prices. This output compares with 9,480 sets at \$283,517, 42,430 sets at \$2,347,143 and 41,129 sets at \$3,385,892 in the corresponding periods of 1933, 1932 and 1931 respectively.

New High Monthly Record in Production of Zinc

Zinc production in Canada set up a new high monthly record in May when 26,132,534 pounds were produced. In May 1933 the output was 13,926,963. During the first five months of 1934 the Canadian production increased 71.1 per cent to 115,837,355 pounds from the output in the corresponding period of 1933.

Large Importation of Aluminium In June

There was a large importation of alumina in June, amounting to 293,247 cwt. of the value of \$501,229 compared with 119,762 cwt. at \$191,757 a year ago. The countries from which the imports came were: United Kingdom 90,227 cwt. at \$242,313, Germany 110,230 at \$207,544, United States 92,790 at \$51,363.

Coal Imports in June Above the Average

Imports of coal into Canada during June were recorded at 1,532,375 tons as compared with 1,121,313 a year ago and the 1929-1933 average for the month of 1,384,106. Anthracite receipts amounted to 376,482 tons made up of 213,083 from Great Britain and 163,399 from the United States.

Crude Petroleum Imports

The imports of crude petroleum in June totalled 114,880,249 gallons valued at \$3,381,627 compared with 121,120,617 gallons at \$1,510,743 a year ago, a decrease in quantity but a large increase in value. The following were the countries of origin: United States 76,964,497 gallons, Colombia 28,749,287, Peru 4,533,923, Trinidad 2,097,072, Venezuela 2,535,470.

Gasoline Imports in June

The importation of natural casinghead gasoline in June was 6,907,986 gallons valued at \$399,436, compared with 3,878,771 at \$151,684 a year ago. All of it came from the United States. The quantity of other gasoline was 1,440,527 gallons at \$150,909, or an average of over 14 cents per gallon.

Great Increase in Auto Importations

There were ten motor buses valued at \$88,593 imported from the United States in June. There were vehicles of iron, chiefly autos and parts to the value of \$2,319,000 compared with \$1,333,000 a year ago. The value of the imports from the United States was \$2,263,000, auto parts accounting for \$1,847,000 and \$54,000 from Great Britain.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

The third part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

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Fewer Students at Canadian Universities in 1933 than in 1932

The rapid increase in university and college enrolment in the period since the War has not continued in the last year or two. The chief reason probably hinges on finance. The universities generally, finding their other sources of revenue impaired, have found it necessary to increase the fees charged to students, and even without the higher fees the average student of 1933 would no doubt find it harder to meet the cost of a year's attendance than the student of a few years ago.

The full-time enrolment in 1933 was 33,996 of university grade compared with 34,456 in 1932, others not of university grade 22,978 compared with 24,530. Students who were not in attendance full-time numbered 28,811, of whom 6,848 were pursuing studies of university grade.

There were 1,896 Canadian residents at colleges in the United States. There were 1,771 United States residents at Canadian colleges, confirming the impression gained by a partial compilation about ten years ago, that there is about an equal interchange of students. The University of Montreal has 651 United States residents in attendance at its several faculties and affiliated colleges, and McGill University has 334.

There were 180 students in Canadian colleges from Newfoundland, 43 from the British West Indies, 226 from the United Kingdom and 278 from other countries. Over half of the Newfoundland students are in Nova Scotia.

Relative Position of Some of Canada's Leading Products in the British Market in the First Six Months of 1934

Canada was first in wheat in the British market during the first six months of 1934 with 17,509,568 cwt. of 112 lb., Argentina being second with 15,234,565, Australia third with 10,920,208, Soviet Russia fourth with 2,095,067. The total imports were 50,536,914 cwt.

Canada was seventh in barley with 246,929 cwt. United States was first with 1,249,288, Roumania second with 807,532, Soviet Russia third with 780,177, Persia fourth with 607,124, Australia fifth with 433,357, Chile sixth with 346,176.

Canada was first in oats with 763,304 cwt., Soviet Russia being second with 490,859.

Canada was first in wheat products with 2,101,174 cwt., Australia second with 1,060,403, France third with 524,378.

Canada was first in rolled oats with 139,607 cwt. out of a total of 224,274.

Canada was second in total grain and flour with a value of £6,680,089, Argentina being first with £9,015,063. Australia was third with £3,286,232.

Canada was second in cattle with 23,138 head, Irish Free State first with 204,385. A year ago Canada's supply was 20,202 head and two years ago 8,221.

Canada was second in bacon with 510,319 cwt., Denmark being first with 2,154,323. The progress made by Canada with this product recently is remarkable. In the same period of 1933 Canada was in sixth place with 199,491 cwt. and in 1932 in sixth place with 105,764. Next to Canada in the first half of 1934 came the Netherlands with 308,583 cwt.

