

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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February Exports to Great Britain Show Increase

Exports to the United Kingdom in February totalled in value \$10,262,214 as compared with \$10,238,056 in February a year ago, an increase of \$24,158.

The exports to Great Britain during the eleven months of the present fiscal year were \$170,195,271, as against \$163,288,401 in the same period of last fiscal year. This is an increase of \$6,906,870.

Exports to Australia Growing

February exports to Australia amounted in value to \$578,856 compared with \$481,467 in February last year, an increase of \$97,389 or 20 per cent.

Exports to Australia during the eleven months of the fiscal year totalled \$6,626,314 compared with \$4,688,496 in the same period a year ago. This is an increase of \$1,937,818, or 41 per cent.

Exports to New Zealand Increasing

February exports to New Zealand totalled \$301,894 compared with \$234,006 in February a year ago, an increase of \$67,888 or about 29 per cent.

Exports to New Zealand during the eleven months of the fiscal year amounted to \$3,322,632 compared with \$3,432,791.

The full effect of the new trade agreement with New Zealand, which went into force on Victoria Day, 1932, was not shown until the fall of the year when the exports mounted sharply. However, during the nine months since the agreement went into being the exports have increased from \$2,787,895 to \$3,038,730, a betterment of \$250,835, or about 9 per cent.

Empire Agreements Influence Exports to British Guiana

Exports to British Guiana have taken a sharp upturn since the Empire agreements went into effect. The February total was valued at \$92,316 compared with \$38,264 in February last year.

During the three months of Empire agreements the exports have risen from \$142,164 to \$228,028, an increase of \$85,864, or 60 per cent.

During the eleven months of the present fiscal year the exports were \$691,820 compared with \$691,063 in the same period a year ago, an increase of \$757.

Trade with Sierra Leone Increasing Fast

Exports to Sierra Leone, which have shown spectacular increases since the Empire agreements, amounted to \$2,614 in February as against \$72 a year ago. The January export was \$3,693 against \$76, December \$3,853 against \$54 and November \$15,764 against \$1,002. In the last four months, therefore, the exports totalled \$25,924 as against \$1,204 in the same period a year ago, the gain being 2,053 per cent.

Heavy Drop in Exports to United States

February exports of domestic products to the United States totalled in value \$8,622,729 compared with \$14,453,831 in February last year, a drop of 40 per cent.

How Trade Ran with Empire Countries in February

The Empire countries to which increased exports went in February compared with a year ago were: United Kingdom from \$10,238,056 to \$10,262,214; Gambia from \$58 to \$341; Nigeria from \$1,489 to \$3,198; Sierra Leone from \$72 to \$2,614; other West Africa from nil to \$144; Ceylon from \$1,567 to \$2,706; Straits Settlements from \$8,303 to \$12,431; British Guiana from \$38,264 to \$92,316; the smaller West India Islands from \$206,450 to \$268,036; Malta from \$5,217 to \$6,736; Australia \$481,467 to \$578,856; Fiji from \$3,347 to \$6,587; New Zealand \$234,006 to \$301,894.

Empire countries to which decreased exports went in February were: Irish Free State from \$251,154 to \$115,895; Aden \$1,217 to nil; British East Africa from \$38,042 to \$9,576; British South Africa from \$317,745 to \$241,444; Gold Coast from \$11,287 to \$6,637; Bermuda from \$189,047 to \$50,766; British India from \$275,866 to \$149,440; British Honduras from \$88,508 to \$45,884; British Sudan from \$75 to nil; Barbados from \$82,442 to \$43,664; Jamaica from \$183,365 to \$119,655; Trinidad and Tobago from \$126,055 to \$114,285; Gibraltar from \$668 to \$600; Hong Kong from \$110,539 to \$41,050; Newfoundland from \$220,150 to \$175,043; Palestine from \$2,211 to \$1,194.

Export of Farm Products to United States

The export of Canadian farm products to the United States in February totalled in value \$183,100 compared with \$405,421 a year ago, \$1,725,365 in February, 1930, and \$11,354,631 in February, 1921. Last month the leading commodity sent across the border was bran, shorts and middlings to the quantity of 104,427 cwt. valued at \$53,127. Turnips came next with 190,820 bushels at \$30,017. There were 273 horses valued at \$21,666.

Exports to China Increase

Exports to China in February were valued at \$621,114 compared with \$565,031 in February last year.

February Nickel Export

Nickel in ore, matte or speiss exported in February was 20,406 cwt. valued at \$367,326 of which 16,465 cwt. went to Great Britain and 3,941 to Norway.

Fine nickel exported amounted to 10,629 cwt. valued at \$265,635, of which 10,289 went to the United States and 340 to Great Britain.

Nickel oxide export was 3,659 cwt. valued at \$113,504, of which 2,781 went to Belgium, 483 to the United States and 395 to the United Kingdom.

Great Britain a Heavy Buyer of Canadian Copper

The export of copper in February totalled 119,314 cwt. of which 91,710 cwt. went to the United Kingdom.

