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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S 1950 WHEAT CROP is currently forecast at 544,000,000 bushels. If a crop this size is realized, it will be the third largest in the country's history, being exceeded only in the years 1928 and 1942 when 567,000,000 and 557,000,000 bushels, respectively, were harvested.

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TOTAL STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in all North American positions on July 31, 1950, were 113,200,000 bushels, some 11,000,000 greater than on the same date a year ago.

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ESTIMATED TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES and supplementary labour income in May increased over April and May last year, continuing the upward movement shown since the beginning of this year. The increase was due mainly to the rise in the level of employment.

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HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS reported by leading Canadian manufacturing establishments advanced to a new peak of 103.5 cents at June 1 from the revised May 1 figure of 102.5 cents, and 99.1 cents at June 1 last year.

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STARTS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DWELLING UNITS, previously lagging behind 1949, spurted ahead in May to raise the total for the first five months at 30,084, slightly higher than last year's. Completions were lower both in the month and cumulative period. As a result, the excess over last year in the number under construction increased.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased 26 per cent during the week ending August 6 over the corresponding week last year, with increased sales recorded in all sections of the country.

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CANADIANS BOUGHT MORE NEW MOTOR VEHICLES in June than in any other month on record, exceeding by a wide margin the new peak they established in May and outnumbering by a much greater margin their purchases in June last year.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERED CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits in greater volume in July than in any other month on record. The total volume was four per cent higher in July and the first seven months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1949.

LABOUR INCOME IN MAY Estimated total of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income continued during May, the upward movement shown since the beginning of this year. The increase is mainly attributable to the rise in the level of employment.

The month's total amounted to \$659,000,000, showing an increase of \$17,000,000 or 2.7 per cent over the April figure of \$642,000,000, and was \$37,000,000 or six per cent above the May, 1949 estimate of \$622,000,000. During the first five months of this year, estimated labour income rose to \$3,179,000,000 from \$3,050,000,000 in the similar period of 1949, or by four per cent.

Labour income in manufacturing advanced to \$221,000,000 from \$209,000,000 in May last year; in utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade to \$175,000,000 from \$166,000,000; in finance and services to \$148,000,000 from \$138,000,000; and in construction to \$48,000,000 from \$42,000,000.

The total for agriculture, logging, fishing, trapping and mining declined slightly in May, amounting to \$45,000,000 as compared with \$46,000,000 a year earlier. Supplementary labour income in the month totalled \$22,000,000 as against \$20,000,000. (1)

HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
AT NEW HIGH LEVEL AT JUNE 1

Hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported by leading Canadian manufacturing establishments advanced to a new peak of 103.5 cents at June 1 from the revised May 1 figure of 102.5 cents, and 99.1 cents at June 1 last year. Due to the Victoria and Ascension day holidays, average weekly earnings of these wage-earners moved down at June 1 to \$43.37 from \$43.67 at May 1, but rose from last year's June 1 average of \$40.43. The hours of work in the week of June 1 averaged 41.9 compared with 42.6 at May 1, and 40.8 a year earlier.

In durable manufactured goods, average hourly earnings rose to 111.5 cents from 110.6 cents at May 1 and 106.5 cents at June 1 last year. The hours of work averaged 42.2 as against 42.9 at May 1, and 41.1 a year ago, and the average weekly wage was \$47.05 as against \$47.45 at May 1, and \$43.77 at June 1 last year.

In the non-durable goods industries, hourly earnings averaged 95.5 cents as against 94.3 at May 1, and 91.5 at June 1 last year. Average work-week was 41.6 hours compared with 42.4 at May 1 and 40.5 at June 1 last year, and average weekly earnings amounted to \$39.73 compared with \$39.98 at May 1, and \$37.06 at June 1, 1949. (2)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP 26 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales increased 26 per cent during the week ending August 6 over the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Increased sales were recorded in all sections of the country. Ontario showed the largest percentage gain with a rise of 39 per cent, followed by Manitoba up 33 per cent, Alberta 19 per cent, British Columbia 14 per cent, the Maritimes and Quebec each 13 per cent, and Saskatchewan six per cent.

RETAIL SALES HIGHER
IN JUNE AND HALF-YEAR

Led by a gain of 30 per cent in dealers' sales of motor vehicles, 17 out of 21 trades advanced in June to effect a general increase of eight per cent in retail trade over June, 1949. Cumulative sales for the half-year show a more moderate rise of 4.5 per cent, with 12 of the 21 trades below the first half of 1949. Motor vehicle sales averaged even higher in the six months than in June, with an increase of 35 per cent.

Other marked increases in June were made in lumber and building materials sales which, reflecting current home building activity, went up 21 per cent. Sales of appliances and radios rose 18 per cent, garages and filling stations, 14 per cent; grocery and combination stores, 11 per cent. On the other hand, clothing store sales declined eight per cent in women's and five per cent in men's.

In the half-year, coal and wood dealers' sales gained 18 per cent; garages and filling stations, 13 per cent; appliance and radio sales, 11 per cent; and grocery and combination store sales, five per cent. Largest declines were in clothing sales, women's being down 14 per cent, men's 11 per cent, and family, eight per cent. In contrast with the sharp June gain, sales of lumber and building materials were practically unchanged from last year.

