

Economic Index rose 1 p.c. over the Preceding
Week and 2 p.c. over the Same Week of 1936

Four of the six major factors showing gains over the preceding week, the economic index advanced from 111 to 112.3. A minor recession was shown in wholesale prices from the relatively high point of the preceding week and speculative trading was at a considerably lower level. The other major factors recorded increases in this comparison. The greatest influence in raising the economic index for the week was the gain of 12 p.c. in the adjusted index of bank clearings. The advance in common stock prices continued, a gain of 1.4 p.c. having been shown in the index of 96 common stocks. An upward trend was shown on the stock exchanges for the last four weeks, the standing in the week under review being higher than at any time since the end of April. Despite continued low levels of grain loadings, the railway freight movement showed a moderate increase, the index advancing from 81.4 to 81.8. An interesting development was the slight increase in high grade bond prices, the index of capitalized yields advancing from 144.5 to 144.9.

The recent advance in the economic index, appreciable gains having been recorded for three weeks, has widened the gap over the corresponding period of last year. The lead of the economic index standing at 112.3 in the week under review compared with 110.1 in the same week of last year, was extended to 2 p.c. Four of the six major factors recorded gains in this comparison, the exceptions being capitalized bond yields and speculative trading. Business factors consisting of carloadings and wholesale prices recorded appreciable gains over the same week of last year, the advance being particularly pronounced in respect to the latter. Wholesale prices had been advancing for about 2 months at this time last year, but the lead in the week under review was no less than 17.3 p.c.

The comparison of bond prices with the same period of last year was unfavourable, a decline of nearly 6 p.c. having been shown in the index of capitalized yields. Quotations have been relatively steady for nearly 2 months, an unmistakable gain having been shown in the latest week for which statistics are available. The recent rebound in common stock prices has widened the gap over the same week of last year, the present lead being about 15 p.c. The adjusted index of bank clearings showed very little change from the same week of 1936.

As measured by the general index the economic outlook has improved considerably in the last three weeks. The standing in the week under review was 112.3 against 108.3 in the week of July 3, a gain of nearly 4 p.c. The main influences in raising the index during the last three weeks have been a high level of carloadings and the advances in commodity and common stock prices.

The railway freight movement, after seasonal adjustment, has shown an upward trend since the early part of June, the lead over 1936 having been well maintained. The total traffic in 28 weeks was 1,136,000 cars, a gain of 119,500 cars over the same period of last year. This record was achieved despite the deficit of 36,600 cars in grain and minor reductions in coal and coke. Wholesale prices reacted slightly from the high level reached in the preceding week - the sharp drop in grains proving the predominant influence in the downward movement. No. 1 Northern wheat receded from an average of 150 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 146 in the week under review. Oats, barley and flax participated in the decline while a gain was shown for rye. The special index for crop products declined from 96.4 to 95.1. Five other main groups showed appreciable gains while non-ferrous metals and chemicals were maintained.

Metals were steady on the New York metal market except tin which receded from 60 to 59.13. Electrolytic copper on the London market was £63 10s on July 27, against £62 15s on July 20. Lead showed a recession from £23 12s 6d to £22 16s 3d, while zinc was maintained at £22 10s. The export price of copper at New York was 14.20 to 14.30 on July 27, against 14.00 to 14.15 on the same day of the preceding week. The Canadian index of non-ferrous metals remained at 85.7 when buoyancy in antimony, copper and tin was offset by weakness in lead and zinc.

A slight advance was shown in high grade bond prices, the average yield having been 3.30 as compared with 3.31 for the preceding week. The bid quotation for the 3's of 1950-55 were 96 $\frac{3}{8}$ on July 27 against 96 $\frac{1}{8}$ on the 20th. The 4's of 1947-52 were bid at 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 105 $\frac{7}{8}$. Common stock prices advanced further in the week under review, each of the groups of the industrial classification reaching higher levels except milling and building materials. The index of 15 power and traction stocks moved up from 86.3 to 88.3,

while the transportation group showed a decline of one point. Mining stocks showed further recovery especially in base metals.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car load-ings ¹	Whole-sale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields ²	Bank Clear-ings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index ⁴
July 25, 1936	78.6	74.7	153.8	103.6	116.3	161.2	110.1
July 17, 1937	81.4	87.7	144.5	92.6	131.9	282.5	111.0
July 24, 1937	81.8	87.6	144.9	103.7	133.7	109.0	112.3

