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Canada's Trade and the Empire Agreements

During the seven clear months since the Empire trade agreements went into effect on November 15, the exports to Empire countries totalled in value \$117,306,139 compared with \$100,571,408 in the corresponding seven months a year ago. This is an increase of \$16,734,731 or 16 per cent. Last December, the first month after the agreements became effective, there was actually a decrease.

The imports from Empire countries during the seven months totalled \$63,506,771 as compared with \$72,086,257 in the corresponding seven months in the year previous, a decline of \$8,579,486 or 11 per cent.

While the exports showed the effect of the trade agreements in January it was not until April that the effect was seen in the imports. The total for the last three months was \$28,657,064 as compared with \$28,224,909, an increase of \$432,165 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Exports to Foreign Countries in June

Exports to foreign countries in June totalled in value \$24,078,171 compared with \$23,913,821 in May, \$12,122,712 in April and \$25,888,920 in June, 1932.

Thirty-Two Foreign Countries to Which Increased Exports went in June

Foreign countries to which increased exports went in June as compared with June, 1932, numbered 32 and were as follows: Abyssinia, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Dutch West Indies, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Siam, Canary Islands, Spanish Africa, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, Philippine Islands.

About Domestic Exports to the United States in June

During the last two months the exports to the United States have been coming close to the value of a year ago. In June the total was \$14,847,000 compared with \$13,857,000 in May, \$8,382,000 in April, and \$15,751,000 in June, 1932. The products which showed increases last month were: Alcoholic beverages, chiefly whiskey (the amount being \$24,000 as against nil a year ago), rubber, sugar, vegetables, cheese, furs, hides, unmanufactured leather, rags, raw wool, pulpwood, s hingles, woodpulp, farm implements, machinery, iron pigs and ingots, nickel, silver, asbestos, stone and its products, acids, fertilizers, soda and compounds.

About Domestic Exports to Great Britain in June

The increase in domestic exports to the United Kingdom in June was brought about chiefly by demand for the following: Fruits, wheat, rubber tires and footwear, sugar, vegetables, cattle, furs, hides, unmanufactured leather, meats (163 per cent), news-print paper, planks and boards, square timber, automobiles (296 per cent), farm implements, iron tubes and pipes, aluminum (3,469 per cent), copper (234 per cent), lead (320 per cent), nickel (5,907 per cent), asbestos, acids. The chief feature was the increase in non-ferrous metal products which rose in value from \$605,000 in June, 1932 to \$4,036,000 last month.

June Gold Export

The change in the destination of Canadian exported gold bullion was continued in June. The amount to Great Britain was \$4,122,481 but none went to the United States, formerly the sole destination. The raw gold export was valued at \$175,179 of which \$250 went to the United Kingdom and \$174,929 to the United States.

June Export of Silver

Silver bullion exported in June totalled in value \$373,898 compared with \$240,054 in May and \$343,215 in June, 1932. United States, British India and China were the chief purchasers last month.

Some Wood Exports in June

The June export of planks and boards totalled 94,700 M feet valued at \$1,607,801 compared with 75,694 at \$1,242,659 in May and 110,685 at \$2,170,055 in June, 1932.

The June export to Great Britain was 44,526 M feet at \$719,097, to the United States 31,790 at \$654,201, and to Australia 12,304 at \$140,878.

The volume of spruce planks and boards predominated, the total being 41,414 M feet at \$670,526, Douglas Fir coming next with 21,182 at \$274,673, and pine third with 16,001 at \$378,032. There was an export of 3,705 M feet of Douglas Fir square timber at \$44,612 to Australia, nearly half of the total export. Shingles to the United States accounted for \$334,451. Barbados, Australia and Jamaica were good buyers.

Large Increase in Meat Exports

The export of meats in June was again over the million dollar mark, the total being valued at \$1,147,855 compared with \$1,091,797 in May and \$571,035 in June, 1932. During the first three months of the present fiscal year the total was \$2,701,412 compared with \$1,621,622 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of \$1,079,790 or 67 per cent.

