

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Exports to Empire Countries Increase

Exports to British Empire countries in January totalled in value \$15,285,856, compared with \$12,947,869 in January a year ago. This was an increase of \$2,337,987, or about 18 per cent.

There were increases to Great Britain, Irish Free State, Aden, Gambia, Nigeria, Siorra Leone, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, other British West Indies, Malta, Australia, New Zealand and Palestine. There were decreases to British East Africa, British South Africa, Gold Coast, Bermuda, British India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, British Honduras, British Sudan, Barbados, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Newfoundland and Fiji.

Exports to Great Britain in January show Large Increase

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in January amounted in value to \$12,626,000, an increase of \$2,755,000 or about 28 per cent over January, 1932, and \$4,644,000 or about 58 per cent over January, 1931.

These increases occurred over a wide range of Canadian commodities. Agricultural and vegetable products increased from \$4,929,000 to \$7,711,000, grains from \$3,220,000 to \$4,690,000, vegetables from \$31,000 to \$76,000, wheat flour from \$393,000 to \$461,000, cattle from nil to \$43,000, furs from \$1,402,000 to \$1,541,000, raw hides from nil to \$17,000, unmanufactured leather from \$164,000 to \$224,000, meats from \$199,000 to \$501,000, planks and boards from \$162,000 to \$206,000, square timber from \$21,000 to \$28,000, automobiles from \$11,000 to \$47,000, auto parts from nil to \$53,000, hardware and cutlery from \$36,000 to \$50,000, copper from \$256,000 to \$492,000, non-metallic minerals from \$43,000 to \$47,000, chemicals from \$215,000 to \$241,000, films from \$25,000 to \$39,000.

Effect of Empire Agreements on Exports to West Indies

The effect of the British Empire Trade agreements is quite apparent in the case of Canada's exports to the British West Indies. The agreements became operative in November. The December and January exports totalled in value \$1,241,713 compared with \$1,209,342 in the corresponding months a year ago. Prices generally are lower than last year so that the volume increase is greater than the values would indicate.

Prior to the Empire agreements the exports to the British West Indies were running lower than the year before. During the eight months prior to December the exports totalled \$4,440,403 compared with \$5,886,398 in the corresponding period the year before.

Trade with New Zealand Increasing

Domestic exports to New Zealand in January totalled in value \$379,808, compared with \$239,297 in January last year. With the exception of September and October this is the highest monthly export to New Zealand since June, 1931. The total export during the first ten months of the present fiscal year was \$3,020,738, compared with \$3,198,735 in the corresponding period a year ago.

The commercial treaty between Canada and New Zealand went into effect on Victoria Day, 1932, and in the eight months since then the exports to that country have increased from \$2,553,889 to \$2,736,836, a betterment of over 7 per cent. However the influence of the trade agreement was not felt until towards the end of last summer.

Sharp Increase in Trade with Sierra Leone

An interesting trade has been developing during the past year between Canada and Sierra Leone. The domestic exports to that British country of Western Africa during the ten months of the present fiscal year totalled \$64,871, whereas in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year they were \$18,658, an increase of 248 per cent.

Canada's Best Markets in 1932

Apart from the United Kingdom and the United States, of course, Canada's best market in 1932 was the Netherlands. The exports to Holland totalled \$16,907,307, compared with \$13,572,765 in 1931 and \$10,843,449 in 1930. Agricultural and vegetable products made up the bulk of the exports.

Another European country to which there is a growing export is Belgium. It is the next important market to that of Holland. Last year the exports to Belgium totalled in value \$14,948,482, compared with \$14,387,271 in 1931 and \$15,175,985 in 1930. Although in 1930 the value was greater than in 1932 the volume last year was much larger. Prices being considerably lower than they were then.

Next to these as a Canadian market last year came France, the exports to that country being \$14,468,798, compared with \$17,335,095 in 1931 and \$13,668,955 in 1930.

