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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS in June rose to \$312,500,000 from \$289,200,000 in June, 1950, and estimated total imports increased to \$361,400,000 from \$282,500,000.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES continued upward at the first of May, the index number, on the base 1939=100, standing at 175.3; a rise of 9.7 per cent over the May 1, 1950 level, and 1.1 per cent above the April figure of 173.3. Index number of payrolls at May 1 rose to a new high of 367.1, a rise of 20.1 per cent over May last year, and a gain of 2.6 per cent over April 1. Weekly wages and salaries averaged \$49.13 -- also a new peak -- as compared with \$44.88 at May 1, and \$48.43 at the beginning of April this year.

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME in April reached \$769,000,000 -- a new monthly peak -- as compared with \$758,000,000 in March, and \$655,000,000 in April, 1950. In the first four months of this year, labour income amounted to \$3,009,000,000, a rise of 16.4 per cent over last year's corresponding figure of \$2,585,000,000.

DOLLAR VOLUME OF RETAIL SALES rose 13 per cent in May to \$884,790,000 from last year's corresponding total of \$780,200,000. To the end of May this year sales aggregated \$3,861,310,000, some \$555,000,000 or 17 per cent more than the January-May 1950 total of \$3,305,660,000.

DOLLAR ESTIMATES OF CONSUMER CREDIT, now available for the first time, indicate that instalment sales recorded a much higher percentage increase than cash or charge sales in the first three months of this year over the same period of 1950. However, instalment is the smallest of the three sales classes reviewed and the volume increases for cash or charge sales were somewhat greater.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended July 14 totalled 82,896 cars as compared with 78,115 in the same week last year. Cumulative total for the first 28 weeks of this year amounted to 2,204,568 cars, a rise of 180,827 cars from last year's corresponding figure of 2,023,741.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose one per cent during the week ending July 14 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF
FOREIGN TRADE IN JUNE

A summary of foreign trade figures for June released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows a rise in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to \$312,500,000 from \$289,200,000 in June, 1950, and an increase in estimated total imports to \$361,400,000 from \$282,500,000.

Domestic exports to the United States rose in value to \$188,400,000 as against \$177,700,000, and to the United Kingdom declined to \$51,300,000 compared to \$52,500,000. Estimated imports from the United States amounted to \$243,800,000 as compared to \$188,300,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$39,900,000 as against \$37,100,000.

The June import figures are only preliminary and therefore subject to revision; final and detailed figures of imports will not be available for about three weeks. Those for exports will be issued in a few days.

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

	<u>June, 1950</u>		<u>June, 1951</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports -</u>				
United Kingdom	52.5	0.1	51.3	0.1
Other Commonwealth countries	19.8	0.1	14.9	0.3
United States	177.7	2.2	188.4	2.5
Other foreign countries	<u>39.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>57.9</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total, all countries	<u>289.2</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>312.5</u>	<u>3.3</u>

	<u>June, 1950</u>	<u>June, 1951</u> //
<u>Imports -</u>		
United Kingdom	37.1	39.9
Other Commonwealth countries	23.5	30.4
United States	188.3	243.8
Other foreign countries	<u>33.6</u>	<u>47.3</u>
Total, all countries	<u>282.5</u>	<u>361.4</u>

// Estimate only. Subject to revision.

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME AT
NEW MONTHLY PEAK IN APRIL

Canadian labour income reached a new monthly peak in April, exceeding by 1.5 per cent the previous high in March, and was 17.4 per cent above April last year. Total for the month was \$769,000,000 as compared with \$758,000,000 in March, and \$655,000,000 in April, 1950. In the first four months of this year, labour income amounted to \$3,009,000,000, a rise of 16.4 per cent over last year's corresponding figure of \$2,585,000,000.

All industrial groups showed gains both in the month and four months as compared with a year earlier. Total for manufacturing in April was \$270,000,000 compared with \$223,000,000, and in the four months aggregated \$1,050,000,000 against \$878,000,000. Labour income in utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade in April totalled \$203,000,000 compared with \$177,000,000 a year ago, and in the January-April period was \$790,000,000 compared with \$695,000,000.

