

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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U.S. Tariff Effect on Export of Agricultural Products

The export of Canadian agricultural products to the United States dropped from \$302,781 in November to \$178,432 in December. This compares with \$3,795,345 in December, 1929, the last December before the Smoot-Hawley tariff went into operation in June, 1930, and \$33,591,441 in December, 1920, when the Underwood tariff was in operation and before the Emergency Tariff came into being on May 27, 1921.

The largest single item last month was turnips at \$40,988. It used to be wheat which ran as high in December, 1920, as \$24,796,861. Bacon and hams etc. last month amounted to \$23,049; horses \$12,933; cattle \$10,778, which used to run into millions; peas \$9,930; wool \$9,710; fresh pork \$8,942; milk powder \$8,004; sugar beets \$8,271.

Heavy Increase in Poultry Sent to Great Britain

One of the remarkable increases in the exports to Great Britain during the past year was dressed poultry. In 1931 the total was 65,460 pounds valued at \$18,445 but in 1932 the total ran up to 1,096,368 pounds valued at \$217,915.

The bulk of it went in December, intended for the British Christmas market, and it consisted largely of turkey from the west. The total poultry of all kinds sent to the United Kingdom in December was 735,457 pounds valued at \$146,737. It is reported that the Canadian consignments reached the market in perfect condition.

About December Exports

December exports usually show a heavy reduction compared with November. Thus in December 1926, the reduction was \$13,934,320 and in the following Decembers up to 1932 the decreases were: \$22,841,561, \$36,166,195, \$22,547,977, \$6,331,203, \$4,231,474, \$3,328,724. Apparently the reductions in December from November are becoming less of late years. The same applies to imports. Of course the totals are smaller.

Exports to Empire Countries

December exports to British Empire countries in December totalled in value \$20,580,547, compared with \$20,626,873 a year ago, a reduction of \$46,326 in value but certainly an increase in volume.

During the last six months of 1932 the domestic exports to Empire countries totalled \$137,209,418 compared with \$126,483,054 in the same period of 1931, a gain of \$10,726,364.

An Imperial Conference Effect

Canada's domestic exports to the United Kingdom during the calendar year 1932 amounted in value to \$178,171,680, as compared with \$171,534,822 in 1931, an increase of \$6,636,858.

But the large increase began in July, 1932, the month in which the Imperial Economic Conference opened at Ottawa. During the last six months the exports to the United Kingdom totalled \$116,487,568 as against \$102,533,809 in the same period of 1931, an increase of \$13,953,759.

In other words 65 per cent of Canada's exports to the United Kingdom in 1932 were sent since the Conference opened in Ottawa and 35 per cent in the six months prior to it.

The United Kingdom is now very definitely Canada's leading market, taking the place formerly occupied by the United States. Canada's domestic exports to the United States in 1932 totalled \$162,630,779, or \$15,540,901 less than to the United Kingdom. In 1931 the domestic exports to the United States amounted to \$256,942,045, or \$85,407,223 more than to Great Britain and in 1930 the amount was \$395,728,375 or \$160,514,416 more than to Great Britain.

Exports to Australia Improving

Domestic exports to Australia in December were valued at \$620,288 compared with \$580,229 in December, 1931.

Canada's domestic exports to Australia in the six months just ended totalled \$3,900,228 as compared with \$2,807,283 in the corresponding period of 1931, a gain of \$1,092,945.

December Exports To United Kingdom

Canada's exports to the United Kingdom in December totalled in value \$17,333,923, an increase of \$728,904 over December, 1931, and of \$923 over December 1930. The bulk of the exports to Great Britain last month was in agricultural and vegetable products, that class representing \$12,129,008.

Amongst the increases were the following, the figures in brackets being those of December 1931: Fruits \$1,338,000 (\$742,000), wheat \$8,642,000 (\$7,702,000), wheat flour \$668,000 (\$667,000), cheese \$397,000 (\$387,000), fish \$402,000 (\$144,000), furs \$552,000 (\$336,000), raw hides \$72,000 (nil), meats \$474,000 (\$332,000), raw wool \$25,000 (\$24,000), paper \$662,000 (\$307,000), square timber \$23,000 (\$19,000), automobiles \$55,000 (\$5,000), aluminum \$100,000 (\$83,000), copper \$646,000 (\$301,000), stone and products \$46,000 (\$12,000).

Exports to United States Again Decline

Exports to the United States, once Canada's best market, experienced a heavy drop in December, amounting in value to \$10,469,741 as compared with \$20,136,726 in December 1931 and \$26,961,678 in December 1930. This almost wholly accounted for the decrease in the total exports of Canada last month. The value was \$42,615,796 as against \$53,255,476 in December, 1931. The heaviest decreases were in wood and non-ferrous metals.

