

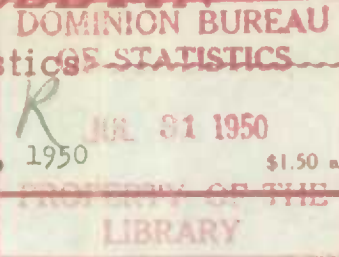
D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S POPULATION at June 1 this year reached an estimated 13,845,000, an increase of 296,000 in the 12 months from June 1, 1949, when it stood at 13,549,000.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased nine per cent during the week ending July 15 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

. . .

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS in June rose to \$289,200,000 from \$255,100,000 in June, 1949, and total imports to an estimated \$282,800,000 as compared to \$250,500,000.

. . .

CANADIAN RETAIL TRADE in May was six per cent greater in dollar volume than in May last year, 15 out of 20 trades and all regions except flood-stricken Manitoba reporting gains.

. . .

DOLLAR VOLUME OF WHOLESALE SALES in May was 15 per cent greater than in April and six per cent above May last year.

. . .

BOTH SALES, AND FINANCING OF SALES, of new and used motor vehicles showed further sharp gains in May over previous months this year and last to reach all-time record monthly levels.

. . .

EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES showed a considerable seasonal expansion at June 1, and the index number reached the highest level for that date in the record. The advance was accompanied by a rise in payrolls. Per capita weekly earnings, although lower than at May 1, were at a peak for June 1.

. . .

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended July 15 were at a near record for the week at 78,201 cars compared with 73,210 in the same period last year and the peak for the period of 78,244 cars in 1947.

. . .

STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 13 amounted to 99,633,800 bushels as compared with 101,652,500 a week earlier and 59,794,100 on the corresponding date last year.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF
FOREIGN TRADE IN JUNE

A summary of foreign trade figures for June released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows a rise in Canada's total domestic exports to \$289,200,000 from \$255,100,000 for June 1949, and an increase in estimated total imports to \$282,800,000 as compared to \$250,500,000. Domestic exports to the United States increased to \$177,700,000 as against \$113,900,000, but declined to the United Kingdom to \$52,500,000 as compared to \$60,700,000. Estimated imports from the United States amounted to \$189,800,000 as compared to \$176,900,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$36,800,000 as against \$27,000,000. The import figures are only preliminary and therefore subject to revision.

The preliminary figures on the month's foreign trade are summarized in the following table:-

	<u>June, 1949</u>		<u>June, 1950</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	(Millions of Dollars)			
<u>Exports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	60.7	0.4	52.5	0.12
Other Commonwealth countries .	30.4	0.1	19.8	0.12
United States	113.9	1.7	177.7	2.15
Other Foreign countries	50.1	0.2	39.2	0.2
Total, all countries	<u>255.1</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>289.2</u>	<u>2.6</u>

Imports:-

	<u>June, 1949</u>	<u>June, 1950**</u>
United Kingdom	27.0	36.8
Other Commonwealth countries	19.2	23.4
United States	176.9	189.8
Other Foreign countries	27.4	32.8
Total, all countries	<u>250.5</u>	<u>282.8</u>

** Estimate only. Subject to revision.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>July 20, 1950</u>	<u>July 13, 1950</u>	<u>June 22, 1950</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	126.7	119.3	134.3
82 Industrials	121.9	114.0	129.4
16 Utilities	130.3	122.9	139.0
8 Banks	145.3	144.4	150.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	83.1	76.5	92.5
25 Golds	60.0	54.8	71.5
5 Base Metals	129.8	120.3	134.4

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
HIGHER AT JUNE 1

Employment in the major non-agricultural industries showed a considerable seasonal expansion at June 1, and the index number reached the highest level for that date in the record. The advance was accompanied by a rise in payrolls. Per capita weekly earnings, although lower than at May 1, were at a new peak for June 1.

The advance general index number of employment, on the base 1926 as 100, stood at 196.1 as compared with 188.8 at May 1, and 194.5 at June 1 last year. Payrolls rose three per cent during the month, and per capita weekly earnings stood at \$44.61 compared with \$44.99 at May 1, and \$42.32 a year earlier.

