

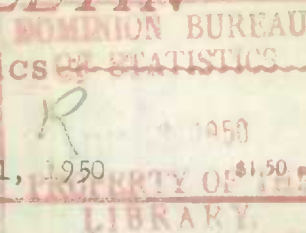
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CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS to all countries in May were valued at \$287,000,000 -- highest monthly total since November last -- as compared with \$205,500,000 in the preceding month, and \$272,900,000 in the corresponding month last year.

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EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES in May reached an all-time peak value for a month at \$175,290,000 as against \$121,199,000 a year ago, a gain of 45 per cent. Exports to the United Kingdom fell in the month to \$48,665,000 from \$72,403,000.

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EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES showed a moderate improvement at May 1, continuing the favourable movement indicated a month earlier.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES remained unchanged during the week ending June 17 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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LANDINGS OF SEA-FISH in May, excluding Newfoundland, amounted to 147,035,000 pounds valued at \$8,273,000 as compared with 126,883,000 pounds valued at \$6,535,000 in the corresponding month last year.

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AVERAGE WAGES PAID TO MALE FARM HELP at May 15 this year were lower by the day, both with and without board, for all Canada (excluding Newfoundland) than a year earlier, while by the month the average rates were slightly lower without board and slightly higher with board.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ending June 17 amounted to 79,919 cars, slightly below the revised total of 79,977 cars for the previous week, but 5,426 cars or 7.3 per cent above last year's corresponding total.

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CASH INCOME FROM THE SALE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS in April amounted to \$24,589,000, a decrease of approximately \$1,316,000 from April last year.

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ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CANADA in June, 1949, was 3,360,000, an increase of 125,000 or 3.9 per cent over the estimated 3,235,000 in June, 1948, and 232,000 or 7.4 per cent over the estimated 3,128,000 in June, 1947.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 15 amounted to 106,121,400 bushels as compared with 108,223,100 a week earlier, and 80,881,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES
SET RECORD IN MAY

Canada's domestic exports to the United States in May reached an all-time peak value for a month, continuing the upward movement which has characterized the flow of goods across the border in the previous six months. Shipments were also higher to Latin American countries.

These gains were offset to a large extent by declines in shipments to the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, to Continental European countries, and other foreign countries. The net result was a moderate rise over a year earlier in the overall value of exports to all countries.

Shipments to the United States rose in May to \$175,290,000 from \$121,199,000 in the corresponding month last year, a gain of almost 45 per cent. Total value for the first five months of this year was \$727,090,000 as against \$577,004,000 in the similar period of 1949, a rise of 26 per cent.

Exports to all countries in May were valued at \$287,000,000 -- highest monthly total since November last -- as compared with \$205,500,000 in the preceding month and \$272,900,000 in the corresponding month last year. Gains in March and May were not sufficient to offset declines in January, February, and April, and the aggregate value for the January-May period this year was slightly lower at \$1,141,402,000 as compared with \$1,169,552,000 a year earlier.

Increases over a year ago were recorded in the month's exports to the United States in seven of the nine main commodity groups, only fibres and textiles, and miscellaneous commodities moving to lower levels. Largest gains were shown in the wood and paper group, which rose to \$83,425,000 from \$56,531,000 a year ago; non-ferrous metals, to \$24,006,000 from \$17,453,000; agricultural and vegetable products, to \$20,824,000 from \$12,073,000; animals and animal products, to \$19,847,000 from \$13,322,000. Non-metallic minerals advanced from \$3,209,000 to \$5,917,000, and chemicals from \$3,904,000 to \$5,376,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom fell in the month to \$48,665,000 from \$72,403,000 last year, and in the five months from \$274,887,000 to \$183,561,000. There were declines in May in all group totals except non-metallic minerals. Agricultural and vegetable products, largest of the groups, fell from \$38,331,000 to \$25,381,000, and non-ferrous metals, next in value, from \$18,229,000 to \$15,111,000.

