



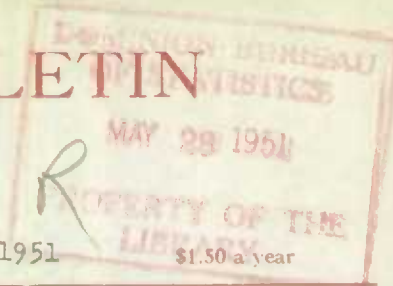
D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT in the major non-agricultural industries was slightly lower at the beginning of March than at February 1, but was higher than a year earlier. The general index number, on the base 1939=100, stood at 172.1 -- a new high for the period -- as compared with 172.3 at February 1, 157.9 at March 1 last year, and compares with the previous peak of 159.6 in March, 1949.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA reached a new peak in February, the index number, on the base 1935-39=100, standing at 214.1, up 14 per cent from February last year, and approximately two per cent above the previous peak of 210.7 in October last.

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VALUE OF INVENTORIES HELD BY CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS rose to a new peak in March, the index number rising to 156.6 per cent of the average 1947 value as compared with the previous high of 153.4 in February, and 134.8 in March last year.

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WHOLESALE PRICES rose to a higher level in April, the general index number, on the base 1935-39=100, standing at 242.2 as compared with 241.8 for March and 202.5 for April last year.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended May 12 rose to an all-time peak for the period, totalling 87,474 cars as compared with 75,353 in the same week last year.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose 10 per cent during the week ending May 12 over the corresponding week last year. All provinces shared in the advance except the Maritimes.

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NEW DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED in January totalled 6,950 as compared with 6,480 in January last year and starts numbered 2,771 compared with 2,152. The number under construction at the month-end was 55,261 compared with 55,125 a year earlier.

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CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION rose to a new peak value of \$1,040,887,600 in 1950, exceeding by 15 per cent the previous high of \$901,110,000 in 1949.

THERE'S A JOB TO BE DONE IN '51

HELP CANADA COUNT

9TH DECENNIAL CENSUS

JUNE, 1951



INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AT MARCH 1 Industrial employment in the major non-agricultural industries was slightly lower at the beginning of March than at February 1, but was higher than a year earlier. The general index number of employment, on the base 1939=100, was 172.1 -- a new high for the period -- as compared with 172.3 at February 1, 157.9 at March 1 last year, and compares with the previous peak of 159.6 in March, 1949.

Accompanying the small recession in industrial employment as compared with a month earlier, was an increase of 0.5 per cent in the index number of weekly payrolls, which rose 17.6 per cent over March 1, 1950. Except for December 1 last year, this year's March index was the highest so far recorded.

Per capita weekly earnings, at \$48.16, reached a new all-time peak, exceeding the February 1 average by 0.6 per cent, and the March 1, 1950 figure by eight per cent. To some extent, the upward movement in the month resulted from seasonal changes in the industrial and occupational distributions of employment, but increased wage rates in some industries also contributed to the higher average; these factors offset reductions in the average hours worked in some areas and industries.

In manufacturing, employment showed moderate improvement, in spite of continued curtailment in some classes. Mining was generally quieter, particularly in the gold and non-metal mining groups. The trend in logging, construction, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and trade was also downward, the most pronounced decline being four per cent in construction. (1)

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS
IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The number of hourly paid wage-earners in manufacturing and their aggregate weekly wages were slightly higher at March 1 as compared with a month earlier, but shortages of material, industrial disputes and the prevalence of influenza resulted in reduced working hours, according to advance figures.

In the durable goods group, the iron and steel industry reported a slight gain in hourly earnings, while an increased number of wage-earners was reported in transportation equipment. Changes in the distribution of employment contributed to an increase of 1.2 cents in the average hourly earnings as compared with February 1 in the light manufacturing industries.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ended March 1, 1951 and March 1, 1950

Industry	Average Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Wages	
	Mar. 1	Mar. 1	Mar. 1	Mar. 1	Mar. 1	Mar. 1
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	¢
Manufacturing	42.3	42.5	111.4	101.4	47.28	43.10
Durable Goods	42.5	42.6	119.8	109.8	50.92	46.77
Non-Durable Goods	42.2	42.5	102.4	93.1	43.21	39.57
Mining	43.6	43.8	130.2	120.7	56.77	52.87
Electric and Motor						
Transportation	45.3	..	112.4	..	50.92	..
Building & Structure ...	39.3	40.0	122.1	111.7	47.99	44.68
Service	42.4	42.8	69.6	66.3	29.51	28.38

*Mainly hotels, restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.
..Not available.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX
HIGHER IN APRIL

Wholesale prices rose to a higher level in April, the general index number, on the base 1935-39=100, standing at 242.2 as compared with 241.3 for March and 202.5 for April last year. There were moderate advances over the preceding month in five of the eight main sub-groups, and declines in three. The increases ranged between 0.5 points for vegetable products and 1.6 points for wood products.

