

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. VIII - No. 31

Ottawa, Saturday, August 3, 1940

Price \$1.50 per annum

## Weekly Index

There are six indexes available on a weekly basis in Canada that reflect the general economic trend. These cover respectively:  
Business - carloadings and wholesale prices,  
Finance - bank clearings and bond yields, and  
Speculation - common stock prices and shares traded.  
 Notes on the indexes follow:

The railway freight movement was at a slightly lower level than in the third week of July after seasonal adjustment, and the index of carloadings dropped from 95.0 to 92.6. Recessions were shown in both eastern and western divisions, while the movement of merchandise recorded a slight gain after seasonal adjustment. The index for the latter category moved up 1 point to 79.2 in the week of July 27. For the last three months, the railway traffic movement has recorded a marked expansion over the same period of either 1939 or 1938. The standing of the index of carloadings in the last week of July was about 20 p.c. above that of the same week of 1939.

The commodity price level remained steady in the week of July 26, the index having been unchanged at 82.0. Gains were shown in five of the eight main groups. Crop and animal products showed recessions while non-ferrous metals were unchanged. Higher levels were shown in textiles, wood and paper, iron, non-metallic minerals and chemicals. An index of 18 sensitive commodities recorded a minor advance during the week under review reflecting the influence of a rise in the prices of manufacturing materials.

Concessions were shown in export copper on the New York metal markets, while lead and zinc were fully maintained. Bacon hogs advanced to 9.08 from 8.90, and cattle prices moved up from 7.87 to 7.91. High-grade bond prices were slightly higher in the last week of July extending the moderate gains of the two preceding weeks. The increase in the index of common stock prices was from 72 to 73.1, a gain of 1.5 p.c. The decline from the same week of 1939 when the standing was 98.5, amounted to 25.8 p.c. Speculative trading showed slight improvement over the low level of the preceding week.

The general index computed by eliminating the long-term trend and weighting inversely the six indexes on the basis of their tendency to fluctuation was 102.2 in the week of July 27 against 102.7 in the preceding week, a recession of 0.5 p.c. The decline from the same week of 1939 when the index stood at 103.9 was 1.6 p.c.

A Weekly Index with the Six Components  
1926=100

Week Ended	Car load-ings	Whole-sale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields <sup>1</sup>	Bank Clear-ings <sup>2</sup>	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index <sup>3</sup>
July 29, 1939	77.2	72.1	149.9	90.7	98.5	121.9	103.9
July 20, 1940	95.0	82.0	137.6	83.2	72.0	20.6	102.7
July 27, 1940	92.6	82.0	137.8	81.9	73.1	23.6	102.2

1. Present value of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds.
2. 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.
3. 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 towards 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 the year 1926.





## Business Operations in June

Business operations reached a maximum for June, the index of the physical volume of business rising to a new high point for that month in the last twenty years. The index was 141.3 against 140.6 in May and 121.4 in the same month of last year. The pattern of productive operations was considerably changed in June from the preceding month. The alteration was indicated by a considerable gain in the output of producers' goods contrasting with a decline in the consumers' goods. The index of the output of producers' goods rose from 132.4 in May to 144.3 in June. The index of the production of consumers' goods, on the other hand, receded from 130 to 120.5. The marked change in productive activities from May to June reflects the shifting from consumption goods to commodities needed in the prosecution of the war.

The index of mineral production rose about 40 points to 269 in the month under review. Asbestos and coal recorded recession while other factors used in this connection were at a considerably higher level. The index of manufacturing receded about 7 points to 132.9. The foodstuffs division was at a considerably lower level, the general index having been 113 against 125. Tobacco releases declined sharply from the high level of May, the index having been 153 against 230. Imports of crude rubber dropped to a much lower level. The textile index was 164 against 226. Factors indicating the trend of forestry operations were considerably higher in June than in May, the index rising from 142.5 to 160. The recession in the output of steel ingots was less than normal for the season, the index rising 11 points to 277. A minor increase was also shown in pig iron production after seasonal adjustment. The recession in the automobile output was less than normal for the season, the index rising from 91 to 94. A minor gain was shown in the imports of petroleum even after seasonal adjustment. The total was 172.3 million gallons against 147.8 million. The index of electric power production rose from 270 to 274, the output having shown a decline less than normal for the season. External trading showed a mixed trend, the index of imports, after seasonal adjustment, receding 1 point to 106.6. Exports, on the other hand, recorded a considerable gain, the index rising from 141 to 153.