Exports to other Commonwealth countries fell in the month to \$24,100,000 from \$32,900,000, and in the five months to \$81,200,000 from \$137,400,000. Exports to Commonwealth countries in America were down in the month to \$2,838,000 from \$5,422,000, decreases being general for the individual countries. Mainly as a result of a sharp decline in exports to the Union of South Africa, the Africa total was reduced from \$13,795,000 to \$4,301,000. Exports to Commonwealth Asia were up in the month to \$11,414,000 from \$9,427,000, increases in the value of shipments to India and Ceylon accounting for the rise. Oceania's total was also up to \$3,996,000 from \$2,974,000, Australia's total being higher and that for New Zealand lower.

Exports to the Latin American countries as a group rose from \$11,852,000 in May last year to \$13,721,000, but were slightly lower in the five months at \$46,871,000 against \$48,448,000. Among the larger countries there were increased May shipments to Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, and Venezuela, but lower totals for Brazil, Mexico, and Panama.

Exports to Europe were down in May to \$18,854,000 from \$24,982,000 a year earlier, and in the five months to \$59,759,000 from \$87,033,000. There were decreased shipments to the majority of the larger markets, Norway and Switzerland being exceptions. Exports to other foreign countries were lower at \$5,590,000 against \$8,369,000, higher values being shown for Japan, but decreases for Israel, the Philippine Islands, and Turkey.

In total exports, increases were recorded by six of the nine main commodity groups in May. The wood, wood products and paper group -- largest of the nine -- rose in value to \$89,100,000 from \$73,800,000. Planks and boards advanced from \$12,473,000 to \$20,494,000, wood pulp from \$14,812,000 to \$16,744,000, and newsprint paper from \$38,624,000 to \$44,245,000.

Agricultural and vegetable products -- second largest group in the month -- was lower at \$66,700,000 against \$76,300,000, most of the decline being accounted for by lower wheat values at \$37,711,000 against \$47,065,000. Wheat flour exports were up to \$10,242,000 from \$9,181,000, other grains to \$6,699,000 from \$5,154,000, and alcoholic beverages to \$3,008,000 from \$2,671,000.

Increased exports of aluminum was the main factor in a rise in the non-ferrous metals group from \$42,794,000 to \$47,607,000. Moderate gains were also shown for copper and nickel, while lead and zinc were lower. The iron products group, at \$27,800,000, was slightly higher in the month, declines in farm machinery and implements, other machinery, ferro-alloys, and rolling mill products, being almost compensated for by a sharp rise in locomotives and parts.

The animal products group rose in May from \$22,557,000 to \$26,687,000, cattle, fish and fishery products, and bacon and hams, showing increases. Mainly as a result of sharp increases in asbestos exports, the non-metallic minerals group rose from \$4,533,000 to \$9,186,000.

The chemicals group rose in value from \$6,918,000 in May last year to \$9,798,000, but fibres and textiles fell from \$3,624,000 to \$2,025,000. The miscellaneous group, at \$8,104,000, was sharply below last year's total of \$14,933,000, exports of ships and vessels, and aircraft and parts, showing major declines. (1)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UNCHANGED DURING WEEK

Department store sales remained unchanged during the week ending June 17 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales in Saskatchewan and British Columbia rose two per cent, followed by Manitoba and Quebec with gains of one per cent each. Sales in the Maritimes fell six per cent, Alberta two per cent, and Ontario one per cent.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
HIGHER AT MAY 1

Employment in the major non-agricultural industries showed a moderate improvement at May 1, continuing the favourable movement indicated a month earlier, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The advance in employment was accompanied by a further slight rise in average weekly salaries and wages.

The advance general index number of employment, on the 1926 base as 100, stood at 188.7 as compared with 187.9 at April 1, and 189.1 at May 1, 1949, the maximum for that date in the record of 30 years. Per capita weekly earnings stood at \$44.99 -- a new high -- as compared with \$44.88 at April 1, and \$43.19 at May 1, 1949.

Greater activity as compared with April 1 was indicated in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where there were losses of 2.4 per cent and 4.2 per cent, respectively. Seasonal declines in transportation seriously affected the situation in both provinces. Construction afforded less employment in Nova Scotia, and there was a considerable seasonal reduction in logging in New Brunswick. Among the remaining provinces, the gains ranged from 0.3 per cent in Quebec and Ontario, to 2.7 per cent in British Columbia.

