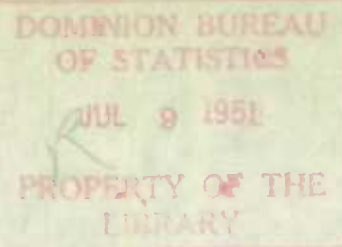


D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin
D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN



Vol. XIX -- No. 27

Saturday, July 7, 1951

--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S OFFICIAL COST-OF-LIVING INDEX increased from 182.0 to 184.1 between May 1 and June 1. Approximately two-thirds of this increase of 2.1 points or 1.2 per cent was contributed by higher food prices. From August 1939 to June 1951 the increase in the cost-of-living index was 82.6 per cent.

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CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS in May were valued at \$323,400,000, an increase of \$36,400,000 or 12.6 per cent over last year's unusually high May value of \$287,000,000. Cumulative value for the five months ending May rose to \$1,427,700,000 as against \$1,141,400,000 for the like period last year, an increase of 25 per cent.

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES in May were valued at \$208,678,000, a rise of \$33,272,000 or nearly 19 per cent over the figure of \$175,406,000 for May, 1950, and also substantially above the value of \$183,184,000 for April this year. Aggregate for the five months advanced about 27 per cent to \$921,447,000 from \$727,206,000 in 1950.

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SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM were down in value to \$47,241,000 compared with \$48,549,000 a year earlier, the five-month total being up substantially at \$202,256,000 as against \$183,445,000.

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS showed a further rise at the beginning of May, the advance index number of employment, on the base 1939=100, standing at 175.2 as compared with 173.3 at April 1, and 159.7 at May 1 in both 1950 and 1949. Per capita weekly earnings reached a new high at \$49.17 compared with \$48.43 at April 1, and \$44.88 at May 1, 1950.

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CHEQUES CASHED continued to rise in May, amounting to \$9,483,763,000 as compared with \$7,989,758,000 in May last year, a gain of 18.7 per cent. This raised the aggregate for the first five months of this year to \$44,315,-779,000 -- the highest on record -- against \$36,469,576,000 in the same period last year, or by 21.5 per cent.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN CANADA -- excluding Newfoundland -- rose four per cent in dollar value in May over a year earlier, totalling \$76,613,000 as against \$73,581,000.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended June 23 amounted to 84,721 cars, down slightly from the preceding week, but 2,530 cars or 3.1 per cent above the same week last year.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX
ROSE 2.1 POINTS IN MAY

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index increased from 182.0 to 184.1 between May 1 and June 1. Approximately two-thirds of this increase of 2.1 points or 1.2 per cent was contributed by higher food prices. The food index moved up from 235.4 to 239.8, as a result of advances in eggs, butter, pork and fresh vegetables, coupled with smaller increases for numerous other items.

In the homefurnishings and services group increases were fairly general, although higher prices for hardware and electrical equipment accounted for most of the change in this index from 194.9 to 197.1. In advancing from 201.5 to 202.5, the clothing series recorded the smallest advance since the beginning of the year. Changes in the group were small and scattered.

The index of miscellaneous items rose 0.3 points to 141.0, following slight increases in health care, gasoline and street-car fares. Reflecting the results of a June rental survey, the rent index advanced from 137.6 to 139.8. The fuel and light index remained unchanged at 146.2.

From August 1939 to June 1951, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 82.6 per cent. (1)

Dominion Cost-of-Living Indexes (1935-39=100)

	Com- bined Index	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth- ing	Home- furnish- ings and Services	Miscel- laneous
June 1, 1951	184.1	239.8	139.8	146.2	202.5	197.1	141.0
May 1, 1951	182.0	235.4	137.6	146.2	201.5	194.9	140.7
June 1, 1950	165.4	209.0	132.7	137.1	180.7	166.9	132.4

DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN MAY
CONTINUE GAIN OVER 1950

Canada's domestic exports in May, continuing the trend of earlier months, showed a substantial gain in value over last year, most of the total advance, according to the detailed summary released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, being due to an increase in the value of shipments to the United States, bolstered by further gains to Latin America and other foreign countries except Europe. These were only partly offset by decreases to the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries and Europe.