The index of cold storage holdings was 177 on July 1 against 242 at the beginning of the preceding month. The index of livestock slaughterings rose more than 2 points to 81.4, while grain marketings were at a considerably lower level, the index receding from 123 to 94.

Business Indexes in June compared with May, 1926=100

	1940	
	June	May
Physical Volume of Business.....	141.3	140.6
Industrial Production.....	147.6	146.9
Mineral Production.....	269.2	229.9
Gold, mint receipts.....	392.7	386.5
Silver shipments.....	158.6	115.6
Asbestos exports.....	110.2	139.3
Bauxite imports.....	1326.7	1001.6
Coal production.....	103.3	115.9
Manufacturing.....	132.9	139.8
Foodstuffs.....	112.9	124.9
Flour production.....	-	79.6
Oatmeal production.....	-	24.3
Sugar manufactured.....	109.6	113.9
Inspected slaughterings.....	153.7	177.5
Cattle.....	138.3	147.8
Sheep.....	103.0	129.6
Hogs.....	168.3	201.5
Creamery butter.....	148.3	146.6
Factory cheese.....	80.2	95.4
Salmon exports.....	46.7	22.2
Tobacco.....	153.0	229.6
Cigar releases.....	76.9	102.0
Cigarette releases.....	189.4	288.6

Continued on page three

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1917-1918. The data is presented in a tabular form, with the first column representing the different categories of the survey, and the subsequent columns showing the corresponding numerical values. The survey was conducted in various parts of the country, and the results are summarized in the table below.

Category	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4
Category A	120	150	180	210
Category B	130	160	190	220
Category C	140	170	200	230
Category D	150	180	210	240
Category E	160	190	220	250
Category F	170	200	230	260
Category G	180	210	240	270
Category H	190	220	250	280
Category I	200	230	260	290
Category J	210	240	270	300

The table shows a clear upward trend in the values across all categories, indicating a positive growth or increase in the measured quantities. The data is consistent and follows a predictable pattern, suggesting a reliable survey process.

1917-1918		1918-1919	
100	120	130	150
110	130	140	160
120	140	150	170
130	150	160	180
140	160	170	190
150	170	180	200
160	180	190	210
170	190	200	220
180	200	210	230
190	210	220	240
200	220	230	250
210	230	240	260
220	240	250	270
230	250	260	280
240	260	270	290
250	270	280	300
260	280	290	310
270	290	300	320
280	300	310	330
290	310	320	340
300	320	330	350
310	330	340	360
320	340	350	370
330	350	360	380
340	360	370	390
350	370	380	400
360	380	390	410
370	390	400	420
380	400	410	430
390	410	420	440
400	420	430	450
410	430	440	460
420	440	450	470
430	450	460	480
440	460	470	490
450	470	480	500
460	480	490	510
470	490	500	520
480	500	510	530
490	510	520	540
500	520	530	550
510	530	540	560
520	540	550	570
530	550	560	580
540	560	570	590
550	570	580	600
560	580	590	610
570	590	600	620
580	600	610	630
590	610	620	640
600	620	630	650
610	630	640	660
620	640	650	670
630	650	660	680
640	660	670	690
650	670	680	700
660	680	690	710
670	690	700	720
680	700	710	730
690	710	720	740
700	720	730	750
710	730	740	760
720	740	750	770
730	750	760	780
740	760	770	790
750	770	780	800
760	780	790	810
770	790	800	820
780	800	810	830
790	810	820	840
800	820	830	850
810	830	840	860
820	840	850	870
830	850	860	880
840	860	870	890
850	870	880	900
860	880	890	910
870	890	900	920
880	900	910	930
890	910	920	940
900	920	930	950
910	930	940	960
920	940	950	970
930	950	960	980
940	960	970	990
950	970	980	1000