February Gold Export

Gold bullion to the value of \$4,028,700 was exported to the United States in February. There were also shipments of \$225,227 of raw gold.

Silver Bullion Exports

The 884,643 ounces of silver bullion exported in February went to the following countries: British India 373,740 ounces, China 249,936, United States 210,920, United Kingdom 50,047.

Zinc in Ore Sent to Japan

A new export in February was zinc in ore sent to Japan. The quantity was 12,460 cwt. valued at \$7,776. The total spelter export to all countries last month was 127,605 cwt. valued at \$280,124.

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Inmates of Mental Institutions

There are more male inmates of mental institutions in Canada than female. The census showed a total of 31,172, of whom 17,021 were males and 14,151 females. The total of 31,172 was 1,245 greater than on January 1, 1930, when the number of inmates was 29,927. The only province in which there were more female inmates suffering from mental maladies than male was Nova Scotia.

The inmates by provinces at the census were: Ontario 11,018, Quebec 8,694, British Columbia 2,585, Saskatchewan 2,291, Manitoba 2,215, Alberta 1,666, Nova Scotia 1,601, New Brunswick 837, Prince Edward Island 265.

The number of illiterates was 5,876, or almost 19 per cent. There were 2,731 under the age of 15 and 971 over 70, 3,957 between the ages of 25 and 29 and 4,003 between 30 and 35. The number from urban districts was 19,861 and from rural 11,021. There were 12,201 dependents and 3,856 in comfortable financial circumstances. The Canadian born numbered 21,248, British born 4,442, Foreign born 4,475 and 307 not given. Those born in England totalled 2,954, United States 1,156, Scotland 792, Russia 533, Ireland 487, Poland 482, Austria 444.

By racial origin the inmates were classed as follows: English 9,951, French 8,497, Scots 3,734, Irish 3,308, German 989, Polish 452, Russian 423, Austrian 374, Hebrew 358, Swedish 323, Italian 288, Norwegian 266, Ukrainian 218, Finnish 163, Czechoslovakian 121, Chinese 118, Indian 109, Hungarian 101, Dutch 96, Negro 92, Danish 75, Icelandic 73, Roumanian 63 etc.

By religion the inmates were: Roman Catholic 12,033, Anglican 4,787, United Church 3,239, Presbyterian 3,140, Luther an 1,215, Baptist 1,164 etc.

The commonest age at which males are admitted to mental institutions is between 25 and 29 and females between 30 and 34. There were 7 females admitted between 30 and 34 and 3 males over 95.

B.C. Gold in 1932

The 1932 production of gold, both lode and placer, in British Columbia exceeded 1931. The Premier mine is still the leading gold producer of the province and the Pioneer had an increased return over the previous year. The Bralorn Mines Ltd. added a substantial contribution and many other small properties assisted in augmenting the total. The Reno mill which was destroyed by fire in February, 1932, has been reconstructed and it is expected that in 1933 production will be at a greater rate than formerly. Much interest is centred around the development of a lode gold property near Barkerville in the Cariboo gold belt and 1933 should witness much activity in this area. Production for the year of both lode and placer gold totalled 198,520 fine ounces worth \$4,103,772, an increase of 24 per cent over 1931.

Tobacco Production in 1932

The increase in the production of bright flue-cured tobacco both in Ontario and British Columbia was again the outstanding feature of the 1932 season. In Ontario an increase of 1.5 per cent in area and 12.7 per cent in production took place. Still greater proportional increases occurred in British Columbia. The growing of dark tobaccos in Ontario increased considerably, while Burley showed a moderate decrease. Despite adverse market conditions the Quebec crop was larger than in 1931. Close to 4,200,000 pounds of the cigar leaf type were grown and over 3,800,000 of pipe tobaccos.

Lead Production in 1932

Canada's production of lead in 1932 amounted to 255,949,960 pounds. British Columbia mines, principally the Sullivan, produced 99 per cent of the total and 8,855,909 pounds were exported from the Mayo District of the Yukon Territory in the form of silver-lead ores and concentrates.

January Imports of Raw Sugar

Raw sugar imports in January totalled 19,058,500 pounds compared with 11,985,700 in January last year. The sources of supply were: British Guiana 5,961,100, British South Africa 5,403,800, Fiji Islands 5,202,000, Australia 1,830,000, Cuba 656,000.

Zinc Production in 1932

As in lead, British Columbia is by far Canada's principal zinc producing province and the Sullivan mine the principal source. Manitoba has come to the front as a zinc producer during the past two years since the zinc refinery was built by the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd., at Flin Flon, Manitoba, in conjunction with their copper smelter. The total production of zinc in Canada during 1932 totalled 172,283,558 pounds valued at \$4,144,454.

Silver Production in 1932

Silver production of 18,356,393 fine ounces worth \$5,813,769. British Columbia with a total of 7,295,723 fine ounces is the largest silver producing province and the Sullivan silver-lead-zinc mine, the principal producer. The Premier mine is also an important contributor. The ores of the Mayo Camp of the Yukon Territory contributed upwards of 3,000,000 ounces.