All provinces showed gains in sales volume in June. Ontario led with an increase of 10 per cent over the corresponding month last year. British Columbia followed with 9.6 per cent and Quebec was third with 7.8 per cent. The Maritime Provinces showed the smallest improvement with a combined increase of two per cent.

In the six months, all provinces showed gains except Saskatchewan where the decline was limited to 1.3 per cent. Ontario had the largest gain of 6.2 per cent, followed by the Maritime Provinces with 5.4 per cent, British Columbia 4.2 per cent, Quebec 4.1 per cent, Alberta 3.4 per cent, and Manitoba 1.3 per cent. (3)

CHAIN STORE SALES AND
STOCKS IN JULY

Sales of grocery chain stores, shoe stores, hardware stores and variety stores showed increases in June 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 June over a year ago except women's clothing stores.

The food store group had sales totalling \$45,553,000 as compared with \$37,025,000 in June last year, an increase of 23 per cent. Sales of variety stores rose to \$12,482,000 from \$11,627,000, or by 7.4 per cent.

Shoe store sales increased 2.1 per cent, amounting to \$3,378,000 as compared with \$3,303,000, while women's clothing store chain sales decreased to \$3,341,000 from \$3,437,000, or by 2.8 per cent. Drug store sales were 0.7 per cent lower at \$2,188,000 compared with \$2,203,000. Hardware stores recorded an advance of 15.4 per cent, standing at \$1,078,000 as against \$934,000. (4)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>August 10, 1950</u>	<u>August 3, 1950</u>	<u>July 13, 1950</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	133.7	130.8	119.3
82 Industrials	130.5	127.2	114.0
16 Utilities	132.6	131.2	122.9
8 Banks	146.2	144.6	144.4
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	86.7	84.9	76.5
25 Golds	61.3	61.0	54.8
5 Base Metals	138.2	133.2	120.3

HIRING AND SEPARATION RATES
IN CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

Indicating a stable employment situation, both hiring and separation rates in Canadian industries showed a slight decline during the 24 months from September, 1947, to August, 1949, inclusive, according to the second of a periodical series of reports in hirings and separations, covering this period, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Based on data collected by the Unemployment Insurance Commission from establishments employing 10 or more persons and having one or more employees insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, the report shows the number of hirings and separations per 100 persons on the payrolls of all industries thus covered and of 40 selected industries for all Canada. Similar figures are shown separately for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and British Columbia (including the Yukon), the selected industries varying to fit the leading industrial activities of each region.

For all Canada, the report shows generally higher rates of hirings than of separations during the spring and summer months; an approach towards equality from September to November, with hiring rates down only slightly from those of summer but separation rates higher; and generally higher rates of separation than of hiring from December to March.

Overall hirings were smaller in proportion to the average number on payrolls during the four months May to August last year than in 1948. They stood at nine per cent in May, eight per cent in June and August and seven in July as compared to 10 per cent in May and June and nine per cent in July and August, 1948. Separations were also lower last year at six per cent in May and seven per cent in June, July and August compared to seven per cent in May and June and eight per cent in July and August the previous year.

During the 24 months the highest proportion of hirings was 10 per cent and the lowest five, while the highest rate of separations was nine per cent and the lowest six per cent. (5)

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES
FOR EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES

Composite cost-of-living indexes for the eight regional cities moved higher during June, mainly reflecting further strength in food prices. Part of the rise in foods was seasonal, notably increases for potatoes and eggs. Higher rentals were registered in six centres, while the indexes for fuel and light remained unchanged for Montreal and Toronto. At these two centres, higher prices for anthracite coal moved the indexes up. Other main groups were generally unchanged to slightly lower.

Composite city index increases between June 1 and July 3 were as follows: Montreal, 2.6 points to 171.6; Saint John, 2.2 to 164.0; Halifax, 2.1 to 158.5; Toronto, 2.1 to 164.2; Edmonton, 2.1 to 163.4; Vancouver, 2.0 to 169.0; Winnipeg, 1.8 to 161.9; and Saskatoon, 1.4 to 166.4. In the same interval the Dominion index rose 2.1 points to 166.2.

The city indexes show changes in the cost-of-living for each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more, for instance, to live in Montreal than in Halifax, since the basic expenditure pattern was different for each city.

The following table comprises the latest city and Dominion cost-of-living indexes:

	<u>July 2, 1949</u>	<u>June 1, 1950</u> (August 1939=100)	<u>July 3, 1950</u>
Halifax	155.6	156.4	158.5
Saint John	158.5	161.8	164.0
Montreal	165.9	169.0	171.6
Toronto	157.8	162.1	164.2
Winnipeg	157.0	160.1	161.9
Saskatoon	163.5	165.0	166.4
Edmonton	158.4	161.3	163.4
Vancouver	163.6	167.0	169.0
Dominion	160.8	164.1	166.2

INDEX NUMBERS OF FARM PRICES
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

A further rise in livestock prices, together with higher prices for potatoes, poultry and eggs contributed to a substantial increase in the index number of farm prices of agricultural products in June over May, raising it also above June last year. Increased prices for livestock and potatoes outweighed last year's higher prices for grains, dairy products, poultry and eggs.

Higher prices in June were recorded for all provinces as compared with the preceding month, and were above those of a year earlier in each province except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and British Columbia.

The index for all-Canada, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 258.2 in June as compared with 249.6 for May and 253.7 for June last year. The index has shown a steady rise from 239.3 in January.