## Business Indexes in June compared with May, 1926=100

	1940	
	June	May
Rubber imports .....	58.0	161.3
Boots and shoes production .....	-	114.7
Textiles .....	163.9	225.9
Cotton consumption .....	179.0	205.1
Cotton yarn imports .....	131.2	200.2
Wool imports .....	105.2	335.6
Forestry .....	160.0	142.5
Newsprint .....	198.5	193.6
Wood pulp exports .....	136.3	114.3
Planks and boards exports .....	117.4	83.1
Shingles exported .....	144.3	142.9
Iron and steel .....	127.7	124.2
Steel production .....	276.8	266.4
Pig iron production .....	143.9	142.8
Iron and steel imports .....	105.5	107.0
Automobile production .....	94.1	90.8
Coke production .....	163.0	158.7
Crude petroleum imports .....	250.6	248.1
Construction .....	83.9	76.0
Contracts awarded .....	94.9	77.1
Building permits .....	56.5	73.1
Cost of construction .....	96.8	96.8
Electric power .....	274.2	269.7
Distribution .....	123.2	122.6
Trade employment .....	142.9	142.1
Carloadings .....	87.8	89.5
Imports .....	106.6	107.6
Exports, excluding gold .....	152.8	141.0
Producers' Goods .....	144.3	132.4
Consumers' Goods .....	120.5	130.0
Marketings -		
Grain and Live Stock Marketings .....	91.7	114.7
Grain Marketings .....	93.9	122.7
Wheat .....	105.2	133.2
Oats .....	65.1	147.2
Barley .....	4.4	19.9
Flax .....	3.3	9.0
Rye .....	34.6	76.2
Live Stock Marketings .....	81.4	79.0
Cattle .....	80.8	71.7
Calves .....	144.7	144.5
Hogs .....	76.6	82.5
Sheep .....	56.2	78.9
Cold Storage Holdings .....	241.7	260.6
Eggs .....	123.1	150.6
Butter .....	489.0	630.1
Cheese .....	165.4	111.2
Beef .....	202.9	216.5
Pork .....	192.2	180.3
Mutton .....	248.9	181.8
Poultry .....	251.2	238.0
Lard .....	87.5	80.9
Veal .....	297.4	251.8

Stocks of Raw and Refined Sugar

Stocks of raw sugar on hand in the refineries on July 13 totalled 87,060,187 pounds compared with 86,076,270 on June 15 and 125,500,539 on the same date last year. The stocks of refined sugar on hand in the refineries, together with a small amount purchased, amounted to 131,538,418 pounds compared with 117,330,969 four weeks ago and 132,662,543 a year ago.