The export to Japan in 1932 was valued at \$11,995,887 compared with \$15,695,822 in 1931 and \$23,422,432 in 1930.

Note--In comparing values it may be useful to remember that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently revalued the volume of exports during the twelve months ending October, 1932, on the basis of the average prices during the twelve months ending October, 1930, and found that the decrease in prices on two-thirds of Canada's exports during these two twelve-month periods was about 59½ per cent. Assuming that prices decreased in the same ratio all along the line of Canadian exports and assuming also that the twelve months ending December showed the same difference it means that about 60 per cent would have to be added to the 1932 totals to get a true comparison with 1930. However the work of revaluing the 1932 exports on a volume basis to enable a satisfactory comparison to be made with the 1930 figures is in progress at the Bureau and will be available in due course. The 60 per cent decrease in prices may not hold good for the whole calendar year.

For example the total domestic exports of Canada in 1932 were valued at \$493,808,841 and in 1930 they were \$885,996,366. Revalued they would be about \$790,000,000, of the change in prices which took place in the twelve months ending October compared with the corresponding period two years before held good for the twelve months ending December compared with the corresponding period two years before.

Another Heavy Drop in Exports to the United States

Exports to the United States took another heavy drop in January, the value of the total being \$10,007,000, compared with \$17,286,000 in January, 1932, and \$22,053,000 in January, 1931, a decrease in two years of about 100 per cent. The Smoot-Hawley tariff went into effect in the United States in June, 1930, and Canadian exports to that country have been declining constantly since then.

Routing of Wheat in January

During the month of January, according to Customs Department figures, the export of wheat amounted to 14,706,801 bushels compared with 27,735,999 for the previous month and 9,472,346 for the same month a year ago. The export of 14,706,801 bushels of wheat last month has not been exceeded for the corresponding month since 1928.

The routing shows that 12,552,448 bushels left Canada from the Pacific ports, 2,124,419 bushels via Canadian Atlantic ports and only 29,934 were billed via the United States ports. There was no re-routed wheat during the month.

Destination of Wheat Exports

The majority of wheat exports in January were billed to the United Kingdom, according to Customs export entries, the amount being 9,587,195 bushels while for the six months 105,233,663 were so destined. The other most important countries to which wheat was exported for the six-month period were: Belgium 10,177,480 bushels; Netherlands 11,067,837; Germany 6,148,131; France 5,898,141; China 5,769,490; Italy 2,436,503; Japan 2,387,110; and Norway 1,726,341.

Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending Feby. 10 decreased slightly from those of the week before, the bulk going via Vancouver. The following were the clearances by ports, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago:

Week ending Feby. 10: Vancouver 2,623,120 (2,142,055), West St. John 267,967 (nil), Halifax 154,741 (nil), United States Atlantic Seaboard ports 103,000 (467,000), Total 2,148,831 (2,609,055).

Twenty-eight weeks ending Feby. 10: Vancouver 59,937,946 (38,092,520), Montreal 45,166,580 (26,061,238), United States ports 15,645,000 (17,208,000), Sorel 11,073,265, (4,601,722), Saint John 4,259,577 (550,360), Churchill 2,736,030 (544,769), Quebec 1,217,904 (88,326), Prince Rupert 677,813 (nil), Victoria 596,121 (nil), Halifax 370,492 (37,215), Total 141,680,728 (86,184,150).

Wheat Situation in the Argentine

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the Argentine cabled as follows on February 16:

"Market is inactive. 588,000 bushels sold to Shanghai and some sales to Europe but demand small. Domestic market is quiet. Tendency to hold wheat. Recent heavy rains delaying deliveries. 5,511,000 bushels exported last week and 35,000,000 bushels chartered."

Growing Trade with Palestine

Canada is doing a growing trade with Palestine. The exports during the first ten months of the present fiscal year amounted in value to \$328,061 compared with \$311,573 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Since Allenby rode into Jerusalem in 1918 and destroyed the rule of the Turk who had wrested it from the Moslem some four centuries before, Palestine has been under British administration. The official mandate from the League of Nations dates from 1923.