Spectacular Increase in Meat Exports to Britain

The June export of meats to the United Kingdom exceeded the million dollar mark, the amount being valued at \$1,033,949 or 90 per cent of the total export. During the first three months of the present fiscal year the total was \$2,366,715, compared with \$1,069,109 in the corresponding period of 1932, an increase of \$1,297,606 or 121 per cent. Bacon and hams accounted for the major portion of this export, the value in June being \$957,301. During the three months it totalled \$2,109,292 as against \$781,331 in the same period last year, an increase of \$1,327,961 or 170 per cent. Soups sent to Britain in June totalled in value \$28,900, poultry \$3,099, canned meats \$10,474, fresh pork \$7,389, fresh beef \$14,589.

British Imports of Bacon and Hams

British imports of bacon in the first six months of 1933 totalled 4,767,000 cwts. The chief supplying countries were: Denmark 2,988,000, Netherlands 478,000, Poland 438,000, Lithuania 233,000, Sweden 208,000, Canada 199,000. Canada thus stood sixth in the market. But in June the Canadian supply was 57,000 cwts., taking her above both Sweden and Lithuania. The importation of hams in the six months was 407,000 cwts., the United States leading with 252,000 and Canada second with 86,000, which is a very large increase over former years.

British Imports of Cattle

British imports of cattle in the first six months of 1933 totalled 271,000 animals, of which 251,000 were received from the Irish Free State and 20,000 from Canada. This is a large advance in the Canadian supply, the number in the same period of 1932 being 8,000 and in 1931 6,600.

June Export of Cheese

The June export of cheese was 4,098,400 pounds compared with 1,540,300 in May and 4,832,100 in June, 1932. The bulk of last month's export, three and a half million pounds, went to Great Britain alone. The twelve months' export was 84,902,000 compared with 86,050,000 in the previous twelve months.

Cheese in the British Market

Canada with 31,000 cwts. had a better supply of cheese in the British market than for some time. New Zealand was first with 253,000 cwts. and Canada second. The six months imports totalled 1,569,000 cwts. of which 1,321,000 was received from New Zealand, 71,094 from Australia, 60,000 from the Netherlands, and 46,000 from Canada.

Factory Cheese Output in 1932

The output of factory cheese in 1932 totalled 120,312,288 pounds, valued at \$11,360,044, compared with 113,956,639 pounds, valued at \$12,824,695 in 1931. The average price per pound in 1932 was 9.44 cents, compared with 11.25 cents in 1931. The 1932 average is the lowest price recorded in any year of the period 1900 to 1932.

Ontario is the large cheese producing province, with a total in 1932 of 86,709,568 pounds, or 72 per cent of the output for the whole of Canada. Quebec is second in order of quantity of product with a total of 29,361,119 pounds. These two provinces together produced 96 per cent of the cheese output of Canada in 1932. All provinces, excepting New Brunswick and British Columbia show increases compared with 1931.

The Cheese that Proclaims Itself

From Italy came 26,172 pounds of cheese in June, valued at \$7,374. Presumably it was mainly Gorgonzola. From Switzerland we got 17,414 pounds, no doubt Gruyere, at \$4,963 and from France 15,947 pounds, probably Roquefort, at \$5,642. There was no Limburger, that highly odorous product that no predatory mouse could fail to scent, from Germany. Stilton has its worshippers also and in the 4,099 pounds of cheese at \$1,517 from Great Britain there is certain to have been the Englishman's predilection. The total import was 69,026 pounds, which was less than usual.

June Export of Butter

The export of butter continues to fall to a very low point. The June volume was 27,800 pounds, compared with 32,600 in May and 141,400 in June, 1932. The twelve months' export was 2,943,300 pounds compared with 9,057,900 in the previous twelve months. Canadian butter exports go mainly to Newfoundland and the British West Indies.

The New Zealand and Australian supply of butter in the British market in the first half of 1933 was 2,471,000 cwts. out of a total of 4,585,000 imported.

