



Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

Six fundamental factors averaged higher in the third week of July than in the preceding week or in the same period of 1938. Three of the major factors recorded gains over the preceding week while high-grade bond prices remained unchanged. The feature of the week was the advance in carloadings and common stock prices. Three of the six factors showed increases over the same week of 1938, the constructive indexes having been carloadings, bank clearings and high-grade bond prices.

The railway freight movement showed a marked gain in the Western Division during the second week of July, the index for Canada as a whole having been raised from 76.1 to 79.5. The traffic movement during the first twenty-eight weeks of the year was 1,206,000 cars, a decline of 21,000 cars from the same period of 1938. Six of the eleven commodity groups recorded increases but heavy declines were shown in pulpwood and miscellaneous commodities. The gain in grain and grain products over the same period of 1938 was no less than 34,116 cars.

Appreciable decline was shown in the index of wholesale prices, the index dropping from 72.8 to 72.5. Recessions were shown in six of the eight main groups of the official classification. The index of crop products was down from 60.3 to 59.6. Wheat prices receded on the Winnipeg exchange, No. 1 Northern dropping from 55<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> to 53 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>. The quotations for oats reached a lower level while barley and rye prices were unchanged. In a list of thirty-two commodities, nine showed advances over the preceding week, six recorded decline, while the remaining seventeen were unchanged from the preceding week.

High-grade bond prices were practically maintained during the week ended July 20th. The level was considerably above that of the same week of 1938. Minor recessions have recently been shown in principal issues, the 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>'s of 1946 having been bid at 112<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> on July 25th against 112 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> on the 18th. Stock markets were relatively strong, the index advancing from 95.9 to 98.0. Price increases since the first week of July have cancelled the major portion of losses suffered during June and the final days of May. Each of the groups in the industrial section, except milling stocks, recorded advances over the preceding week. The index of 15 power and traction stocks was 59.2 against 58.8.

The weekly index based on the six above-mentioned factors was 108.3 in the week of July 22nd against 107.5 in the preceding week, a gain of 0.8 per cent. The increase over the same week of 1938 was 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent, the standing at that time having been 106.7.

Weekly Index with the Six Components  
 1926=100

| Week Ended    | Car loadings <sup>1</sup> | Wholesale Prices | Capitalized Bond Yields <sup>2</sup> | Bank Clearings <sup>3</sup> | Prices of Common Stocks | Shares Traded | Weekly Index <sup>4</sup> |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| July 23, 1938 | 72.0                      | 78.6             | 158.7                                | 83.3                        | 107.3                   | 165.7         | 106.7                     |
| July 15, 1939 | 76.1                      | 72.8             | 166.9                                | 86.3                        | 95.9                    | 43.4          | 107.5                     |
| July 22, 1939 | 79.5                      | 72.5             | 166.9                                | 85.5                        | 98.0                    | 66.1          | 108.3                     |

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the weekly 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 weighting therefore represents, not an attempt to give the relative importance of the factors, but to place them on an equal footing by equating the tendency toward fluctuation. 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.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On 10/10/54, the following information was received from the [illegible] office regarding the [illegible] case.

The [illegible] office has advised that the [illegible] individual is currently residing at [illegible] address.

It is noted that the [illegible] individual has been previously identified in the [illegible] report.

The [illegible] office is currently conducting further investigation into the [illegible] matter.

Very truly yours,  
[illegible signature]

Special Agent in Charge

10/10/54

Enclosure



Business Operations Well Maintained in June

The factors indicating the trend of economic conditions averaged slightly higher in June than in the preceding month. A gain was shown in capitalized bond yields and the level of business operations was practically maintained. Speculative trading was at a somewhat higher level than in the preceding month. Common stock and wholesale prices showed recession and the deposit liabilities of the banks were at a lower point even after seasonal adjustment. Common stock prices fluctuated near the lower limit of the trading range established since the later part of 1937. The general index receded from 99.2 to 97.0, but was still somewhat above the standing of April. Wholesale prices, while at a somewhat lower position than in the preceding month, maintained the steadiness in evidence since last September. The excellent crop prospects in western areas have had an adverse influence on grain prices, recent quotations reaching a minimum for the present year. Recessions were shown in demand and notice deposits at the end of May following a similar movement during the preceding month. Notice deposits were \$1,678 million against \$1,697 million, the decline being greater than normal for the season. Demand deposits stood at \$684 million against \$715.6 million at the end of April. High-grade bond prices were strong, continuing the advance in evidence since the early months of 1932.

