

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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### Literacy, Language Spoken and Conjugal Condition of the Population Ten Years of Age and Over

The Census of 1931 showed a total population ten years of age and over of 8,169,622 of which 4,258,862 or 52.13 per cent were males and 3,910,760 or 47.81 per cent were females. In the previous census there was a total population of 6,681,711 at this age of which 3,467,595 or 51.9 per cent were males and 3,214,116 or 48.11 were females.

The improvement in the educational status of the population from 1921 to 1931 is reflected by the decrease in the number reported as being unable to "read and write". In the former census it was 5.73 per cent for males and 4.43 per cent for females as against 4.32 per cent for males and 3.21 for females at the last census (1931). By provinces the smallest percentage of illiteracy for the total population ten years of age and over was in Ontario followed by Prince Edward Island, in each of which it was under 3 per cent. The highest percentage unable to read and write, by provinces, was in New Brunswick with 6.91 per cent and Quebec with 4.76 per cent.

Of the total population ten years of age and over in Canada in 1931, 5,682,960 spoke English, 1,108,039 spoke French, 1,230,471 spoke English and French and 148,152 spoke languages other than English or French.

English was the predominant language in all the provinces except Quebec where the French language predominated. Of a population ten years of age and over numbering 2,167,517, French was spoken by 1,033,725, English by 318,850, both of these languages by 803,136 and other languages by 11,806.

The 1931 Census showed a population fifteen years of age and over of 7,091,800 in Canada of which 2,668,821 were single, 3,970,149 were married, 437,381 were widowed and 7,440 divorced. The conjugal condition of 8,009 was not specified.

Of the population over fifteen years of age 37.6 per cent were single, 56.0 per cent married and 6.2 per cent widowed as compared with 35.8 per cent single, 57.9 per cent married and 6.2 per cent widowed in 1921 and 40.1 per cent single, 53.7 per cent married and 5.6 per cent widowed in 1911.

### World Shipments of Wheat and Wheat Flour

From August 1, 1932 to July 29, 1933 world shipments of wheat amounted to 614 million bushels compared with 769 million bushels for the same period in 1931-32. Of the above totals North America shipped 289,608,000 bushels in the crop year just ended as compared with 331,330,000 bushels, Argentine 124,643,000 bushels as compared with 138,419,000, Australia 155,984,000 bushels as compared with 153,149,000, Russia 17,408,000 bushels as compared with 70,726,000 and other countries 25,976,000 bushels as compared with 75,688,000 in the crop year 1931-32.

### Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat for the week ending August 4 amounted to 2,887,958 bushels compared with 2,713,925 in the previous week, an increase of 174,033. During the corresponding week of 1932 the clearances totalled 2,342,514 bushels. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures within brackets being those of the previous year:

Week ending August 4: Montreal 1,319,308 (1,216,637), Vancouver 378,973 (544,877), United States Atlantic Seaboard ports 412,000 (581,000), Quebec 304,500 (nil), Sorel 473,177 (nil), Total 2,887,958 (2,342,514).

### Wholesale Prices Higher in July

A substantial advance in wholesale prices occurred in July, the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics being 70.5 as compared with 67.6 in June.

Vegetable products rose from 61.7 to 69.8, due chiefly to gains for wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax, flour, oatmeal, bran and shorts. Animals and their products moved up from 58.6 to 59.6, advances for furs, hides, leather, hogs, butter and eggs influencing the index more than declines for steers, calves, lambs and fresh meats.

Fibres, textiles and textile products were 70.6 in July as against 70.0 a month earlier, gains for raw cotton, raw wool, raw flax, cotton and worsted yarns more than offsetting a slight decline for raw silk. Wood, wood products and paper moved up from 62.0 to 62.9, chiefly because of higher quotations for spruce, fir and cedar lumber.

Non-ferrous metals and their products advanced from 68.0 to 69.9, chiefly because of higher prices for copper, lead, tin, zinc and antimony. Non-metallic minerals and their products rose one point to 83.6, gains for anthracite coal outweighing losses for domestic coal and sulphur. Iron and its products remained unchanged at 84.2, minor gains for hardware and scrap being insufficient to influence the index. Chemicals and allied products were slightly higher at 81.4 as compared with 81.2 in June. Alum, copper, sulphate, red lead, citric and tartaric acids moved upward, while zinc oxide and lithopone declined.