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index. 2. Present value of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds. 3. Bank clearings were smoothed by taking a three weeks moving average for the purpose of eliminating irregular fluctuations. Totals for Ottawa were eliminated for all weeks shown, owing to incomparability introduced by the operations of the Bank of Canada. 4. The weighting of the six major factors is determined from the standard deviation from the long-term trend of each, based on data for the period from January 1919 to August 1936. The long-term trend determined from half-yearly data in the post-war period was eliminated from the composite and the resulting index expressed as a percentage of the average during 1926.

Mental Institutions

There were in Canada at the end of 1935, 56 institutions which had the care and treatment of persons suffering from mental disorders. Of these institutions, 36 were maintained and controlled by Provincial authorities, 14 by Counties and Municipalities, two under the management and control of the Dominion Government and four conducted by private agencies. Of the 36 institutions under Provincial control, 29 were hospitals for the permanent care and treatment of mental cases, five were training schools for the feeble-minded and retarded children, while two were classed as psychiatric hospitals.

On January 1, 1935, the total number of patients on the books of the 56 mental institutions was 39,097, of whom 21,484 or 54.9 per cent were males and 17,613 or 45.1 per cent were females. On December 31, 1935, the number of patients on the books of these institutions was 41,216, of which number 2,955 were on parole, leaving a resident population of 38,261, an increase of 1,726 during the year, with an average of 106.3 patients per 100 beds with which the institutions were equipped and furnished to provide adequate care for all patients in residence.

Admissions during the year totalled 11,637, of which number 6,626 or 56.9 per cent were males and 5,011 or 43.1 per cent were females. Male admissions show a 2.3 per cent increase over 1934, while female admissions show a corresponding decrease.

First admissions in 1935 numbered 8,703, of whom, 4,914 or 56.4 per cent were males and 3,789 or 43.6 per cent were females. First admissions for both males and females showed an increase over the figures for 1934, the increase in male first admissions being 468 and for females 325.

Readmissions numbered 2,166, of whom 1,233 were males and 933 were females. The total readmissions for 1935 exceeded those of the previous year by 260.

Separations totalled 9,518, of whom 5,493 or 57.7 per cent were males and 4,025 or 42.3 per cent were females. Discharges numbered 6,278, of whom 3,646 or 58.1 per cent were males and 2,632 or 41.9 per cent were females. Of the discharged patients, 1,563 or 24.9 per cent were discharged as recovered; 2,960 or 47.1 per cent as improved and 311 or 5 per cent as without psychosis and 30 as non-classified.

The deaths in mental institutions numbered 2,472, of which number 1,368 or 55.3 per cent were males and 1,104 or 44.7 per cent were females.

The daily average number of patients under care in all institutions during 1935 was 38,052 -- 21,095 males and 16,957 females.

April Traffic on Railways

Revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways and received from foreign connections during April amounted to 6,392,422 tons, compared with April, 1936, traffic of 5,650,198 tons. Saskatchewan and Alberta were the only provinces to record decline. Agricultural products carried totalled 1,130,596 tons compared with 1,247,127; animal products, 197,324 (205,851); mine products, 2,023,072 (1,655,959); forest products, 716,468 (623,837); manufactures and miscellaneous, 2,324,962 (1,917,424).

June Output of Central Electric Stations

Central electric stations produced 2,253,477,000 kilowatt hours during June, 11 per cent above the June, 1936, output. After adjustment for seasonal variations the index number reached a new high point at 239.63 as compared with the previous peak of 239.32 for last April. The consumption of firm power, or total output less exports and deliveries to electric boilers at 1,494,432,000 kilowatt hours was not as high as for the previous three months nor for last December and October, but after adjusting for the unequal number of days in the months and other seasonal variations, the index number rose to a new high at 200.25 as compared with 196.08 for May and the previous peak of 198.08 for April.

Export of Lumber

June exports of planks and boards recorded a substantial increase in both volume and value over the same month of 1936. The total was 182,191,000 feet valued at \$4,500,000 compared with 169,550,000 worth \$3,389,000, the United Kingdom taking 105,089,000 feet and the United States 53,776,000.