Business operations were practically maintained in June at the accelerated pace recorded in the preceding month. The outward shipment of copper and nickel showed recession from the high level of May. The June total of copper exports was 42.2 million pounds against 64.9 million, while nickel shipments receded from 22.8 million pounds to 16.0 million. The movement of lead and zinc on the other hand, showed a gain in the latest month for which statistics are available. Lead production showed an increase, the index moving up from 127 to 138, while zinc exports rose to 33.2 million pounds against 26 million. Gold shipments from Canadian mines were particularly heavy in June, the total having been 479,629 ounces against 407,846 in May. The index rose to a new high point at 356.1 against 313.5. Silver shipments, on the other hand, showed decline from the preceding month, the total having been nearly 1.3 million ounces against 2.1 million in May. The index of shipments consequently declined about fifty points to 93.8. Imports of bauxite, suggestive of operations in the aluminium industry, rose sharply in June to 117.9 million pounds against 58.4 million.

The index of the manufacture of foodstuffs dropped from 111.3 to 101.9. The output of creamery butter was maintained after seasonal adjustment, the total moving up from 27.7 million pounds to 40.9 million. The increase in the output of factory cheese was less than normal for the season although the production was 22.1 million pounds against 11.0 million. The decline in the operations of the meat-packing industry were indicated by the standing of the adjusted index at 127 against 139 in May. Recessions were shown in each of the different classes of livestock. The gain in flour output was less than normal for the season, the index dropping from 79 to 74.

The release of tobacco for consumption showed recession in June. The number of cigarettes released was 657.9 million against 625.9 million, the index receding from 223.5 to 218.1. The decline in the index of cigar releases was about seven points to 67.4. Raw cotton consumption, indicating conditions in the textile industry, rose from 9.3 million pounds to 10.7 million, the gain having been from 107.9 to 124.4.

Three of the four items indicating activity in the forestry industry showed gains in June. The index for newsprint production rose from 149.6 to 151.4, although decline was shown in the tonnage. Woodpulp exports were 84.9 million pounds against 111 million, resulting in a decline in the index of twelve points to 54.6. Gains were shown in the exports of planks and boards and shingles. The outward movement of planks and boards was 205.9 million feet against 165.5 million in May. A marked gain was also shown in the export of shingles, influenced by quota regulations. The index of the forestry group consequently advanced eight points to 120.6.

The iron and steel industry showed some recession in operations from the relatively high level of the preceding month. The index of the output of steel ingots dropped off from 185.3 to 179.7. The output was 107,902 tons against 121,413 in May. The production of pig iron was 52,805 tons against 57,746, the index receding about three points to 85.7. The output of automobiles was 14,515 units against 15,706. The recession was less than normal for the season, and the index consequently moved up from 67 to 76. A gain was





recorded in the output of coke, the total having been 187,990 tons against 184,630. A considerable increase was shown in the imports of crude petroleum, indicating operations of the oil industry. The total was 155.3 million gallons against 127.5 million in May. The index consequently advanced from 214 to 226.

Betterment was shown in the amount of new business obtained by the construction industry. Contracts awarded amounted to \$25,196,300 against \$18,360,000 in the preceding month. The index, adjusted for seasonal tendencies and the cost of construction, advanced from 53 to 64. Building permits also showed an increase, the index moving up about ten points to 47.6. The net result was that the index of construction advanced from 48.6 to 59.4. The railway freight movement was not of as generous proportions as in May, the index receding about ten points to 71.3. The total movement was 194,522 cars against 214,829. Merchandise exports were reported at \$94.5 million against \$94.9 million in the preceding month. The recession, however, was less than normal for the season and the index advanced from 138 to 143. Bank debits in June were \$2,831 million against \$2,839 million in May. The recession was less than normal for the season. The index, after adjustment for seasonal tendencies and price changes, advanced from 113.6 to 119.1.