The 1929 estimate of population includes 80,225 Christians, 572,443 Moslems and 154,330 Jews. Since 1919 about 60,000 immigrants, mostly Jews from Poland, Russia and Roumania have entered Palestine. The official languages are English, Arabic and Hebrew.

Building Permits in January

There was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during January as compared with the preceding month. The co-operating municipalities reported permits for buildings estimated to cost \$1,163,878, compared with \$1,480,731 in December, 1932, and \$2,761,929 in January of last year.

Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized during January as compared with December, 1932, the gain of \$254,981 or 11434.1 p.c. in Saskatchewan and of \$96,362, or 64.1 per cent in British Columbia being most noteworthy. A particularly large increase in Saskatchewan was due to the issue of a \$243,000 permit for the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Regina.

Export of Farm Products to the U.S.

The \$201,013 export of products of the Canadian farm to the United States in January was a little better than the December export of \$178,432, but was considerably less than the \$392,473 of January, 1932. This is an export which a few years ago ran into many millions a month. The largest item last month, as for some time, was turnips at \$47,182. Maple sugar at \$36,791 was next.

Where Canada's Exports Decreased in January

The January domestic export of \$31,562,000 was a decline of \$6,806,000 from the export of January, 1932. The \$10,007,000 export to the United States last month was a decline of \$7,279,000, so that Canada's exports to the rest of the world showed an increase. The United States trade more than accounted for the decline.

Religious Denominations in the Big Cities

The chief cities of Canada, according to population, are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg. The Census of 1931 showed that, amongst the religious denominations represented, Roman Catholics, including Greek Orthodox, were in the majority in Montreal, Anglicans in Toronto and Vancouver and the United Church in Winnipeg.

Anglicans were second in numerical strength in Montreal and Winnipeg, whilst the United Church was second in Vancouver and Toronto.

Denominations in Which Females Predominate

The male population of Canada at the 1931 Census was 5,374,541 and the female population 5,002,245. It might be expected, therefore, that in the various religious denominations the males would preponderate, but this is not so. In the larger denominations such as the Roman Catholics, United Church, Anglicans and Presbyterians, the males are in the majority, but in certain others the females outnumber the males.

Women predominate amongst the Adventists, Apostolic Brethren, Brethren, Christadelphians, Christian Alliance, Christian Science, Church of Christ Disciples, Followers of Christ, Gospel People, Holiness Movement, New Thought, Pentecostal, Plymouth Brethren, Saints, Salvation Army, Spiritualists, Theosophists, Truth.

The Piety of Women

There is a popular belief that women are more pious than men. The 1931 Census appears to demonstrate the truth of it. The males recorded as having no religion numbered 15,361 and the females only 5,710.

Also women are more prone to identify themselves with a religious denomination. Males who did not record their sect affiliation numbered 14,374 and females only 1,668.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables

The pack of canned fruits in 1932 was 1,272,334 cases compared with 784,833 in 1931, an increase of over 62 per cent. Pears amounted to 374,075 cases, peaches 248,934, apples 228,730, cherries 114,110, plums 86,550, raspberries 35,106, strawberries 28,210, blueberries 18,226. Peaches topped the pack in 1931 with 205,148 cases and pears were 161,052, so that canned pears seem to have increased greatly in popularity.

There were 5,411,562 cases of canned vegetables in the pack of 1932 compared with 7,248,381 in 1931, a decrease of 33 per cent. There were 1,431,638 cases of tomatoes last year, soups 1,017,566, peas 1,008,270, baked beans 731,977, corn 419,827, tomato juice 310,340, green or wax beans 210,675, tomato paste and purée 70,529, spinach 48,454, pumpkin 48,393, asparagus 37,301, beets 20,385.

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