The advance index number of employment in manufacturing, at 200.7, was higher than that of 200.4 at April 1, but was 1.3 per cent below the May 1, 1949, figure. The index of payrolls showed a rise of 0.2 per cent in the month and was three per cent higher than at May 1 last year. The preliminary figure of per capita weekly salaries and wages of persons employed in leading manufacturing establishments at May 1 was \$46.34 as compared with \$46.20 at April 1, and \$44.43 at May 1, 1949. (2)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>June 22, 1950</u>	<u>June 15, 1950</u>	<u>May 25, 1950</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	134.3	133.7	128.8
82 Industrials	129.4	128.7	124.4
16 Utilities	139.0	139.0	130.9
8 Banks	150.5	150.4	146.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	92.5	91.0	92.9
25 Golds	71.5	70.2	73.9
5 Base Metals	134.4	132.4	130.3

FARM WAGE RATES IN MAY Average wages paid to male farm help at May 15 this year were lower by the day, both with and without board, for all Canada (excluding Newfoundland) than a year earlier, while by the month the average rates were slightly lower without board and slightly higher with board, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from farm correspondents in all parts of the country. By provinces, trends in wage rates varied considerably. Reports received at the two previous survey periods, in January this year and August last year, showed general downward trends from the corresponding periods of a year earlier.

With board provided by the employer, wage rates per day averaged \$3.84 for all Canada at the middle of May as compared with \$4.04 in May last year and \$3.93 in 1948. By provinces, rates ranged from \$3.00 in Prince Edward Island to \$4.72 in British Columbia, increases over a year ago being recorded in Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Saskatchewan and decreases in each of the other six. Without board, the average rate for all Canada was \$4.80 as against \$5.06 last year and \$4.89 in 1948, increases being reported for Ontario and Saskatchewan and lower rates in the other provinces, with wages ranging from \$3.75 to \$6.00 in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, respectively.

In the case of monthly wages, the average all-Canada rate with board increased to \$84.64 as compared with \$83.73 last year and \$83.26 two years ago, and without board was \$113.76 compared with \$113.89 and \$113.07 in the two previous years. Monthly wages with board were higher in six provinces, lower rates being reported only for New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia. Rates without board were lower in five and higher in four provinces, and ranged from \$82.35 in Prince Edward Island to \$123.11 in Alberta. (Mem. 1)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 15 amounted to 106,121,400 bushels as compared with 108,228,100 a week earlier, and 80,881,000 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week rose sharply to 4,824,100 bushels from 2,273,200 a year ago. The cumulative total for the period August 1 - June 15 totalled 288,815,100 bushels as against 275,541,900 in the similar 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 June 15, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 1,051,100 (1,522,800) bushels; barley, 409,400 (1,203,400); rye, 91,000 (264,200); flaxseed, 5,700 (165,000).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending June 15 amounted to 3,885,100 bushels as compared with 5,802,300 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 142,740,400 bushels against 148,427,400 in the similar period of 1948-49. (Mem. 2)

MILK PRODUCTION AND INCOME
FROM DAIRYING IN APRIL

Estimated quantity of milk produced on Canadian farms in April amounted to 1,334,000,000 pounds, showing an increase of 1,000,000 pounds over the same month last year. Advance information points to a decline of almost five per cent in May. During the first four months of this year, 4,240,000,000 pounds were produced, an increase of 91,000,000 pounds over a year earlier.

Of this year's April output, 594,000,000 pounds or 45 per cent was utilized in factory production. Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, amounted to 322,596,000 pounds in April, a decrease of approximately 6,000,000 pounds in comparison with last year. This included about 271,000,000 pounds of fluid milk, comprising about 20 per cent of the farm milk supply, and fluid cream sales of 52,000,000 pounds in milk equivalent, representing four per cent of the total milk output.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products in April amounted to \$24,589,000, a decrease of approximately \$1,316,000 from April last year. The weighted average price at \$2.65 per hundred pounds of milk was down from last year's average of \$2.70. (3)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on June 23 amounted to 29,645,000 pounds as compared with 25,210,000 on the corresponding date last year. Increased holdings were recorded for each of the nine centres except Montreal and Toronto. Stocks were as follows by cities on June 23, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 1,362 (734) pounds; Montreal, 7,697 (10,379); Toronto, 5,377 (6,330); Winnipeg, 9,351 (3,847); Regina, 886 (646); Saskatoon, 335 (332); Edmonton, 2,739 (1,534); Calgary, 647 (562); Vancouver, 1,251 (846).