Major Economic Factors

|   | June 1939   | June 1938   | May 1939    | Percentage Increase or Decrease June, 39-38 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| Physical volume of business .. 1926=100 | 121.7*      | 108.4       | 121.4       | + 12.3                                      |
| Industrial production ..... 1926=100    | 124.0*      | 109.3       | 123.3       | + 13.4                                      |
| Mineral production ..... 1926=100       | 228.9       | 176.6       | 232.7       | + 29.6                                      |
| Common stocks ..... 1926=100            | 97.0        | 100.0       | 99.2        | - 3.0                                       |
| Wholesale prices ..... 1926=100         | 73.3        | 80.1        | 73.7        | - 8.5                                       |
| Capitalized bond yields ..... 1926=100  | 166.4       | 161.3       | 160.3       | + 2.8                                       |
| Bank deposits ..... 1926=100            | 124.8       | 121.3       | 126.1       | + 2.9                                       |
| Copper exports ..... cwt.               | 422,315     | 421,034     | 649,101     | + 0.3                                       |
| Nickel exports ..... cwt.               | 159,800     | 94,152      | 227,643     | + 69.7                                      |
| Zinc exports ..... cwt.                 | 332,220     | 168,758     | 259,724     | + 96.9                                      |
| Asbestos exports ..... tons             | 23,844      | 16,306      | 12,176      | + 46.2                                      |
| Sugar manufactured ..... lb.            | 94,105,028  | 94,408,309  | 98,295,223  | - 0.3                                       |
| Cheese, factory production .. lb.       | 22,050,271  | 22,157,229  | 10,969,266  | - 0.5                                       |
| Butter, creamery production .. lb.      | 40,943,551  | 41,763,804  | 27,674,911  | - 2.0                                       |
| Crude rubber imports ..... lb.          | 5,079,246   | 7,264,134   | 5,905,757   | - 30.1                                      |
| Cotton consumption ..... lb.            | 10,687,601  | 9,006,690   | 9,339,744   | + 18.7                                      |
| Newsprint production ..... tons         | 240,545     | 201,694     | 250,015     | + 19.3                                      |
| Planks and boards exported .. M ft.     | 205,851     | 166,177     | 165,539     | + 23.9                                      |
| Shingles exported ..... squares         | 269,451     | 37,431      | 40,332      | +619.6                                      |
| Steel ingots, production .... L. tons   | 107,902     | 109,401     | 121,413     | - 1.4                                       |
| Pig iron production ..... L. tons       | 52,805      | 64,375      | 57,746      | - 18.0                                      |
| Automobile production ..... No.         | 14,515      | 14,732      | 15,706      | - 1.5                                       |
| Petroleum imports ..... gal.            | 155,323,000 | 137,602,000 | 127,528,000 | + 12.9                                      |
| Carloadings ..... No.                   | 194,522     | 187,467     | 214,829     | + 3.8                                       |

\* Preliminary estimate

Production of Iron and Steel

Production of pig iron in June totalled 52,805 long tons, recording a decline of 8.5 per cent from the previous month's total and 18 per cent from June, 1938. The cumulative output for the first half of the year was 296,521 long tons, or 26 per cent below the corresponding period of 1938.

The June output of steel ingots and direct steel castings was 107,902 tons compared with 121,413 in May and 109,401 in June, 1938. For the first six months of the year, the total was 580,141 tons, or 13.5 per cent less than in the same period of 1938.

Output of ferro-alloys in June totalled 10,015 tons against 4,925 in May and 4,068 a year ago. The total for the first half of 1939 was 30,904 tons compared with 33,159 last year.





### Gold Production in May

The Canadian production of gold in May rose to 432,349 ounces from the preceding month's total of 406,795 ounces and the May, 1938, output of 381,989 ounces. During the five months ending May, Canada produced 2,055,662 ounces compared with 1,827,475 a year ago and 1,630,629 in the same period of 1937.

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### Production of Feldspar

Shipments of feldspar in Canada amounted in May to 803 tons, compared with 609 in April and 1,128 in May, 1938. The tonnage shipped during the five months ended May was 3,729 compared with 4,578 a year ago.

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### Shipments of Commercial Salt

Canadian producers shipped 25,732 tons of salt in May in comparison with 18,818 in the previous month and 25,662 in May last year. The amount shipped during the five months ended May was 79,949 tons as against 90,511 a year ago.

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### Output of Central Electric Stations

The output of central electric stations in June amounted to 2,245,329,000 kilowatt hours as against 2,333,235,000 in May and 1,973,155,000 in June last year. The percentage gain over June last year was 13.4 and the adjusted index number rose to 238.77 from 209.82 in June, 1938. Total output during the first half of 1939 was 13,743,003,000 kilowatt hours as against 12,718,377,000 in the corresponding period last year.

Exports to the United States in June amounted to 163,063,000 kilowatt hours compared with 164,520,000 in May and 158,313,000 in June last year, and the total for the first six months this year was 954,934,000 kilowatt hours compared with 873,938,000 a year ago.

The consumption of firm power in June totalled 1,586,756,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,623,648,000 in May and 1,470,027,000 for June last year. The total for the first half of 1939 was 9,517,165,000 kilowatt hours compared with 9,023,800,000 a year ago.

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### Remarkable Control of Childhood Diseases

Extraordinary and highly encouraging results have been achieved by the battle in Canada to control the four principal communicable diseases of childhood. An analysis of figures secured from the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the Division of Epidemiology of the Department of Pensions and National Health has just now been released. It shows that in the eight provinces included in the Vital Statistics Registration Area of 1921, the deaths per 100,000 population from the four diseases of measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diphtheria combined have been reduced so definitely that the death rate in 1938 from these four diseases was only 17.5 per cent of the rate in 1921.

