

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics

A relatively high level of economic activity was indicated by the latest available weekly statistics, according to a compilation based on six major factors maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A gain was recorded in the factor selected as indicating the physical volume of business and firmness was shown in bond prices, while common stock and speculative commodity prices recorded recessions in the latest week for which statistics are available.

Carloadings in September were 202,459 compared with 185,555 in the preceding month. As the normal increase from August to September determined by the experience with this factor since 1924, is 16 p.c., the increase in the present case was less than anticipated from seasonal causes. The index of carloadings in the eastern division was 67.6 in the 39th week of the present year compared with 65.3 in the preceding week, a new high point for 1933 being reached in the index which is adjusted for seasonal tendencies. The index for the same week of last year was 59.0.

Recently published information emphasizes the increasing activity of the flour-milling industry. The output of wheat flour in August was 1,444,000 barrels compared with 1,323,000 in the preceding month. After adjustment for seasonal tendencies, the index on the 1926 base was 117.8, the highest point reached since August 1930. Other principal products of the milling industry also showed a gain over the preceding month.

The output of leather boots and shoes was 1,919,000 pairs in August compared with 1,747,000 in July. While the gain was moderately less than normal increase for the season, the high level of activity in this industry is indicated by the fact that 13,036,000 pairs were manufactured in the first eight months of the present year compared with 12,217,000 in the same months of 1932.

The output of newsprint was not so heavy in September as in the preceding month, the index dropping from 122.7 to 117.5. Production was 179,400 tons compared with 194,000, part of the decline being ascribed to seasonal causes. As shipments were greater than output, mill stocks showed further decline in September. Receipts of gold at the mint were 231,962 fine ounces in September compared with 220,415 in August, the value exclusive of the premium being \$4,795,000 compared with \$4,556,000. Shipments from the Porcupine showed moderate decline at 82,071 ounces valued at \$1,696,524, while the Kirkland Lake district shipped to Ottawa 91,160 ounces valued at \$1,884,444 in September compared with 80,291 ounces valued at \$1,659,763 in the preceding month. Gold receipts at the mint were greater in September than in any month since March.

Commodity prices showed further moderate decline in September as measured by the official index comprising 502 items. The standing was 69.9 in the month under review, a decline of one half of one point from the preceding month. Crop products and non-ferrous metals were the chief influences in depressing the index, chemicals being almost maintained at the level of the preceding month. The other five groups especially non-metallic minerals showed increases in September. A study of 30 speculative commodities indicates that recession predominated in the first week of October, resulting in a somewhat lower level than obtained during the preceding month.

The outstanding event of the week was the announcement and favorable reception of the 1933 refunding loan of the Dominion Government. Bid quotations on old issue continued firm, the average yield to maturity on four bonds averaging 4.45 p.c. in the week ended October 7 compared with 4.46 in the preceding week. Investment holdings of the chartered banks reached a new maximum at the beginning of September. The total was \$866,100,000, showing an increase of \$163,000,000 for the twelve months. The heavy purchase of government securities by the banks in the last two years has had an important influence in the marked recovery in high-grade bonds.

A fractional decline was registered by the index of common stock prices for the week ended October 5. Following a period of irregularity during the first part of September, stock prices declined considerably in the latter part of the month. The recent decline has more than counterbalanced the gain in August, and the present level is consequently lower than at any time since the latter part of June. The index of 118 stocks on the 1926 base was 69.2 in the week ended October 5 compared with 69.7 in the preceding week, which in turn compared with 73.0 in the week ended September 21.

Despite a low level of speculative trading bank clearings reached a relatively high level in the last two weeks for which statistics are available. Shares sold on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges numbered 247,936 in the week of October 7 compared with 283,887 in the week of September 30.

The weekly index of economic conditions, a weighted average of six major factors was 85.7 in the week of October 7 compared with 86.7 in the preceding week. The standing in the same week of 1932 was 74.6.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics--No.8: Canada's Education Statistics System

Statistics of education in Canada from a national standpoint date only from the establishment of an Education Branch in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1919. Previous to that time, all of the nine provincial Departments of Education had published in their annual reports statistical data of wide diversity, but there had been no central office responsible for providing a synoptic view of education in the country as a whole, and for publishing comparable information for the several provinces.

