

## Dominion Bureau of Statistics

## Department of Trade and Commerce

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British Columbia Fisheries in 1932

The production of the British Columbia fisheries in 1932 had a total value of \$9,914,071, compared with \$11,108,873 in the preceding year. These totals represent the value of the fish as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or as prepared in the various forms - canned, smoked, dry-salted, etc. Of chief importance is the salmon fishery, with a total value of output in 1932 of \$7,592,460, or 77 per cent of the total value of the fisheries production of the province in that year. The catch of salmon was slightly less than in 1931, but the total value was greater, owing to the larger proportions of the higher priced varieties taken in 1932 than in 1931. The pack of salmon was almost double that of the preceding year, amounting to 1,081,011 cases compared with 685,104 cases in 1931. The quantity of salmon sold for consumption fresh was less than in 1931, as was also the production of dry-salted salmon. Halibut, which is next to salmon in importance, had a catch of 168,847 cwt., compared with 182,005 cwt. in 1931, while the marketed value was \$960,166, compared with \$1,373,679. Herring, pilchard and ling cod, which are also among the important commercial fishes of British Columbia, show decreased value of output-herring and pilchard each decreased by about 50 per cent, and ling cod by about 30 per cent. The total quantity of fish caught and landed in British Columbia in 1932 was 3,450,409 cwt., and the value of this catch to the fishermen was \$4,691,095, compared with a catch of 4,649,962 cwt., and a value to the fishermen of \$5,880,985 in 1931.

A Brighter Outlook

A brighter outlook characterized economic conditions in May, marked gains being shown over the preceding month in many significant factors. The advance in common stocks reflected the more optimistic attitude of speculators. High-grade bonds showed an advance during the month, which is regarded as a constructive development of fundamental significance. The depreciation of the American dollar resulted in a reduction of the premium for the Canadian dollar in New York funds. Bank deposits show a gain at the end of April. The liquid position of the banks was strengthened during the month. Wholesale prices, especially for the speculative commodities recorded a marked advance in May. The textile group recorded a considerable gain while the increases of preceding months in Canadian farm products and non-ferrous metals were extended.

May Bank Debits Reach New High Point Since November, 1932

Reflecting greater speculative and business activity, financial transfers in the form of bank debits reached in May a new high point since November 1931. The total, at \$2,649,600,000 compared with \$1,876,800,000 in April, showed after seasonal adjustment a gain of 25 per cent over the preceding month. Even after adjustment for seasonal tendencies, marked gains were shown in each economic area.

About Wheat Shipments to Great Britain

Vancouver is the port from which the largest quantity of wheat is shipped to Great Britain. During the first ten months of the present crop year Vancouver cleared 50 million bushels for the United Kingdom and 33 million for other countries. Montreal cleared 19 million for the United Kingdom and 26 million for other countries, Sorel 8 million for the United Kingdom and 2 million for other countries. Yet only a few years ago the belief was very prevalent that wheat could not be carried via the Panama Canal route without grave risk of damage.

Export of Eggs Up

The export of eggs which had of late dropped to very low points totalled in May 26,565 dozen, compared with 3,562 in April and 3,261 in May, 1932. Great Britain was the chief consignee last month with 15,000 dozen and \$2,550.



### Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat for the week ending June 16, 1933 amounted to 3,539,005 bushels compared with 4,655,415 bushels for the previous week and 5,108,070 for the corresponding week last year. By ports they were as follows: Week ending June 16: Montreal 1,829,483 (2,201,563), Vancouver 826,711 (1,877,484), Sorel 552,811 (32,023), United States Atlantic seaboard ports 330,000 (997,000), Total 3,639,005 (5,108,070), Forty-six weeks ending June 16: Vancouver 87,304,403 (68,637,013), Montreal 59,275,467 (43,517,856), United States ports 24,797,000 (29,372,000), Sorel 16,009,609 (5,638,092), Saint John 6,864,873 (2,017,008), Halifax 1,655,901 (45,189), Prince Rupert 976,480 (nil), Quebec 4,560,941 (120,941), Churchill 2,736,030 (544,769), Victoria 1,847,732 (224,000), Total 206,028,456 (150,116,175).

### Gold Production in April

Gold production in April totalled 237,017 ounces compared with 260,154 in March and 246,359 in April, 1932. Production during the first four months of 1933 totalled 958,851 ounces, a decrease of 0.3 per cent from the corresponding period of 1932. British Columbia produced 16,130 ounces of gold in April as compared with 18,306 ounces in the preceding month. The April production includes the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Company's first shipment to the Royal Canadian Mint.

### Lumber Export Higher

The export of planks and boards made a strong advance in May, the value being \$1,242,659 compared with \$536,998 in April and \$1,174,888 in May, 1932. The total to the United States was \$489,229 and to the United Kingdom \$454,638. There was a heavy increase in Douglas Fir square timber also, the total being \$114,525 against \$41,987 in April and \$74,928 in May, 1932. Most of it went to the United Kingdom and large quantities to Australia and Japan. The buying by Australia was one of the features of last month's export.