Total shipments in the month were valued at \$323,400,000, an increase of \$36,400,000 or 12.6 per cent over last year's unusually high May value of \$287,000,000. The May total showed the usual seasonal advance, being substantially above the values for April and the preceding months. Cumulative value for the five months ending May rose to \$1,427,700,000 as against \$1,141,400,000 for the like period last year, an increase of 25 per cent.

Domestic exports to the United States in May were valued at \$208,678,000, a rise of \$33,272,000 or nearly 19 per cent over the figure of \$175,406,000 for May, 1950, and also substantially above the value of \$183,184,000 for April this year. Aggregate for the five months advanced about 27 per cent to \$921,447,000 from \$727,206,000 in 1950. Exports to the United States accounted for 64.5 per cent of the value of exports to all countries both in the month and five months as compared to 61 per cent and somewhat less than 64 per cent in the respective 1950 periods.

Shipments to the United States were higher in value in May for eight of the nine main commodity groups. The wood and paper products group, as in previous months, showed the largest gain, rising to \$95,143,000 as compared to \$83,542,000, with most of the increase occurring in wood pulp. Agricultural and vegetable products climbed sharply also to \$30,225,000 from \$20,824,000, and the animals and animal products group to \$27,454,000 from \$19,847,000. The iron products group moved up more moderately to \$14,960,000 from \$12,953,000, and the non-metallic minerals group to \$7,897,000 from \$5,917,000, while the non-ferrous metals group declined to \$21,318,000 as compared to \$24,006,000. Marked gains were recorded for the three remaining smaller groups.

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom were down in value to \$47,241,000 as compared to \$48,549,000 a year earlier, the five-month total being up substantially at \$202,256,000 as against \$183,445,000. Shipments of agricultural and vegetable products declined sharply in the month to \$16,388,000 compared to \$25,381,000, and of animals and animal products to the low figure of \$689,000 from \$2,822,000. Exports of the non-ferrous metals group, on the other hand, increased in value to \$17,570,000 from \$15,111,000, and those of the wood and paper group continued their previous marked gains, rising steeply to \$9,613,000 from \$1,997,000.

Total shipments to other Commonwealth countries also fell off to \$20,386,000 compared to \$22,907,000, the five-month total standing at \$90,405,000 as against \$76,780,000. Exports increased in value to Commonwealth countries in America to \$3,790,000 from \$2,838,000, Africa to \$6,190,000 from \$4,301,000, and Oceania to \$6,798,000 from \$3,996,000, but these gains were outweighed by a drop in value to the Asia group to \$3,562,000 from \$11,414,000, due mainly to sharp declines to India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

May exports to Latin America moved up to \$17,533,000 as compared to \$13,721,000, raising the total for the year to date to \$68,541,000 as against \$46,871,000. Shipments to European countries, in contrast with previous months this year, dropped off to \$15,806,000 compared to \$20,039,000, the cumulative total remaining substantially higher at \$82,411,000 as against \$64,190,000. Exports to the remaining foreign countries were again more than doubled in value at \$12,357,000 in comparison with \$5,590,000, the value for the five months rising to \$56,375,000 from \$36,673,000. There were widely distributed increases to this group in the month, the largest being a gain from \$1,818,000 to \$7,013,000 in shipments to Japan.

There was a more varied pattern of changes in the values of the commodity groups in May than in the preceding months, with six groups higher and three lower, and marked gains in the wood and paper and animals and animal products groups making the major contribution to the overall increase.

The wood and paper group rose over 30 per cent in value to \$117,460,000 from \$89,104,000, wood pulp advancing to \$31,532,000 as against \$16,744,000, planks and boards to \$26,596,000 (\$20,494,000), newsprint to \$47,211,000 (\$44,245,000), and most other main items being also higher. About 81 per cent of the value of shipments of this group went to the United States in May as compared to 93 per cent a year earlier.