After some months' study of existing statistics, the two educationists who had been appointed to the staff of the Dominion Bureau met in conference with representatives from each of the provincial Departments of Education at Ottawa in the autumn of 1920. Uniform schedules suggested by the Bureau for the use of as many provinces as possible dealt with age, sex, grading, attendance and subjects studied by the pupils, teaching personnel, and school finance. These were the subject of a general discussion which resulted in the resolution that "as amended by this conference and subject to the understandings here arrived at, they (the proposed schedules) be accepted as furnishing a satisfactory basis for a Dominion-wide statistical survey of education, and that the adoption of these forms be recommended by this conference to the provincial Departments of Education". Serious attempt was at once made by most of the Provinces to bring their statistics in line with the principles that were agreed upon as being desirable, and in the effort they were assisted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics through its undertaking to compile additional data required from the individual school reports collected by several of the provincial Departments.

In the year immediately following the Dominion-Provincial Conference, the Bureau published its first comprehensive report on education, "Historical Statistical Survey of Education in Canada". Meanwhile, arrangements had been completed for securing more complete and comparable information through the provincial Departments, and the material was ready by the beginning of 1923 to publish the first Survey of Education of the type that is now annually issued. It is in nature a statistical year book and the chief publication in the Dominion on education from a national standpoint.

Part of the information is taken directly from compilations of the provincial Departments and the Federal Departments of Indian Affairs and Labour. A further part is compiled in the Bureau from schedules that are collected by provincial Departments from the schools under their jurisdiction, and finally from individual private schools, universities, colleges and associations reports are received directly. Thus, it will be seen that the Dominion Bureau fills the gaps necessary to produce a national statistical record of education. The ordinary schools under provincial control, accounting as they do for ninety percent of all school enrolment, naturally occupy chief attention in the Survey. But there are sections in addition dealing with the technical, special, and teacher-training schools of the provincial systems, the Dominion's Indian Schools, privately-controlled schools, universities and colleges, educational societies and associations, thus fully covering the educational field. The publication is issued in both of the official languages, English and French.

Sections of the report are issued in bulletin form several months in advance of the complete edition, and occasionally studies are undertaken (e.g. Illiteracy and School Attendance in Canada) which are not included in the Annual Survey. For this purpose, a special fund of data is available in the Bureau's decennial and quinquennial censuses. A summary of the most outstanding features in the educational field is each year given in the Canada Year Book and other publications of a general nature produced in the Bureau of Statistics.

Sales of Radios

Sales of radios in the first half of 1933 totalled 35,898 valued at \$1,370,566, factory prices, compared with 53,614 at \$2,731,425 in the same period of 1932. Sales in the second quarter were in excess of a year ago.

September Export of Wheat and Wheatflour

The September export of wheat was 19,666,351 bushels valued at \$14,918,813 compared with 26,874,237 at \$15,246,529 in September, 1932, and 14,335,637 at \$8,009,593 in September, 1931. The average export price was 75.9 cents per bushels last month compared with 56.7 cents a year ago and 55.9 cents two years ago. Wheatflour exported in September totalled 552,553 barrels valued at \$2,136,597 compared with 385,113 at \$1,290,196 in September, 1932, and 556,563 at \$1,914,687 in September, 1931. The average export price last month was \$3.87 per barrel as against \$3.35 a year ago and \$3.44 two years ago.

September Export of Course Grains

The export of barley in September totalled 61,250 bushels, practically all of it going to the United Kingdom. This was a considerable decrease from the 769,088 bushels in September, 1932. The export of oats was 166,128 bushels compared with 1,050,476 a year ago but the export of rye on the other hand was 1,113,843 bushels compared with 425,911 in September last year.

Large Growth in Imports Duty Free

The growth of the free imports from British countries under the Empire agreements has been rapid during the first five months of the present fiscal year, April to August. In the same period of 1932 the imports of dutiable goods from Empire countries totalled in value \$31,792,000 and declined to \$26,762,000 in 1933, while the imports of free goods rose from \$18,112,000 in 1932 to \$26,939,000 in 1933, or from 36.2 per cent to 50.1 per cent. Thus over one half of the imports from Empire countries are now duty free. This has an effect upon customs revenues.

