

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics  
Department of Trade and Commerce

No. 17.

Ottawa, Monday, February 13, 1933.

Wheat Volume Export Increase Great but Value Increase Not so Great

The export of wheat in January totalled 14,706,801 bushels compared with 9,472,346 bushels in January one year ago, an increase of 5,234,455. The value last month was \$6,912,273 compared with \$5,517,082 in the previous January, a volume gain of 55 per cent but a gain in value of only 25 per cent.

The January wheat export to the United Kingdom was 9,587,195 bushels valued at \$4,525,996 compared with 5,269,568 at \$3,070,921 in the corresponding month of last year, a volume gain of almost 82 per cent but a value increase of only 47 per cent.

During the first six months of the present crop year the total export of wheat was 155,101,260 bushels valued at \$82,736,688 compared with 104,450,432 at \$62,501,052 in the corresponding six months a year ago. This was a gain in volume of 48 per cent and in value of 32 per cent.

The six months export to the United Kingdom was 105,233,633 bushels at \$54,690,252 compared with 62,245,651 bushels at \$36,621,463 in the corresponding period a year ago, a gain in volume of 69 per cent and in value of 49 per cent.

Canada's export of wheat to the United Kingdom during these six months was 68 per cent of the total to all countries.

Volume Export of Flour Up but Value Down

The export of wheat flour in January was 397,304 barrels valued at \$1,162,046, compared with 331,806 barrels at \$1,171,370 in January a year ago. The total to the United Kingdom last month was 156,998 barrels at \$460,661 as against 107,367 barrels at \$39,071 a year ago.

The quantity which travelled via Canadian seaports to Great Britain last month was 148,393 barrels and via United States 8,605. A year ago 107,367 went via Canadian seaports and 15,905 via the United States.

Export of Oats to Great Britain Increases

The export of oats to Great Britain in January amounted to 275,763 bushels valued at \$61,895. The six months of the crop year export to Great Britain was 4,020,131 bushels at \$1,201,118 compared with 2,440,214 at \$831,040 a year ago. All of the January export went via Canadian seaports and all, except 31,441 bushels, of the six months export. Oats to all countries in the six months amounted to 7,307,625 bushels at \$2,221,180 compared with 6,311,695 bushels at \$2,203,549 a year ago.

Barley Export to Britain Up but to Other Countries Down

While the barley export to the United Kingdom has been increasing substantially the export to other countries has been falling off. The January export to Great Britain was 190,899 bushels at \$61,651 compared with 68,000 at \$30,698 a year ago. The six months export was 3,755,873 bushels at \$1,594,170 compared with 2,975,492 at \$1,274,668 in the corresponding period a year ago.

On the other hand the six months export of barley to other countries has dropped to 491,760 bushels at \$220,548 from 4,849,933 bushels at \$2,139,937 a year ago.

January Export of Rye Low

The January export of rye was 17,143 bushels at \$6,856, all of which went to the United Kingdom. The export in January a year ago was \$218,504 bushels at \$114,035, none of which went to Great Britain.



### Retail Prices Down in January

The index number of retail prices, rents, and costs of services moved down from 80.0 in December, 1932 to 79.7 in January, 1933. Easier prices for foods were responsible mainly for this result.

### Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in January

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, fell from 64.0 in December to 63.8 in January.

### Canada's Trade with Overseas Countries by Direct Routes is Increasing

Canada's trade with overseas countries via the United States continues to show a decline, especially with the British Empire, says the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932. The decline in imports via the United States is attributable to provision in trade treaties and agreements that goods must be imported direct to obtain the full benefit of tariff concessions, and additional concession to goods imported direct under the Preferential Tariff.

The following percentages will show clearly the trend towards trading direct with overseas countries via Canadian seaports. Imports from Europe in the fiscal year 1932 came .05 per cent via the United States but in 1926 they came 1.7 per cent via that route; from South America 7.1 compared with 9.5; from Asia 0.9 compared with 16.8; from Oceania 0.9 compared with 11.7; from Africa 1.8 compared with 38.3. The total imports in the fiscal year 1932 came 2.2 per cent via the United States, 4.5 in 1926 and 6.7 in 1921.

