

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Weekly Review of Economic Statistics--Marked Gains

Marked gains were shown by the weekly index of economic conditions and each of its six components, maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, over the corresponding week of 1932, indicating the pronounced betterment effected during the last twelve months. The general index was 83.5 in the week under review compared with 70.8 in the same week of 1932, a gain of no less than 18 p.c. The index of carloadings was 71.9 compared with 61.9 an increase of 18 p.c. in the movement of eastern freight. The price level of 30 speculative commodities was 34 p.c. higher. The index of Dominion Government bonds was 103.3 compared with 99.0 a gain of nearly 4.5 p.c.

Bank clearings were \$303,418,000 compared with \$221,659,000, the index moving up from 65.0 to 89.0, a gain of 37 p.c. The index number of 118 common stocks was 68.8 compared with 49.1, a gain of no less than 40 p.c. Trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges showed a gain of 172 p.c.

The general nature as well as the extent of the increases in the six factors and their composites indicate the substantial character of the revival in economic conditions during the last twelve months.

The award of construction contracts made an excellent showing in November, despite the decline from the high level of the preceding month. After adjustment for seasonal tendencies contracts aside from October, were greater than in any month since March 1932. The index was 45.6 in November compared with 53.8 in October and 44.7 in the corresponding month of last year. The volume of contemplated work reported for the first time was in excess of \$27,000,000 in November compared with \$10,500,000 in November 1932.

The awards were \$10,637,000 in November compared with \$15,014,300 in October and \$10,170,000 in November 1932.

Coke production was 172,508 tons in October compared with 155,712 in the preceding month. The index of coke production after adjustment for seasonal tendencies has now shown an unbroken advance from April to the present time. The index in April was 75.7 and progressive gains have been recorded month by month since that time. The net result is that the level is now higher than at any time since February 1931. The spectacular advance since the second quarter reflects the speeding up in business conditions characteristic of the last eight months.

Three of the factors used in the preparation of the weekly index of economic conditions showed gains in the week ended November 25.

Carloadings numbered 47,420 compared with 47,442 in the preceding week, the index after seasonal adjustment moving up from 61.97 to 62.99. A notable increase was shown in the index for the Eastern division which was 71.90 compared with 64.30 in the week ended November 11. The loadings in the Eastern division were 30,882 cars compared with 28,313.

Bond prices averaged lower in the week ended November 25, the bid quotations of the 1944 and 1946 Dominion Government refunding bonds reaching as low as \$98.75, compared with \$99.25 at the end of the preceding week.

Wholesale prices were firm in the week under review gains in some commodities more than counterbalancing the declines in other directions.

Common stocks averaged higher in the week ended November 23, the index of 118 common stocks being 68.8 compared with 68.2 in the preceding week. Moderate gains have been recorded for the last four weeks, the cumulative increase in the index being about 10 p.c. Since October 26 the index of industrials has shown an increase of about 14 p.c., while the index of 15 power stocks was slightly more than maintained.

Mining stocks received a setback in the week ended November 23, the index dropping from 112.7 to 106.3.

Sales of shares on the stock exchanges of Montreal and Toronto in the week of November 25 were 243,059 compared with 266,959 in the preceding week, the index consequently dropping

from 145.3 to 132.3. Sales of mining shares on the standard mining exchange were 2,433,000 compared with 3,317,000 in the preceding week.

The net result was that the weekly index of economic conditions was 83.5 in the week under review compared with 85.2 in the week of November 18. The weekly index has fluctuated within narrow limits since the beginning of August, a strong undercurrent tending to maintain established levels. The pronounced impetus of the second quarter is lacking but the business structure has displayed unexpected powers of resistance against reaction following the spectacular advance from March to August.

Cash and Credit in Ontario Retail Stores

The Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments of 1931 shows from those which reported that there were 23,533 retail stores in Ontario which did a business of \$517,968,000 in 1930. The number which did a wholly cash business was 8,472, not many more than one-third, but the business these did was much less than one-third, namely \$113,871,000. More than one thousand of them did a credit business of over 30 per cent of their sales. The following did a strictly cash business: Automobile dealers 5 out of 640, confectionery 999 out of 1,241, grocery 772 out of 3,130, grocery with meats 98 out of 457, meat markets 215 out of 854, country general stores 136 out of 1,576, hardware 100 out of 798, coal and wood yards 56 out of 509, drug stores 509 out of 752.

Gypsum Production in September

Canada produced 35,618 tons of gypsum in September compared with 52,398 in September 1932. Eighty per cent of the gypsum comes from Nova Scotia.