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#### Canada's Trade with the World, April-June, 1933.

Canada's trade figures for the three months of the current fiscal year compared with a similar trade last year indicate a cessation in the Dominion's downward trade movement. Canada's total trade for the three months of this year compared with last year decreased 11.2 per cent, whereas the decrease for the first quarter of 1932 compared with 1931 was 31.3 per cent, and for the fiscal year 1933 compared with 1932, 23.9 per cent. Canada's imports for the three months ended June 30, 1933 compared with 1932 show a decline of 23.3 per cent, while the decrease for the first quarter of 1932 compared with 1931 was 35.1 per cent, and for the fiscal year 1933 compared with 1932, the decline was 29.8 per cent. Canada's domestic exports for the three months of the current fiscal year show an increase of 3 per cent, while the decrease for the first quarter of 1932 compared with 1931 was 26.7 per cent, and for the fiscal year 1933 compared with 1932 the decrease was 17.8 per cent.

Canada's total trade for the three months of 1933 amounted to \$199,896,000, compared with \$225,197,000, for the same period in 1932, indicating a decrease of 11.2 per cent. The decrease, however, in April amounted to 28.7 per cent, May 7.7 per cent, and June, 2.7 per cent. Imports into Canada for the first quarter of the current fiscal year amounted to \$87,003,000, compared with a similar trade for the first quarter of last year of \$114,898,000, representing a decrease of 24.3 per cent; the decrease in April of this year compared with last year amounting to 31.3 per cent, May to 25.8 per cent, and June to 17.5 per cent. Canada's domestic exports for the first quarter of 1933 amounted to \$111,556,000, compared with a similar trade during the first quarter of 1932 of \$108,256,000, an increase, 1933 over 1932, of 3 per cent. For the month of April, 1933 compared with April, 1932, Canada's domestic exports show a decrease of 25.7 per cent, but for the month of May, similar exports show an increase of 12.6 per cent, and for June an increase of 12.5 per cent.

Canada's trade balance for the first quarter of 1933 was favourable to the extent of \$25,890,000, compared with an unfavourable balance during the first quarter of the previous year amounting to \$4,599,000. The improvement, therefore, in Canada's trade balance for the first quarter of this year compared with similar period of last year, was \$30,489,000. In April the improvement in Canada's trade balance amounted to \$2,241,000; in May to \$16,258,000, and in June to \$11,990,000.

During the first quarter of 1933 the amount of duty collected on imports totalled \$15,655,000, compared with a duty collected during the first quarter of last year amounting to \$22,040,000; the decrease in 1933 compared with 1932 amounting to 29 per cent.

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#### Canada's Trade by Continents, April-June 1933.

During the three months ended June 30, 1933, Canada sold more goods to the continent of Europe than to any other continent, her sales amounting to \$58,386,000 or 52.3 per cent of her total domestic exports, compared with \$41,323,000 or 37.1 per cent to the continent of North America; while she purchased more goods from the continent of North America, amounting to \$52,969,000 or 60.9 per cent of her total imports, compared with \$28,104,000 or 32.3 per cent from the continent of Europe. The continents of Europe and North America took 89.4 per cent of Canada's total domestic exports during the period April-June, 1933 compared with 90.4 per cent during the same period in 1932, and furnished Canada with 93.2 per cent of her total imports in the period April-June, 1933, compared with 93.1 per cent during the same period in 1932.

During the period April-June, 1933, the United Kingdom took 37.5 per cent of the Dominion's domestic exports, compared with 28.5 per cent in the same period of 1932; while other Europe, the United States, and other North America took less, the proportion to other Europe falling from 17.4 to 14.8 per cent; to the United States from 38.8 to 33.3 per cent; and to other North America from 5.7 to 3.8 per cent; while the continents of Asia, Oceania and Africa purchased more and the continent of South America less.