In finance services, including government, the April total was \$161,000,000 as against \$148,000,000 in April last year, and in the four months ending April amounted to \$643,000,000 as compared with \$590,000,000. Labour income in agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining in April was \$55,000,000 compared with \$42,000,000, and in the four months totalled \$234,000,000 compared with \$177,000,000. Total for construction rose \$10,000,000 from April, 1950, to \$53,000,000, and in the four months was up \$29,000,000 to \$189,000,000.

Supplementary labour income in April amounted to \$27,000,000 as against \$21,000,000 a year earlier, and in the four-month period totalled \$102,000,000 compared with \$83,000,000. (1)

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AT HIGHER LEVEL AT MAY 1

Employment in the major non-agricultural industries continued upward at the first of May, according to information furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 22,000 of the larger establishments throughout Canada. There were widely distributed increases, geographically and industrially, as compared with a month earlier. The improvement took place among male employees, the number of women on the reported staffs falling slightly.

The index number of employment, on the base 1939=100, stood at 175.3, up 9.7 per cent over the May 1, 1950 level, and 1.1 per cent above the April figure of 173.3. With the exception of the period, October 1, 1950 - January 1, 1951, the latest figure was higher than in any earlier month. Index number of payrolls at May 1 rose to a new high of 367.1, a rise of 20.1 per cent over May last year, and a gain of 2.6 per cent over April 1. Weekly wages and salaries averaged \$49.13 -- also a new peak -- as compared with \$44.88 at May 1, 1950, and \$48.43 at the beginning of April this year.

Industrially, most of the major groups showed generally heightened activity as compared with April, the gains averaging from 0.4 per cent in mining, to 2.8 per cent in transportation, storage and communication, and 15.3 per cent in construction. The seasonal loss of 19.3 per cent in logging was smaller than at May 1 in any other year since 1938. Employment in trade and finance was slightly lower than at April 1, the declines amounting in each case to 0.1 per cent.

Geographically, employment was higher in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as compared with April 1, where seasonal losses in transportation, and in logging in the latter, more than offset improvement in other classes, notably construction. The trend was favourable in 25 of the cities for which data are published, Halifax, Saint John, Kitchener, Windsor and Peterborough being the exceptions. The falling-off in Halifax and Saint John was substantial, resulting mainly from seasonal curtailment in shipping operations. (2)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP ONE PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose one per cent during the week ending July 14 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales in Saskatchewan were up 14 per cent, Alberta 11 per cent, the Maritimes three per cent, Quebec two per cent, and were unchanged in Ontario. There was a decline of four per cent in British Columbia and a drop of two per cent in Manitoba.

TRENDS IN RETAIL CONSUMER CREDIT

Dollar estimates of consumer credit, now available for the first time, indicate that instalment sales recorded a much higher percentage increase than cash or charge sales in the first three months of this year over the same period of 1950, according to preliminary estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. However, instalment is the smallest of the three sales classes reviewed and the volume increases for cash or charge sales were somewhat greater.

Total retail sales in the first quarter of this year advanced to \$2,154,700,000 from \$1,806,200,000 in the corresponding period of 1950, or by 19 per cent. Instalment sales rose from \$129,700,000 to \$172,800,000 in the same months of 1950, a gain of 33 per cent. Charge sales, at \$446,600,000 were 20.5 per cent ahead of last year's first quarter total of \$370,600,000, and cash sales -- by far the largest part of total sales -- rose from \$1,305,900,000 to \$1,535,300,000, or by 18 per cent.

Of a total retail trade of \$9,087,600,000 in the full year 1950, it is estimated that cash sales were \$6,616,800,000, instalment sales were \$674,400,000, and charge and other credit sales amounted to \$1,796,400,000. In 1949, retail sales aggregated \$8,427,900,000, cash sales accounting for \$6,192,200,000, instalment \$515,000,000, and charge sales for \$1,720,700,000.

Proportion of retail sales on the instalment and charge basis both moved up slightly in the first quarter as compared with the similar period of 1950, while the proportion of cash to total sales moved down to 71.3 per cent from 73.2 in the preceding quarter and 72.3 per cent in the same period of 1950. On the other hand, instalment sales rose to 8.0 per cent from 7.5 per cent in the October-December period and 7.2 a year earlier, and charge sales advanced to 20.7 per cent from 19.3 per cent in the last quarter of 1950, and 20.5 a year ago.

