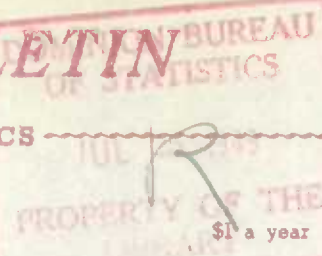


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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

THE DOLLAR VALUE OF WHOLESALE SALES advanced 11 per cent in May over the corresponding month last year -- the highest monthly percentage gain so far this year. There was a gain of two per cent in April, seven per cent in March, 2.2 per cent in February, and a slight decline in January. The overall advance in sales in the first five months of this year was five per cent.

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CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME for April is estimated at \$607,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the preceding month, and \$55,000,000 or 10 per cent higher than in the same month last year.

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THE VALUE OF INVENTORIES HELD BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA appears to have fallen slightly for the third consecutive month, the preliminary index number for May standing at 130.6 per cent of the average 1947 value as against 131.2 at the end of April. At the May level, the index was 2.9 points below the high reached in February.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED PERSONNEL employed by leading Canadian manufacturers at May 1 amounted to \$41.91 as compared with \$42.13 at April 1 and \$38.53 at May 1 last year.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA ON TRAVELLER'S VEHICLE PERMITS in June totalled 220,700, an advance of 15 per cent over the 192,000 reached in the same month last year.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORE or in transit in North America at midnight on July 7 amounted to 65,263,000 bushels compared with 70,343,000 on June 30, and 46,017,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on July 15 rose to 34,951,000 pounds from last year's corresponding total of 22,564,000.

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PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CANADA in June declined six per cent in comparison with the same month last year. During the first six months of this year, output rose six per cent as compared with the similar period of 1948. Imports were down 16 per cent in the month and six per cent in the cumulative period.

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OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY BY CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS IN CANADA showed an increase of five per cent in May over the corresponding month last year to reach the highest monthly total on record.

ESTIMATES OF CROP AND
SUMMERFALLOW ACREAGES

The area seeded to wheat in Canada this year is estimated at 27,500,000 acres, an increase of 14 per cent over the estimated total of 24,100,000 acres sown last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Area under oats is slightly higher. The overall barley acreage is reduced seven per cent, while that of rye showed a sharp decline of 44 per cent.

Oat acreage is estimated at 11,300,000 compared with 11,200,000 in 1948, increased seeding being shown in all provinces but Saskatchewan, Alberta and Prince Edward Island. The barley acreage is down to 6,000,000 from 6,500,000, increases from Manitoba eastward being more than counterbalanced by declines in the other provinces. Rye acreage at 1,200,000 is off sharply from last year's record figure of 2,100,000, while flax seedings dropped 83 per cent from 1,967,000 acres to 335,000. The potato acreage is down two per cent to 499,000.

Wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces in 1949 is estimated at 26,500,000 compared with 23,000,000 in 1948. Oat acreage this year at 7,300,000 acres is three per cent below that of a year ago, while barley acreage is down eight per cent to 5,600,000 acres. Flax seedings dropped sharply from last year's acreage of 1,900,000 to 300,000 for the current season, while rye acreage at 1,100,000 is just over half of last year's figure of nearly 2,000,000. Summerfallow acreage in 1949 at 21,000,000 is up 1,000,000. (1)

Preliminary Estimates of
Crop and Summerfallow Acreages

<u>Canada</u>	1948 <u>Area Acres</u>	Per cent of <u>1948</u>	1949 <u>Area Acres</u>
Fall Wheat	858,500	93	798,000
Spring Wheat	23,247,400	115	26,731,100
All Wheat	24,105,900	114	27,529,100
Oats	11,200,500	101	11,327,900
Barley	6,495,300	93	6,049,300
Fall Rye	1,605,900	54	866,700
Spring Rye	497,200	62	308,000
All Rye	2,103,100	56	1,174,700
Peas, Dry	82,200	90	74,100
Beans, Dry	92,400	96	88,800
Buckwheat	186,300	92	171,500
Mixed Grains	1,541,500	110	1,689,200
Flaxseed	1,966,500	17	334,800
Shelled Corn	252,300	105	265,000
Potatoes	508,200	98	499,300
Field Roots	109,800	100	110,100
Hay and Clover	9,748,000	99	9,624,200
Alfalfa	1,317,300	113	1,486,600
Fodder Corn	538,800	99	536,100
Sugar Beets	60,000	142	85,250
Summerfallow	19,991,000	105	20,958,000

