

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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The Increased Imports from the United Kingdom

One of the outstanding characteristics of the imports into Canada from the United Kingdom during the first nine months of the present fiscal year was the increase in many raw products that are to be converted into finished products in this country or to play some part in manufacture.

Unmanufactured leather has increased from the value of \$378,671 in the nine months of 1931 to \$457,685 in the nine months of 1932, cotton yarn from 1,242,492 lb. to 1,665,397, dyed cotton piece goods from 1,278,151 lb. to 1,479,620, velvets and plushes from 201,802 to 270,166, worsted tops from 3,135,842 to 4,151,789, woollen dress goods to be dyed from 393,507 lb. to 398,550, lace from a value of \$177,721 to \$224,864, crude rubber from 4,374 lb. to 1,396,277.

Imports of cocoa and chocolate have increased from 774,366 lb. to 868,259, oranges from 19,085 cubic feet to 33,902, nuts (except cocoanuts) from 593,998 to 1,042,900, castor oil from 71,590 gallons to 123,525, crude cotton seed oil from 44,955 cwt. to 90,646, oil for soap from 106,038 gallons to 176,513, and confectionery from 2,371,068 lb. to 2,435,061.

Cotton handkerchiefs increased from 212,824 lb. to 242,605, other handkerchiefs from 94,157 lb. to 100,465, towels from 391,590 lb. to 459,447.

Locomotive and car wheel tires increased from 21,954 cwt. to 53,499, galvanized sheets from 286,098 cwt. to 395,394, skelp iron from 43,315 cwt. to 48,698, No. 14 gauge iron sheets or thinner from 109,488 cwt. to 210,517, tinued plates from 707,601 cwt. to 695,075, alumina and bauxite from 60 cwt. to 264,069, nickel products from \$116,619 to \$117,262, tin in blocks from 4,100 cwt. to 5,104, storage batteries from 15 to 128 in number, china clay from 169,963 cwt. to 194,974, cream colored chinaware from \$19,375 to \$30,721, anthracite coal from 854,016 tons to 1,362,757, common window glass from 486,496 square feet to 719,319, salt from 473,060 cwt. to 566,583.

Amongst chemicals and allied products nitrate of ammonia rose from 448,000 lb. to 453,764, cellulose products from \$47,410 to \$64,496, drugs and medicines from \$592,886 to \$613,855, dyeing and tanning materials from \$202,811 to \$344,999, lithopone from 1,835,501 lb. to 1,990,920, oxides from 942,265 lb. to 1,058,476, zinc white from 2,497,887 lb. to 4,689,268, potash and compounds from 358,889 lb. to 471,643, soda and compounds from 14,572,632 lb. to 17,174,667.

Amusement and sporting goods from the United Kingdom increased from \$380,175 to \$394,093, musical instruments from \$23,670 to \$70,568, articles for exhibition from \$171,352 to \$218,209.

Petroleum Production in January

Crude petroleum production from Canadian wells amounted to 82,778 barrels in January as compared with 80,834 barrels in December and 96,912 barrels in January, 1932.

Alberta's output in January totalled 70,356 barrels, consisting of 65,585 barrels of crude naphtha and 1,183 barrels of light crude oil from the Turner Valley field, 2,938 barrels of light crude from the Red Coulee field and 650 barrels of heavy crude oil from the Wainwright field.

Natural Gas Production in January

Natural gas production in Canada during January totalled 2,945,452 thousand cubic feet; in December 2,698,612 thousand cubic feet were produced and in January, 1932, the output was 3,220,087 thousand cubic feet.

More Widows than Widowers and More Married Men than Married Women

There are more widows than widowers in Canada. At the census of 1931 it was discovered that there were 288,641 women in the country who had lost their husbands and only 148,954 men who had lost their wives.

There were 3,179,444 single males and 2,771,968 single females; 2,033,240 married men and 1,937,950 married women.

The explanation of the fact that there are more married men in Canada than married women is that about 105,000 more male immigrants were living in Canada who had arrived in the last decade than female immigrants. Many of these immigrants left their wives behind them until such time as they had made homes for them. Also more women leave their husbands and go to other countries to reside than husbands leave their wives.

During the fiscal year 1931-2, 1,597 wives came to Canada to join their immigrant husbands. More than half of these were from the British Isles, 285 English, 134 Scots, 81 Irish and 18 Welsh. German wives numbered 232, Polish 210, Ruthenian 188, Italian 155, Magyar 150, Slovak 130.

Divorced Wives Fewer pro rata to Population in 1931

There were 8,441 divorced persons in Canada at the census of 1931, of whom 4,049 were men and 3,392 women. The divorced husbands formed .08 per cent of the male population and the divorced wives .07 per cent of the female population.

Divorced husbands in 1921 formed .08 per cent of the male population, exactly the same as in 1931, but divorced wives in 1921 formed .09 per cent of the female population so that pro rata to population there were fewer divorced wives in 1931.