Butter Production Higher

There was again an increase in the production of creamery butter in June. The quantity was 33,996,310 pounds compared with 32,881,343 in May, a gain of 3.4 per cent. The six months' production was 94,907,547 pounds, an increase of 1½ per cent over the same period last year.

Creamery Butter Production in 1932

Production of creamery butter in Canada during the year 1932 amounted to 215,738,614 pounds, and the total value was \$40,413,578. Compared with the preceding year the quantity of butter made shows a decrease of 12,216,632 pounds, or 5 per cent, and the value a decrease of \$9,785,000, or 19 per cent. The 1932 quantity of output, however, was the second largest in the history of the industry, being exceeded only by the production of 1931. The average price per pound at the creamery in 1932 was 18.91 cents, compared with 22.22 cents in 1931. The 1932 average is the lowest price recorded for any year of the period commencing with 1900, when complete statistics of dairy factories were for the first time made available.

Ontario is first among the provinces with regard to quantity of output, having a total of 74,346,183 pounds, while Quebec is second with 64,889,670 pounds. The relative position of each province with respect to the total output of creamery butter in Canada in 1931 and 1932 is shown in the following statement of percentages, the figures for 1931 being placed within brackets: Ontario 35 (34), Quebec 30 (31), Alberta 10 (10), Manitoba 9 (9), Saskatchewan 9 (8), Nova Scotia 3 (3), British Columbia 2 (3), and New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island each 1 (1).

Imports of Casein Higher but Exports Stop

The import of casein increased sharply in June, the total being 11,583 pounds compared with 903 in May and 127 in June, 1932. Some 6,500 pounds came from Germany and 4,500 from the United Kingdom. The export of casein was nil. In June, 1932, the export totalled 33,600 pounds, but there has been none since then.

Evaporated Milk Export Growing

Canadian evaporated milk appears to be taking a strong hold in the United Kingdom. Out of a total export of 2,633,000 pounds last month, 2,241,000 went to Great Britain alone. A year ago this export totalled 1,102,000 pounds. In the last twelve months the total was 19,241,000 pounds compared with 8,100,000 in the previous twelve months.

Concentrated Milk Production in June

The output of the factories in June, covering all items of concentrated milk, amounted to 11,052,760 pounds, an increase over the preceding month of 1,139,280 pounds, or 11 per cent, and an increase over June, 1932, of 186,608 pounds, or 2 per cent. The principal increases, compared with a year ago, are in evaporated milk and skim milk powder. Increases are also recorded for buttermilk powder, condensed buttermilk and casein.

Biddy Will Have to Get Busy

The Canadian hen will have to get a move on if her delicious eggs are to become known abroad as they are appreciated at home. The production in 1932 was 250,000,000 dozen or about seven million less than in 1931. And the export is getting smaller. Last month it was only 39,000 dozen. During the past twelve months it totalled 281,000 dozen as against 697,000 in the previous twelve months. We actually import eggs for Canadian consumption, not very many, however, 24,000 dozen in the last twelve months and 67,000 pounds of the frozen variety. China, United States and Hong Kong are the chief contributors.

Salmon, Lobster and Cod the Chief Canadian Fish

The output of the Canadian fisheries in 1932 had a total value of \$25,957,109, compared with \$30,517,306 in 1931. The totals represent the value of the fish as marketed, whether for consumption fresh, or as prepared in the various forms - canned, smoked, dried, etc. The salmon fishery is of chief importance with a product in 1932 valued at \$8,037,904, of which 94 per cent is credited to the province of British Columbia. The lobster fishery of the Atlantic coast is second in importance, with a marketed value of \$4,745,311, and the cod fishery, also of the Atlantic coast, third with \$2,193,621. Of the inland fishes, whitefish, pickerel and trout are of chief importance.

The total quantity of fish of all kinds caught and landed during the year 1932 was 8,163,832 cwts., for which the fishermen received a total of \$15,060,833. In 1931, the total catch amounted to 9,597,031 cwts., and the caught and landed value to \$18,382,814.