CROP CONDITIONS IN CANADA Good to excellent crop conditions have been generally maintained over most of Manitoba and in northern and eastern sections of Saskatchewan, although rains are again needed to promote further development. Good general rains in central Alberta, where the drought had been severe, have improved the prospects for feed, hay and pasture crops in that area. High temperatures and insufficient moisture caused further deterioration of crops in southern and central districts of Saskatchewan and in south-eastern Alberta.

Hot, dry weather prevailed in Manitoba during the past week and rain would be welcome to bring crops along. Wheat and early seeded coarse grains, especially on summerfallow, are holding well, although premature ripening is showing up in the south-west. Aphids have damaged up to 100,000 acres of late-sown coarse grains in this section but elsewhere infestation has been spotty. Haying is well advanced and the crop is generally good.

Extremely high temperatures last week caused further deterioration of crops in central and southern districts of Saskatchewan. Scattered showers and more moderate temperatures maintained good to excellent prospects over most northern and eastern sections of the province, where tip-burning and deterioration of stands on stubble land are only local in extent. Wheat is approximately 75 per cent headed and stands range from very short in drought areas to 30 inches elsewhere. Aphids are causing some damage to late crops along the Manitoba boundary.

Crop conditions over much of Alberta remain fair to poor. During the past week many central Alberta districts received heavy rain and the outlook here is considerably improved, particularly for feed grains, pastures and second cutting of hay crops. In south-western and Peace River areas crops are progressing favourably and yields should be fair to good. Hay crops have been generally light with the exception of a few favoured areas in the south-western part of the province and in the Peace River district. Following the recent rains pastures are expected to improve over most of the province. About 70 per cent of the wheat crop is headed with stands averaging from 10 to 20 inches in height.

The general rain on July 9 and scattered showers during the following week have considerably improved the outlook for spring grains, corn, pastures, fruits and vegetables in Ontario. Haying is practically completed in all districts of southern Ontario, yields ranging from very poor to excellent. On the average, however, the yield is much below normal, although the quality is generally fair.

Wheat cutting is general throughout southern Ontario and some threshing and combining has been done with yields generally somewhat below normal. Cutting of oats and barley has commenced in western, southern and central districts considerably in advance of normal. Recent favourable moisture and temperature conditions have promoted filling of those spring grains not already matured. Severe local outbreaks of army worms have occurred throughout the province but control measures are proving effective. In northern Ontario haying is general although operations are being hampered by rain in some districts.

While present crop conditions in Quebec appear fairly promising, they are not as good as at the same time a year ago. Haying has been under way for the past two weeks. Compared with last year, the 1949 hay crop is yielding heavier in the Gaspé, lower St. Lawrence, Abitibi and Saguenay districts and lighter in other areas, with the smallest yield per acre recorded in the Ottawa Valley. Although the latest rains improved pastures, grazing conditions vary from fair to good according to locality.

Grain crops in Quebec appear to be developing well and yield prospects are fairly good in many areas. Apart from Abitibi and Temiscamingue, market garden crops promise satisfactory yields. Tobacco, sugar beets and canning peas are expected to yield very well. The strawberry season is almost at an end with the outturn somewhat smaller than was anticipated. Raspberries are becoming more plentiful on the markets and the yield is expected to be above normal.

Except in parts of Nova Scotia, where damp weather has delayed operations, haying is under way throughout the Maritimes and yields are good. The crop outlook in Prince Edward Island is generally promising, although moisture is now required to promote filling and to encourage pasture growth. East of Truro in Nova Scotia grain crops are reported to be the best in years with hay crops yielding 20 per cent better than last year, but west of Truro the hay crop is about 10 per cent poorer than in 1948. Ideal heaving weather has prevailed in New Brunswick and good yields appear to be assured. Timely rains have freshened pastures and promoted growth of crops generally in this province.

