

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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Export Clearances of Wheat

During the week ending January 27 the export clearances of Canadian wheat showed an increase of 358,840 bushels over the previous week and 492,543 over the corresponding week of 1932. By ports the clearances were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of last year:

Week ending Jan. 26: Vancouver 1,782,119 (2,066,740), Montreal 353 (nil), Halifax 32,000 (nil), West St. John 519,200 (143,389), United States Atlantic Seaboard ports 601,000 (232,000), Total 2,934,672 (2,442,129.)

Twenty-six weeks ending Jan. 26: Vancouver 54,738,263 (33,810,834), Montreal 45,166,420 (25,061,238), United States ports 14,602,000 (16,155,000), Sorel 11,073,265 (4,601,722), Saint John 3,512,726 (522,373), Churchill 2,736,030 (544,769), Quebec 1,217,904 (88,326), Prince Rupert 677,813 (nil), Victoria 596,121 (nil), Halifax 104,000 (37,215), Total 134,424,542 (80,821,477).

Export of Planks and Boards in 1932

The exports of planks and boards in 1932 were of the declared value of \$12,597,666 which was a decrease of \$7,518,354. This was accounted for entirely by the decreased exports to the United States, which country imposed a heavy tariff duties. The export to that country fell to \$6,611,131 a decrease of \$7,529,969.

The export to the United Kingdom increased from \$3,224,901 in 1931 to \$3,530,639 and to Australia from \$579,629 to \$1,022,632. The export to China declined in value from \$548,249 to \$409,055, to Japan from \$633,313 to \$336,627 and to British South Africa from \$115,827 to \$68,565.

Copper Exports in 1932

Despite the low price of copper the export of copper in bars, rods, sheets etc. has increased from \$9,278,441 in 1931 to \$12,654,140 in 1932, Great Britain's purchases accounting largely for the increase. The value of the export to the United Kingdom in 1932 was \$4,854,831 as against \$1,056,741 in 1931. The exports to the United States on the other hand fell from \$7,016,826 in 1931 to \$5,658,075 in 1932. Exports to France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Sweden all increased.

Where Golfers Get Their Wee Bit Ba's

More than half of the golf balls used in Canada come from the United Kingdom. The domestic production in 1931 was 79,848 dozen valued at \$341,543, whilst the importation was 45,792 dozen valued at \$134,373. The quantity from the United Kingdom was 44,152 dozen at \$131,028.

The importation was less in 1932, the amount being 34,770 dozen valued at \$103,367, of which 32,976 dozen at \$101,207 came from Great Britain, 1,793 dozen at \$2,152 from the United States and one dozen at \$8 from Germany. The production figures for 1932 are not yet available.

Rubber Hot Water Bottles

Rubber hot water bottles, the imported variety, have been coming mainly from the United States. The 1932 importation was valued at \$23,076 of which \$19,204 came from the United States and \$3,872 from the United Kingdom. However, there was a change in December; the value of the imports from Great Britain was \$402 and from the United States \$54.

Exports to Europe Greater than to the Rest of World Combined

Europe provided the best continental market for Canadian domestic products in the last nine months of 1932. In 1931 it was North America.

The following were the nine months domestic exports of 1932 by continents, the figures in brackets being those of the corresponding period of 1931: Europe \$208,961,509 (\$206,646,247), of which exports to the United Kingdom were \$147,307,029 (\$143,179,074) and other European countries \$61,654,480 (\$63,467,173); North America \$135,293,137 (\$211,607,212), of which exports to the United States were \$114,153,155 (\$186,709,050); Asia \$16,209,071 (\$20,103,342), Oceania \$9,108,389 (\$7,362,826); Africa \$4,948,671 (\$9,245,802), South America \$4,741,003 (\$6,831,812).

In the last nine months of 1932 the domestic exports to Europe were \$38,660,533 greater than to the rest of the world combined while in the same period of 1931 the exports to Europe were \$48,504,747 less than to the rest of the world combined. Exports to Europe and Oceania have increased and to the other continents decreased.

Imports from United States Greater than from the Rest of the World Combined

Imports by continents show that Canada in the last nine months of 1932 purchased goods from North America to a greater extent than from the whole of the rest of the world. Indeed the purchases from the United States alone were greater than from the rest of the world combined.

Imports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of the corresponding nine months of 1931: North America \$197,996,146 (\$288,972,974), of which from the United States \$185,317,228 (\$273,454,657); Europe \$97,644,098 (\$121,726,100), of which from the United Kingdom \$68,261,932 (\$81,125,568); South America \$9,172,107 (\$13,649,747); Asia \$8,885,626 (\$13,428,778); Oceania \$7,152,394 (\$7,885,825); Africa \$4,615,088 (\$5,691,862).

