

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Origin of the Canadian People

From 1921 to 1931 there was an increase in population of 1,538,837 which represented an increase of 18.08 per cent over the 1921 Census which showed an increase of 1,581,306 or 21.94 per cent over the 1911 Census. Of the increase shown by the last Census, persons of English origin contributed 196,061 or 12.34 per cent; of Irish 123,005 or 7.74 per cent; of French, 475,247 or 29.91 per cent. The British races make up 512,333 or 32.25 per cent of the total increase in population from 1921 to 1931, and with the French population which is almost wholly of Canadian nativity, account for 987,580 or more than 62 per cent of the total increase (1,588,837) made in the decade. of Scottish, 172,725 or 10.87 p. c.

Persons of British origin constituted 51.86 per cent of the total population in 1931, as against 55.40 per cent in 1921, 54.08 per cent in 1911 and 57.03 per cent in 1901. In 1931 the English made up 26.42 per cent of the total population as against 28.96 per cent in 1921; Irish 11.86 per cent; Scottish, 12.97 per cent; French, 28.22 per cent; and all other European races, 17.59 per cent; Asiatics were about four-fifths of one per cent of the whole. About 80 per cent of the population in 1931 were of British and French racial stocks as compared with better than 83 per cent ten years ago.

The British races numbered 5,381,071 in 1931 as against 4,868,738 in 1921 and 3,896,985 in 1911, giving a gain in the last decade of 10.52 per cent, as against 25 per cent in the previous decade. The population of French origin increased from 2,452,743 in 1921 to 2,927,990 in 1931 or 19.38 per cent, approximately the same as in the previous decade. The population of English origin increased by 196,061 or better than 7.70 per cent while that of Scottish origin showed an increase of 172,725 or 14.75 per cent in the last decade, as against 17.6 per cent in the preceding 10 years.

Tobacco in the British Market

The Canadian tobacco industry has been making impressive gains in the British market during the past couple of years and the progress was well maintained in January. The quantity of unmanufactured tobacco received by the United Kingdom from this country was 3,570,531 pounds, as against 530,962 a year ago and 242,180 two years ago.

The only country which had a larger supply in the British market was the United States with 7,704,899 pounds. That was only one-third of the latter's contribution in January two years ago.

In the year 1932 Canada was third to the United States and Nyasaland, although Southern Rhodesia ran Canada close. Empire tobacco is replacing the United States commodity to a large extent in the British market.

Buying Canadian Dressed Poultry

The United Kingdom is continuing to make increased purchases of Canadian dressed poultry. The total January export was 265,575 pounds, of which 220,261 went to Great Britain. The export in January, 1932 was 160,506 pounds. This trade has more than doubled in the past twelve months.

Wheat Flour in the British Market

No other country comes anywhere near Canada and Australia with wheat flour in the British market. In January, 1932, Australia had first place with 239,573 cwt. and Canada second with 179,512. In January, 1933, Canada jumped into first place with 233,003 cwt. and Australia was second with 176,662.

However, taking the yearly figures, Canada led comfortably in 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Deaths from Cancer

Deaths from cancer in 1931 averaged 26 a day and in 1932 the average was 25 a day.



### Irish Free State--United Kingdom Trade

During 1932 the imports into the United Kingdom from the Irish Free State, according to official reports, were valued at £26,530,856, a decline of £10,016,111 from the previous year. The exports from the United Kingdom to the Irish Free State were valued at £25,774,025, a decline of £4,737,097.

### Export Clearances of Wheat

Wheat shipped overseas during the week ending Feby. 24 totalled 3,069,007 bushels, compared with 4,583,031 in the previous week and 2,163,217 in the corresponding week a year ago. By ports the clearances were, the figures in brackets being those of last year:

Week ending Feby. 24: Vancouver 1,225,744 (1,256,348), Montreal 353 (nil), Quebec nil (31,922), Victoria 289,666 (nil), Halifax 380,315 (nil), West St. John 364,929 (56,947), United States Atlantic seaboard ports 808,000 (818,000), Total 3,069,007 (2,163,217).

Thirty weeks ending Feby. 24: Vancouver 64,693,281 (40,423,497), Montreal 45,167,093 (25,061,238), United States ports 17,273,000 (19,093,000), Sorel 11,073,265 (4,601,722), Saint John 4,857,986 (775,081), Churchill 2,736,030 (544,769), Quebec 1,217,904 (120,248), Victoria 885,787 (nil), Halifax 750,807 (37,215), Prince Rupert 677,813 (nil), Total 149,332,966 (90,656,770).

### British Imports from Leading Countries

British imports from leading countries in 1932 were: United States £83,671,879, Argentina £50,870,371, Australia £46,192,319, Canada £43,145,829, Denmark £40,556,327, New Zealand £37,484,785, British India £32,314,548, Germany £30,410,492, Irish Free State £26,530,856, Netherlands £22,000,951, France £19,022,667, Belgium £15,989,806.