Milling in October

During October 7,345,792 bushels of wheat were ground in Canadian mills as compared with 7,670,545 bushels for the corresponding month last year. Increases were shown in the grindings of corn and buckwheat, but oats, barley and mixed grains were lower. Grains ground during the month of October are shown in bushels as follows with comparative figures for the same month last year in brackets: Wheat 7,345,792 (7,670,545); oats 1,153,701 (1,346,592); corn 153,862 (129,236); barley 74,011 (77,779); buckwheat 57,750 (51,792); and mixed grain 1,353,384 (1,447,920). Flour production in October amounted to 1,650,557 barrels compared with 1,721,598 barrels in the same month last year.

Production of Electric Motors and Generators

Production of electric generators in Canada numbered 100 valued at \$3,445,925 in 1932 compared with 181 worth \$4,376,405 in 1931. Output included 39 alternating current generators at \$3,357,939 and 61 direct current generators at \$87,986. Only 4 companies made generators. Electric motors made in Canada were valued at \$2,233,226 in 1932 and \$3,401,627 in 1931. Nine concerns made electric motors in 1932.

Production of Electric Refrigerators

Production of electric refrigerators in Canada during 1932 was valued at \$3,133,253 compared with \$2,796,917 in 1931 and \$1,607,734 in 1930. Returns to the Census of Industry for 1932 show that electric refrigerators were manufactured in 13 different factories all of which were located in Ontario. The value of imports dropped to \$388,634 in 1932 from \$2,553,935 in 1931 and \$1,617,443 in 1930.

Electric Transformers

Production of electric transformers in Canada was valued at \$2,871,559 in 1932 compared with \$4,982,976 in 1931. Imports totalled \$333,694 as against \$528,040 in the previous year. Twelve concerns reported, 10 of the factories being in Ontario and 2 in Quebec.

Railway Revenues in September

Gross revenues of Canadian railways during September amounted to \$25,872,455. This was an increase over August revenues of \$2,142,414, but due to the unusually early and heavy movement of grain in 1932 there was a decrease of \$3,115,603 in comparison with September 1932 revenues. Expenses were also less than in September last year by \$2,425,244 and the operating income of \$5,110,791 was less by \$838,329. The decrease in freight traffic, measured in ton miles was 30.9 per cent, but freight revenue declined only \$3,296,977, or 14.4 per cent. Although passenger miles increased by 12.2 per cent, passenger revenue decreased by 1.7 per cent due to a lower average revenue per passenger mile, from 2,386 cents to 2,291.

Total pay roll was cut by \$1,774,333, or 12.3 per cent, for a reduction in the number of employees of 8,877, or 7.0 per cent. The pay roll chargeable to operating expenses is included for the first time in this report and will be included in future reports. The ratio of pay roll to operating revenues is the ratio of the operating pay roll and consequently will be slightly lower than in previous reports when the total pay roll was used. The effect of the lighter grain movement is shown in the lighter average train and car loading, in the shorter average haul and also in the higher average freight receipt per ton mile. For the nine months ended September 30 gross revenue amounted to \$193,644,578 in 1933 and \$216,560,577 in 1932 and the operating income was \$10,083,973 in 1933 as against \$12,996,407 in 1932.

Gross revenues of the Canadian National Railways for September were reduced from \$13,601,176 in 1932 to \$12,147,182 in 1933, net operating revenues were reduced from \$2,251,318 to \$1,838,191 and operating income from \$1,985,052 to \$1,568,549. Passenger traffic increased by 15.2 per cent, but was offset by lower rates and passenger revenue was less than in 1932 by \$1,640. Freight traffic decreased by 32.1 per cent and freight revenues by 14.0 per cent. All the United States lines showed larger revenues and much improved net revenues and operating incomes, but not enough to offset the decreases on the Canadian lines, and the system operating income of \$1,523,565 was \$224,927 less than for September 1932. For the nine months, January to September, the operating income was a debit of \$4,132,833 in 1933 and a debit of \$2,163,360 in 1932.

With a decrease in freight traffic of 34.2 per cent and in freight revenue of 20.1 per cent, total operating revenues of the Canadian Pacific declined from \$13,256,080 in 1932 to \$11,168,139. Operating expenses were reduced from \$9,271,331 to \$7,817,991 and the operating income from \$3,722,576 to \$3,003,328. Passenger traffic increased 5.8 per cent due to a longer average journey, but lower rates produced a decrease of 8.8 per cent in passenger revenues. The total pay roll was cut by \$922,247, or 15.9 per cent, for a reduction in the number of employees of 4,451 or 8.7 per cent. For January to September, gross revenues amounted to \$81,865,726 in 1933 and \$91,010,784 in 1932 and the operating income was \$9,971,451 in 1933 as against \$10,531,370 in 1932.