Gains in employment ranged from 1.6 per cent in Manitoba and three per cent in Ontario, to over 10 per cent in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. Fairly general expansion was reported in manufacturing, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade. The advances in construction were particularly large. Logging afforded more employment except in the Prairie Provinces; river-driving operations in eastern Canada resulted in the re-employment of many workers. Moderate improvement was recorded in mining except in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

The advance index number of employment in manufacturing was 203.9 as compared with 200.8 at May 1, and 205.1 at June 1 last year. The index number of factory payrolls rose one per cent in the month. As compared with June 1, 1949, there was a rise of 5.8 per cent in the disbursements in weekly salaries and wages. The advance figure of average weekly earnings in manufacturing at June 1 was \$46.12 as compared with \$46.34 at May 1, and \$43.31 at June 1, 1949. (1)

RETAIL TRADE IN MAY
HAS WIDE SALES GAIN

Canadian retail trade in May was six per cent greater in dollar volume than in May last year, 15 out of 20 trades and all regions except flood-stricken Manitoba reporting gains. The May increase compares with a cumulative increase of three per cent for the first four months this year and raised the cumulative gain for the five months ending May to four per cent over the 1949 period.

Appliance and radio dealers recorded the largest gains of the 20 trades with sales increase of 25 per cent each. Sales of motor vehicle dealers were up 23 per cent which, although moderate in comparison with gains in earlier months, continued to reflect the sustained high demand for new cars. Garages and filling stations reported sales up 11 per cent and fuel dealers an increase of nine per cent. Food store sales rose six per cent, due largely to a gain of 16 per cent recorded by chain stores. Smaller increases were reported by department, variety, shoe, furniture, drug, tobacco and family clothing stores, and by lumber and building material dealers and restaurants.

Largest sales decreases in May were 12 per cent in women's clothing stores, nine per cent in men's clothing and five per cent for jewellery stores.

Gains by regions ranged from 10 per cent for the Maritime Provinces to 3.5 per cent for Alberta. Sales were down six per cent in Manitoba, where flood conditions affected retail trading. (2)

WHOLESALE SALES HIGHER IN MAY Dollar volume of wholesale sales was higher in May, increasing 15 per cent over April and six per cent above May last year, according to reports submitted to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 368 wholesalers in nine lines of trade. Cumulative sales for the first five months of this year practically equalled the dollar volume in the corresponding period of 1949. The general unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 320.9 for May, 278.9 for April, and 303.0 for May last year.

Percentage changes from a year ago were fairly uniform for all regions of the country. Sales in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were eight per cent and seven per cent higher. Ontario sales were up six per cent, while in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces gains amounted to five per cent and four per cent.

Gains of 10 per cent in dollar sales in the grocery trade and the fruit and vegetable trade were the largest recorded by individual kinds of business. Tobacco and confectionery, drugs, and hardware wholesalers all reported sales volumes six per cent higher than in May last year, the latter registering a gain over the preceding year for the first time in seven months.

The series of declines in sales of dry goods wholesalers was extended to nine successive months when May sales this year declined seven per cent below those in May, 1949. Footwear wholesalers' sales were down eight per cent, while a drop of 11 per cent was recorded in clothing wholesalers' sales.

Automotive equipment wholesalers registered a decrease of less than one per cent, but the trend varied by regions. A gain of 13 per cent was reported for the Maritimes and Quebec combined, Ontario sales were up four per cent, while a drop of eight per cent occurred in western Canada.

Clothing, with a decrease of 17 per cent, was the only wholesale trade among the nine covered, to register a lower stock value at the end of May than at May 31 last year. Inventories in the nine trades combined were valued six per cent higher than at the same date last year.

Major stock increases recorded were 23 per cent for footwear wholesalers and 21 per cent for tobacco and confectionery dealers. Fruit and vegetable and drug wholesalers' stocks were valued 13 per cent higher than at the end of May last year, while hardware, dry goods, and grocery wholesalers reported increases of six per cent, four per cent, and two per cent, respectively. (3)

CHAIN STORE SALES AND STOCKS IN MAY

Sales of grocery stores, shoe stores, hardware stores and variety stores showed increases in May over the corresponding month last year, while decreases were recorded for women's clothing stores and drug stores. Stocks held by each of the six types of chains were higher in May than a year ago except grocery stores.

The food store group had sales totalling \$40,647,000 as compared with \$35,164,000 in May, 1949, a rise of 15.6 per cent. Sales of variety stores rose to \$11,938,000 from \$11,250,000, or by 6.1 per cent.