Indexes were as follows in June, figures for the same month last year being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 207.8 (210.5); Nova Scotia, 198.9 (211.9); New Brunswick, 218.5 (215.3); Quebec, 259.6 (260.9); Ontario, 269.9 (260.9); Manitoba, 258.5 (256.7); Saskatchewan, 245.3 (242.6); Alberta, 270.2 (262.2); British Columbia, 243.1 (244.2). (Mem. 1)

AUGUST ESTIMATE OF
PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS

Canada's 1950 wheat crop is currently forecast at 544,000,000 bushels. If a crop this size is realized, it will be the third largest in the country's history, being exceeded only in the years 1928 and 1942 when 567,000,000 and 557,000,000 bushels, respectively, were harvested. By way of contrast, the five-year 1945-49 average production of Canadian wheat was 366,000,000, and the 10-year 1940-49 average, 394,000,000 bushels. The total acreage seeded to wheat in Canada this year, at 27,000,000 acres, is below the record 28,700,000 seeded in 1940, but the average yield per acre of 20.1 bushels is well above the long-time average of 16 bushels per acre.

In the Prairie Provinces the wheat crop is expected to yield 509,000,000 bushels, 172,000,000 above last year's outturn. The anticipated average yield of wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year is 19.7 bushels per seeded acre, with Manitoba averaging 23.5, Saskatchewan 20.1, and Alberta 17.5 bushels per acre. Production in Saskatchewan is placed at 326,000,000 bushels, in Alberta at 127,000,000, and in Manitoba at 56,000,000 bushels. The western wheat crop, particularly in Alberta and to a lesser extent in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, contains a relatively small proportion of winter wheat which is included in these figures.

Wheat production in the rest of Canada is placed at about 35,000,000 bushels. Ontario's expected outturn of 30,100,000 bushels accounts for the greater part of Canadian wheat grown outside the Prairie Provinces. All but 1,300,000 bushels of the 1950 Ontario production is winter wheat, expected to yield an average of 31 bushels per acre.

Oats production this year is estimated at 433,000,000 bushels, 115,000,000 greater than in 1949. The increase over last year is shared by all provinces except Nova Scotia and British Columbia -- the heaviest gains occurring in Saskatchewan and Alberta. While the forecast production for the current year has been exceeded in nine years, it compares favourably with the 1945-49 average of 342,000,000 and the 1940-49 average of 403,000,000 bushels.

Barley is placed at 164,000,000 bushels, more than 50 per cent greater than last year's fairly small outturn. Anticipated production this year exceeds that of 1949 in all provinces except Nova Scotia -- most of the gain taking place in the Prairie Provinces. If realized, the 1950 crop will be the country's fourth largest -- being exceeded only in the three war years 1942-44. Average production was 145,000,000 for 1945-49 and 161,000,000 bushels for 1940-49.

The 1950 rye crop, estimated at 15,400,000 bushels, is half as large again as the 1949 production of 10,000,000 bushels -- most of the increase being accounted for in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The total acreage of rye this year is slightly below that of 1949 but the expected average yield per acre is about five bushels greater. A crop of the magnitude indicated would be the eighth largest in the country's history and compares favourably with the 1945-49 and 1940-49 averages, both of which were somewhat below 13,000,000 bushels.

An increase in the acreage seeded to flaxseed, combined with higher anticipated yields per acre, has brought about a considerable increase in the 1950 flax crop which is currently placed at 5,200,000 bushels. The 1949 outturn was only 2,300,000. Most of the increase is in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The anticipated production, however, is not large historically and is well below the five-year and 10-year averages of 9,300,000 and 9,800,000 bushels, respectively.

Weather conditions in many parts of Canada were unfavourable to the development of hay and clover crops this year and winter-killing took a heavy toll in some eastern provinces. Production is estimated at only 11,500,000 tons, slightly below the light crop of 1949. A crop of the size now indicated would be the lowest since 1934 and is far below the averages of both the preceding five and 10 years, which stood at 15,300,000 tons and 15,200,000 tons, respectively. The alfalfa crop is turning out better, with the first cutting placed at 2,300,000 tons against the 1949 level of 1,900,000.

This year's potato crop is forecast at 54,500,000 hundredweight, 1,000,000 above last year's production. Declines from last year in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia have been more than offset by increases in the remaining provinces. Average annual production during 1945-49 was 47,600,000 and for 1940-49 was 45,500,000 hundredweight.

The following is the first estimate of the production of the principal grain crops in Canada in 1950, in bushels, with the 1949 figures within brackets: fall wheat, 28,768,000 (24,714,000); spring wheat, 514,922,000 (342,692,000); all wheat, 543,690,000 (367,406,000); oats, 433,063,000 (317,916,000); barley, 184,417,000 (120,408,000); fall rye, 10,417,000 (7,191,000); spring rye, 4,950,000 (2,820,000); all rye, 15,367,000 (10,011,000); flaxseed, 5,165,000 (2,284,000).

The average yields per acre, in bushels, are estimated as follows, with the 1949 averages within brackets: fall wheat, 31.0 (30.7); spring wheat, 19.7 (12.8); all wheat, 20.1 (13.3); oats, 37.4 (27.9); barley, 27.8 (20.0); fall rye, 12.5 (8.2); spring rye, 14.6 (9.1); all rye, 13.2 (8.5); flaxseed, 9.4 (7.1).