Even more pronounced is the increase in duty free goods from the United Kingdom. Take the same five month periods. In 1932 the imports of dutiable goods totalled \$23,951,000 and in 1933 they declined to \$19,369,000 while the free goods rose from \$11,775,000 to \$20,859,000. The proportion of free imports in 1932 was 32.9 per cent and in 1933 it was 51.8, a very large increase in free of duty goods.

About the Price of Wheat and Wheat Exports

The export of wheat during the first six months of the present fiscal year, April to September, totalled 87,616,587 bushels valued at \$60,279,040. Although in volume this was 16,061,435 bushels lower than the export of the corresponding six months of 1932 the value was only \$638,550 less. The average export price of wheat per bushel in the past six months was 68.7 cents compared with 58.7 cents a year ago, or exactly ten cents more. In September the average export price was 75.9 cents, which was 19.2 cents higher than September 1932, and 20 cents higher than September, 1931.

More emphatic still is the effect of the rise in prices when compared with the corresponding six months in 1931. During that period the export of wheat was 5,674,662 bushels higher than in the last six months, yet on the lowered export during the latter period the value was \$4,427,085 higher, the average export price in the six months of 1931 being 59.9 cents per bushel or 8.8 cents per bushel loss.

Food in Cold Storage

Creamery butter in cold storage on October 1 totalled 38,468,000 pounds, which included about 1,500,000 pounds in creameries equipped with mechanical refrigeration added to the list on March 1 this year. The October total was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds more than a year ago and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million more than the average. Cheese at 31,393,000 pounds was about $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions more than a year ago and about 5 millions more than the average. Pork at 20,949,000 pounds was $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions less than last year and one million less than usual but beef at 11,371,000 pounds was $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions above last year and $2\frac{1}{2}$ above average. Mutton and lamb, poultry and veal were all higher than a year ago.

Mineral Production Which Increased in June

Of the sixteen mineral products listed and reported upon monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the following nine had increased production in June compared with June, 1932: Asbestos, copper, feldspar, lime, natural gas, nickel, petroleum, commercial salt and zinc.

Large Increase in Railway Freight in July

Freight carried on all Canadian railways in July totalled 4,634,654 tons as against 4,044,227 tons in July last year. This was an increase of 590,427 tons, or 14.6 per cent. July was the second month this year that Canadian railways showed an increase in freight carried compared with the traffic of the corresponding month of the previous year. In June the increase was 104,721 tons, or 2.1 per cent. Agricultural products accounted for 11 per cent of this increase, animal products for 3 per cent, mine products for 13 per cent, forest products for 41 per cent and manufactures and miscellaneous products for 32 per cent.

Freight loaded at Canadian stations showed an increase over the 1932 freight of 228,061 tons or 7.6 per cent, while the freight received from foreign connections destined to Canadian points increased by 85,185 tons or 16.2 per cent. Freight received from foreign connections destined to foreign points showed a betterment of 277,181 tons, or 53.8 per cent. This was really United States trade carried by Canadian railways, most of it between Niagara and Detroit and St. Clair river ports. The large increase in this in-transit freight was in manufactures, automobiles increasing from 43,030 to 91,034 tons. Iron and steel also improved. Forest products delivered to foreign connections increased from 82,971 to 219,344 tons, or by 164 per cent and forest products unloaded at Canadian stations improved by 92,646 tons, or 38 per cent, compared with July last year. Loadings of all forest products were much heavier than in 1932. Wood pulp also increased by 90 per cent and newsprint paper, other paper and paper board increased in loadings by 15 per cent.

Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products

Production from the miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products industry was valued at \$490,076 in 1932 as compared with \$480,188 in 1931. Firms in this industry manufactured metal weatherstripping, lamp and lantern burners, lamps and lamp shades, spray painting equipment, atomizers, and perfume sprays, gasoline vapour lamps and generators, incandescent mantles, window screens and storm sash, and similar commodities which could not be classified to any of the other industries in this group of the Census of Manufactures. There were 20 plants, 14 being in Ontario, 5 in Quebec and one in Manitoba.