The animals and animal products group moved up in value to \$31,772,000 as compared to \$26,687,000 last year, largest gain being in meats other than bacon and hams. Agricultural and vegetable products -- second largest group in value -- rose moderately to \$67,775,000 from \$66,700,000, wheat showing a large reduction but other grains and wheat flour rising substantially and increases being recorded for vegetables, alcoholic beverages and rubber and products.

Both the iron and non-ferrous metals groups were lower than in May last year. The iron group declined moderately to \$26,485,000 as compared to \$27,824,000, due mainly to a sharp drop in locomotives and parts which outweighed increases in ferro-alloys, non-farm machinery, and automobiles and parts. The non-ferrous metals group was valued at \$44,811,000 as against \$47,607,000, aluminum, copper and nickel declining, while lead and zinc were higher. The smaller non-metallic minerals group, with principal gains in asbestos and abrasives, increased to \$11,397,000 as compared to \$9,186,000, and the chemicals group showed a similar gain to \$11,829,000 from \$9,798,000.

The fibres and textiles group rose to \$3,997,000 from \$2,025,000, while the miscellaneous group total declined slightly to \$7,830,000 from \$8,104,000, due mainly as in April to reduced exports of ships and vessels. (2)

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS HIGHER AT MAY 1

There was a further rise in industrial employment and payrolls at the beginning of May, according to preliminary tabulations by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Marked seasonal curtailment was noted in employment in logging in the Eastern and Central Provinces, but the trend in many other industries, notably construction, was upward at the beginning of May.

The advance index number of employment, on the base 1939=100, stood at 175.2 as compared with 173.3 at April 1, and 159.7 at May 1 in both 1950 and 1949. Per capita weekly earnings of men and women on the staffs of the larger firms in the industrial groups reached a new high at \$49.17 as compared with \$48.43 at April 1, and \$44.88 at May 1, 1950.

Greater activity as compared with April 1 was indicated in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the index numbers of employment fell by 0.2 per cent and three per cent, respectively. Seasonal declines in transportation seriously affected the situation in both provinces, while important losses, also seasonal, took place in logging in New Brunswick. Among the remaining provinces, the general gains ranged from 0.4 per cent in Ontario and 1.4 per cent in Manitoba, to three per cent in British Columbia, 3.4 per cent in Alberta and 6.4 per cent in Prince Edward Island. On the whole, the general trend of payrolls was upward in all provinces except New Brunswick.

The advance index number of employment in manufacturing, at 189.5, was 0.4 per cent higher than at April 1, and 9.9 per cent above its level at May 1, 1950. The index of payrolls showed a rise of 2.1 per cent in the month, and was 21.5 per cent higher than a year earlier. The preliminary figure of per capita weekly salaries and wages of persons employed in leading manufacturing establishments at May 1 was \$50.89 as compared with \$50.03 at April 1, and \$46.03 at May 1, 1950. (3)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended June 23 amounted to 84,721 cars, down slightly from the preceding week, but 2,530 cars or 3.1 per cent above the same week last year. The gain over a year earlier was mainly in the eastern division where 57,942 cars were reported against 55,489, while the west had 26,779 cars for the week, up 77 cars. Cumulative loadings for the first 25 weeks of this year amounted to 1,963,497 cars, up 9.4 per cent or 169,034 cars over the same period of last year. (Mem. 1)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN MAY
ROSE FOUR PER CENT IN VALUE

Department store sales in Canada -- excluding Newfoundland -- rose four per cent in dollar value in May over a year earlier, totalling \$76,613,000 as against \$73,581,000. The month's gain compares with increases of 11 per cent in April and 13 per cent in the four months ending April over the same periods of 1950.