For the Prairie Provinces the first estimate of grain crops, in bushels, is as follows, with the 1949 figures within brackets: Three Provinces - wheat, 509,000,000 (337,000,000); oats, 281,000,000 (190,000,000); barley, 171,000,000 (109,000,000); rye, 13,220,000 (7,550,000); flaxseed, 4,890,000 (2,050,000). Manitoba - wheat, 56,000,000 (57,000,000); oats, 64,000,000 (53,000,000); barley, 52,000,000 (40,000,000); rye, 1,320,000 (750,000); flaxseed, 2,850,000 (1,100,000). Saskatchewan - wheat, 326,000,000 (183,000,000); oats, 134,000,000 (85,000,000); barley, 57,000,000 (33,000,000); rye, 7,600,000 (4,400,000); flaxseed, 1,590,000 (650,000). Alberta - wheat, 127,000,000 (97,000,000); oats, 83,000,000 (52,000,000); barley, 62,000,000 (36,000,000); rye, 4,300,000 (2,400,000); flaxseed, 450,000 (300,000).

These yield estimates are based on July 31 reports from crop correspondents throughout Canada and on information supplied through the officials responsible for agricultural statistics in each of the provinces. The acreages seeded to the various crops are obtained from the Bureau's annual June 1 crop survey and include any revisions made since the publication of the preliminary estimate of acreages on July 20. Since harvesting of spring grains and potatoes is not yet general over most of the country, this first crop estimate is in the nature of a forecast and may be subject to significant revisions in the light of actual harvesting conditions. (5)

WHEAT CARRYOVER AT JULY 31
STAND AT 113,200,000 BUSHEL

Total stocks of Canadian wheat in all North American positions on July 31, 1950, were 113,200,000 bushels, some 11,000,000 greater than on the same date a year ago. All stocks at the close of the current crop year were held in Canadian positions as compared with less than 70,000 bushels held in United States positions at the close of the previous crop year. Except for 12,400,000 bushels held on farms, all of the July 31, 1950, stocks were held in commercial positions.

The current wheat carryover is the largest in the past four years but is considerably below the average carryover of either the preceding 10 or 20 years. The average carryover of wheat during the period 1940-49 was 132,700,000 and for 1930-49 was 204,000,000 bushels. The largest recorded carryover was on July 31, 1943, when 594,600,000 bushels were held in all positions.

Rye stocks at 6,600,000 (including over 1,000,000 held in United States positions) were down over 5,000,000 bushels from the July 31, 1949, carryover of 11,900,000.

Total stocks of Canadian oats on July 31 were 44,300,000 bushels, well below last year's level of 60,500,000. Barley stocks at 20,400,000 were also down from the July 31, 1949, figure of 29,700,000 bushels. The carryover of flaxseed stood at 4,500,000 bushels, less than half of last year's figure of 10,700,000 bushels.

Total farm stocks of wheat at 12,400,000 bushels accounted for only 11 per cent of the July 31 wheat stocks this year. At the close of the previous crop year farm-held wheat stocks were 43,400,000 or 42 per cent of the carryover. Farm stocks of oats at 33,600,000 bushels were nearly 15,000,000 below the 1949 level while the barley carryover on farms at 11,300,000 was down more than 7,000,000 from a year ago. Farm-held stocks of flaxseed at July 31 this year amounted to only 107,000 bushels, while 1949 stocks stood at 191,000. Most of the farm-held grain is located in western Canada. The following table summarizes the farm-stocks position in the three Prairie Provinces. (7)

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u> - bushels -	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
Manitoba	1,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	100,000	30,000
Saskatchewan	6,000,000	12,000,000	3,000,000	600,000	50,000
Alberta	4,000,000	10,000,000	6,000,000	400,000	25,000
Total	<u>11,000,000</u>	<u>26,000,000</u>	<u>11,000,000</u>	<u>1,100,000</u>	<u>105,000</u>

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on August 11 amounted to 45,477,000 pounds, showing a decline of four per cent from last year's corresponding total of 46,428,000 pounds. Decreased holdings were recorded in four of the nine centres, exceptions being Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. Stocks were as follows by cities on August 11, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 3,328 (3,416) pounds; Montreal, 14,438 (17,128); Toronto, 6,101 (9,582); Winnipeg, 12,578 (9,862); Regina, 944 (966); Saskatoon, 493 (383); Edmonton, 4,535 (2,887); Calgary, 1,890 (1,184); Vancouver, 1,170 (1,020).

STOCKS OF MEAT AND LARD ON AUGUST 1

Stocks of meat held by packers, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on August 1 amounted to 60,907,000 pounds as compared with 70,874,000 on July 1 and 57,746,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Holdings of frozen meat amounted to 31,004,000 pounds as compared with 41,214,000 on July 1 and 27,887,000 a year earlier. Stocks of fresh meat increased to 13,956,000 pounds from 12,712,000 on July 1, but were below last year's August 1 figure of 14,894,000 pounds. Stocks of cured meat totalled 15,947,000 pounds as compared with 16,948,000 on July 1 and 14,965,000 on August 1, 1949.