In the full year 1950, cash sales accounted for 72.8 per cent of total sales as compared with 73.5 per cent the year before, instalment sales for 7.4 per cent compared with 6.1, and charge sales for 19.8 per cent compared with 20.4 per cent.

Receivables against instalment accounts grew from \$129,600,000 at March 31, 1950 to \$141,600,000 on the same date this year. The increase of nine per cent was much smaller than the sales increase, mainly because of the shorter repayment period permitted under credit control regulations which took effect during the interval between the two dates. Charge account receivables, at \$346,800,000, were 19 per cent above the March 31, 1950 figure of \$291,400,000. The gain in receivables was close to the sales gain for that segment.

Motor vehicle dealers showed the largest gain in all three segments of sales over the corresponding quarter of 1950 -- 42.5 per cent in cash sales, 52.8 per cent in instalment sales, and 37.1 per cent in charge sales. Appliance and radio stores, which ranked second in point of increased sales, showed a smaller gain in instalment sales (12.6 per cent) than in cash sales (28.4 per cent) or charge sales (28.1 per cent), comparing first quarter totals for 1951 with those of 1950.

Other substantial increases in credit sales were reported by furniture stores, hardware stores, family clothing stores, and garages and filling stations. Department stores showed a minor decrease in instalment sales but a fairly large gain in charge sales. (4 and 5)

RETAIL SALES UP 13 PER CENT IN MAY,
AND 17 PER CENT IN FIVE MONTHS

Dollar volume of retail sales rose 13 per cent in May to ~~\$384,790,000~~ from last year's corresponding total of \$780,200,000. This increase, similar to that for April, but short of the 19 per cent advance in the first quarter of 1951, maintained consumer spending well above last year's level. Price increases, while they cannot be directly related to the sales gains which have occurred, account for much of the dollar volume expansion in sales. To the end of May this year sales aggregated \$3,861,310,000, some \$555,000,000 or 17 per cent more than the January-May 1950 total of \$3,305,660,000.

All but three trades recorded gains compared with the same month last year. The 29 per cent increase in motor vehicle dealers' sales, although the smallest monthly gain so far in 1951 for this trade, was substantial enough to bring the month's sales total to \$160,000,000, only slightly below the all-time high of \$167,000,000 in April, 1951. Food stores had a gain of 18 per cent in sales volume; chain food stores, which account for approximately 40 per cent of all food store sales, had a particularly large increase of 30 per cent. Country general and neat store sales were up 16 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively.

All trades in the apparel group reported increased sales, ranging from 13 per cent for men's clothing stores to eight per cent for family clothing stores. Other sizeable gains were those for variety stores at 14 per cent, garages and filling stations 14 per cent, hardware stores 13 per cent, and lumber and building material dealers 11 per cent.

Of the three declines in sales, the 10 per cent decrease in furniture stores and the seven per cent drop in appliance stores (compared with January-to-April increases of 13 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively), may be attributed, in part at least, to credit regulations. Jewellery store sales declined one per cent.

Sales were up 29 per cent in Manitoba during the month compared with May, 1950, but it should be noted that trade in this province was adversely affected by flood conditions in the Red River Valley in May a year ago, when sales were six per cent below the May 1949 level. Saskatchewan had the second largest increase of 20 per cent. Other increases, excepting the moderate one per cent gain in the Maritimes, ranged close to the overall rise of 13 per cent for Canada as a whole. (5)

RELEASES OF CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, AND
PRODUCTION OF BEER AND NEW SPIRITS IN MAY

Releases of cigarettes and cigars in May for consumption in Canada were lower than in the corresponding month last year, but there were advances in cut tobacco and plug tobacco. Production of beer and new spirits rose in the month. May releases of cigarettes totalled 1,487,000,000 as compared with 1,614,000,000 in May last year, and cigar releases were 17,800,000 compared with 18,200,000. Cut tobacco releases amounted to 2,733,000 pounds against 2,371,000, and plug tobacco totalled 205,000 pounds against 201,000.