### Creamery Butter Production in May Increased

There was an increase of 4.8 per cent in creamery butter production in May. The total was 23,022,730 compared with 21,968,915 in May, 1932. There was increased production in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta but decreases in New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia. Ontario's production was 8,087,857 pounds and in Quebec 7,202,000. The cumulative production for the five months was 60,809,663 pounds, an increase of 444,616.

### Export Situation in Relation to Empire Agreements

Canada's domestic exports to British Empire countries in May totalled in value \$21,662,516 compared with \$15,266,982 in May, 1932, a gain of \$6,395,534, or 41 per cent. Impressive gains were in the exports to Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the British West Indies. Domestic exports to Great Britain in May totalled \$17,876,891 compared with \$12,172,302, a gain of \$5,704,589, or 46 per cent; to Australia \$1,126,317 compared with \$431,556, a gain of \$694,761 or 161 per cent; to New Zealand \$269,107 compared with \$162,108, an increase of \$106,999, or 65 per cent; to the British West Indies \$626,861 compared with \$515,318, a gain of \$111,543, or 21 per cent. The May export to Australia was the highest in any month since March, 1930. The increase was very general, large gains being recorded in textiles, wood, paper, farm implements, machinery, automobiles, clocks, watches, electrical apparatus and films.

The British preferences went into effect in April, 1932. During the twelve months ending May of this year the total domestic exports to Great Britain were valued at \$188,765,052 compared with \$167,191,026 in the previous twelve months, an increase of \$21,563,986 or 13 per cent.

May completes the first half year since the British Empire trade agreements became operative. In that period from December to May, both inclusive, the exports to the United Kingdom totalled \$78,239,817 compared with \$66,917,541 in the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of \$11,322,276 or 16 per cent. The exports to Australia in the six months totalled \$4,066,278 compared with \$3,018,488, an increase of \$1,047,790, or 34 per cent; to New Zealand \$1,503,445 compared with \$1,245,865, a gain of \$257,580, or 20 per cent.



The exports to all Empire countries during the six month period totalled \$95,416,537 compared with \$85,608,138, a gain of \$9,808,399. It has been recognized that it would take some British countries longer than others to readjust their trading arrangements and the May exports probably more nearly indicate the effects of the Empire agreements than the total over the entire six months since the agreements became operative.

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#### Increased Exports to 30 Foreign Countries in Five Months of 1933

The progress made in Canada's exports in May caused an addition of five foreign countries to the list of those to which increased exports have gone in the first five months of the present calendar year as compared with the same period of 1932. During the first four months of this year there were 25 countries to which increased exports had gone and during the first five months the list was increased to 30. The following are the 30: Abyssinia, Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hayti, Iceland, Italy, Italian Africa, Korea, Latvia, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, Dutch West Indies, Norway, Persia, Portuguese Asia, Siam, Spain, Canary Islands, Syria, Hawaii, Yugoslavia.

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#### Gold Bullion to the United Kingdom

May saw a dramatic change in the placing of Canadian gold bullion. Prior to May not an ounce had been going for a long period to the United Kingdom, the entire export having been sent to the United States, but last month the situation was almost completely reversed, a heavy consignment of \$8,717,606 in gold bullion being sent to the United Kingdom and only \$119,983 to the United States. During the twelve months ending May the aggregate export to the United States was \$44,479,411 and to the United Kingdom last month's export as indicated. There was a small export of gold bearing quartz to the United States in May valued at \$188,655 but none to the United Kingdom, the twelve months' aggregate to the former country being \$3,662,233 and to Great Britain only \$300. The export of all gold in May was important, the value being \$9,026,244 compared with \$2,828,377 in April and \$5,275,102 in May, 1932.

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#### Wood Pulp Export Higher

The export of wood pulp and screenings in May was valued at \$1,693,621 compared with \$1,282,039 in April and \$1,381,025 in May, 1932, a distinct gain. The amount to the United States was \$1,304,310 and to the United Kingdom \$206,215.

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#### Newsprint Export Makes Gain

Newsprint export in May totalled in value \$6,416,141 compared with \$4,535,747 in April and \$7,162,049 in May, 1932. In the case of a year ago the volume was less than last month but the value higher.

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#### Copper Export in May

The export of copper in May was valued at \$1,128,710 compared with \$672,424 in April and \$1,339,418 in May, 1932. The United Kingdom was the chief purchaser last month with \$672,810 as against \$430,375 in April and \$326,299 in May, 1932. The United States' purchase last month was valued at \$112,531 compared with \$6,802 in April and \$772,852 in May, 1932.

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#### Export of Zinc

The export of zinc spelter in May was 141,664 cwt. valued at \$363,397 compared with 140,578 cwt. at \$338,439 in April and 181,265 cwt. at \$390,760 in May 1933.

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#### Heavy Coffee Import from Jamaica

Green coffee imported in May totalled 2,713,232 pounds, of which 1,314,212 came from Jamaica and 392,616 from British East Africa.