The index number for wholesale farm product prices for April was 256.6, a decline of 7.6 points from March, but a rise of 25.3 points over April last year. The sub-group index for field product prices stood at 181.6 as compared with 181.2 in March and 194.7 a year ago, while the animal products index was 331.6 as against 347.2 in March and 268.0 in April last year.

Indexes for the eight main sub-groups comprising the general wholesale price index for April were as follows, with those for March in brackets: vegetable products, 221.7 (220.6); animal products, 296.7 (302.4); textile products, 324.7 (327.1); wood products, 293.6 (289.0); iron products, 204.5 (201.5); non-ferrous metals, 175.9 (174.4); non-metallic minerals, 169.0 (169.3); and chemical products, 187.5 (184.8). (2)

PRICE INDEXES OF GENERAL AND
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING MATERIALS

Wholesale prices of both general and residential building materials moved to higher levels in April, according to index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index for general building materials advanced to 293.9 from 291.5 in March and 234.5 in April last year, and for residential building materials it rose to 287.2 from 282.6 in March and 227.0 a year ago.

Among the principal components of the residential building materials index there were advances over the preceding month in brick, tile and stone, lumber, paint and glass, plumbing and heating equipment, and electrical equipment and fixtures. There were decreases in cement, sand and gravel, and roofing materials. (2)

VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES
AT NEW PEAK LEVEL IN MARCH

Continuing the upward movement which has been in evidence since October last, value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers rose to a new peak in March, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index number rising to 156.6 per cent of the average 1947 value as compared with the previous high of 153.4 in February, and 134.8 in March last year. Each major industrial group shared in the advance.

The consumer's goods index was at a new high of 165.8, a rise of 3.8 points over the previous peak in February, and 21.8 points above March last year, while the capital goods index was up to 121.9 from 118.3 in February, and 107.0 a year ago. The producer's materials index was 142.2, slightly above the preceding month's figure of 141.9, but well above last year's March index of 123.0. The construction goods index reached 191.7 -- also a new record -- as compared with 187.1 in February, and 157.2 in March last year. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP 10 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose 10 per cent during the week ending May 12 over the same week last year, according to preliminary figures. All provinces shared in the advance except the Maritimes. Largest gain in the week of 43 per cent was registered in Manitoba, followed by Saskatchewan with a gain of 26 per cent, Alberta 13 per cent, British Columbia 11 per cent, Quebec six per cent, and Ontario one per cent. The decline in the Maritimes was eight per cent.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX
AT NEW PEAK IN FEBRUARY

Industrial production in Canada reached a new peak in February, according to the April issue of the Canadian Statistical Review. The February index, on the base 1955-39=100, stood at 214.1, up 14 per cent from February last year, and approximately two per cent above the previous peak of 210.7 in October last.

This very substantial increase in the physical volume of production has been particularly apparent in the index for the durable manufactures group, which has risen approximately 22 per cent over February last year -- a reflection of the present heavy demand by consumers for durable goods and by the metal-using industries for defence materials.

In the non-durable manufactures group, the production index has risen more moderately, with an increase of approximately nine per cent over February last year. (4)

MODERATE RISE IN COMPLETIONS OF NEW
DWELLINGS IN JANUARY; STARTS UP 29 PER CENT

Number of new dwelling units completed in January was moderately higher than in the corresponding month last year but there was a sharp rise in starts, according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The carryover of dwellings in various stages of construction at the end of the month was practically unchanged from a year earlier.

New dwellings completed during the month totalled 6,950 as compared with 6,480 in January last year and starts numbered 2,171 compared with 2,152. The number under construction at the month-end was 55,261 compared with 55,125 a year earlier.

There were large increases both in starts and completions in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia in the month. Starts in the Prairie Provinces were higher with Alberta accounting for the gain, but there were declines in completions in all three provinces. Both starts and completions were lower in the Maritimes.

Completions in Ontario in January numbered 2,660 as compared with 2,112 a year earlier, and in Quebec numbered 2,371 compared with 1,932. Total for British Columbia was 814 as compared with 620, Prairie Provinces 705 compared with 1,326, and the Maritimes 310 compared with 490. There were 92 completions in Newfoundland against nil.