Douglas fir planks and boards reached a total of \$1,718,659 compared with \$1,283,679; spruce planks and boards, \$1,321,756 (\$1,084,901); birch, \$301,074 (\$216,961); pine, \$356,825 (\$352,765); cedar, \$271,629 (\$135,466). The export of Douglas fir square timber amounted to 12,514,000 feet valued at \$235,396 compared with 9,382,000 at \$136,683, of which \$94,418 went to Australia, and 54,653 to the United Kingdom. The value of shingles exported was \$621,530 compared with \$428,671, of which the United States took \$612,232.

Export of Paper

June exports of paper and manufactures of paper were of the value of \$12,279,983 as compared with \$10,393,060 in the corresponding month last year. The export to the United States increased to \$9,087,438 from \$7,511,501, while the total to the United Kingdom fell to \$861,734 from \$1,062,379.

Making up the bulk of the paper export was newsprint, amounting to 6,132,911 cwt. worth \$11,401,687 compared with 5,671,779 valued at \$9,816,644. There were 39 markets for Canadian newsprint, mainly as follows: United States, 4,848,503 cwt.; Australia, 298,338; United Kingdom, 288,316; Argentina, 226,990; Japan, 53,381; Chile, 50,567; Irish Free State, 49,600; China, 42,788; British South Africa, 42,019; New Zealand 39,373 and Cuba, 32,370.

The export of wood pulp and screenings amounted to 1,567,647 cwt. of the value of \$3,810,638 compared with 1,182,297 worth \$2,492,252. The total to the United Kingdom being 1,271,812 cwt. valued at \$3,024,610.

June Export of Meats

June exports of meat increased to \$4,186,875 from the previous month's total of \$4,154,046 and the June, 1936, total of \$2,585,256. The value to the United Kingdom was \$3,708,384 compared with \$2,217,738 in June last year. As is usual, bacon and hams led with \$3,448,064 compared with \$2,026,630, the United Kingdom being much in the fore with \$3,381,153. Fresh pork was worth \$257,235 compared with \$228,763 in May and \$123,346 a year ago; the United States took \$245,739 in the latest month.

Farm Implements and Machinery

There was an increase of about \$376,000 in the export of farm implements and machinery in June as compared with the same month last year, the total being \$1,051,889 compared with \$676,105. The United States was the leading purchaser with \$363,676, British South Africa \$225,942, Argentina \$61,406, New Zealand \$46,629 and Australia \$43,006.

Production of Nickel

Production of nickel in Canada in May was recorded at 18,462,389 pounds compared with 20,266,884 in April and 11,815,168 in May, 1936. Output during the first five months of 1937 totalled 90,426,600 pounds, a gain of 31.6 per cent over the same period of 1936.

Production of Copper

Canadian production of copper amounted to 41,561,784 pounds in May compared with 41,989,288 in the previous month and 35,044,332 in May, 1936. Electrolytic copper quotations on the London market averaged 14.008 cents per pound, at which price the output in the latest month was worth \$5,821,975, compared with an average price of 14.601 in the previous month and a value of production of \$6,130,856. Total production during the five months of the current year advanced 15.4 per cent to 201,055,674 pounds from the same period of 1936.

Deaths from External Violence

The number of deaths in Canada from external violence during 1936 was 7,441 as compared with 6,898 in 1935 and 6,469 in 1934. The rate per 100,000 population was 68 as compared with 63 in 1935 and 60 in 1934. Over the period 1926-36 the highest death rate recorded from external violence was 73 in 1930.

Suicides numbered 922, as compared with 905 in 1935 and 927 in 1934. The death rate from suicide was 8.4 as compared with 8.3 in 1935 and 8.6 in 1934. The highest death rate from this cause was recorded in 1930 at 9.9. There were 136 homicides in 1936, giving a rate of 1.2 per 100,000. These figures compare with 153 deaths and a rate of 1.4 in 1935, and 142 deaths and a rate of 1.3 in 1934. The highest homicide rate during the whole period was 2.1 in 1930.