The Tourist Trade in 1932

The total expenditures of tourists from other countries in Canada in 1932 was approximately \$194,000,000 and the total expenditures of Canadian tourists in other countries approximately \$58,000,000, these being decreases of \$57,000,000 and \$18,000,000 respectively as compared with the preceding year. If an allowance is made for the exchange situation the expenditures in Canada in 1932 would be in the neighborhood of \$212,000,000, as against \$250,776,000 in 1931.

Saloon class passengers who came to Canada as tourists via ocean ports in 1932 numbered 2,445, an increase of 13 over 1931; cabin class passengers 3,929 and third class 4,381, these being declines of 460 and 1,027 respectively. The total expenditures of these in Canada are estimated at \$10,813,000.

There was a substantial decline in the number of automobiles which came into Canada from the United States in 1932 for touring purposes. There were 3,070,390 which came for a period not exceeding thirty days, a decline of 369,102, and 1,032,967 which came for a period not exceeding two months, a decline of 436,786. The expenditures were approximately \$145,307,000 as against \$188,129,000 in 1931.

Tourists from the United States by rail and steamer are estimated to have spent about \$38,000,000, a decline of about \$12,000,000 from 1931.

Routing of Wheatflour in February

All Canadian grain exported for over seas in February was routed via Canadian seaports. With wheatflour, however, it was different. The total export was 333,114 barrels. The amount to Great Britain was 167,953 barrels, of which 161,958 went via Canadian seaports and 5,995 via United States seaports.

The change in routing that has occurred within the past year is demonstrated by the fact that in February last year the amount sent to Great Britain via Canadian seaports was 79,617 barrels and via United States seaports 33,133.

In other words the percentage last month to Great Britain via United States seaports was a little over 3 per cent whereas a year ago it was almost 30 per cent.

Seven Months Wheat Exports

Wheat exports during the first seven months of the present crop year, according to Customs figures, amounted to 166,023,597 bushels valued at \$87,977,447 compared with 114,348,795 at \$68,382,448 in the corresponding period a year ago.

The quantity sent to Great Britain was 112,529,989 bushels compared with 66,705,320 a year ago.

Cost of Living Index in February

The index number of retail prices, rents, and costs of services fell from 79.7 in January to 79.0 in February.

Rents in Canada

Rent indexes in the main change twice a year, May and October. The index for 1931 was 103.0; in May, 1932, it had fallen to 93.9 and in October, 1932, to 90.0, at which figure it has remained since then.

This is the lowest since 1920 when the index was 86.5. The highest was 105.9 in 1930, on the base 1926=100.

The Decreased Value of Farm Products

In one year, that is from February, 1932 to February, 1933, the drop in the values of farm products as indicated by the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has been from 52.1 to 43.0. The base is 100 in 1926. The January, 1933, index number was 43.6.

Export of Milk and Milk Products to the United States

Apropos a bill introduced in the United States House of Representatives seeking more stringent regulation of the importation of milk and cream products into the United States, the following were the exports in January of these products by Canada to the United States:

Milk, nil; cream 431 gallons, value \$936; butter 300 pounds, value \$71; cheese 18,200 pounds, value \$3,825; condensed milk nil; milk powder, 36,900 pounds, value \$7,114; evaporated milk, nil; casein, nil; total value \$11,946.

Canada's total export of these commodities in January was valued at \$284,879, of which \$184,824 went to the United Kingdom.

In January, 1930, the last January before the Smoot-Hawley tariff went into effect in the United States, the export of these products to that country was valued at \$334,639, so that the export is now 31 times lower than it was.

The United States tariff on milk is now $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per U.S. gallon, which is about five-sixths of the Canadian gallon; cream 56 $\frac{6}{10}$ cents per U.S. gallon; butter 14 cents per pound; cheese 7 cents per pound but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem; milk powder 6 $\frac{1}{12}$ cents per pound; condensed and evaporated milk 1 $\frac{8}{10}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.

Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending March 10 amounted to 3,104,411 bushels which was an increase of 912,149 bushels over the week before. By ports the clearances were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago:

Week ending March 10: Vancouver 2,019,272 (1,434,116), West St. John 516,961 (165,146), St. John 79,302 (nil), Victoria 280,934 (nil), Halifax 24,942 (nil), U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports 183,000 (593,000), Total 3,104,411 (2,192,262).

Thirty-two weeks ending March 10: Vancouver 68,491,637 (43,005,959), Montreal 45,167,253 (25,061,238), United States ports 18,694,000 (20,700,000), Sorel 11,073,265 (4,601,722), St. John and West St. John 5,874,303 (1,309,670), Churchill 2,736,030 (544,769), Quebec 1,217,904 (120,248), Victoria 1,166,721 (nil), Halifax 831,320 (37,215), Prince Rupert 677,813 (nil), Total 155,930,246 (95,380,821).