The United Kingdom during the same interval increased her sales to Canada from 18.2 to 24.6 per cent of the total imports into the Dominion and other North America from 5.0 to 5.5 per cent of the total, whereas the proportion of the total from other Europe dropped from 10.3 to 7.7 per cent, and from the United States from 59.6 to 55.4 per cent. The proportion of the total imports from South America dropped from 2.8 to 2.2 per cent, and from Africa from 0.6 to 0.5 per cent of the total, while the proportion of the imports from Asia increased from 2.5 to 2.8 per cent, and from Oceania from 1.0 to 1.3 per cent. Compared with the period April-June, 1932, the imports from every continent for the period April-June, 1933, show a decrease, though the proportion from the United Kingdom increased 2.5 per cent; while the exports to every continent show an increase except to the continents of North and South America, which decreased 14.3 and 31.7 per cent respectively. Exports to the continent of Europe increased 17.6 per cent; to Asia, 13.7 per cent; to Oceania 42.4 per cent; and to Africa 2.6 per cent. Exports to the United Kingdom, however, increased 35.7 per cent.

#### Silver Production in May.

Canada produced 1,176,487 ounces of silver during May as compared with 1,350,974 ounces in April and 1,418,384 ounces in May 1932. During the first five months of 1933 Canada produced 6,504,279 ounces of silver as compared with 7,896,957 ounces during the corresponding period of 1932.

Prices declined during the month, the opening quotation on the New York market being 36.25 cents and the closing bid 35.125 cents.

An advance of 7.1 per cent was recorded in the world production of silver during May. Output during the month totalled 12,987,000 ounces as against 12,130,000 ounces produced in April. Production in Mexico increased 12.3 per cent to 5,197,000 ounces from the previous month's total of 4,628,000 ounces. The United States output rose slightly in May to 1,933,000 ounces. Increased production was also reported by Australia, Peru and Burma.

On May 27, silver stocks in Shanghai totalled 344,210,000 ounces as compared with 348,660,000 ounces on April 29.

Great Britain's customs records for May show exports of refined silver bullion to the United States totalling 8,329,846 ounces.

#### Lead Production Higher in May

Lead production in Canada during May amounted to 25,850,858 pounds, an increase of 9.5 per cent over the preceding month's output and 28.3 per cent over the May, 1932, total.

London quotations for lead in May averaged 2.4287 cents per pound (in Canadian funds). Quotations on the New York market ranged from an opening low bid of 3.5 cents per pound, to a closing high bid of 4.1 cents per pound.

An increase of 1.6 per cent was recorded in the total world output of lead in May; the month's total was 101,121 tons while the April production was 99,539 tons.

#### Increase in Zinc Production in May

The Canadian production of zinc in May advanced to 13,926,963 pounds from the preceding month's total of 13,415,286 pounds. In May, 1932, the total output was 15,247,980 pounds. During the five months ending May, 67,690,746 pounds of zinc were produced in Canada as compared with 74,399,219 pounds in the corresponding period of 1932.

Continuing the advance in price recorded since January, 1933, zinc quotations on the London market (in Canadian funds) rose to an average of 3.1134 cents per pound in May. During April the average price was 2.826 cents. Zinc was quoted at 3.775 cents per pound on the St. Louis market on May 1st, and the month closed at a high of 4.35 cents per pound.

The zinc output of the world increased 4.8 per cent in May to 85,693 tons from the April total of 81,764 tons. The International Zinc Cartel stocks at the end of May totalled 151,683 tons, a decline of 6,665 tons during the month.

### Petroleum Production Higher in June

Crude petroleum production in Canada during June advanced to 113,447 barrels from the May total of 89,754 barrels. In June, 1932, Canadian wells produced 89,525 barrels. During the first six months of 1933 the total Canadian output of crude petroleum was 531,258 barrels as compared with 565,569 barrels in the corresponding period of 1932.