Beer production in the month amounted to 727,200 barrels against 687,500, and the output of new spirits was 2,190,000 proof gallons against 1,830,000. Stocks of distilled liquor at the end of May totalled 83,690,000 proof gallons compared with 78,960,000.

ESTIMATES OF CROP AND
SUMMERFALLOW ACREAGES

There has been some shift from wheat and summerfallow acreage into coarse grains and flaxseed this year, according to a preliminary report on acreages seeded to field crops and in summerfallow released by the Department of Agriculture. This year's wheat acreage is placed at 25,700,000 acres, about five per cent below last year's level of 27,000,000. Increased acreages of both oats and barley, however, practically offset the decreases in wheat and summerfallow.

The acreage of oats is placed at 12,100,000 acres compared with 11,600,000 in 1950, with almost all of the increase taking place in the Prairie Provinces. Barley acreage, estimated at 8,000,000 acres, is up by 21 per cent over last year's level of 6,600,000, with all provinces except Nova Scotia and Quebec sharing in the increase. Total rye acreage, at 1,100,000 acres, is down four per cent from 1950, but flaxseed acreage, at 1,100,000 acres, is almost double that of last year. Other crops registering increases in acreage over 1950 are mixed grains, buckwheat, soybeans, hay and clover, and alfalfa.

In addition to wheat, rye and summerfallow, decreased acreages are indicated for dry peas, dry beans, shelled corn, field roots, fodder corn, and potatoes. For potatoes, the 1951 acreage is estimated at just over 400,000 acres, with all provinces sharing in the 21 per cent decrease from last year. Total summerfallow acreage in the Prairie Provinces, at 20,300,000 acres, is about 700,000 below last year's level. (1)

Preliminary Estimates of
Crop and Summerfallow Acreages, Canada, 1951

<u>Canada</u>	1950 Area Acres	Per cent of 1950	1951 Area Acres
Winter wheat	928,000	98	911,300
Spring wheat	26,093,200	95	24,820,000
All wheat	27,021,200	95	25,731,300
Oats	11,575,100	104	12,065,400
Barley	6,624,800	121	8,035,900
Fall rye	830,000	93	770,000
Spring rye	337,900	106	357,000
All rye	1,167,900	96	1,127,000
Peas, dry	49,400	88	43,700
Beans, dry	75,500	89	67,100
Soybeans	142,000	124	176,100
Buckwheat	155,400	109	169,400
Mixed Grains	1,679,200	108	1,806,900
Flaxseed	560,000/	199	1,112,200
Shelled Corn	305,600	98	299,900
Potatoes	505,200	79	400,900
Field Roots	102,800	89	91,700
Hay and Clover	9,254,000	104	9,666,700
Alfalfa	1,546,800	102	1,580,900
Fodder Corn	628,500	87	548,600
Sugar Beets	101,650	100	101,176
Summerfallow	20,998,000	97	20,312,000

/ Revised.

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

With some significant exceptions, the crop outlook in the Prairie Provinces remains optimistic. Warmer weather has speeded development of crops in Alberta, and present prospects indicate excellent yields in that province providing the weather remains favourable and crops escape early frost damage. Growth has been rapid in Saskatchewan with crops drawing heavily on moisture supplies. Rain is now urgently required in many southern sections where some deterioration has already occurred. Recent rains, however, have well maintained conditions in most central and northern districts.

A large part of Manitoba, particularly the south-centre, is urgently in need of rain and deterioration is already well advanced in some districts. Stubble and late-sown crops in particular are suffering from lack of moisture but summerfallow crops are still holding up fairly well. Crops in northeastern Manitoba are still in generally good condition. Severe local hail damage has occurred in the southern areas of all three provinces with the more serious losses occurring in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

In Manitoba rain is urgently needed, particularly in south-central areas, to prevent further deterioration of crops. Late-sown crops have suffered most from lack of moisture and have been ploughed down in some cases. Summerfallow crops, however, in most parts of the province are still holding up fairly well. Thunderstorms on Saturday improved the situation in some central districts. The sugar beet and sunflower crops are showing promise but corn is very disappointing. With favourable weather haying is well advanced but yields have been only fair in most sections. Some local hailstorms have occurred but no general damage is indicated.