Glass Industry in 1932

Production from the glass industry in Canada during 1932 was valued at \$8,469,895 or 15 per cent under the output of \$9,937,411 in the previous year. Pressed and blown glass was produced in 6 plants, located as follows: 2 in Quebec, 2 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba, and 1 in Alberta. This branch of the industry reported an output of \$6,690,367 as against \$7,103,039 in 1931. Production consisted of bottles, jars, etc.; sheet and plate glass are not made in Canada.

In the cutting and bevelling section of this industry are included all plants engaged in bevelling, cutting or working glass to produce mirrors, bevelled or polished edged plate glass, leaded glass, laminated glass, lenses, chemical glassware, cut glass, glass signs, show cases, etc. The number of plants operating in this line totalled 57, distributed by provinces as follows: 35 in Ontario, 10 in Quebec, 7 in British Columbia, 3 in Manitoba, and 1 plant in each of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Production from these plants was valued at \$1,779,528 in 1932 as compared with \$2,834,372 in the previous year.

Imports of glass and glassware into Canada during 1932 were valued at \$4,548,675, a decline of 26.4 per cent from the \$6,179,871 imported in the next preceding twelve months. Exports during 1932 dropped to \$145,488 to \$175,747 and re-exports to \$15,363 from \$23,080.

Canadian Copper Production in 1932

Canadian copper production in 1932 totalled 247,679,070 pounds valued at \$15,294,056 compared with 232,301,390 at \$24,114,065 in 1931. Production in Quebec came from the metal contained in concentrates exported from Eustis by the Consolidated Copper and Sulphur Co. Ltd. and the metal contained in blister or anode copper produced by Noranda Mines Ltd. The latter company increased gold production and decreased copper

production owing to the unprecedented low prices of copper. Early in 1932 operations at the Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery mines, the controlling share interest of which is held by Noranda, ceased. The Noranda smelter treated 918,567 tons of ore, concentrates and refinery slag and produced 63,422,518 pounds of anodes, the average analysis of which was 99.36 per cent copper, 10.76 oz. gold and 19.54 oz. silver per ton.

Production in Ontario came almost entirely from the copper-nickel deposits of the Sudbury district. The Copper Cliff smelter of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., treated 336,215 tons of dry concentrates and produced 27,033 tons of bessemer matte and 27,770 tons of blister copper. The new Orford process plant started in March. In consequence of the reduced rate of world consumption the refinery of the Ontario Refining Co. Ltd. at Copper Cliff operated at a greatly reduced rate. Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. reported its smelter in operation 341 days during the year. The company states that its Norwegian refinery operated satisfactorily without close down during the year and with a somewhat increased production. The amount of copper produced in marketable form totalled 2,233,897 pounds with 334,958 pounds in process at end of year. The new replacement rolling mill erected at Brockville by the Eugene F. Phillips Electrical Works Ltd., was placed in operation at the beginning of 1932.

The Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. at Flin Flon, Manitoba, mined and milled 1,439,651 tons of ore which produced 82,563 ounces of gold, 933,983 ounces of silver and 42,158,235 pounds of copper and 41,736,000 pounds of zinc. The copper smelter of the company operated continuously during the year. Sherritt-Gordon Mines Ltd. decided with the steady drop in the price of copper that the mine be shut down in June.

In British Columbia all sales of copper from Britannia Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. were suspended early in March. Due to the import duty of 4 cents per pound on copper by the United States, the copper produced at Britannia, when sold, must be marketed abroad and arrangements for such disposal of the production have been perfected on a basis which it is believed will be as satisfactory in operation as that governing the company's sales of lead and zinc produced in Mexico. Continuous operations were conducted by the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. in the Hiddon Creek and Bonanza mines at Anyox, B. C. Milling of about 5,000 tons a day was maintained or about the same as in 1931. The United States copper tariff and low copper prices necessitated curtailment of the usual shipments.

Record Production of Leather Footwear

The production of leather footwear in August was the largest recorded for any month in the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The output was 2,237,179 pairs, an increase over July of 262,312 pairs or 13 per cent, and an increase over August, 1932, of 528,820 pairs, or 31 per cent. The quantity of leather footwear made during the eight months ended with August totalled 13,035,938 pairs, or an average per month of 1,629,492 pairs, compared with a total of 12,217,428 pairs and a monthly average of 1,527,178 pairs in the corresponding period of 1932.