Sales were higher than a year ago in Quebec and the four western provinces, and lower in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Saskatchewan and Manitoba reported large gains of 19 and 17 per cent, respectively. Other increases were eight per cent in Alberta, seven per cent in Quebec and three per cent in British Columbia. Sales in the Maritimes were down eight per cent, and in Ontario showed a slight decline of less than one per cent.

Sales volume was higher in May than a year earlier for 19 of the 31 departments listed in the Bureau's monthly report. All men's, and most women's, apparel departments showed substantial increases. Largest gains were 19 per cent in women's and misses' dresses and 17 per cent in furs. Aggregate sales for ladies' apparel and accessories rose eight per cent to \$23,696,000 as compared to \$21,935,000. Sales of men's clothing increased to \$2,568,000 against \$2,526,000 and of men's furnishings to \$3,148,000 against \$2,812,000, while sales of men's and boys' shoes rose 10 per cent to \$1,475,000 and of boys' clothing and furnishings six per cent to \$1,976,000.

Jewellery sales were up 17 per cent at \$1,325,000, hardware and housewares six per cent at \$5,776,000, homefurnishings four per cent at \$5,618,000, food and kindred products seven per cent at \$4,896,000, toiletries, cosmetics and drugs nine per cent at \$1,622,000, and gains were recorded also for china and glassware and photographic equipment and supplies.

Among the departments with smaller sales volume, major appliances declined 20 per cent to \$2,582,000 and furniture seven per cent to \$4,730,000. Sales of linens and domestics were down three per cent at \$2,302,000, smallwares four per cent at \$1,382,000, and stationery, books and magazines 10 per cent at \$778,000, while sporting goods and luggage at \$2,459,000 declined less than one per cent and sales of piece-goods were practically unchanged at \$2,038,000. (4)

CHAIN STORE SALES
AND STOCKS IN MAY

Sales of six types of chain stores -- food, women's clothing, shoe, hardware, drug and variety -- were all higher in May than in the corresponding month last year. Stocks also rose in value for each of the six trades except shoe stores.

The food store group had sales totalling \$53,457,000, an increase of 31.5 per cent over last year's May figure of \$40,652,000. Sales of variety stores rose 14.2 per cent to \$13,672,000 from \$11,967,000, while women's clothing store sales climbed 20.1 per cent to \$3,596,000 from \$2,995,000.

Shoe store sales advanced 15.7 per cent to \$3,381,000 from \$2,922,000 in May last year, drug stores to \$2,305,000 from \$2,168,000, or by 6.3 per cent, and hardware stores were 14.3 per cent higher at \$1,239,000 against \$1,084,000. (5)

CHEQUES CASHED 18.7 PER CENT HIGHER IN MAY

Financial transactions in the form of cheques cashed continued to rise in May, amounting to \$9,483,763,000 as compared with \$7,989,758,000 in May last year, a gain of 18.7 per cent. This raised the aggregate for the first five months of this year to \$44,315,779,000 -- the highest on record -- against \$36,469,576,000 in the same period last year, or by 21.5 per cent. Increases were recorded in each of the five economic areas both in the month and cumulative period.

Cheques cashed in Quebec recorded the largest ratio of gain, rising 23.9 per cent in May to \$2,688,347,000 from \$2,170,156,000, and 22.3 per cent in the five months to \$13,144,740,000 from \$10,743,830,000 in 1950. Total for Ontario rose 18.1 per cent in the month, amounting to \$3,924,760,000 against \$3,322,174,000 a year ago, and in the January-May period was 21.6 per cent higher at \$18,932,092,000 compared with \$15,574,074,000.

In the Atlantic Provinces, cheques cashed aggregated \$246,704,000, up 16.5 per cent over last year's May total of \$211,732,000, and for the five months advanced 20.8 per cent to \$1,151,824,000 from \$953,471,000. There were gains in the Prairie Provinces of 15.3 per cent in May to \$1,784,876,000 from \$1,548,516,000, and 17.3 per cent in the five-month period to \$7,137,647,000 from \$6,083,703,000.