Women's clothing store chain sales decreased 5.2 per cent, amounting to \$3,001,000 as compared with \$3,164,000, while shoe store sales increased to \$2,920,000 from \$2,814,000, or by 3.8 per cent. Drug stores were 1.1 per cent lower at \$2,168,000 compared with \$2,193,000. Hardware stores recorded an advance of 17.7 per cent, standing at \$1,084,000 as against \$921,000. (4)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP NINE PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales increased nine per cent during the week ending July 15 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. All provinces shared in the rise except Saskatchewan where a decline of four per cent was recorded. Sales in Manitoba rose 12 per cent, followed by British Columbia with a gain of 11 per cent, Ontario 10 per cent, Alberta eight per cent, Quebec five per cent, and the Maritimes four per cent.

AUTOMOBILE SALES AND FINANCING
AT NEW PEAK IN MAY

Both sales, and financing of sales of new and used motor vehicles showed further sharp gains in May over previous months this year and last to reach all-time record monthly levels. Passenger cars accounted for a major part of the rise in the month, but there were also substantial gains in sales and financing of commercial vehicles.

New vehicles sold in May totalled 40,582 as compared with 28,385 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 43 per cent. The retail value for the month advanced almost 37 per cent from \$59,576,563 to \$81,578,306.

There were 13,448 new vehicles financed to the extent of \$18,477,964 in May, up sharply from the 8,222 units financed for \$11,819,237 a year earlier. Used vehicles financed in the month numbered 25,009 units involving \$17,073,800 as compared with 17,578 units financed for \$12,334,439 in May last year.

The high May sales raised new vehicle sales in the first five months of this year to 168,092 units from 109,892 in the like period of 1949, or by 53 per cent, while the value advanced from \$231,443,433 to \$336,021,879, or by 45.2 per cent.

New vehicle sales financed in the five months numbered 50,372 involving \$69,322,545 as against 29,918 units financed for \$43,093,359 in the same period of 1949. The aggregate of used cars financed in the five-month period was 83,626 as compared with 57,290, and the financed value totalled \$57,186,256 compared with \$40,675,857.

New passenger car sales rose in the month from 19,692 units a year ago to 30,409, and the value advanced from \$40,397,359 to \$60,336,113. All provinces shared in the rise, Manitoba showing the smallest gain of 10 per cent. In the five months, passenger car sales totalled 129,517 units valued at \$256,605,370 compared with 73,227 valued at \$152,244,943.

New trucks sold in the month numbered 10,115 units valued at \$20,155,179 compared with 8,602 units at \$17,343,235, Manitoba alone showing lower sales. In the five months, 38,403 units were sold for a total of \$76,172,013 as compared with 36,347 at \$73,193,124 in the corresponding period of 1949. (4)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF
MINERAL WOOL IN MAY

Production of mineral wool in May comprised 12,268,949 square feet of batts and 955,642 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose, and industrial wool. There were 4,159,043 square feet of the former and 350,936 cubic feet of the latter in the factories at the end of the month. (Mem. 1)

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

For the third successive week crops in the Prairie Provinces in general have made favourable progress. This is in contrast to the situation which frequently prevails as a result of extreme July heat and lack of moisture.

Conditions in Manitoba continue satisfactory, although cool weather and rains have retarded heading. Stands are generally heavy but late and adverse weather could create a serious hazard through lodging. In Saskatchewan conditions have been well maintained with improvement noted in some districts. Prospects in the province as a whole appear to be above normal. With the exception of scattered areas, crops in Alberta have generally improved but further moisture will be required soon in some areas. Sugar beets have recovered from earlier hail damage and prospects are very good for other special crops. Haying is in progress in Alberta but wet weather has delayed operations in most areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Grasshopper damage has been generally light to date and with the exception of central and western Saskatchewan the threat is diminishing. Crops are much later than normal in many parts of the Prairies and consequently there may be some danger of early frost damage in susceptible areas. While moisture conditions are generally favourable at present, there are wide areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta where timely rains will still be required to promote satisfactory crop development.

Crops continued to make satisfactory progress in Manitoba during the past week but warmer, drier weather is needed to hasten development. Early-seeded crops are headed but late-sown grains will not reach that stage until early August. Grain stands are very heavy with little or no damage except some flooding in low spots. The flax crop shows some improvement this past week; rye is poor to fair; sugar beets promising. Growth of corn and sunflowers is backward due to cool weather and these crops may not mature unless warm, dry weather is received. Rains are delaying haying throughout the province. Pastures and gardens, however, are excellent.