Population of the Commonwealth of Australia

Preliminary figures of the census of Australia taken June 30, 1933, show a total population of 6,621,477 persons, exclusive of full-blooded Australian aborigines. This indicates an increase of 1,185,743 persons since the census of 1921, or a percentage increase of 21.8 per cent in twelve years.

Unemployment in Australia

Unemployment in Australia shows a distinct reduction in the second quarter of 1933 as compared with the same period of 1932. The trade unionists unemployed in the second quarter of 1933 numbered 106,652 as compared with 124,063 in the same quarter of 1932, being less than 26 per cent instead of 30 per cent of the total number of members in the reporting trade unions.

Copper in Russia

The Soviet Union report that during the past fifteen years very rich copper deposits have been discovered at Kounrad on the north shore of Lake Balkhash in Kayakstan, containing about 60 per cent of the entire copper resources of the U.S.S.R. Here, it is stated, the largest copper mining works and smelter in the world are under construction.

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Australian Trade

The following were the imports by Australia by countries of chief importance during the nine months ending March last, the values being in British currency: United Kingdom £18,210,623, United States £6,324,882, Japan £2,696,895, Dutch East Indies £2,056,773, Germany £1,431,775, Canada £1,665,015.

Exports to leading countries were as follows in Australian currency in the same period: United Kingdom £54,151,114, Japan £9,221,402, Germany £3,917,013, United States £2,903,070, New Zealand £2,110,510, Canada £975,737.

The total imports in nine months were £44,808,547 and total exports £97,829,632.

Canadian Wheat in Market

Canadian wheat in store on October 6 was reported at 235,170,472 bushels compared with the revised figure of 227,514,533 bushels for the previous week an increase of 7,655,939. A year ago the visible supply was 210,932,689. Canadian wheat in store in the United States amounted to 6,541,114 bushels compared with 11,028,622.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending September 29 amounted to 14,325,654 bushels, an increase of 2,281,174 over the previous week. During the same week of 1932 the marketings totalled 24,074,080. For the nine weeks ending September 29, 1933 and September 30, 1932, 78,977,916 and 138,253,477 bushels respectively were received from the farms.

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending October 6 amounted to 4,215,534 bushels compared with 3,813,376 bushels during the previous week, an increase of 402,158. Clearances by ports were as follows the figures within brackets being those of a year ago: Week ending Oct. 6: Montreal 2,191,071 (3,267,452), Vancouver 676,179 (1,840,531), United States Ports 634,000 (908,000), Churchill 306,010 (265,658), Quebec 217,600 (nil), Sorel 190,674 (1,268,581), Prince Rupert nil (377,813), Total 4,215,534 (7,928,035). Ten weeks ending October 6: Montreal 16,869,864 (22,960,392), Vancouver 5,513,709 (10,641,108), United States Ports 4,151,000 (5,034,000), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,465,365), Sorel 2,614,512 (4,506,158) Victoria nil (314,628), Prince Rupert nil (377,813), Total 33,415,601 (46,703,310), Quebec 1,540,153 (103,970).

Potato Harvest of 1933

The preliminary estimate of the total yield of potatoes in Canada in 1933 is 40,260,000 cwt. from 520,800 acres, or 77 cwt. per acre, as compared with 39,416,000 cwt. from 521,500 acres, or 76 pwt. per acre, in 1932, and 47,425,800 cwt. from 574,078 acres, or 83 cwt. per acre, the average for the five years 1927-31. By provinces the yields in cwt. per acre are, in order, as follows, with last year's figures within brackets: New Brunswick 120 (80); Quebec 101 (87); British Columbia 100 (119); Prince Edward Island 95 (35); Nova Scotia 85 (103); Manitoba 53 (59); Alberta 55 (68); Saskatchewan 53 (67); Ontario 32 (61).

The yield per acre and total production of potatoes in 1933 are slightly above the low figures of the 1932 season. Although the summer months were generally characterized by drought, timely rains fell in August and September, and the late-sown crops, such as potatoes, did not suffer the great reduction in yield shown by the grain crops. High yields were secured in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Quebec, while the crops were light in Nova Scotia, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The Ontario yield per acre is the lowest since 1916 and the yields in the Prairie Provinces are all below those of last year. In British Columbia, the season was not as favourable as in 1932.