Crop conditions in Saskatchewan are generally satisfactory except in some areas in the southern part of the province where immediate rains are required to prevent deterioration. Recent rains in central and northern districts replenished surface moisture supplies and, given ideal weather, crops in these areas should make rapid development. However, higher temperatures and heavy crop growth are rapidly depleting moisture supplies throughout the province. Crops are slightly later than a year ago, with only 60 per cent of the wheat in head compared with 70 per cent last year. Wheat averages about 23 inches in height, with oats and barley about five inches shorter. Heavy hail losses occurred on July 16 at many points in south-central and west-central districts.

Warmer weather has improved prospects for a heavy crop in most sections of Alberta although there is still considerable variation in development. Growth was rapid last week particularly in the south and heavy showers occurred in central and northern areas causing some lodging of early grains. Continued warm weather is required to promote growth of crops in central and northern areas where the season is still considered to be about two weeks later than normal. Severe local hail damage has occurred in many central and southern sections. However, if favourable weather prevails and early frosts hold off, a bumper crop is in sight for Alberta. (1)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on July 12 amounted to 163,029,017 bushels as compared with 167,336,857 a week earlier, and 99,633,827 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week totalled 4,669,861 bushels against 4,862,404 on July 5, and 2,735,172 a year earlier, bringing cumulative deliveries for the crop year to date to 341,429,586 bushels from 307,085,077 in the similar period of 1949-50.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending July 12 aggregated 6,373,176 bushels against 4,810,733 in the preceding week, and 2,635,582 a year ago, and in the cumulative period totalled 148,335,325 bushels against 156,884,124 in the like 1949-50 period. (Mem. 1)

MILK PRODUCTION TWO PER
CENT HIGHER IN MAY

Estimated quantity of milk produced on Canadian farms -- not including Newfoundland -- was two per cent higher in May than a year ago, reversing the downward movement shown since April, 1950. Advance information based on reports received from dairy correspondents, however, indicate a lower output for June.

The month's output was estimated at 1,701,000,000 pounds, an increase of 30,000,000 pounds over May last year. During the first five months of this year, 5,744,000,000 pounds were produced, down 175,000,000 pounds from the similar period of 1950.

Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, totalled 362,014,000 pounds, a rise of approximately 6,000,000 pounds as compared with a year earlier. In the five-month period, fluid sales amounted to 1,766,493,000 pounds, two per cent above last year's corresponding total of 1,731,225,000 pounds.

The estimate dairy butter make in the month was 4,504,000 pounds, an increase of 365,000 pounds or nine per cent over May, 1950. All provinces contributed to this gain except Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. Cumulative output for the January-May period fell two per cent to 19,113,000 pounds from 19,434,000 a year ago, with Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Ontario showing the only gains.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products in May amounted to \$36,072,000, up \$4,816,000 over the same month of 1950. The weighted average price per hundred pounds of milk was \$2.76 compared with \$2.43 in May, 1950. (8)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on July 20 amounted to 22,173,000 pounds as compared with 39,665,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were smaller in each of the nine centres except Saskatoon and Vancouver. Stocks were as follows by cities on July 20, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 1,678 (2,727) pounds; Montreal, 8,191 (11,618); Toronto, 3,165 (5,976); Winnipeg, 3,797 (11,845); Regina, 476 (903); Saskatoon, 707 (467); Edmonton, 1,768 (3,521); Calgary, 536 (1,299); Vancouver, 1,855 (1,309).

PRICE INDEXES OF COMMODITIES AND SERVICES USED BY FARMERS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics composite price index of commodities and services used by farmers, including farm living costs, rose from 203.7 for January this year to 218.3 for April, or by 7.2 per cent, and was 10 per cent above last year's April index of 198.5. Exclusive of living costs, the index also showed an increase of 7.2 per cent to 232.5 for April compared with 216.9 for January, and rose 9.2 per cent over the April, 1950 index of 213.0.

Seasonal strength in farm wage rates was principally responsible for the increase in the composite index as the index for this series rose to 427.1 in April, a gain of 16.7 per cent. The rise in the western wage index was 29.8 per cent, while that for the eastern series was 8.5 per cent higher. An index for property taxes and interest rates calculated in January of each year, stood nominally at 143.0.