October Imports of Coffee and Tea

A consignment of 1,042,550 pounds from British East Africa featured the importations of green coffee in October. The total was 2,774,516 pounds. Other leading contributing countries were Colombia with 618,648, Brazil 580,037, Jamaica 310,316, United Kingdom 112,188, Mexico 34,371, Venezuela 22,182, British Guiana 15,980, Abyssinia 15,384, Aden 8,400. The imports of all coffee and chicory were 2,869,097 pounds valued at \$310,147 which was about a million pounds more than a year ago. During the past twelve months the imports of coffee have been increasing considerably.

On the other hand the imports of tea, while still much larger than those of coffee, have decreased slightly in the past twelve months. The October imports, coming mainly from India and Ceylon, totalled 2,880,733 pounds valued at \$556,047 compared with 3,964,291 at \$502,154 in October 1932.

Manganese Oxide from the Gold Coast

The imports of manganese oxide in October totalled 348,955 cwt. of the value of \$149,376 compared with 3,312 cwt. at \$8,705 in October 1932. This greatly increased requirement gave the opportunity of an import of 344,580 cwt. at \$140,000 from the Gold Coast.

Employment on November 1

Reports received from nearly 8,400 of the leading industrial establishments throughout the Dominion showed further improvement in the employment situation, the increase being of special importance owing to the fact that it is contrary to the usual seasonal movement indicated at the beginning of November in the years since 1920. The payrolls of these firms totalled 845,291, or nearly 8,600 more than on Oct. 1; the index (1926 average=100) rose from 90.4 on that date to 91.3 at the first of the present month, while this index, after adjustment for seasonal factors, gained by 1.5 points to 88.4 on November 1.

The expansion at the beginning of the present month continues the upward movement evident since Apr. 1, 1933; in these seven months, nearly 142,600 workers have been added to the staffs of the co-operating employers, while if statistics were available for all employers and all industries, this number would be very greatly increased. During this period of recovery, the index has risen from 76.0 at the beginning of April to 91.3 on November 1 or by 20.1 p.c., a gain that is in favourable contrast with the decline of nearly three points recorded in the corresponding seven months of last year, and also compares satisfactorily with the increases of 3.3, 5.1 and 14.2 points indicated between Apr. 1 and Nov. 1 in 1931, 1930 and 1929, respectively. In fact, the 1933 summer advance was only once exceeded in the years since 1920, by that recorded in the same months of 1928.

The general improvement on Nov. 1 over the preceding month was confined to Quebec and Ontario, where it was considerable. In the Maritime Provinces there was a small falling-off in employment; that in British Columbia involved a somewhat larger proportion of the aggregate payroll, while the greatest reduction took place in the Prairie Provinces.

Returns are separately compiled for the eight leading industrial cities in the Dominion. In three of these - Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton - improvement was shown on Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, while the other centres - Montreal, Quebec City, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver - recorded reduced activity.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows unusually pronounced seasonal gains in logging, these having been exceeded only once in this record of twelve years, (viz., by the increase of Nov. 1, 1929). Mining and trade also showed seasonal improvement, that in the former being greater than the average. On the other hand, communications, manufacturing, transportation and construction recorded moderate declines.

Some Percentage Increases in Imports

During the first seven months of the present fiscal year imports from Argentina increased 26 per cent, from British India 29, Barbados 5, China 54, Denmark 11, Newfoundland 5, New Zealand 207, Norway 17, Peru 2, Sweden 59, United Kingdom 16.

Electrical Energy Production in New High Record for October

Central electric stations in Canada made a new high record for October and on a daily basis was second only to November 1930, said a report issued a few days ago. This should have read "November 1929".

About Leather Footwear

Following the record-breaking production of leather footwear in Canada in September the imports of women's leather footwear fell from 19,435 pairs during that month to 11,773 in October. The imports from the United States showed the most decline, dropping from 14,863 pairs in September to 6,289 in October. On the other hand men's leather footwear, which comes principally from the United Kingdom, increased from 13,269 pairs to 29,419.

Boots and shoes with felt uppers from Great Britain increased from 10,176 pairs in September to 34,709 in October. The total imports from Great Britain were valued at \$63,340, from the United States \$22,597 and from other countries \$3,826.

External Coal Trade in October

Canada imported 1,210,691 tons of coal during October, a 33 per cent falling-off from the five-year average for the month of 1,806,579 tons. Anthracite importations totalled 321,679 tons made up of 202,838 from Great Britain and 118,841 tons from the United States. During the past seven months Canada's anthracite supply has been obtained from the following sources: Great Britain, 59.8 per cent and the United States 40.2 per cent. Exports of Canadian coal during October were recorded at 23,258 tons or 57.9 per cent below the 1928-1932 average for the month of 55,245 tons.