Harvest of Other Root and Fodder Crops

The total yield of turnips, mangolds, etc. in Canada in 1933, is estimated at 31,476,000 cwt. from 180,200 acres, or 175 cwt. per acre as compared with 37,766,000 cwt. from 174,200 acres, or 216 cwt. per acre in 1932, and with 37,511,000 cwt. from 196,382 acres, or 191 cwt. per acre, the average of the five years 1927-31. The total yield of all cuttings of alfalfa is now estimated at 1,769,700 tons from 693,600 acres, or 2.55 tons per acre, as compared with 1,763,500 tons from 666,100 acres, or 2.65 tons per acre in 1932, and with 1,806,000 tons from 772,857 acres, or 2.34 tons per

acre, the five-year average. The yield of fodder corn is placed at 2,825,900 tons from 358,950 acres or 7.87 tons per acre, as compared with 2,857,600 tons from 365,600 acres, or 7.82 tons per acre in 1932, and with 3,379,000 tons from 419,581 acres or 8.05 tons per acre, the five-year average. Sugar beets are estimated to have yielded 408,000 tons from 41,900 acres, or 9.74 tons per acre, as compared with 450,000 tons from 45,000 acres, or 10 tons per acre in 1932 and with 423,000 tons from 48,272 acres, or 8.75 tons per acre, the five-year average.

September Traffic on Welland Canal a Record

Traffic using the Welland Ship Canal during September, amounting to 1,373,242 tons, was the heaviest in the history of the canal and exceeded last year's tonnage by 81,039 tons. Wheat, flaxseed, rye, oats and barley were all lighter than in 1932, but flour increased by 19,914 tons, cement, brick and lime by 15,635 tons, iron, pig and bloom, by 2,278 tons, iron and steel by 8,434 tons, iron ore by 19,594 tons, coke by 38,914 tons and merchandise by 46,845 tons. From the opening of navigation to the end of September 6,641,935 tons of freight used the canal, as against 6,052,344 tons in 1932.

Soo Canal Traffic More than Doubles

Freight passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canals during September amounted to 8,453,292 tons, which was the greatest tonnage since October 1930 and was more than twice the tonnage for September, 1932. Practically all of this increase was in iron ore which amounted to 5,591,807 tons as against 688,205 tons last year. Both hard and soft coal showed increases, but wheat was lighter than in 1932 by 11,133,680 bushels, or 25 per cent. Other grains also decreased from 4,550,611 bushels in 1932 to 2,662,493 bushels. Total traffic to the end of September amounted to 29,962,733 tons in 1933 and 13,464,885 tons in 1932.

St. Lawrence Canal Traffic in September Heaviest Since 1928

Total freight using the canals during September amounted to 1,129,076 tons. This was the heaviest September traffic since 1928. Wheat was lighter than in 1932 by 25,400 tons, oats decreased by 29,023 tons and barley by 16,958 tons, but flour increased by 10,479 tons, gasoline by 10,085 tons, oils by 25,316 tons, merchandise by 56,695 tons and sand by 6,457 tons. There were 5,946 tons of iron ore, 2,100 tons of copper ore and 10,204 tons of other ore, mostly manganese ore, carried up the canals during the month as against only 18 tons in 1932. To September 30th total traffic amounted to 5,129,798 tons this year, as against 4,377,635 tons last year.

Cost of Living Slightly Lower in September

The general index number of retail prices, rents, and costs of services declined from 78.6 in August to 78.2 for September. Two groups declined, while three were unchanged. An index for retail prices alone fell from 71.7 to 70.9. When foods were removed from this index it remained unchanged at 75.4.

For 46 food items the index moved down from 67.8 to 66.2. This marks the first decline in an index which had shown a steady advance since April of the current year. Higher prices for fresh eggs, milk, bread and flour were more than offset by lower quotations for potatoes, creamery and dairy butter, cheese, onions, and most meats. Fresh eggs rose from 23.5¢ to 24.4¢ per dozen. Milk registered a seasonal advance from 9.2¢ to 9.4¢ per quart. The price of flour was up from an average of 3.3¢ per pound in August to 3.7¢ for September, while bread increased from 5.8¢ to 6.1¢ per pound. Potatoes were 28.4¢ per peck as compared with 41.0¢ for the previous month. Creamery butter receded from 25.4¢ to 24.3¢ per pound, while the dairy variety was 21.3¢ and 21.0¢, respectively, for August and September.

