

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

No. 30.

Ottawa, Monday, May 15, 1933.

Growth in Egg Production of British Columbia

Egg production in British Columbia in 1920 was 5,262,000 dozen; in 1930 it was 18,165,000 dozen. Chickens raised in 1920 totalled 772,000 and in 1930, 2,394,000.

Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat for the week ending May 5 were as follows, the numbers in brackets being those of a year ago: Montreal 2,075,932 (3,088,620), Vancouver 1,114,289 (1,825,484), Sorel 660,278 (nil), Quebec 301,786 (nil), United States Atlantic seaboard ports 106,000 (592,000), Total 4,258,265 (5,506,104).

Forty weeks ending May 5: Vancouver 81,212,324 (58,769,429), Montreal 49,419,667 (30,288,160), United States ports 21,370,000 (25,380,000), Sorel 12,755,944 (4,830,522), Saint John 6,864,873 (2,017,008), Churchill 2,736,030 (544,760), Quebec 1,683,269 (120,248), Halifax 1,655,901 (45,189), Victoria 1,166,721 (nil), Prince Rupert 677,813 (nil), Total 179,542,325 (121,995,325).

The Exchange Rate

The average monthly exchange rate for the pound sterling on Montreal has been increasing steadily since last October. By months the rates were: October \$3.7288, November \$3.7596, December \$3.7866, January \$3.8466, February \$4.0994, March \$4.1345, April \$4.2340.

A College of Education for the British Empire in London

An announcement of unusual interest to Canadians, educationists more particularly, has recently come from Great Britain. It is to the effect that the University of London has taken over the London Day Training College for teachers, and is proceeding to build up in connection with it an Imperial Institute of Education, or graduate school of education, especially equipped to encourage the attendance of educationists from all parts of the Empire. In the words of the university's statement of policy its object is "the creation in London of a strongly equipped centre for the continuous discussion and investigation of educational problems that are important to the constituents of the British Commonwealth, and for the training of men and women who are to play parts of more than ordinary importance in the educational systems of the Commonwealth."

Pork is the Chief Canadian Meat

Pork is the Canadian stand-by in meats. The per capita consumption in 1932 was 91 pounds, which was greater than the consumption of all other meats combined, including poultry. Beef consumed was 56 pounds per capita, mutton and lamb about 7 pounds, poultry was about 11 pounds. The consumption of pork, mutton, turkey, duck and goose was greater than in the previous year but the use of beef and chicken declined. Nor did Canadians use so many eggs in 1932. The per capita consumption was 28 dozen.

Gold Production in February

The production of gold in Canada during February amounted to 228,224 ounces. In January 233,456 ounces were produced and in February, a year ago, the output was 225,891 ounces. British Columbia's output was reported at 12,363 ounces as compared with 17,804 ounces in January.

Ships on the Waterways

Traffic on Canadian canals in April was a decided increase over April last year. The total freight carried by 949 vessels last month was 1,062,813 tons as compared with 768 vessels carrying 912,999 tons in April 1932.

Decrease in Spring Grain Acreage

Judged by the intentions of farmers at May 1, the acreage to be sown to spring grains in Canada in 1933 will be over 1,500,000 acres less than in 1932. This decrease is almost entirely due to a reduction of 1,475,100 acres in the area intended for spring wheat. The decreased acreage is also confined mainly to the Prairie Provinces. The intended acreages of oats and mixed grains are slightly above the acreages seeded in 1932, with barley and spring rye slightly lower. The intended acreage of flax is given as 384,100 compared with 453,700 seeded in 1932, which would mean a reduction of 15.4 per cent. The contemplated reduction in spring wheat acreage is divided among the three Prairie Provinces--214,000 acres in Manitoba, 777,000 acres in Saskatchewan, and 484,600 acres in Alberta. Little change is indicated in the other provinces.

Motor Vehicle Registrations

Canada, with one motor vehicle to every 9.4 persons, ranked fourth in density, in world countries in 1932, the United States leading with a density of one motor vehicle to every 5.1 persons. Ontario, with 6.5 persons per motor vehicle, had the greatest density in Canada. British Columbia was second with 7.7 persons per motor vehicle and Quebec showed the lowest density.

Trade with Australia

Imports from Australia during the fiscal year 1932-3, amounting in value to \$5,902,587, were the second highest on record, the highest being in 1926-7 when the amount was \$6,296,065. The imports of sugar in that year, valued at \$4,451,337, were exceptionally heavy. Imports from Australia in 1913-14 totalled \$713,111.