Weather in British Columbia was hot and dry during the early part of the month but rains and lower temperatures during the past few days have improved crop prospects. More rain, however, is required in most areas. Favourable weather has facilitated the handling of the hay crop but yields in some areas are reported to be lower than last year. (2)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 7 amounted to 65,263,000 bushels compared with 70,343,000 on June 30, and 46,017,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 1,819,600 bushels of wheat during the week ending July 7 as compared with 2,507,900 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 281,276,900 bushels against 236,260,300 in the like period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending July 7, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 1,157,900 (817,200) bushels; barley, 598,100 (567,800); rye, 280,900 (2,800); flaxseed, 96,500 (96,600).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending July 7 totalled 4,594,400 bushels compared with 2,374,300 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 163,522,000 bushels compared with 122,173,200. (3)

BUTTER STOCKS IN NINE CITIES Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on July 15 rose to 34,951,000 pounds from last year's corresponding total of 22,564,000 pounds, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were higher in five of the nine cities, decreases being shown in Quebec, Saskatoon, Calgary, and Vancouver.

Stocks were as follows by cities, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: Quebec, 1,386,000 (2,523,000) pounds; Montreal, 14,672,000 (8,709,000); Toronto, 8,063,000 (3,811,000); Winnipeg, 6,468,000 (3,330,000); Regina, 825,000 (252,000); Saskatoon, 142,000 (205,000); Edmonton, 2,170,000 (1,175,000); Calgary, 434,000 (903,000); Vancouver, 791,000 (1,656,000).

WHOLESALE SALES UP
11 PER CENT IN MAY The dollar value of wholesale sales advanced 11 per cent in May over the corresponding month last year -- the highest monthly percentage gain so far this year. All regions of the country participated in the rise. There was a gain of two per cent in April, seven per cent in March, 2.2 per cent in February, and a slight decline in January. The overall advance in sales in the first five months of this year was five per cent.

According to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the general unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 303.3 in May, 291.7 in April and 274.2 in May last year.

The Prairie Provinces continued to show the greatest gain in the month of 17 per cent. Sales volume in Ontario was up 12 per cent, while wholesalers in British Columbia reported an increase in dollar volume of eight per cent. Smaller gains of three per cent and five per cent were recorded for the Maritimes and Quebec, respectively.

Footwear wholesalers continued to lead the individual trades with an increase in dollar volume of sales over May last year of 30 per cent, followed closely by fruit and vegetable dealers with a gain of 28 per cent. Sales of drug wholesalers were 15 per cent higher, while gains in the tobacco and confectionery, automotive equipment, hardware, clothing, and groceries trades ranged downward from 11 to eight per cent.

Dry goods wholesalers again registered a lower sales volume than in the corresponding month last year, but the four per cent decrease reported for May was somewhat lower than the six per cent drop recorded for the year to date. (4)

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS Average weekly wages of hourly-rated personnel employed by leading Canadian manufacturers at May 1 amounted to \$41.91 as compared with \$42.13 at April 1 and \$38.53 at May 1 last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average hourly earnings rose to 98.6 cents from 98.2 cents at April 1 and 89.4 a year ago.

There was a slight decrease of 0.4 hours in the average number of hours worked in manufacturing as a whole during the week of May 1, the figure standing at 42.5 hours compared with 42.9 hours at April 1, and 43.1 hours at May 1 last year.

As compared with April 1, the working week was shorter in lumber products, leather products, pulp and paper products, rubber, textile products, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, and non-ferrous metal products. In edible plant products and beverage factories, however, there were increases as compared with a month earlier. (5)

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
HIGHER IN APRIL

Canadian labour income for April is estimated at \$607,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the preceding month, and \$55,000,000 or 10 per cent higher than in the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Although the index of employment in nine leading non-agricultural industries advanced from 123.7 on April 1 to 124.3 on May 1, the average weekly earnings for the same industries declined from \$43.25 to \$43.08 for the same period. As a result, there was very little net change between the March and April totals of Canadian labour income.