The fuel and lighting index was unchanged at 86.5, slight advances in the coal and coke sub-indexes being counterbalanced by a decline in wood prices. The index for miscellaneous items rose from 93.7 to 93.9, due mainly to an advance in the sub-index for motor operating costs from 92.6 to 93.7. Higher prices for gasoline in all the provinces were responsible for the upward movement. Reduced prices for hardware items caused the index for household effects to recede from 81.0 to 79.1.

Lime Production in 1932

Canadian production of lime, including both quick and hydrated, amounted to 320,650 tons valued at \$2,394,537 during 1932 as compared with 344,785 tons worth \$2,764,415 in 1931 and 490,802 tons at \$4,038,693 in 1930. Producers received an average of \$7.14 per ton for quicklime and \$9.14 for hydrated lime as compared with \$7.38 and \$10.71, respectively, in 1931. Prices in 1930 were \$7.63 per ton for quicklime and \$11.30 for hydrated. The decrease of 7 per cent in volume and 13 per cent in value in the 1932 production from the preceding year resulted largely through a continuation of relatively adverse conditions in general construction and pulp and paper manufacturing.

It is interesting to note that the consumption of lime increased in the gold mining and chemical, fertilizer, tanning and sugar industries. Increases recorded for metallurgical purposes especially reflects recent expansion in the milling of auriferous quartz ores. Of the total 1932 production the pulp and paper mills consumed 71,292 tons or 22 per cent; the building trades, 47,507 tons or 14.8 per cent; cyanide mills, 19,060 tons or 5.9 per cent; sugar refineries, 14,042 tons or 4.4 per cent; iron and steel mills, 13,916 tons or 4.3 per cent, and the balance was used principally in various chemical processes including the manufacture of calcium carbide, fertilizer, glass and other products. Appreciable quantities of both quick and hydrated lime were utilized direct for agricultural purposes.

Cotton and Jute Bags

Twenty-three cotton and jute bag establishments report a gross value of production in 1932 of \$6,913,183, a reduction from 1931 of \$1,127,122. There are 10 firms in Ontario, 7 in Quebec, 5 in Manitoba and 1 in British Columbia. The cost of materials was \$326,428 and wages \$57,129.

Where the Irish Free State Gets its Wheat

The average importation of wheat by the Irish Free State during the past five years from the following countries was: Australia 4,400,146 bushels, Canada 1,233,404, United Kingdom 563,420, Northern Ireland 290,065.

Distilled Liquor Industry

The distilled liquor industry expanded from a production of \$3,296,545 in 1922 to \$43,752,420 in 1929, owing partly to the modification of prohibition laws in Canada and also to the fact that a large part of its production was exported directly or indirectly to the United States. Since 1930, however, due to the general depressed business conditions prevailing, the industry experienced considerable recession. The number of employees dropped from 2,219 in 1929 to 1,450 in 1932, salaries and wages from \$3,132,497 to \$1,757,244 and value of production from \$43,752,420 to \$11,349,269. In 1932 there were twenty-one establishments reporting, eight in Quebec, ten in Ontario, one in Manitoba and two in British Columbia.

Whiskies and other potable spirits produced during the year and put in bond for maturing totalled 1,673,435 proof gallons with an inventory value of \$814,636, while whiskies and other potable spirits bottled or shipped in bulk totalled 3,783,337 proof gallons valued at \$12,390,842. Other important products were denatured alcohol 1,701,804 proof gallons valued at \$812,871 and non-potable alcohol 1,055,837 proof gallons valued at \$398,554.

Imports of distilled liquors in 1932 totalled 928,520 proof gallons with a value of \$16,515,754. This is a decrease of 537,454 proof gallons over 1931. Exports were valued at \$11,639,471, a decrease of \$621,456 as compared with 1931. Distilled liquors re-exported in 1932 were valued at \$1,434.