Coke Production in October

Production of coke in Canada at 172,508 tons in October was 11 per cent over the total of 155,711 tons in the previous month and 20 per cent greater than the 131,472 tons produced in October 1932. Each of the producing areas reported an increase over September. During the month 69,557 tons of Canadian coal and 170,270 tons of imported coal were carbonized in Canada to make 172,508 tons of coke.

Heavy Output of Nova Scotia Coal in October

Coal production in Canada during October amounted to 1,548,887 tons, an advance of 22 per cent over the October 1932 output. The five-year average for October was 1,498,913 tons. The Nova Scotia production of 644,682 tons was the highest monthly output on record since August 1929. Alberta produced 605,961 tons or 7.4 per cent below the October 1932 total of 654,704. An increase of 14.7 per cent was recorded in British Columbia's output in October; the total was 140,477 tons as compared with 122,428 a year ago. The tonnage mined in Saskatchewan also advanced in October when 134,577 tons were produced as against 130,498 in the corresponding month of 1932. New Brunswick's output of 23,190 tons was slightly below the September total.

Canadians as Sausage Eaters

The output of sausages as reported to the Bureau in 1932 was 40,830,000 pounds. This was higher than in 1931 when the factory production was 39,749,000 but much less than in 1930 when 55,518,000 pounds were put on the market. Canadians, therefore, consumed a trifle more sausage in 1932 than in 1931 but a good deal less than in 1930, the per capita figures being: 3.88 pounds in 1932; 3.83 in 1931 and 5.43 in 1930. The sausage imports are not large enough to affect these comparisons appreciably.

Canadians Eating More Pork and Less Beef

During 1932 the Canadian people consumed 964,386,000 pounds of pork, or 91 pounds per capita; in 1931 they disposed of 866,129,000 pounds, or 83 pounds per capita. The consumption of beef in 1932 was 588,510,000 pounds, or 56 pounds per capita while in 1931 the consumption was 600,987,000 pounds or almost 58 pounds per capita. The consumption of mutton and lamb in 1932 was 73,182,000 pounds with a per capita distribution of a little less than 7 pounds, but in 1931 the consumption was 73,045,572 pounds which made a per capita consumption of a little over 7 pounds.

About Raw Rubber

Plans for the restriction of raw rubber continue to command attention and it is stated that owners of French controlled plantations in Indo-China have approved of curtailment. British, Dutch, and French interests are reported to be examining alternative restriction plans. Crude rubber prices averaged slightly higher in October.

Large Rubber Importation in October

Imports of rubber in October aggregated in value \$581,498 compared with \$231,333 in October 1932. Raw rubber from the United States accounted for \$390,516. Outstanding items were rubber thread valued at \$7,434 from the United Kingdom and \$5,050 from the United States; 82,103 pairs of rubber boots and shoes at \$30,226 from the Straits Settlements; 571 dozen golf balls at \$2,084 from the United Kingdom; rubber cement at \$9,570 from the United States; hot water bottles at \$2,353 from the United States.

Much Canned Meat from Argentina

Canada got 1,026,238 pounds of canned meat from the Argentine in October. The value was \$58,269. Uruguay sent 57,600 pounds at \$2,601, Australia 14,256 at \$1,242. The total imports were 1,101,300 pounds at \$63,241 compared with 806,884 at \$67,387 in October 1932. Other large items in the October imports of meat were: meat extract and fluid beef from the United Kingdom at \$27,236 and from Argentina \$10,328; 728,700 pounds of barrelled pork at \$45,613 from the United States; soups at \$7,759 from the United Kingdom. There was very little meat from Australia or New Zealand, the contribution from the latter being 190 pounds of fresh beef at \$6. The total from all countries of meats was valued at \$153,718 compared with \$114,080 in October 1932.

Grain Exports from New Westminster Elevator

The exports of grain from the New Westminster elevator for the following crop years were as follows: 1929-30, 177 bushels of oats; 1930-31, 61,417 bushels of wheat; 1931-32, 10,332 bushels, of which 352 was wheat; 1932-33, 1,043,925 bushels, of which 843,388 was wheat.

Larger Imports of Farm Implements in October

The October imports of farm implements and machinery were valued at \$108,128 compared with \$86,473 in October 1932. There were 606 cream separators from Sweden valued at \$10,419, 206 at \$13,662 from the United States and 6 at \$122 from the United Kingdom. There were 9 pasteurizers from the United States at \$3,743 and 1 from the United Kingdom at \$1,907. Equipment for generating electric power on the farm came mainly from the United Kingdom, but grain crushers, traction engines, windmills and pruning implements came chiefly from the United States. Spades and shovels, as usual, were supplied mainly by Great Britain.