The number of violent deaths other than suicides and homicides was 6,383 and the rate 58 per 100,000, as compared with 5,340 deaths and a rate of 54 in 1935 and 5,400 deaths with a rate of 50 in 1934. The rate from these causes attained its highest level, 61 per 100,000, in the three years, 1928 - 1930.

Drownings in 1936, exclusive of those occurring in mines and in land or air transportation, numbered 781 or 12 per cent of the total of fatal accidents. Land transportation accounted for 1,764 deaths or 28 per cent of the total. Of these, deaths in automobile accidents numbered 1,313 or 21 per cent of all accidental deaths. Excluding those cases where an automobile was involved, there were 238 deaths in railway accidents and 28 in street-car accidents. Accidents in mines and quarries accounted for 138 deaths. There were 16 persons killed during the year in accidents of air transportation.

Civil Aviation

There was a total of 155 air harbours in Canada at the close of 1936, not including those under construction for the trans-Canada route. Licensed aircraft, including private flying club, commercial and Dominion and provincial engaged in civil aviation numbered 450 as against 330 in 1935. These do not include military aircraft.

Commercial aircraft flew 7,100,401 miles and carried 22,947,105 pounds of freight and 1,107,080 pounds of mail, which was 28 per cent more traffic than carried in 1935. The number of paying passengers carried by commercial aircraft was 97,888 and non-paying passengers 11,835. The personnel miles flown, including paying and non-paying passengers and crew was 18,373,117 and the ton miles for freight and mail was 1,155,624. Most of the freight consisted of mine supplies and products to and from mines in northern Quebec, Ontario and Western provinces and North West Territories. The average flight with passengers was 88 miles and with freight 93 miles.

During the year, 16 persons were killed and 21 injured in civil aviation, of which commercial air lines were responsible for 10 deaths and 16 injured, including six mechanics injured in shops, etc. The commercial aviation averages show per one million passenger miles 0.522 passengers killed and 0.835 passengers injured, and per million crew miles, 0.569 crew killed and 0.327 crew injured.

Rubber Exports

Accounting for more than half of the June export of rubber and manufactures, pneumatic tire casings increased to \$747,225 from \$551,488 in June, 1936. There were 68 markets, the chief of which were: New Zealand, \$94,403; British South Africa, \$69,228; Brazil, \$53,414; Straits Settlements, \$45,483; Venezuela, \$37,965; Sweden, \$34,557 and Colombia, \$34,444. Boots and shoes of rubber were worth \$280,380 compared with \$224,734, the bulk going to the United Kingdom. Total exports of rubber and manufactures were worth \$1,405,808 compared with \$1,108,123.

Milk and Products

Canadian cheese was exported to the value of \$1,043,870 in June as compared with \$681,615 in June, 1936. The United Kingdom took the bulk with close to \$950,000, followed by the United States with \$56,000, with 16 smaller markets. Butter fell to \$9,790 from \$201,295, due to the falling-off in purchases by the United Kingdom to nil this year from \$192,203. Other milk products were as follows, with 1936 figures in brackets: condensed milk, \$19,856 (\$16,550); milk powder, \$111,290 (\$61,400); evaporated milk, \$219,309 (\$74,854).

Sales and Financing of Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle sales financed in Canada during June totalled 24,046, a gain of 26.1 per cent compared with the June, 1936, total of 19,063, and a drop of 2.6 per cent compared with May. The financed value was \$10,360,037 in June, an increase of 39.1 per cent over June last year, and a drop of 1.6 per cent from the May aggregate. During the first half of 1937 the total of new and used vehicles amounted to 99,912, the financed value of which was \$42,712,128, indicating gains of 29.6 per cent in number and 36.2 per cent in value over the corresponding period of 1936.

New motor vehicle sales, after declining slightly in April as compared with a year ago and making small gains during May, moved up sharply in June to show advances over June, 1936, of 43.3 per cent in number and 37.2 per cent in retail value. The decline from May of this year was less than seasonal. There were 17,949 new vehicles sold for \$18,064,055 in June as compared with 12,523 at \$13,167,624 for June, 1936, and 21,531 for \$21,980,324 in May, 1937.

Cumulative figures for the first half of 1937 totalled 96,756 vehicles at \$97,790,874 as against 75,380 at \$77,374,713 for 1936, an increase of 28.4 per cent in number and 26.4 per cent in amount. Of the 96,756 vehicles sold this year, 78,352 were passenger cars retailing at \$78,970,472 and 18,404 trucks and buses at \$18,820,402.