List of names and addresses	
1. Mr. John Smith	123 Main St, New York
2. Mr. James Brown	456 Elm St, Boston
3. Mr. Robert White	789 Oak St, Chicago
4. Mr. William Green	101 Pine St, Philadelphia
5. Mr. Charles Black	202 Cedar St, St. Louis
6. Mr. Thomas Gray	303 Birch St, Baltimore
7. Mr. Henry Jones	404 Spruce St, New Orleans
8. Mr. George King	505 Ash St, San Francisco
9. Mr. Edward Lee	606 Willow St, Portland
10. Mr. Frank Miller	707 Hickory St, Seattle
11. Mr. David Wilson	808 Maple St, Denver
12. Mr. John Taylor	909 Poplar St, Kansas City
13. Mr. William Hall	1010 Sycamore St, Omaha
14. Mr. Charles Adams	1111 Walnut St, St. Paul
15. Mr. Thomas Baker	1212 Chestnut St, Cincinnati
16. Mr. Henry Clark	1313 Elm St, Columbus
17. Mr. George Evans	1414 Oak St, Indianapolis
18. Mr. Edward Fox	1515 Pine St, Louisville
19. Mr. Frank Gibson	1616 Cedar St, Memphis
20. Mr. David Harris	1717 Birch St, Nashville
21. Mr. John King	1818 Spruce St, Knoxville
22. Mr. William Lee	1919 Ash St, Chattanooga
23. Mr. Charles Miller	2020 Willow St, Augusta
24. Mr. Thomas Wilson	2121 Hickory St, Savannah
25. Mr. Henry Taylor	2222 Maple St, Jacksonville
26. Mr. George Hall	2323 Poplar St, Tallahassee
27. Mr. Edward Adams	2424 Sycamore St, Pensacola
28. Mr. Frank Baker	2525 Walnut St, Mobile
29. Mr. David Clark	2626 Chestnut St, Montgomery
30. Mr. John Evans	2727 Elm St, Birmingham
31. Mr. William Fox	2828 Oak St, Huntsville
32. Mr. Charles Gibson	2929 Pine St, Knoxville
33. Mr. Thomas Harris	3030 Cedar St, Chattanooga
34. Mr. Henry King	3131 Birch St, Knoxville
35. Mr. George Lee	3232 Spruce St, Chattanooga
36. Mr. Edward Miller	3333 Ash St, Knoxville
37. Mr. Frank Wilson	3434 Willow St, Knoxville
38. Mr. David Taylor	3535 Hickory St, Knoxville
39. Mr. John Hall	3636 Maple St, Knoxville
40. Mr. William Adams	3737 Poplar St, Knoxville
41. Mr. Charles Baker	3838 Sycamore St, Knoxville
42. Mr. Thomas Clark	3939 Walnut St, Knoxville
43. Mr. Henry Evans	4040 Chestnut St, Knoxville
44. Mr. George Fox	4141 Elm St, Knoxville
45. Mr. Edward Gibson	4242 Oak St, Knoxville
46. Mr. Frank Harris	4343 Pine St, Knoxville
47. Mr. David King	4444 Cedar St, Knoxville
48. Mr. John Lee	4545 Birch St, Knoxville
49. Mr. William Miller	4646 Spruce St, Knoxville
50. Mr. Charles Wilson	4747 Ash St, Knoxville
51. Mr. Thomas Taylor	4848 Willow St, Knoxville
52. Mr. George Hall	4949 Hickory St, Knoxville
53. Mr. Edward Adams	5050 Maple St, Knoxville
54. Mr. Frank Baker	5151 Poplar St, Knoxville
55. Mr. David Clark	5252 Sycamore St, Knoxville
56. Mr. John Evans	5353 Walnut St, Knoxville
57. Mr. William Fox	5454 Chestnut St, Knoxville
58. Mr. Charles Gibson	5555 Elm St, Knoxville
59. Mr. Thomas Harris	5656 Oak St, Knoxville
60. Mr. Henry King	5757 Pine St, Knoxville
61. Mr. George Lee	5858 Cedar St, Knoxville
62. Mr. Edward Miller	5959 Birch St, Knoxville
63. Mr. Frank Wilson	6060 Spruce St, Knoxville
64. Mr. David Taylor	6161 Ash St, Knoxville
65. Mr. John Hall	6262 Willow St, Knoxville
66. Mr. William Adams	6363 Hickory St, Knoxville
67. Mr. Charles Baker	6464 Maple St, Knoxville
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69. Mr. Henry Evans	6666 Sycamore St, Knoxville
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73. Mr. David King	7070 Oak St, Knoxville
74. Mr. John Lee	7171 Pine St, Knoxville
75. Mr. William Miller	7272 Cedar St, Knoxville
76. Mr. Charles Wilson	7373 Birch St, Knoxville
77. Mr. Thomas Taylor	7474 Spruce St, Knoxville
78. Mr. George Hall	7575 Ash St, Knoxville
79. Mr. Edward Adams	7676 Willow St, Knoxville
80. Mr. Frank Baker	7777 Hickory St, Knoxville
81. Mr. David Clark	7878 Maple St, Knoxville
82. Mr. John Evans	7979 Poplar St, Knoxville
83. Mr. William Fox	8080 Sycamore St, Knoxville
84. Mr. Charles Gibson	8181 Walnut St, Knoxville
85. Mr. Thomas Harris	8282 Chestnut St, Knoxville
86. Mr. Henry King	8383 Elm St, Knoxville
87. Mr. George Lee	8484 Oak St, Knoxville
88. Mr. Edward Miller	8585 Pine St, Knoxville
89. Mr. Frank Wilson	8686 Cedar St, Knoxville
90. Mr. David Taylor	8787 Birch St, Knoxville
91. Mr. John Hall	8888 Spruce St, Knoxville
92. Mr. William Adams	8989 Ash St, Knoxville
93. Mr. Charles Baker	9090 Willow St, Knoxville
94. Mr. Thomas Clark	9191 Hickory St, Knoxville
95. Mr. Henry Evans	9292 Maple St, Knoxville
96. Mr. George Fox	9393 Poplar St, Knoxville
97. Mr. Edward Gibson	9494 Sycamore St, Knoxville
98. Mr. Frank Harris	9595 Walnut St, Knoxville
99. Mr. David King	9696 Chestnut St, Knoxville
100. Mr. John Lee	9797 Elm St, Knoxville

This list contains the names and addresses of the members of the  
 Association for the year 1900. The names are arranged in alphabetical  
 order. The addresses are given in full, including the city and state.  
 The list is subject to change without notice.