August 1 stocks of lard amounted to 3,645,000 pounds as compared with 6,411,000 at the beginning of July and 3,627,000 on the same date last year. (Mem. 2)

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH

Cold storage holdings of fish in Canada, including Newfoundland, amounted to 48,440,000 pounds on August 1 as compared with 40,563,000 on July 1 and 52,604,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks on August 1 this year comprised 45,209,000 pounds frozen fresh and 3,231,000 pounds frozen smoked. (Mem. 3)

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, amounted to 29,950,000 pounds on August 1 as compared with 18,752,000 on July 1 and 32,503,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, increased to 10,257,000 pounds from 4,961,000 on July 1 and 6,288,000 on August 1 last year. (Mem. 4)

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR

Refinery stocks of raw and refined sugar were lower at the end of June than at the same time a year earlier. Raw sugar stocks fell from 123,537,600 pounds last year to 99,000,200, and refined sugar from 201,703,800 pounds to 182,699,600.

Receipts of raw sugar rose in June to 147,758,100 pounds from 120,693,000 a year earlier, while the meltings and sales moved up from 113,076,000 pounds to 145,117,400. The amount of refined sugar manufactured during the month advanced from 109,796,300 pounds to 140,628,600, and the sales totalled 138,500,800 pounds as compared with 136,737,400.

HONEY STOCKS LOWER ON JULY 1 Stocks of honey held by commercial packers, whole-sale grocers, chain store warehouses and other dealers at July 1 amounted to 7,259,191 pounds as compared with 9,451,681 at April 1, and 7,490,905 on July 1 last year, according to advance figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks were higher than last year in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, but lower in the other provinces.

About sixty per cent of the inventory of honey was packed in bulk containers, the remainder being in consumer packages. The amount in bulk containers was 4,272,058 pounds, of which 4,262,367 was in the hands of packers, and 9,691 pounds held by other wholesalers. Stocks in consumer packages totalled 2,987,133 pounds, 2,129,576 pounds being held by packers, and 857,557 by other wholesalers.

Stocks of honey were as follows by provinces on July 1 this year, figures for July 1, 1949 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 2,280 (1,284) pounds; Nova Scotia, 12,231 (20,775); New Brunswick, 4,092 (5,081); Quebec, 889,531 (126,448); Ontario, 1,805,114 (1,592,167); Manitoba, 2,223,415 (2,804,460); Saskatchewan, 998,324 (1,273,932); Alberta, 1,104,970 (1,644,619); British Columbia, 219,234 (121,339).

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 June totalled 390,587, up 5.3 per cent as compared with last year's corresponding total of 370,784, but down 2.5 per cent from the May, 1950 figure of 400,820. Stocks of calf and kip skins declined to 595,236 from 692,239 a year ago, goat and kid skins to 29,534 from 115,074, but there were increases in sheep and lamb skins to 45,617 dozen from 35,068, as well as in horse hides to 19,776 from 14,187.

June production of cattle sole leather fell to 1,269,006 pounds from 1,594,010 in June last year and of cattle upper leather to 2,846,015 square feet from 3,257,338, while output of glove and garment leather increased slightly to 354,729 square feet against 342,900 in June, 1949. Production of calf and kip skin upper leather declined to 734,514 square feet against 887,497 in the same month of 1949. (Mon. 5)

HIGHLY TRAFFIC AT
RECORD IN JULY

Foreign vehicles entered Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in greater volume in July than in any other month on record. The total volume of traffic was four per cent higher in July and the first seven months of this year, increased entries being recorded in all areas except Nova Scotia, Manitoba and the Yukon Territory, both in the month and cumulative period.

The total number of entries in July aggregated 471,823 as compared with 453,045 in the same month last year, bringing the cumulative total for the seven months ending July to 1,064,191 as against 1,026,121 in the similar period of 1949.

Entries into Ontario totalled 296,761 in July compared with 285,494 in July last year, Quebec 80,418 compared with 76,193, British Columbia 42,809 compared with 42,592, New Brunswick 29,288 compared with 26,551, and Alberta 11,422 compared with 10,977. Manitoba's total was 6,271 (7,073 in July, 1949), Saskatchewan 3,848 (3,178), Nova Scotia 674 (676), Yukon Territory 278 (311), and Newfoundland 54 (-). (Mon. 6)

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST AND TRAVEL
EXPENDITURES AT NEW PEAK IN 1949

Expenditures in Canada by travellers from other countries and of Canadians travelling abroad both reached all-time peak levels in 1949, but Canadians boosted their spending in other countries over 1948 far more than did visitors to Canada. As a result, Canada's net credit on travel account with all countries was substantially lower than in the previous year.

Travel spending in Canada by visitors from other countries in 1949 aggregated \$286,000,000 as compared with \$280,000,000 in the preceding year, and the expenditures by Canadians abroad totalled \$192,000,000 as compared with \$135,000,000. Canada's net credit on travel account accordingly fell by \$51,000,000, from \$145,000,000 in 1948 to \$94,000,000.

In travel between Canada and the United States, total receipts were \$268,000,000 -- a new peak total -- up \$1,000,000 over the previous high of \$267,000,000 in 1948, while debits resulting from Canadian travel in the United States rose from \$113,000,000 to \$164,000,000. The net credit on Canada-United States travel was \$104,000,000, down \$50,000,000 from the preceding year's total of \$154,000,000.