June Export of Canned Salmon

The June export of canned salmon totalled 61,796 cwt. valued at \$548,026, compared with 40,816 cwt. at \$305,200 in May and 41,706 at \$366,446 in June, 1932. The largest quantity last month, 32,414 cwt. at \$228,009, went to France and the next highest was 11,717 at \$174,755 to the United Kingdom. The average value of the export to France was slightly over \$7 per cwt. and to Great Britain almost \$15. Canadian canned salmon last month went to 35 countries.

British Imports of Canned Salmon

British imports of canned salmon in June from Soviet Russia totalled only 2 cwts. The supply from the United States was 6,513 cwts. and from Canada 3,183. This is a market in which Canadian canned salmon has failed to retain leadership. During the first six months of 1933 the total British importation was 195,000 cwts., of which Soviet Russia supplied 89,000, United States 73,000 and Canada 27,000. In the same periods of 1932 and 1931 Canada led with 80,000 out of a total of 178,000 and 85,000 out of 205,000 respectively. Canada's salmon is the highest priced.

Export of Copper

The export of copper in June in matte, blister, bars, rods, ingots, plates etc. totalled 126,968 cwt. valued at \$1,476,162, compared with 190,684 cwt. at \$1,112,128 in May and 323,820 cwt. at \$1,807,518 in June, 1932. The chief consignments were to the United Kingdom.

Great Increase in British Copper Imports from Canada and Decrease from U.S.

No copper ore was received by the United Kingdom from Canada in June but the six months' imports included 6,446 gross tons from Canada, 5,257 from Spain and 3,134 from other countries. The total importation was 14,837 compared with 20,012 in the first six months of 1932.

Unwrought copper imports by Great Britain in June totalled 9,377 gross tons, of which 2,775 were received from Rhodesia, 2,626 from Chile, 2,531 from Canada and 870 from the United States. The six months' imports totalled 63,843 tons, of which 18,739 were received from Chile, 17,091 from Canada, 14,536 from Rhodesia, 6,256 from the United States. In the same period of 1931 the supply from the United States was 27,841 tons and from Canada 640 tons, the former being reduced about 78 per cent and the latter increased by 2,570 per cent.

Canada's supply of copper plates, sheets etc. is not listed separately in the Board of Trade figures.

Britain Got Most of the June Export of Aluminum

The export of aluminum in blocks in June totalled 50,690 cwt. valued at \$861,583, compared with 68,984 at \$1,144,874 in May and 10,053 at \$162,650 in June, 1932. Most of last month's export, 47,862 cwt. at \$816,547 went to the United Kingdom. During the past twelve months the export of aluminum has been running higher than in the previous twelve.

Export of Nickel in June

The export of fine nickel in June totalled 57,236 cwt. valued at \$2,017,917 compared with 29,098 cwt. at \$815,724 in May and 10,584 cwt. at \$298,939 in June, 1932. The comparison of volume and value in last month's export is of interest. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom was 26,100 cwt. valued at \$1,180,052, to the United States 27,100 cwt. at \$745,155 and to the Netherlands 2,816 cwt. at \$127,788.

Nickel in ore, matte or speiss exported in June totalled 42,042 cwt. at \$753,750 compared with 45,676 cwt. at \$826,148 in May and 11,397 cwt. at \$205,043 in June 1932. Great Britain got most of last month's export.

Nickel oxide exported in June totalled 5,757 cwt. at \$193,439 compared with 11,030 cwt. at \$376,184 in May and 817 cwt. at \$17,078 in June, 1932.

Zinc Spelter Export

Zinc spelter exported in June totalled 146,911 cwt. valued at \$406,413 compared with 141,664 at \$363,397 in May and 81,034 at \$187,323 in June, 1932.