Cheques cashed in British Columbia in May amounted to \$839,076,000 as compared with \$737,180,000 in May, 1950, and in the five months aggregated \$3,949,475,000 against \$3,114,498,000. The respective gains were 13.8 per cent and 26.8 per cent. (6)

FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS MADE GENERAL ADVANCE IN MAY

Farm prices of agricultural products, as measured by the index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, moved upward in May after declining in April from March.

The May index is estimated at 280.0 as compared to 278.9 for April and the record high of 280.9 for March. In May last year, the index -- which is on the base 1935-39=100 -- stood at 255.5. The gain in the index for May is attributed to increases in the prices for livestock, poultry and eggs, which more than offset declines in the prices of potatoes and dairy products. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER AND CHEDDAR CHEESE ON JULY 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on July 1 amounted to 16,867,000 pounds as compared with 6,753,000 on June 1, and 32,833,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cheddar cheese totalled 10,692,000 pounds compared with 9,729,000 at June 1, and 22,689,000 on July 1, 1950.

Stocks of creamery butter were as follows by cities on July 1, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 1,227 (1,725) pounds; Montreal, 6,017 (8,860); Toronto, 2,461 (5,296); Winnipeg, 2,868 (10,058); Regina, 300 (856); Saskatoon, 686 (425); Edmonton, 1,690 (3,323); Calgary, 340 (1,030); Vancouver, 1,278 (1,260). (Mem. 3)

SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM IN APRIL

Sales of fluid milk and cream rose two per cent in April and the first four months of this year as compared with a year earlier. Sales in the month amounted to 347,731,000 pounds, and in the four months aggregated 1,404,479,000 pounds. In April, sales were higher in all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia, and in the four-month period there was a decline only in the latter province. (Mem. 4)

CROP CONDITIONS IN CANADA Crop prospects remain generally good to excellent in the Prairie Provinces, although the season is late, especially in Alberta. Field crops are doing well in Ontario and the condition of all crops remains good in Quebec following recent general rains in nearly all districts. Continued dry weather throughout British Columbia has reduced crop prospects generally in that province, however, while conditions are variable in the Maritime Provinces.

Despite less than normal rainfall, crops in Manitoba are generally promising. Cool weather and a carryover of moisture from last season have offset considerably the lack of rain this year. Early-seeded grain is heading freely. Rain is needed in south and central areas and warmer weather would be beneficial throughout the province to promote crop development.

Crop prospects in Saskatchewan are generally good. The moisture situation is satisfactory at present except in the northwest, where rain is now needed. Warmer weather is required to promote growth in all areas. In Alberta cold June weather retarded growth, particularly of late-sown crops and flax. In general crops have rooted well with early seedings well stooled, but warmer weather is badly needed to promote growth. Moisture supplies are ample to excessive in south and central areas but surface moisture particularly is barely adequate in the Grande Prairie District and the northeast-central section of the province.

Aided by above-normal rainfall during June, practically all Ontario field crops are making excellent progress. The main exception is corn, which requires warmer weather. Current prospects are for heavy grain crops, with oats and barley already heading out. Winter wheat is now fully headed and fall rye is turning colour. Frequent rains have held up progress in harvesting an exceptionally large hay crop and in some sections there is danger of loss due to spoilage. Pastures are generally excellent and milk production is being maintained at a high level. Apple growers are having difficulty controlling scab and some reduction in quality is anticipated.

Condition of all crops in Quebec remains good following recent general rains in nearly all districts of the province. Haying has started in a few districts with a number of farmers making silage of clover and alfalfa. Prospects for the hay crop are very good with the exception of the Richelieu Valley, where below-normal yields are anticipated. Prospects for cereal crops are promising with grains developing well on long thick straw. The strawberry crop is very good, especially around Montreal and in the Eastern Townships, but yields in the Quebec region are not quite as high as anticipated. Truck crops are turning out well, although an excess of moisture combined with cool weather may hamper development of some kinds of vegetables. Orchard crops should yield well wherever appropriate spraying practices are carried out. Pastures are generally in good condition.