Starts in Ontario totalled 1,358 against 1,077, Quebec 760 against 579, and British Columbia 353 against 164. In the Prairie Provinces starts totalled 148 (largely in Alberta) against 99, and the Maritimes amounted to 51 compared with 130. In Newfoundland there were 101 starts against 103.

It is estimated from the types of dwelling units being constructed that approximately 25 per cent of these completed in January 1951 were for rental purposes, slightly above last year's January proportion of 22 per cent. The average length of time required to build a dwelling unit completed during the month was estimated at 7.1 months, about the same as in January, 1950. (5)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended May 12 rose to an all-time peak for the period, totalling 87,474 cars as compared with 75,353 in the same week last year. This raised the cumulative total for the first 19 weeks of the year to 1,455,785 cars from 1,523,795 in the corresponding period of 1950. (Mem. 1)

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON TRANSIT SYSTEMS Passengers carried on transit systems in Canada in January this year -- including Newfoundland for the first time -- numbered 137,224,714, slightly below last year's January total of 138,348,994. Traffic on urban lines fell to 128,966,311 from 129,739,449, and interurban service to 8,258,403 from 8,555,545. Revenues continued to advance in January, mainly due to increased fares. Urban receipts were up from \$9,328,347 to \$9,608,507, and interurban earnings rose \$125,315 to \$3,157,237. (6)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on May 3 amounted to 171,367,771 bushels, an increase of 37 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 124,778,082 bushels. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week totalled 2,548,298 bushels as against 3,676,570 a year earlier, raising the aggregate for the crop year to date to 276,514,322 bushels from 270,653,109 in the similar period of 1949-50.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending May 3 amounted to 1,928,156 bushels compared with 3,692,180 a year ago, and in the cumulative period totalled 101,633,111 bushels against 119,796,940.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending May 3, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: oats, 1,147,789 (756,487) bushels; barley, 707,755 (364,916); rye, 44,447 (131,499); flaxseed, 16,645 (6,205). (item. 2)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on May 18 amounted to 4,804,000 pounds as compared with 20,411,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Smaller holdings were recorded in each of the nine centres. Stocks were as follows by cities on May 18, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 217 (240) pounds; Montreal, 1,402 (2,226); Toronto, 1,191 (4,688); Winnipeg, 382 (8,803); Regina, 75 (713); Saskatoon, 178 (215); Edmonton, 629 (2,194); Calgary, 145 (646); Vancouver, 585 (686).

MILK PRODUCTION LOWER IN MARCH Estimated quantity of milk produced on Canadian farms in March amounted to 1,040,108,000 pounds, a decline of six per cent from last year's March total of 1,106,942,000 pounds, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (7)

STOCKS OF HONEY ON APRIL 1 Stocks of honey on April 1 were sharply lower than on the same date last year, amounting to 5,008,205 pounds as compared with 9,451,681, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Stocks in Ontario -- largest among the provinces -- rose to 2,471,596 pounds from 2,308,437 in April last year, British Columbia to 431,351 pounds from 411,654, and New Brunswick to 9,092 pounds from 5,802, but there were sharp declines in Manitoba to 733,448 pounds from 2,684,566, Saskatchewan to 633,434 pounds from 1,667,700, Alberta to 378,067 pounds from 1,394,427, and Quebec to 342,421 pounds from 959,070. Holdings in Nova Scotia fell to 7,776 pounds from 18,003, and in Prince Edward Island to 1,020 pounds from 2,022.

STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES ON APRIL 1

Aggregate stocks of canned fruits held by cannors, wholesalers and chain store warehouses were higher on April 1 this year than on the same date last year, while the stocks of vegetables were lower. Holdings of canned fruits rose to 5,002,649 dozen containers from 4,805,429 on April 1, 1950, while the stocks of vegetables fell to 11,773,540 dozen cans from 16,582,702.

There were marked increases in the stocks of apricots, pears, plums, gages, etc., asparagus, baked beans, beets, carrots, carrots and peas combined, mixed vegetables (macedoine), spinach, apple juice, and spaghetti, and lesser gains in applesauce, strawberries, jams, jellies, marmalades, pickles, ready dinners and stews, and soups of all kinds. Marked declines were recorded in the holdings of peaches, raspberries, green or wax beans, corn, peas, pumpkin, tomatoes, infants foods, tomato juice, and tomato catsup, and smaller decreases in cherrios, pineapple, relishes and sauces, and sauerkraut.

Stocks of principal canned fruits were as follows on April 1, totals for the corresponding date last year being in brackets: applesauce, 370,569 (299,104) dozen containers; apricots, 140,797 (66,091); cherrios, 170,918 (260,553); pears, 1,268,724 (955,245); peaches, 1,526,557 (1,966,964); pineapple, 268,108 (329,271); plums, gages, etc., 391,736 (278,918); raspberries, 53,602 (151,975); strawberries, 89,785 (60,735).