Farm operating equipment and materials increased 4.3 per cent to 209.6 for April, with all sectional indexes showing gains over January levels. These advances ranged from 22.3 per cent for binder twine to 1.2 per cent for gasoline, oil and grease. Fertilizer in the west remained unchanged at 150.3 while this index rose 3.5 per cent to 158.4 in the east.

An increase of 7.1 per cent to 197.1 was registered for Canadian farm family living costs between January and April. All sub-groups of the index advanced, clothing moving up 12.1 per cent to 216.7, followed by household equipment with an 8.3 per cent rise to 204.7 and foods 6.7 per cent to 243.9. The eastern regional index rose 7.3 per cent to 195.0 and the western index 6.8 per cent to 199.1. The greater advance for the eastern index was due to higher prices for clothing, fuel and foods. In the west household equipment price increases were greater. (9)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN APRIL

Births and marriages were higher in April and the first four months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950, while deaths declined in the month but rose in the four months, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Births in April numbered 30,880 as compared with 28,941 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the four months ending April to 114,971 from 110,172 in 1950. In the month advances were recorded in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, and in the four months were higher in Quebec, Ontario, and the Prairie Provinces.

Marriages in April increased to 7,475 from 7,017, and in the four-month period to 23,828 from 23,078. Gains were recorded in all provinces in the month except the Maritimes and British Columbia, while in the four months were lower in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

Deaths in April numbered 11,207 against 11,649 in April last year, and in the January-April period totalled 44,668 compared with 41,607. In the month decreases were shown in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan, but in the four months Nova Scotia was the only province to register a decline. (10)

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES LOWER
IN FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1950

Canada's birth and death rates and the rate of natural increase were lower in the first nine months of this year than in the corresponding period of 1949. The birth rate per 1,000 population for the nine months was 27.1 as compared with 27.6 a year earlier, and the general mortality rate was 8.9 as compared with 9.2. The rate of natural increase was 18.2 as against 18.4.

Preliminary totals for the first nine months of 1950 released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place the number of live births at 280,603, slightly above the preceding year's nine-month total of 279,444. Deaths totalled 92,442 as compared with 93,235, and the natural increase was 188,155 as against 186,209. There were 92,668 marriages in the nine months compared with 93,449, and the rate fell to 8.0 from 9.2.

Deaths under one year numbered 11,376 as against 11,920 in the same period of 1949, and the rate per 1,000 live births fell to 41 from 43. Deaths under one month were slightly higher at 6,809 against 6,693, but the rate was unchanged at 24. Maternal deaths in the nine months numbered 318 as compared with 414, and the rate fell to 1.1 from 1.5. (11)

SALES OF TELEVISION AND
RADIO RECEIVERS IN APRIL

Sales of television receivers were up sharply in April and there was a small gain in sales of radios, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Producers' sales of television receivers in the month totalled 4,407, almost four times as large as last year's April sales of 1,117, and the value at list prices advanced to \$2,527,673 from \$467,696. Radio sales in the month totalled 57,476 units valued at \$4,843,401 compared with 56,190 at \$4,384,924.

Sales of television sets in the Toronto-Hamilton area in April totalled 1,960 valued at \$1,159,095, and in the Windsor area numbered 1,507 at \$901,161. In the Niagara area 560 sets were sold for a total of \$308,496, and sales in all other sections of Canada totalled 303 units at \$158,921.

Radio sales were lower in Newfoundland, the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, but were higher in all other provinces. In Ontario, 26,660 sets were sold against 33,125, Quebec 13,679 against 9,833, British Columbia 4,031 against 2,960, Manitoba 3,871 (2,589), Alberta 3,762 (2,695), the Maritimes 2,967 (3,171), Saskatchewan 2,304 (1,423), and Newfoundland 202 (374). (12)

SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were higher in May and the first five months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950. The month's sales were valued at \$1,667,785 as compared with \$1,156,143 in May last year, raising the cumulative total for the five months ending May to \$8,003,288 from \$5,644,947 in the similar period of 1950. (Mem. 2)