In spite of currency restrictions imposed by many overseas countries, expenditures of non-immigrant overseas travellers in Canada were at a record high of \$18,000,000, up 39 per cent over the preceding year. Canadian travellers spent \$28,000,000 in overseas countries during the year -- the highest since 1927 -- and \$6,000,000 above the preceding year. The net debit on overseas travel account was \$10,000,000, as compared with \$9,000,000 the year before. (3)

STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES HIGHER

Stocks of canned fruits and vegetables held by cannors, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses on July 1 both were higher than a year earlier, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Canned fruit stocks rose to 2,823,789 dozen containers from 1,767,626 dozen on July 1 last year, and canned vegetables to 12,290,963 dozen from 11,298,080 dozen.

July 1 figures for this year are currently available only for tomatoes, corn, green or wax beans, and tomato juice. Stocks of canned tomatoes were down to 2,618,491 dozen from 3,007,141, green or wax beans to 370,441 dozen from 938,336, tomato juice to 2,562,510 dozen from 3,637,941, but corn rose sharply to 4,335,145 dozen from 717,225.

NEW AUTOMOBILE SALES
CLIMB TO NEW HIGH IN JUNE

Canadians bought more new motor vehicles in June than in any other month on record, exceeding by a wide margin the new peak they established in May and outnumbering by a much greater margin their purchases in June last year.

Sales of new vehicles totalled 45,314 units compared to 40,582 in May and were nearly 65 per cent greater than the 27,829 units sold in June a year ago. Retail value of the month's sales was \$93,475,586 compared to \$57,546,107 last year, a rise of 62 per cent.

Cumulative sales for the half-year totalled 213,906 as compared to 137,721 units in the first half of 1949, an increase of 55 per cent. Retail value aggregated \$429,497,465 as against \$288,989,540, up 49 per cent.

(Half-year shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles for sale in Canada, as reported yesterday by the Bureau, totalled 176,500 units and shipments of vehicles imported from the United States amounted to 10,350 units. Sales of British-made vehicles in the period were reported as totalling 33,692 passenger cars and 2,314 trucks and buses. Shipments for sale in a given period, of course, do not represent sales in that period).

New vehicle sales financed in June numbered 13,770 units with a financed value of \$19,305,068, showing increases of 89 per cent in number and 85 per cent in amount of financing over June, 1949, when 7,272 new vehicle sales were financed to the extent of \$10,454,896. In the six-month period, 64,142 new vehicles with a financed value of \$88,627,613 were sold under conditional sales agreements with finance companies as compared with 37,190 vehicles financed for \$53,548,255 a year earlier.

There were 25,459 used vehicles financed in June to the extent of \$16,175,714, an increase of 58 per cent in number and 48 per cent in amount of financing over June a year ago. During the first six months of this year, 109,085 used vehicle sales were financed for a total of \$73,361,970 as compared with 73,423 units financed for \$51,586,682 in the like period of 1949. (10)

CIGARETTE RELEASES, BEER OUTPUT HIGHER,
CIGARS AND SPIRITS DOWN IN JUNE

Releases of cigarettes, cut and plug tobacco during June for consumption in Canada were greater than in May or June last year, while releases of cigars and snuff were smaller. Beer production was also larger in both comparisons and the output of spirits less.

June releases of cigarettes totalled 1,643,000,000 as compared to 1,614,000,000 in May and 1,577,000,000 in June last year. Cut tobacco increased to 2,474,000 pounds as against 2,371,000 and 2,273,000, and plug tobacco to 243,000 compared to 201,000 and 215,000 pounds, respectively. Cigar releases dropped off to 17,200,000 from 18,200,000 the preceding month and 19,200,000 a year earlier, and snuff was down to 86,000 pounds as compared to 88,000 and 95,000.

Production of beer in June showed its usual seasonal increase with a rise from 687,500 barrels in May to 762,300 barrels, substantially above last year's June output of 719,200 barrels. Output of new spirits, on the other hand, fell off to 1,300,000 proof gallons from 1,850,000 in May and 1,770,000 in June last year. Stocks of distilled liquor at the end of June stood at 78,860,000 as compared with 74,170,000 proof gallons a year earlier.

STARTS ON NEW DWELLINGS
SHOWS RISE IN JULY

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units, previously lagging behind 1949, spurted ahead in May to raise the total for the first five months slightly higher than last year's, but the completions were lower both in the month and cumulative period. As a result, the excess over last year in the number under construction increased still further.

Starts in May are estimated at 13,647 as compared with 12,809 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the aggregate for the five months to 30,084 as against 29,671. Completions in the month numbered 6,171 as compared with 7,374, and in the five months totalled 29,441 compared with 32,451. At the end of May there were 58,130 units in various stages of construction as compared with 53,533 a year ago.

There was a sharp rise in the number of starts in Quebec both in May and the five-month period, but Ontario's totals were lower in both periods. In Quebec, starts in May totalled 4,748 as compared with 3,525, and in the five months aggregated 11,588 as against 8,486. The total for Ontario in the month was 4,196 compared with 4,941, and for the five months stood at 9,306 against 11,291.

Starts in the five months in Alberta were 3,052 units against 2,959, British Columbia 2,724 (3,446), Manitoba 954 (1,385), New Brunswick 834 (524), Saskatchewan 690 (775), Nova Scotia 612 (761), and Prince Edward Island 34 (44). Starts in Newfoundland numbered 290.