Wood, wood products and paper valued at \$3,745,216 accounted for slightly more than half of the total export of \$7,312,574 to Australia during the fiscal year 1932-3. The export of automobiles etc. which improved considerably last year over 1931-2 and went over the million mark is still a long way behind the eight millions in 1925-26.

Exports to the United Kingdom which have made Greatest Advance since 1926

The following quantity exports to the United Kingdom during the fiscal year 1932-3 were higher than in any year since 1926. The year of nearest approach is given within brackets. Fresh apples 1,677,220 barrels (1,558,375 in 1930); canned and preserved fruits 9,403,604 lb. (6,774,912 in 1932); fruit juices and syrups 399,351 gallons (380,799 in 1926); bran, shorts and middlings 1,635,934 cwt. (204,889 in 1932); macaroni spaghetti and vermicelli 1,798,515 lb. (999,371 in 1932); unmanufactured tobacco 14,618,897 lb. (7,950,353 in 1932); hides and skins n.o.p. 14,852 cwt. (12,817 in 1931); fresh pork 20,492 cwt. (19,951 in 1927); condensed milk 193,326 cwt. (132,709 in 1928); animal oil n.o.p. 20,779 gallons (3,183 in 1926); grease and grease scraps 6,895 cwt. (a new export); lard compounds 1,211 cwt. (56 in 1932); honey 2,457,003 lb. (1,948,047 in 1932); castings 3,032 cwt. (2,434 in 1929); typewriters 13,423 (1,346 in 1932); copper bars, rods etc. 1,056,042 (205,898 in 1932); lead 1,321,152 cwt. (1,005,874 in 1930); graphite or plumbago 1,444 cwt. (500 in 1932); talc 28,601 cwt. (21,052 in 1932); cobalt oxides and salts 318,500 lb. (202,080 in 1928); maple syrup 4,891 gallons (3,118 in 1931); fresh salmon 32,135 cwt. (31,996 in 1931); canned meats n.o.p. 513,368 lb. (268,580 in 1926); square timber 23,243 M feet (20,468 in 1932).

Eastward Bound

During the week ending May 8, fifty-three boats loaded grain at Port Arthur and Fort William. This fleet of vessels carried 9,084,403 bushels of wheat, 414,429 bushels of oats, 38,000 bushels of barley and 181,993 bushels of flaxseed.

Corn from South Africa

The stocks of foreign corn in Canada at the present time show a very large reduction in the quantity from the Argentine and a corresponding increase from British South Africa. Last year at this time the Argentine variety was 18 per cent of the total but this year it is only about .7 per cent. A year ago the South African product was 81 per cent of the total, but now it is about 99 per cent.

Cost of Living in April

The index number of retail prices, rents, and costs of services rose from 78.4 in March to 78.6 for April. For 46 food items the index advanced from 60.4 to 61.3, higher prices for sugar, butter, lard, cheese, canned tomatoes and peas, coffee, and most meats influencing the index more than losses for milk, bread, eggs, canned salmon, and pepper. Granulated sugar soef from 5.6¢ to 7.4¢, and yellow sugar from 5.5¢ to 7.1¢ per pound. Creamery butter was up from 26.9¢ to 28.8¢ per pound, while the dairy variety was 24.9¢ as compared with 22.7¢ in March. The rise in fresh pork from 12.3¢ to 14.4¢ per pound, and in cooked ham from 31.9¢ to 33.9¢, is indicative of the advance in meat prices. Milk registered a seasonal decline from 9.7¢ to 9.3¢ per quart. The price of bread was fractionally lower at 5.2¢ per pound. Fresh eggs fell from 27.8¢ to 23.0¢ per dozen, while cooking and storage eggs were 22.6¢ and 18.1¢, respectively, for March and April. The fuel and lighting index fell from 88.9 to 88.8, declines in the sub-groups for coal and coke exerting more influence than advances in wood prices. The index for clothing has been revised back to March in order to indicate a decline of 69.2 to 66.5. While both men's and women's clothing contributed to this movement, the decline continued to be sharper in the case of the latter.

New Passenger Cars

The sale of 3,747 new passenger cars in March, marked an improvement of 73 per cent over the 2,158 sold in February. The retail value was \$3,756,899 in March and \$2,281,811 in February. Trucks and buses sold in March, numbered 375, showing an increase of 55 per cent over 241 sold in February. The retail value amounted to \$379,598 in March and \$239,437 in February.