Holdings of vegetables on April 1 included the following: asparagus, 173,627 (66,714) dozen containers; green or wax beans, 652,156 (836,247); baked beans, etc., 1,938,063 (1,579,737); beets, 630,839 (300,706); carrots, 404,457 (283,240); carrots and peas combined, 273,992 (159,084); corn, 4,440,550 (5,675,890); mixed vegetables (macedoine), 515,070 (409,501); peas, 1,391,284 (3,228,196); pumpkin, 50,159 (104,831); spinach, 145,723 (66,229); tomatoes, 1,001,358 (3,815,856).

April 1 stocks of other canned foods included: apple juice, 1,341,404 (1,234,037) dozen containers; infants foods, 4,166,167 (4,539,635); jams, 414,036 (324,053); jellies, 100,841 (85,587); marmalades, 186,848 (168,606); pickles, 319,185 (307,155); relishes and sauces, 257,108 (324,399); ready dinners and stews, 282,971 (221,189); sauerkraut, 178,778 (217,800); soups of all kinds, 6,237,441 (5,929,681); spaghetti, 569,449 (455,226); tomato juice, 1,676,691 (3,799,615); tomato catsup, 1,089,920 (1,530,826).

RUBBER CONSUMPTION, PRODUCTION
AND STOCKS IN MARCH

Rubber consumption increased in March, and the month-end stocks were lower than a year ago. Consumption was higher for all types of rubber, and the inventories were higher for reclaim and natural but were lower for synthetic. Combined production of synthetic and reclaim rose in the month.

Consumption of all types of rubber in March amounted to 8,598 tons as compared with 6,738 a year earlier. Consumption of natural rubber amounted to 4,626 tons compared with 3,916, synthetic 2,263 tons against 1,683, and reclaim 1,609 tons against 1,139.

Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim rubber amounted to 5,762 tons as against 5,612, comprising 5,276 tons of the former against 5,290, and 486 tons of the latter against 322 tons. Month-end stocks of all types amounted to 10,046 tons against 10,700. Inventories of natural rubber totalled 4,990 tons against 4,983, synthetic 3,011 tons against 4,110, and reclaim 2,045 tons against 1,607. (8)

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS
UP SHARPLY IN FEBRUARY

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were sharply higher in February and the first two months of the year than in the corresponding periods of 1950. Sales in the month amounted to \$1,447,795 as compared with \$1,019,219 in February last year, bringing the cumulative total for the first two months to \$3,133,245 as against \$2,120,507 in the similar period of 1950.

Sales were as follows in February, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: building brick, \$882,764 (\$618,521); structural tile, \$191,059 (\$205,108); drain tile, \$50,997 (\$28,800); sewer pipe, \$138,905 (\$81,412); fire-clay blocks and shapes, \$30,249 (\$15,998); pottery, \$41,589 (\$26,071); other clay products, \$110,232 (\$43,309). (Mem. 3)

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION
AT NEW PEAK VALUE IN 1950

Canada's mineral production rose to a new peak value of \$1,040,887,600 in 1950, exceeding by 15 per cent the previous high of \$901,110,000 in 1949, according to the preliminary annual report of the industry for the year by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Ontario accounted for 34.9 per cent of the all-Canada total in 1950, down slightly from the preceding year's proportion of 35.9 per cent. Quebec's output accounted for 20.9 per cent of the total, up from 18.3 per cent in 1949, but British Columbia's proportion was down from 15.1 per cent to 13.6. Alberta's percentage rose slightly from 12.6 to 12.9. The remaining provinces and territories accounted for 17.7 per cent of the total mineral production as against 18.1 per cent in the preceding year.

Output in Ontario in 1950 was valued at \$362,954,200 as compared with \$323,368,600 in 1949, Quebec \$217,665,100 compared with \$165,021,500, British Columbia \$142,135,200 compared with \$136,385,900, and Alberta \$134,597,800 compared with \$113,728,400.

Value of production for the remaining provinces and the two territories follows, figures for 1949 being in brackets: Nova Scotia, \$60,110,400 (\$56,092,800); Saskatchewan, \$36,182,600 (\$36,054,500); Manitoba, \$32,694,200 (\$23,839,600); Newfoundland, \$25,962,000 (\$27,583,600); New Brunswick, \$12,601,400 (\$7,134,000); Northwest Territories, \$8,103,000 (\$6,801,700); Yukon, \$7,881,700 (\$5,099,200). (9)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN 1949

Gross value of production of the petroleum products industry of Canada in 1949 was 11 per cent higher than in the preceding year, the aggregate value of output by refineries and blending plants amounting to \$436,796,000 as against \$394,934,000. Production of petroleum refineries was valued at \$429,949,000 in 1949 compared with \$387,169,000, and concerns engaged in blending oils and greases at \$6,847,000 compared with \$7,765,000.