Imports of petroleum, asphalt and their products into Canada during June were valued at \$2,235,433; in the preceding month the importations were worth \$2,389,018. The United States supplied 82.8 per cent of the June imports; Colombia, 7.4 per cent; Peru, 7.3 per cent; Dutch West Indies, 1.1 per cent; Venezuela, 0.8 per cent; and Great Britain, Belgium, Mexico, Germany, France, Alaska, Sweden and Japan, the remainder. Crude petroleum imports into Canada reached a total of 121,120,617 gallons, made up of 88,991,763 gallons from the United States, 11,311,194 gallons from Venezuela, 8,913,438 gallons from Peru, 8,161,744 gallons from Colombia, and 3,742,478 gallons from the Dutch West Indies.

As a result of output restriction, crude oil prices in most of the United States' oilfields advanced to the level existing prior to April 24, while in several fields slightly higher prices were quoted.

### Gasoline Sales in May

Gasoline sales in Canada during May totalled 42,190,000 gallons; in the preceding month 30,711,000 gallons were sold and in May, 1932, sales amounted to 47,307,000 gallons. Imports of natural casinghead gasoline into Canada in May were recorded at 2,069,849 gallons valued at \$78,587 as compared with 2,663,964 gallons at \$135,303 imported in April. Gasoline, lighter than .8235 specific gravity at 60° temperature, imported during May reached a total of 5,451,951 gallons worth \$348,051; in April, 1,804,518 gallons with a valuation of \$130,324 were imported.

### Production of Electric Batteries in Canada, 1932.

Production of storage and dry cell batteries in Canada during 1932 amounted in value to \$4,239,467 as compared with \$5,007,620 in 1931. The output of storage batteries included 447,638 batteries at \$2,301,079 for the starting and ignition of internal combustion engines, 12,155 cells or jars at \$70,432 for farm lighting plants, 2,777 cells worth \$71,503 for motive power, and 18,983 storage batteries valued at \$78,543 for other purposes, making a total production valued at \$2,521,557. Dry cell batteries for radios, flashlights, etc., totalled 21,157,316 cells valued at \$1,592,783. Included in this total were 12,980,049 "B" and "C" batteries for radios at \$750,175; 6,492,923 flashlight cells at \$381,458, and 1,634,844 six-inch cells at \$461,150.

Imports of batteries into Canada during the calendar year 1932 were valued at \$365,500 including 2,900 storage batteries at \$231,784 and primary electric batteries at \$133,716. Of the imports, \$228,157 came from the United States and \$135,904 from Great Britain. Exports of batteries during the period were appraised at \$183,406 of which the United States took \$1,141 and Great Britain, \$19,771. The principal export of \$67,306 was to New Zealand, the Argentine Republic came second with purchases at \$30,068 and British South Africa was fourth at \$7,912.

### Coal Statistics for June.

Canadian coal output in June amounted to 690,790 tons, a decline of 37.8 per cent from the average for the month during the past five years of 1,109,794 tons. Bituminous coal production during June totalled 612,949 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 16,579 tons and lignite coal, 61,262 tons.

Nova Scotia mines produced 345,299 tons as compared with 362,572 tons in June, 1932. Alberta's output was 218,864 tons or 6.0 per cent below the total for June, last year. Production from British Columbia mines totalled 82,337 tons as against 168,303 tons, a year ago. New Brunswick produced 26,030 tons, an increase of 76.2 per cent over the June, 1932 output. An advance of 18.8 per cent was recorded in the output from Saskatchewan mines, the June total was 18,260 tons while in the corresponding month, last year, 15,369 tons were mined.

Coal imports into Canada decreased 24.2 per cent to 1,122,067 tons from the five-year average for June of 1,479,833 tons. Receipts of anthracite coal were recorded at 289,276 tons, consisting of 198,356 tons from Great Britain and 90,920 tons from the United States. Great Britain, during the past three months has supplied 72.4 per cent of Canada's anthracite requirements and the United States 27.6 per cent. Bituminous coal to a total of 832,746 tons was brought into Canada during June; of this tonnage the United States supplied 97.1 per cent and Great Britain, the remainder. Forty-five tons of lignite coal were imported into Canada in June.

Exports of Canadian coal totalled 12,155 tons or 77.1 per cent below the June, 1928-1932 average of 53,083 tons. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports cleared 8,215 tons of Canadian coal in June and the western ports, 3,940 tons.