Exports to Europe in the fiscal year 1932 went 20.2 per cent via the United States and 41.6 in 1926, to South America 35.6 compared with 75.2, to Asia 10.2 compared with 24.3, to Oceania 11.6 compared with 17.0, to Africa 18.1 compared with 36.1. The total export via the United States in the fiscal year 1932 was 18.7 per cent, as against 39.1 in 1926 and 28.0 in 1921.

### Canadian Wheat Stocks in U.S. Elevators Cut Down Heavily

Wheat stocks in Canadian and United States elevators on Feby. 3 totalled 230,126,083 bushels compared with 229,186,647 the week before, and 193,417,611 on the corresponding date of 1932.

The amount of Canadian wheat on that date in United States lake ports was 7,878,482 bushels and in United States Atlantic Seaboard ports 3,108,004 bushels, a total of 10,986,486. On the corresponding date one year ago the amount in U. S. lake ports was 15,801,994 and in U.S. Atlantic Seaboard ports 5,186,336, a total of 20,988,330. Thus the amount of Canadian wheat in United States elevators is just about one half what it was last year.

The trend will be made still clearer regarding the shipping of Canadian wheat via Canadian seaports by showing the amount in stock in United States elevators on the corresponding date a few years previously.

On Feby. 3, 1928, the amount was 29,972,267 bushels; Feby. 1, 1929, 36,907,393; Jan. 31, 1930, 34,568,787; Jan. 30, 1931, 26,541,733. Roughly speaking the amount is down to one-third of what it was two or three years ago.

### Leather Footwear Production

Production of leather footwear in 1932 amounted to 17,879,218 pairs, compared with 17,677,616 in 1931, an increase of over one per cent.

The 173 factories whose returns are included in the compilation are located as follows: Nova Scotia, 2; New Brunswick, 4; Quebec, 100; Ontario 57; Manitoba, 4; British Columbia, 6. Three factories in Quebec and one factory each in Ontario and Manitoba neglected to furnish returns.

The output of the factories in December totalled 978,064 pairs, the smallest quantity recorded for any month of the year.



### Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending Feby. 3 increased by 1,047,635 bushels over those of the previous week and 1,228,689 over the corresponding week of 1932. Vancouver shipments accounted for the bulk of the movement for the week. The following were the clearances by ports, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago:

Week ending Feby. 3: Vancouver 2,576,563 (2,139,631), Montreal 160 (nil), Halifax 111,748 (nil), West St. John 353,836 (27,987), United States Atlantic Seaboard ports 940,000 (586,000), Total 3,982,307 (2,753,618).

Twenty-seven weeks ending Feby. 3: Vancouver 57,314,826 (35,950,465), Montreal 45,166,580 (25,061,238), United States ports 15,542,000 (16,741,000), Sorel 11,073,265 (4,601,722), Saint John, including West Saint John 3,866,562 (550,360), Churchill 2,736,030 (544,769), Quebec 1,217,904 (88,236), Prince Rupert 677,813 (nil), Victoria 596,121 (nil), Halifax 215,748 (37,215), Total 138,406,849 (83,575,095).

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### Making the Best of Things

There is a report on production which appears to demonstrate the spirit of the Canadian. When he had experienced two years of depression he buttoned up his coat and slicked himself up a little more to face the world outside as best he could. He polished his shoes more than he ever did. The good lady at home got busy too and made her floors shine like a mirror. Between them they made things look pretty nice.

Actually in 1931 the production of shoes polishes had a value of \$306,531 as compared with \$290,943 in 1930 while floor waxes and polishes increased from \$528,995 to \$723,148. Metal polishes rose from \$96,192 to \$97,243.

Of course some things had to be let go a little bit. The kitchen stove had to have more elbow grease than the artificial variety and the parlor mantel titivated with the same application. Furniture polish production dropped from \$258,100 to \$188,178, stove polishes from \$158,490 to \$137,961 and auto polishes from \$48,752 to \$41,224. These are all factory values.