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN MAY

Production of eggs was increased in May, the month's output being estimated at 36,400,000 dozen as compared with 35,800,000 in the preceding month, and 34,900,000 in the corresponding month last year. Estimated production for the first five months of this year totalled 165,812,000 dozen as compared with 161,111,000 a year earlier.

The rate of lay in May rose to 1,750 eggs per 100 layers from 1,673 in April and 1,727 in May last year. The average number of laying hens on farms in May was 23,000,000 birds, a decrease of 2.9 per cent from April, but an increase of 2.9 per cent over May, 1949. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION OF HOPS IN 1949

Production of hops in 1949 amounted to 1,886,000 pounds, showing a decline of 11 per cent from the preceding year's crop of 2,130,000 pounds, according to final estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average return to producers was 72 cents per pound, one cent less than in 1948. The lower price, coupled with a reduced harvest, resulted in a decline of 13 per cent in the total value of the crop, set at \$1,363,000 as against \$1,559,000 in 1948.

The crop in British Columbia -- the largest producing province -- amounted to 1,803,000 pounds in 1949 as against 2,009,000 in 1948. The crop in Ontario totalled 63,000 pounds compared with 88,000, and in Quebec, 20,000 pounds compared with 33,000. (Mem. 4)

REFRIGERATOR PRODUCTION CLIMBS
WHILE WASHING MACHINE OUTPUT DROPS

Canadian manufacturers are turning out substantially more household electric refrigerators this year and considerably fewer domestic-type washing machines, output of refrigerators rising in each of the first four months this year for a cumulative increase of 64 per cent in the number of units, and production of washing machines declining each month for a decrease of 32 per cent from last year in the aggregate number.

Output of electric refrigerators for household use (excluding apartment type machines) totalled 91,257 units in the first four months this year compared to 55,130 in the same period of 1949. During April there were 25,237 units made, an increase of 100 per cent over the 12,600 turned out in April last year. Factory shipments in the month were also more than double at 25,154 as against 11,648 units, while factory stocks at the end of April increased to 3,253 compared to 1,495 units.

Production of domestic-type washing machines during the four months declined to 84,487 units from 124,862 in 1949. April output was down to 19,109 as against 29,330 units in April last year. Decreases occurred alike in the month and four months in electric, gasoline and hand models, with electric machines down in the four months from 106,049 to 78,979 units and gasoline from 17,025 to 5,175. Factory shipments for the cumulative period declined from 123,663 to 82,646 units, while stocks at the end of April this year increased to 18,032 as compared to 4,252 units at April 30, 1949.

Exports of electric refrigerators to the end of April declined to 528 as against 4,972 units last year, and imports rose to 236 as against 163 units. Exports of domestic-type electric washing machines in the period fell also to 3,303 compared to 4,491 units in 1949, and imports were 89 as against 90 units. (4)

GOLD PRODUCTION IN APRIL Canadian production of gold in April declined slightly from the high March total but maintained the advance over 1949 which characterized production totals for the first three months of the year.

All-Canada output in April amounted to 369,747 fine ounces as compared with 383,333 in the preceding month and 326,903 in the corresponding month last year. This raised the cumulative total for the first four months of the year to 1,457,238 fine ounces from 1,286,998 in the same period of 1949, or by 13 per cent.