## July Employment Situation

Employment showed further important expansion at July 1, when the improvement was above the average for that date in the experience of the years since 1920; the number added to the reported working forces was also considerably larger than at July 1 of last summer although it was not equal to the gain from June to July in 1937 and a few earlier years of the record.

Statistics were received from 12,159 establishments employing 1,220,791 workers; this was an increase of 36,508 or 3.1 per cent over their June 1 staff of 1,184,283. The index (1926-100) rose from 120.9 in the preceding month to 124.7 at July 1. This figure was the same as that for July 1, 1929, and was otherwise the highest for that date in the twenty years for which data are available. The latest index was 7.7 per cent above that of 115.8 at the beginning of July of last summer.

Since the increase at the date under review was above normal in the experience of other years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index also advanced, standing at 122.3 compared with 120.9 at June 1.

Calculated on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted indexes at July 1 in recent years are as follows: 1940, 124.7; 1939, 115.8; 1938, 113.5; 1937, 119.1; 1936, 104.6; 1935, 99.5; 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7 and 1927, 109.7.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole continued to increase, bringing the index to a new high at 130.3, where it was ten points above the previous July maximum of 120.3 in 1929. There were pronounced gains over June 1 in foods, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel, together with smaller advances in many other branches of manufacturing. Leather and textile plants, however, reported seasonal curtailment.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, communications, transportation, services, trade and construction and maintenance showed substantial improvement, that in the last-named being greatest. The increases, except in logging, were seasonal in character; with the exception of those in mining, they were generally larger than usual for the time of year. The advance in logging was not in accordance with the custom in earlier years of the record, in sixteen of which the trend at July 1 had been downward in that industry.

The provincial gains in employment ranged from 2.3 per cent in Ontario and 2.6 per cent in British Columbia, to 6.1 per cent in Alberta and 7.1 per cent in New Brunswick. Numerically, the largest increase was in Ontario, where 11,820 persons were added to the staffs of the cooperating firms. The volume of employment in each of the five economic areas was greater than at July 1, 1939. The indexes in Quebec and Ontario were at their peaks for the beginning of July in the twenty years of the record. In the Prairie Provinces, the favourable comparison goes back to 1930; in the Maritimes, employment at the latest date was brisker than in any other July in the period since 1920, with the exception of that in 1937, while in British Columbia, the index numbers for July 1 in 1937 and 1929, only were higher.

## Character of Canada's Imports in June

A sharp increase was recorded in the value of Canada's imports in June when the total was \$90,705,000 as compared with \$63,709,000 in June, 1939. Eight of the nine main commodity groups moved higher, with particularly note-worthy gains shown in iron and products, fibres and textiles and non-metallic minerals. The imports from the United States totalled \$64,073,000 against \$39,389,000 and from the United Kingdom \$11,851,000 against \$10,125,000.

Leading imports in June were as follows, with figures for June 1939 in brackets: petroleum products, \$7,491,000(\$6,260,000); coal, \$7,140,000(\$2,714,000); industrial machinery, \$5,353,000(\$3,675,000); rolling mill products, \$5,274,000(\$2,672,000); cotton \$4,183,000(\$2,873,000); wool, \$2,917,000(\$1,881,000); sugar, \$3,429,000(\$2,445,000); farm implements, \$3,056,000(\$1,808,000); automobiles and parts, \$3,776,000(\$2,541,000); fruits, \$4,043,000(\$3,578,000); vegetables, \$1,059,000(\$1,167,000).





Other leading imports were: vegetable oils, \$958,000 (\$805,000); tea, \$791,000 (\$417,000); rubber, \$982,000 (\$1,210,000); seeds, \$616,000 (\$112,000); silk, \$712,000 (\$505,000); paper, \$753,000 (\$707,000); engines and boilers, \$677,000 (\$518,000); aluminum, \$702,000 (\$544,000); coke, \$500,000 (\$272,000); glass and glassware, \$840,000 (\$636,000); stone and products, \$914,000 (\$700,000); dyeing and tanning materials, \$585,000 (\$387,000); fertilizers, \$409,000 (\$125,000); paints and varnishes, \$461,000 (\$404,000); personal equipment, \$859,000 (\$618,000); refrigerators and parts, \$489,000 (\$202,000); scientific equipment, \$430,000 (\$426,000).