Due to frequent rains in June, seeding continued throughout the month in many sections of the Maritimes. A heavy hay crop is in prospect and in some parts of Nova Scotia large quantities are being made into silage. In Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick early-sown grains are growing vigorously, but in Nova Scotia excessive rains have retarded growth and reduced yields are anticipated. Potatoes are developing rapidly and are in bloom in early sections of New Brunswick.

Continued dry weather throughout British Columbia has reduced crop prospects generally. Meadows and pastures are suffering from lack of moisture and hay yields are down. Cereals are heading prematurely in some districts and yields will suffer. Berry crops in the coastal areas are also affected. In the central-interior the upper range is still satisfactory but the moisture reserves are low. (7)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on June 21 rose to 170,906,624 bushels from 168,642,676 a week earlier, and 102,430,820 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces rose to 9,992,313 bushels from 7,606,934 on June 14, and 5,471,856 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 324,766,285 bushels from 296,256,712 in the same period of 1949-50.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending June 21 fell to 5,471,668 bushels from 6,402,356 a year earlier, and in the cumulative period were down to 131,120,971 bushels from 149,142,754 in 1949-50. (Mem. 5)

JUNE FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS

Ontario's fruit crops, with the exception of grapes, will be heavier this year than in 1950, according to the first estimate of production by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and the grape crop promises to be a very heavy one, although down from last year.

In British Columbia, prospects are somewhat variable for the different fruit crops. The apple, cherry, strawberry and loganberry crops are expected to be lighter than last year, while substantial increases are in prospect in pears, peaches, and apricots, and moderate improvement over 1950 in plums and prunes, raspberries and grapes.

It is still too early for estimates of production in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, but the general indications are for good crops of apples and strawberries in these provinces. Apple scab is reported in all three provinces, however, and may affect the final outturn. Strawberry output in the Montreal area has been heavy, the season lasting longer than expected, and a heavy crop is also looked for in the lower St. Lawrence district. No reports are yet available on the prospects for raspberries in Quebec.

First estimates of Ontario crops, with figures for 1950 in brackets, are: apples, 3,415,000 (2,855,000) bushels; pears, 505,000 (483,000); plums and prunes, 314,000 (276,000); peaches, 1,249,000 (1,139,000); cherries, 280,000 (275,000) bushels; strawberries, 9,729,000 (8,702,000) quarts; raspberries, 4,023,000 (3,292,000) quarts; grapes, 106,670,000 (107,730,000) pounds.

For British Columbia, the June estimates are: apples, 6,774,000 (8,782,000) bushels; pears, 567,000 (359,000); plums and prunes, 306,000 (268,000); cherries, 76,000 (91,000); peaches, 492,000 (81,000); apricots, 62,000 (21,000) bushels; strawberries, 9,191,000 (11,208,000) quarts; raspberries, 7,503,000 (7,356,000) quarts; loganberries, 829,000 (953,000) pounds; grapes, 1,570,000 (1,539,000) pounds. (Mem. 6)

CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OIL SEEDS

Crushings of flaxseed in the first five months of this year totalled 68,644,000 pounds, down from last year's corresponding figure of 94,315,000 pounds. Production of linseed oil also showed a decline in the five months to 22,925,000 pounds from 32,802,000, and the output of oilcake and meal fell to 40,767,000 pounds from 57,007,000.

Crushings of soybeans, however, rose sharply in the January-May period to 218,658,000 pounds from 136,195,000, oil production to 35,155,000 pounds from 22,970,000, and cake and meal output to 171,752,000 pounds from 106,464,000. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS Production of shortening and lard was lower in May than in the same month last year, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output of shortening amounted to 7,825,000 pounds as compared with 9,812,000 in May last year, and lard production totalled 7,804,000 pounds as against 8,034,000.