The most serious of these four childhood diseases was diphtheria; in 1921 it accounted for 49.3 per cent or almost half the mortality from all four. In the following years diphtheria has gradually improved its relative position until during recent years it has assumed the position of least importance. It is also the disease which has largely contributed to the great decrease in the four combined. This fact is a striking proof of the efficacy of the weapons used to suppress this disease. Antitoxin, which was convincingly demonstrated to be a curative agent as long ago as 1895, and diphtheria toxoid, a preventive agent, began to be used widely about 1921.

The chart on page five shows better than words or statistics exactly what has taken place in furthering the fight that is everywhere in progress to save the young and promising element of the population.

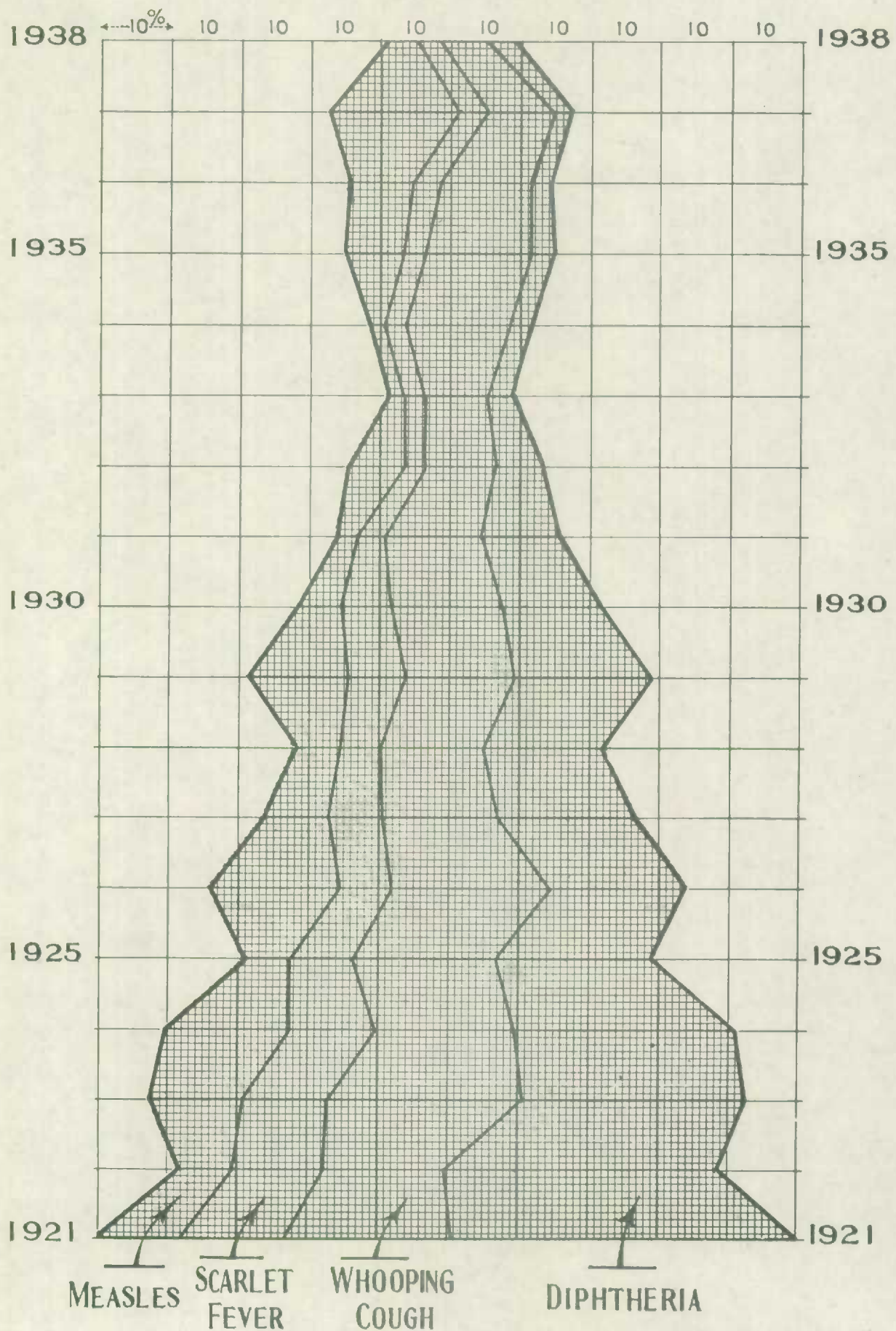
The National System of compiling and publishing Vital Statistics was commenced in Canada in 1920, but the first detailed report issued was for 1921. At the commencement, only eight provinces were embraced in the system, the province of Quebec continuing to compile its vital statistics independently, but Quebec entered the National System as from January 1st, 1926. The eight provinces for which comparisons on a uniform basis can be carried back to 1921 are designated collectively "The Registration Areas as of 1921". Quebec, therefore, was not included in this analysis.