Canadian Wine Industry

The wine industry in Canada is confined to a few localities such as the Niagara Peninsula in Ontario and the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia where climatic conditions for the cultivation of grapes are favorable. In 1931 there were sixty-one establishments engaged in the production of wines, located by provinces as follows:- Ontario fifty-two, British Columbia seven, Quebec one and Manitoba one. These plants reported a capital investment of \$8,685,821, an average employment of 455 persons who received \$526,683 in salaries and wages and a net value of production amounting to \$3,276,847.

The industry reported an increase of seventeen establishments with an increase of forty-two employees and a decrease of \$34,546 in the salaries and wages paid.

Wines produced during the year and placed in storage for maturing totalled 3,205,334 gallons with an inventory value of \$1,381,372, while the fermented wines bottled or sold in bulk during the year totalled 3,499,881 gallons valued at \$3,457,625. Fruit juices, medicated wines and other products were valued at \$11,109.

It is interesting to note that the province of Ontario produced 91 per cent of the total value and 93 per cent of the total quantity of wine produced in 1931. The output of wines in Canada is not sufficient to meet the domestic demand. In 1931, the imports of sparkling and non-sparkling wines were valued at \$1,879,367 as compared with a net domestic production valued at \$3,276,847. Exports of wines are small, being valued at \$115,083 in 1930 and only \$966 in 1931.

The Grand Piano

That wonderful, three-legged, object of admiration, the grand piano, is being turned out in Canada at a rate greater than the uninitiated would expect. There were 497 grand pianos manufactured in the Dominion last year and the factory value was \$226,242. There were 2,153 upright or cottage pianos valued at \$395,950 and 64 pipe organs at \$598,356, whilst 1,529,681 gramophone and phonograph records had a selling value of \$551,606. The number of radio sets complete manufactured by firms classified as musical instrument makers was 58,922 at \$2,722,916.

Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending January 13 were heavy, the Port of Vancouver accounting for 4,018,411 bushels out of 5,465,411 exported. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago:

Week ending Jan. 6: Vancouver 4,018,411 (2,157,164), Halifax nil (12,000), Saint John 670,000 (39,934), United States Atlantic seaports 777,000 (456,000), Total 5,465,411 (2,665,098).

Twenty-four weeks ending Jan. 6: Vancouver 51,281,321 (29,972,252), Montreal 45,165,867 (25,061,238), United States ports 13,302,000 (15,211,000), Sorel 11,073,265 (4,601,722), West Saint John and Saint John 2,791,717 (243,931), Churchill 2,736,030 (544,769), Quebec 1,217,904 (88,326), Prince Rupert 677,813 (nil), Victoria 596,121 (nil), Halifax 72,000 (27,939), Totals 128,914,038 (75,751,077).

Leather Footwear Production

The quantity of leather footwear made during the year 1931 amounted to 18,239,635 pairs, compared with 17,646,338 pairs in 1930. The value of output, however, owing to lower prices, was less than in the preceding year, totalling \$36,625,565, compared with \$40,478,911 in 1930. The average price per pair at the factory in 1931 was \$2, compared with \$2.28 in 1930 and \$2.36 in 1929.

There were 184 factories in Canada, of which 108 were located in Quebec, 62 in Ontario, 7 in British Columbia, 4 in New Brunswick, 2 in Nova Scotia and 1 in Manitoba.

Export of Gold Bullion

Export of gold bullion in December amounted to \$7,028,822 all of which went to the United States. During the year 1932 the total export was \$51,395,700 compared with \$31,887,899 in 1931.

Lead, Tin and Zinc Products

Lead, tin and zinc products in 1931 were valued at \$4,137,600 or about 20 per cent less than in 1930.

Silver Bullion Export

The largest consignment of silver bullion exported in December went to China, 399,677 ounces at \$101,918. The total export in 1932 was 13,504,060 ounces valued at \$3,978,438 compared with 14,649,185 ounces at \$4,230,998 in 1931.

Export of Paint and Varnish Improves

The export of paints and varnishes showed an advance in 1932 as compared with 1931. The value of the paint exported to 34 countries, chiefly the United Kingdom, was \$284,231 as against \$212,101 in 1931. Varnishes totalled \$28,447 as against \$13,820. Mineral pigments amounted to \$55,306 compared with \$50,951.

Pig Iron Production

Production of pig iron in Canada during December totalled 27,031 long tons. This was the highest tonnage reported for any month of the year and exceeded the 14,149 tons of November by 91 per cent. The output for December included 22,842 tons of basic iron and 4,189 tons of foundry iron. Two furnaces were in blast on Dec. 31, one at Sydney N.S. and one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

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