DEALERS' STOCKS OF NON-
FERROUS SCRAP METAL

Dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of 1950 were as follows, totals for the first of the year being in brackets: aluminum, 1,243,654 (1,895,516) pounds; brass and bronze, 5,557,428 (7,418,342); copper, 3,249,611 (2,792,253); magnesium, 15,485 (9,952); nickel, 197,889 (252,882); tin-lead scrap, 7,008,364 (4,429,087); zinc, 898,009 (602,038); and drosses, 1,628,883 (1,426,238). (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES IN JUNE

Production of asphalt floor tiles was lower in June and the first six months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950, while domestic sales declined in the month but were higher in the half-year. The month's output amounted to 1,265,820 square feet as compared with 1,305,415 in June last year, and in the six-month period totalled 9,046,636 square feet against 9,290,173 in 1950. Domestic sales in June fell to 1,265,173 square feet from 1,373,481 a year earlier, while in the six months sales rose to 8,504,984 square feet from 7,676,357. (Mem. 4)

OPERATING REVENUES AND
EXPENSES IN APRIL

Operating revenues of Canadian railways in April rose to a new record for the month, totalling \$88,097,381 as compared with \$74,760,745 a year earlier, a gain of 18 per cent. Operating expenses were 19 per cent higher at \$79,970,251 -- the highest in rail history -- against \$67,196,792, while net operating revenues for the month amounted to \$8,117,130, an increase of \$553,177.

Freight earnings were 20 per cent greater in April, reaching a new peak of \$73,109,475 compared with \$60,846,427, while passenger fares fell four per cent to \$5,782,813 from \$6,015,107, due in part to an earlier Easter which benefitted March passenger volume this year.

Maintenance of way and structures required \$15,805,728, up \$3,022,285 or 24 per cent over April, 1950. Equipment maintenance took \$18,728,693, a rise of \$3,057,422 or 20 per cent. Traffic expenses gained 14 per cent to \$1,766,961, while transportation at \$38,758,780 was seven per cent higher.

Revenue freight carried increased 17 per cent from 12,178,261 to 14,237,542. Revenue passengers were 2,316,971 compared with 2,476,353. Total payroll for 180,075 employees totalled \$46,649,836 against 171,161 employees earning \$39,184,764. (13)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended July 14 totalled 82,896 cars as compared with 78,115 in the same week last year. Eastern division loadings increased from 54,345 cars to 56,979, and the western division rose from 23,770 cars to 25,917. Cumulative total for the first 28 weeks of this year amounted to 2,204,568 cars, a rise of 180,827 cars from last year's corresponding figure of 2,023,741. (Mem. 5)

REPORT ON THE MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, 1948

The expansion of Canada's manufacturing industries in the past 31 years is traced in the annual report for 1948 released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. New records were established during the year in gross and net values of production, cost of materials used, salaries and wages, and number of establishments. Only in two war years was the number of employees higher than in 1948.

Establishments in operation rose in number from 32,734 in 1947 to 33,447, employees from 1,131,750 to 1,156,006, salaries and wages from \$2,035,925,966 to \$2,409,809,791, cost of materials from \$5,534,280,019 to \$6,632,881,628, net value of products from \$4,292,055,802 to \$4,940,369,190, and gross value of products from \$10,081,026,580 to \$11,876,790,012. (14)

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. Estimates of Labour Income, April (10 cents).
2. Employment and Payrolls, May (25 cents).
3. Retail Consumer Credit, First Quarter, 1951 (25 cents).
4. Retail Consumer Credit, Annual Summary, 1941, 1948-1950 (25 cents).
5. Retail Trade, May (25 cents).
6. Preliminary Estimates of Area Sown to Field Crops (10 cents).
7. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
8. Dairy Review, June (25 cents).
9. Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers, April (10 cents).
10. Births, Marriages and Deaths, April (10 cents).
11. Births, Marriages and Deaths, Third Quarter, 1950 (25 cents).
12. Radio Receiving Sets, April (25 cents).
13. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, April (10 cents).
14. The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1948 (75 cents).
15. Canadian Statistical Review, June (35 cents).
16. Woollen Textile Industries, 1949 (40 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 2. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, May (10 cents).
 3. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, Year 1950 (10 cents).
 4. Asphalt Floor Tiles, June (10 cents).
 5. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 6. The Process Cheese Industry, 1950 (10 cents).
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