Lead Export in June

The export of pig lead in June was 200,514 cwts. at \$375,608 compared with 349,930 at \$573,285 in May and 140,951 at \$180,521 in June, 1932. The export during the past twelve months is about 1,600,000 cwts. in excess of the previous twelve months.

Lead Imports by Great Britain

Australia led British imports of lead in June with 13,102 gross tons, Canada coming second with 8,002. The six months' imports from Australia totalled 78,737 tons, from Canada 32,432, and from United States 2,850. In the same period of 1931 the total from the United States was 24,818 tons and from Canada 16,379, the former decreasing 88 per cent and the latter increasing about 100 per cent.

Export of Electricity Increases

There was a sharp increase in the export of electricity to the United States in June, reflecting greater industrial activity in that country. The volume was 86,673,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 42,673,000 in May and 35,272,000 in April.

June Imports from Empire Countries

The June imports from Empire countries totalled in value \$11,490,721 as compared with \$9,813,313 in June, 1932, an increase of \$1,677,408 or about 17 per cent. The following were the countries from which increased imports came, the figures in brackets being those of June, 1932: United Kingdom 8,097,815 (\$7,176,452), Aden \$427 (nil), British East Africa \$66,253 (\$44,548), Nigeria \$29,153 (nil), British India \$381,534 (\$298,071), Straits Settlements \$70,681 (\$49,081), British Guiana \$298,144 (\$180,885), British Honduras \$21,617 (\$2,036), Barbados \$639,871 (\$503,434), Jamaica \$374,539 (\$286,990), Trinidad and Tobago \$467,188 (\$175,525), Smaller British West Indies \$312,598 (\$188,853), Hong Kong \$43,656 (\$33,900), Newfoundland \$68,562 (\$58,007), Fiji \$31,035 (\$3,952), New Zealand \$149,702 (\$75,615), Palestine \$874 (\$121).

The following were the Empire countries from which decreased imports came in June: Irish Free State \$1,627 (\$2,219), British South Africa \$20,649 (\$130,952), Gold Coast \$6,008 (\$18,807), Sierra Leone \$388 (\$2,494), Bermuda \$51,280 (\$63,933), Ceylon \$77,617 (\$80,243), Smaller British East Indies nil (\$920), British Sudan nil (\$727), Australia \$278,403 (\$435,538).

Canada's Imports in June

Canada's imports from British Empire countries in June totalled in value \$11,491,000, compared with \$9,813,000 in June, 1932, an increase of \$1,678,000 or 17 per cent. The imports from the United Kingdom totalled \$8,098,000 compared with \$7,176,000, a gain of \$922,000 or 11½ per cent.

The imports from foreign countries totalled \$22,128,000 compared with \$30,930,000, a decrease of 28½ per cent and from the United States \$18,399,000 compared with \$23,508,000, a decrease of 21½ per cent.

The imports from Empire countries totalled 34 per cent of the whole in June as against 24 per cent in June, 1932, a gain of 10 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom were 24 per cent of the whole as against 17½ per cent a year ago, a gain of over 6 per cent.

Imports from foreign countries were 65.8 per cent of the whole as against 75.9 per cent a year ago, a decrease of about 10 per cent, while the imports from the United States were 54.7 per cent of the whole compared with 57.7 per cent a year ago, a decline of 3 per cent.

About June Imports

There were increased imports in June as compared with a year ago of cocoa and chocolate, gums and resins, sugar, tea, fish, furs, hides, unmanufactured leather, sausage casings, binder twine, raw cotton, cotton yarn, fishing line, flax and hemp fabrics, jute fabrics, manila and sisal grass, raw silk, raw wool, nails and tops, woollen yarn, furniture, automobiles, farm implements, aluminum, manganese oxide, tin, precious metals, unset diamonds, sulphur, dyeing and tanning materials, fertilizers, articles for exhibition and musical instruments. The increases in the main were in raw materials or materials for further processing in Canada.