Lower levels of employment in logging were responsible for decreased income payments in this industry. The index of employment in logging dropped from 188.7 on April 1 to 126.3 on May 1. Labour income payments in mining and manufacturing were also lower in April than in March. However, the losses were overbalanced by gains in agriculture, fishing, construction, transportation, communication, storage and trade. Income payments in construction and transportation showed the greatest advances, this being due to accelerated activity with the advent of summer weather. (6)

FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES
UP 15 PER CENT IN JUNE

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in June totalled 220,700, an advance of 15 per cent over the 192,000 recorded in the same month last year. The comparison is influenced by the fact that forest fires in Ontario and floods in British Columbia caused decreases in the number of entries into those provinces in June, 1948.

During the first six months of this year, 572,700 vehicles entered Canada as compared with 504,000 in the similar period last year, up 14 per cent. Increased entries were shown in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Yukon Territory both in the month and cumulative period.

Entries in the month were as follows by provinces, totals for June last year being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 284 (317); New Brunswick, 12,411 (10,721); Quebec, 32,827 (31,357); Ontario, 138,554 (121,805); Manitoba, 4,913 (4,034); Saskatchewan, 2,714 (2,204); Alberta, 4,444 (3,825); British Columbia, 24,358 (17,488); Yukon Territory, 164 (203). (Mon. 1)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>July 14, 1949</u>	<u>July 7, 1949</u>	<u>June 16, 1949</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	104.7	102.2	98.5
82 Industrials	98.0	95.6	91.4
16 Utilities	114.6	111.3	107.9
8 Banks	130.5	129.7	130.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	84.9	84.1	76.9
25 Golds	70.7	70.2	64.6
5 Base Metals	112.4	110.6	100.5

10-YEAR GAIN IN TRADE VOLUME
LESS THAN HALF VALUE GAIN

While the value of Canadian exports rose 267 per cent from 1938 to 1948, the physical volume rose only 73 per cent in the same period, measured by indexes of quantum and prices just completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total value of imports rose by 290 per cent in the same period, while the physical volume rose 81 per cent.

In terms of currency, the physical volume of Canadian exports on the basis of constant 1938 dollars rose from \$848 million in 1938 to \$1,464 million in 1948, as compared with \$3,110 million for 1948 on the basis of current values. In the case of imports, physical volume rose from \$678 million in 1938 to \$1,223 million in terms of 1938 dollars, the latter comparing with the actual dollar value of \$2,637 million in the trade returns.

According to the Bureau's indexes of prices of exports and imports, prices of exports had risen in 1948 by 112 per cent over 1938, and the prices of imports nearly 116 per cent. Deflating the total values by these increases gives the indicated increases in total volume shown above.

In applying its prices index to the trade value figures the Bureau finds that exports in 1946 were 62 per cent greater and imports 72 per cent greater than in 1938. In 1947 the physical volume of exports had advanced still further to 71 per cent and imports to 99 per cent -- almost double the 1938 quantity.

The indexes computed by the Bureau to measure price changes indicate different rates of increase in prices for exports and imports. Last year, for instance, prices for imported goods rose 13 per cent, while those for exports moved up 10 per cent. As a result, the terms of trade were less favourable to Canada in 1948 than in the years preceding.

Assuming that on the price basis of 1938 Canada received 100 units of imports for every 100 units of exports, the Bureau observes that in 1946 the terms of trade were more favourable, since Canada then obtained 102.5 units of imports for every 100 units of exports. In 1947, however, the figure for imports dropped to 101.3, and in 1948 Canada exchanged 100 units of exports for 97.5 units of imports. (7)

The following table shows Canada's imports and exports in 1938, 1946, 1947 and 1948 in actual dollars, and in constant 1938 dollars as estimated by the Bureau:

Year	Foreign Trade (Million Dollars)		Volume Indexes (1938=100)		Estimate of Foreign Trade in Constant Dollars (1938) (Million Dollars)	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1938	849	678	100	100	848	678
1946	2,339	1,927	162.2	172.0	1,378	1,164
1947	2,812	2,574	171.4	199.5	1,455	1,348
1948	3,110	2,637	172.9	181.0	1,464	1,223

VALUE OF INVENTORIES HELD BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The value of inventories held by manufacturing industries of Canada appears to have fallen slightly for the third consecutive month, the preliminary index number for May standing at 130.6 per cent of the average 1947 value as against 131.2 at the end of April, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the May level, the index was 2.9 points below the high reached in February.