Imports from North America in the last nine months of 1932 were \$70,526,833 greater than from the rest of the world and from the United States alone they were \$45,168,997 greater than from the rest of the world combined. The imports from the United States were almost twice the imports from all of Europe.

Countries Which Take Canadian Products in Greatest Volume

During the nine months of the present fiscal year exports went to countries of the world in the following order: Great Britain \$147,307,029, United States \$114,153,155, Netherlands \$15,133,037, Belgium \$12,466,401, France \$10,147,806, Japan \$7,226,095, St. Pierre and Miquelon \$6,958,568, Germany \$6,450,188, Australia \$5,489,433, China \$5,134,795, Newfoundland \$4,774,573, Italy \$3,646,422, British South Africa \$3,293,948, Norway \$2,715,713, New Zealand \$2,640,930, Sweden \$2,433,321, Denmark \$2,157,905, British India \$1,994,579, Argentina \$1,969,233, Irish Free State \$1,844,390, Jamaica \$1,844,018, Spain \$1,819,451, Russia \$1,776,946, Trinidad and Tobago \$1,322,686, Bermuda \$1,306,962, Hong Kong \$905,521.

Raw Rubber Imports in December

Imports of raw rubber in December amounted to 2,108,590 pounds valued at \$87,511, compared with 3,567,748 at \$144,839 in November and 5,493,375 at \$388,135 in December, 1931. The countries from which last month's supply came were: United States 2,077,514 pounds and Belgium 31,076 pounds.

Rubber Boots and Shoes Imported in December

There was a heavy importation of rubber boots and shoes in December amounting to 40,143 pairs valued at \$17,467 compared with 24,869 pairs at \$12,102 in November and 134 pairs at \$217 in December 1931. The imports came from the following countries: Straits Settlements, 22,662 pairs at \$9,073; Czecho-Slovakia, 14,973 at \$6,382; United States, 1,836 at \$1,367; United Kingdom, 375 at \$377; Germany, 250 at \$264; Hungary, 45 at \$4.

An Example of the Influence of British Preferences and Empire Agreements

The influence of British preferences and Empire agreements is seen distinctly in the export figures of powdered, condensed and evaporated milk. During the nine months ending December, 1931, the export to Empire countries was 112,544 cwt. valued at \$1,095,193 and to foreign countries 35,917 cwt. at \$420,845, a total of 148,461 cwt. at \$1,516,038.

During the nine months ending December, 1932, the export to Empire countries was 180,599 cwt. valued at \$1,424,660 and to foreign countries 17,003 cwt. at \$209,185, a total of 197,602 cwt. at \$1,633,845. The total increase was 49,141 cwt. or 33 per cent in volume, although only \$117,807 in value. With the volume revalued on the average prices a year ago the value of the nine months export of 1932 would be considerably over two million dollars. The decrease in purchasing by foreign countries was much more than offset by the Empire purchases.

Carrying Cargoes to Great Britain

The tonnage of vessels which cleared from the Pacific Coast ports of North America in 1932 with cargoes for Great Britain was 363,320, of which 240,743 was British. The nationalities of other vessel tonnage were: Dutch 79,410, Danish 43,167. There were no United States vessels in that trade, according to the British official reports.

Origin of Butter Imports in 1932

Canada's imports of butter in 1932 totalled 238,145 pounds. The countries of origin were: Australia 160,632, New Zealand 50,972, United States 14,533, Great Britain 12,008.

Crude Petroleum Imports in December

Imports of crude petroleum in its natural state in December amounted to 32,807,694 gallons, compared with 51,705,764 in November and 61,839,759 in December, 1931. The quantity from the United States was 30,361,187 gallons and from Peru 2,446,507 gallons.

Imports of Silver and Gold Bullion

Canada imported gold bullion in December to the value of \$23,663 from the United States, \$839 from Great Britain and \$61 from France.

Silver bullion imported was \$25,315 from the United States and \$3,224 from the United Kingdom.

British Imports of Butter

British imports of butter last year were higher than in previous years. Imports from Denmark increased by 5 per cent to 2.6 million cwts., from New Zealand by 14 per cent to 2.2 million cwts., and those from Australia by 18 per cent to 1.8 million cwts.

British Exports of Automobiles

The number of motor cars and chassis exported by the United Kingdom in 1932 was 40,424 as compared with 24,642 in 1931, 29,753 in 1930 and 42,011 in 1929, which was the year in which the greatest number was exported. The number of private cars exported to South Africa in 1932 was 4,559 as against 2,767 in 1931 and 1,865 in 1930, this being a definitely expanding market, while the exports to India and New Zealand last year numbered 3,150 and 2,181 respectively. The number of chassis exported to Australia was 4,920.

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