

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. IX--No. 128

Ottawa, Saturday, July 19, 1941

Price \$1.00 per annum

Weekly Quotation

Better small fish than an empty dish. -- Proverb.

Weekly Indexes

There are six indexes available on a weekly basis in Canada that reflect the general economic trend. Those cover respectively:

Business - carloadings and wholesale prices

Finance - bank clearings and capitalized bond yields

Speculation - common stock prices and shares traded.

The six indexes and the composite are shown here on the base of 1926, despite the fact that the index of carloadings is reported elsewhere on the new base of 1935-1939.

The railway traffic movement fell off slightly last week, the index dropping from 104.9 to 103.6, or 1.2 p.c. A gain of 10.6 p.c., however, was recorded over the corresponding week of 1940. Gross receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway were 25.9 p.c. higher during the week under review than for the same week one year ago. Cumulative gross earnings since the beginning of the year show an increase of 31.8 p.c. over the same period of 1940. Gross revenues of the Canadian National were \$5.5 million, a slight gain over the same week of last year. The increase in the cumulative total was 23.2 p.c.

The general index for wholesale commodity prices stood at 90.6 representing a gain of .3 p.c. over the preceding week, and a 10.9 p.c. increase over 1940. Advances were recorded in animal products and textiles, with farm products rising from 71.3 to 72.0. The index of sensitive materials rose from 76.3 to 76.8, with both manufacturing and food prices recording slight gains. The capitalized bond yield index remained steady at 144.1, being 6.2 p.c. higher than for the corresponding week of 1940.

The adjusted index of bank clearings showed a further slight drop of 1.4 p.c. to 105.3, as compared with 106.8 in the preceding week. It was, however, 24 p.c. higher than for the same week one year ago.

Common stocks recorded a gain of 4.5 p.c. advancing to 74.3, as compared with 71.1 for the week of July 5. The increase over 1940 was 5.2 p.c. Speculative trading showed an advance of 46.3 p.c. from the preceding week, the index rising from 27.0 to 39.5. The corresponding figure a year ago was 26.6.

The weekly index based on the six above-mentioned factors fell off .1 p.c. to 112.9 as compared with 113.0 for the preceding week. An advance of 10.3 p.c. was recorded over the corresponding week of 1940, when the standing was 102.4 p.c.

A Weekly Index with Six Components on the Basis 1926=100

Week Ending	Car loadings	Wholesale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields 1	Bank Clearings 2	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index 3
July 12, 1941	103.6	90.6	144.1	105.3	74.3	39.5	112.9
July 5, 1941	104.9	90.3	144.1	106.8	71.1	27.0	113.0
July 13, 1940	93.7	81.7	137.0	84.9	70.6	26.6	102.4

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 1919 to 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 the half-yearly data in the inter-war period has been eliminated from the composite and the resulting index expressed as a percentage of the average during the year 1926.

### Gold Receipts in June

During the first half of this year the Royal Canadian Mint received 2,539,879 fine ounces of gold compared with 2,445,614 during the same period of last year, an increase of 3.9 per cent.

Although gold receipts at the Mint during June continued much higher than in pre-war years, there was a drop as compared with the same month of 1940 and 1939. In June the receipts were 405,631 fine ounces as against 422,257 in the same month of last year and 458,960 in June, 1939. Receipts in May this year were 448,436.

The average receipts during the month of June for the five years previous to the war, i.e., from 1934-1938, were 297,878 fine ounces.

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### Canada's Domestic Exports in June

Canada's domestic exports in June totalled \$145,338,750 as compared with \$110,823,041 in June, 1940, a gain of no less than \$34,515,709. The total for the first six months of 1941 increased to \$712,347,799 from \$548,139,232 in the corresponding period of 1940. Foreign exports in June were valued at \$1,512,461 compared with \$793,615 a year ago, while the total for the first half of 1941 was \$8,072,164 compared with \$5,571,797 in the like period of 1940.