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### About Sporting Goods

More than half a million hockey sticks are used by Canadians every season. The production at the factories which make sporting goods their chief output was 545,368 in 1931. More were manufactured as side lines in other factories. The factory value was \$159,094.

There were 69,208 tennis and other racquets valued at \$272,557 and 26,700 pairs of skis at \$59,000. The production of skis was very much less than in 1930.

Alley bowls and pins, billiard and pool tables, lacrosse sticks, baseball bats and balls, golf clubs and balls, tennis balls, sleighs, toboggans, blackbird targets and other things associated with fun had a factory value of almost one million dollars. Ontario is the chief province of production and Toronto the home of half a dozen factories. Winnipeg has three and Montreal two.

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### About Greeting Cards

The business of making greeting cards is worth at the factory about a quarter of a million dollars. Retail prices would be much more, of course. With envelopes and postage the public must spend in kindly messages, not including the imported article, about a <sup>half</sup> million dollars in the year. The report on production in 1931 seems to show this.

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### Vessel Tonnage Under Construction

Merchant vessels under construction at the end of December had a total tonnage of 765,720 tons. The tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom was 225,497, the lowest ever recorded by Lloyd's Register. The six leading other countries were: France 101,675 tons, Germany 80,310, Japan 63,345, United States 59,628, Italy 59,113, Sweden 58,530. The British percentage of tonnage construction was 29.4 and other countries 70.6



### Diseases to which Males or Females are more Liable

Cancer is one of the causes of death in Canada to which females are more subject than males. The figures of 1929, analysed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show that in that year the females who died from cancer numbered 4,586 and the males 4,206. Yet there are more males than females in the Dominion.

Tuberculosis is another cause of death to which females are more subject than males, the females numbering 3,925 and the males 3,847.

More women die of old age also than men, the number of the former being 1,370 and the latter 1,135.

There are two causes of death to which the sexes seem to be equally liable, epidemics and nervous diseases. Through epidemics 6,441 males and 6,161 females died, whilst nervous causes accounted for 4,021 males and 3,715 females. Although males are in the majority in these two classes of disease, they are also in the majority in the population. The rates in these two are about the same for males as for females.

There is a number of causes of death to which males are more subject than females. The chief of these is circulatory or the heart. There were 10,501 deaths of males and 9,062 females. Digestive came next which leads the thoughts to the old warning about "bolting food." The deaths of males from this class of disease were 6,118 and of females 4,934. Respiratory accounted for 5,845 males and 4,934 females.

The most marked differences are found in deaths in early infancy and accidents etc. The number of male infants who died were 5,262 and female infants 3,882, which goes to show that the popular belief is right that "boy babies are harder to bring up than girl babies." There are more boys born than girls.

Then there are the accidents. The males killed were 4,672 and the females 1,462. This demonstrates clearly that the cause arises from the greater exposure of the male to the environment. Indeed this is true of most of those causes of death to which males are more subject than females.

There were 390 deaths of males from skin diseases and 266 females, 134 males from bone trouble and 90 females, 649 males from suicide and 186 females, 111 males from homicide and 71 females, 4,102 males from genito-urinary causes and 3,338 females, 341 males from malformations and 625 females.

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### Icelanders in Canada

There are close to twenty thousand people of Icelandic origin in Canada. The 1931 census gives the number as 19,382, of whom 9,872 were males and 9,510 females. The majority of them, 13,450, were in Manitoba. There were 858 in British Columbia exactly half being males.

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### Negroes in Canada

There were 19,456 negroes in Canada in 1931, according to the census. Nova Scotia had 7,361 of them, Ontario 6,886, Quebec 1,649, New Brunswick 1,150, Alberta 924, British Columbia 533, Manitoba 465, Saskatchewan 410, Prince Edward Island 70, Yukon 8, North West Territories none.

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### Passover Bread

The importation of Passover Bread in 1932 was valued at \$142,106. All of it came from the United States except a small quantity from Palestine valued at \$100.

The Passover is a great Hebrew feast, the legal institution of which is traditionally connected with the Exodus from Egypt. The eating of unleavened bread was to be repeated to all time as a commemorative symbol of the great deliverance.

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