Central Monetary Gold Reserves

Between August 1931 and June 1932 the gold reserve of the United States declined considerably, reaching on the later date a relatively low point of \$3,466,000,000. A gain was recorded in the latter part of 1932 and reserves in September last were \$4,011,000,000. Between 1929 and the midsummer of 1932, the Bank of France was a heavy purchaser of gold, the reserve in June 1932 being \$3,217,000,000. This compares with a total of \$3,216,000,000 in September of the present year. The gold reserve of the United Kingdom was \$933,000,000 in September compared with \$683,000,000 in the same month of last year, a gain of 36 p.c. Switzerland has lost gold during the present year, holdings being \$356,000,000 in September compared with \$509,000,000 in the same month of 1932. Holdings of gold have also declined in Germany and Japan during the last two years. Central reserves of Germany were \$105,000,000 in September compared \$354,000,000 in June 1931. The reserve of Japan declined from \$424,000,000 in June 1931 to \$212,000,000 in September last.

Imports of Silver Bullion

Imports of silver bullion in October were valued at \$78,408 of which \$68,454 came from the United States and the balance from the United Kingdom.

Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industry in 1932

The total number of animals of all kinds slaughtered at Canadian plants during 1932 was 4,855,912, with a total dressed weight of 826,843,376 pounds, and a total cost value of \$54,591,942. Compared with the preceding year the number of animals slaughtered shows an increase of 399,000 or 9 per cent, and the dressed weight an increase of 36,561,119 pounds, or 4½ per cent, while for the total cost value of the animals, a decrease is recorded of \$18,872,011, or 25½ per cent. The total value of animals slaughtered and miscellaneous materials used during the year 1932 was \$65,575,957, compared with a total of \$91,276,842 in 1931.

The total factory value of products of the industry sold during 1932 was \$91,246,523, a decrease from the preceding year of \$26,350,174, or 22 per cent. The decrease is due chiefly to the lower prices prevailing in the industry in 1932, as the volume of output was on the whole greater than in 1931. Pork, in particular, records large increases both in the quantity sold fresh and the quantity as prepared in the form of ham, bacon, shoulders, etc. Average prices were lower than in 1931 for all products. Beef sold fresh, dropped from 9.7 cents a pound in 1931 to 8.3 cents in 1932, mutton and lamb from 15.0 cents to 11.4 cents, pork from 12.3 cents to 8.2 cents, and veal from 11.0 cents to 8.9 cents. Cured meats show similar reductions in price, as do also the by-products of the industry, excepting shortening made from vegetable oils, which increased from 9.7 cents per pound to 12.1 cents.

Slaughtering and meat packing together form one of the most important of the Canadian manufacturing industries. In 1931, the latest year for which complete statistics of the industrial census are available, the slaughtering and meat packing industry took third place on the list of the 40 leading industries, in order of value of output, and first place with respect to cost value of materials used. For value of capital, number of employees and salaries and wages paid, its ranking is much lower.

Imported Autos and other Vehicles of Iron

Vehicles of iron, chiefly automobiles and parts, imported in October were valued at \$669,143 compared with \$640,482 in September and \$537,267 in October 1932. Auto parts from the United States accounted for \$477,849 last month. Of the higher priced cars, 5 came from the United States valued at \$17,409 and 1 from the United Kingdom at \$10,858. Of the cheaper cars, those valued at \$1,200 or less, 84 at \$52,231 came from the United States and 2 from Great Britain at \$1,901. There were 4 traction engines at \$10,795 from the United States. There were 20 motor cycles from the United Kingdom at \$5,747 and 16 from the United States at \$4,755.

Granite in Canada

Granite was produced in 1932 in all provinces of the Dominion with the exception of Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Numerous varieties of this rock, displaying a wide range of colours and crystallization, are to be found in different sections of the country. In Nova Scotia during 1932 granite was quarried or dressed at Middleton, Queensport, Birchtown and Nictaux West; the Nova Scotia Department of Highways reported an output of crushed granite for use as road metal. The Nova Scotia granites as dressed in 1932 ranged in colour from light grey to black. Granite was dressed or quarried in New Brunswick at Hampstead, South Bathurst, Bayside, and St. George. Stone was prepared for both building and monumental use, shades including red and black.

The greater part of the Quebec granite produced for building and monumental purposes in 1932 came from quarries or dressing works operated in Labelle, Stanstead, Iberville, Frontenac, Compton and Lake St. Jean counties. Quebec granites are to be obtained in a variety of shades and textures and are utilized extensively for construction and monumental purposes throughout Canada. Examples of granite produced in the province of Quebec may be seen in the Sun Life Assurance Building, Montreal; National Research Laboratories, Ottawa; the Provincial Museum, Quebec city, and many other important and beautiful buildings.