Crop conditions were well maintained in Saskatchewan during the past week with some improvement in parts of the south-central and southwestern districts resulting from recent rains. Moisture conditions are generally satisfactory, although central and western districts will require more rain soon. Excess precipitation and cool weather are retarding the development of rank stands in southeastern districts, where wheat is only 40 to 60 per cent headed as compared with 75 to 90 per cent over the rest of the province. Length of straw is satisfactory in both wheat and coarse grains over most areas. Grasshopper damage has been held to a minimum in the affected areas, but the threat is still serious in central and western Saskatchewan.

Moisture conditions have been improved over much of the province by recent rains. Crops have shown quite general improvement during the past week, although early rains would be of benefit in parts of the southeast, south-central and north-east sections of the province. Recent losses from hail have been generally light and insect damage appears to be diminishing. Most special crops are in good condition. Since crops are generally later than normal there will be some danger of frost damage in susceptible areas of the province. (3)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 13 amounted to 99,633,800 bushels as compared with 101,652,500 a week earlier and 59,794,100 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week amounted to 2,735,200 bushels as compared with last year's corresponding total of 1,134,100. Cumulative total for the period August 1 - July 13 was 305,115,000 bushels as against 282,340,700 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 July 13, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 846,200 (667,500) bushels; barley, 453,300 (335,000); rye, 65,200 (211,900); flaxseed, 9,500 (54,700).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending July 13 amounted to 2,635,600 bushels, showing a sharp decline from last year's corresponding total of 5,210,600 bushels. Cumulative total for the crop year to date aggregated 156,884,100 bushels against 169,099,600 in the similar period of 1948-49. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on July 21 amounted to 39,665,000 pounds as compared with 38,417,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were as follows by cities on July 21, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 2,727 (2,179) pounds; Montreal, 11,618 (15,259); Toronto, 5,976 (8,226); Winnipeg, 11,845 (7,310); Regina, 903 (921); Saskatoon, 467 (342); Edmonton, 3,521 (2,536); Calgary, 1,299 (870); Vancouver, 1,309 (774).

MILK PRODUCTION AND INCOME FROM DAIRYING IN MAY

Estimated quantity of milk produced on Canadian farms in May amounted to 1,672,000,000 pounds, showing a decrease of 72,000,000 pounds from the same month last year. Preliminary sample results for June indicate a fractional increase in farm milk production as compared with June, 1949. During the first five months of this year, an estimated 5,918,000,000 pounds were produced, an increase of 24,000,000 pounds over a year earlier.

Of this year's May output, 920,000,000 pounds or 55 per cent of the total was utilized in factory production. Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, amounted to 355,994,000 pounds in May, an increase of approximately 16,000,000 pounds in comparison with last year. This included about 299,000,000 pounds of fluid milk, comprising about 18 per cent of the farm milk supply, and fluid cream sales of 57,000,000 pounds in milk equivalent, representing three per cent of the total milk output.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products in May amounted to \$31,312,000, a decline of approximately \$3,973,000 from last year. The weighted average price of \$2.43 per hundred pounds of milk was down from last year's average of \$2.53. (6)

TRENDS IN CANADIAN DAIRYING Milk production, which showed a sharp decline after the end of the war followed by a partial recovery in 1947, appears to have become stabilized during the last two years at almost one billion pounds below the peak output of $17\frac{3}{4}$ billion pounds in 1945, states the Bureau's annual report entitled "Dairy Statistics" covering the calendar year 1949. Creamery butter and fluid sales account for approximately two-thirds of the total production.

There has been a gradual rise in the proportion of production utilized as fluid milk. During the last five years fluid requirements have increased to take about two per cent more of the total available supply than formerly. A stronger domestic market for manufactured products has also resulted in larger proportions going into ice cream and concentrated milk products, while more than offsetting the increase in fluid milk has been a reduction in the quantity used for cheddar cheese, which has fallen from 12 per cent in 1945 to less than eight per cent last year.

A gradual change has also taken place in the geographical distribution of milk production. In 1949 the Prairie Provinces produced 27 per cent of the total as compared to 22 per cent in 1920, most of their gain being represented by a loss in Ontario and Quebec where the proportion fell from 67 to 63 per cent over this period. Thirty years ago 71 per cent of the creamery butter was manufactured in the two central provinces and only 23 per cent in the Prairie Provinces. In 1945 creamery butter output in the Prairie Provinces accounted for 35 per cent and in Ontario and Quebec for 56 per cent, while in 1949 the proportions were 31 and 60 per cent, respectively.

