

## Dominion Bureau of Statistics

## Department of Trade and Commerce

No. 38.

Ottawa, Monday, July 10, 1933.

Cargo Carrying Between the United Kingdom and the Pacific Coast of North America

The net tonnage of vessels which entered ports of the United Kingdom from the Pacific ports of North America with cargoes during the first five months of 1933 was 734,625. The tonnage of the British vessels doing this carrying trade was 463,249, Norwegian 81,132, Danish 50,521, Dutch 41,275, United States 31,363, Swedish 30,611, Belgian 18,592, Italian 5,078, German 4,311.

The net tonnage of the vessels which cleared from British ports with cargoes for the Pacific ports of North America in the same period this year was 144,100, of which 90,878 was British, 24,382 Dutch, 10,721 United States, 6,185 Norwegian, 6,169 Danish and 5,814 Swedish.

Re the Canadian Preferential Tariff and the United Kingdom

While, generally speaking the average ad valorem rate of duty on dutiable imports into Canada from the United States since the inauguration of the British Preferential Tariff in 1897 has been lower than on the dutiable imports from the United Kingdom, the reverse was the case in 1932-3. The average ad valorem rate on dutiable goods from the United Kingdom was 25.77 during the last fiscal year compared with 29.24 in 1931-2 and from the United States 28.10 compared with 27.50 in 1931-32.

It should be remembered in connection with dutiable imports from the United Kingdom that these consist very largely of highly manufactured commodities which necessarily are subject to high rates of duty, whereas the dutiable imports from the United States consist in large measure of semi-manufactured commodities for further processing in Canadian industries and consequently are admitted at reasonably low rates of duty.

Another factor in Canada's imports from the United Kingdom, compared with those from the United States, which affects the rates of duty for the two countries and which is frequently ignored, is the trade of alcoholic liquors, which are imported in large volume from the United Kingdom, but in very small volume from the United States. Imports of tobacco should also be added, as in almost all countries alcoholic liquors and tobacco are subject to extraordinary high rates of duty, the principle of tariff makers in dealing with these commodities being not so much protection as the raising of revenue or the discouraging of consumption.

In recent years the Canadian Government has considerably expanded the list of commodities which are admitted free under the preferential tariff, but which are dutiable under the intermediate and general tariffs. In 1932-3 the imports from the United Kingdom free under the preferential tariff were valued at \$21,928,368 compared with \$12,315,399 in 1931-2. The percentage of free imports under the preferential tariff in 1932-3 was 33.13 and in 1931-2 it was 17.65, based on the total of dutiable and free under the preference.

The duty collected on imports from the United Kingdom in 1932-3 was \$14,342,623 and from the United States \$40,411,877 but, if the imports of alcoholic beverages and tobacco are excluded and the imports free of duty under the preferential tariff are included, we get a duty collected on goods from the United Kingdom of \$9,609,757 and from the United States \$40,326,933, which gives an average ad valorem rate on dutiable imports from the United Kingdom of 14.52 per cent and on goods from the United States 28.06 per cent.

Eliminate alcoholic liquors and tobacco from our imports as far back as 1922 and include the preferential free-of-duty imports and the same obtains. In every year the average rate on dutiable imports from Great Britain was less than on dutiable imports from the United States. Under the preference the United Kingdom had an advantage of 9.08 per cent in 1930-1, 8.83 per cent in 1931-2 and 13.54 per cent in 1932-3.



## June Export of Wheat Shows Increase in Volume and Value

Canada's export of wheat in June totalled 15,998,672 bushels at the value of \$11,021,002, compared with 15,857,427 bushels at \$9,654,703 in June, 1932, a gain of 1,141,245 bushels in volume and \$1,366,299 in value. The June export of wheatflour was 544,507 barrels valued at \$1,876,386, compared with 570,861 barrels at \$1,962,785 in June Last year. The export of wheat for the twelve months ending June was 243,383,260 bushels at \$133,128,470, in the previous twelve months 175,243,976 at \$105,648,027 and in the twelve months prior to that 236,343,884 at \$173,262,853.

## Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat for the week ending June 30 were as follows, Montreal 1,180,650 (1,899,079), Vancouver 902,249 (1,000,449), Quebec 284,669 (nil), United States Atlantic Seaboard ports 250,000 (389,000), Sorel 192,000 (926,882), Victoria 150,105 (nil), Total 2,959,673 (4,015,410). Forty-eight weeks ending June 30: Vancouver 89,185,736 (70,667,924), Montreal 61,753,643 (47,300,523), United States ports 25,357,000 (30,430,000), Sorel 16,639,011 (6,564,974), Saint John 6,864,873 (2,017,008), Quebec 5,386,081 (120,248), Churchill 2,736,030 (544,769), Victoria 1,997,857 (224,000), Halifax 1,655,901 (45,189), Prince Rupert 976,480 (nil), Total 212,552,612 (157,914,635).

## British Imports of Copper in May

British imports of copper ore, including regulus, matte, precipitate and cement copper in May totalled 4,391 gross tons, of which 3,228 were received from Canada, 1,153 from Spain and 10 from other countries. Unwrought copper imports, including rough copper of 94 per cent copper content or over, totalled 11,949 gross tons, of which 5,155 were received from Chile, 2,558 from Canada, 2,549 from Rhodesia and the balance from other countries. Imports of copper in plates, sheets, rods, wire etc. totalled 35,079 cwt. but the quantity from Canada is not given separately.