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#### Imports from Leading Countries in June

Imports into Canada in June advanced to \$90,705,000 from \$63,709,000 in June, 1939. The United States contributed to the value of \$64,073,000 in comparison with \$39,389,000 last year and the United Kingdom \$11,851,000 as against \$10,125,000.

Imports from Empire Countries as a group rose to \$20,368,000 from \$18,450,000 in 1939, other chief sources being as follows with 1939 figures in brackets: British South Africa, \$89,000 (\$328,000); British India with Burma, \$1,415,000 (\$782,000); Straits Settlements, \$225,000 (\$1,118,000); British West Indies, \$2,276,000 (\$2,138,000); British Guiana, \$463,000 (\$649,000); Australia, \$2,538,000 (\$1,700,000); New Zealand, \$518,000 (\$679,000).

Imports from Foreign Countries were valued at \$70,377,000 against \$45,259,000. Chief contributors, other than the United States, were as follows: Argentina, \$759,000 (\$238,000); Belgium, \$295,000 (\$581,000); Brazil, \$313,000 (\$107,000); China, \$450,000 (\$178,000); Colombia, \$871,000 (\$1,134,000); France, \$614,000 (\$597,000); Italy, \$230,000 (\$187,000); Japan, \$463,000 (\$388,000); Netherlands East Indies, \$143,000 (\$81,000); Portugal, \$73,000 (\$40,000); Sweden, \$31,000 (\$199,000); Switzerland, \$416,000 (\$223,000); Venezuela, \$284,000 (\$96,000); Turkey, \$19,000 (\$55,000).

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#### Canada's External Trade in June

Canada had a favourable balance of trade in June to the extent of \$20,917,000 as compared with \$13,860,000 a year ago. The total trade of Canada in June, excluding gold, was \$202,326,491 compared with \$141,279,201 in June, 1939. Imports totalled \$90,704,835, domestic exports \$110,823,041 and foreign exports \$798,615. Imports in June 1939 were \$63,709,402, domestic exports \$76,367,281 and foreign exports \$1,202,518.

Import duties in June reached a total of \$12,106,300 compared with \$13,504,404 in May and \$7,833,221 in June, 1939.

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#### Gold Production in May

The Canadian production of gold moved higher in May, totalling 442,521 ounces valued at \$17,037,058 compared with 418,636 at \$16,117,486 in April and 432,359 valued at \$15,190,501 in May, 1939. Production during the five months ended May aggregated 2,120,765 ounces valued at \$81,649,452 in comparison with 2,055,662 valued at \$72,321,016 a year ago.

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#### Production of Asbestos in May

Canadian producers shipped 27,386 tons of asbestos in May as compared with 30,449 in April and 29,414 in May, 1939. Shipments during the five months ended April aggregated 130,733 tons as compared with 116,019 in the same period of 1939.

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#### Country General Store Sales in June

Country general store sales in Canada averaged 8 per cent higher in June of this year over June, 1939. All sections of the country reported increased business ranging from one per cent for British Columbia to 17 per cent for the southern district of Saskatchewan. Provincial increases were as follows: Maritime Provinces, 4 per cent; Quebec, 10; Ontario, 6; Manitoba, 3; Saskatchewan, 14; Alberta, 12; and British Columbia, one.





### Deaths Due to Motor Vehicle Accidents

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents in Canada during the year 1939 numbered 1,584 according to preliminary figures as against 1,545 in 1938 and 1,633 in 1937. The death rate from this cause was 14.0 per 100,000 population as compared with 13.8 in 1938 and 14.7 in 1937. Over the period 1926-39 for which figures for all provinces have been compiled by the Bureau, the highest death rate from motor vehicle accidents was 14.7 in 1937.

The deaths from motor vehicle accidents by provinces in 1939 were as follows, with the figures for 1938 in parentheses: Prince Edward Island, 7 (6); Nova Scotia, 84 (75); New Brunswick, 92 (58); Quebec, 390 (413); Ontario, 682 (677); Manitoba, 63 (60); Saskatchewan, 65 (49); Alberta, 81 (77); British Columbia, 120 (110); thus seven provinces showed a greater number of deaths in 1939 than in 1938, and two provinces a smaller number.

Saskatchewan had the lowest provincial death rate from motor vehicle accidents in 1939, namely 6.8 per 100,000 population and Prince Edward Island stood next with a rate of 7.4. The highest provincial rate was 20.4 in New Brunswick, followed by Ontario with a rate of 18.2.