In Ontario, granite for structural or decorative purposes is quarried at Peninsula, Butler and Parry Sound, and in addition considerable quantities of granite paving blocks are produced in the Gananoque area. Granite and trap rock for highway construction also constituted an important item in 1932. Granite occurrences are extensive in Ontario and the rock can be obtained in a variety of textures and colours.

The only recorded output of granite in Manitoba, during 1932 came from Telford in the Hawk Lake district; this was grey in colour and was marketed for monumental purposes in Winnipeg. In British Columbia grey granite was quarried at Granite Island and Nelson; this was dressed for monumental purposes. Large tonnages of granite were also used in British Columbia as rubble and riprap and road metal.

Sales of New Automobiles in October Increased

For the fourth successive month, sales of new automobiles at retail in October show a gain over the corresponding month in 1932. The number increased 22.4%, while their value increased 19%. The number of trucks and buses sold showed

a gain of 20.4%, while their value increased 50.9%. The combined result for all automotive vehicle sales was a gain of 21.9% in numbers and 25.1% in values. The total number of new vehicles sold was 2,102 in October, 3,441 in September and 1,724 in October 1932; and the retail value was \$2,135,488 in October, \$3,461,491 in September and \$1,706,588 in October 1932. There were 1,606 new automobiles sold in October, 2,722 in September and 1,312 in October 1932; while trucks and buses numbered 496 in October, 719 in September and 412 in October 1932. The new automobiles were valued at \$1,640,543 in October, \$2,788,022 in September and \$1,378,617 in October 1932, and the value of trucks and buses amounted to \$494,945 in October, \$673,469 in September and \$327,971 in October 1932.

New Type of Cement

It has been reported that full-scale experiments have been made in Germany on the production of a new type of cement in which the magnesia content is considerably above that allowed by the German standard specification for Portland cement. Two cements with 5 and 25 per cent magnesia respectively have been produced from raw mixes of marl and dolomitic limestone, and of clay, dolomitic limestone, and a small proportion of burned pyrites. The results of standard tests on the cements, it is claimed, demonstrate them to be equivalent to good, rapid-hardening, Portland cements.

Heavier Importations of Lumber

The importation of lumber in October was valued at \$181,885, an advance of about \$42,000 over that of a year ago. The largest item was 1,210,000 ft. of oak from the United States invoiced at \$51,153. There were 1,028,000 ft. of white pine at \$30,350, 257,000 of Southern Pine at \$9,545, 141,000 of gumwood at \$7,708, 84,000 of mahogany at \$8,192, 65,000 of chestnut at \$2,940, 128,000 of cedar at \$8,620, 390,000 of walnut at \$30,103, all from the United States as well as smaller quantities of satinwood, ebony, lignum vitae, hickory, redwood, white ash and other varieties. In addition to the lumber as such there were veneers and plywood imported from the United States, Australia, United Kingdom, Japan and Poland valued at \$33,500, a slight increase over October 1932.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on November 24 totalled 246,362,866 bushels compared with 247,657,057 the week before and 238,249,080 on the corresponding date of 1932. The amount in the United States was 11,872,671 as against 13,864,527 a year ago, while the in transit wheat on the Great Lakes was 3,547,163 compared with 3,990,378. United States wheat in Canada on November 24 was 2,250,645 bushels compared with 6,972,065 last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending November 17 amounted to 6,454,158 bushels, compared with 6,672,399 in the previous week and 9,319,945 in the corresponding week of 1932. By provinces the receipts were: Manitoba 357,654, Saskatchewan 2,397,285, Alberta 2,699,219. During the sixteen weeks of the present crop year the provincial marketings have been as follows, the figures in brackets being those of 1932: Manitoba 22,009,410 (27,295,717), Saskatchewan 71,823,771 (133,522,499), Alberta 49,695,864 (84,013,987), Total 144,529,045 (244,832,203).

Export clearances during the week ending November 24 amounted to 4,796,504 bushels, compared with 3,673,783 in the previous week. The following were the clearances by ports, the bracketed figures being those of a year ago: Week ending Nov. 24: Montreal 2,084,627 (2,900,141), Vancouver-New Westminster 1,259,611 (3,295,565), Quebec 881,666 (nil), United States Ports 289,000 (528,000), Sorel 281,600 (440,670), Total 4,796,504, (7,164,376). Seventeen weeks ending Nov. 24: Montreal 28,911,083 (40,144,048), Vancouver-New Westminster 13,083,912 (30,854,196), Quebec 7,394,865 (372,455), United States Ports 6,374,000 (8,361,000), Sorel 4,976,483 (9,274,861), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), Halifax 18,667 (nil), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Victoria nil (314,628), Total 63,471,901 (92,735,031).