## British Imports of Lead in May

British imports of lead in May totalled 30405 gross tons, of which 19,682 were received from Australia and 5,594 from Canada. During the first five months of 1933 the quantity imported from Australia was 65,635 tons and from Canada 24,480.

## British Imports of Zinc in May

British imports of crude zinc in May totalled 6,809 gross tons. Canada was the largest contributor as she has been for years. The May amount was 4,284 tons, Germany coming next with 725 and Australia 500. During the first five months of 1933 the total from Canada was 17,368 tons, from Australia 4,700 and from Germany 2,902. Canadian producers reported an output of 13,806,497 pounds of zinc in March; in the preceding month 12,649,370 pounds were produced and in March, a year ago, the output was 15,165,791 pounds.

## United States Wheat in Canada

United States wheat in Canada on June 30 totalled 4,047,400 bushels compared with 15,895,089 on the corresponding date a year ago.

## Raw Sugar Imports in May

Raw sugar imports in May were comparatively small. There was an entire absence of the Australian product. The total was 81,271,900 pounds as against 98,571,500 in May, 1932. The supplying countries were: Barbados 31,349,800, Cuba 18,627,800, British Guiana 10,903,000, Jamaica 5,504,100, Trinidad 3,058,300, the Smaller British West Indies 5,365,900, San Domingo 4,928,000, British South Africa 50,300, Fiji 36,700.

## Lead Production in March

Lead production in Canada during March amounted to 19,223,069 pounds as compared with 13,628,329 pounds in the previous month and 21,332,722 pounds in March, 1932.



### Assignments in March Decrease

There was a decrease in the number of assignments in March under the Bankruptcy and Winding up Acts. The liabilities of the assignors also showed a slight decrease. Commercial failures numbered 192 as compared with 208 in the same month of the previous year and 214 in February, 1933. The liabilities of the assignors, amounting to \$3,380,672 as compared with \$3,947,202 in February, showed a decrease; when compared with \$3,399,052 in March, 1932, a decrease is also recorded. Trading establishments furnished the largest number of failures, 98 assigning in March as compared with 117 in February, and 100 in March, 1932. Manufacturing establishments to the number of 38 assigned in March, as against 37 in February and 37 in March, 1932.

### British Exports of Coal to Canada

British export of coal of all grades to Canada during the first five months of 1933 totalled 520,572 gross tons at a value of £705,795, compared with 388,982 at £478,055 in the same period of 1932 and 261,797 at £336,858 in the same period of 1931. The volume increase in two years is almost one hundred per cent.

### British Imports and Exports of Gold Bullion

British imports of gold bullion and coin during the first five months of 1933 totalled £96,840,905 compared with £69,654,770 and £28,501,891 in the same periods of 1932 and 1931. Exports totalled £40,433,953 compared with £64,123,889 and £26,728,507. The largest contributors to the imports this year were British South Africa with £29,488,887, British India with £14,318,374 and France with £13,331,180. The countries receiving most of the gold exports were United States £16,372,133 and the Netherlands £12,295,435. A new contributor to the imports in May was Canada with £2,654,632, coming fifth in the list in value for the month. The others were: France £10,047,977, Netherlands £6,079,746, British South Africa £5,203,837, British India £4,240,216.

### British Imports from U.S. Decline but from Canada Increase

During the twelve months ended March 31 the imports into the United Kingdom from Canada totalled in value \$180,310,575 which was an increase of \$23,365,734 over the previous twelve months. At the same time the British imports from the United States totalled \$306,992,445, which was a decrease of \$139,680,572. In leading commodities, comprising about two-thirds of the total imports from Canada, the following were the increases: Bacon, barley, cheese, rubber footwear, hams, oats, pig lead, patent leather, sawn hard and soft wood, unmanufactured tobacco, wheat, wheat flour, wet mechanical wood pulp. The decreases were in cattle, copper ore, hide leather, canned lobsters, packing paper, printing paper, canned salmon, hewn hard and soft timber, crude zinc.

### Sales of New Cars, Trucks and Buses in May

The sale of 6,693 new passenger cars in May marked a gain of 21 per cent over the 5,495 sold in April, and a decrease of 5 per cent compared with 7,106 in May, 1932. The retail value amounted to \$6,541,590 in May, \$5,426,224 in April and \$7,099,182 in May, 1932. Trucks and buses sold in May, numbered 846, showing an increase of 45 per cent over the 583 sold in April, and a decrease of 18 per cent compared with 1,038 sold in May, 1932. The retail value was \$832,724 in May, \$577,696 in April and \$935,479 in May, 1932.

### Sugar Industry in 1932

The production of sugar, which received a great impetus during the Great War, was 944,499,029 pounds in 1932, a decrease compared with 1931 but an increase over the three previous years. There are 8 sugar refineries in Canada, 2 in Ontario, 2 in Quebec and 1 each in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia. The capital investment in 1932 was \$37,654,457 and the value of production \$41,022,589. Salaries and wages paid to 2,140 persons totalled \$3,147,753, raw materials cost \$25,716,922 and the value added by manufacture \$15,305,667. The export of sugar has been declining in recent years and in 1932 was only 90,483 cwt. valued at \$428,337.

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