

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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Port of Vancouver's Great Record

During the first eight months of the present crop year the Port of Vancouver recorded wheat clearances for overseas of 74,589,411 bushels. During the twelve months of the crop year 1931-2 the total export, according to Customs figures, was 74,076,686 bushels.

By this record the Port of Vancouver maintains its position as the leading wheat port of the world and the greatest all-the-year-round port in Canada.

It was by demonstrating the feasibility of the Panama Canal route that Vancouver has climbed to greatness as a wheat port. Twelve years ago or so it was believed that wheat would deteriorate in the course of travel through that zone.

During the crop year 1920-1 the export of wheat from the Port of Vancouver was only 572,747 bushels. The record year was 1928-9 when the export rose to 94,998,441 bushels. In 1929-30 it fell to 48,873,418, but rose in 1930-1 to 72,278,542.

The average weekly export of wheat from Vancouver during the record year of 1928-9 was 1,826,893 bushels, according to Customs figures, but, if the present average elevator clearances are maintained, the British Columbia seaport will in 1932-3 create a new record, for the average during the 35 weeks to March 31 of the present crop year is 2,131,126 bushels, a betterment over 1928-9 of 304,233 bushels per week.

Coal Production in February

Coal production in Canada during February amounted to 1,036,405 tons, a decline of 19.6 per cent from the 1928-32 average for the month of 1,288,914 tons. The February output consisted of 565,356 tons of bituminous, 53,487 tons of sub-bituminous, and 417,562 tons of lignite.

An increase of 4.3 per cent was recorded in the output of Alberta; the month's production was 494,600 tons as compared with 474,398 in January. Nova Scotia mines produced 273,942 tons, a decline from the January total of 279,966. British Columbia's output totalled 128,927 as against 127,810 in January.

Cargo Vessels to and from Great Britain

The vessel tonnage entered at British ports from the Atlantic Coast of North America in the first two months of 1932 was 1,357,573, of which 711,852 was British, 256,217 United States, 231,881 German, 94,110 French, 30,468 Norwegian, 7,355 Danish, 5,067 Dutch, 3,733 Finnish, 6,896 Swedish.

The vessel tonnage cleared from British ports for the ports of the Atlantic Coast of North America was 1,227,042, of which 730,113 was British, 170,992 United States, 202,296 German, 79,219 French, 16,090 Dutch, 12,687 Danish, 7,378 Norwegian, 2,872 Finnish.

The vessel tonnage entered at British ports from the Pacific Coast of North America was 323,077 of which 204,151 was British, 34,942 Norwegian, 21,134 Danish, 16,933 Dutch, 15,325 Swedish, 6,900 United States, 9,296 Belgian, 5,078 Italian.

The vessel tonnage cleared from the United Kingdom for the ports of the Pacific Coast of North America in the two months totalled 67,670, of which 49,440 was British, 12,151 Dutch, 3,450 United States, 2,629 Norwegian.

Live Stock on the Canadian Farm in 1932

Horses, swine, hens and chickens, all decreased on the Canadian farm in 1932 as compared with 1931, but milch cows, other cattle, sheep, turkeys, geese and ducks all increased in number.

Trend of Canada's Exports

The proportion of Canada's total exports sent to the United Kingdom in February was 38.9 per cent and to the United States 32.7, to British countries 47.9 and to foreign countries 52.1. In February, 1932, the exports sent to the United Kingdom were 28.1 per cent of the whole and to the United States 39.7, to Empire countries 36 per cent and to foreign countries 64.

During the twelve months ending February the exports to the United Kingdom were 37.9 per cent of the whole and to the United States 31.3, whereas in the previous twelve months the proportion to the United Kingdom was 29.7 and to the United States 41.5. To British Empire countries in the twelve months ending February the exports were 45.9 per cent and foreign countries 54.1, while in the previous twelve months the proportion to Empire countries was 37.5 and to foreign 62.5.

Floricultural and Decorative Plant Production

The total value of the floricultural and decorative plant production by Canada during the year ended May 31, 1932, was \$1,607,096, comprising \$66,022 for outdoor roses, \$304,404 for outdoor trees, shrubs and plants, \$102,806 for specific indoor plants, \$28,943 for other indoor plants, \$10,994 for flowering bulbs and \$1,093,927 for cut flowers. It is therefore apparent that the cut flower industry exceeds all the other categories together both in volume and value. The value of the cut flowers sold represents 68 per cent of the total.

Production and Value of Commercial Fruits

The total production of commercial apples in Canada for 1932 is estimated at 2,789,477 barrels of the value of \$5,518,519 as compared with 3,793,052 barrels, value \$8,632,014, in 1931. The average value per barrel in 1932 was \$1.98 as compared with \$2.28 for 1931.