Thirty years ago only 52 per cent of the butter made in Canada was of creamery origin. In 1935 this had risen to 71 per cent and in 1945 to 84 per cent, a position which has since been maintained. The wartime market for cheddar cheese in the United Kingdom boosted production to 206 million pounds, the highest on record. Six years later -- in 1948 -- only 89 million pounds were produced, the lowest output since the turn of the century. Higher cheese prices relative to creamery butter were principally responsible for the increase last year to 114 million pounds.

In terms of milk, the consumption of all dairy products dropped in 1949 to 1,083 pounds per head from 1,212 in 1948 and 1,289 pounds in 1945. The introduction of margarine last year has had a considerable effect on the domestic disappearance of butter, which fell in 1949 to $23\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per head from approximately 29 pounds in 1948. Per capita fluid milk and cream consumption was maintained during the last two years at 0.91 pints per day.

Farm cash income from dairying declined in 1949 to \$350 million from \$387 million in 1948, the decrease being attributable to lower prices. The average price of dairy products sold to farmers was reduced from \$2.95 to \$2.65 per hundred pounds of milk. Milk for manufacturing declined 41 cents per hundred, creamery butter-fat on a milk basis dropped 39 cents, and cheese milk was reduced by 28 cents per hundred pounds. (7)

DAIRY FACTORY PRODUCTION
AT NEW PEAK IN 1948

The value of products manufactured by dairy factories in Canada showed a further marked rise in 1948 to a new peak total of \$438,496,000, up \$86,123,000 or 24 per cent over the previous record established in 1947. The 1948 aggregate value was more than three times the 1939 total of \$135,813,000.

The trend towards fewer factories, which has been continuing since 1917, was still evident in 1948, only 1,988 factories operating during the year as compared with 2,068 in 1947 and 3,418 in 1917. The closing of the smaller and more remote plants, however, has not affected the overall employment situation, 23,707 employees being reported in 1948, an increase of six per cent over the 1947 figure.

Output of creamery butter -- main product of the industry -- amounted to 285,630,000 pounds, a decrease of two per cent from the 1947 total of 290,953,000, but the value rose from \$152,935,000 to \$192,011,000, or by 26 per cent. The make of cheddar cheese was recorded at 89,024,000, down 27 per cent, but the value at \$28,493,000, was only nine per cent lower.

Production of concentrated milk amounted to 388,494,000 pounds valued at \$54,091,000 as compared with 331,782,000 pounds at \$40,322,000 in 1947. Ice cream and ice cream mix were valued at \$27,265,000, an increase of 35 per cent over the \$20,271,000 recorded in 1947.

For the milk and cream delivered to the dairy factories during 1948, patrons received the sum of \$322,378,000, an increase over the preceding year of \$70,487,000. Divided by factory groups, the payments in 1948 were as follows: to patrons of creameries, \$248,953,000, or 77 per cent of the total; to patrons of cheese factories, \$26,633,000; to patrons of combined butter and cheese factories, \$9,866,000; and to patrons of concentrated milk plants, \$36,926,000.

The milk delivered to all factories in 1948 amounted to 4,838,454,000 pounds, a decrease of 22,288,000 pounds from the preceding year's total, while the butter-fat content in cream deliveries amounted to 222,330,000 pounds, a decrease of 2,075,000 pounds. The average price paid by the factories for the milk in 1948 was \$3.30 per 100 pounds and for the cream 73 cents per pound butter-fat content. In 1947 the average price paid for the milk was \$2.63 per 100 pounds, and for the butter-fat, 55 cents per pound. (8)

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

Consumption of rubber increased six per cent in May, total for the month amounting to 14,690,900 pounds as compared with 13,842,200 in April. Natural rubber consumption increased to 8,035,600 pounds from 7,790,000, synthetic to 4,114,100 pounds from 3,678,100, and reclaim to 2,541,200 pounds from 2,374,100.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber moved higher in May, totalling 10,626,600 pounds as compared with 10,313,000 in the preceding month, and reclaim to 976,600 pounds from 768,100.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber rose to 12,799,400 pounds from 11,809,300 in April, while synthetic declined to 8,832,300 pounds from 10,523,000, and reclaim to 3,449,600 pounds from 3,680,500. (9)

CANADA'S POPULATION
NEAR 14,000,000

Canada's population is getting close to 14,000,000. At June 1 this year it reached 13,845,000, an increase of 296,000 in the 12 months from June 1, 1949, when it stood at 13,549,000, according to the annual census-date estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Quarterly estimates by the Bureau during the last year showed increases of 87,000 from June 1 to September 1, 1949; 71,000 from September 1 to December 1; and 59,000 from December 1 to March 1 this year, while the annual June 1 figure indicates a gain of 79,000 in the three months from March 1.