Ontario -- major gold-producing area -- accounted for 204,057 fine ounces in April as compared with 187,578 a year earlier. Quebec followed with 98,980 fine ounces compared with 78,289, British Columbia 25,982 fine ounces compared with 24,592, Manitoba and Saskatchewan 24,016 fine ounces compared with 19,078, and the Northwest Territories 16,110 fine ounces compared with 17,566. (5)

PRODUCTION OF SALT HIGHER IN APRIL Production of common salt was slightly higher in April and the first four months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1949. The month's output amounted to 59,040 tons as compared with 57,292 in April, 1949, bringing the cumulative total for the first four months to 236,110 tons as against 228,917 in 1949. (6)

NICKEL AND ZINC OUTPUT HIGHER
IN APRIL; COPPER AND LEAD LOWER

Canadian production of nickel, zinc, and silver was higher in April than in the corresponding month last year, while copper and lead output moved slightly lower. Cumulative figures for the first four months of the year show gains in output for all five metals except nickel.

The month's output of nickel amounted to 11,192 tons compared with 10,648 a year earlier; copper, 22,494 tons compared with 22,548; lead, 10,554 tons compared with 11,273; zinc, 23,388 tons compared with 17,295; and silver, 1,453,993 fine ounces compared with 1,245,708.

Four-month totals for the five metals were as follows, totals for the same period of 1949 being in brackets: nickel, 40,264 (45,295) tons; copper, 90,053 (86,791) tons; lead, 44,156 (42,516) tons; zinc, 94,818 (82,776) tons; silver, 5,802,914 (4,488,771) fine ounces. (7 and 8)

SHIPMENTS AND EXPORTS OF
ASBESTOS HIGHER IN APRIL

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in April amounted to 68,725 tons, more than four times last year's corresponding total of 16,002 tons. In the first four months of this year, 252,214 tons were shipped, sharply above the 102,792 tons in the similar period of 1949. Last year's shipments were reduced by labour disputes.

Exports in the month increased to 55,700 tons from 14,229 in April last year, bringing the cumulative total for the four months to 235,674 tons as against 103,246 in 1949. (9)

PRODUCERS' SALES OF PRODUCTS
MADE FROM CANADIAN CLAYS

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were higher in March, amounting to \$1,423,600 as compared with \$1,019,200 in the preceding month and \$1,331,400 in March last year. Despite the rise in the month, the cumulative output for the first three months of this year fell to \$3,544,100 from \$3,760,600 in the corresponding period of 1949.

Sales were as follows in March, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: building brick, \$842,100 (\$734,400); structural tile, \$247,000 (\$225,400); drain tile, \$46,600 (\$62,100); sewer pipe, \$107,100 (\$152,000); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$32,000 (\$27,900); pottery, \$27,300 (\$63,200); and other clay products, \$121,500 (\$66,400). (10)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS
OF CEMENT IN APRIL

Production and shipments of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers decreased in April this year from the corresponding month of 1949, while in the first four months of this year, production was higher and shipments lower.

April output amounted to 1,272,900 barrels as compared with 1,275,150 in April last year, and shipments totalled 1,382,290 barrels as against 1,535,469. For the first four months of this year, aggregate production increased to 4,937,420 barrels from 4,840,118 in the like period of 1949, while shipments dropped to 4,058,347 barrels from 4,466,996. (11)

PRODUCTION OF NAILS AND
STEEL WIRE IN APRIL

four months of this year, 27,928 tons were produced as against 28,934 in the similar period of 1949.

Production of wire nails in April this year was lower than in the corresponding month last year, amounting to 6,792 tons as compared with 7,671. During the first four months of this year, 27,928 tons were produced as against 28,934 in the similar period of 1949.

Production in April this year of steel wire declined to 26,946 tons as compared with 30,346 a year earlier, and in the four months to 113,679 tons as against 118,060. Output of wire fencing in April totalled 1,699 tons compared with 2,336 in April last year, and in the cumulative period amounted to 7,547 tons as against 9,146 in the same months last year. (12)

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF COAL
AT ALL-TIME HIGH IN 1949

one per cent above the previous peak of 18,865,000 tons recorded in 1942. The value of the year's output (f.o.b. cars, etc., at the mines) was \$110,915,000 -- also a new high -- as against \$106,684,000 in 1948.