Coconut oil production in May fell to 848,000 pounds from 943,000 a year earlier, and the output of salad and cooking oils was sharply lower at 1,321,000 pounds against 3,141,000. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION OF LEADING MINERALS Output of 13 of 16 of Canada's leading minerals was at a higher level in April than in the same month last year, while in the first four months of this year 14 items increased. In the month, declines were recorded for gold, lead and nickel, and in the cumulative period coal and gold were lower.

Output was as follows in April, totals for April last year being in brackets: asbestos, 86,767 (68,730) tons; cement, 1,542,365 (1,383,134) barrels; clay products, \$1,709,119 (\$1,245,598); coal, 1,392,656 (1,316,889) tons; copper, 23,853 (22,170) tons; gold, 362,529 (369,747) fine ounces; gypsum, 218,843 (200,839) tons; iron ore, 158,122 (28,553) tons; lead, 10,063 (10,554) tons; lime, 103,789 (85,778) tons; natural gas, 6,004,264 (5,513,176) M cubic feet; nickel, 10,536 (11,192) tons; petroleum, 2,448,894 (2,045,699) barrels; salt, 66,397 (55,555) tons; silver, 1,467,793 (1,453,993) fine ounces; zinc, 25,619 (23,610) tons. (8)

GOLD PRODUCTION IN APRIL Canadian production of gold was slightly lower in April and the first four months of this year than in the same periods of 1950. The month's output amounted to 362,529 fine ounces as compared with 369,747 in April last year, bringing the cumulative total for the four months to 1,456,499 fine ounces as against 1,457,238 in 1950.

Mines in Ontario produced 209,817 fine ounces in April as compared with 204,057 a year earlier, Quebec 89,806 fine ounces compared with 98,980, British Columbia 22,482 fine ounces compared with 25,982, Manitoba and Saskatchewan 21,630 fine ounces compared with 24,016, Northwest Territories 18,152 fine ounces compared with 16,110, and the Yukon 13 fine ounces compared with one. (Mem. 8)

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF STOVES AND WARM AIR FURNACES IN APRIL Canadian manufacturers produced 52,223 stoves of all kinds in April as compared with 42,490 in the same month last year, and 7,562 warm air furnaces as against 4,003. Factory sales of stoves in the month totalled 43,353 valued at \$4,309,522 compared with 34,730 at \$3,133,752, and the sales of furnaces amounted to 5,702 with a value of \$839,331 against 3,674 at \$326,312. (Mem. 9)

LUMBER INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO Gross value of production of Ontario's lumber industry in 1949 amounted to \$62,739,000 as compared with \$58,827,577 in the preceding year, a rise of 6.6 per cent. The industry employed 8,971 workers receiving \$14,147,420 in salaries and wages compared with 8,743 employees earning \$13,263,729 in 1948. Cost of materials used totalled \$32,887,587 against \$31,269,480. Production of sawn lumber of all species in 1949 aggregated 793,039 M feet board measure valued at \$49,806,861 compared with 760,198 M at \$46,937,848 a year earlier.

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

Reports and Bulletins

1. Preliminary Price Movements, June (10 cents).
2. Monthly Summary of Domestic Exports, May (10 cents).
3. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings, May 1 (10 cents).
4. Department Store Sales and Stocks, May (15 cents).
5. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, May (10 cents).
6. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, May (10 cents).
7. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
8. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, April (10 cents).
9. The Hardwood Flooring Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
10. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, April (25 cents). (Summarized in advance in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin No. 25, dated Sat., June 23, 1951).
11. Canadian Statistical Review, May (35 cents).

Memoranda

1. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 2. Index of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, May (10 cents).
 3. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products in Nine Cities, July 1 (10 cents).
 4. Fluid Milk Sales, April (10 cents).
 5. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 6. Condition of Fruit Crops in June, 1951 (10 cents).
 7. Oils and Fats, May (10 cents).
 8. Gold Production, April (10 cents).
 9. Stoves and Furnaces, April (10 cents).
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