The estimate for June 1 shows increases during the 12 months in all provinces. Largest numerical increase was 101,000 for Ontario, followed by a gain of 89,000 in Quebec, and 24,000 each in Alberta and British Columbia. The population of Manitoba rose an estimated 17,000; Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, 13,000 each; Newfoundland, 7,000; New Brunswick, 6,000; and Prince Edward Island, 2,000.

Estimates for the provinces and territories, with 1949 figures in brackets, are as follows: Newfoundland, 355,000 (348,000); Prince Edward Island, 96,000 (94,000); Nova Scotia, 658,000 (645,000); New Brunswick, 522,000 (516,000); Quebec, 3,976,000 (3,887,000); Ontario, 4,512,000 (4,411,000); Manitoba, 795,000 (778,000); Saskatchewan, 874,000 (861,000); Alberta, 895,000 (871,000); British Columbia, 1,138,000 (1,114,000); Yukon, 8,000 (8,000); Northwest Territories, 16,000 (16,000).

Canada's population in 1941, according to the census of that year, was 11,507,000. In the nine years it has thus risen 2,338,000, with the entry of Newfoundland last year accounting for 348,000 of that total. Excluding Newfoundland's addition, the largest net increase in these years and the largest on record was 318,000 in the 12 months ending June 1 last year. In the previous year the increase was 301,000, or slightly more than that shown by this year's estimate, which covers 10 as against the former nine provinces.

The Bureau's estimate results from a population accounting which starts with the 1941 Census, adds births and immigration and deducts deaths and emigration for the subsequent nine years. For each province an attempt is made to follow the same method as for Canada, but the figures on migration used are less complete. During the five years subsequent to the 1941 Census the only available material on inter-provincial migration was the counts of successive ration books; since 1947 the labour force survey has estimated inter-provincial movement. (Mem. 3)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended July 15 were a near record for the week at 78,201 cars compared with 73,210 in the same period last year and the peak for the period of 78,244 cars in 1947. The gain over 1949 was 4,991 cars or 6.8 per cent.

Loadings in the eastern division were 54,431 cars compared with 50,717 in the same week last year, and in the western division totalled 23,770 cars as against 22,493.

The Canadian cumulative total from the first of the year to July 15 aggregated 2,024,090 cars as compared with 2,021,853 in the similar period of 1949. (10)

RAILWAY REVENUES AND INCOME
HIGHER IN APRIL THIS YEAR

Operating revenues of Canadian railways showed a marked rise in April over the corresponding month last year, and, with expenses at a lower level, the operating income for the month showed a betterment. Operating revenues in the month moved up to \$74,760,700 from \$72,669,800 a year earlier, and expenses fell to \$67,196,800 from \$67,661,000. Income from operations during the month rose to \$4,622,400 from \$2,437,000.

In the four months ending April, operating revenues totalled \$279,588,500 as compared with \$279,949,000 in the similar period of 1949, and expenses were \$266,636,000 compared with \$271,357,000. The credit on operating income for all roads in the four-month period was \$3,025,300 as compared with a debit of \$1,578,900 in the same period last year.

Freight revenues in April totalled \$60,846,400, up 5.6 per cent over April last year, although revenue ton mileage receded 3.3 per cent. Passenger fares continued below 1949 levels and dropped 12.2 per cent to \$6,015,000, as the number of passengers declined from 2,722,800 to 2,476,400. Reduced revenues were shown for mail, express, other passenger train and water line. Serious floods in southern Manitoba were experienced during the closing weeks of the month.