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**CRUDE ANNUAL DEATH RATES PER 100,000**  
 EXPRESSED AS  
**PERCENTAGES OF THE CORRESPONDING RATES IN 1921\***  
 OF  
**FOUR PRINCIPAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OF CHILDHOOD**  
 (Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria)  
 1921-1938



\* Registration Area of 1921: Canada, exclusive of the Province of Quebec, North West Territories and Yukon.





### Shipments of Portland Cement

May shipments of Portland cement by Canadian producers totalled 550,890 barrels, compared with 273,960 in April and 545,310 in May, 1938. During the five months ending May, 1,267,776 barrels were shipped, representing a decrease of 10.6 per cent from the quantity shipped a year ago.

### Shipments of Lime

An increase was recorded in May in the tonnage of lime sold or used by Canadian producers, the amount being 44,247 tons as against 38,491 in April and 41,756 in May, 1938. During the five months ended May shipments aggregated 189,939 tons or 2.8 per cent above the quantity shipped in the corresponding months of 1938.

### Sales and Financing of Motor Vehicles

New motor vehicles sales again dropped below the 1938 level in June, after reaching that level in May. There were 10,945 new vehicles sold for a total of \$11,831,004 compared with 17,858 at \$19,326,715 in May and 11,583 for \$12,942,205 in June, 1938. Sales for the first half of 1938 totalled 67,896 units for a total of \$73,903,144 compared with 76,395 for \$84,872,760 in the corresponding period last year.

The improved trend in financing of sales of new and used motor vehicles during May was well maintained in June when the number financed was 18,625 for \$7,444,487 compared with 19,625 for \$8,273,328 in June, 1938. The number financed in May was 21,869 for \$9,332,731. During the first six months of 1939, 80,017 vehicles were financed for \$33,495,661 compared with 90,591 for \$39,929,395 in the first half of 1938.

### Wheat Stocks in Store

The amount of Canadian wheat in store for the week ending July 21 was reported as 99,638,156 bushels compared with 99,250,611 in the previous week and 21,773,554 in the corresponding week last year. Wheat in rail transit totalled 4,495,009 bushels compared with 2,424,523, and that in transit on the lakes was 7,284,412 bushels compared with 1,623,563. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 7,208,000 bushels compared with 7,202,000 the week before and 799,000 a year ago.

### Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending July 21 amounted to 1,930,224 bushels compared with 2,489,054 the week before and 645,828 in the corresponding week last year. The amounts follow by provinces, with figures for 1938 in brackets: Manitoba, 119,518 (116,246) bushels; Saskatchewan, 996,983 (274,389); Alberta, 813,723 (255,193).

Marketings for the fifty-one weeks ended July 21 aggregated 289,112,215 bushels compared with 124,820,836 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. The totals were as follows by provinces: Manitoba, 44,095,368 (38,128,896) bushels; Saskatchewan, 117,156,076 (27,613,638); Alberta, 127,860,771 (59,078,302).

### Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat amounted to 1,719,930 bushels during the week ending July 21 in comparison with 1,065,249 in the corresponding week last year, and the amount imported into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export was 217,000 bushels compared with 2,000. The clearances were as follows, by ports, with figures for 1938 in brackets: Montreal, 713,820 (877,829); Sorel, 523,675 (nil); Vancouver-New Westminster, 268,057 (27,700); United States Ports, 188,678 (127,720); Three Rivers, 25,700 (32,000).

The amount of wheat cleared for export overseas during the period August 1 - July 21 aggregated 126,556,683 bushels compared with 75,009,199 in the same period of the previous crop year, while imports into the United States totalled 10,018,844 bushels compared with 2,214,437. The clearances were as follows: Montreal, 42,603,599 (35,969,636) bushels; Vancouver-New Westminster, 37,518,956 (10,025,145); Sorel, 19,696,197 (3,290,062); United States Ports, 11,789,664 (13,771,995); Three Rivers, 9,291,460 (954,298); Saint John, 3,140,220 (8,712,711); Victoria, 1,230,702 (nil); Churchill, 916,913 (603,982); Fort William and Port Arthur, 337,092 (114,375); Halifax, 31,880 (159,968); Prince Rupert, nil (910,940); Quebec, nil (496,087).