Certain leading domestic exports in June were as follows, figures for 1940 being in brackets: wheat, \$19,104,232 (\$11,647,372); automobiles and parts, \$15,354,395 (\$7,067,675); newsprint, \$12,687,764 (\$15,168,194); wheat flour, \$6,985,941 (\$2,097,128); fish, \$2,371,423 (\$1,836,903); furs, \$1,581,206 (\$695,208); meats, \$5,866,078 (\$4,061,302); cheese, \$847,013 (\$555,207); planks and boards, \$5,390,938 (\$6,639,534); wood pulp, \$6,817,811 (\$5,786,042).

Leading domestic exports during the first six months of 1941 follow, with corresponding totals for 1940 in brackets: wheat, \$82,727,490 (\$60,922,243); newsprint, \$69,177,331 (\$68,559,433); automobiles and parts, \$65,083,667 (\$19,110,300); wheat flour, \$20,437,593 (\$14,922,976); fish, \$15,677,116 (\$13,286,986); furs, \$8,799,280 (\$8,402,077); meats, \$41,424,083 (\$30,867,749); cheese, \$1,596,143 (\$3,336,687); planks and boards, \$28,949,205 (\$23,549,960); wood pulp, \$38,300,954 (\$26,569,151).

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### Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on July 11 totalled 463,444,766 bushels compared with 466,581,094 a week ago and 282,251,249 on the corresponding date last year. The stocks in elevators in Canada amounted to 426,694,938 bushels compared with 429,565,332 a week earlier, and 256,150,062 on the same date last year. Canadian wheat in the United States was reported at 36,749,828 bushels as against 37,015,762 on July 4 and 26,101,187 in 1940.

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### Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending July 11 totalled 3,085,188 bushels compared with 2,012,384 in the corresponding week last year. The accumulated total for the forty-nine weeks ending July 11 was 165,270,730 bushels in comparison with 146,108,450 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

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### Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending July 11 amounted to 3,032,270 bushels compared with 4,946,706 in the previous week and 4,101,967 in the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows, 1940 figures being in brackets: Manitoba, 465,768 (210,054) bushels; Saskatchewan, 1,581,609 (2,393,257); Alberta, 984,893 (1,498,656).

Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the forty-nine weeks ending July 11 aggregated 436,779,779 bushels compared with 413,395,331 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. Totals follow by provinces, with 1940 figures in brackets: Manitoba, 55,283,285 (52,850,944) bushels; Saskatchewan, 231,503,023 (230,946,964); Alberta, 149,993,471 (129,597,423).



### Deaths From External Violence

According to preliminary figures, the number of deaths in Canada from external violence during the year 1940 was 7,368 as compared with 7,173 in 1939 and 7,205 in 1938. The rate per 100,000 population was 65 in 1940 as against 63 in 1939 and 64 in 1938. Over the period 1926-40 the highest death rate recorded from external violence was 73 in 1930.

Suicides numbered 944 in 1940 as compared with 978 in 1939 and 948 in 1938. The death rate from suicide was 8.3 in 1940 as against 8.7 in 1939 and 8.5 in 1938. The highest death rate for suicides recorded during the whole period was 9.9 in 1930.

There were 147 homicides in 1940, giving a rate of 1.3 per 100,000 population. These figures compared with 124 deaths and a rate of 1.1 in 1939, and 127 deaths and a rate of 1.1 in 1938. The highest homicide rate during the period 1926-40 was 2.1 in 1930.

The number of violent deaths other than suicides and homicides in 1940 was 6,277 and the rate was 55 per 100,000 as compared with 6,071 deaths and a rate of 54 in 1939 and 6,130 deaths with a rate of 55 in 1938. The rate from these causes attained its highest level, 61 per 100,000 in the three years 1928-30.

Drownings in 1940 exclusive of those occurring in mines and in-land or air transportation, numbered 787 or 13 per cent of the total fatal accidents. Land transportation accounted for 2,066 deaths or 33 per cent of the total. Of these, deaths in automobile accidents numbered 1,709 or 27 per cent of all accidental deaths. Excluding those cases where an automobile was involved there were 204 deaths in railway accidents and 28 in street-car accidents. Accidents in mines and quarries accounted for 124 deaths. There were 78 persons killed during the year in accidents of air transportation.