Production of coal in Canada rose to an all-time record total of 19,120,000 tons in 1949, four per cent higher than the 1948 output of 18,450,000 tons, and one per cent above the previous peak of 18,865,000 tons recorded in 1942. The value of the year's output (f.o.b. cars, etc., at the mines) was \$110,915,000 -- also a new high -- as against \$106,684,000 in 1948.

Imports of coal, including briquettes, amounted to 20,045,000 tons in 1949, a decrease of 35 per cent from the total of 31,054,000 tons brought into the Dominion in 1948. Exports totalled 432,000 tons, showing a sharp decline of 66 per cent from the 1,273,000 shipped out of the country in 1948.

During 1949, Canadian coal mines employed 22,077 wage-earners and 2,153 salaried employees, compared with 22,549 wage-earners and 1,769 salaried employees in 1948. (13)

LANDINGS OF SEA-FISH
INCREASED IN MAY

corresponding month last year, an increase of 15.9 per cent in landings and 26.6 per cent in value.

Landings of sea-fish in Canada in May, excluding Newfoundland, amounted to 147,035,000 pounds valued at \$8,273,000 as compared with 126,883,000 pounds valued at \$6,535,000 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 15.9 per cent in landings and 26.6 per cent in value.

Cumulative landings for the first five months of this year rose to 399,424,000 pounds, showing a rise of 13.8 per cent as compared with the 351,050,000 pounds caught in the similar period of 1949. The landed value of the catch -- \$16,093,000 -- was 17.9 per cent above last year's corresponding figure of \$13,649,000.

The Atlantic coast fisheries yielded 131,577,000 pounds, 18.2 per cent above the May, 1949 catch of 111,305,000 pounds. Almost all species were landed in greater quantities, with herring, lobsters, cod and alewives leading the way. The value of the catch totalled \$6,069,000 as compared with \$4,443,000 in May last year, an advance of 36.6 per cent, a successful lobster fishery being almost wholly responsible for the rise.

On the Pacific coast, landings totalled 15,458,000 pounds, showing a slight decline from the May, 1949 total of 15,578,000 pounds. Largely because of better halibut prices, the total landed value of the catch was 5.3 per cent higher, amounting to \$2,204,000 as against \$2,092,000 in the like period of 1949. (14)

SUGAR STOCKS LOWER AT END OF MAY Refinery stocks of raw and refined sugar were lower at the end of May than at the same time a year earlier. Raw sugar stocks fell from 115,921,000 pounds last year to 96,360,000, and refined sugar from 228,748,000 pounds to 180,795,000.

Receipts of raw sugar rose in May to 162,332,000 pounds from 144,862,000 a year earlier, while the meltings and sales moved up from 107,880,000 pounds to 137,085,000. The amount of refined sugar manufactured during the month advanced from 99,639,000 pounds to 129,691,000, and the sales totalled 108,465,000 pounds compared with 101,910,000.

Receipts of raw sugar during the first five months of this year amounted to 357,330,000 pounds as compared with 444,921,000 in the similar period of 1949, and the meltings and sales aggregated 414,879,000 pounds as against 467,261,000. Refined sugar manufactured during the five-month period amounted to 401,283,000 pounds compared with 448,392,000, and the sales totalled 465,247,000 pounds against 442,134,000. (15)

OUTPUT OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR Leather footwear production was lower in April, amounting to 2,680,900 pairs as compared with 3,221,600 in the preceding month and 3,188,900 in the corresponding month last year. Cumulative output for the first four months of this year aggregated 11,254,000 pairs, down eight per cent from last year's corresponding total of 12,172,600 pairs. (16)

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT ROOFING MATERIALS Production of asphalt shingles and roll roofing was slightly lower in May, amounting to 399,900 squares as compared with 403,900 in the corresponding month last year. The month's output of tar and asphalt felts rose to 3,500 tons from 2,600 a year earlier. Production of shingles amounted to 323,000 squares in May as compared with 209,200 a year ago; smooth surfaced roofing in rolls, 93,600 squares compared with 88,900; mineral surfaced roofing in rolls, 60,400 squares compared with 66,900; and roll type sidings, 22,900 squares compared with 38,900. (Men. 5)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ending June 17 amounted to 79,919 cars, slightly below the revised total of 79,977 cars for the previous week, but 5,426 cars or 7.3 per cent above last year's corresponding total. Loadings in the latest week were only slightly under the all-time record established for the week in 1948 at 80,827 cars. In the first 24 weeks of this year loadings aggregated 1,712,251 cars, down 1.5 per cent from the same period of 1949.