## World Wheat Situation

World wheat markets have experienced another month of selling pressure which has been inspired by improved North American crop prospects, by surplus stocks in the exporting countries, and by calmer developments in the European political situation. The growing appearance that there will be no open conflict over the Danzig issue has, for the time being at least, abated the "war scare" flurries in wheat markets.

World trade in wheat in the crop year just closing is likely to exceed 600 million bushels, representing an increase of between 40 and 50 million bushels over the forecasts made on a purely statistical basis early in the crop season. This is the best world export volume since 1932-33, and is somewhat gratifying in view of the large 1938 crops in most importing countries. Increased world shipments this past season have been due partly to purchases for security stocks, partly to a revival of demand in the Orient, and partly to low world price levels.

A fundamental source of weakness in the present wheat situation consists of the available and apparent export supplies, which for another crop season are expected to continue well in excess of import requirements. Much attention is given to the increase in the world carry-over from its modest dimensions in 1938 by at least 500 million bushels in 1939. Of the 1,100 million bushel carry-over presently in sight, 600 million bushels are regarded as necessary stocks, providing trading and consumption materials before the new harvests are available. The 500 million bushel excess -- a legacy from the record world production in 1938 -- is the item which bears down on price considerations and accordingly warrants scrutiny.

In the first place, part of the increase in stocks is held in importing countries where local market conditions do not affect world prices directly. To the extent that the increased stocks in importing countries constitute security reserves likely to be maintained throughout the coming season, they should have no market effects. Where they are available for consumption, however, the stocks in the importing countries will have a bearing on import demand. For example, France which is nominally an importing country was recently reported to have a carry-over from the large 1938 crop of 85 million bushels, of which only 50 millions are earmarked for security reserves, the balance being available for consumption or export. While England, Germany and Italy are carrying larger stocks than a year ago, these are significant mainly as security reserves.

The distribution of carry-over stocks in the exporting countries and their relation to new crop supplies are the real consideration in evaluating the increased world carry-over. Considering individual countries, the Canadian and Argentine positions are presently the most "bearish" among the major exporters. Canada's carry-over, which is expected to be close to 100 million bushels, assumes added significance, because of the current prospects for the new crop. If these prospects are realized, the new crop will provide of itself appreciably more than an average year's export supplies. Argentina's large crop of last December and the moderate rate of Argentine exports last spring have left that country with an export surplus still remaining of 147 million bushels. Argentina is likely to have to carry a substantial fraction of this amount into 1940. The new Argentine crop is still an unknown quantity.

The United States situation has altered this year with the harvesting of a 1939 crop scarcely above a year's domestic requirements. The July 1 carry-over of old-crop wheat is tentatively placed at 265 million bushels. United States exports during the 1939-40 season will help to reduce this carry-over, but it is uncertain at the moment to what extent the Government will press export sales. Australia alone, of the four major exporters, is without a "surplus" of any sort, having current export supplies estimated at only 27.4 million bushels, with five months remaining for their disposal before supplies from a new harvest are at hand.

Apart from the four major exporters, Roumania has a carry-over from the 1938 crop variously estimated at from 15 to 30 million bushels. The new Roumanian crop is expected to provide an export surplus of 30 million bushels in addition to the carry-over. The Roumanian government, however, has already succeeded in arranging the export of 7.5 million bushels to the United Kingdom, 11 millions to Germany and 7.3 million bushels to Italy. Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have negligible carry-overs. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are expected to have only small surpluses from the new crop, while Hungary's surplus will be absorbed largely by Germany and Italy. Export competition from the Danubian countries will be somewhat abated compared with the past season. Because a large part of their wheat trade is involved in barter agreements, these countries have been making a practice of offering part of their wheat supplies on open markets at bargain prices primarily for the purpose of obtaining much-needed free foreign exchange.





### Exports of Planks and Boards

Considerable advance was shown in June in the exports of planks and boards, the total being 205,851,000 feet valued at \$4,740,663 compared with 165,539,000 at \$3,587,565 in May and 165,177,000 at \$3,527,067 in June, 1938. The amount to the United Kingdom was 133,384,000 feet and to the United States 41,790,000. Total exports during the first six months of 1939 were 929,808,000 feet valued at \$19,981,144 compared with 756,092,000 at \$15,958,016 in the corresponding period last year.

The June exports included the following, with figures for 1938 in brackets: birch planks and boards, 5,775,000 (6,716,000) feet; cedar, 7,820,000 (5,875,000); Douglas fir, 91,281,000 (72,475,000); pine, 14,056,000 (6,576,000); hemlock, 19,484,000 (20,595,000); spruce, 65,003,000 (52,208,000).