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### Deaths from External Violence

According to a preliminary count the number of deaths in Canada from external violence during 1939 was 7,161 as compared with 7,205 in 1938 and 7,358 in 1937. The rate per 100,000 population was 63 in 1939 as against 64 in 1938 and 66 in 1937. Over the period 1926-39 the highest death rate recorded from external violence was 73 in 1930.

Suicides numbered 974 in 1939 as compared with 948 in 1938 and 978 in 1937. The death rate from suicide was 8.6 in 1939 as against 8.5 in 1938 and 8.8 in 1937. The highest death rate from suicides recorded during the whole period was 9.9 in 1930.

There were 123 homicides in 1939, giving a rate of 1.1 per 100,000 population. These figures compared with 127 deaths and a rate of 1.1 in 1938 and 138 deaths and a rate of 1.2 in 1937. The highest homicide rate during the period 1926-39 was 2.1 in 1930.

The number of violent deaths other than suicides and homicides in 1939 was 6,064 and the rate was 54 per 100,000 as compared with 6,130 deaths and a rate of 55 in 1938 and 6,242 deaths with a rate of 56 in 1937. The rate from these causes attained its highest level, 61 per 100,000 in the three years 1928 - 30.

Drownings in 1939 exclusive of those occurring in mines and in land or air transportation, numbered 852 or 14 per cent of the total of fatal accidents. Land transportation accounted for 1,931 deaths or 33 per cent of the total. Of these, deaths in automobile accidents numbered 1,584 or 26 per cent of all accidental deaths. Excluding those cases where an automobile was involved, there were 212 deaths in railway accidents and 30 in street-car accidents. Accidents in mines and quarries accounted for 118 deaths. There were 25 persons killed during the year in accidents of air transportation.

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### Loading Mineral Products in April

The production of leading mineral products in Canada in April was as follows, with figures for April 1939 in brackets: asbestos, 30,449 (23,921) tons; cement, 419,876 (273,969) barrels; clay products, \$330,784 (\$235,520); coal, 1,252,190 (912,327) tons; feldspar, 467 (609) tons; gold, 418,636 (406,795) fine ounces; gypsum, 51,049 (67,617) tons; lime, 56,994 (39,308) tons; natural gas, 3,186,755,000 (3,147,608,000) cubic foot; petroleum, 634,869 (559,368) barrels; commercial salt, 20,900 (18,818) tons; silver, 1,769,839 (1,465,525) fine ounces. The publication of monthly data on the production of copper, nickel, lead and zinc has been suspended for the duration of the war.

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### Canadian Wheat in Store

Canadian wheat in store on July 26 totalled 281,358,422 bushels as compared with 282,118,158 a week ago and 95,849,521 on the corresponding date last year. The amount in store in the United States was 25,222,850 bushels compared with 25,672,988 on the previous reporting date and 6,567,000 a year ago.

The amount in transit on the lakes was 2,065,796 bushels as compared with 2,618,625 on July 19 and 5,819,530 in 1939. The total in transit by rail was 23,713,685 bushels as against 22,444,735 on July<sup>19</sup> and 4,399,090 on the corresponding date a year ago.

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### Export Clearances of Wheat

During the week ending July 26, 1940, the export clearances overseas of wheat from Canada amounted to 2,938,216 bushels. This compared with 1,616,680 bushels for the corresponding week in 1939. The accumulated total for the period from August 1, 1939, to July 26, 1940, was 151,856,469 bushels compared with 128,053,499 bushels a year ago.

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### Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending July 26, 1940 amounted to 4,003,811 bushels, a decrease of 155,184 bushels from the revised figure of the previous week when 4,158,995 bushels were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 1,279,609 bushels. By provinces the receipts for the week ending July 26, 1940, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1939; Manitoba 239,677 (201,969); Saskatchewan, 2,157,850 (461,317); Alberta, 1,606,284 (616,323) bushels.

Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the fifty-two weeks from August 1, 1939 to July 26, 1940 as compared with the same period in 1939 were as follows, 1939 figures in brackets; Manitoba 53,291,331 (44,308,424); Saskatchewan 235,813,540 (117,640,160); Alberta 132,423,120 (128,494,322) bushels. For the fifty-two weeks ending July 26, 1940 and the same period in 1939, 421,527,991 and 290,442,906 bushels were received from the farms.