Automobile Financing in October

The total number of automotive vehicles financed was 3,507 in October, 4,251 in September and 4,371 in October 1932; and the amount of financing was \$1,352,458 in October, \$1,601,369 in September and \$1,587,385 in October 1932. New vehicles financed numbered 952 in October, 1,229 in September and 1,263 in October 1932; while used vehicles numbered 2,555 in October, 3,022 in September and 3,108 in October 1932.

The amount of financing for new vehicles was \$688,736 in October, \$836,969 in September and \$722,756 in October 1932; and the total for used vehicles was \$663,722 in October, \$764,400 in September and \$864,629 in October 1932.

About United States' Exports to British Empire Countries

In the first six months of 1933 following the British Empire trade agreements which went into force towards the end of 1932, the exports of the United States to the leading Empire countries declined below 1932 as follows: United Kingdom 21%, Canada 35%, Australia 14%, India 49%, Hong Kong 19%, New Zealand 26%, South Africa 1%, Irish Free State 49%. Nevertheless the United Kingdom and Canada remain the United States' best markets, taking 17.5% and 12.8% of the exports respectively. The British Commonwealth of Nations took 37% of the total exports as compared with 40% in the corresponding period of the year before.

Grain at Calgary and Edmonton

The grain elevators at Calgary and Edmonton were reported on November 17 to be full almost to capacity, the former with 2,480,672 bushels and the latter with 2,203,875. The capacity of each is 2,500,000 bushels. Wheat at Calgary was 2,230,208 bushels and at Edmonton 1,917,816. These elevators, generally speaking, feed the Vancouver-New Westminster elevators, and on November 17 there were 13,413,518 bushels of grain in store at these points, of which 12,564,960 was wheat. The capacity of the Vancouver-New Westminster elevators is 18,435,000 bushels.

Conditions in Great Britain

Both imports and exports by the United Kingdom showed improvement in October, imports reaching £61,800,000 as compared with £60,800,000 in the same month of 1932, while domestic exports reached £34,100,000 as compared with £30,400,000 in the same month of 1932. Domestic exports were larger than in any month since April 1932 and imports were larger than in any month since February 1932. The latest available transportation statistics indicate improvement as compared with last year in both railway and shipping business. The number of registered unemployed fell to 2,299,000 in October, a reduction of over 600,000 since January.

More Bicycles being Imported

Unusual at this time of the year there is another large increase in the importation of bicycles. There were 152 last month compared with 21 in October 1932. The September importation was 517 an exceptionally large lot for that month also.

Wood-Turning Output

Wood-turning is still an important industry. Spools, bobbins and shuttles manufactured in 1932 had a factory value of \$388,800, axe and long tool handles \$171,643, small tool handles \$59,135, broom and mop handles \$50,216, dowels \$9,864, baseball bats \$1,382 and all other wood-turning \$103,061. In addition to these principal products the industry also manufactured as secondary products sporting goods, vehicle supplies, planing mill products, woodenware, and a number of other miscellaneous items bringing the total gross value of production to \$901,173.

Religious Denominations by Racial Origins

The leading religious denominations in Canada at the 1931 census were as follows: Roman Catholics 4,285,388, United Church 2,017,375, Anglicans 1,635,615, Presbyterians 870,728, Baptists 443,341, Lutherans 394,194, Jews 155,614, Greek Orthodox 102,389, Mennonites 88,736, Confucians and Buddhists 39,871, Salvation Army 30,716, Pentecostal 26,301.

The chief religious denomination of the French was Roman Catholic, the number professing that church connection being 2,849,096. The French also included the following: United Church 28,701, Anglicans 22,315, Presbyterians 10,074, Baptists 7,930, Lutherans 1,977.

British: United Church 1,781,532, Anglicans 1,503,943, Presbyterians 802,619, Roman Catholics 691,459, Baptists 367,071, Salvation Army 27,468.

English: Anglicans 1,127,751, United Church 863,087, Baptists 237,753, Presbyterians 195,349, Roman Catholics 177,634, Salvation Army 19,823, Mormons 11,122, Christian Scientists 9,661, Lutherans 8,531.

Irish: United Church 395,366, Roman Catholic 384,748, Anglicans 216,794, Presbyterians 141,327, Baptists 50,305, Pentecostal 4,410, Salvation Army 3,086, Lutherans 3,061, Christian Scientists 2,666.

Scots: United Church 500,778, Presbyterians 460,115, Anglicans 137,713, Roman Catholics 126,486, Baptists 72,240, Salvation Army 4,276, Pentecostal 3,920, Christian Scientists 3,698.

German: Lutherans 147,290, Roman Catholics 107,940, United Church 73,086, Mennonites 34,687, Baptists 28,049, Anglicans 26,878, Presbyterians 20,789, Evangelical Association 13,441, Pentecostal 2,855.

Ukrainian: Roman Catholics 156,315, Greek Orthodox 55,386, United Church 3,667, Baptists 1,262.