Thirty-three petroleum refineries were in operation during the year, four being in Quebec, six in Ontario, three in Manitoba, seven in Saskatchewan, seven in Alberta, three in British Columbia, and one each in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Northwest Territories. These refineries had a capacity of 337,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

During the year, 2,666,512,000 gallons of imported crude oil and 701,123,000 gallons of crude oil and absorption gasoline from Canadian wells, the total amounting to about 78 per cent of the rated capacity, was put through Canadian refineries. Refinery production of gasoline amounted to 1,440,467,000 gallons, and in addition, the refineries used for blending about 55,331,000 gallons of imported casinghead gasoline. The gallonage of gasoline made was 18 per cent over 1948 and its refinery selling value was \$234,153,000.

Fourteen factories were occupied chiefly in compounding lubricating oils and greases during the year, ten being in Ontario, and two each in Quebec and British Columbia. Their output included lubricating oils at \$5,158,000, lubricating greases at \$1,525,000, and soaps and soap powders at \$53,000. Total Canadian output of lubricating oils, including production for the refineries, amounted to 67,548,000 gallons against 67,520,000 in 1948, while lubricating grease totalled 60,330,000 pounds compared with 36,778,000. (10)

MARKETED VALUE OF QUEBEC FISHERIES DOWN 14 PER CENT

Total marketed value of the products of the fisheries of Quebec in 1949 was \$5,112,000, a decline of 14 per cent from the preceding year's value of \$5,942,000.

The total quantity of fish landed, however, rose to 106,114,000 pounds from 101,414,000 a year earlier, or by five per cent.

The cod catch maintained its lead both in quantity and value, with landings amounting to 59,045,000 pounds with a marketed value of \$2,475,000 as against 50,693,000 pounds at \$2,937,000 in 1948. The value of lobsters amounted to \$586,000 as compared with \$509,000, herring \$460,000 compared with \$471,000, salmon \$325,000 compared with \$338,000, mackerel \$301,000 compared with \$561,000, and smelts \$154,000 compared with \$238,000.

LUMBER INDUSTRY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Gross value of products of the lumber industry of New Brunswick in 1949 amounted to \$17,858,800, an advance of two per cent over the preceding year's value of \$17,510,000, according to a special compilation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There were 420 active mills reporting to the Bureau against 434 in 1948, and their employees numbered 3,221 with salaries and wages of \$4,145,300 against 3,246 employees paid \$3,996,700.

Production of sawn lumber rose to 294,200 M feet board measure from 290,400 M in 1948, while the value was slightly lower at \$15,130,800 compared with \$15,131,400. Box shooks were produced to the value of \$345,200 as compared with \$394,500, laths \$218,800 against \$218,300, staves \$95,700 against \$188,500, hardwood squares \$101,800 against \$59,100, shingles \$67,700 against \$119,000, sawn ties \$221,600 against \$132,400, and slabs and edgings sold \$148,600 against \$129,800.

COKE AND GAS INDUSTRY

Value of products manufactured by coke and gas plants and illuminating and fuel gas plants declined slightly in 1949, dropping to \$96,935,000 from \$97,028,000 in the preceding year. Output of coke amounted to 3,864,600 tons valued at \$53,367,000 as compared with 3,945,800 tons at \$54,663,500, and gas sold or used amounted to 72,085,633 M cubic feet valued at \$35,710,300 compared with 74,768,498 M cubic feet at \$34,205,900. There were 37,852,900 Imperial gallons of tar produced to the value of \$4,039,000 as compared with 37,741,000 at \$4,440,000. (11)

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. Employment and Payrolls, March (25 cents).
2. Prices and Price Indexes, April (25 cents).
3. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, March (25 cents).
4. Canadian Statistical Review, April (35 cents).
5. New Residential Construction, January (25 cents).
6. Transit Report, January (10 cents).
7. Dairy Review, April (25 cents).
8. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, March (25 cents).
9. Preliminary Report on Mineral Production, 1950 (35 cents).
10. Petroleum Products Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
11. The Coke and Gas Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
12. The Roofing Paper Industry, 1949 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 2. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 3. Products Made from Canadian Clays, February (10 cents).
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