Destination of Wheat Cleared from Churchill

Wheat cleared from Churchill during August and September totalled 2,401,379 bushels, of which 1,565,284 was shipped to the United Kingdom and 836,595 to other countries.

World Shipments of Wheat and Wheat Flour

World shipments of wheat and wheat flour for the week ending October 9 amounted to 9,987,000 bushels as compared with shipments of 9,680,000 for the previous week and 14,872,000 for the corresponding week last year. Shipments from North America increased by more than half a million, while clearances from the Argentine and Australia show a decrease of half a million and seven hundred thousand, respectively.

During the first ten weeks of the present crop year world shipments amounted to 101 million bushels compared with 99 million for the corresponding weeks last year. North American shipments have amounted to 43 million compared with 61 million last year. Since August 1 the Argentine has cleared 25 million bushels compared with 8 million for the same weeks last year. Australian shipments have also been slightly heavier than last year.

Average Shipments of Wheat

World shipments of wheat have averaged 10.1 million bushels per week during the first ten weeks of the crop year as compared with 9.9 and 16.2 million during the corresponding period in 1932-33 and 1931-32. North American shipments have averaged 4.3 million compared with 6.1 and 6.3 million. Argentine 2.5 million bushels compared with .8 million, Australian 1.3 million compared with 1.4 million and Russian .7 million the same as a year ago.

About Wheat in Store

There was 235,170,472 bushels of Canadian wheat in store on October 6 compared with 210,932,689 a year ago. This was distributed as follows, the figures in brackets being those of last year: Country elevators 96,579,974 (78,354,472), Interior private and mill elevators 6,299,051 (6,464,716), Interior public and semi-public terminals 4,248,760 (3,426,748), Vancouver and New Westminster 10,876,999 (12,774,243), Victoria 782 (17,696), Prince Rupert 748,535 (162,452), Churchill 83,852 (1,054,492), Fort William and Port Arthur 62,304,836 (60,831,841), In-transit on Lakes 6,290,618 (6,082,030), Eastern Lake ports 23,048,438 (18,099,687), Eastern Seaboard ports 18,147,513 (12,635,690), U.S. Lake ports 5,784,730 (9,786,878), U. S. Atlantic Seaboard ports 758,384 (1,241,744).

Wheat and Wheat Flour Export to the United Kingdom

Wheat exported to the United Kingdom in September totalled 11,740,869 bushels valued at \$8,771,809 compared with 19,562,435 at \$10,703,389 in September last year. During the first two months of the crop year the total was 15,925,702 bushels at \$12,000,336 compared with 31,340,621 at \$17,392,072.

Wheat flour exported to the United Kingdom in September aggregated 262,138 barrels at \$997,533 compared with 173,385 at \$592,453, and for the two months 481,783 barrels at \$1,858,234 compared with 325,695 at \$1,093,945.

Steady Improvement in Eastern Car Loadings

Car loadings for the week ended October 7 amounted to 53,198 cars. This was an increase over the previous week's total of 1,969 cars and the index number rose from 66.60 to 69.17. Also, despite a decrease in grain loading of 3,941 cars and in merchandise of 822 cars, the total was greater than for the corresponding week last year by 418 cars. Coal was heavier by 1,907 cars, miscellaneous freight by 1,000 cars, pulpwood by 512 cars, ore by 485 cars, lumber by 476 cars and live stock by 443 cars.

Loadings in the eastern division have been improving steadily compared with last year's. Starting 6,000 to 7,000 cars below last year's loadings, the total passed last year's the first week in July and with the exception of one week, has remained above. The cumulative totals during the last fourteen weeks have shown gains over last year's loadings as follows: Live stock, 966 cars; coal, 13,938 cars; coke, 1,982 cars; lumber, 7,169 cars; pulpwood 6,535 cars; pulp and paper, 6,496 cars; other forest products, 570 cars and ore, 4,261 cars. Grain, merchandise and miscellaneous freight have shown further declines, but the total gained 29,479 cars.

In the western division the total of 22,002 cars was 1,233 cars over the previous week's but 1,893 cars below last year's. Grain was lighter than in 1932 by 2,402 cars, merchandise decreased by 577 cars and coke by 34 cars, but all other commodities showed increases.

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