Further Expansion of the Silk Industry

Despite general depressed business conditions there was a further expansion of the silk industry in 1932, an industry which has made remarkable progress in the last fifteen years. Since 1917 the value of production has increased over 737 per cent; capital investment over 1160 per cent; number of employees almost 754 per cent and the amount of their salaries and wages by over 1367 per cent. Cost of raw materials also showed an increase of almost 839 per cent over this period.

Export Clearances of Wheat

The Canadian visible supply of wheat on July 21 was 198,054,967 bushels compared with 129,205,117 on the corresponding date last year. Export clearances amounted to 2,005,941 bushels during the week compared with 3,124,167 a year ago. Clearances by ports for the week ending July 21 were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of a year ago: Montreal 674,867 (1,559,113), Vancouver 379,695 (1,017,254), United States Atlantic Seaboard ports 377,000 (319,000), Quebec 308,379 (nil), Sorel 266,000 (228,800), Total 2,005,941 (3,124,167).

Fifty-one weeks ending July 21: Vancouver 90,809,474 (73,761,596), Montreal 65,029,292 (52,310,595), United States ports 26,134,000 (31,490,000), Sorel 16,905,011 (6,830,901), Saint John 6,864,873 (2,017,008), Quebec 5,830,460 (120,248), Churchill 2,736,030 (544,769), Victoria 1,997,857 (224,000), Halifax 1,655,901 (45,189), Prince Rupert 976,480 (320,320), Total 218,939,378 (167,664,626).

Vital Statistics

Births registered in 70 cities in June numbered 6,692, deaths 3,748, and marriages 3,230, as compared with 7,104 births, 3,672 deaths and 3,394 marriages in June last year, showing a decrease of 6 per cent in births, an increase of 2 per cent in deaths and a decrease of 5 per cent in marriages.

During the six months January - June of this year, births registered in the same cities totalled 41,342, deaths 23,978 and marriages 12,987 as against 43,365 births, 25,188 deaths and 13,249 marriages during the corresponding period last year. This comparison shows decreases of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in births, 5 per cent in deaths and 2 per cent in marriages.

Important Gain in June Bank Debits

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits showed considerable gain in June over the preceding month as well as over the same month of last year. The total was \$2,952,000,000 compared with \$2,649,600,000 in May, the gain after seasonal adjustment being 22.5 per cent. Increases were general in four economic areas, the Maritimes alone showing a decline in this comparison. Brandon and Moose Jaw were the only centres showing declines among the 10 centres of the Prairie Provinces which totalled a 7 per cent gain. The adjusted gain in British Columbia was 15 per cent, Vancouver, the principal clearing centre recording a gain of 18 per cent.

Owing mainly to the high level of debits in June the cumulative total for the first six months of 1933 was greater than for the same period of the preceding year. Debits in the first half of the present year were \$13,195,000,000 compared with \$12,537,000,000 in the same period of 1932, a gain of 5.3 per cent. Gains were recorded in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The increase in Toronto was \$748,000,000 or 19.6 per cent. The total for Ontario was \$5,854,000,000, the gain being 6.8 per cent. Winnipeg and Calgary showed increases in this comparison, the gain in the former being 37.6 per cent. The net result for the Prairie Provinces was a gain of 19.1 per cent. The Maritime Provinces and Quebec showed declines of 14.5 per cent and 0.6 per cent, respectively. The cumulative total in British Columbia was \$700,300,000, a decline of 8.9 per cent.

Pronounced Increase in Employment in July

The gain in employment in July was 35,398 persons. The upward trend of employment noted in the last three months, gathering momentum in its progress, has provided work for over 79,000 persons, besides increasing the working hours of others previously employed. It is worthy of note that during the same three month period in 1931 the firms reporting added some 38,000 to their staffs, while last year in the corresponding period the gains were only slightly over 11,000. The second quarter of the year is normally a period of industrial expansion, but the increase this year was over twice as large as that of 1931 and more than seven times as great as in 1932. The trend was upward in all five economic areas. The largest additions to staffs were made in Quebec and Ontario. In these two provinces and British Columbia the expansion was greater than on the same date in any other year of the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



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