### Very Large Increase in May Export of Meats

There was a great export of meats in May when the total reached a value of \$1,091,797, compared with \$461,760 in April and \$693,605 in May, 1932. Last month's export was the first which exceeded the million dollar mark since 1929 when prices were much higher than they are today. Great Britain was the chief market as usual, the value of the volume which was sent there being \$935,177. Bacon and hams were chiefly responsible for the large increase to the United Kingdom, the amount being 7,806,500 pounds valued at \$812,787.

### Building Permits Higher

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May, was higher by 29 per cent than in April. According to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the authorisations amounted to \$2,002,309 as compared with \$1,551,693 in the preceding month.

### Balance of Trade

The May balance of trade was favorable to Canada by \$13,182,100. A year ago it was unfavorable by \$3,077,013. Since then the balance of trade has been favorable each month with the exception of April when it was unfavorable by \$145,337. During the twelve months ending May the favorable balance was \$92,943,129 compared with \$82,725,398 in the previous twelve months and an unfavorable balance of \$77,737,551 in the twelve months ending May, 1931.

### Flaxseed Export Increasing

Both the United States and the United Kingdom have been doing more buying of Canadian flaxseed recently with the result that in the ten months of the present crop year the total export has increased from 250,635 bushels to 593,420, more than double.

### Electric Vacuum Cleaners in 1932

Production of electric vacuum cleaners and attachments in Canada during 1932 numbered 88,697 machines valued at \$2,165,298 as compared with a total of 107,682 units worth \$3,378,123 in 1931. The number imported in 1932 was 8,524 valued at \$181,207. Of these 5,033 at \$73,099 came from Sweden, 3,488 at \$108,046 from the United States and 2 from Great Britain at \$40.

### May Exports to the Empire by Countries

The following are the Empire countries to which increased exports went in May, the figures in brackets being those of May, 1932: United Kingdom \$17,876,891 (\$12,172,302), Aden \$4,477 (\$3,349), British South Africa \$400,989 (\$382,603), Gambia \$197 (\$23), Nigeria \$7,767 (\$4,902), Sierra Leone \$5,094 (\$1,576), Other West Africa \$150 (nil), Ceylon \$7,271 (\$7,124), Other East Indies \$216 (nil), British Sudan \$405 (nil), Jamaica \$249,898 (\$186,566), Trinidad and Tobago \$154,318 (\$100,830), Smaller West Indies \$127,575 (\$115,451), Hong Kong \$151,731 (\$139,514), Newfoundland \$530,690 (\$513,273), Australia \$1,126,317 (\$431,556), New Zealand \$269,107 (\$162,108), Other Oceania \$779 (\$80), Palestine \$4,940 (\$2,299).

The following are the Empire countries to which decreased exports went in May: Irish Free State \$196,609 (\$231,067), British East Africa \$34,679 (\$38,940), Gold Coast \$5,027 (\$6,969), Bermuda \$134,422 (\$206,636), British India \$138,121 (\$186,674), Honduras \$31,730 (\$134,563), Barbados \$95,070 (\$112,471), Gibraltar \$681 (\$785), Malta \$3,291 (\$4,764), Fiji \$4,602 (\$7,127), Straits Settlements \$32,605 (\$43,731), British Guiana \$66,867 (\$69,699).

### Sharp Gain in Asbestos Exports

Asbestos exports made a sharp gain in May. Exclusive of sand and waste the quantity was 5,429 tons valued at \$283,928 compared with 2,085 tons at \$133,863 in April and 3,608 tons at \$206,922 in May last year. The chief buyers last month were United States, Japan, Germany, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom.

### May Export of Farm Products to U.S.

The export of Canadian farm products to the United States in May totalled in value \$648,051. This was the highest monthly export since December, 1931, when it was \$1,256,153, wheat accounting for \$589,074 for 1,028,630 bushels. The lowest month was \$392,473 in January, 1932. In May, 1932, it was \$590,195. The features of last month's export were 181,993 bushels of flax seed valued at \$149,234; bran, shorts and middlings, 215,551 cwt. at \$146,006; 210,122 bushels of wheat at \$115,658; 521,063 pounds of maple sugar at \$78,546; 595 horses at \$35,025.

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### Sales to the United Kingdom

Canadian wheat continues to attract buyers in the United Kingdom. During the month of May, Canada supplied 7,567,583 bushels out of total imports into the United Kingdom of 18,780,000 bushels. During the first ten months of the present crop year the United Kingdom has imported 172 million bushels of wheat of which 89 million bushels originated in Canada.

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### Production of Steel Increases

May production of steel ingots and direct steel castings in Canada at 23,126 tons marked an improvement of 104 per cent over the 11,384 tons made in April and was the best output reported since January of this year when 40,766 tons were produced. For the first five months of 1933 production totalled 98,862 tons as compared with an aggregate at 162,370 tons during the corresponding period of a year ago.

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### Striking Advance in May Auto Production

Production of 9,396 motor vehicles in Canada during May was the highest output reported for any month since May, 1931, when 12,738 cars were made. The advance this month was the third gain in succession made during the current year. March output was 101 per cent over that of February; April 24 per cent over that of March, and May 14 per cent greater than April's output. The principal increase over the preceding month was in the output of passenger cars which rose to 8,024 from 6,957 while trucks also showed some improvement at 1,372 as against 1,298 in April.

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