### Exports of Paints and Varnishes

Paints and varnishes were exported in June to the value of \$189,459 compared with \$133,410 in May and \$71,747 in June, 1938. The amount to the United Kingdom was \$112,853 and to the United States \$24,650. Exports during the first six months of 1939 totalled \$728,908 compared with \$451,119 in the first half of 1938.

### Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products

The June exports of non-ferrous ores and smelter products included the following leading items, figures for 1938 being in brackets: aluminium in blocks, etc., 109,387 (187,860) cwt.; copper in ore, matte, regulus, etc., 72,358 (63,373) cwt.; copper blister, 25,424 (21,505) cwt.; copper in ingots, bars, cakes, slabs and billets, 296,433 (291,243) cwt.; copper in rods, strips, sheets, plates and tubing, 48,100 (44,913) cwt.; raw gold, 20,669 (19,922) ounces; gold bullion other than monetary, 465,812 (1,773) ounces; lead in pigs, 399,210 (167,699) cwt.; nickel in matte or speiss, \$1,294,894 (\$1,076,238); fine nickel, \$2,427,300 (\$926,763); platinum in concentrates and other forms, \$824,886 (\$860,672); silver bullion, \$1,077,214 (\$1,362,519) ounces; zinc, spelter, 332,220 (148,539) cwt.

### Exports of Canadian Cattle

June exports of Canadian cattle, although lower than in the previous month, recorded advance over the corresponding month last year. The number shipped out of the country was 14,760 valued at \$329,968 compared with 37,510 at \$2,060,294 in May and 12,492 at \$560,920 in June, 1938. The United States took 13,572 head in June this year, Newfoundland 543, the United Kingdom 491 and St. Pierre and Miquelon 150. Considerable advance was shown in the exports during the first half of 1939, the total being 143,109 head valued at \$7,523,124 compared with 76,823 at \$3,748,895 in the corresponding period of 1938.

### Exports of Newsprint Paper

Canada's June exports of newsprint paper were higher, amounting to 4,893,105 cwt. valued at \$10,681,411 compared with 4,887,992 at \$10,677,981 in May and 3,890,414 at \$8,441,719 in June, 1938. Purchases by the United States totalled 3,692,879 cwt., the United Kingdom 584,387, Australia 404,540 and British South Africa 66,319. Export shipments during the first six months of this year advanced to 24,302,372 cwt. worth \$52,526,286 from 22,065,781 at \$47,023,643 in the same period of 1938.

### Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery

Decline was recorded in the value of Canada's exports of farm implements and machinery in June, the value being \$825,157 compared with \$1,022,015 in May and \$1,148,011 in June, 1938. The United States was the chief purchaser with a total of \$270,444, followed by Argentina at \$167,687, British South Africa \$163,223, Australia \$110,032 and the United Kingdom \$42,637. Total exports of farm implements during the first six months of 1939 were valued at \$3,410,144 compared with \$5,279,262 in the first half of 1938.

### Exports of Meat

The June export of meat was valued at \$2,335,971 in comparison with \$3,171,020 in May and \$2,826,959 in June, 1938. Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides accounted for the bulk, the total being \$2,046,567, of which \$2,018,833 went to the United Kingdom. During the first half of 1939 the export of meats was valued at \$18,544,942 compared with \$19,285,527 in the first six months of 1938.





### Production of Concentrated Milk

The production of all items of concentrated milk amounted in June to 21,981,113 pounds compared with 17,741,635 in May and 22,304,198 in June, 1938. The total for the first six months of 1939 was 75,755,244 pounds compared with 85,994,509 in the same period of 1938.

### Building Permits in June

The value of the building represented by the permits for construction taken out in 58 cities in June was greater than in the same month of any year since 1931, amounting to \$7,581,492. This figure was \$1,190,713 or 18.6 per cent higher than in May and exceeded the June, 1938, total by \$1,004,018 or 15.3 per cent.

The authorizations in these centres in the first six months of the year were estimated at \$26,861,026, or \$1,008,493 more than in the same period of 1938. This total was higher than in the first half of any other year since 1931, with the single exception of 1937.

### Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services

The index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services on the 1926 base as 100 fell from 83.1 in May to 82.9 in June, due to declines in the food, clothing, fuel and sundries groups. An index for retail prices alone including foods, coal, coke, household requirements, etc., receded from 77.4 to 77.1. An index for 46 food items declined from 74.6 to 74.3, recessions for veal, bacon, eggs and butter influencing the index more than advances for sirloin beef, fresh pork, cooked ham, onions and sugar.