Of the other fruits, the estimated commercial production and value for 1932 are as follows, with the corresponding figures for 1931 placed within brackets: Pears 904,268 bushels, \$655,335, \$0.72 per bushel (399,821, \$464,773, \$1.16); Plums and Prunes 211,750 bushels, \$189,425, 89 cents per bushel (224,621, \$234,930, \$1.03); peaches 283,750, \$373,500, \$1.32 per bushel (382,413, \$1,172,527, \$1.33); Apricots 41,823 bushels, \$119,196, \$2.85 (48,732, \$104,841, \$2.15); Cherries 242,531 bushels, \$432,848, \$1.78 per bushel (238,487, \$574,214, \$2.40); Strawberries 23,909,752 quarts, \$1,427,767, 6 cents per quart (17,543,656, \$1,755,235, 10 cents); Raspberries 7,416,512 quarts, \$842,108, 9 cents per quart (5,725,473, \$842,106, 15 cents); Grapes 49,000,000 pounds, \$671,300, 14 cents per pound (51,363,240, \$835,803, 16 cents).

The estimated value of the commercial fruit production of Canada in 1932 is therefore \$10,077,907 as compared with \$14,616,443 in 1931. The values by provinces were:—Nova Scotia \$1,470,500 (\$2,956,865); New Brunswick \$165,200 (\$206,050); Quebec \$630,250 (\$911,545); Ontario \$3,194,300 (\$5,894,017); British Columbia \$4,617,657 (\$4,647,966).

Farm Facts from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics--Mostly Census Figures

The number of automobiles and motor trucks on farms has more than doubled between 1921 and 1931, and it has more than doubled in every province. There is one automobile for every 2.27 farms.

The number of farms reporting tractors in Canada has increased from 43,578 in 1921 to 97,176 in 1931; similarly the number of tractors has increased from 47,455 to 105,269.

The number of gasoline engines is not available for 1921, but the number of farms reporting them has increased from 136,632 in 1921 to 155,655 in 1931.

There is one binder for every 1.69 farms, and one threshing machine for every 9.64. The number of threshing machines is larger in the Maritimes and Quebec than in the other provinces, probably due to the existence of the smaller types of machines.

In the whole of Canada, one farm in 6.08 has a radio, one in 3.11 has a telephone, one in 12.0 has water piped in the kitchen and one in 20.17 farms has water piped in the bathroom.

Of the farms in Canada 1.55 per cent are located on asphalt pavement, 1.20 on concrete, 3.22 on macadam, 34.88 on gravel, 35.23 on improved dirt, 21.97 on unimproved dirt and 1.93 did not report.

There are 28.84 per cent of farms situated less than 5 miles from a town, 29.54 between 5 and 10 miles, 15.26 between 10 and 15 miles, 11.83 between 15 and 25 miles, 12.24 are over 25 miles from a town and 2.28 did not report.

There are 51.35 per cent of the farms situated less than 5 miles from a railway station, 29.87 between 5 and 10 miles, 9.90 between 10 and 15 miles, 4.55 between 15 and 25 miles, 2.09 over 25 miles from a railway station and 2.24 did not report.

A Hopeful Sign

A hopeful sign is the advance made in the index number of wholesale prices from 63.6 in February to 64.4 in March. This is the first increase since September, 1932, and marked the most substantial advance since August, 1929.

Vegetable products moved up from 50.8 to 52.1, gains for barley, corn, flax, rye, peas, wheat, flour, bran and shorts, outweighing losses for canned fruits, onions, turnips, carrots, and potatoes. Animals and their products rose from 55.8 to 58.2.

Wood, wood products and paper at 63.2, were the same as in February, reduced quotations for cedar boards and groundwood pulp, just offsetting gains for spruce deals. Non-ferrous metals advanced from 58.3 to 59.8, due chiefly to better prices for antimony, copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc. Non-ferrous metals had moved up in February from January.

British Automobile Exports Show Large Increase

During January and February there has been a very large increase in the export of British automobiles. The number was 7,589 compared with 4,310 in 1932 and 3,255 in 1931. The largest purchasers this year have been: British South Africa 1,179, British India 931, Netherlands 621 New Zealand 412, British Malaya 211, Irish Free State 61. The export to the Irish Free State dropped from 731 in 1932 to 61 in 1933.

The Public Library

The public library as an urban institution is used much more in some provinces than in others. The provinces showing a circulation per urban inhabitant higher than the Dominion average of four volumes are: Ontario with six; Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia with five.

British Pottery in Canada

Canada is the best purchaser of British pottery. The value of the exports from the United Kingdom in the first two months of 1933 was £70,718, United States £44,701, Australia £32,390, Irish Free State £27,575. Exports to the United States, Brazil and Australia have increased as compared with a year ago but to Canada, France, Argentina, Irish Free State, South Africa, India and New Zealand have decreased. The quantity exports to the Irish Free State are the largest but the value is as above.

British Cutlery Exports

British cutlery exports during the first two months of 1933 included: Australia \$22,622, Canada £19,768, British South Africa £8,796, British India £8,158, New Zealand £5,033, United States £4,678. Compared with a year ago the export to Australia is a 72 per cent increase, to Canada a 75 per cent increase, to India an 11 per cent increase, and to New Zealand a 27 per cent increase. Exports to United States and South Africa decreased.

Increased Exports to Foreign Countries

The foreign countries to which increased exports have gone in the twelve months ending February compared with the previous twelve months are: Belgium, Brazil, China, Iraq, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden.

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