Increase in Sugar Imports

Imports of raw sugar in March totalled 124,353,600 lb. compared with 110,040,200 in March, 1932, an increase of 14,313,400. The March imports from the following British countries were: British South Africa 43,746,400 lb., Fiji Islands 32,736,700, British Guiana 24,848,800, Australia 20,889,900, Trinidad 1,605,000, other British West Indies 125,300. Cuba was the only foreign supplying country with 411,500 lb. There were 1,005,900 lb. of refined sugar from British East Africa and 255,200 lb. from the United States.

Proportion of Trade

Exports of domestic produce during the fiscal year 1932-3 to Great Britain were 33.9 per cent of the whole compared with 30.2 in 1931-2, to the British Empire 46.9 compared with 38.0, to United States 30.2, compared with 40.8 and to foreign countries 53.1 compared with 62.0.

The proportion of imports from Great Britain in the fiscal year 1932-3 was 21.3 per cent compared with 18.4 in 1931-2, from the British Empire 29.6 compared with 25.6, from the United States 57.2 compared with 60.8 and from foreign countries 70.4 compared with 74.4.

A Remarkable List of Volume Export Increases

There was, during the fiscal year 1932-33, a remarkable advance in the volume export to all countries of many articles of Canadian domestic production as compared with the previous fiscal year. There were 125 articles, or groups of articles, which showed an increase in quantities but not all of these in values. In the following list the volume for 1932-33 is given, the figures within brackets being those of 1931-32, except in those cases in which it is impossible to do so and the values are given instead:

Apples, green or ripe, 1,780,026 barrels (1,658,882); blueberries, fresh, 1,950,639 lb. (1,910,279); strawberries, fresh, 953,516 lb. (651,741); other berries, fresh, 264,830 lb. (96,210); other fresh fruit, \$235,215 (\$56,481); canned pears, 4,007,296 lb. (3,161,607); other canned fruits, 5,735,357 lb. (4,033,525); fruit juices and syrups, 423,168 gals. (260,959).

Beans, 44,098 bush. (26,327); buckwheat, 788,137 bush. (741,041); Indian corn, 48,722 bush. (16,140); peas, whole, 67,932 bush. (57,775); rye, 8,211,332 bush. (4,359,813); wheat, 239,373,255 bush. (191,315,933); bran, shorts and middlings, 2,142,785 cwt. (2,018,332); corn meal, 30,905 barrels (16,187); macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli, 2,485,326 lb. (1,513,340).

Maple syrup, 21,756 gallons (13,816); hops, 69,388 lb. (54,819); ale, beer and porter 35,667 gals. (25,458); foots of cotton seed oil, 36,902 cwt. (14,568); rubber clothing \$55,995 (\$45,773); flaxseed for sowing, 3,360 bush. (4,872); unmanufactured tobacco, 14,748,069 lb. (8,222,922); crude bones, 20,421 cwt. (13,780).

Fresh lobsters, 119,251 cwt. (96,131); fresh smelts 70,167 cwt. (68,373); fresh white fish, 86,321 cwt. (81,464); green salted codfish, 80,676 cwt. (70,545); smoked codfish 5,775 cwt. (5,478); smoked sea herring, 45,813 cwt. (43,733); pickled mackerel, 86,050 cwt. (80,403); pickled salmon, 15,663 cwt. (15,284); canned lobsters 65,062 cwt. (63,446); canned pilchards 6,546 cwt. (5,521).

Black and silver fox skins, 141,468 (136,294); other fox skins, 107,680 (107,540); mink skins, 172,640 (141,668); dressed fur skins, \$87,126 (\$51,789); leather belting, \$11,943 (\$1,588); moccasins and Indian slippers 1,718 pairs (826); leather boots and shoes 17,560 pairs (17,386).

Fresh beef, 50,879 cwt. (33,446); fresh mutton and lamb, 3,589 cwt. (3,295); fresh pork 38,315 cwt. (20,576); dressed poultry, 1,552,375 lb. (910,570); bacon and hams, 402,101 cwt. (185,146); pickled beef, 4,132 cwt. (736); canned meats, 602,966 lb. (68,879); dry salted pork 22,412 cwt. (13,088); pickled pork 38,692 cwt. (28,123).