Of the main industry groupings, inventory values in the consumers' goods industries showed a decline of 1.9 points, bringing the total decrease in this group to 2.6 points from the high in February and March. In the capital goods industries, inventory values rose by half a point during May, but are 25 points below the high reached last November.

Value of stocks in the producers' goods industries rose by almost two points, and are now three points below the January high point. In the construction goods industries, stocks appear to have reached a new high of 170.1, five points above the April level. (8)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP FOUR PER CENT

Department store sales rose four per cent during the week ending July 9 over the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All regions of the country participated in the rise except Ontario and Alberta. British Columbia showed an advance of 19 per cent, followed by the Maritimes and Manitoba each up seven per cent, Saskatchewan four per cent and Quebec one per cent. Sales in Ontario decreased three per cent, while in Alberta, sales were unchanged.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON URBAN
AND INTERURBAN LINES

Transit companies reported increased traffic during March as compared with the same month of 1948. The total number of passengers carried reached 148,110,173, an increase of 3.2 per cent over March last year, with the volume of traffic heavier in all provinces except Saskatchewan.

Urban systems had 138,733,066 fares against 135,189,622, while interurban service was used by 9,377,107 passengers compared with 8,390,928 one year earlier. Interprovincial service carried 4,035 fewer passengers at 49,193, but receipts advanced seven per cent.

Revenues totalled \$11,957,172, up nearly 13 per cent over March last year, and reflect general fare increases. Urban systems receipts were up \$1,010,022 while interurban rose \$342,369 to \$2,989,832. (9)

STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS AND
PRODUCTION OF FINISHED LEATHER

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of May amounted to 431,800, a decrease of five per cent as compared with the preceding month's figure of 454,600, and down six per cent from last year's corresponding total of 459,300. Stocks of calf and kip skins fell from 723,500 a year ago to 678,200, goat and kid skins from 244,600 to 107,000, horse hides from 39,000 to 15,800, while sheep and lamb skins rose slightly from 44,400 dozen to 45,000.

Production of cattle sole leather in May totalled 1,578,300 pounds as compared with 1,889,600 in the same period last year, cattle upper leather 3,099,000 square feet compared with 2,755,200, and glove and garment leather 302,600 square feet compared with 291,600. Production of calf and kip skin upper leather totalled 957,500 square feet compared with 1,148,800 a year earlier. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY
AT RECORD LEVEL IN MAY

Continuing the gains of earlier months, output of electric energy by central electric stations in Canada showed an advance of five per cent in May over the corresponding month last year to reach the highest monthly total on record. Total for the first five months of this year increased three per cent over the similar period of 1948. All provinces shared in the month's advance, while in the cumulative period production was higher in all with the exception of Quebec.

According to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the month's output amounted to 4,271,027,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 4,072,973,000 in May last year. In the five-month period, 19,444,285,000 kilowatt hours were produced as against 18,805,995,000 in the like 1948 period.

Consumption of primary power rose in May to 3,580,271,000 kilowatt hours from 3,454,902,000 a year ago, and in the first five months to 17,218,501,000 kilowatt hours from 16,808,702,000. Exports to the United States in May were 184,554,000 kilowatt hours compared with 185,842,000, and in the cumulative period 852,820,000 kilowatt hours against 750,731,000.

May production was as follows by provinces, totals for May, 1948 being in brackets (figures in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 1,414 (1,340) kilowatt hours; Nova Scotia, 61,656 (55,236); New Brunswick, 59,138 (55,709); Quebec, 2,420,380 (2,321,911); Ontario, 1,113,751 (1,078,509); Manitoba, 187,657 (173,943); Saskatchewan, 70,698 (63,443); Alberta, 61,791 (54,475); British Columbia, 294,542 (268,407). (10)

RAILWAY REVENUES AND EXPENSES
HIGHER IN APRIL THIS YEAR

Continuing the advances of previous months this year, operating revenues and expenses of railways showed further increases in April over the corresponding month last year. The rise in operating expenses was somewhat larger than in revenues, resulting in reduced net operating revenues and operating income.