Eastern division loadings continued to climb during the week, reaching a total of 54,875 cars against 53,984 in the preceding week and 50,085 in the same week last year. Advances were shown in grain, vegetables, coke, gas, building products, mine products, lumber, gasoline, automobiles, woodpulp and paper, and pulpwood. The western area, recovering from the Manitoba floods, but beset by a recurrence of trouble in the Fraser Valley reported 25,044 cars against 24,408 a year ago. Live-stock, coal, logs, lumber, crude oil and automobiles were heavier. (17)

INCREASE IN HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Between June, 1941, and June, 1949, the number of families in Canada increased by slightly more than 26 per cent and the number of households by slightly more than 24 per cent, according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Since 1947, however, the rise in number of households has exceeded the increase in number of families.

The estimated number of households in June, 1949, was 3,360,000, an increase of 125,000 or 3.9 per cent over the estimated 3,235,000 in June, 1948, and 232,000 or 7.4 per cent over the estimated 3,128,000 in June, 1947. In comparison, the estimated number of families was 3,187,000 in June last year, showing a rise of 99,000 or 3.2 per cent over the estimated 3,088,000 a year earlier and 150,000 or just under five per cent over the total of 3,037,000 in June, 1947.

From 1941 to 1947 the average size of household declined from 4.2 to 4.0 persons and in 1949 had fallen still further to 3.9 persons. The average size of household in 1949 was largest in Quebec at 4.6 persons and smallest in British Columbia at 3.2 persons. The average size for the Maritimo Provinces was 4.2 persons; Ontario, 3.6; and the Prairie Provinces, 3.7 persons.

During these years the average size of the family has also declined, dropping for all Canada from 3.9 in 1941 to 3.8 in 1947 and 1948 and still further to 3.7 in 1949. The downward trend has occurred in all regions of Canada, being reflected in an increasing proportion of families in the smaller size group. In 1949 families of two to four persons constituted 75.2 per cent of all families as against 70.8 per cent in 1941. (18)

FLOUR AND FEED MILLING INDUSTRIES

The gross value of production of the flour and feed milling industries of Canada in 1948 was \$310,768,700, showing a decline of about four per cent from the preceding year's total of \$324,152,500. The physical volume of production for the industry as a whole declined 19 per cent during the year.

Wheat flour -- largest item of production -- fell both in volume and value in 1948, the year's output amounting to 23,108,000 barrels valued at \$188,908,000 as compared with 28,619,000 barrels at \$211,156,000 in 1947. The decline in production was due to a reduced export demand, the number of barrels exported declining 5,703,800 barrels from the record total of 18,081,900 barrels for 1947.

Output of bran, shorts and middlings amounted to 826,000 tons valued at \$40,361,600 compared with 970,800 tons at \$26,985,300; chopped feed, 768,800 tons at \$54,065,400 against 1,188,800 tons at \$57,890,400; and oatmeal and rolled oats, 72,200 tons at \$7,938,500 compared with 96,000 tons at \$11,170,500.

The cost of materials used, including containers, amounted to \$269,249,400 as compared with \$280,674,500 in the preceding year. Wheat of all kinds was by far the largest contributor to this sum at \$189,490,800, followed by mixed grain for chopping at \$27,002,000, and oats at \$18,152,400. Containers and container materials cost \$16,221,700. (19)

INTERIOR LUMBER INDUSTRY
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The gross value of products turned out by the interior lumber industry of British Columbia in 1948 was \$41,404,000, showing an increase of 25 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$33,069,000. There were 1,004 active mills in operation in the year as compared with 651 in 1947. These mills employed a total of 7,567 persons who earned \$12,182,000 in salaries and wages as compared with 5,973 employees earning \$9,235,000 in 1947. Cost of materials used totalled \$17,932,000 as against \$14,416,000.