Births, Deaths and Marriages

Births registered in 67 cities and towns in Canada having a population of 10,000 and over numbered 7,218 in June, deaths 4,510 and marriages 4,541 as compared with 6,673 births, 4,059 deaths and 4,504 marriages in June last year, showing increases of eight per cent in births, 11 per cent in deaths and one per cent in marriages.

Births registered during the six months, January - June of this year totalled 40,250, deaths 28,479 and marriages 16,756, as against 40,290 births, 26,690 deaths and 15,779 marriages during the corresponding six months of last year. The comparison shows practically no change in births and increases of seven per cent in deaths and six per cent in marriages, respectively.

Bank Debits in Six Months

Bank debits during the first half of the present year were \$18,186,000,000 against \$17,247,000,000 in the same period of 1936. The totals by economic areas were as follows, with 1936 figures in brackets: Maritime Provinces, \$371,303,143 (\$300,965,116); Quebec, \$5,932,431,680 (\$5,256,266,771); Ontario, \$8,463,665,024 (\$7,585,114,670); Prairie Provinces, \$2,349,504,892 (\$3,102,480,617); British Columbia, \$1,069,103,063 (\$1,002,025,413).

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending July 23 decreased 2,781,516 bushels from the previous week and 89,480,865 from the same week last year. The amount in store was reported at 35,196,133 bushels compared with 37,977,649 the week before and 124,676,998 for the week of July 24, 1936. Wheat in rail transit amounted to 1,686,533 bushels compared with 4,879,597 a year ago; the amount in transit on the lakes was 1,206,338 bushels compared with 942,813. Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 4,753,845 bushels compared with 4,835,614 the week before and 17,898,544 a year ago.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending July 16 amounted to 864,740 bushels compared with 978,991 in the previous week and 849,032 in the same week last year. Total marketings from August 1 to July 16 were 164,279,182 bushels compared with 214,889,187 in the same period of the previous crop year.

Overseas export clearances during the week of July 23 amounted to 1,970,485 bushels compared with 1,960,031 in the previous week and 3,152,611 a year ago, while imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export totalled 290,000 bushels compared with 240,000 the week before and 1,202,000 a year ago. Total clearances from August 1 to July 23 were 143,717,991 bushels as compared with 168,201,318 bushels in the same period of the previous crop year, while imports of Canadian wheat into the United States were 43,194,397 bushels compared with 49,687,000.

Cordage, Rope and Twine

The gross value of the products made in the Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry during 1936 increased to \$6,543,198 from \$5,127,087 in 1935, a gain of 27.5 per cent. Ontario was the leading producer, the seven plants located in that province accounting for 84 per cent of the total output; in all there were 11 establishments. Binder twine was the principal product manufactured with a total of 64,365,006 pounds valued at the factory at \$4,493,412 compared with 55,189,044 worth \$3,329,276.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Canadian Grain Statistics.
2. Construction Industry in the City of Quebec, 1936.
3. Fourth Annual Report of Mental Institutions, 1936.
4. Carloadings on Canadian Railways.
5. Manufacturing Industries of British Columbia, 1935.
6. Domestic Exports to Empire and Foreign Countries, June.
7. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, June.
8. Births, Deaths and Marriages, June.
9. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange.
10. Motor Vehicle Sales, June.
11. Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, June.
12. Exports of Paints and Varnishes, June.
13. Exports of Petroleum and Its Products, June.
14. Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, June.
15. Exports of Lumber, June.
16. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, June.
17. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, June.
18. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, June.
19. Exports of Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, June.
20. Exports of Living Animals, June.
21. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, May.
22. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, June.
23. Production of Asphalt Roofing, June.
24. Sales of Asphalt Roofing, June.
25. Output of Central Electric Stations, June.
26. Traffic Report of Railways, April.
27. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, June.
28. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada.
29. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
30. Revised Report of Production of Asphalt Roofing, June.
31. Copper and Nickel Production, May.
32. Deaths from External Violence, 1936.
33. Civil Aviation in Canada, 1936.
34. The Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry, 1936.
35. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, June.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010730116