According to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, operating revenue for the month totalled \$72,670,000, an increase of 2.6 per cent over April last year, while operating expenses advanced 10 per cent to \$67,661,000. All operating revenue accounts registered improvement over last year. Freight revenues levelled off from \$57,623,000 compared with \$57,528,000. Passenger revenues were up 12.4 per cent to \$6,852,000, due mainly to increased tariffs and longer average journey.

Maintenance expenses required \$29,092,000 during the month, an increase of \$4,032,000 over April 1948, with way and structures up 20 per cent, and maintenance of equipment advancing 13 per cent. Transportation expenses rose five per cent to \$32,541,000, while other accounts were heavier.

Revenue freight carried during the month declined 7.4 per cent in tonnage but only 1.9 per cent in ton mileage. Revenue passengers numbered 2,699,490 compared with 2,821,333, but passenger mileage improved by 4.5 per cent. Total pay roll reached \$39,376,000 for 172,200 employees as against \$34,286,000 for 172,800 employees one year earlier, a per capita advance of 15 per cent. (11)

COAL PRODUCTION DOWN
SIX PER CENT IN JUNE

Continuing the downtrend of the two previous months, production of coal in Canada during June declined six per cent in comparison with the same month last year, gains in Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Yukon combined being counterbalanced by declines in the remaining provinces. During the first six months of this year, output rose six per cent as compared with the similar period of 1948. Imports were down 16 per cent in the month and six per cent in the cumulative period.

According to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the all-Canada output was placed at 1,322,000 tons in June as compared with 1,404,000 a year earlier. During the six-month period, production advanced to 9,087,000 tons compared with 8,582,000 in the same period last year. Imports during the month amounted to 3,010,000 tons compared with 3,585,000 in June last year, bringing the total imports for the year-to-date to 10,735,000 tons against 11,379,000 in 1948.

Production by mines in Alberta amounted to 545,000 tons in June as compared with 643,000 a year ago, and Nova Scotia 497,000 tons compared with 554,000. Total for British Columbia and the Yukon combined was 178,000 tons against 111,000, Saskatchewan 65,000 tons (48,000), and New Brunswick 37,000 tons (47,000). (12)

PRODUCTION OF SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC

Canadian production of silver, lead and zinc continued at a comparatively high level in May, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output of primary silver amounted to 1,355,100 fine ounces as compared with 1,125,600 in April and 1,072,700 in May last year. During the first five months of this year, 5,581,400 fine ounces were produced as against 5,255,600 in the similar period last year.

Production of primary lead advanced to 17,800 tons compared with 11,300 in April and 12,700 in the corresponding month last year, bringing output for the cumulative period to 60,300 tons against 62,100 in 1948.

Production of primary zinc reached a high level of 24,800 tons in May compared with 17,300 in the preceding month and 20,500 in the same month last year. Output for the five months ending May rose to 107,600 tons against 93,300 in the similar period last year. (13)

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

Production of pig iron in Canada amounted to 180,700 net tons in April as compared with 202,100 in the preceding month and 170,800 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first four months of this year, 738,700 tons were produced as against 654,600 in the similar period last year.

Output of ferro-alloys in the month advanced to 24,400 tons compared with 22,500 in March and 14,500 in April last year, bringing the total for the four-month period to 90,500 tons against 57,700 in the like 1948 period.

April production of steel ingots and castings amounted to 269,900 tons compared with 298,500 in March and 264,300 a year ago. In the cumulative period, 1,111,900 tons were produced as against 1,046,700 in the same months of 1948.

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 248,200 net tons in April compared with 262,500 in March. The amount of producers' interchange was 96,300 tons in April, and 106,200 in March. (14)

COPPER OUTPUT HIGHER IN
MAY; NICKEL LOWER

Continuing above 1948 levels, the Canadian output of new primary copper rose in May to 21,700 tons from 20,700 in May last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

This raised the cumulative total for the first five months of this year to 108,400 tons from 102,300 in the similar period last year.