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### Deaths due to Motor Vehicle Accidents

Preliminary figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate a marked increase in the number of deaths due to motor vehicle accidents in 1940, when the number was 1,709 compared with 1,684. The death rate from this cause was 15.0 per 100,000 population as compared with 14.0 in 1939 and 13.8 in 1938. The number of deaths and the death rate in 1940 were the highest recorded during the period 1926-1940 for which figures for all provinces of Canada have been compiled by the Bureau.

The deaths from motor vehicle accidents by provinces in 1940 were as follows, with the figures for 1939 in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 10(7); Nova Scotia, 104(84); New Brunswick, 81(92); Quebec, 434(390); Ontario, 746(682); Manitoba, 87(63); Saskatchewan 59(65); Alberta, 72(81); British Columbia, 116(120); thus five provinces showed a greater number of deaths in 1940 than in the preceding year, and four provinces a smaller number.

Saskatchewan had the lowest provincial death rate from motor vehicle accidents in 1940, namely 6.2 per 100,000 population and Alberta stood next with a rate of 9.0. The highest provincial rate was 19.2 in Ontario followed by Nova Scotia with a rate of 18.6.

The definition of motor vehicle accidents includes all accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved.

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### Canadian Mental Institutions

At the close of the calendar year 1939 there were in Canada 59 institutions for the care and treatment of mentally sick persons. This number represents an increase of two hospitals over the number operating during the previous year. The Auxiliary Mental Hospital at Raymond, Alberta, with a bed accommodation of 115 was opened on February 6, 1939, while in Ontario the hospital at Langstaff with 336 beds was opened on October 18 of the same year.

A total of 56,667 persons were under care in the fifty-nine mental institutions during the year. This number represents a 1.8 per cent increase over the corresponding number under care in the previous year. Of the total under care, 31,321 were males and 25,546 were females. Although there was a net increase of 683 in the number of resident patients at the end of the year, there was a falling off in the number of first admissions as compared with the previous year. During the three-year period 1936-39, there was a decrease of 701 first admissions from the number admitted in 1936, a decrease of 8.4 p.c.

The number of patients discharged as recovered was 1,844, a decrease of 6.6 p.c. from the number of recoveries reported in 1938. There was a decrease of 13.6 per cent in the number of recoveries of males and 2.4 p.c. increase in the number of recoveries of females as compared with the number reported in the previous year. The percentage of total recoveries to direct admissions fell from 13.0 in 1938 to 17.5 in 1939.

Overcrowding still exists in the mental institutions and constitutes a problem which the provinces are earnestly endeavouring to solve. The boarding of mentally ill or mentally defective patients with selected families is now becoming an important part of the problem for the care of mentally ill. Ontario has been placing patients in family care since 1932. On March 31, 1939, the province had 501 under supervision in approved boarding homes. It is believed that this type of care will accelerate recovery of mild cases and facilitate their community adjustment, besides solving the problem of overcrowding in mental hospitals.

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#### Production of Automobiles in June

Production of motor vehicles in Canada in June totalled 25,753 units compared with 26,585 in May and 17,929 in June, 1940. During the first six months of 1941 the number produced was 152,871 in comparison with 110,946 in the corresponding period of 1940.

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#### Reports Issued during the Week

1. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
  2. Automobile Production, June (10 cents).
  3. Stocks of Evaporated Whole Milk (Supplement).
  4. Canal Statistics, 1940 (25 cents).
  5. Eighth Annual Report of Mental Institutions, 1939 (25 cents).
  6. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
  7. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
  8. Car Loadings (10 cents).
  9. Argentine Grain Situation (10 cents).
  10. Deaths Due to Motor Vehicle Accidents, 1940 (10 cents).
  11. Deaths from External Violence, 1940 (10 cents).
  12. The Roofing Paper Industry, 1940 (10 cents).
  13. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, June (10 cents).
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