Production of sawn lumber of all species by these interior mills aggregated 814,668 M feet board measure valued at \$36,301,000 compared with 667,104 M at \$23,862,000 in 1947. Output of sawn ties amounted to 2,131,634 at \$2,674,000 as compared with 1,842,000 valued at \$2,337,000, box shooks 18,030 at \$1,164,000 compared with 16,805 at \$956,000, and 8,952 squares of shingles valued at \$58,000 compared with 19,299 at \$107,000.

Output of sawn lumber was as follows by kinds in 1948, totals for 1947 being in brackets: spruce, 386,962 (305,817) M feet board measure; Douglas fir, 229,648 (197,400); tamarack or larch, 64,864 (44,629); ponderosa pine, 34,326 (35,309); hemlock, 34,300 (33,650); cedar, 19,067 (20,510); white pine, 19,938 (15,697); balsam fir, 8,812 (5,683); and jack pine, 14,785 (5,866). (Mon. 6)

OILED AND WATERPROOFED
CLOTHING INDUSTRY

Gross value of products manufactured by the oiled and waterproofed clothing industry in Canada in 1948 amounted to \$2,943,000 as compared with \$3,600,000 in the preceding year, a decline of 18.2 per cent.

Thirteen establishments were in operation during the year, two less than in 1947. These plants provided employment for 371 persons who earned \$625,000 in salaries and wages as compared with 477 workers earning \$832,000 in 1947. The outlay for materials used -- \$1,383,000 -- was lower by \$552,000 or 28.5 per cent.

Waterproofed and shower-proofed coats which were produced to the extent of 7,147 dozen with a selling value at the factory of \$1,137,000, comprised the largest single item of production. Wool coats ranked next in order of importance, numbering 3,169 dozen valued at \$838,000. (20)

CONSUMPTION OF CHEMICALS
IN MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS

According to a special survey of the consumption of chemicals in municipal waterworks in Canada in 1948 and 1949 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, out of 235 waterworks reporting the use of chemicals, 95 used only chlorine and 29 only alum and chlorine. The previous survey by the Bureau, covering 1946 and 1947, showed only 97 using chlorine and 35 only alum and chlorine out of a total of 224 using chemicals.

The Bureau's report on its survey gives the total consumption and the consumption by provinces of different chemicals and municipal water purification plants for the two years; also the consumption by cities and towns of aluminum sulphate, chlorine and other chemicals in 1949. (21)

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. Trade of Canada: Summary of Domestic Exports, May (20 cents).
2. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings at May 1 (10 cents).
3. The Dairy Review, May (25 cents).
4. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, April (10 cents).
5. Gold Production, April (10 cents).
6. Salt, April (10 cents).
7. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, April (15 cents).
8. Copper and Nickel Production, April (15 cents).
9. Asbestos, April (10 cents).
10. Products Made from Canadian Clays, March (15 cents).
11. Cement and Cement Products, April (10 cents).
12. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, April (10 cents).
13. Preliminary Report on Coal and Coko Statistics, 1949 (25 cents).
14. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, May (30 cents).
15. The Sugar Situation, May (10 cents).
16. Production of Leather Footwear, April (10 cents).
17. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
18. Estimates of Households and Families in Canada, 1947-49 (10 cents).
19. The Flour and Feed Milling Industries, 1948 (35 cents).
20. The Oiled and Waterproofed Clothing Industry in Canada, 1948 (15 cents).
21. Consumption of Chemicals in Municipal Waterworks - 1948 and 1949 (25 cents).
22. The Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Industry, 1948 (25 cents).
23. Trade of Canada: Imports, April and Four Months Ended April (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Farm Wages in Canada, May (10 cents).
 2. Grain Statistics - Week Ended June 15 - (10 cents).
 3. Poultry Estimates, May (10 cents).
 4. Hops Report (10 cents).
 5. Asphalt Roofing, May (10 cents).
 6. The Lumber Industry in British Columbia -- Operations in the Interior -- 1948 (10 cents).
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