Revenue freight carried totalled 12,178,500 tons, off 4.7 per cent from the preceding April. The average haul was 366 miles compared with 360 miles, and average receipt per revenue ton mile was 1.367 cents against 1.252 one year earlier. Average passenger receipt was 2.808 cents per mile, up from 2.696 cents. Total pay roll was down two per cent to \$39,184,800 and employees numbered 171,200, some 4,900 less than in April, 1949. (11)

CIVIL AVIATION IN FEBRUARY

Canadian air lines continued to register considerable improvement in earnings in February with total revenues reaching a record for the month at \$2,734,299 compared with \$2,257,351 one year earlier, an increase of \$476,948 or 21 per cent. Revenues of scheduled Canadian carriers rose from \$1,960,969 in February last year to \$2,479,520, up 26 per cent, while receipts of other carriers declined from \$296,382 to \$254,779. Passenger fares were \$1,623,911 in February as against \$1,198,624 a year earlier.

Expenses rose from \$2,985,652 to \$3,140,216. Net operating revenues showed a debit of \$405,917 as compared with a deficit of \$728,301 in February, 1949. Total revenue passengers at 82,256 in February, were up nearly 18 per cent or 12,491 compared with 69,765 in the same month last year. Revenue passenger miles on all flights, domestic and foreign international, grossed 26,152,412 against 20,815,085 miles one year ago. (12)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS
OF CEMENT IN MAY

Shipments to customers by Canadian manufacturers of Portland cement rose to an all-time record monthly total in May, while production was at its highest level since October, 1949. During the first five months of this year, production and shipments both were higher.

Shipments in the month amounted to 2,134,881 barrels as compared with 1,469,533 in May last year, bringing the cumulative total for the five-month period to 6,193,-228 from 5,936,529 in the same months last year.

May output totalled 1,444,585 barrels compared with 1,378,013 a year earlier, and compares with 1,493,265 in October, 1949. During the five months ending May, 6,382,005 barrels were produced, showing a slight rise over last year's corresponding total of 6,218,131 barrels. (13)

PRODUCERS' SALES OF PRODUCTS
MADE FROM CANADIAN CLAYS

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were valued at \$1,249,123 in April as compared with \$1,424,893 in the preceding month and \$1,229,936 in the corresponding month last year. Cumulative sales for the first four months of this year declined to \$4,794,523 from \$4,990,506 in the similar period of 1949.

Sales were as follows in April, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: building brick, \$712,041 (\$681,296); structural tile, \$196,502 (\$164,304); drain tile, \$46,747 (\$59,739); sewer pipe, \$163,598 (\$167,932); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$24,498 (\$22,783); pottery, \$20,126 (\$52,994); other clay products, \$85,611 (\$80,888). (14)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF
LUMBER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Production of sawn lumber in British Columbia was 10 per cent higher in April than in the corresponding month last year, while shipments advanced eight per cent in the same period, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output totalled 228,005 M feet as compared with 206,958 M in April last year, the total for the first four months of this year amounting to 845,914 M feet as against 822,526 M in the similar period of 1949.

Shipments in April totalled 239,883 M feet as compared with 220,703 M a year ago, raising the cumulative total for the four months ending April to 854,406 M feet against 802,053 in the same period of 1949. (15)

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT
ROOFING MATERIALS

Production of asphalt shingles and roll roofing was higher in June, amounting to 543,900 squares as compared with 462,100 in the corresponding month last year. The month's output of tar and asphalt felts rose to 4,300 tons from 3,000 a year ago. Production of shingles amounted to 301,700 squares compared with 241,200 in June, 1949; smooth surfaced roofing in rolls, 105,000 squares compared with 86,100; mineral surfaced roofing in rolls, 91,700 squares compared with 88,000; and roll type sidings, 45,500 squares compared with 46,800. (Mem. 4)

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. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings, June 1 (10 cents).
2. Retail Trade, May (10 cents).
3. Wholesale Trade, May (10 cents).
4. Sales of New Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Financing, May (25 cents).
5. Topographic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
6. The Dairy Review, June (25 cents).
7. Dairy Statistics, 1949 (25 cents).
8. Dairy Factories, 1948 (50 cents).
9. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, May (25 cents).
10. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
11. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada, April (10 cents).
12. Civil Aviation, February (10 cents).
13. Cement and Cement Products, May (10 cents).
14. Products Made from Canadian Clays, April (15 cents).
15. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, April (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Mineral Wool, May (10 cents).
 2. Grain Statistics, Week Ended July 13 (10 cents).
 3. Population of Canada by Provinces, 1921-1950 -- Estimated as of June 1 for Intercensal Years (10 cents).
 4. Asphalt Roofing, June (10 cents).
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