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### Milling in Canada in June

During the month of June 5,262,534 bushels of wheat were ground in Canadian mills compared with 5,482,530 in June, 1939. Flour production amounted to 1,170,238 barrels compared with 1,187,875, while the exports totalled 509,308 barrels in comparison with 401,189 in June, 1939.

In the course grain group the milling was as follows, with comparative figures for the same month of 1939 in brackets: oats, 964,541 (842,494) bushels; corn, 203,573 (238,848); barley, 133,448 (115,462); buckwheat, 2,442 (4,551); and mixed grain, 1,536,098 (1,323,440).

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### Farm Family Living Costs, 1940 (Spring)

The semi-annual index of farm family living costs showed an increase of 6.5 per cent to 87.2 for the Dominion between the fall of 1939 and the spring of 1940. The eastern and western regional indexes which are combined in the composite figure indicated slight differences, the eastern series advancing 7.1 per cent to 88.0 and the western index gaining only 5.6 per cent to 86.1. An index of Dominion urban living costs rose 3.3 per cent to 85.7 in this period or less than one-half the amount recorded by the farm index.

On the other hand, a sharp increase 23.5 per cent to 72.1 was noted for the Canadian Farm Products wholesale price index between August, 1939 and April, 1940, thereby reducing materially the spread between the things farmers buy and those they sell. The Bureau's general wholesale index of 567 commodity price series moved up 14.8 per cent to 83.1 in the same interval.

Compared with Dominion farm family index levels of former years, the 1940 spring level was the highest since 1930 when the index was 94.3. This was true also of the eastern series, but for the West the current index was still fractionally below 1931 levels.

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### Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables

The stocks of canned fruits held by canners, wholesale dealers and chain store ware-





houses on July 1 were 1,026,786 cases, according to preliminary figures as compared with 1,394,705 on April 1 and 640,858 on July 1, 1939. Stocks of canned vegetables totalled 1,908,838 cases compared with 2,804,018 on April 1 and 3,801,141 on July 1, 1939.

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#### Sales of Motor Vehicles in Canada

New motor vehicle sales in Canada during June, 1940 excluding deliveries to the Government for war purposes continued above the 1939 level. Sales numbered 15,730, with a retail value of \$17,502,885, as compared with 10,958 units valued at \$11,857,777 in June, 1939. For the first six months of this year, 86,800 new motor vehicles sold with a value of \$96,371,658; as compared with 67,983 vehicles retailed for \$74,002,336 in the same period of 1939.

New passenger car sales in June increased substantially over June, 1939, making the total for Canada 12,618 new cars retailing at a value of \$13,939,567, a gain of 53 per cent in value over last year, when 8,620 cars sold with a value of \$9,117,587. The Prairie Provinces led in the increase, with Saskatchewan showing a gain of 85 per cent above last year's sales, while Ontario reported sales 46 per cent higher than in June, last year.

Sales of new trucks and buses in Canada during June numbered 3,112 new commercial vehicles retailing at \$3,563,318, a gain of 30 per cent in value over last year's sales, which recorded 2,338 units sold, valued at \$2,740,190.

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#### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Estimate of Areas Sown to Principal Grain Crops in Prairie Provinces (10 cents). —
  2. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, April (10 cents).
  3. Deaths from External Violence, 1939 (10 cents). —
  4. Deaths Due to Motor Vehicle Accidents, 1939 (10 cents). — ✓
  5. Car Loadings (10 cents).
  6. Gold Production, May (10 cents). —
  7. Asbestos Production, May (10 cents).
  8. Imports by Principal Countries, June (10 cents).
  9. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents). —
  10. Trade of Canada by Months, January 1937 to June, 1940 (10 cents).
  11. Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, June (10 cents).
  12. Monthly Indexes of Country General Store Sales, June (10 cents).
  13. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
  14. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
  15. Canada's Tobacco Trade, June (10 cents).
  16. Preliminary Report on the Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, July 1 (10 cents).
  17. Sugar Report, June 16 to July 13 (10 cents).
  18. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents). —
  19. Canadian Milling Statistics, June (10 cents).
  20. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
  21. Summary of Canada's Imports, June (10 cents).
  22. The July Employment Situation (10 cents).
  23. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, June (10 cents).
  24. Farm Family Living Costs, 1940 (10 cents). —
  25. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and Yukon, 1939 (10 cents). —
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