Completions were higher in the Maritimes both in the month and five-month period, and were also advanced in Quebec in the five months, but lower in the month. Completions in all other areas were lower in the month and cumulative period. In May, completions in Ontario totalled 2,371 units compared with 2,880 a year ago, and in the five months numbered 9,925 compared with 11,605. Quebec's total for the month was 1,593 against 1,990, and for the five months stood at 9,934 against 8,768.

Completions in Alberta in the five months numbered 2,884 as against 3,748 last year, British Columbia 2,723 (4,170), Manitoba 1,146 (1,736), Nova Scotia 1,042 (1,255), New Brunswick 680 (407), Saskatchewan 648 (650), Prince Edward Island 154 (112). Completions in Newfoundland were 305 units.

The average length of time under construction for dwelling units completed in May this year was estimated at 8.5 months as against 8.0 months last year. (11)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF
LUMBER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Production of sawn lumber in British Columbia was 16 per cent higher in May than in the corresponding month last year, while shipments advanced 20 per cent in the same period, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output amounted to 291,004 M feet as compared with 250,811 M in May last year, the total for the first five months of this year amounting to 1,136,918 M feet as against 1,073,337 M in the similar period of 1949.

Shipments in May amounted to 294,922 M feet as compared with 244,791 M a year earlier, raising the cumulative total for the five months ending May to 1,149,328 M feet against 1,046,844 M in the same period of 1949. (12)

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER
EAST OF THE ROCKIES

Production of sawn lumber east of the Rockies was lower in May and the first five months of this year. The month's output was down 24 per cent from May last year, while in the cumulative period the decline was 12 per cent. Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta showed increases in the month, while in the five-month period, Alberta alone registered an advance.

The month's output amounted to 222,200 M feet board measure as compared with 292,700 M in May last year, bringing the cumulative total for the five-month period to 831,700 M feet as against 946,700 M in the same months last year. (13)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES

Production and domestic sales of asphalt floor tiles fell to lower levels in July, while totals for the seven months ending July were higher for production but lower for sales than last year.

The month's output amounted to 1,027,427 square feet as against 1,385,415 in the preceding month and 1,365,764 in July last year. During the seven months, 10,317,600 square feet were produced as compared with 8,895,859 in the same period of 1949.

Domestic sales in July declined to 1,198,775 square feet from 1,373,481 in June and 1,451,446 a year ago. In the cumulative period, 8,875,132 square feet were sold as against 9,531,851 a year earlier. (Mem. 7)

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

Consumption of rubber increased eight per cent in June, total for the month amounting to 15,886,800 pounds as compared with 14,690,900 in May. Natural rubber consumption increased to 9,052,600 pounds from 8,035,600, and reclaim to 2,764,800 pounds from 2,541,200. Synthetic rubber consumption fell slightly to 4,069,400 pounds from 4,114,100.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber moved lower in June, totalling 9,945,400 pounds as compared with 10,626,600 in the preceding month, and reclaim to 898,200 pounds from 976,600.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber declined to 9,891,800 pounds from 12,799,400 in May, synthetic to 7,344,900 pounds from 8,384,300, while reclaim advanced to 3,581,800 pounds from 3,449,600. (14)

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS
OF COAL IN JULY

Production of coal in July amounted to 1,112,000 tons, two per cent below the July, 1949 output of 1,131,342 tons, according to preliminary figures. Cumulative total for the first seven months of this year was 10,700,609 tons, about four per cent above the 10,258,365 tons produced in the similar period of 1949.

Production in Nova Scotia in July declined to 470,500 tons from 483,441 a year ago, Alberta to 438,000 tons from 450,212, New Brunswick to 40,000 tons from 43,919. Output in Saskatchewan rose to 36,000 tons against 33,411, and in British Columbia to 127,500 tons against 119,903 tons in the same month last year.

Exports of coal advanced both in the month and cumulative period, the month's total rising to 2,909,654 tons from 1,654,869 in July last year, and in the seven months to 13,342,162 tons from 12,389,461 tons. (15)

SHIPMENTS AND EXPORTS OF ASBESTOS
SHARPLY HIGHER IN JUNE AND HALF-YEAR

which were reduced by labour disputes. Exports were also higher in the month and cumulative period.

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines rose sharply in June and the first six months of this year over last year's totals

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the month's shipments amounted to 67,781 tons as compared with 29,222 in June last year. In the six-month period, 391,772 tons were shipped as against 154,727 in the similar period of 1949.

Exports in June totalled 70,097 tons compared with 22,733 a year earlier, and in the half-year aggregated 379,660 tons against 145,509 in the same months last year. (16)

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND
NICKEL IN JUNE AND HALF-YEAR

of nickel declined in both comparisons.

Canadian production of new primary copper was higher in June and the first six months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1949, while output

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the month's output of copper amounted to 20,643 tons as compared with 20,295 in June last year, bringing the cumulative total for the half-year to 133,296 tons as against 128,931 in the similar period of 1949.

June production of nickel totalled 10,593 tons, showing a slight decline from last year's June figure of 10,675 tons. In the six-month period, 61,837 tons were produced as compared with 68,038 in the same months last year. (17)

RAILWAY REVENUES AND INCOME
HIGHER IN MAY THIS YEAR

same month last year, while operating expenses recorded a minor increase of \$1,109,156 to \$70,729,648. Operating income which had been \$84,792 in May, 1949, rose sharply to \$7,123,646, bringing the cumulative total for the first five months of this year to \$10,143,612 against a debit of \$1,494,150 in the same period of 1949.