Canada was second in hams with 98,158 cwt., the United States being first with 210,237.

Canada was nowhere in butter, none being received from this Dominion during the first six months of 1934 or 1933.

Canada was fifth in cheese with 30,842 cwt., New Zealand being first with 1,316,700, Australia second with 67,050, Netherlands third with 61,099, Italy fourth with 50,928. Two years ago Canada was in third place, coming behind New Zealand and Holland. Prior to the Great War Canada's supply of cheese to Great Britain was more than double that of New Zealand.

Canada was second in apples with 1,229,862 cwt., Australia coming first with 1,380,629 and United States third with 737,181. Two years ago United States was first with 1,623,520 cwt. in the six months. These are 112 pound cwts.

Canada was fourth in fresh and frozen fish with a value of £95,006. Norway was first with £378,523, Denmark second with £236,287, Irish Free State third with £208,454.

Canada was third in canned salmon with 45,833 cwt., United States being first with 161,768 and Soviet Russia second with 95,131. Two years ago Canada was first in this period with 80,284 cwt. and Japan second with 40,384.

Canada was first in lobsters with 8,610 cwt. out of a total of 9,675.

Canada was second in unmanufactured tobacco with 5,941,153 lb., United States being first with 78,573,291 and British India third with 5,429,186.

Canada's contribution of asbestos, raw and fibre, to the British market is not mentioned separately in the Board of Trade statement. Southern Rhodesia was first in the first six months of 1934 with 5,358 gross tons, British South Africa second with 2,995, all other British countries 1,713 and all foreign countries 1,021.

Canada was first in copper ore with 14,279 gross tons, Spain second with 4,312.

Canada was first in soft wood, not planed or dressed, with 479,437 loads, Soviet Russia second with 349,636, Poland third with 301,024, Finland fourth with 292,489. A load is 600 feet board measure.

Canada was first in all wood and timber with a value of £2,313,164, Sweden being second with £2,065,540, United States third with £2,064,590, Soviet Russia fourth with £1,788,280 and Finland fifth with £1,540,733.

Canada was first in pulp for industrial purposes with 10,497 gross tons, Norway second with 6,050.

Canada was second in undressed hides and skins with a value of £1,038,901, United States first with £1,723,851, Soviet Russia third with £866,750.

Canada was first in aluminium with 54,196 cwt. of 112 lb., Switzerland second with 12,700.

Canada was first in electrolytic copper with 22,110 gross tons, United States second with 10,561, Chile third with 7,283.

Canada was second in pig lead with 37,135 gross tons, Australia being first with 80,508, British India third with 23,248.

Canada was first in crude zinc with 36,850 gross tons, Australia being second with 6,075, Belgium third with 4,033.

Canada was first in all non-ferrous metals and their manufactures with a value of £2,701,322, Chile second with £1,308,599, Australia third with £1,232,122, Germany fourth with £764,072, United States fifth with £753,487.

Canada was fourth in cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments with a value of £305,963, Germany being first with £1,021,381, United States second with £632,579, Switzerland third with £502,696, France fifth with £155,226.

Canada was second in vacuum cleaners with a value of £15,313, Sweden first with £29,141, United States third with £12,880.

Canada was first in patent leather with a value of £132,729, United States second with £44,439, Germany third with £11,985.

Canada was second in newsprint paper in rolls with a value of £321,219, Newfoundland being first with £586,829, Finland third with £282,245, Norway fourth with £132,807.

Canada was seventh in all paper, cardboard, etc., with a value of £559,027, Sweden being first with £1,239,548, Germany second with £860,560, Netherlands third with £759,721, Finland fourth with £725,646, Norway fifth with £645,683, Newfoundland sixth with £586,829.

Canada is not separately mentioned as one of the countries from which passenger motor cars were received, but the number received from the United States in the six months of 1934 was 2,986, from British countries 1,230, from France 494 and from other foreign countries 69. The number received from the United States in the same period of 1933 was 900, from British countries 825, from France 322 and from other foreign countries 61.

Canada was second in vehicles with a value of £319,639, United States first with £807,101, Germany third with £170,580, France fourth with £161,328.

Canada was first in rubber boots and shoes covering the ankle with a value of £41,728 out of a total of £48,796. Japan was second with £1,540.

Canada was first with rubber boots and shoes not made to cover the ankle with a value of £155,118 and other British countries £98,280. Czechoslovakia was second with £6,894, Japan third with £5,113.

Canada was first in rubber heels and soles with a value of £33,322 out of a total of £35,797.

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