British imports from these countries in 1931 were: United States £104,009,495, Germany £64,162,625, Argentina £52,744,214, Denmark £46,695,558, Australia £45,679,237, France £40,921,520, New Zealand £37,775,155, British India £36,711,288, Irish Free State £36,546,967, Netherlands £35,198,580, Belgium £33,189,870, Canada £32,840,526.

These figures, which are taken from the British Trade and Navigation Report, show that in 1932 Canada stood in fourth place amongst the nations in supplying the British market, whereas in 1931 Canada was in twelfth place.

The figures also show that, of these twelve great trading nations, Australia and Canada were the only two to build increases in the imports from them by Great Britain.

Further, so far as this continent is concerned, Canada showed an increase of over 31 per cent and the United States a decrease of over 24 per cent. Australia's increase was over one per cent.

### Export of Planks and Boards

The export of planks and boards in January totalled 39,178 M feet valued at \$583,446 compared with 37,543 M feet at \$684,621 in December and 53,847 at \$987,487 in January last year. The export to the United Kingdom was 12,335 M feet and to the United States 7,364.

### Square Timber to Japan

Douglas fir square timber sent to Japan in January totalled 4,006 M feet, United Kingdom 2,082, and China 823. The total export of that species was 7,095 M feet at \$79,693 compared with 9,003 at \$115,484 a year ago.

### British Imports of Canned Salmon

British imports of canned salmon in January included the large quantity of 63,001 cwt. from Soviet Russia as compared with 1,073 cwt. a year ago. The quantity from the United States was 26,679 cwt., nearly double that of twelve months ago. The imports from Canada were 11,727 cwt. as against 16,667 cwt. in January last year.



### Large Increase in Lobster Sent to Great Britain

British imports of lobster from Canada in January amounted to 769 cwt. compared with 132 cwt. a year ago. Canada supplies most of the British requirements of that commodity.

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### Zinc Output in November

Zinc output in Canada during November amounted to 13,305,200 pounds; in the preceding month 13,703,319 pounds were produced and in November, 1931, the production was 15,841,329 pounds.

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### Increased Export of Copper

Besides the increased export of copper to Great Britain in 1932 there were large increases also to France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Sweden. The total export was valued at \$12,597,666 as against \$9,278,441 in 1931.

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### January Trade in Coal

Canadian imports of coal amounted to 486,206 tons, a 48.8 per cent falling-off from the January, 1928-1932, average of 950,158 tons. Imports of anthracite were recorded at 140,288 tons, consisting of 122,618 tons from the United States and 17,670 tons from Great Britain. Receipts of bituminous coal were made up of 325,915 tons from the United States and 19,615 tons from Great Britain. Lignite importations consisted of 361 tons cleared through British Columbia ports and 27 tons through Manitoba ports.

Exports of Canadian coal in January totalled 37,971 tons or 40.8 per cent below the average for the month during the past five years of 64,143 tons. Clearances through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports reached a total of 23,842 tons and through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports 14,129 tons.

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### Wood Imports by Great Britain

Hewn hardwood from Canada, amounting to 14,954 cubic feet, was second to the United States product in the British market in January, the latter being 40,882 cubic feet. In hewn softwood Canada with 744 cubic feet was third to Norway with 917 and Sweden with 2,075.

In sawn hardwood Canada had 122,951 cubic feet and was third to United States with 979,565 and Poland with 178,916. In sawn softwood Canada was fifth with 15,796. Finland was first with 76,373, Sweden 49,367, Latvia 33,162, Poland 19,698. Russia came behind Canada with 14,273.

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### Petroleum Production in December

Canadian wells produced 80,834 barrels of crude petroleum in December as compared with 77,107 barrels in November and 106,201 barrels in December, 1931.

The December production from Alberta wells amounted to 69,181 barrels, made up of 64,344 barrels of crude naphtha and 1,270 barrels of light crude oil from the Turner Valley field, 3,021 barrels of light crude oil from the Red Coulee field and 546 barrels of heavy crude oil from the Wainwright field. The provincial government records show that sales of Turner Valley oil during the month were 4,176 barrels below production with the result that field stocks advanced to 21,101 barrels in December.

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### Sharp Advance in Lead Production

Canada produced 26,360,985 pounds of lead in November as compared with 19,860,118 pounds in the preceding month and 17,535,017 pounds in November, 1931.

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### Canada Doubles Apple Supply to United Kingdom

The January imports of apples by the United Kingdom amounted to 517,878 cwt., of which Canada supplied 302,683 and the United States 177,854. Canada's supply was more than double that of a year ago.

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