Operating revenues of Canadian railways reached a new record high for May at \$80,362,316, showing an increase of 11 per cent or \$8,147,346 over the

Despite flood conditions in southern Manitoba, freight revenues climbed from \$57,707,771 in May last year to \$65,313,000, an advance of 13.2 per cent. Passenger revenues, at \$6,296,194, wore down four per cent.

Revenue freight carried totalled 13,680,520 tons, a betterment of 74,340 or 5.5 per cent over the tonnage moved in May last year. Revenue ton miles, however, rose only 2.3 per cent as average length of haul declined from 334 to 324 miles, and average receipt per revenue ton mile was 1.473 cents against 1.331 one year earlier.

Passengers numbered 2,353,495, off 1.6 per cent or 37,715 from May, 1949, and passenger mileage declined six per cent as average journey stood at 96 miles compared with 101 miles. Total payroll in May was \$41,937,716, a rise of 1.4 per cent or \$570,578, while the number of employees declined 2,226 to 176,935, or by 1.2 per cent. (18)

CIVIL AVIATION IN MARCH Revenues of Canadian air carriers continued to rise in March, total for the month reaching \$3,202,213 -- a new high for the month -- as compared with \$2,636,426 a year earlier, a gain of 22 per cent. Revenues of all services improved, passenger receipts rising to \$1,937,336 from \$1,518,620; mail to \$608,588 from \$607,486; and freight and excess baggage to \$190,244 from \$161,544.

Operating expenses, increasing considerably to \$3,421,436 as compared with \$3,034,864 in March, 1949, exceeded revenues by \$219,223, while a loss of \$398,438 was registered in the same month last year. All expense accounts were higher, aircraft operation and maintenance requiring \$1,921,247 against \$1,768,035 in March last year, ground accounts taking \$908,421 against \$792,125, and traffic, general administration and taxes rose to \$591,768 from \$474,704.

Revenue passengers transported during the month numbered 96,306 as compared with 87,029 in the corresponding month last year, while the goods carried amounted to 3,278,950 pounds against 2,683,543 pounds. (19)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Loadings of railway freight continued heavy during the week ended August 5, the total for the week rising to 77,933 cars, an increase of 8,885 cars or 12.9 per cent over the corresponding week last year. Eastern division volume was 50,740 cars against 43,858, while western loadings amounted to 27,193 cars compared with 25,190.

For the first 31 weeks of the current year, all-Canada loadings totalled 2,263,721 cars as compared with 2,238,960 in the similar period of last year. (20)

MARKETED VALUE OF QUEBEC FISHERIES UP 12 PER CENT Total marketed value of the Quebec fisheries in 1948 was \$5,942,723, an increase of 12 per cent over the 1947 value of \$5,317,009. The total quantity of fish landed amounted to 1,014,140 cwt. as compared with 963,590 cwt. the year before.

Landings by the sea fisheries, at 981,599 cwt., accounted for 96.8 per cent of the 1948 total, and the inland fisheries, at 32,541 cwt. for 3.2 per cent, marketed values being \$5,475,818 and \$466,905, respectively.

Although slightly lower than in 1947, the cod catch maintained its lead both in quantity and value, with landings at 506,926 cwt. and a marketed value at \$2,936,569, accounting for over 49 per cent of the total value. The value of mackerel amounted to \$560,793 or 9.4 per cent; lobsters, \$509,378 or 8.6 per cent; herring, \$470,769 or 7.9 per cent; salmon, \$338,330 or 5.7 per cent; and smelts, \$238,028 or four per cent. Together with cod, these species accounted for 85 per cent of the total marketed value. (21)

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

Reports and Bulletins

1. Estimates of Labour Income, May (10 cents).
2. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, First of June (25 cents).
3. Retail Trade, June (10 cents).
4. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, June (10 cents).
5. Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain Industries, September, 1947 to August, 1949 (25 cents).
6. August Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, including Fall Wheat, Fall Rye, Alfalfa, Hay and Clover and Potatoes (10 cents).
7. Stocks of Grain at July 31 (10 cents).
8. The Sugar Situation, June (10 cents).
9. Travel Between Canada and other Countries, 1949 (40 cents).
10. Sales of New Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Financing, June (25 cents).
11. New Residential Construction, January 1 to May 31 (25 cents).
12. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, May (25 cents).
13. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, May (25 cents).
14. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, June (25 cents).
15. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, July (10 cents).
16. Asbestos, June (10 cents).
17. Copper and Nickel Production, June (15 cents).
18. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada, May (10 cents).
19. Civil Aviation, March (10 cents).
20. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
21. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Quebec, 1948 (25 cents).
22. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, April (10 cents).
23. Travel Between Canada and the United States, June (20 cents).
24. Trade of Canada: Exports -- Detailed -- June (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, June (10 cents).
 2. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, August 1 (10 cents).
 3. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, August 1 (10 cents).
 4. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, August 1 (10 cents).
 5. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, June (10 cents).
 6. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, July (10 cents).
 7. Asphalt Floor Tiles, July (10 cents).
 8. Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
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