This does not mean that there were in 1931 only 8,441 persons who had been divorced. When a divorced man or woman marries again the census enumerators record the marriage only and not the previous divorce. The number of divorced persons, therefore, is not a true guide as to increase or decrease in the number of divorces in Canada.

More Cheese Going to Belgium

Belgium is taking to Canadian cheese. During the first nine months of the present fiscal year the value of the export to that country was \$39,352 compared with \$33,760 in the corresponding period a year ago.

About the Canadian Bacon Quota in the British Market

To reach the 2,500,000 cwt. quota of bacon in the British market, arranged at the Imperial Economic Conference last year, Canada will have to increase her export of bacon to the United Kingdom to over thirteen times what it was last year. The total received by the United Kingdom from Canada in 1932 was 182,683 cwt.

In January of this year the amount was 22,073 cwt. which was 6,850 cwt. higher than the monthly average of 15,223 cwt. in 1932, and seven times the quantity in January a year ago, but it was 187,093 cwt. lower than the average monthly quota of 209,166 cwt. However the January figure showed a very sharp advance.

The bacon imports by the United Kingdom in 1932 totalled 11,405,932 cwt., of which 7,672,030 were received from Denmark, 1,142,524 from Poland, 971,567 from the Netherlands, 430,248 from Sweden, 199,530 from the Irish Free State and 63,318 from the United States.

The British bacon imports in 1932 from Sweden, Netherlands, United States and Irish Free State were all decreases compared with 1931, but the imports from Denmark, Poland and Canada were increases. Imports from Canada in 1932 were more than three times greater than in 1931.

January Exports Compared with December

January exports are always lower than those of December. During the past seven years the average decrease was 28 per cent. In January of this year it was 25 per cent, the smallest decrease in seven years except once, in January 1930, when it was only 10 per cent. The decrease in 1927 was 39 per cent.

Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending March 3 amounted to 3,492,869 bushels compared with 3,069,007 in the previous week and 2,531,789 in the corresponding week of 1932. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago:

Week ending March 3: Vancouver 1,779,084 (1,148,346), United States Atlantic seaboard ports 1,238,000 (1,014,000), Saint John 420,054 (369,443), Halifax 55,571 (nil), Montreal 160 (nil), Total 3,492,869 (2,531,789).

Thirty-one weeks ending March 3: Vancouver 66,472,365 (41,571,843), Montreal 45,167,253 (25,061,238), United States ports 18,511,000 (20,107,000), Sorel 11,073,265 (4,601,722), Saint John 5,278,040 (1,144,524), Churchill 2,736,030 (544,769), Quebec 1,217,904 (120,248), Victoria 885,787 (nil), Halifax 806,378 (37,215), Prince Rupert 677,813 (nil), Total 152,825,835 (93,188,559).

Large Increase in Wheat Export to the United Kingdom

Wheat exports in February totalled 10,922,337 bushels valued at \$5,240,759, compared with 9,898,363 bushels at \$5,861,396 in February last year. This shows an increase in volume and a decrease in value. The amount to the United Kingdom was 7,296,326 bushels or about 66 per cent of the whole. In February, 1932, the amount was 4,366,269 bushels, a 67 per cent increase to the United Kingdom. All of the wheat, according to Customs entries, was routed via Canadian seaports.

Wheat Flour Exports to United Kingdom Increase

Wheat flour exports in February to the United Kingdom totalled 167,953 barrels as compared with 112,750 a year ago. The export to other countries was 165,158 barrels compared with 224,553 in February, 1932. The total export was 333,114 barrels valued at \$1,009,067 compared with 337,513 at \$1,184,085 a year ago.

Barley Export to United Kingdom Goes Up

Barley exports to the United Kingdom in February totalled 222,514 bushels compared with 96,500 a year ago. There was a large decrease in the export to other countries so that the total export was 223,139 bushels valued at \$72,406 as against 332,741 at \$110,835 a year ago.

Export of Oats to Great Britain in February Doubles

The export of oats to Great Britain in February was 703,592 bushels, more than double the volume of a year ago. However the export to other countries showed a heavy decline and the total was 824,704 bushels valued at \$193,170 as against 1,139,568 at \$369,014 in February, 1932.

Gasoline Consumption in November

The Canadian consumption of gasoline during November totalled 38,208,000 gallons, in the preceding month 45,913,000 gallons were consumed and in November, 1931 the consumption was 44,414,000 gallons. In December sales from all provinces amounted to 29,885,000 gallons as compared with 33,455,000 gallons a year ago. Gasoline sales in Canada were recorded at 503,452,000 gallons during the calendar year 1932; in 1931, the total sales amounted to 554,989,000 gallons.

Production of Ice Cream

Production of ice cream in 1931 was 3,234,272 gallons valued at \$11,161,595. Ontario produced 46 per cent of the whole and the per capita consumption of 1.09 gallons was also the largest, British Columbia coming next with .89 and Nova Scotia third with .87. The per capita consumption for the Dominion was .79. All the other provinces were below that rate, Prince Edward Island being .42 and Saskatchewan .43. Five years ago the consumption of ice cream was about one and a half million gallons less than now.

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