### April Traffic on Railways

Revenue freight loaded at Canadian stations and received from foreign connections during April increased to 5,451,440 tons from 5,408,948 in 1938. The leading classifications were as follows, with figures for April 1938 in brackets: mine products, 1,841,669 (1,879,828) tons; manufactures and miscellaneous, 1,757,125 (1,749,988); agricultural products, 1,106,703 (1,062,063); forest, 579,298 (552,527); animal, 166,645 (164,542).

### Average Weight of Loaded Cars

The average car load of grain and grain products loaded at Canadian railway stations in 1938 weighed 35.9 tons, live stock 9, coal 35.4, coke 33.7, lumber 31.9, pulpwood 32.3, pulp and paper 27.2, ore 39.3, merchandise L.C.L. 2.5, and miscellaneous and manufactures 27.6 tons.

### Bank Debits in June

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits in June totalled \$2,831,082,000 compared with \$2,839,207,000 in May and \$2,730,578,000 in June, 1938. Gains over June, 1938, were shown in three of the five economic areas, the exceptions being the Maritime Provinces and Ontario.

Bank debits recorded an increase of 3.8 per cent in the first half of 1939 over the same period of 1938, the total being \$15,133,304,000 compared with \$14,585,068,000. The totals follow by economic areas, with figures for 1938 in brackets: Maritimes, \$309,608,139 (\$306,079,817); Quebec, \$4,941,994,526 (\$4,695,354,069); Ontario, \$6,889,973,802 (\$6,850,827,040); Prairie Provinces, \$2,005,274,569 (\$1,839,310,896); British Columbia, \$986,452,474 (\$893,496,497).

### Hospitals in Canada

A total of 857 hospitals reported their activities to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1937, showing that 907,305 persons or one in every thirteen of the general population had received care during the year. There were 872,519 admissions, 786,751 being adults and children and 85,768 infants born in hospitals. In 1936 there were 812,737 admissions. Discharges totalled 836,062 in 1937 compared with 788,068 in 1936 and the number of deaths 34,744 compared with 32,405.

The patient days totalled 13,731,309 and the average daily number of patients in all public and private hospitals was 36,264, showing an increase of 1.2 per cent over the





daily average for 1936. The average daily stay of patients in public hospitals was 15.2 days for adults and children compared with 16.1 in 1936, and 12.3 for newborn compared with 12.5. Similar figures for private hospitals were 12.1 in 1937 compared with 11.9 in 1936 and 10.5 compared with 11.0.

Of the 584 public hospitals reporting, 464 or 79.5 per cent had 100 beds or fewer, and 120 hospitals representing 20.5 per cent had over 100 beds. The total number of beds in public hospitals was 47,121, of which 16,186 or 34.3 per cent were in hospitals with 100 beds or fewer and 30,935 or 65.7 per cent in hospitals with 100 beds or over.

The personnel of all reporting hospitals was 37,036, public hospitals having a staff of 34,465, private 1,523 and Dominion 1,048. There were 700 salaried doctors on these staffs, 733 interns, 7,440 graduate nurses, 8,895 student nurses and probationers, 404 graduate and student dietitians, and all other employees 18,854.

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Reports Issued during the Week

1. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
  2. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, June (10 cents).
  3. Exports of Canadian Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, June (10 cents).
  - ✓ 4. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
  5. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report (10 cents).
  6. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, June (10 cents).
  7. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, June (10 cents).
  8. Output of Central Electric Stations, June (10 cents).
  9. Cement, Clay Products and Lime, May (10 cents).
  10. Feldspar and Salt Production, May (10 cents).
  11. Gold Production, May (10 cents).
  12. Production of Iron and Steel, June (10 cents).
  13. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
  14. Annual Report of Hospitals, 1937 (25 cents).
  15. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, April (10 cents).
  16. Special Report on Machine Shops, 1937 (25 cents).
  17. Prices and Price Indexes, June (10 cents).
  18. Building Permits, June (10 cents).
  19. Car Loadings, June (10 cents).
  20. Supplement to Weekly Car Loading Report (10 cents).
  21. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
  22. Production of Concentrated Milk, June (10 cents).
  23. Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, June (10 cents).
  24. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, June (10 cents).
  25. Exports of Petroleum and Its Products, June (10 cents).
  26. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, June (10 cents).
  27. Exports of Paints and Varnishes, June (10 cents).
  28. Exports of Lumber, June (10 cents).
  29. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, June (10 cents).
  30. Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, June (10 cents).
  31. Exports of Living Animals, June (10 cents).
  - ✓ 32. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
  - ✓ 33. Estimate of Areas Sown to Principal Grain Crops in Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
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