Nickel output in the month was down slightly from a year earlier, amounting to 11,200 tons compared with 11,400. In the five months ending May the output rose to 56,500 tons from 55,500 in the like period of last year, the advance being concentrated in the first three months of the year. (15)

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

Consumption of rubber showed a slight increase of one per cent in May, standing at 13,217,000 pounds as compared with 13,054,000 in the preceding month. Natural rubber consumption rose to 7,154,000 pounds from 6,888,000, reclaim to 2,304,000 pounds from 2,218,000, while synthetic dropped to 3,760,000 pounds from 3,948,000.

In terms of end-product use, the consumption of all rubber in the production of tires and tubes, including tire repair material, decreased by 36,000 pounds and in all other products by 60,000 pounds. Consumption in rubber footwear rose by 260,000 pounds, and in wire and cable by 1,000 pounds.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber was higher in May, amounting to 10,176,000 pounds as compared with 7,562,000, and reclaim advanced to 692,000 pounds compared with 569,000.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber moved up to 16,782,000 pounds from the April total of 16,128,000, synthetic to 10,651,000 pounds from 9,530,000, and reclaim to 4,090,000 pounds from 4,003,000. (16)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS
OF CEMENT HIGHER IN MAY

Production of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers in May was 25 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year, while shipments rose four per cent in the same period, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Output in the month amounted to 1,378,000 barrels compared with 1,099,800 in May last year. During the first five months of this year, 6,218,100 barrels were produced as against 5,255,500 in the similar period last year, an advance of 18 per cent.

Shipments to customers during the month increased to 1,469,500 barrels compared with 1,412,300 a year ago. Cumulative shipments for the year-to-date aggregated 5,936,500 barrels, a rise of 21 per cent over the 4,897,400 barrels shipped in the like period of 1948. (17)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended July 9 rose to 72,936 cars, up sharply from the low of 62,056 cars in the holiday week of July 2, but were off 3,622 cars or five per cent from the 27th week last year.

The eastern division loaded 50,464 cars against 53,864 cars in the 27th week of 1948, while western loadings were maintained at 22,472 cars compared with 22,694. There were some 1,154 carloads of crude oil moved from western wells last week -- a new record. Receipts from foreign connections continue to decline at 25,588 cars compared with 27,211 cars in the same week of 1948 and 31,516 in 1947. (18)

RELEASED DURING THE WEEK -- (The numbers in this list correspond with those at the end of news items, indicating the report on which an item is based).

Reports and Bulletins

1. Preliminary Estimates of Crop and Summerfallow Acreages, 1949 (10 cents).
2. Telegraphic Crop Report -- Canada (10 cents).
3. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
4. Wholesale Trade, May (10 cents).
5. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, May 1 (10 cents).
6. Estimates of Labour Income, April (10 cents).
7. Value and Volume of Canadian Foreign Trade, 1948 (10 cents).
8. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, May (25 cents).
9. Transit Report, March (10 cents).
10. Central Electric Stations, May (10 cents).
11. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, April (10 cents).
12. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, June (10 cents).
13. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, June (10 cents).
14. Primary Iron and Steel, April (10 cents).
15. Copper and Nickel Production, May (10 cents).
16. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, May (25 cents).
17. Cement and Cement Products, May (10 cents).
18. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
19. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, June (10 cents).
20. Salt, May (10 cents).
21. Asbestos, May (10 cents).
22. Trade of Canada: Volume I -- Summary and Analytical Tables, 1948 (\$2.00).
23. Summary of Monthly Railway Traffic Reports, Year Ended December 31, 1948 (25 cents).
24. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, June (10 cents).
25. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, April (25 cents).
26. Occupied Dwellings by Tenure, Type of Dwelling, Value, Monthly Rent, and Number of Rooms, Newfoundland, 1945 (25 cents).
27. Population of Newfoundland by School Attendance and Sex, 1945 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, June (10 cents).
 2. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, May (10 cents).
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