Cream, 80,615 gals. (65,814); cheese, 857,116 cwt. (854,247); condensed milk, 78,240 cwt. (74,074); evaporated milk, 161,238 cwt. (75,396); animal wax 62,315 lb. (18,142); glue, 557 cwt. (295); honey, 2,679,536 lb. (2,672,975); tannage 249,316 cwt. (187,371).

Cotton fabrics 2,402,090 yds. (1,370,217); socks and stockings 141,846 dozen pairs (89,766); other silk and manufactures of silk, \$60,566 (\$54,351); wool fabrics, 9,872 yds. (9,267); oilcloths, 407,782 sq. yds. (135,762).

Cedar logs 71,318 M ft. (70,851); spruce logs 4,461 M ft. (1,321); stave bolts, \$11,516 (\$2,546); hemlock planks and boards 64,133 M ft. (56,604); maple planks and boards 6,221 M ft. (6,137); square timber hardwood, \$79,486 (\$69,304); wood shingles 1,209,760 M (1,038,486); bark for tanning, 704 cords (484); firewood 35,691 cords (27,603); empty barrels 34,680 (29,352); wood pails, tubs, etc., \$9,157 (\$402); staves and headings, \$95,875 (\$81,505); doors, sashes and blinds of wood, \$21,576 (\$12,691); wood handles \$91,508 (\$81,916); paper board n.o.p. \$1,129,764 (\$1,033,372).

Ferro-manganese, 16,644 tons (16,489); scrap iron, 38,584 tons (24,584); barbed wire 3,178 cwt. (1,470); razors and blades of all kinds, \$83,197 (\$17,227); cutlery n.o.p. \$5,302 (\$3,489); wire nails, 15,407 cwt. (13,963); nails, brads etc. n.o.p., 8,785 cwt. (6,634); needles and pins \$594,583 (\$502,380); bolts and nuts of iron 6,384 cwt. (4,653); typewriters, 15,453 (1,531); metal working machinery, \$68,181 (nil); tinware \$52,640 (\$26,314); axes 9,028 dozen (2,409); tools n.o.p. \$279,122 (\$90,266).

Freight autos over one ton capacity 1,270 (1,208); passenger autos valued at \$500 or less, 7,683 (4,889); passenger autos valued at \$500 to \$1,000, 3,290 (1,047); passenger autos valued at over \$1,000, 210 (35); auto parts \$2,016,653 (\$714,222).

Lamps and lanterns of metal, \$55,878 (\$30,402); aluminum mft's. except bars, blocks etc., \$987,357 (\$281,260); brass scrap 35,763 cwt. (30,792); copper bars, rods, sheets etc., 1,785,253 cwt. (1,588,793); copper wire and cable \$145,173 (\$76,479); lead 2,335,012 cwt. (2,157,794); nickel oxide 27,159 cwt. (25,588); jewellers' sweepings \$296,639 (\$241,452); zinc in ore 22,540 cwt. (nil); zinc scrap 14,892 cwt. (7,211).

Clocks and watches \$178,417 (\$126,107); batteries \$184,908 (\$165,899); telegraph, telephone and radio apparatus n.o.p. \$220,838 (\$186,826); dynamos, generators and motors \$46,342 (\$14,287); spark plugs, magnetos and other ignition apparatus \$342,433 (\$255,726); cobalt metallic 58,483 lb. (55,510); cobalt alloys 26,187 lb. (14,052).

Coal tar and pitch 3,002,063 gals. (2,279,254); graphite or plumbago 20,883 cwt. (18,914); mica splittings 1,115 cwt. (85); coal oil and kerosene refined 1,192,718 gals. (502,532); mineral wax 16,115 cwt. (15,650); abrasives, natural in ore etc., 25,219 cwt. (14,395); artificial abrasives made up, \$23,751 (\$12,876); carbon and graphite electrodes \$235,282 (\$159,860); salt, 122,677 cwt. (115,549).

Medicinal and proprietary preparations \$796,953 (\$471,086); explosives \$62,902 (\$53,666); ammonium sulphate 914,513 cwt. (218,659); cyanamid 1,358,135 cwt. (935,441); fertilizers mft'd. n.o.p. 411,917 cwt. (254,790); mineral pigments, ochre etc. 17,860 cwt. (16,793); paints n.o.p. \$285,519 (\$255,297); varnish 28,795 gals. (13,578); acetate of lime 1,152 cwt. (30); baking powders 2,916 cwt. (2,620); cobalt oxides and salts 430,968 lb. (317,346).

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010730308