Polish: German Catholics 124,252, Lutherans 6,815, Greek Orthodox 5,570, United Church 2,030, Baptists 1,812, Anglicans 1,285.

Hebrew: Jews 155,351, Roman Catholics 292, Anglicans 255, United Church 176, Baptists 131.

Norwegian: Lutherans 68,665, United Church 11,089, Anglicans 3,643, Presbyterians 2,664, Roman Catholics 2,094.

Swedish: Lutheran 50,678, United Church 12,295, Anglicans, 4,448, Baptists 4,061, Presbyterians 8,205, Roman Catholics 1,911.

Dutch: United Church 47,799, Mennonites 37,555, Anglicans 16,275, Baptists 13,029, Presbyterians 11,032, Roman Catholics 8,892, Lutherans 3,692.

Conditions in the United States

The level of business operations in the United States, after seasonal adjustment, was moderately lower during October than in the preceding month. The decline was less than that of either August or September. The primary iron and steel industry was less active than in the preceding month. Production exceeded the current placement of orders, as bookings of the U. S. Steel Corporation during September were 18 p.c. less than shipments during that month. Pig iron output was 1,343,000 tons compared with 1,522,000 in September. Prices of the major non-ferrous metals in early November were lower than a month ago. Construction contracts increased sharply in October, being after seasonal adjustment greater than in any month since December 1931. The gain was mainly due to increased public works sponsored by the Washington Administration.

The adjusted output of electric power declined more sharply during October than in either of the two preceding months. Carloadings in October were 2,606,000 compared with 3,205,000 in September. The Fisher index of wholesale prices at 71.2 remained unchanged at the same level as September. The announcement of the President on the 22nd of the plan for the purchase of gold by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was followed by a rally in common stock prices, but reaction was shown toward the end of the month. Measured by an index of 90 stocks, prices averaged 9 p.c. lower than in September.

Car Loadings Continue Heavier than last year

Car loadings for the week ended November 25 amounted to 44,492 cars. This was a decrease from the previous week of 2,928 cars and the index number dropped from 62.99 to 60.91. The week's total of 44,492 cars, however, is an increase of 1,218 over 1932.

Compared with loadings for the corresponding week last year, the eastern division showed an increase 2,647 cars, miscellaneous freight increasing by 1,824, coal by 214, coke by 215 and ore by 412, with all forest products also showing increases. Total loadings in the western division of 15,591 cars were 1,429 fewer than in 1932, due largely to a decrease of 1,627 cars in grain and 790 in coal. Livestock, lumber, other forest products, ore and miscellaneous freight showed increases while the other commodities showed only slight change.

Domestic Water Heaters

Production in Canada of water heaters for domestic use numbered 24,879 units valued at \$235,672 during 1932. This total included 9,521 electric heaters at \$93,544 and 15,558 gas heaters at \$142,128. The electric heaters included 3,557 of the circulating type, 5,417 of the immersion type and 347 of the storage tank type. The gas heaters included 823 of the automatic type and 14,735 of the non-automatic type. Fifteen concerns made electric water heaters and 10 made gas water heaters.

Production of Incandescent Lamps

Production of incandescent lamps in Canada during 1932 was valued at \$4,134,008 including \$3,597,173 for standard size lamps and \$526,835 for miniature lamps. In 1931 the output reached a value of \$4,699,258 and in 1930 the total was \$5,096,868. Imports amounted to \$373,362 in 1932 and \$382,578 in 1931. Only 6 concerns in Canada manufactured incandescent lamps in 1932.

World Shipments of Wheat and Wheatflour

World shipments of wheat and wheatflour for the week ending November 27 amounted to 9,716,000 bushels as compared with shipments of 10,128,000 bushels for the previous week and 12,608,000 for the corresponding week last year. Shipments from North America increased by almost two hundred thousand bushels while Argentine clearances show a decrease of over three hundred thousand. Australian shipments decreased by about 500,000. Russian shipments increased sharply, amounting to 1,400,000.

During the first seventeen weeks of the present crop year, world shipments amounted to 171 million bushels compared with 186 million for the corresponding weeks last year. North American shipments have amounted to 80 million bushels compared with 118 million. The Argentine has cleared 33 million bushels compared with 13 million bushels. Australian shipments are slightly lower than last year.

World shipments of wheat have averaged 10.1 million bushels per week during the first seventeen weeks of the crop year as compared with 11.0 and 16.1 million per week during the corresponding period in 1932-33 and 1931-32. North American shipments have averaged 4.7 million bushels per week compared with 7 million per week during the first seventeen weeks of 1932-33 and 1931-32. Argentine shipments have averaged 2 million bushels per week as compared with .8 million during the same period last year.

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